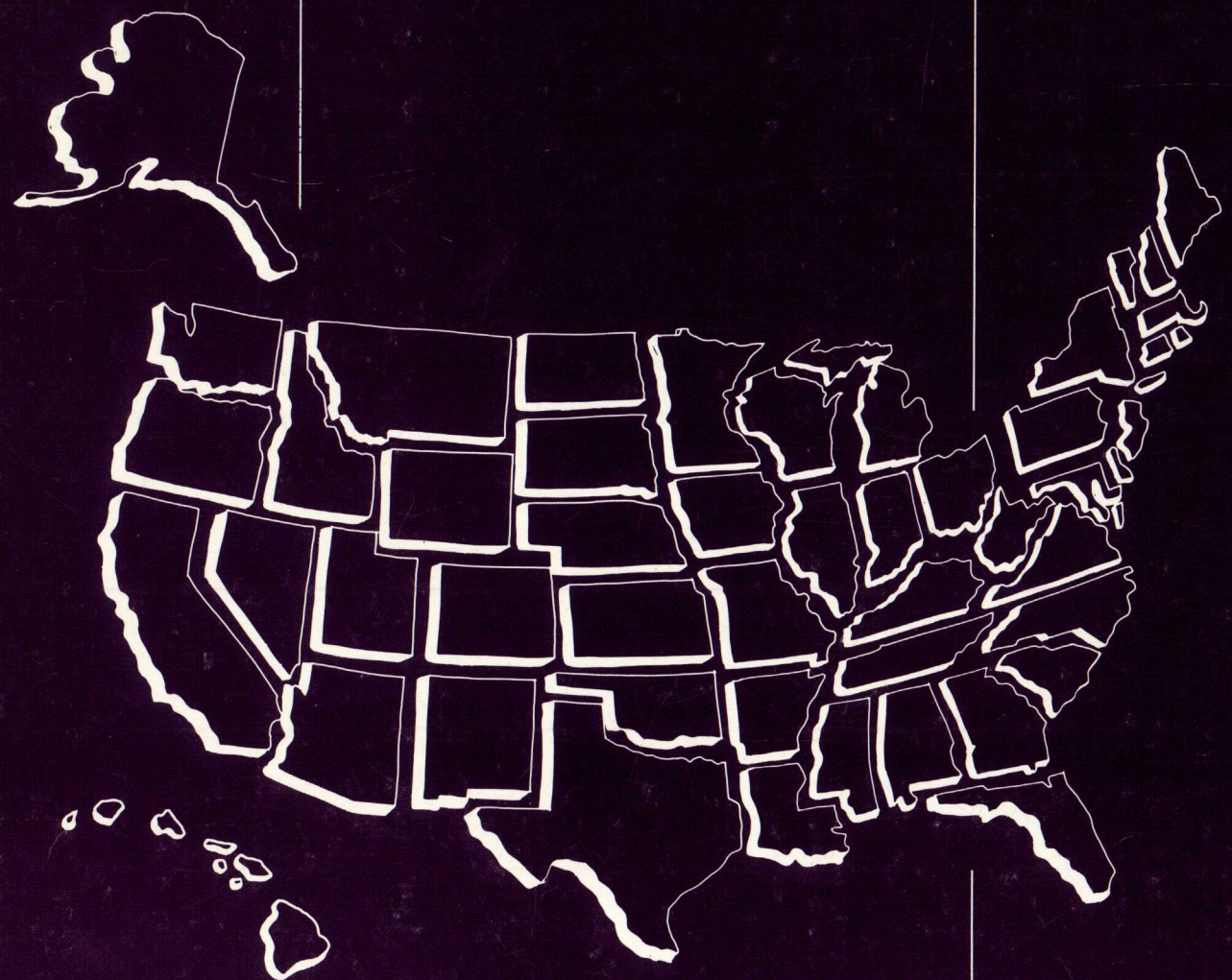
DOE/EIA-0214(81)

State Energy Data Report

1960 through 1981

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C.

June 1983



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50 through 1981

Energy Information Administration
Office of Energy Markets and End Use
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

DOE/EIA-0214(81)
Dist. Category UC-98

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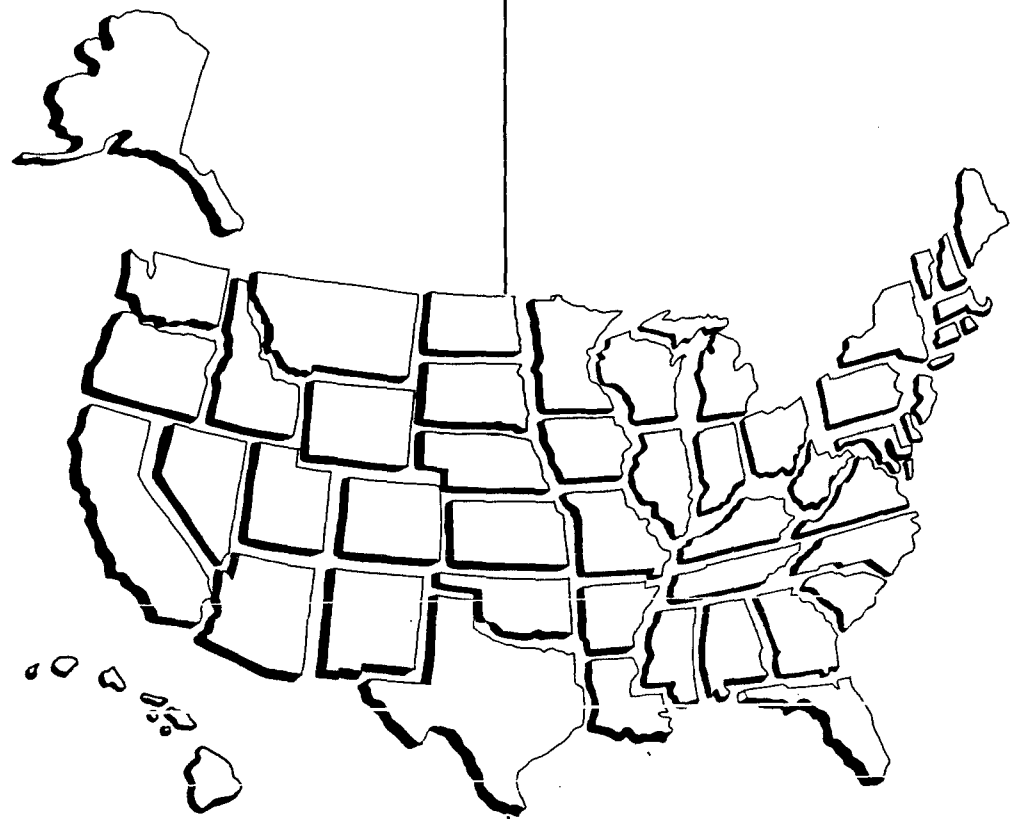

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Released for Printing May 27, 1983

Preface

The *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 1981. 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 July 1982.

Publication of this report is in keeping with responsibilities given to 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..."

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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 4 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 22 - 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), and *the Annual Energy Review* (AER). 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

U.S. Energy Consumption

From 1960 to 1981, the amount of energy consumed in the United States grew each year except for two periods. First, consumption decreased in 1974 and 1975 following the Arab oil embargo; second, consumption fell each year after 1979, when a record amount of energy was consumed (Figure 1). In 1981, U.S. energy consumption totaled 74.0 quadrillion British thermal units (Btu), down 2.6 percent from 1980 and down 6.2 percent from the 1979 record of 78.9 quadrillion Btu.

The 1981 consumption total was nearly 30 quadrillion Btu (68 percent) higher than the 1960 level. Each energy source experienced large increases over the 22-year period. Petroleum consumption grew by 12 quadrillion Btu, natural gas by 7.5 quadrillion Btu, and coal by nearly 6 quadrillion Btu. Nuclear power, which was negligible in 1960, contributed 3 quadrillion Btu in 1981. Hydroelectricity provided 1.4 quadrillion Btu of energy more in 1981 than in 1960.

Petroleum, natural gas, and coal each accounted for slightly smaller shares of the total consumed in 1981 than in 1960, while nuclear power, hydroelectricity, and other energy sources, such as geothermal power and electricity generated from wood and waste, increased their shares of the total (Figure 2). Petroleum remained the largest source of energy consumption over the entire period, but its share dropped from 45.2 percent in 1960 to 43.1 percent in 1981. The second largest energy source, natural gas, declined from a 28.1-percent share in 1960 to a 26.9-percent share in 1981. Coal, the third largest energy source used in the United States, accounted for 23.0 percent in 1960 and 21.6 percent in 1981. In contrast, nuclear power, which was not a measurable contributor to the 1960 total, grew to 4.0 percent of the 1981 total. Hydroelectricity, geothermal power, and wood and waste consumed by electric utilities each increased their shares slightly.

Figure 1. U.S. Energy Consumption by Source, 1960–1981

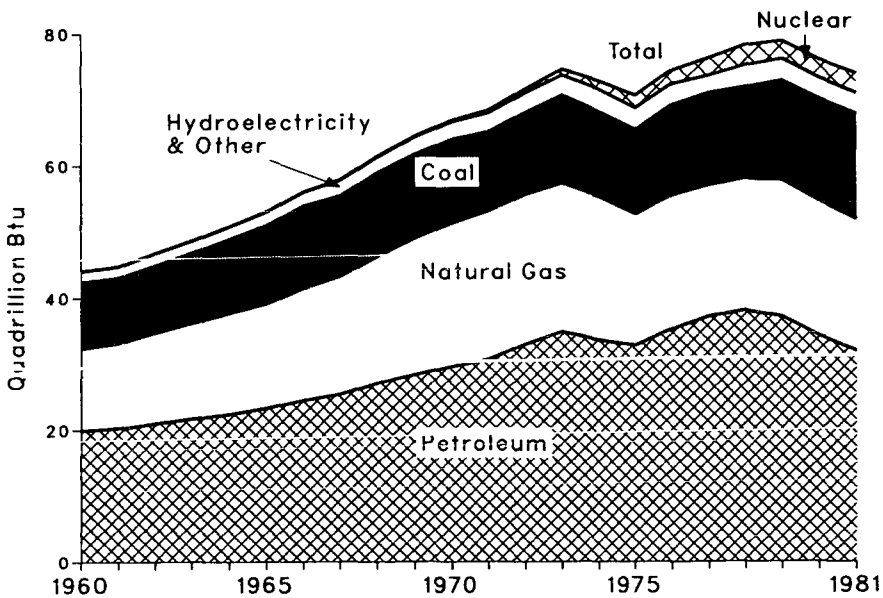
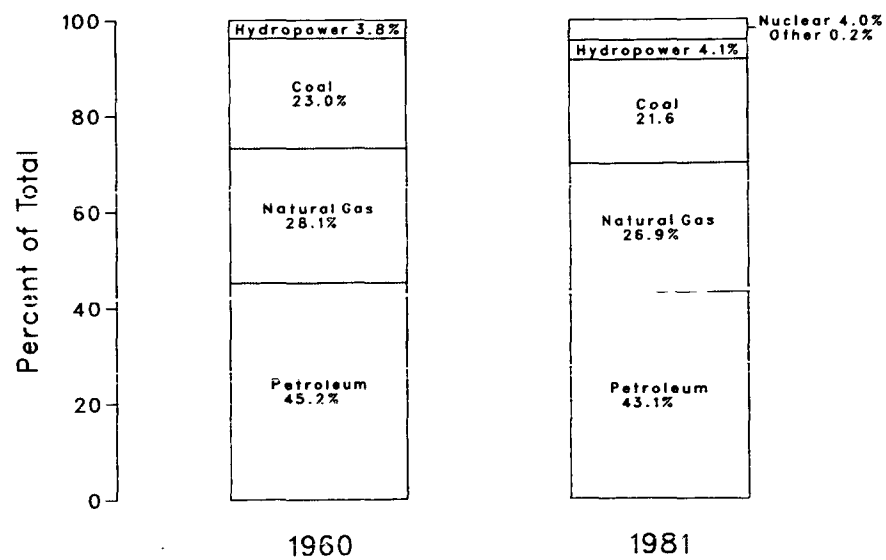


Figure 2. Shares of U.S. Energy Consumption by Source, 1960 and 1981



Over the 1960-81 period, the end-use sector consuming the largest amount of energy was the industrial sector (Figure 3). The transportation sector used the second largest amount, followed by the residential sector and the commercial sector. Each of the four major end-use sectors experienced declines in their total consumption in 1974 following the oil embargo and again in 1980. All sectors except the commercial sector recorded decreases again in 1981.

While total energy consumed in the United States increased by 68 percent from 1960 to 1981, the major end-use sectors varied in the amount of growth experienced over the period. The commercial sector increased the most—up by 121 percent. The transportation sector had the second largest increase—84 percent in the 22 years. The residential sector registered a growth of 76 percent, and the industrial sector, the largest of the four sectors, showed the least growth, recording an increase of 44 percent.

In terms of shares of total energy, the industrial sector accounted for less of the total in 1981 than in 1960, but each of the other three sectors increased its share of the total (Figure 4). The industrial sector's share fell from 46 percent in 1960 to 40 percent in 1981. The transportation sector gained 2 percent, growing from 24 to 26 percent, the residential sector accounted for 19 percent in 1960 and 20 percent in 1981, and the commercial sector gained the remaining 3 percent, growing from 11 percent to 14 percent.

Figure 3. U.S. Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1960-1981

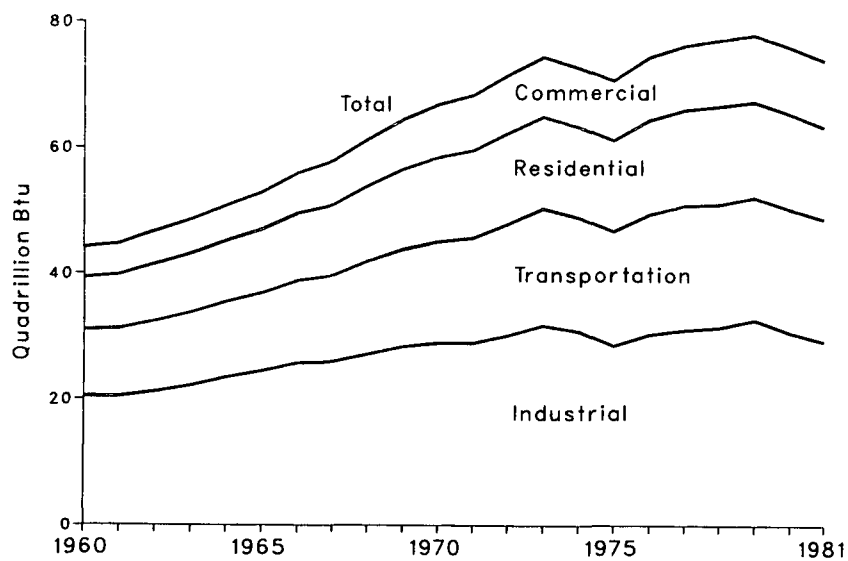
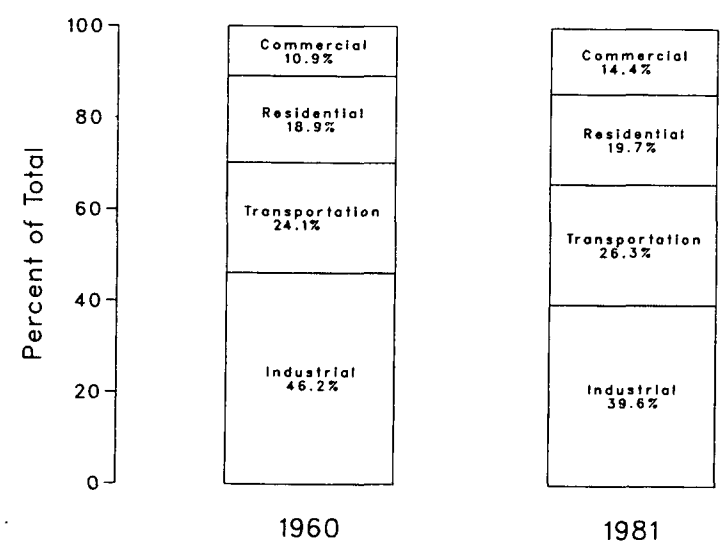


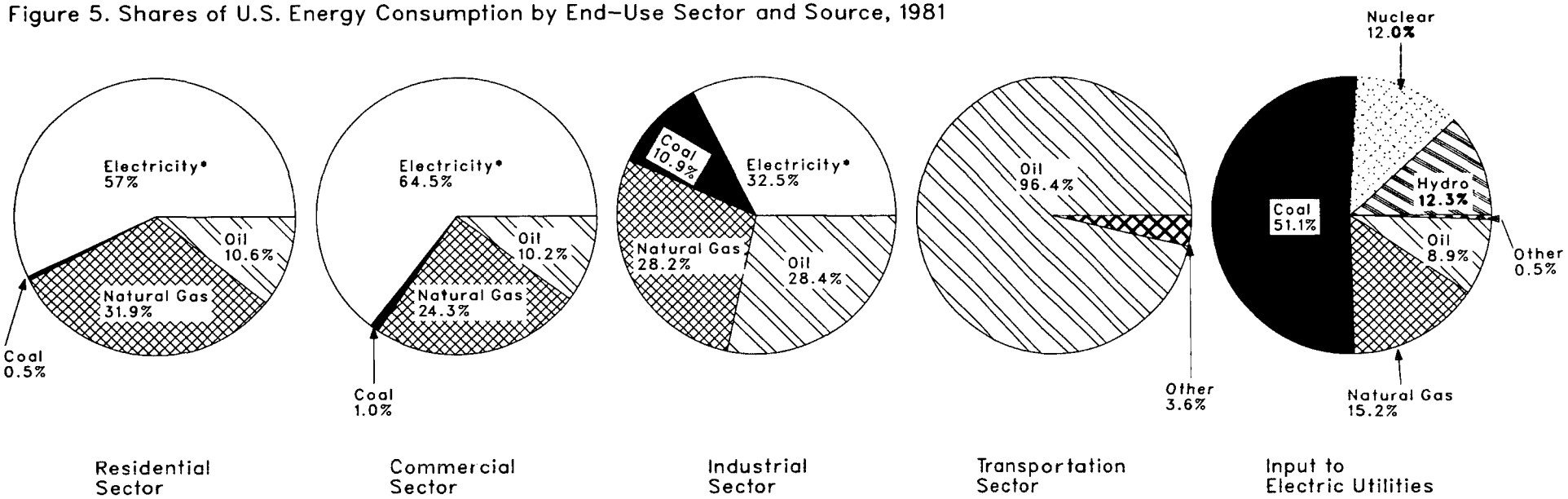
Figure 4. Shares of U.S. Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1960 and 1981



An analysis of the sectors' consumption in 1981 by energy source shows that both the residential and commercial sectors relied predominantly on electricity, followed by natural gas and petroleum (Figure 5). The industrial sector's energy consumption in 1981 was more equally divided among the main sources of energy. Electricity supplied about 32 percent, petroleum and natural gas supplied 28 percent each, and coal contributed 11 percent. The transportation sector was almost completely dependent upon petroleum.

To produce the electricity consumed by the four major end-use sectors, the electric utilities consumed primarily coal (51 percent), followed by natural gas (15 percent), hydroelectricity and nuclear power (12 percent each), petroleum (9 percent), and geothermal and wood and waste materials (less than 1 percent).

Figure 5. Shares of U.S. Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector and Source, 1981

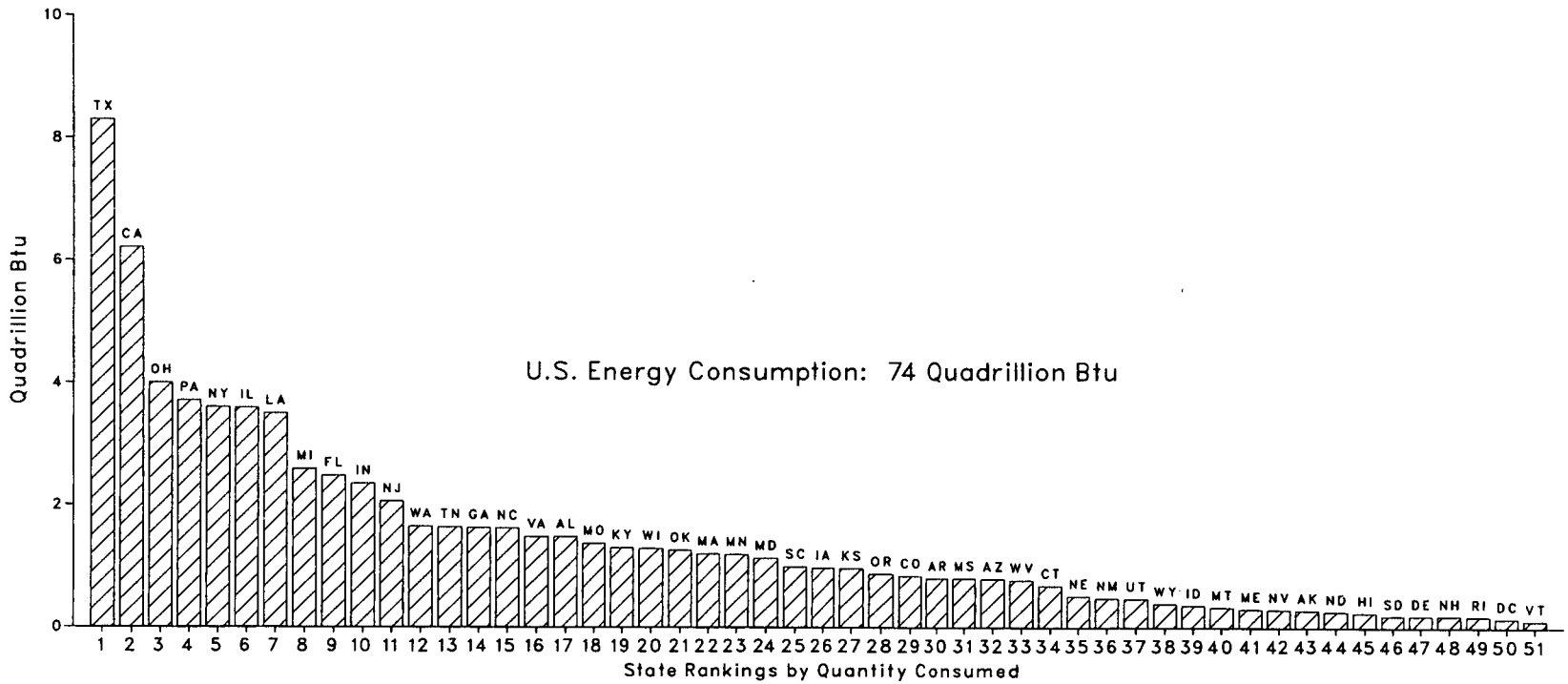


*Includes all losses incurred in generating and transmitting electricity.

State Energy Consumption

State energy consumption in 1981 ranged from 8,299 trillion Btu in Texas to 112 trillion Btu in Vermont (Figure 6). California, with 6,212 trillion Btu, was the second largest consumer, followed by Ohio and Pennsylvania. The 10 leading consuming States accounted for 54 percent of all energy consumed in the United States in 1981. Texas alone claimed 11 percent of the U.S. total, and California accounted for 8 percent. Three New England States—Vermont, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire—and the District of Columbia were the smallest energy consumers.

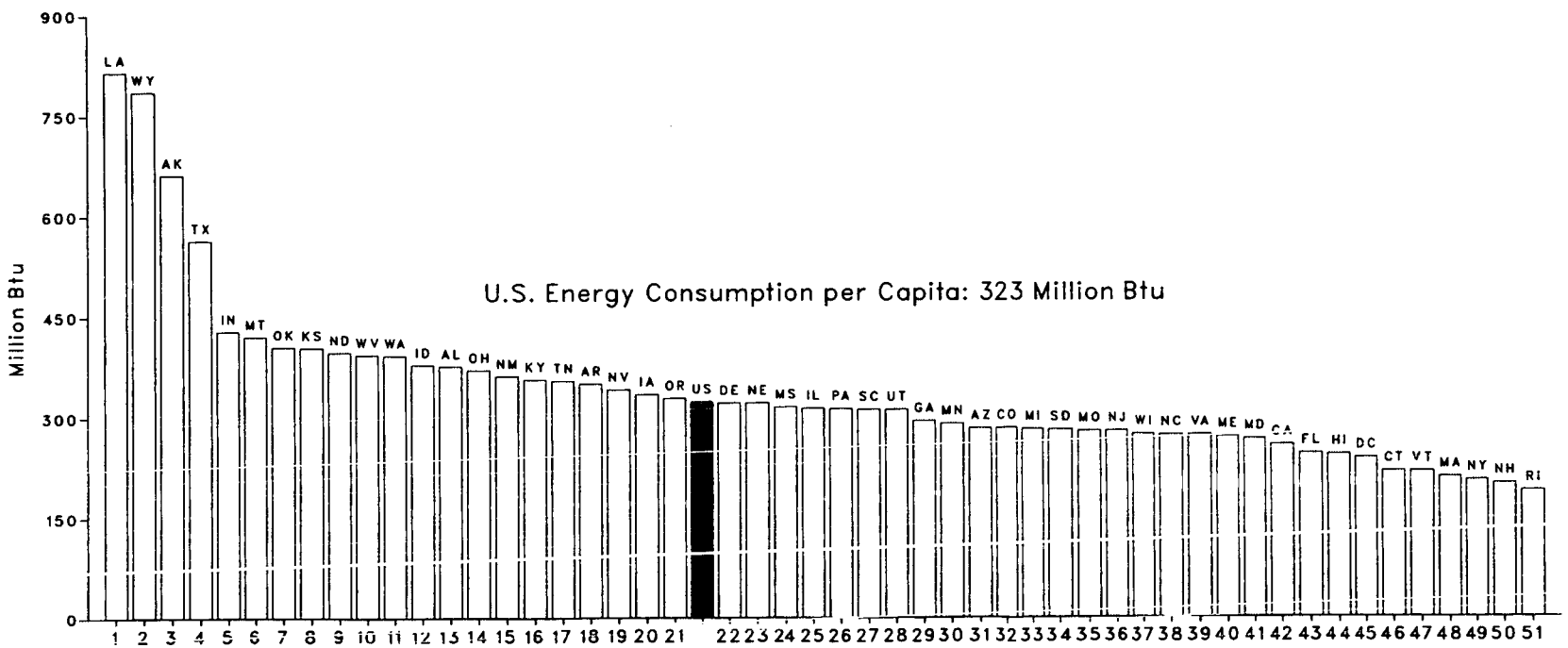
Figure 6. State Energy Consumption, 1981



State Energy Consumption Per Capita

On the basis of energy consumption per capita, a different set of rankings emerges (Figure 7). In 1981, the largest per capita use of energy was in Louisiana with 815 million Btu, and the lowest usage was in Rhode Island with 188 million Btu. Only 3 States—Louisiana, Texas, and Indiana—were among the top 10 States in both total energy consumed and energy consumed per capita. Other States show quite interesting differences in these rankings. For example, the State of Wyoming ranked 38th in total energy consumed in 1981 but 2nd in consumption per person. Similarly, the State of Alaska ranked 43rd in total energy consumed but 3rd in per person usage. On the other hand, the State of California ranked 2nd in total consumption but 42nd in per capita consumption in 1981.

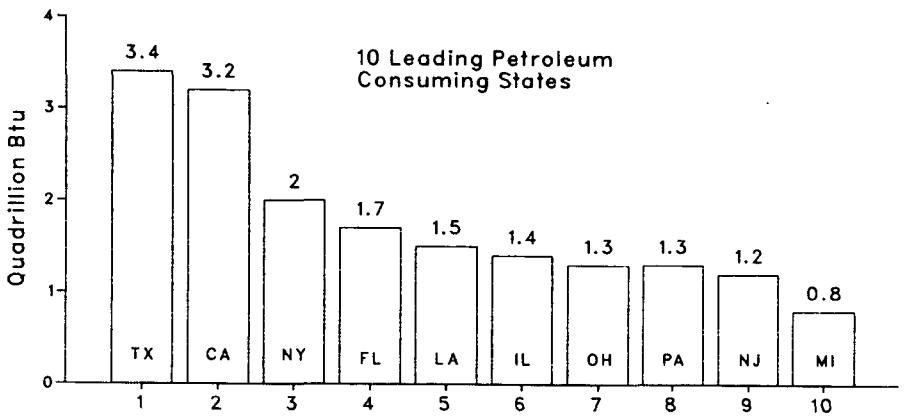
Figure 7. State Energy Consumption per Capita, 1981

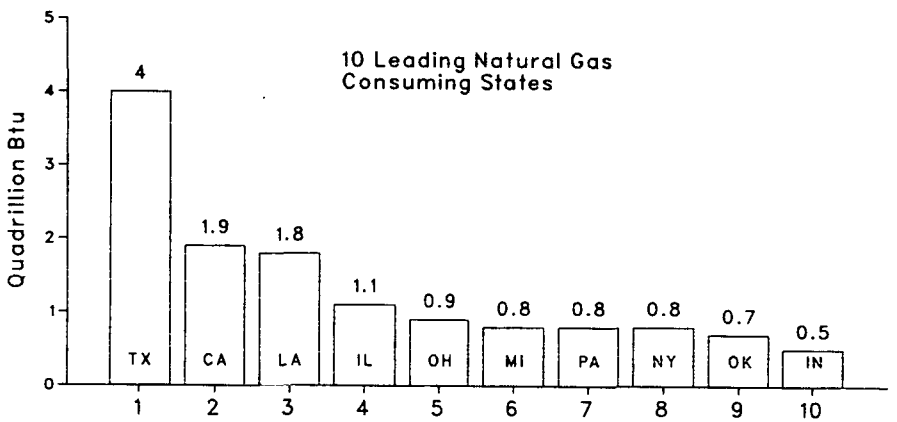


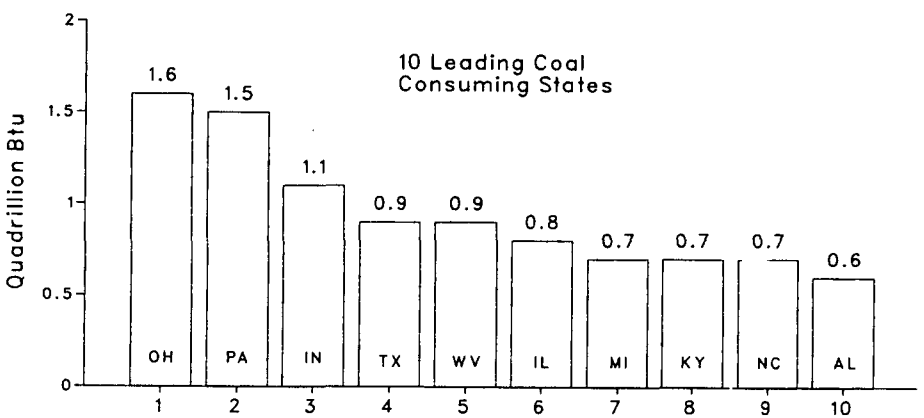
State Energy Consumption by Source

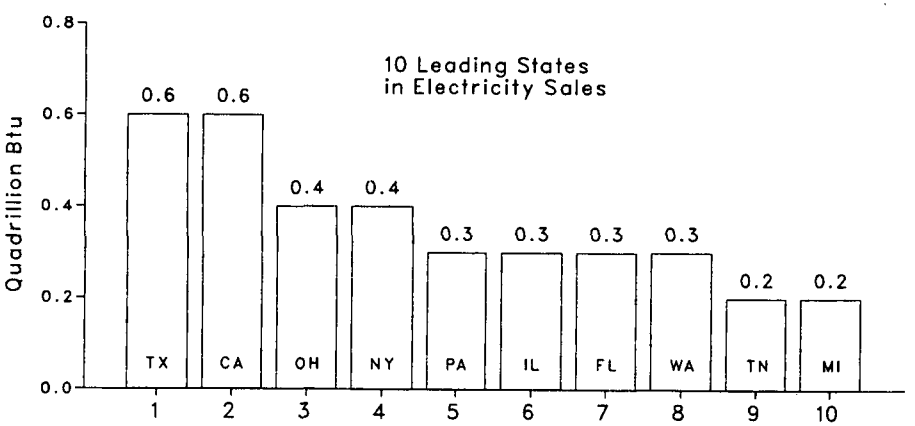
A look at the leading energy consuming States by energy source shows that Texas and California ranked first and second, respectively, in the consumption of petroleum, natural gas, and electricity in 1981 (Figure 8). Four States—Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois—are among the top 10 consumers of all four energy sources ranked. For each of the four major energy sources, the top 10 States accounted for over half of the Nation's total consumption of that energy source. The 10 leading natural gas consuming States accounted for 67 percent of the U.S. total natural gas consumption; the 10 top coal consumers claimed 59 percent of the Nation's coal consumption; the leading petroleum States used 56 percent of the U.S. total; and the largest users of electricity accounted for 51 percent of the country's total.

Figure 8. State Energy Consumption by Source, 1981





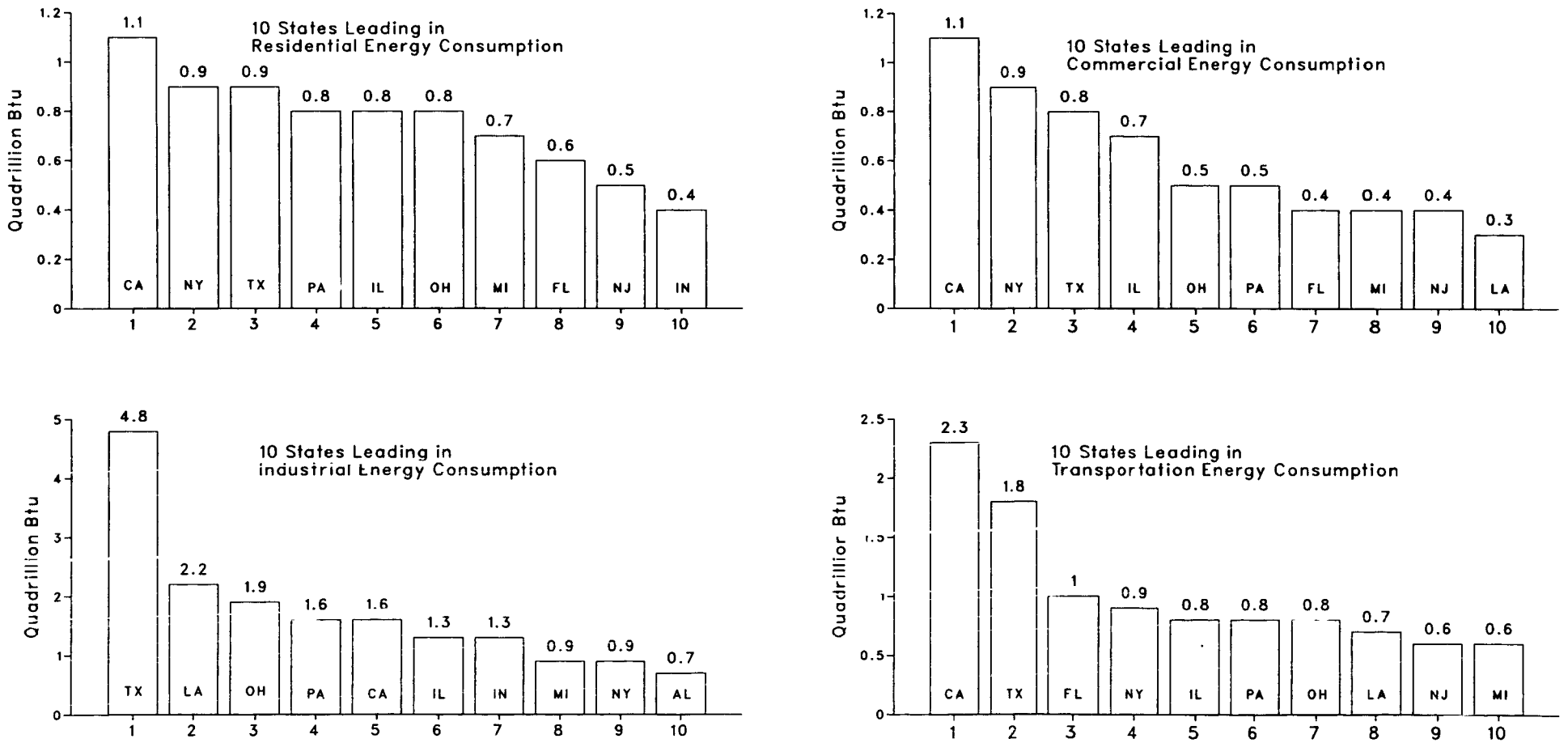




State Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector

In a ranking of the largest consumers of energy by the four major end-use sectors, seven States—California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan—appear among the top 10 States for each of the four sectors (Figure 9). Again, the 10 biggest consuming States in 1981 in each grouping accounted for more than half of the Nation's total for that sector. The 10 States consuming the most industrial sector energy accounted for 59 percent of all U.S. industrial use of energy; the leading commercial users accounted for 55 percent of the commercial total for all States; the 10 leaders in use of energy for transportation purposes claimed 53 percent; and the leading users of energy for the residential sector totaled 52 percent.

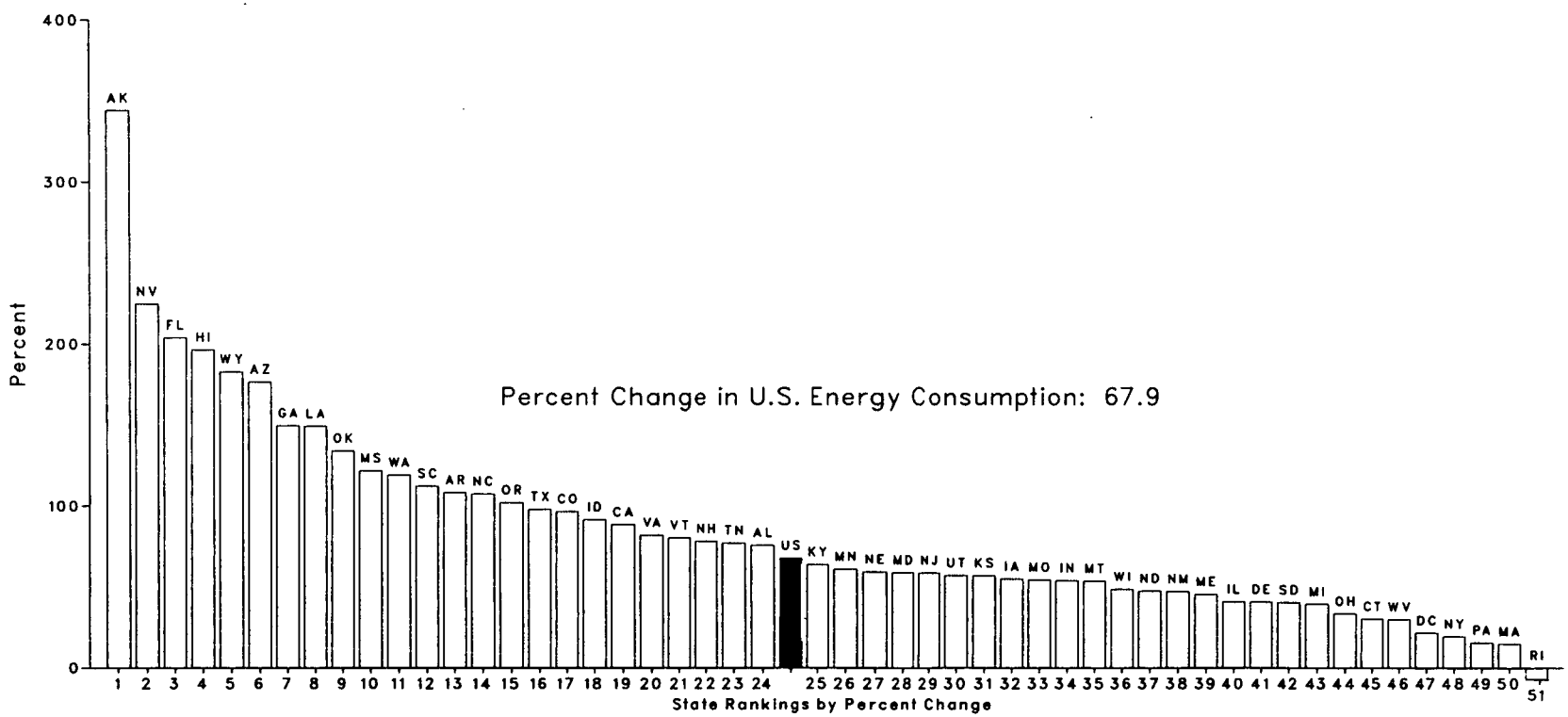
Figure 9. State Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1981



Change in Energy Consumption, 1960 to 1981

Most States experienced very large growth in energy consumption from 1960 to 1981 (Figure 10). Alaska's consumption increased the most, more than tripling over the period. The States of Nevada and Florida each more than doubled their use of energy. Other States grew much less than the 68-percent increase recorded for the United States as a whole. Energy consumption in Massachusetts was up 15 percent; in Pennsylvania, up 16 percent; in New York, up 19 percent; in the District of Columbia, up 22 percent; and in West Virginia, up 30 percent. Only one State, Rhode Island, used less energy in 1981 than it did in 1960, down by 7 percent.

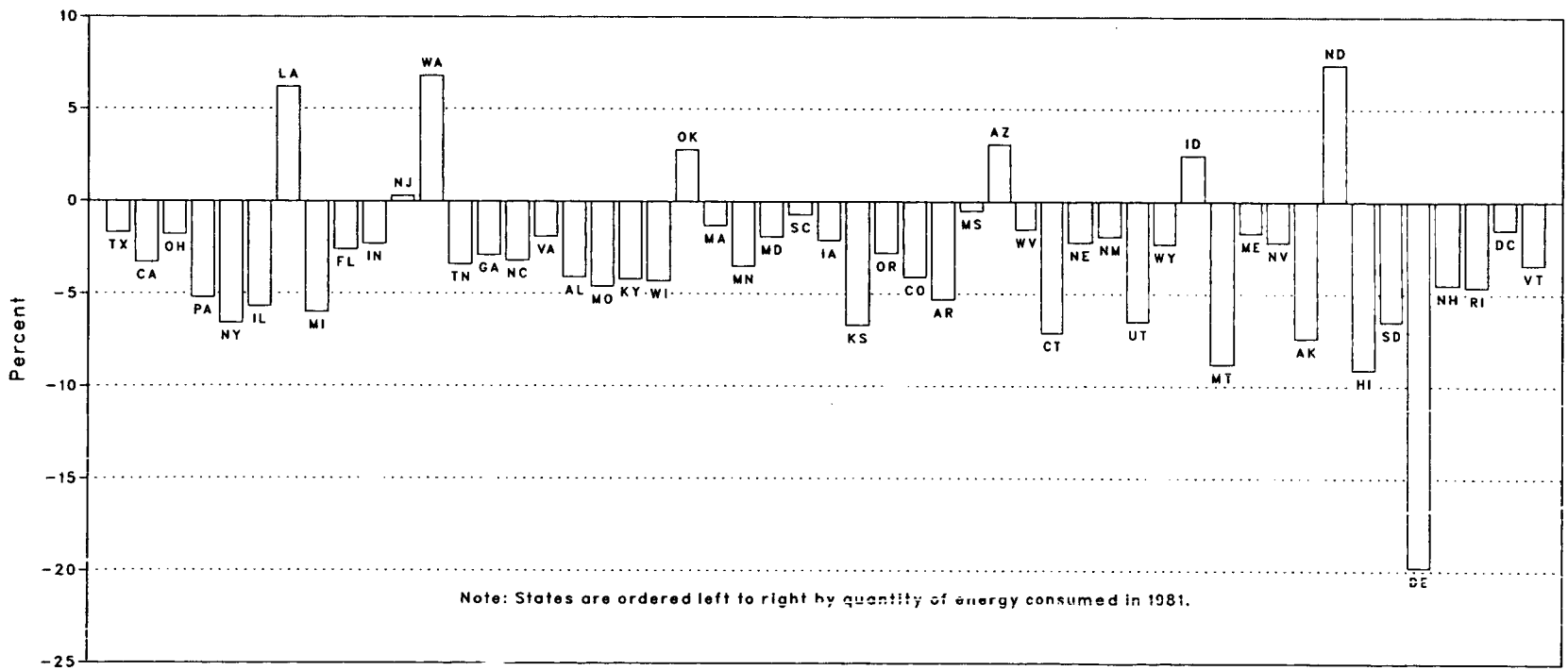
Figure 10. Percent Change in Energy Consumption by State, 1960 to 1981



Change in Energy Consumption, 1980 to 1981

In contrast to the enormous growth recorded by most States over the full 1960-81 period, only seven States registered positive changes in their total use of energy between 1980 and 1981 (Figure 11). Those seven were North Dakota (7.4 percent), Washington (6.8 percent), Louisiana (6.2 percent), Arizona (3.1 percent), Oklahoma (2.8 percent), Idaho (2.5 percent), and New Jersey (0.3 percent). All other States reduced their use of energy in 1981. Among the 10 largest energy consuming States, only Louisiana's use of energy increased from 1980 to 1981, growing by 6.2 percent. States recording the largest percent decreases in 1981 were Delaware (19.8 percent), Hawaii (9.1 percent), and Montana (8.8 percent). The United States in total decreased its energy consumption by 2.6 percent.

Figure 11. Percent Change in Energy Consumption by State, 1980 to 1981



Regional Energy Consumption

On a regional basis, the South, with 3 of the Nation's top 10 energy consuming States (Texas, Louisiana, and Florida), used the most energy in both 1960 and 1981 (Figures 12 and 13). The South and the West regions both doubled their energy consumption over the 22-year period (Figure 14), and the South registered the largest per capita use of energy in both 1960 and 1981, followed by the North Central region (Figure 15). From 1960 to 1981, energy use per person in the South grew by 46 percent compared to a national average increase of 32 percent.

Figure 12. Map of U.S. Census Regions

Figure 13. Regional Energy Consumption, 1960 and 1981

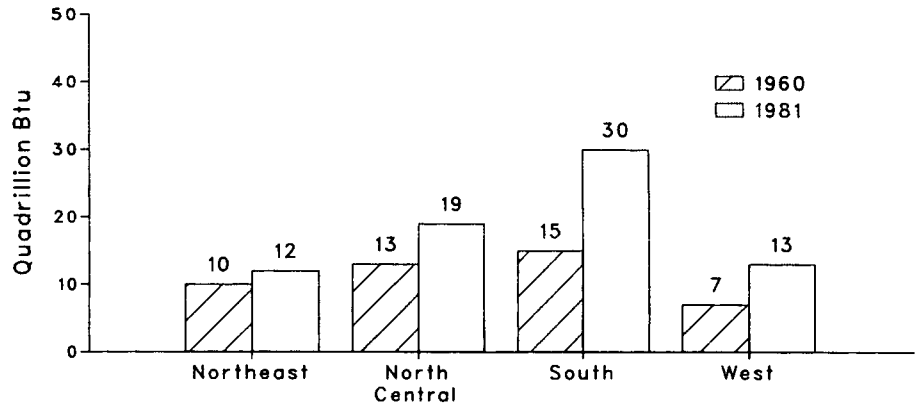


Figure 14. Percent Change in Energy Consumption by Region, 1960 to 1981

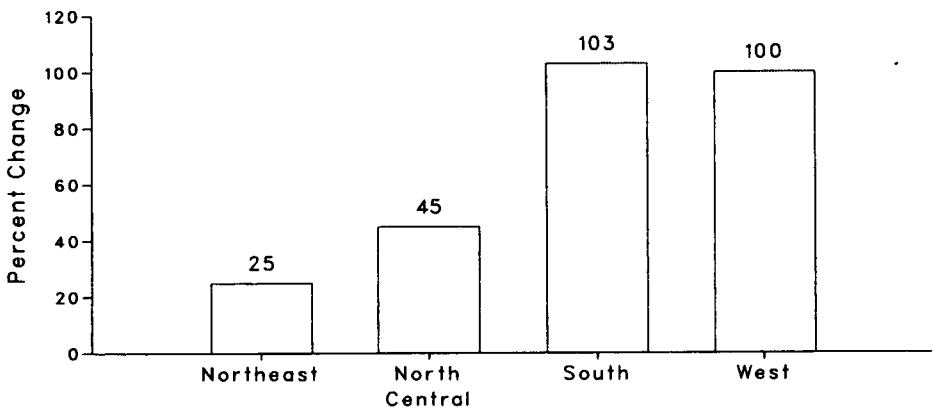
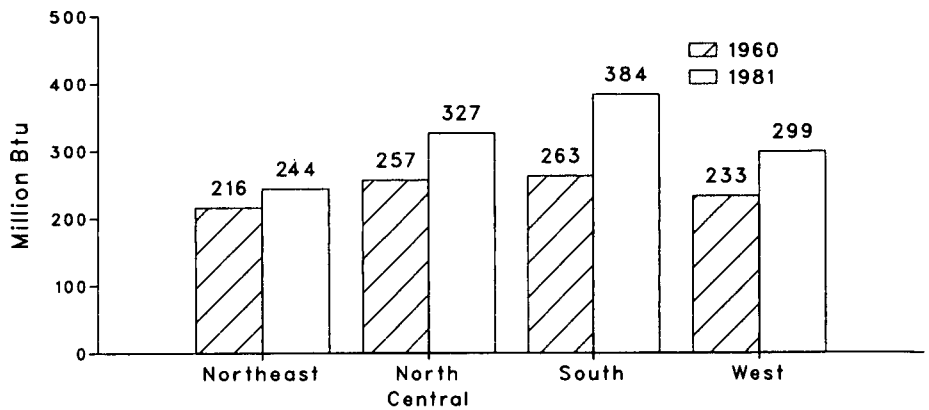


Figure 15. Regional Energy Consumption per Capita, 1960 and 1981



Consumption of Energy Summary, 1981
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	1475	621	278	473	258	63	0	-217	246	143	744	342
Alaska	275	6	125	138	0	6	0	0	33	32	109	101
Arizona	791	326	188	303	0	71	0	-96	139	136	248	269
Arkansas	803	102	272	316	99	13	0	1	148	88	358	209
California	6212	82	1911	3225	35	309	123	528	1125	1130	1614	2343
Colorado	843	283	217	322	8	15	0	-1	184	163	247	249
Connecticut	682	1	79	459	138	3	0	3	212	134	154	181
Delaware	192	50	31	137	0	0	0	-27	33	37	71	51
Dist. of Col.	150	3	30	42	0	0	0	76	29	49	44	28
Florida	2478	236	348	1706	158	2	0	29	574	418	532	955
Georgia	1633	544	325	694	79	24	0	-32	341	218	533	542
Hawaii	237	0	3	233	0	1	*	0	23	19	71	124
Idaho	362	15	46	110	0	99	0	92	70	65	150	76
Illinois	3588	801	1089	1354	322	1	0	21	840	652	1313	783
Indiana	2352	1139	509	715	0	5	0	-15	425	214	1266	447
Iowa	974	254	260	377	24	10	*	49	221	138	391	225
Kansas	965	213	440	347	0	*	0	-35	170	140	388	267
Kentucky	1304	675	204	450	0	27	0	-51	248	153	579	324
Louisiana	3501	26	1830	1458	0	0	0	188	290	312	2237	662
Maine	305	4	2	217	57	61	0	-36	69	35	118	83
Maryland	1131	201	180	520	126	15	0	89	261	155	391	324
Massachusetts	1204	27	189	880	47	4	0	57	347	263	236	358
Michigan	2589	737	821	841	186	58	0	-54	678	396	914	600
Minnesota	1195	256	273	492	111	11	0	52	279	153	444	318
Mississippi	798	83	250	371	0	0	0	94	147	107	286	257
Missouri	1373	538	291	558	0	7	0	-21	348	225	401	399
Montana	334	64	54	150	0	118	*	-51	55	43	154	84
Nebraska	506	100	142	199	65	12	0	-13	117	97	160	131
Nevada	288	112	75	137	0	18	0	-54	56	35	82	115
N. Hampshire	186	24	10	129	0	14	0	8	57	25	48	56
N. Jersey	2062	75	401	1241	127	-2	0	221	474	363	610	614
N. Mexico	481	197	202	232	0	1	0	-150	56	67	166	192
N. York	3595	302	781	1961	190	397	*	-36	926	856	871	942
N. Carolina	1618	657	156	666	68	30	0	40	375	224	570	448
N. Dakota	262	181	35	145	0	58	0	-158	50	31	109	72
Ohio	3997	1568	892	1344	48	*	*	145	821	501	1911	764
Oklahoma	1258	155	690	456	0	12	0	-55	233	169	526	330
Oregon	873	28	77	354	70	334	1	8	187	134	303	249
Pennsylvania	3710	1470	804	1336	156	7	0	-63	842	457	1637	774
Rhode Island	179	*	30	102	0	*	0	47	51	32	44	51
S. Carolina	985	271	146	345	189	13	0	21	188	124	427	246
S. Dakota	193	38	23	107	0	55	0	-30	47	26	61	60
Tennessee	1635	562	229	504	51	61	0	228	339	234	654	409
Texas	8299	904	4037	3432	0	9	1	-84	901	787	4787	1824
Utah	471	172	105	175	0	6	0	13	100	40	208	123
Vermont	112	1	4	64	39	12	*	-9	35	15	27	34
Virginia	1476	265	156	678	194	4	0	179	333	260	396	486
Washington	1654	93	128	580	22	1059	0	-228	379	247	621	406
W. Virginia	765	881	152	207	0	11	0	-487	135	78	408	143
Wisconsin	1292	333	333	469	106	22	1	28	327	197	448	321
Wyoming	385	335	71	182	0	9	0	-210	32	25	240	88
United States	74014	16010	19922	31932	2974	3066	127		14593	10641	29292	19482

[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 -17 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, 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	485	256	98	0	-235	259	125	805	350
Alaska	297	5	157	129	0	6	0	0	34	34	139	90
Arizona	767	248	170	329	0	102	0	-82	145	137	219	266
Arkansas	848	39	281	329	85	18	0	96	176	100	367	204
California	6422	79	1860	3467	54	425	110	428	1171	1083	1803	2365
Colorado	880	249	263	362	7	18	0	-19	178	160	291	251
Connecticut	734	*	74	547	129	3	0	-19	211	129	208	185
Delaware	239	29	31	183	0	0	0	-3	40	52	93	54
Dist. of Col.	152	3	27	50	0	0	0	72	31	49	46	26
Florida	2544	228	326	1766	183	2	0	39	567	381	644	952
Georgia	1682	524	323	750	92	46	0	-53	344	207	581	550
Hawaii	261	0	0	260	0	1	0	0	22	19	73	147
Idaho	353	13	50	129	0	99	0	62	70	59	140	83
Illinois	3806	853	1116	1519	303	1	0	13	878	643	1464	821
Indiana	2407	1145	501	788	0	5	0	-32	442	228	1296	442
Iowa	995	240	276	397	28	10	*	44	234	127	396	238
Kansas	1034	193	501	378	0	*	0	-39	180	145	428	281
Kentucky	1361	633	207	500	0	31	0	-10	254	164	617	325
Louisiana	3298	3	1841	1326	0	0	0	128	276	281	2094	647
Maine	310	3	2	222	48	64	0	-29	77	37	113	83
Maryland	1153	231	166	561	119	13	0	63	271	166	396	319
Massachusetts	1220	23	187	935	35	2	0	39	369	286	208	357
Michigan	2754	738	886	937	173	72	0	-52	727	422	986	620
Minnesota	1238	251	293	539	109	18	*	27	291	147	468	332
Mississippi	802	75	271	388	0	0	0	68	155	105	282	260
Missouri	1439	536	326	590	0	6	0	-20	392	246	391	411
Montana	367	62	62	177	0	103	*	-39	60	42	176	89
Nebraska	539	96	167	217	63	14	0	-18	122	95	181	141
Nevada	295	93	60	153	0	25	0	-36	59	34	85	116
N. Hampshire	195	29	9	141	0	11	0	5	58	26	53	58
N. Jersey	2057	68	349	1306	83	-3	0	254	475	384	631	566
N. Mexico	491	203	228	219	0	1	0	-161	64	71	180	176
N. York	3850	313	756	2239	210	349	*	-18	942	916	986	1007
N. Carolina	1671	626	157	732	63	57	0	36	389	216	622	444
N. Dakota	244	172	23	142	0	56	0	-149	49	34	89	73
Ohio	4069	1530	919	1437	23	*	*	160	859	482	1939	789
Oklahoma	1224	111	743	447	0	14	0	-91	229	158	527	309
Oregon	898	14	81	369	59	314	2	60	192	156	311	239
Pennsylvania	3912	1606	794	1490	132	8	0	-118	868	442	1785	816
Rhode Island	188	*	28	111	0	*	0	48	56	34	46	52
S. Carolina	992	248	146	381	190	31	0	-3	190	134	420	248
S. Dakota	207	37	25	119	0	60	0	-35	50	26	67	63
Tennessee	1693	578	235	529	6	91	0	255	365	225	694	409
Texas	8443	753	4204	3546	0	4	1	-65	923	759	4958	1802
Utah	504	166	118	213	0	9	0	-1	100	54	223	127
Vermont	116	*	4	65	32	10	1	3	37	18	27	34
Virginia	1504	236	162	777	125	9	0	194	345	255	419	484
Washington	1549	93	132	590	22	872	0	-160	341	207	585	417
W. Virginia	776	843	146	231	0	12	0	-456	139	70	421	146
Wisconsin	1349	330	360	513	108	22	1	15	345	209	466	329
Wyoming	394	282	71	196	0	12	0	-166	30	24	253	88
United States	76022	15492	20391	34204	2739	3118	114		15084	10601	30653	19685

[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, 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	839	398	191	250	0	67	0	-67	104	57	498	180
Alaska	62	9	2	47	0	3	0	0	8	8	19	28
Arizona	286	*	140	127	0	32	*	-14	46	65	55	120
Arkansas	386	*	222	145	0	11	0	8	62	35	184	104
California	3296	37	1302	1759	*	183	1	13	574	431	1057	1234
Colorado	429	71	195	169	0	10	0	-17	87	58	180	104
Connecticut	523	102	29	389	0	5	0	-2	152	93	191	117
Delaware	136	22	9	107	0	0	0	-2	25	21	49	42
Dist. of Col.	124	29	13	62	0	*	0	19	24	34	37	29
Florida	815	27	143	649	0	3	0	-7	128	100	234	353
Georgia	654	90	188	324	0	25	0	27	128	69	248	210
Hawaii	80	0	0	80	0	*	0	0	*	1	14	64
Idaho	189	19	23	81	0	66	0	*	23	28	88	44
Illinois	2546	954	536	1113	3	2	0	-62	542	368	1137	499
Indiana	1528	821	220	595	0	1	0	-109	257	123	882	266
Iowa	629	123	194	311	0	9	*	-8	155	77	246	151
Kansas	614	17	374	238	0	*	0	-14	121	69	252	173
Kentucky	796	282	154	198	0	28	0	133	117	56	470	154
Louisiana	1404	0	1004	407	0	0	0	-7	100	68	980	256
Maine	209	20	0	159	0	32	0	-2	55	17	73	66
Maryland	712	237	73	381	0	15	0	6	137	77	320	179
Massachusetts	1049	120	81	840	*	11	0	-2	335	194	300	220
Michigan	1858	671	383	737	0	35	0	32	450	194	825	389
Minnesota	742	149	186	408	0	11	*	-11	176	72	313	181
Mississippi	360	1	188	143	0	0	0	28	60	33	137	129
Missouri	889	181	270	415	0	8	0	15	204	121	311	252
Montana	218	4	58	104	0	62	0	-11	33	26	102	57
Nebraska	317	23	140	145	0	10	1	-2	76	45	104	93
Nevada	89	4	13	53	0	21	0	-2	13	11	26	39
N. Hampshire	104	6	3	86	0	15	0	-5	37	8	26	33
N. Jersey	1299	198	144	942	0	*	0	14	314	175	471	339
N. Mexico	327	5	207	111	0	1	0	3	38	23	174	92
N. York	3015	725	434	1750	0	169	0	-63	712	597	938	768
N. Carolina	780	234	47	441	0	54	0	3	187	64	296	233
N. Dakota	178	43	27	108	0	11	0	-12	31	19	87	41
Ohio	2997	1300	725	800	0	*	*	172	596	287	1621	493
Oklahoma	537	2	319	221	0	8	0	-12	107	60	220	151
Oregon	432	10	32	228	0	134	*	28	90	59	173	110
Pennsylvania	3211	1529	540	1141	3	20	0	-22	635	296	1742	538
Rhode Island	193	17	12	162	0	*	0	2	52	23	57	61
S. Carolina	464	96	61	237	0	39	0	32	82	40	212	130
S. Dakota	138	8	25	95	0	12	0	-3	32	17	47	42
Tennessee	923	373	152	231	0	93	0	73	156	78	515	174
Texas	4190	29	2815	1342	0	10	0	-6	354	196	2837	803
Utah	300	93	72	124	0	3	0	7	39	30	166	65
Vermont	62	4	0	48	0	10	0	*	23	8	11	19
Virginia	811	320	68	453	0	14	0	-45	156	89	274	292
Washington	755	16	67	360	0	369	*	-58	158	66	353	178
W. Virginia	589	359	156	106	0	10	0	-42	77	35	392	85
Wisconsin	870	326	94	425	0	26	0	*	222	114	351	183
Wyoming	136	17	53	71	0	7	0	-11	15	9	70	41
United States	44084	10120	12385	19919	6	1657	2		8312	4810	20359	10603

[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, 1980-1981

State	Total Energy	Sources						End-Use Sectors			
		Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	-4.1	-5.9	0.9	-2.5	0.6	-35.8	0.0	-4.9	14.7	-7.6	-2.3
Alaska	-7.4	17.5	-20.5	7.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	-3.8	-7.4	-21.3	12.9
Arizona	3.1	31.3	10.2	-7.7	0.0	-30.7	0.0	-4.5	-1.2	13.4	1.0
Arkansas	-5.3	159.7	-3.2	-3.8	15.9	-27.1	0.0	-16.4	-11.4	-2.3	2.1
California	-3.3	3.5	2.7	-7.0	-34.8	-27.2	11.9	-3.9	4.3	-10.5	-0.9
Colorado	-4.1	13.6	-17.4	-11.0	12.3	-18.5	0.0	3.4	1.9	-14.9	-0.8
Connecticut	-7.1	176.5	6.0	-16.1	7.1	1.5	0.0	0.6	3.8	-26.1	-2.1
Delaware	-19.8	76.0	2.9	-25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-17.3	-29.2	-24.2	-4.7
Dist. of Col.	-1.5	-17.5	10.1	-15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.4	-0.6	-3.1	6.6
Florida	-2.6	3.6	6.7	-3.4	-13.7	-16.2	0.0	1.2	9.5	-17.3	0.3
Georgia	-2.9	3.7	0.5	-7.4	-14.2	-47.4	0.0	-1.0	5.6	-8.3	-1.5
Hawaii	-9.1	0.0	NA	-10.3	0.0	-7.0	NA	5.4	-1.4	-2.4	-15.5
Idaho	2.5	9.6	-8.2	-14.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	9.1	7.1	-7.9
Illinois	-5.7	-6.1	-2.5	-10.9	6.3	-3.3	0.0	-4.4	1.3	-10.3	-4.7
Indiana	-2.3	-0.6	1.6	-9.3	0.0	7.2	0.0	-3.7	-6.0	-2.3	1.2
Iowa	-2.1	6.2	-6.0	-5.0	-14.0	3.7	-42.8	-5.6	8.5	-1.4	-5.5
Kansas	-6.7	10.6	-12.3	-8.3	0.0	-8.3	0.0	-5.5	-3.6	-9.4	-4.9
Kentucky	-4.2	6.6	-1.3	-10.1	0.0	-11.6	0.0	-2.5	-6.9	-6.1	-0.4
Louisiana	6.2	803.9	-0.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	11.2	6.8	2.3
Maine	-1.7	18.6	1.7	-1.9	18.3	-5.1	0.0	-10.6	-5.3	5.1	-0.9
Maryland	-1.9	-12.7	8.5	-7.3	5.3	12.3	0.0	-3.9	-6.3	-1.3	1.4
Massachusetts	-1.3	17.8	1.2	-5.9	34.0	172.1	0.0	-6.0	-8.0	13.4	0.3
Michigan	-6.0	-0.2	-7.3	-10.3	7.4	-18.4	0.0	-6.6	-6.0	-7.2	-3.3
Minnesota	-3.5	1.9	-6.8	-8.8	1.6	-40.8	-100.0	-3.9	4.5	-5.2	-4.2
Mississippi	-0.5	10.9	-7.8	-4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0	2.2	1.6	-1.1
Missouri	-4.6	0.3	-10.9	-5.5	0.0	19.9	0.0	-11.3	-8.2	2.5	-2.8
Montana	-8.8	3.3	-13.6	-15.4	0.0	13.6	94.7	-8.2	0.5	-12.7	-5.8
Nebraska	-6.2	3.7	-15.1	-8.3	3.5	-10.4	0.0	-4.4	2.5	-11.6	-6.8
Nevada	-2.2	20.5	25.4	-10.8	0.0	-27.1	0.0	-5.2	2.3	-3.6	-1.0
N. Hampshire	-4.5	-17.4	11.2	-8.2	0.0	32.6	0.0	-1.7	-5.3	-9.0	-2.7
N. Jersey	0.3	9.8	14.9	-5.0	53.1	-18.3	0.0	-0.2	-5.5	-3.3	8.5
N. Mexico	-1.9	-2.9	-11.5	5.7	0.0	-6.5	0.0	-12.0	-6.1	-7.7	9.4
N. York	-6.6	-3.5	3.2	-12.4	-9.5	13.7	-94.6	-1.7	-6.5	-11.6	-6.4
N. Carolina	-3.2	5.0	-0.4	-9.0	8.2	-46.6	0.0	-3.4	4.0	-8.5	0.9
N. Dakota	7.4	5.4	50.9	2.6	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.8	-10.1	23.1	-0.4
Ohio	-1.8	2.5	-2.9	-6.5	108.0	-8.1	-88.4	-4.4	3.8	-1.4	-3.1
Oklahoma	2.8	39.3	-7.1	2.0	0.0	-14.7	0.0	1.4	7.1	-0.1	6.6
Oregon	-2.8	100.6	-3.9	-4.1	19.1	6.4	-25.2	-2.5	-14.3	-2.5	4.2
Pennsylvania	-5.2	-8.5	1.3	-10.3	18.1	-10.2	0.0	-3.1	3.4	-8.3	-5.1
Rhode Island	-4.6	20.6	5.8	-8.8	0.0	-89.0	0.0	-7.8	-4.9	-3.9	-1.5
S. Carolina	-0.7	9.4	-0.1	-9.4	-0.4	-58.5	0.0	-1.0	-7.3	1.6	-0.8
S. Dakota	-6.5	1.6	-8.3	-9.8	0.0	-8.8	0.0	-7.0	0.6	-10.2	-5.1
Tennessee	-3.4	-2.8	-2.6	-4.7	806.7	-32.5	0.0	-7.3	3.9	-5.8	*
Texas	-1.7	20.1	-4.0	-3.2	0.0	115.0	-4.5	-2.4	3.8	-3.5	1.2
Utah	-6.5	3.5	-11.1	-17.8	0.0	-24.2	0.0	*	-25.3	-6.7	-3.2
Vermont	-3.4	98.8	3.3	-2.2	19.8	18.7	-46.7	-5.8	-12.6	1.5	*
Virginia	-1.9	12.4	-4.2	-12.7	55.4	-59.1	0.0	-3.5	2.3	-5.5	0.3
Washington	6.8	-0.4	-2.9	-1.6	*	21.4	0.0	11.4	19.6	6.3	-2.6
W. Virginia	-1.5	4.5	3.9	-10.4	0.0	-2.2	0.0	-2.2	11.4	-3.1	-2.3
Wisconsin	-4.3	0.9	-7.7	-8.6	-1.9	1.3	-8.0	-5.3	-6.0	-3.9	-2.6
Wyoming	-2.3	18.7	0.2	-7.5	0.0	-24.1	0.0	6.4	4.5	-4.9	0.2
United States	-2.6	3.3	-2.3	-6.6	8.6	-1.7	10.8	-3.2	0.4	-4.4	-1.0

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

Consumption of Energy Summary
Percent Change, 1960-1981

State	Total Energy	Sources						End-Use Sectors			
		Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	75.8	55.7	45.8	89.3	NA	-6.6	0.0	137.8	150.9	49.2	90.0
Alaska	344.1	-40.7	6047.8	192.1	0.0	96.6	0.0	312.3	317.1	484.9	265.8
Arizona	176.8	NM	33.8	137.9	0.0	120.5	-100.0	199.5	109.0	354.4	123.8
Arkansas	108.3	NM	22.4	118.7	NA	20.3	0.0	137.0	152.3	94.6	100.4
California	88.5	121.0	46.8	83.3	NM	68.6	NM	95.9	162.4	52.7	89.9
Colorado	96.6	296.4	11.4	90.4	NA	39.2	0.0	110.8	178.5	37.8	140.2
Connecticut	30.3	-99.3	167.4	17.8	NA	-40.8	0.0	33.5	112.8	-19.4	55.1
Delaware	40.8	123.7	236.4	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.6	74.9	45.0	23.6
Dist. of Col.	21.5	-90.3	129.7	-32.7	0.0	-100.0	0.0	22.4	43.5	19.1	-2.3
Florida	204.0	769.8	143.2	162.8	NA	-37.5	0.0	348.3	318.8	127.3	170.1
Georgia	149.7	503.0	72.2	114.3	NA	-2.5	0.0	165.7	217.4	115.1	158.4
Hawaii	196.6	0.0	NA	192.7	0.0	185.9	NA	6500.0	1669.8	397.5	92.0
Idaho	91.6	-21.2	102.3	36.0	0.0	48.9	0.0	141.0	133.5	70.3	74.9
Illinois	40.9	-16.0	103.1	21.6	NM	-30.0	0.0	55.1	77.3	15.5	56.7
Indiana	53.9	38.7	131.5	20.1	0.0	389.6	0.0	65.6	73.9	43.5	67.8
Iowa	54.9	107.1	34.0	21.3	NA	7.5	-35.6	42.6	77.7	58.6	49.6
Kansas	57.0	1184.8	17.6	45.7	0.0	-62.4	0.0	41.1	102.7	54.0	54.3
Kentucky	63.8	138.9	32.9	126.8	0.0	-4.7	0.0	112.7	174.9	23.2	110.7
Louisiana	149.3	NA	82.3	258.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	190.1	356.7	128.4	158.2
Maine	45.5	-81.5	NA	36.9	NA	89.1	0.0	26.2	111.3	63.0	25.5
Maryland	58.8	-15.1	145.1	36.6	NA	1.4	0.0	90.7	102.0	22.3	81.2
Massachusetts	14.7	-77.8	134.8	4.7	NM	-57.7	0.0	3.6	35.3	-21.4	62.8
Michigan	39.4	9.8	114.4	14.1	NA	65.3	0.0	50.7	104.1	10.9	54.2
Minnesota	61.0	72.1	46.7	20.6	NA	1.7	-100.0	58.4	111.6	41.9	76.1
Mississippi	121.8	NM	32.9	159.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	146.5	222.9	108.2	99.0
Missouri	54.4	197.5	7.6	34.3	0.0	-11.0	0.0	70.1	86.2	28.7	58.3
Montana	53.6	1395.8	-6.7	44.1	0.0	88.4	NA	68.1	62.4	50.9	46.2
Nebraska	59.3	335.3	1.0	37.6	NA	20.5	-100.0	54.6	118.8	53.9	40.8
Nevada	224.8	3055.1	485.4	156.3	0.0	-15.1	0.0	327.9	228.2	211.6	197.7
N. Hampshire	78.2	288.1	254.9	50.9	0.0	-4.3	0.0	53.4	207.6	84.2	69.4
N. Jersey	58.7	-62.2	177.9	31.7	NA	-599.5	0.0	50.9	107.7	29.7	81.1
N. Mexico	47.2	4252.3	-2.7	108.8	0.0	22.6	0.0	48.3	189.6	-4.5	109.1
N. York	19.3	-58.4	79.8	12.1	NA	135.0	NA	30.0	43.5	-7.1	22.7
N. Carolina	107.5	180.4	232.4	50.9	NA	-43.4	0.0	100.6	251.8	92.4	92.6
N. Dakota	47.5	325.2	29.1	34.5	0.0	408.2	0.0	61.7	64.7	25.9	74.2
Ohio	33.4	20.6	23.1	67.9	NA	-72.6	-98.3	37.8	74.7	17.9	55.0
Oklahoma	134.1	7488.6	116.2	106.6	0.0	53.7	0.0	118.4	181.3	139.6	118.3
Oregon	102.1	182.0	142.5	55.4	NA	149.1	376.3	107.5	128.3	75.2	125.9
Pennsylvania	15.5	-3.9	48.9	17.0	5723.8	-65.1	0.0	32.5	54.3	-6.0	44.0
Rhode Island	-7.1	-99.0	144.5	-37.4	0.0	-98.5	0.0	-0.5	43.7	-23.1	-16.5
S. Carolina	112.3	181.4	140.2	46.0	NA	-66.4	0.0	129.7	208.4	101.5	89.1
S. Dakota	40.4	398.3	-11.0	12.7	0.0	343.2	0.0	47.2	53.7	28.0	44.1
Tennessee	77.2	50.5	51.0	117.8	NA	-34.2	0.0	117.2	199.4	26.9	135.0
Texas	98.0	3056.9	43.4	155.7	0.0	-10.8	NA	154.6	300.9	68.7	127.0
Utah	57.1	85.1	44.7	40.9	0.0	97.6	0.0	153.0	33.6	25.8	90.2
Vermont	80.3	-74.1	NA	32.4	NA	22.2	NA	52.5	86.8	138.3	76.5
Virginia	82.0	-17.3	127.3	49.8	NA	-72.2	0.0	113.2	194.0	44.5	66.6
Washington	119.2	482.6	90.6	61.2	NA	186.9	-100.0	139.7	276.9	75.9	128.8
W. Virginia	29.9	145.3	-2.1	96.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	75.7	125.6	4.1	69.0
Wisconsin	48.5	2.1	254.8	10.6	NA	-13.8	NA	47.3	73.2	27.5	74.9
Wyoming	183.0	1901.4	34.0	156.2	0.0	33.3	0.0	109.2	167.5	241.4	114.1
United States	67.9	58.2	60.8	60.3	NM	85.0	5447.3	75.6	121.2	43.9	83.7

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, 1981
Million Btu

State	Resident Population[1] (thousands)	Total Energy	End-Use Sectors			
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	3920	376	63	36	190	87
Alaska	416	662	80	77	262	243
Arizona	2791	283	50	49	89	96
Arkansas	2293	350	64	39	156	91
California	24212	257	46	47	67	97
Colorado	2976	283	62	55	83	84
Connecticut	3136	217	68	43	49	58
Delaware	597	321	55	62	118	86
Dist. of Col.	633	237	46	77	70	44
Florida	10147	244	57	41	52	94
Georgia	5565	294	61	39	96	97
Hawaii	979	242	24	19	73	127
Idaho	958	378	74	68	157	80
Illinois	11444	313	73	57	115	68
Indiana	5485	429	78	39	231	81
Iowa	2914	334	76	47	134	77
Kansas	2385	404	71	59	163	112
Kentucky	3665	356	68	42	158	88
Louisiana	4295	815	68	73	521	154
Maine	1131	269	61	31	105	73
Maryland	4259	266	61	37	92	76
Massachusetts	5774	209	60	45	41	62
Michigan	9215	281	74	43	99	65
Minnesota	4113	290	68	37	108	77
Mississippi	2536	315	58	42	113	102
Missouri	4940	278	70	46	81	81
Montana	795	421	69	54	193	105
Nebraska	1577	321	74	62	101	83
Nevada	846	341	67	41	97	136
N. Hampshire	937	199	61	27	51	60
N. Jersey	7421	278	64	49	82	83
N. Mexico	1333	361	42	50	125	144
N. York	17598	204	53	49	49	54
N. Carolina	5952	272	63	38	96	75
N. Dakota	660	397	76	46	165	109
Ohio	10793	370	76	46	177	71
Oklahoma	3104	405	75	55	170	106
Oregon	2663	328	70	50	114	94
Pennsylvania	11875	312	71	39	138	65
Rhode Island	955	188	54	34	46	54
S. Carolina	3170	311	59	39	135	78
S. Dakota	690	280	68	37	88	87
Tennessee	4624	354	73	51	141	88
Texas	14724	564	61	53	325	124
Utah	1516	311	66	27	137	81
Vermont	515	217	68	30	53	66
Virginia	5425	272	61	48	73	90
Washington	4220	392	90	59	147	96
W. Virginia	1946	393	70	40	210	74
Wisconsin	4740	273	69	41	94	68
Wyoming	490	786	65	51	491	180
United States	229348	323	64	46	128	85

[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	17	152	55
Alaska	229	271	35	33	82	121
Arizona	1321	216	35	49	41	91
Arkansas	1789	216	35	20	103	58
California	15870	208	36	27	67	78
Colorado	1769	243	49	33	102	59
Connecticut	2544	206	60	25	75	46
Delaware	449	303	55	47	108	93
Dist. of Col.	765	162	31	44	48	38
Florida	5004	163	26	20	47	71
Georgia	3956	165	32	17	63	53
Hawaii	642	125	*	2	22	100
Idaho	671	281	44	41	131	65
Illinois	10086	252	54	36	113	50
Indiana	4674	327	55	26	189	57
Iowa	2756	228	56	28	89	55
Kansas	2183	281	55	32	115	79
Kentucky	3041	262	38	18	155	51
Louisiana	3260	431	31	21	300	79
Maine	975	215	56	17	74	67
Maryland	3113	229	44	25	103	57
Massachusetts	5160	203	65	38	58	43
Michigan	7834	237	57	25	105	50
Minnesota	3425	217	51	21	91	53
Mississippi	2182	165	27	15	63	59
Missouri	4326	205	47	28	72	58
Montana	679	321	48	39	150	84
Nebraska	1417	224	53	31	73	66
Nevada	291	305	45	36	91	133
N. Hampshire	609	172	61	13	43	54
N. Jersey	6103	213	52	29	77	56
N. Mexico	954	343	40	24	183	96
N. York	16838	179	42	35	56	46
N. Carolina	4573	171	41	14	65	51
N. Dakota	634	280	49	29	137	65
Ohio	9734	308	61	29	167	51
Oklahoma	2336	230	46	26	94	65
Oregon	1772	244	51	33	98	62
Pennsylvania	11329	283	56	26	154	47
Rhode Island	855	226	60	26	67	72
S. Carolina	2392	194	34	17	89	54
S. Dakota	683	201	47	25	69	61
Tennessee	3575	258	44	22	144	49
Texas	9624	435	37	20	295	83
Utah	900	333	44	34	184	72
Vermont	389	160	59	21	29	50
Virginia	3986	203	39	22	69	73
Washington	2855	264	55	23	124	62
W. Virginia	1853	318	42	19	212	46
Wisconsin	3962	220	56	29	89	46
Wyoming	331	411	46	28	213	124
United States	179979	245	46	27	113	59

[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.
* Represents small, non-zero value.

Statistical Tables
Section 1.

1981 Summaries

Consumption of Energy by Source, 1981
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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
Alabama	620.5	278.1	27.3	1.5	104.5	9.7	3.0	19.4	5.8	226.0	29.2	0.2	46.4	472.9	257.9	62.7	0.0	0.0	-216.8	1475.3
Alaska	5.6	125.0	1.9	2.2	38.1	61.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	23.5	1.5	*	8.4	138.5	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	275.2
Arizona	326.0	187.6	10.1	1.2	58.2	41.6	0.6	5.3	3.6	161.9	1.6	0.1	19.0	303.2	0.0	70.6	0.0	0.0	-96.2	791.2
Arkansas	102.4	271.9	16.1	1.1	76.3	9.5	2.0	15.8	4.1	138.2	16.4	0.1	36.8	316.4	99.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	803.1
California	81.5	1910.5	66.1	1.2	393.3	331.3	6.2	71.9	28.5	1328.6	821.5	0.4	176.0	3225.0	35.0	309.3	122.8	0.2	527.0	6211.0
Colorado	282.6	217.2	11.9	1.1	50.8	31.0	1.2	15.8	3.7	161.9	0.9	0.1	23.8	322.2	8.2	14.5	0.0	0.0	-1.2	843.5
Connecticut	0.7	78.7	7.9	0.3	114.9	8.9	2.4	5.6	2.6	158.9	135.4	*	21.6	458.7	138.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	681.6
Delaware	50.2	31.5	2.5	*	18.2	8.0	1.5	3.7	0.8	36.1	55.2	*	11.0	137.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-27.1	191.6
Dist. of Col.	2.8	29.7	0.1	0.0	8.6	3.2	0.4	*	0.4	20.9	6.7	*	1.7	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.5	150.1
Florida	236.5	347.5	36.5	6.0	174.2	200.0	4.2	41.6	8.2	587.8	568.4	0.2	78.7	1706.0	157.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	29.0	2478.5
Georgia	543.5	324.6	27.4	2.0	112.3	83.6	1.5	28.7	7.3	344.6	39.5	0.2	46.9	693.9	78.9	24.2	0.0	0.0	-31.7	1633.4
Hawaii	0.0	3.0	1.4	0.9	35.1	56.2	0.0	5.6	0.5	37.7	82.7	*	13.1	233.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	237.2
Idaho	14.6	46.1	3.0	0.6	27.8	6.7	0.1	3.7	1.1	55.3	0.3	*	11.8	110.3	0.0	98.8	0.0	0.0	92.1	361.8
Illinois	801.3	1088.6	29.9	1.3	201.0	95.8	3.8	144.2	20.2	563.6	130.7	0.2	162.7	1353.5	321.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	21.1	3587.6
Indiana	1138.5	508.8	35.0	0.8	168.6	15.9	4.0	30.4	10.4	321.2	47.5	0.2	80.5	714.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	-15.4	2351.9
Iowa	254.4	259.6	13.2	0.7	84.5	4.0	2.1	41.5	4.2	180.0	0.6	0.1	46.1	377.1	24.0	10.2	0.0	0.2	48.7	974.3
Kansas	213.4	439.5	13.6	0.9	78.1	13.6	1.4	31.3	5.9	153.8	6.5	0.1	41.4	346.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-35.0	964.6
Kentucky	674.6	204.5	14.1	0.4	106.0	18.2	6.6	33.2	6.1	211.1	7.2	0.1	46.6	449.6	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	-51.5	1304.1
Louisiana	25.5	1830.0	16.4	1.8	220.9	43.7	38.9	255.5	11.6	257.0	348.7	0.1	263.4	1458.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	187.8	3501.4
Maine	3.7	2.4	2.0	0.2	53.9	8.4	1.6	3.0	1.1	60.8	62.7	*	23.5	217.3	56.9	60.9	0.0	0.0	-36.5	304.7
Maryland	201.4	179.7	23.3	0.9	108.4	19.6	5.0	8.5	4.2	233.3	82.6	0.1	34.2	520.1	125.7	14.8	0.0	0.0	89.4	1131.1
Massachusetts	26.5	189.3	8.7	1.3	186.6	45.2	2.4	10.6	4.9	273.6	310.7	0.1	35.7	879.8	47.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	56.7	1204.0
Michigan	736.9	821.1	15.1	1.4	155.1	34.3	5.6	23.4	19.0	487.4	49.2	0.1	50.1	840.6	186.2	58.3	0.0	0.0	-54.0	2589.0
Minnesota	256.0	273.0	28.3	0.7	108.9	25.5	0.8	25.0	6.5	236.5	9.9	0.2	49.1	491.5	111.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	52.3	1194.6
Mississippi	83.3	249.7	9.1	0.6	78.3	9.5	0.6	19.0	3.8	145.3	65.4	0.1	39.5	371.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.6	797.8
Missouri	538.2	290.7	23.1	0.9	106.1	26.8	3.1	30.9	9.3	307.7	4.2	0.1	45.3	557.7	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	-20.6	1372.9
Montana	64.0	53.8	6.4	0.8	37.7	4.5	0.1	4.3	1.4	56.7	15.7	*	22.3	150.0	0.0	117.6	0.0	0.4	-51.3	334.4
Nebraska	99.8	141.8	3.4	0.9	47.8	8.0	0.5	16.9	2.3	96.3	0.4	*	22.7	199.2	65.3	12.4	0.0	0.0	-13.1	505.6
Nevada	112.4	75.4	3.6	0.9	20.3	39.2	0.4	3.5	0.6	60.7	1.8	*	5.6	136.7	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	-54.1	288.4
N. Hampshire	24.2	10.5	2.9	0.1	30.9	3.1	1.2	4.6	0.5	48.6	30.9	*	6.3	129.2	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	8.2	186.2
N. Jersey	74.9	400.6	47.2	0.4	295.1	102.2	8.3	36.5	13.8	380.2	237.5	0.3	119.3	1240.7	127.4	-2.4	0.0	0.0	221.2	2062.4
N. Mexico	197.3	201.6	6.3	0.6	72.6	13.9	4.3	13.1	1.9	89.2	5.4	*	24.4	231.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	-150.5	481.2
N. York	301.7	780.6	27.1	1.2	373.5	143.5	11.7	21.9	12.2	681.5	602.0	0.2	86.6	1961.2	190.3	397.3	0.0	*	-35.7	3595.4
N. Carolina	657.3	156.3	19.3	1.3	123.6	29.4	13.4	31.6	7.0	349.4	35.3	0.1	55.3	665.8	68.1	30.4	0.0	0.0	39.7	1617.6
N. Dakota	181.4	35.3	5.4	0.2	44.8	8.8	0.1	6.1	1.0	50.0	7.0	*	21.9	145.4	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	-158.1	262.0
Ohio	1567.8	892.1	37.7	2.3	262.8	32.4	15.6	169.2	22.2	578.8	36.8	0.2	185.9	1344.0	48.1	0.1	0.0	*	145.3	3997.4
Oklahoma	155.3	690.3	24.4	1.2	90.2	27.6	1.7	30.0	7.9	218.9	4.7	0.1	48.9	455.7	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	-55.1	1257.8
Oregon	28.2	77.5	13.4	1.0	95.7	9.6	0.8	5.3	4.4	156.1	39.9	0.1	27.6	353.7	70.1	334.1	0.0	1.2	7.9	872.7
Pennsylvania	1470.3	804.3	24.2	1.4	348.8	51.0	15.0	32.2	23.7	547.1	187.8	0.1	104.2	1335.7	155.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	-62.7	3710.2
Rhode Island	0.2	30.0	7.3	0.1	23.2	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.8	44.8	13.9	*	8.4	101.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	47.5	179.1
S. Carolina	271.3	145.5	8.4	0.7	57.2	15.5	3.8	11.7	3.2	187.0	33.6	0.1	24.1	345.3	189.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	21.2	985.4
S. Dakota	38.0	22.6	3.8	0.5	25.7	6.1	0.1	7.5	0.9	48.3	1.0	*	13.5	107.4	0.0	55.1	0.0	0.0	-30.1	193.1
Tennessee	561.8	229.1	19.9	1.2	113.8	19.7	8.6	6.4	7.2	286.8	7.7	0.1	32.5	504.0	51.3	61.4	0.0	0.0	227.5	1635.2
Texas	904.1	4037.3	57.6	6.9	528.2	173.4	60.9	601.7	31.1	972.7	423.2	0.4	576.0	3432.1	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.8	-84.2	8298.9
Utah	171.6	104.8	4.9	0.6	41.3	13.5	0.9	6.5	1.7	81.7	6.4	*	17.6	175.2	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	13.1	471.2
Vermont	0.9	4.5	1.6	0.1	22.2	0.5	1.2	2.6	0.4	28.9	2.2	*	3.8	63.5	38.9	12.3	0.0	0.3	-8.6	111.9
Virginia	265.1	155.6	17.1	1.2	137.5	62.9	6.6	12.4	5.5	311.2	85.4	0.1	38.1	678.2	194.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	178.7	1475.7
Washington	92.8	128.1	13.1	1.5	102.6	67.8	4.2	6.6	4.1	226.0	102.8	0.1	51.5	580.3	22.3	1059.0	0.0	0.0	-228.2	1654.2
W. Virginia	881.3	152.2	3.5	0.1	54.9	1.9	2.1	13.6	3.9	98.8	6.2	*	22.3	207.4	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	-487.1	765.1
Wisconsin	332.8	332.8	14.2	0.5	122.1	12.9	0.7	20.7	5.9	253.4	5.4	0.1	33.5	469.4	106.0	22.2	0.0	0.6	27.9	1291.7
Wyoming	334.7	70.8	6.0	0.4	72.4	1.4	0.4	8.5	1.2	44.6	12.5	*	34.0	181.5	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	-210.4	385.4
United States	16009.9	19921.7	822.7	56.3	6014.2	2062.2	262.6	1948.9	339.4	12630.6	4790.9	5.0	2999.4	31932.1	2974.3	3065.9	122.8	3.8		74013.9

[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 -16.7 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke which has not been 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, 1981
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	63.4	246.5	38.2	142.9	457.8	743.7	341.9	342.2	790.9	-216.8	170.2	403.9	1475.3
Alaska	13.6	33.1	21.0	31.9	93.3	109.2	100.9	101.0	46.4	0.0	9.9	36.4	275.2
Arizona	29.3	139.0	29.5	135.6	132.6	248.1	268.0	268.5	428.0	-96.2	98.4	233.4	791.2
Arkansas	50.6	147.5	33.3	88.5	242.7	358.4	208.4	208.6	267.5	0.6	79.5	188.6	803.1
California	517.4	1125.1	350.5	1129.7	1043.7	1614.1	2338.8	2343.1	1433.8	527.6	581.5	1380.0	6211.9
Colorado	86.1	183.9	66.9	162.8	167.8	247.5	249.0	249.3	274.9	-1.2	81.1	192.6	843.5
Connecticut	113.2	212.3	47.5	134.0	81.3	154.0	181.1	181.3	256.0	2.5	76.6	181.9	681.6
Delaware	16.1	32.7	20.5	36.9	44.0	70.6	51.4	51.4	86.7	-27.1	17.7	41.9	191.6
Dist. of Col.	16.6	29.2	19.5	48.7	5.1	44.2	27.9	28.1	5.4	75.5	24.0	56.9	150.1
Florida	43.0	574.0	62.9	417.6	346.7	532.0	953.5	954.9	1043.4	29.0	317.9	754.5	2478.5
Georgia	108.0	340.6	70.8	218.3	309.8	532.9	541.3	541.7	635.2	-31.7	178.9	424.6	1633.4
Hawaii	2.8	23.0	3.6	18.8	37.0	71.4	123.9	123.9	69.9	0.0	22.7	47.2	237.2
Idaho	11.2	70.5	8.8	64.7	74.5	150.1	76.4	76.5	98.8	92.1	56.6	134.3	361.8
Illinois	513.3	839.9	273.3	651.5	925.5	1313.3	779.5	782.8	1074.9	21.1	324.9	771.1	3587.6
Indiana	205.2	425.2	89.5	213.8	913.7	1265.9	446.6	447.0	712.3	-15.4	206.6	490.3	2351.9
Iowa	107.4	220.8	60.0	137.6	278.3	390.5	224.9	225.3	254.9	48.7	90.0	213.6	974.3
Kansas	82.7	170.2	57.5	139.6	301.8	387.9	266.6	266.8	291.0	-35.0	75.9	180.1	964.6
Kentucky	90.2	247.9	53.1	153.1	264.3	579.2	323.2	323.9	624.9	-51.5	170.0	403.4	1304.1
Louisiana	87.8	290.4	156.2	312.2	1934.0	2236.9	660.0	661.9	475.4	187.8	196.6	466.7	3501.4
Maine	33.9	68.8	14.5	35.0	79.0	118.4	82.4	82.5	131.3	-36.5	28.1	66.7	304.7
Maryland	118.9	260.6	45.2	155.5	234.1	391.5	323.3	323.6	320.2	89.4	121.4	288.1	1131.1
Massachusetts	212.8	347.3	107.6	262.7	132.7	235.8	357.7	358.2	336.5	56.7	116.6	276.6	1204.0
Michigan	430.7	678.5	203.7	396.3	559.2	914.4	598.9	599.9	850.6	-54.0	236.1	560.4	2589.0
Minnesota	138.1	279.4	79.4	153.3	259.4	443.9	317.5	318.0	347.9	52.3	118.6	281.6	1194.6
Mississippi	36.8	147.4	39.9	106.8	194.8	286.1	257.2	257.5	175.5	93.6	79.8	189.3	797.8
Missouri	158.4	347.6	83.6	225.4	240.8	400.6	398.7	399.4	511.9	-20.6	145.6	345.7	1372.9
Montana	21.2	54.6	17.3	42.6	86.3	153.6	83.6	83.7	177.4	-51.3	37.4	88.7	334.4
Nebraska	52.3	116.8	45.7	97.5	115.3	159.9	131.0	131.4	174.3	-13.1	47.8	113.4	505.6
Nevada	16.1	56.4	11.4	34.6	27.3	82.3	114.8	115.1	172.8	-54.1	35.2	83.5	288.4
N. Hampshire	28.2	56.8	11.5	25.0	20.4	48.2	56.1	56.2	61.8	8.2	20.8	49.3	186.2
N. Jersey	289.9	474.4	164.6	363.5	422.6	610.4	613.9	614.2	350.0	221.2	169.4	401.9	2062.4
N. Mexico	28.9	56.0	29.2	66.7	129.4	166.4	191.7	192.2	252.5	-150.5	30.3	71.8	481.2
N. York	572.7	926.1	346.0	856.0	499.9	870.9	937.4	942.3	1275.1	-35.7	367.4	872.0	3595.4
N. Carolina	88.5	375.4	44.3	224.2	285.2	569.5	447.9	448.5	712.0	39.7	222.8	528.9	1617.6
N. Dakota	19.5	50.0	16.3	30.5	89.9	109.2	72.1	72.2	222.3	-158.1	19.0	45.1	262.0
Ohio	443.2	821.4	202.1	500.7	1287.3	1911.2	762.4	764.1	1157.0	145.3	386.1	916.3	3997.4
Oklahoma	79.1	232.8	48.1	169.2	406.6	526.1	328.6	329.7	450.6	-55.1	117.2	278.2	1257.8
Oregon	35.1	186.8	29.3	133.7	125.9	302.9	249.1	249.4	425.3	7.9	128.4	304.8	872.7
Pennsylvania	476.8	841.9	198.6	457.4	1100.3	1636.6	773.6	774.3	1223.6	-62.7	344.1	816.8	3710.2
Rhode Island	30.5	51.4	10.8	32.4	28.6	44.1	51.2	51.2	10.5	47.5	17.2	40.8	179.1
S. Carolina	37.8	188.2	27.6	123.9	219.4	426.8	246.0	246.5	433.3	21.2	134.7	319.8	985.4
S. Dakota	18.1	46.9	12.0	25.7	46.2	60.6	59.8	59.8	87.2	-30.1	16.9	40.2	193.1
Tennessee	55.2	338.7	56.8	233.9	296.0	653.6	408.7	409.1	591.1	227.5	242.7	575.9	1635.2
Texas	237.8	901.0	245.6	787.5	3867.2	4786.9	1821.6	1823.6	2210.9	-84.2	630.5	1496.3	8298.9
Utah	60.1	99.6	6.2	40.5	145.5	208.3	122.5	122.8	123.7	13.1	40.6	96.2	471.2
Vermont	15.6	35.3	5.8	15.5	13.6	27.1	34.0	34.0	51.5	-8.6	12.7	30.2	111.9
Virginia	96.4	333.2	52.9	260.4	258.9	396.2	483.4	485.9	405.4	178.7	173.2	410.9	1475.7
Washington	51.7	379.4	43.5	247.2	221.5	621.2	404.7	406.4	1161.1	-228.2	276.5	656.3	1654.2
W. Virginia	58.3	135.5	31.2	78.1	280.8	408.4	143.1	143.1	738.8	-487.1	74.6	177.1	765.1
Wisconsin	168.5	326.6	79.5	196.7	285.8	447.7	320.2	320.8	409.7	27.9	129.7	307.9	1291.7
Wyoming	13.1	31.9	8.5	25.0	189.7	240.4	88.1	88.2	296.3	-210.4	25.5	60.5	385.4
United States	6282.0	14598.5	3781.3	10641.2	19787.1	29292.3	19444.7	19481.8	24718.7		7325.9	17392.8	74013.9

[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. United States total includes -16.7 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke which has not been 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 1981) and wood consumed as fuel by the residential sector (estimated at 0.8 quadrillion Btu in the United States in 1981). Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available 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, 1981
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	0.6	0.2	0.9	51.5	0.1	1.0	9.9	11.0	54.3	128.8	246.5
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	5.3	0.0	0.1	5.4	4.2	15.3	33.1
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	*	0.0	2.3	2.3	32.5	77.2	139.0
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	0.1	0.2	6.3	6.7	28.8	68.2	147.5
California	*	0.0	*	500.6	0.4	0.4	16.0	16.9	180.1	427.5	1125.1
Colorado	0.9	*	0.9	76.9	0.3	0.3	7.6	8.3	29.0	68.8	183.9
Connecticut	*	0.3	0.3	34.2	75.4	1.1	2.2	78.7	29.4	69.8	212.3
Delaware	0.0	*	*	7.0	6.0	1.5	1.7	9.1	4.9	11.7	32.7
Dist. of Col.	0.9	0.0	0.9	14.0	1.6	*	*	1.7	3.7	8.8	29.2
Florida	*	0.0	*	16.8	5.7	3.3	17.2	26.2	157.4	373.6	574.0
Georgia	0.3	0.0	0.3	94.2	1.1	0.2	12.2	13.5	68.9	163.6	340.6
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	*	0.0	1.5	1.5	6.6	13.7	23.0
Idaho	0.8	0.0	0.8	6.9	2.5	0.0	1.1	3.5	17.6	41.7	70.5
Illinois	2.2	0.5	2.7	479.1	15.2	0.8	15.4	31.5	96.8	229.8	839.9
Indiana	3.2	*	3.3	163.0	23.9	3.0	12.0	38.9	65.2	154.8	425.2
Iowa	2.0	0.3	2.3	78.9	11.7	1.3	13.1	26.2	33.6	79.8	220.8
Kansas	*	0.0	*	76.6	0.1	0.1	6.0	6.1	25.9	61.5	170.2
Kentucky	4.7	0.4	5.1	72.3	3.3	2.7	6.8	12.8	46.7	110.9	247.9
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.5	0.0	0.2	4.2	4.3	60.1	142.5	290.4
Maine	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	30.4	1.3	1.3	33.0	10.3	24.6	68.8
Maryland	0.2	0.2	0.4	72.2	39.5	3.5	3.3	46.3	42.0	99.7	260.6
Massachusetts	0.4	0.8	1.2	99.1	108.9	1.0	2.6	112.6	39.9	94.6	347.3
Michigan	1.8	0.1	1.9	370.8	46.0	1.2	10.8	57.9	73.5	174.3	678.5
Minnesota	1.3	0.0	1.3	98.4	28.1	0.7	9.7	38.4	41.9	99.4	279.4
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	*	0.2	7.6	7.8	32.8	77.8	147.4
Missouri	1.1	0.0	1.1	131.8	8.2	0.4	17.0	25.6	56.1	133.1	347.6
Montana	0.1	0.0	0.1	17.7	1.6	0.0	1.8	3.4	9.9	23.5	54.6
Nebraska	0.2	0.0	0.2	45.0	2.2	0.2	4.8	7.2	19.1	45.4	116.8
Nevada	0.1	*	0.1	13.4	0.9	0.2	1.5	2.6	11.9	28.4	56.4
N. Hampshire	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.6	20.3	1.2	2.1	23.6	8.5	20.1	56.8
N. Jersey	0.1	0.9	0.9	149.6	134.9	1.1	3.4	139.5	54.7	129.8	474.4
N. Mexico	*	0.0	*	25.3	0.1	0.5	3.0	3.6	8.0	19.1	56.0
N. York	2.2	2.8	5.1	345.2	204.1	8.6	9.7	222.4	104.8	248.6	926.1
N. Carolina	1.4	0.0	1.4	33.9	32.1	11.0	10.1	53.3	85.1	201.9	375.4
N. Dakota	1.7	0.0	1.7	9.2	6.2	0.1	2.4	8.7	9.0	21.5	50.0
Ohio	7.0	0.6	7.5	386.6	33.2	5.8	10.1	49.1	112.1	266.1	821.4
Oklahoma	*	0.0	*	71.5	0.6	0.1	6.9	7.5	45.6	108.1	232.8
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	14.8	0.4	2.3	17.5	45.0	106.7	186.8
Pennsylvania	3.7	21.3	25.0	292.9	141.0	11.3	6.7	158.9	108.2	256.8	841.9
Rhode Island	0.0	*	*	14.8	15.0	0.3	0.4	15.7	6.2	14.7	51.4
S. Carolina	1.0	0.2	1.2	19.5	8.3	3.1	5.7	17.1	44.6	105.8	188.2
S. Dakota	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.0	4.1	0.1	3.4	7.5	8.5	20.3	46.9
Tennessee	1.2	0.4	1.6	42.9	2.7	5.1	2.8	10.6	84.0	199.5	338.7
Texas	*	*	0.1	214.3	*	0.6	22.8	23.4	196.6	466.6	901.0
Utah	2.0	0.0	2.0	56.2	0.4	0.1	1.4	2.0	11.7	27.8	99.6
Vermont	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	11.7	1.0	1.4	14.1	5.8	13.8	35.3
Virginia	1.3	0.1	1.4	52.3	32.5	5.2	5.1	42.7	70.2	166.6	333.2
Washington	1.2	0.0	1.2	27.5	17.5	3.0	2.5	23.0	97.2	230.6	379.4
W. Virginia	1.8	0.1	1.8	48.3	5.2	1.6	1.4	8.2	22.9	54.3	135.5
Wisconsin	0.4	*	0.4	114.2	43.6	0.4	9.9	53.9	46.9	111.2	326.6
Wyoming	1.1	0.0	1.1	9.1	0.2	*	2.6	2.8	5.6	13.2	31.9
United States	47.5	29.9	77.4	4660.1	1147.1	85.3	312.0	1544.5	2464.4	5852.2	14598.5

[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 0.9 quadrillion Btu in the United States in 1981); (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, 1981
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	1.2	0.1	1.3	27.5	5.8	0.3	1.7	1.4	0.0	9.3	31.1	73.7	142.9
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	3.1	0.0	*	1.3	0.0	4.4	2.3	8.6	31.9
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.2	2.1	31.5	74.6	135.6
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	4.3	16.4	38.8	88.5
California	*	0.0	*	242.8	21.7	3.1	2.8	8.2	71.8	107.7	231.0	548.2	1129.7
Colorado	1.7	*	1.7	60.4	1.8	0.1	1.3	1.5	*	4.7	28.4	67.5	162.8
Connecticut	0.1	0.2	0.2	23.3	17.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	5.0	24.0	25.6	60.8	134.0
Delaware	0.0	*	*	3.9	3.7	*	0.3	0.3	12.3	16.6	4.9	11.5	36.9
Dist. of Col.	1.8	0.0	1.8	15.4	1.6	*	*	0.2	0.5	2.4	8.6	20.5	48.7
Florida	*	0.0	*	34.5	15.0	0.4	3.0	4.8	5.1	28.3	105.1	249.5	417.6
Georgia	0.6	0.0	0.6	58.6	7.1	0.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	11.6	43.7	103.8	218.3
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	4.9	10.3	18.8
Idaho	1.5	0.0	1.5	5.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.8	16.6	39.3	64.7
Illinois	4.0	0.4	4.4	229.0	23.7	0.1	2.7	5.6	7.8	39.9	112.1	266.1	651.5
Indiana	6.0	*	6.0	73.0	6.6	0.1	2.1	1.2	0.5	10.5	36.8	87.5	213.8
Iowa	3.6	0.2	3.9	48.0	3.6	0.1	2.3	2.0	0.2	8.2	23.0	54.6	137.6
Kansas	0.1	0.0	0.1	53.3	1.7	*	1.1	1.3	0.0	4.1	24.3	57.7	139.6
Kentucky	8.6	0.3	8.9	37.3	3.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.1	6.9	29.6	70.3	153.1
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5	3.0	14.3	0.7	0.9	96.7	115.7	46.2	109.8	312.2
Maine	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	10.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.3	13.2	6.1	14.4	35.0
Maryland	0.4	0.1	0.5	32.9	9.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.3	11.8	32.7	77.6	155.5
Massachusetts	0.7	0.5	1.2	51.4	33.5	0.1	0.5	1.1	19.8	54.9	46.0	109.1	262.7
Michigan	3.4	0.1	3.4	179.1	13.8	0.1	1.9	4.6	0.7	21.2	57.1	135.5	396.3
Minnesota	2.4	0.0	2.4	68.4	4.9	*	1.7	1.9	0.1	8.6	21.9	51.9	153.3
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.7	17.3	20.2	19.8	47.1	106.8
Missouri	2.0	0.0	2.0	70.2	4.5	2.3	3.0	1.6	0.2	11.5	42.0	99.7	225.4
Montana	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.1	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	3.1	7.5	17.8	42.6
Nebraska	0.3	0.0	0.3	41.6	2.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	3.8	15.3	36.4	97.5
Nevada	0.1	*	0.1	8.5	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.8	6.9	16.3	34.6
N. Hampshire	0.0	*	*	4.5	3.1	*	0.4	0.5	3.0	6.9	4.0	9.5	25.0
N. Jersey	0.1	0.6	0.7	76.5	44.6	0.3	0.6	1.6	40.3	87.4	59.0	139.9	363.5
N. Mexico	0.1	0.0	0.1	21.0	4.0	3.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	8.1	11.1	26.4	66.7
N. York	4.1	1.9	6.0	171.4	73.4	0.9	1.7	6.0	86.5	168.5	151.2	358.8	856.0
N. Carolina	2.5	0.0	2.5	27.0	7.8	0.3	1.8	4.2	0.6	14.7	53.3	126.6	224.2
N. Dakota	3.1	0.0	3.1	9.7	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.5	4.2	10.0	30.5
Ohio	12.9	0.4	13.3	165.1	15.1	0.4	1.8	6.2	0.2	23.7	88.5	210.0	500.7
Oklahoma	0.1	0.0	0.1	41.9	3.1	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.0	6.1	35.9	85.2	169.2
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	5.6	0.3	0.4	1.6	6.2	14.0	30.9	73.4	133.7
Pennsylvania	6.8	14.2	21.0	131.8	30.1	1.0	1.2	3.5	10.0	45.8	76.7	182.1	457.4
Rhode Island	0.0	*	*	7.0	2.2	*	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.8	6.4	15.2	32.4
S. Carolina	1.9	0.1	2.0	19.9	2.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	5.7	28.5	67.8	123.9
S. Dakota	1.1	0.0	1.1	8.4	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	2.5	4.1	9.7	25.7
Tennessee	2.2	0.3	2.5	43.8	6.5	0.4	0.5	2.6	0.5	10.5	52.5	124.6	233.9
Texas	0.1	*	0.1	161.1	21.8	38.6	4.0	4.1	15.9	84.4	160.6	381.2	787.5
Utah	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.2	10.1	24.1	40.5
Vermont	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	4.8	2.9	6.8	15.5
Virginia	2.4	0.1	2.4	36.1	8.1	0.2	0.9	2.7	2.4	14.3	61.5	145.9	260.4
Washington	2.2	0.0	2.2	29.3	4.3	0.1	0.4	2.3	4.8	11.9	60.4	143.3	247.2
W. Virginia	3.3	*	3.3	22.7	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	*	5.2	13.9	33.0	78.1
Wisconsin	0.7	*	0.8	69.8	6.7	*	1.7	0.4	0.1	9.0	34.7	82.4	196.7
Wyoming	2.1	0.0	2.1	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.6	*	1.8	4.9	11.6	25.0
United States	88.3	19.9	108.2	2582.8	457.1	69.3	55.1	91.6	417.3	1090.4	2033.1	4826.8	10641.2

[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) 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, 1981
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	Total Petroleum				
Alabama	150.1	0.2	150.2	178.6	27.3	26.5	1.6	7.6	2.9	0.9	15.4	0.2	46.4	128.8	0.2	84.7	201.1	743.7
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	1.9	12.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	8.4	23.3	0.0	3.4	12.5	109.2
Arizona	31.3	0.0	31.3	48.4	10.1	17.4	0.5	2.5	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	19.0	52.7	0.2	34.2	81.2	248.1
Arkansas	8.2	0.0	8.2	132.3	16.1	26.9	1.5	8.1	1.6	0.2	10.9	0.1	36.8	102.2	0.0	34.3	81.4	358.4
California	81.5	0.0	81.5	474.1	66.1	103.3	2.6	52.1	12.2	7.4	68.1	0.4	176.0	488.2	0.0	169.1	401.2	1614.1
Colorado	42.9	*	42.9	59.0	11.9	17.3	0.8	6.8	1.4	3.1	0.8	0.1	23.3	65.9	*	23.6	56.0	247.5
Connecticut	0.0	0.2	0.2	21.1	7.9	8.7	1.2	3.0	1.2	0.3	15.9	*	21.6	59.9	0.1	21.6	51.2	154.0
Delaware	4.2	*	4.2	14.7	2.5	2.4	*	1.7	0.4	0.2	8.8	*	9.0	25.1	0.0	7.9	18.7	70.6
Dist. of Col.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.4	*	*	0.0	0.1	*	1.7	4.6	0.0	11.6	27.5	44.2
Florida	13.5	0.0	13.5	114.7	36.5	28.0	0.6	21.1	3.5	0.0	49.7	0.2	78.7	218.4	0.0	54.9	130.4	532.0
Georgia	18.0	0.0	18.0	161.0	27.4	16.8	1.2	14.1	3.7	0.1	19.7	0.2	46.9	130.2	0.6	66.1	156.9	532.9
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	8.0	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.3	9.6	*	13.1	36.3	0.7	11.2	23.2	71.4
Idaho	12.2	0.0	12.2	29.6	3.0	12.8	0.1	2.4	0.3	2.1	0.2	*	11.8	32.6	0.0	22.4	53.2	150.1
Illinois	119.1	0.4	119.5	354.5	29.9	40.1	2.9	125.8	11.4	15.8	62.6	0.2	162.7	451.4	0.2	115.0	272.9	1313.3
Indiana	431.9	*	432.0	258.5	35.0	33.9	0.9	16.1	6.4	4.3	45.9	0.2	80.5	223.2	0.0	104.4	247.8	1265.9
Iowa	32.0	0.3	32.3	118.1	13.2	25.1	0.7	26.0	1.1	15.2	0.4	0.1	46.1	127.9	*	33.3	79.0	390.5
Kansas	8.0	0.0	8.0	179.0	13.6	20.6	1.3	24.1	2.4	7.1	4.2	0.1	41.4	114.7	0.0	25.5	60.6	387.9
Kentucky	67.0	0.3	67.3	67.7	14.1	31.1	3.2	25.2	3.1	0.4	5.5	0.1	46.6	129.2	0.0	93.4	221.6	579.2
Louisiana	8.1	0.0	8.1	1195.2	16.4	84.7	24.4	250.4	7.4	0.5	83.4	0.1	263.4	730.7	0.0	89.8	213.1	2236.9
Maine	2.9	0.2	3.1	0.7	2.0	4.3	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.2	33.1	*	23.5	65.1	10.1	11.7	27.7	118.4
Maryland	73.0	0.1	73.1	66.0	23.3	18.0	1.4	4.5	2.4	0.8	10.2	0.1	34.2	95.0	0.0	46.6	110.7	391.5
Massachusetts	1.5	0.6	2.1	31.0	8.7	13.5	1.4	7.5	2.2	0.4	29.7	0.1	35.7	99.1	0.7	30.6	72.5	235.8
Michigan	181.6	0.1	181.7	237.3	15.1	31.1	4.3	10.4	10.4	4.7	12.7	0.1	50.1	139.0	1.2	105.3	249.9	914.4
Minnesota	31.6	0.0	31.6	90.0	28.3	30.1	0.2	13.4	1.9	5.7	7.3	0.2	49.1	136.2	1.5	54.7	129.8	443.9
Mississippi	2.9	0.0	2.9	82.3	9.1	37.2	0.3	9.9	2.0	0.4	11.2	0.1	39.5	109.6	0.0	27.0	64.2	286.1
Missouri	40.0	0.0	40.0	75.1	23.1	30.3	0.4	10.8	3.9	7.8	3.9	0.1	45.3	125.7	0.0	47.4	112.4	400.6
Montana	6.7	0.0	6.7	17.8	6.4	11.3	0.1	2.1	0.3	3.5	15.7	*	22.3	61.8	0.0	20.0	47.4	153.6
Nebraska	8.1	0.0	8.1	44.2	3.4	17.9	0.3	11.1	0.2	7.1	0.2	*	22.7	63.0	0.0	13.2	31.4	159.9
Nevada	4.6	*	4.6	7.3	3.6	3.4	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	*	5.6	15.4	0.0	16.3	38.7	82.3
N. Hampshire	*	*	0.1	1.2	2.9	3.3	*	2.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	*	6.3	17.5	1.6	8.3	19.6	48.2
N. Jersey	0.1	0.6	0.7	91.0	47.2	56.6	6.9	32.3	9.6	0.8	58.0	0.3	119.3	330.9	*	55.7	132.1	610.4
N. Mexico	3.1	0.0	3.1	58.7	6.3	20.5	0.9	9.5	0.7	0.4	5.0	*	24.4	67.6	0.0	11.0	26.0	166.4
N. York	130.1	2.1	132.2	125.1	27.1	35.7	2.3	10.3	6.0	21.8	50.2	0.2	86.6	240.1	2.4	110.0	261.1	870.9
N. Carolina	43.6	0.0	43.6	88.0	19.3	19.2	2.1	19.6	3.3	2.6	32.1	0.1	55.3	153.5	*	84.3	200.0	569.5
N. Dakota	12.9	0.0	12.9	16.3	5.4	17.3	0.0	3.2	0.2	6.1	6.7	*	21.9	60.8	0.0	5.7	13.6	109.2
Ohio	446.0	0.4	446.4	325.1	37.7	72.0	9.5	157.0	13.9	4.5	34.9	0.2	185.9	515.7	0.0	185.0	439.0	1911.2
Oklahoma	11.9	0.0	11.9	259.0	24.4	29.4	1.4	21.6	3.4	1.8	4.6	0.1	48.9	135.8	0.0	35.4	84.1	526.1
Oregon	8.4	0.0	8.4	40.6	13.4	19.0	0.1	2.5	1.3	1.7	11.0	0.1	27.6	76.6	0.3	52.5	124.5	302.9
Pennsylvania	459.3	15.8	475.2	341.6	24.2	58.7	2.7	24.2	16.0	6.4	48.9	0.1	102.2	283.5	*	159.0	377.3	1636.6
Rhode Island	0.1	*	0.1	5.3	7.3	1.9	*	0.6	0.4	*	4.6	*	8.4	23.2	0.0	4.6	10.9	44.1
S. Carolina	54.3	0.1	54.5	97.7	8.4	10.5	0.5	5.0	1.6	0.4	16.2	0.1	24.1	66.8	0.5	61.5	145.9	426.8
S. Dakota	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.1	3.8	9.3	0.1	3.4	*	6.4	0.9	*	13.5	37.4	0.3	4.3	10.1	60.6
Tennessee	81.2	0.3	81.6	124.1	19.9	21.5	3.1	3.0	3.3	0.1	6.8	0.1	32.5	90.3	0.0	106.0	251.6	653.6
Texas	136.7	*	136.8	2132.4	57.6	166.2	21.7	573.8	20.0	3.9	178.4	0.4	576.0	1598.0	0.0	272.6	647.0	4786.9
Utah	52.4	0.0	52.4	44.4	4.9	13.2	0.4	4.8	0.6	0.9	6.3	*	17.6	48.7	0.0	18.6	44.1	208.3
Vermont	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1	1.6	2.7	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	*	3.8	10.6	0.7	4.0	9.5	27.1
Virginia	98.9	0.1	99.0	53.9	17.1	21.9	1.2	6.3	2.5	1.2	17.2	0.1	38.1	105.7	0.3	40.7	96.6	396.2
Washington	9.0	0.0	9.0	68.4	13.1	24.4	1.1	3.5	1.2	1.3	46.6	0.1	51.5	142.8	1.3	118.5	281.2	621.2
W. Virginia	146.4	*	146.5	65.3	3.5	14.7	0.4	11.9	2.4	0.4	6.2	*	22.3	61.8	7.2	37.8	89.7	408.4
Wisconsin	58.1	*	58.1	122.8	14.2	20.7	0.3	6.5	2.9	7.1	4.8	0.1	33.2	92.2	2.7	48.0	113.9	447.7
Wyoming	44.8	0.0	44.8	50.5	6.0	34.4	0.3	5.3	0.3	1.4	12.5	*	34.0	94.4	0.0	15.0	35.6	240.4
United States	3183.1	22.2	3205.2	8256.5	822.7	1388.6	107.9	1574.2	174.5	159.8	1081.2	5.0	2995.3	8309.3	32.8	2817.4	6687.7	29292.3

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[2] U.S. total includes -16.7 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke which has not been 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 1981. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available 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, 1981
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	18.6	1.5	71.6	9.7	0.1	2.8	223.8	13.7	323.3	0.1	0.2	342.2
Alaska	0.0	0.3	2.2	14.5	61.2	0.0	0.5	22.1	*	100.7	*	0.1	101.0
Arizona	0.0	24.9	1.2	38.7	41.6	0.1	2.0	159.5	0.0	243.1	0.2	0.4	268.5
Arkansas	0.0	9.9	1.1	48.1	9.5	0.2	2.5	137.1	0.0	198.5	0.1	0.1	208.6
California	0.0	15.5	1.2	261.7	331.3	0.9	16.3	1313.0	398.9	2323.3	1.3	3.0	2343.1
Colorado	0.0	6.9	1.1	30.3	31.0	0.1	2.3	177.2	0.0	242.1	0.1	0.2	249.3
Connecticut	0.0	0.1	0.3	13.3	8.7	*	1.4	157.2	*	181.0	*	0.1	181.3
Delaware	0.0	*	*	5.5	8.0	*	0.4	35.7	1.8	51.4	*	*	51.4
Dist. of Col.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.2	*	0.3	20.7	1.1	27.9	*	0.1	28.1
Florida	0.0	4.2	6.0	112.4	200.0	0.3	4.7	583.0	42.9	949.3	0.4	0.9	954.9
Georgia	0.0	7.9	2.0	85.1	83.6	0.2	3.6	342.3	16.7	533.5	0.1	0.2	541.7
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.9	21.5	56.2	*	0.4	37.2	7.7	123.9	*	*	123.9
Idaho	0.0	4.0	0.6	11.8	6.7	*	0.8	52.5	0.0	72.3	*	0.1	76.5
Illinois	0.0	12.5	1.3	118.8	95.6	0.3	8.8	542.2	*	767.1	1.0	2.3	782.8
Indiana	0.0	8.8	0.8	99.8	15.9	0.2	4.0	315.8	1.2	437.8	0.1	0.3	447.0
Iowa	0.0	11.1	0.7	43.1	4.0	0.1	3.0	162.8	*	213.8	0.1	0.3	225.3
Kansas	0.0	48.8	0.9	54.1	13.6	0.2	3.5	145.3	*	217.8	0.1	0.2	266.8
Kentucky	0.0	24.5	0.4	66.1	18.2	0.1	3.0	209.3	1.6	298.7	0.2	0.5	323.9
Louisiana	0.0	80.7	1.8	124.8	43.7	0.1	4.2	255.6	149.0	579.3	0.5	1.3	661.9
Maine	0.0	*	0.2	8.7	8.4	*	0.8	60.3	4.0	82.4	*	0.1	82.5
Maryland	0.0	2.4	0.9	36.9	19.6	0.1	1.8	231.8	29.8	320.9	0.1	0.2	323.6
Massachusetts	0.0	0.7	1.3	29.0	45.2	0.1	2.7	272.1	6.7	357.0	0.2	0.4	358.2
Michigan	0.0	14.0	1.4	60.5	34.3	0.3	8.6	478.1	1.9	584.9	0.3	0.7	599.9
Minnesota	0.0	10.4	0.7	45.4	25.5	0.1	4.6	228.9	1.7	307.0	0.1	0.3	318.0
Mississippi	0.0	41.6	0.6	39.8	9.5	0.2	1.8	144.2	19.4	215.6	0.1	0.2	257.5
Missouri	0.0	5.7	0.9	61.3	26.8	0.1	5.4	298.3	*	393.0	0.2	0.5	399.4
Montana	0.0	2.1	0.8	22.3	4.5	*	1.1	52.7	0.0	81.4	*	*	83.7
Nebraska	0.0	6.3	0.9	25.2	8.0	0.2	2.0	88.4	*	124.8	0.1	0.2	131.4
Nevada	0.0	0.4	0.9	14.0	39.2	*	0.5	59.8	0.0	114.4	0.1	0.2	115.1
N. Hampshire	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.1	3.1	*	0.3	48.1	0.3	56.1	*	*	56.2
N. Jersey	0.0	0.7	0.4	54.6	98.9	0.2	4.1	377.8	77.3	613.3	0.1	0.1	614.2
N. Mexico	0.0	40.3	0.6	47.4	13.9	0.1	1.2	88.1	0.0	151.4	0.1	0.3	192.2
N. York	0.0	4.0	1.2	55.0	143.5	0.1	6.2	653.6	73.8	933.4	1.5	3.5	942.3
N. Carolina	0.0	6.4	1.3	61.7	29.4	0.1	3.7	342.6	2.6	441.5	0.2	0.4	448.5
N. Dakota	0.0	0.2	0.2	18.5	8.8	0.1	0.9	43.5	0.0	72.0	*	0.1	72.2
Ohio	0.0	13.2	2.3	137.6	32.4	0.3	8.3	568.1	0.3	749.2	0.5	1.2	764.1
Oklahoma	0.0	22.5	1.2	57.0	27.6	0.3	4.5	215.4	0.0	306.1	0.3	0.8	329.7
Oregon	0.0	3.7	1.0	56.1	9.6	0.1	3.1	152.9	22.7	245.4	0.1	0.2	249.4
Pennsylvania	0.0	34.6	1.4	109.0	51.0	0.2	7.6	537.2	32.6	739.0	0.2	0.5	774.3
Rhode Island	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.1	1.7	*	0.4	44.5	0.3	51.0	*	0.1	51.2
S. Carolina	0.0	3.3	0.7	33.0	15.5	0.1	1.5	185.3	6.7	242.8	0.1	0.3	246.5
S. Dakota	0.0	0.1	0.5	10.6	6.1	*	0.9	41.5	0.0	59.7	*	0.1	59.8
Tennessee	0.0	18.0	1.2	81.3	19.7	0.1	3.9	284.1	0.5	390.7	0.1	0.3	409.1
Texas	0.0	104.3	6.9	334.8	173.4	1.1	11.1	964.7	225.2	1717.3	0.6	1.4	1823.6
Utah	0.0	0.7	0.6	26.2	13.5	*	1.1	80.3	0.0	121.8	0.1	0.2	122.8
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.5	0.4	*	0.3	28.7	0.0	34.0	*	*	34.0
Virginia	0.0	11.0	1.2	71.5	62.9	0.1	3.1	307.3	26.4	472.4	0.7	1.7	485.9
Washington	0.0	2.3	1.5	56.2	67.8	0.2	2.9	222.5	51.3	402.4	0.5	1.2	406.4
W. Virginia	0.0	15.7	0.1	26.2	1.8	*	1.5	97.7	0.0	127.4	*	*	143.1
Wisconsin	0.0	8.3	0.5	49.0	12.9	0.2	3.0	245.8	0.5	311.9	0.2	0.4	320.8
Wyoming	0.0	6.5	0.4	36.2	1.4	0.1	0.9	42.6	*	81.6	*	*	88.2
United States	0.0	658.4	56.3	2901.3	2058.2	7.6	164.8	12379.1	1219.0	18786.4	11.0	26.1	19481.8

[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, 1981
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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
Alabama	468.1	0.0	468.1	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	62.5	257.9	0.0	0.0	790.9
Alaska	5.6	0.0	5.6	30.1	1.4	3.2	0.0	4.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4
Arizona	294.7	0.0	294.7	59.9	1.3	1.7	0.0	3.0	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	428.0
Arkansas	94.2	0.0	94.2	56.8	4.5	0.2	0.0	4.7	12.8	99.0	0.0	0.0	267.5
California	0.0	0.0	0.0	677.6	282.7	6.2	0.0	289.0	309.3	35.0	122.8	0.2	1433.8
Colorado	237.0	0.0	237.0	14.1	*	1.1	0.0	1.2	14.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	274.9
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	114.6	0.5	0.0	115.1	2.6	138.2	0.0	0.0	256.0
Delaware	45.9	0.0	45.9	5.9	32.3	0.7	1.9	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.7
Dist. of Col.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
Florida	219.5	3.5	222.9	177.3	470.6	13.1	0.0	483.7	1.9	157.6	0.0	0.0	1043.4
Georgia	524.6	0.0	524.6	2.9	3.0	2.2	0.0	5.2	23.6	78.9	0.0	0.0	635.2
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.1	4.5	0.0	69.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	69.9
Idaho	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8
Illinois	674.8	0.0	674.8	13.6	60.3	3.4	0.0	63.6	1.2	321.6	0.0	0.0	1074.9
Indiana	697.2	0.0	697.2	5.5	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	712.3
Iowa	216.0	0.0	216.0	3.5	*	1.0	0.0	1.1	10.2	24.0	0.0	0.2	254.9
Kansas	205.2	0.0	205.2	81.8	2.3	1.6	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	291.0
Kentucky	593.3	0.0	593.3	2.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	624.9
Louisiana	17.4	0.0	17.4	430.1	19.6	8.3	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	475.4
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.2	0.0	23.6	50.8	56.9	0.0	0.0	131.3
Maryland	127.4	0.0	127.4	6.2	41.3	4.8	0.0	46.1	14.8	125.7	0.0	0.0	320.2
Massachusetts	22.1	0.0	22.1	7.1	254.5	1.7	0.0	256.2	3.8	47.2	0.0	0.0	336.5
Michigan	549.8	0.0	549.8	19.9	33.9	3.7	0.0	37.6	57.1	186.2	0.0	0.0	850.6
Minnesota	220.6	0.0	220.6	5.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.3	9.2	111.1	0.0	0.0	347.9
Mississippi	80.4	0.0	80.4	77.1	17.5	0.5	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	175.5
Missouri	495.1	0.0	495.1	7.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	511.9
Montana	57.0	0.0	57.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	117.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	177.4
Nebraska	91.3	0.0	91.3	4.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.4	65.3	0.0	0.0	174.3
Nevada	107.6	0.0	107.6	45.8	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	172.8
N. Hampshire	24.0	0.0	24.0	0.1	25.0	0.1	0.0	25.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.8
N. Jersey	72.6	0.0	72.6	82.8	62.0	7.7	0.0	69.7	-2.4	127.4	0.0	0.0	350.0
N. Mexico	194.1	0.0	194.1	56.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	252.5
N. York	158.4	0.0	158.4	134.9	391.4	5.3	0.0	396.7	394.8	190.3	0.0	*	1275.1
N. Carolina	609.8	0.0	609.8	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	30.4	68.1	0.0	0.0	712.0
N. Dakota	163.7	0.0	163.7	*	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	222.3
Ohio	1100.5	0.0	1100.5	2.1	1.4	4.9	0.0	6.3	0.1	48.1	0.0	*	1157.0
Oklahoma	143.3	0.0	143.3	295.4	*	0.2	0.0	0.2	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	450.6
Oregon	19.8	0.0	19.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	333.8	70.1	0.0	1.2	425.3
Pennsylvania	930.4	18.7	949.1	3.4	96.4	10.1	2.0	108.5	6.8	155.7	0.0	0.0	1223.6
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	7.7	0.1	0.0	7.8	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5
S. Carolina	213.6	0.0	213.6	5.2	10.1	2.9	0.0	13.0	12.5	189.0	0.0	0.0	433.3
S. Dakota	32.0	0.0	32.0	0.1	*	0.3	0.0	0.3	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.2
Tennessee	476.1	0.0	476.1	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	61.4	51.3	0.0	0.0	591.1
Texas	767.1	0.0	767.1	1425.1	3.7	5.3	0.0	9.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	2210.9
Utah	113.6	0.0	113.6	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	123.7
Vermont	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.6	38.9	0.0	0.3	51.5
Virginia	162.4	0.0	162.4	2.3	39.4	3.5	0.0	43.0	3.5	194.4	0.0	0.0	405.4
Washington	80.4	0.0	80.4	0.5	*	0.2	0.0	0.2	1057.6	22.3	0.0	0.0	1161.1
W. Virginia	729.7	0.0	729.7	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	738.8
Wisconsin	273.5	0.0	273.5	7.7	0.1	2.0	0.2	2.4	19.6	106.0	0.0	0.6	409.7
Wyoming	286.6	0.0	286.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	296.3
United States	12596.9	22.2	12619.1	3763.9	2073.4	124.0	4.2	2201.7	3033.0	2974.3	122.8	3.8	24718.7

[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.
[2] Heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene, and jet fuel.
* 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 1981

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	10120.1	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	1656.8	0.8	1.5	-5.9	44084.0
1961	9890.5	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	1680.5	2.2	1.3	-8.3	44727.3
1962	10176.7	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	1821.8	2.3	1.3	-5.8	46802.5
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	72755.2
1975	12824.9	19947.3	978.0	71.0	6061.3	2047.1	328.8	1807.1	304.3	12797.5	5649.3	36.2	2651.5	32732.2	1899.8	3219.0	70.2	2.0	14.2	70709.5
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	15491.9	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	2739.2	3117.5	109.8	4.5	-36.7	76021.8
1981	16009.9	19921.7	822.7	56.3	6014.2	2062.2	262.6	1948.9	339.4	12630.6	4790.9	5.0	2999.4	31932.1	2974.3	3065.9	122.8	3.8	-16.7	74013.9

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	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	158	*	*	*
1962	402	13267	114	52	732	179	98	255	44	1533	546	7	236	3796	2	173	*	*	*
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	53	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	513	58	2620	1121	3	510	6727	231	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
1981	733	19404	124	11	1032	368	46	535	56	2404	762	1	521	5861	273	295	6	*	-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 1981) and wood consumed as fuel by the residential sector (an estimated 0.8 quadrillion Btu in 1981). Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available 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	Associated Losses[4]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1960	5914.6	8311.7	2916.5	4810.2	16494.8	20358.7	10565.9	10603.5	8192.2	2347.7	5844.5	44084.0
1961	6092.9	8606.4	2939.5	4901.4	16495.1	20445.9	10733.6	10773.6	8466.2	2463.3	6002.9	44727.3
1962	6425.5	9126.6	3101.7	5210.3	17065.4	21242.8	11183.9	11222.7	9025.9	2653.2	6372.8	46802.5
1963	6493.0	9396.7	3053.4	5384.4	17806.0	22176.0	11611.8	11648.1	9641.1	2840.9	6800.2	48605.3
1964	6575.2	9713.7	3078.5	5575.7	18823.0	23498.0	11955.0	11988.2	10343.8	3057.4	7286.5	50775.6
1965	6782.0	10147.2	3271.3	5945.7	19521.5	24477.2	12386.9	12419.1	11027.5	3254.3	7773.2	52989.1
1966	7012.7	10688.7	3512.8	6433.9	20408.9	25784.7	13051.5	13084.8	12006.2	3531.9	8474.3	55992.1
1967	7238.4	11171.3	3848.9	6987.4	20398.4	26004.5	13697.4	13728.6	12708.7	3750.5	8958.1	57891.8
1968	7482.1	11890.4	3959.2	7398.3	21180.9	27198.9	14806.6	14835.7	13894.6	4104.2	9790.4	61323.3
1969	7809.4	12744.4	4137.2	7898.9	21942.9	28409.3	15447.7	15476.4	15191.7	4482.8	10708.9	64529.0
1970	7911.9	13366.2	4271.9	8397.2	22322.8	28997.3	16038.0	16067.4	16283.6	4750.5	11533.1	66828.1
1971	8064.2	13897.6	4332.3	8748.2	22082.0	28962.1	16663.1	16691.8	17158.1	5014.1	12144.0	68299.7
1972	8283.1	14540.3	4388.8	9188.6	22776.4	30219.0	17651.1	17679.9	18528.4	5442.7	13085.7	71627.8
1973	7921.9	14636.5	4385.9	9546.7	23892.8	31842.0	18548.4	18577.3	19853.6	5844.4	14009.1	74602.5
1974	7592.0	14380.0	4214.2	9384.4	22862.6	30899.1	18060.5	18091.2	20025.9	5820.6	14205.2	72755.2
1975	7613.5	14466.0	4010.5	9466.2	20558.7	28568.3	18173.9	18208.9	20352.9	5961.1	14391.8	70709.5
1976	7959.0	15013.1	4314.6	10033.3	21627.0	30394.7	19032.6	19068.2	21576.1	6330.1	15246.0	74509.3
1977	7698.9	15218.1	4193.2	10183.6	21992.0	31148.8	19749.6	19785.0	22701.8	6647.8	16054.0	76335.5
1978	7695.0	15629.4	4237.5	10492.9	21975.4	31490.3	20542.8	20573.8	23735.7	6885.1	16850.6	78186.3
1979	7250.0	15186.0	4299.0	10614.4	22866.2	32645.3	20421.8	20457.4	24066.2	7066.6	16999.6	78903.1
1980	6679.0	15083.5	4055.8	10600.6	21108.9	30652.9	19648.6	19684.8	24529.5	7146.3	17383.3	76021.8
1981	6282.0	14598.5	3781.3	10641.2	19787.1	29292.3	19444.7	19481.8	24718.7	7325.9	17392.8	74013.9

[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 1981) and wood consumed as fuel by the residential sector (estimated at 0.8 quadrillion Btu in 1981). Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available 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	1568.5	354.1	342.9	2265.6	687.4	1709.7	8311.7
1961	258.8	139.6	398.4	3362.3	1609.9	371.8	350.5	2332.2	731.7	1781.8	8606.4
1962	262.9	120.9	383.8	3600.3	1688.3	370.5	382.6	2441.4	794.3	1906.8	9126.6
1963	220.1	113.2	333.2	3700.3	1683.0	366.3	410.2	2459.4	855.6	2048.2	9396.7
1964	183.5	108.2	291.7	3908.5	1632.5	322.0	420.6	2375.0	927.5	2211.0	9713.7
1965	178.5	95.2	273.7	4027.7	1712.5	334.1	434.0	2480.6	992.9	2372.2	10147.2
1966	187.1	80.1	267.2	4274.8	1692.5	316.9	461.2	2470.7	1081.2	2594.8	10688.7
1967	160.1	70.2	230.3	4451.3	1778.4	295.2	483.3	2556.8	1160.5	2772.4	11171.3
1968	142.7	65.8	208.6	4588.3	1847.1	319.0	519.1	2685.2	1301.9	3106.4	11890.4
1969	137.6	58.2	195.8	4874.9	1838.4	310.7	589.6	2738.7	1456.0	3479.0	12744.4
1970	113.4	55.9	169.3	4987.4	1877.9	298.4	578.9	2755.2	1591.0	3863.3	13366.2
1971	107.7	53.5	161.2	5125.8	1896.5	295.2	585.4	2777.1	1704.4	4129.0	13897.6
1972	82.5	40.9	123.3	5264.4	1996.3	271.1	628.0	2895.4	1837.7	4419.5	14540.3
1973	77.0	42.6	119.6	4977.0	2003.3	227.1	594.8	2825.2	1976.3	4738.3	14636.5
1974	80.8	36.7	117.5	4901.0	1843.8	183.8	545.9	2573.5	1972.8	4815.8	14380.6
1975	65.8	30.2	96.0	5022.6	1806.6	160.5	527.8	2494.9	2006.7	4845.8	14466.0
1976	62.5	28.8	91.3	5147.3	1986.7	184.5	549.2	2720.4	2069.2	4984.8	15013.1
1977	61.7	29.0	90.7	4913.1	1994.2	167.4	533.5	2695.0	2201.6	5317.7	15218.1
1978	69.4	24.1	93.6	4981.5	1950.7	152.8	516.4	2619.9	2301.3	5633.1	15629.4
1979	62.5	19.0	81.6	5054.7	1626.0	132.8	354.8	2113.7	2329.8	5606.2	15186.0
1980	43.2	21.8	65.0	4866.1	1316.1	106.6	325.1	1747.9	2448.1	5956.5	15083.5
1981	47.5	29.9	77.4	4660.1	1147.1	85.3	312.0	1544.5	2464.4	5852.2	14598.5

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		
	Million Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Million Barrels				Billion Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	11	6	17	3103	269	62	85	417	201	501
1961	10	6	15	3249	276	66	87	429	214	522
1962	10	5	15	3479	290	65	95	451	233	559
1963	8	5	13	3589	289	65	102	456	251	600
1964	7	5	11	3787	280	57	105	442	272	648
1965	7	4	11	3903	294	59	108	461	291	695
1966	7	3	10	4138	291	56	115	461	317	760
1967	6	3	9	4313	305	52	126	483	340	813
1968	5	3	8	4450	317	56	136	509	382	910
1969	5	3	8	4728	316	55	155	525	427	1020
1970	4	2	7	4837	322	53	153	528	466	1132
1971	4	2	6	4972	326	52	155	533	500	1210
1972	3	2	5	5126	343	48	167	558	539	1295
1973	3	2	5	4879	344	40	159	543	579	1389
1974	3	2	5	4786	317	32	149	498	578	1411
1975	3	1	4	4924	310	28	142	481	588	1420
1976	2	1	4	5051	341	33	148	522	606	1461
1977	2	1	4	4821	342	30	145	517	645	1559
1978	3	1	4	4903	335	27	141	503	674	1651
1979	2	1	3	4965	279	23	96	399	683	1643
1980	2	1	3	4752	226	19	88	333	717	1746
1981	2	1	3	4546	197	15	86	298	722	1715

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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 0.8 quadrillion Btu consumed in 1981); (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	493.7	48.0	60.5	66.9	561.7	1230.8	542.7	1351.0	4810.2
1961	480.6	93.1	573.7	1114.5	504.5	46.9	61.9	69.4	568.7	1251.3	570.7	1391.2	4901.4
1962	488.3	80.6	568.9	1248.9	526.1	45.0	67.5	72.4	573.0	1283.9	619.6	1488.9	5210.3
1963	408.7	75.5	484.1	1307.1	523.2	46.1	72.4	72.5	548.0	1262.2	686.8	1644.2	5384.4
1964	340.8	72.1	412.9	1418.7	509.2	47.4	74.2	73.8	542.3	1246.9	738.0	1759.2	5575.7
1965	331.4	63.5	394.9	1489.8	534.5	53.7	76.6	76.8	644.9	1386.5	789.1	1885.4	5945.7
1966	347.4	53.4	400.8	1676.3	528.9	60.1	81.4	78.6	686.8	1435.7	859.1	2062.0	6433.9
1967	297.3	46.8	344.1	2021.7	552.3	45.7	85.3	83.1	716.7	1483.1	926.0	2212.5	6987.4
1968	265.1	43.9	309.0	2140.1	573.7	59.7	91.6	83.1	702.0	1510.1	1015.6	2423.6	7398.3
1969	255.6	38.8	294.4	2323.1	573.0	61.3	104.1	83.8	697.7	1519.8	1109.7	2652.0	7898.9
1970	210.6	37.3	247.9	2472.9	587.5	61.1	102.2	86.4	714.0	1551.1	1203.2	2922.1	8397.2
1971	200.1	35.7	235.8	2586.8	594.7	55.3	103.3	84.0	672.5	1509.8	1290.1	3125.8	8748.2
1972	153.1	27.3	180.4	2678.4	631.7	55.3	110.8	87.3	644.9	1530.0	1409.5	3390.3	9188.6
1973	143.1	28.4	171.5	2649.0	643.6	64.7	105.0	86.8	665.4	1565.5	1518.7	3642.1	9546.7
1974	150.1	24.5	174.6	2617.0	595.6	54.6	96.3	83.0	593.2	1422.7	1502.1	3668.0	9384.4
1975	122.2	20.1	142.3	2558.5	586.6	49.3	93.1	89.0	491.7	1309.7	1597.7	3858.0	9466.2
1976	116.0	19.2	135.3	2718.4	655.9	43.8	96.9	96.9	567.4	1460.9	1677.5	4041.2	10033.3
1977	114.7	19.3	134.0	2548.3	676.1	52.1	94.1	100.6	588.0	1510.9	1753.9	4236.4	10183.6
1978	129.0	16.1	145.0	2642.7	665.6	54.7	91.1	106.6	531.7	1449.8	1814.3	4441.1	10492.9
1979	116.2	12.7	128.8	2836.1	583.5	78.5	62.6	104.4	505.0	1334.1	1853.8	4461.6	10614.4
1980	80.2	14.5	94.7	2673.6	517.7	40.6	57.4	107.1	564.7	1287.5	1906.6	4638.2	10600.6
1981	88.3	19.9	108.2	2582.8	457.1	69.3	55.1	91.6	417.3	1090.4	2033.1	4826.8	10641.2

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		
	Million Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Million Barrels						Billion Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	20	4	24	1020	85	8	15	13	89	210	159	396
1961	18	4	22	1077	87	8	15	13	90	214	167	408
1962	18	3	22	1207	90	8	17	14	91	220	182	436
1963	15	3	18	1268	90	8	18	14	87	217	201	482
1964	13	3	16	1375	87	8	19	14	86	215	216	516
1965	12	3	15	1444	92	9	19	15	103	238	231	553
1966	13	2	15	1623	91	11	20	15	109	246	252	604
1967	11	2	13	1959	95	8	22	16	114	255	271	648
1968	10	2	12	2076	98	11	24	16	112	260	298	710
1969	10	2	11	2253	98	11	27	16	111	263	325	777
1970	8	2	9	2399	101	11	27	16	114	269	353	856
1971	7	2	9	2509	102	10	27	16	107	262	378	916
1972	6	1	7	2608	108	10	29	17	103	267	413	994
1973	5	1	6	2597	110	11	28	17	106	272	445	1067
1974	6	1	7	2556	102	10	26	16	94	248	440	1075
1975	5	1	6	2508	101	9	25	17	78	230	468	1131
1976	4	1	5	2668	113	8	26	18	90	255	492	1184
1977	5	1	5	2501	116	9	26	19	94	264	514	1242
1978	5	1	6	2601	114	10	25	20	85	254	532	1302
1979	5	1	5	2786	100	14	17	20	80	231	543	1308
1980	3	1	4	2611	89	7	16	20	90	222	559	1359
1981	4	1	4	2520	78	12	15	17	66	190	596	1415

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Net Imports of Coal Coke	Total Energy Consumed[2]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum					
1960	4621.7	104.2	4725.9	5973.3	694.8	1015.9	0.0	161.1	494.5	107.0	381.4	1593.4	39.0	1275.7	5762.8	38.8	1106.9	2757.0	-5.9	20358.7
1961	4432.8	93.1	4525.9	6169.8	715.0	1017.7	0.0	132.7	512.4	104.1	364.2	1530.1	38.5	1357.1	5771.9	35.8	1149.3	2801.6	-8.3	20445.9
1962	4479.0	88.9	4567.9	6451.0	757.3	1064.7	0.0	140.3	560.4	119.0	369.5	1547.0	46.2	1411.9	6016.3	36.0	1227.8	2949.6	-5.8	21242.8
1963	4698.4	96.8	4795.1	6748.1	778.8	1054.5	0.0	137.5	610.0	119.0	354.0	1531.6	45.9	1495.4	6326.3	33.9	1287.5	3082.2	-7.7	22176.0
1964	5018.8	110.2	5129.0	7113.9	797.3	1071.1	0.0	156.5	670.9	125.0	341.0	1558.6	43.4	1793.6	6557.3	33.8	1382.0	3292.9	-10.9	23498.0
1965	5266.5	98.5	5365.0	7339.2	846.7	1150.1	0.0	165.5	703.0	137.3	342.4	1582.0	43.5	1833.2	6803.8	32.8	1462.8	3492.9	-19.3	24477.2
1966	5393.9	85.2	5479.1	7795.1	889.7	1222.9	0.0	196.3	738.2	142.6	321.4	1625.9	45.9	1945.0	7127.7	33.1	1581.8	3794.0	-26.2	25784.7
1967	5111.0	83.2	5194.2	8043.4	870.1	1234.0	0.0	226.6	736.6	132.1	303.6	1590.1	47.1	2000.7	7141.1	35.8	1654.9	3951.2	-16.1	26004.5
1968	5048.6	73.7	5122.3	8626.5	936.7	1224.1	0.0	204.9	844.2	145.2	304.8	1569.4	47.0	2138.8	7415.1	35.2	1778.1	4239.9	-18.1	27198.9
1969	4928.6	63.4	4992.0	9233.8	950.9	1246.9	0.0	197.1	980.7	151.9	295.1	1594.0	58.1	2246.0	7720.7	34.2	1908.6	4557.8	-37.9	28409.3
1970	4947.4	53.2	5000.6	9536.1	1018.5	1226.2	0.0	184.7	988.3	154.7	288.1	1623.9	64.0	2264.2	7812.5	34.0	1947.8	4726.7	-60.5	28997.3
1971	4258.5	42.7	4301.2	9891.6	1052.0	1266.4	0.0	165.0	1015.1	151.9	274.6	1618.5	56.3	2290.4	7890.3	33.7	2011.2	4868.9	-34.7	28962.1
1972	4288.7	31.6	4320.2	9884.3	1086.9	1381.0	0.0	160.4	1194.6	162.7	253.7	1761.2	50.0	2514.2	8564.7	34.4	2187.0	5255.6	-27.2	30219.0
1973	4316.6	31.9	4348.5	10388.3	1211.7	1468.7	0.0	155.7	1260.8	195.5	255.3	1857.6	52.0	2672.2	9129.4	34.8	2340.9	5608.3	-8.2	31842.0
1974	4015.2	32.6	4047.8	10003.6	1119.7	1346.1	0.0	126.5	1253.0	187.2	235.1	1728.3	45.7	2677.6	8719.1	33.2	2336.8	5699.7	58.8	30899.1
1975	3761.7	35.4	3797.1	8531.8	978.0	1339.0	10.0	119.0	1169.8	149.5	223.3	1509.1	36.2	2649.4	8183.3	32.3	2346.4	5663.2	14.2	28568.3
1976	3746.4	39.9	3786.3	8761.6	973.9	1529.7	3.7	122.8	1244.6	166.1	211.1	1822.0	24.2	2947.8	9045.9	33.4	2572.9	6194.8	-0.1	30394.7
1977	3461.9	36.1	3497.9	8635.4	1035.5	1719.4	2.7	143.2	1264.3	181.9	196.3	1936.6	20.9	3309.9	9810.7	32.6	2682.0	6474.9	15.3	31148.8
1978	3340.5	31.1	3371.5	8539.0	1137.7	1749.9	0.0	155.5	1270.5	195.3	177.7	1715.8	21.9	3478.0	9902.5	31.6	2760.6	6754.4	130.8	31490.3
1979	3612.4	23.6	3636.0	8549.1	1141.7	1764.3	0.0	177.5	1714.5	204.4	161.6	1655.2	11.3	3750.8	10581.2	34.1	2872.6	6906.5	65.9	32645.3
1980	3152.9	28.2	3181.1	8394.9	944.9	1323.7	0.0	181.5	1586.4	182.0	158.1	1349.2	17.3	3793.7	9536.8	32.8	2781.0	6763.0	-36.7	30652.9
1981	3183.1	22.2	3205.2	8256.5	822.7	1388.6	0.0	107.9	1574.2	174.5	159.8	1081.2	5.0	2995.3	8309.3	32.8	2817.4	6687.7	-16.7	29292.3

Physical Units

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Net Imports of Coal Coke
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum				
	Million Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Million Barrels											Billion Kilowatt-Hours			Million Short Tons
1960	173	4	177	5771	105	174	0	28	123	18	73	253	6	214	994	4	324	808	*
1961	166	4	170	5961	108	175	0	23	128	17	69	243	6	227	997	3	337	821	*
1962	168	4	172	6233	114	183	0	25	140	20	70	246	7	236	1041	3	360	864	*
1963	176	4	180	6545	117	181	0	24	152	20	67	244	7	272	1084	3	377	903	*
1964	188	5	192	6893	120	184	0	28	167	21	65	248	7	307	1146	3	405	965	*
1965	197	4	201	7112	128	197	0	29	175	23	65	252	7	313	1189	3	429	1024	-1
1966	201	4	205	7546	134	210	0	35	184	24	61	259	7	334	1247	3	464	1112	-1
1967	191	4	195	7794	131	212	0	40	192	22	58	253	7	344	1259	3	485	1158	-1
1968	188	3	192	8367	141	210	0	36	221	24	58	250	7	368	1315	3	521	1243	-1
1969	184	3	187	8956	143	214	0	35	258	25	56	254	9	387	1380	3	559	1336	-1
1970	184	2	187	9249	153	211	0	33	262	26	55	258	10	390	1396	3	571	1385	-2
1971	157	2	159	9594	159	217	0	29	269	25	52	257	8	394	1412	3	589	1427	-1
1972	159	1	161	9624	164	237	0	28	318	27	48	280	8	432	1542	3	641	1540	-1
1973	161	1	162	10185	183	252	0	27	337	32	49	295	9	459	1642	3	686	1644	*
1974	154	1	155	9768	169	231	0	22	336	31	45	275	7	461	1577	3	685	1670	2
1975	146	1	147	8365	147	230	2	21	315	25	43	240	5	455	1483	3	688	1660	1
1976	145	2	146	8598	147	263	1	22	335	27	40	290	4	508	1636	3	754	1816	*
1977	138	1	139	8474	156	295	*	25	344	30	37	308	3	570	1769	3	786	1898	1
1978	133	1	134	8405	171	300	0	27	346	32	34	273	3	599	1787	3	809	1980	5
1979	144	1	145	8398	172	303	0	31	466	34	31	263	2	653	1954	3	842	2024	3
1980	126	1	127	8198	142	227	0	32	432	30	30	215	3	664	1775	3	815	1982	-1
1981	128	1	128	8055	124	238	0	19	432	29	30	172	1	521	1566	3	826	1960	-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 1981). Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available 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	892.1	738.5	13.7	151.9	7182.5	848.7	10125.4	10.8	26.8	10603.5
1961	20.5	390.8	290.4	891.9	826.8	13.5	147.8	7318.0	834.0	10322.3	11.6	28.4	10773.6
1962	18.3	395.9	262.9	965.5	976.9	14.2	145.5	7608.9	795.7	10769.7	11.4	27.4	11222.7
1963	17.9	436.9	253.2	1067.4	1043.7	15.3	145.5	7883.5	748.6	11157.0	10.7	25.6	11648.1
1964	19.0	449.5	235.0	1133.4	1120.8	18.0	152.8	8049.6	777.0	11486.5	9.8	23.4	11988.2
1965	17.5	516.5	221.6	1093.3	1214.5	18.2	148.5	8386.4	770.3	11852.8	9.5	22.7	12419.1
1966	16.3	553.0	194.1	1163.7	1353.7	18.5	154.3	8818.7	779.3	12482.2	9.8	23.5	13084.8
1967	12.5	594.2	166.1	1157.9	1670.2	16.8	135.5	9120.0	824.1	13090.7	9.2	22.0	13728.6
1968	11.2	609.3	154.6	1392.0	1941.1	17.9	148.8	9726.1	805.6	14186.1	8.6	20.6	14835.7
1969	8.4	650.5	129.0	1498.5	2016.8	21.3	144.0	10216.3	762.9	14788.8	8.4	20.2	15476.4
1970	8.0	744.6	100.5	1568.9	1972.7	19.2	146.7	10716.5	760.9	15285.4	8.6	20.9	16067.4
1971	5.6	765.6	90.3	1700.6	2060.8	19.0	147.2	11173.2	700.8	15891.9	8.4	20.3	16691.8
1972	4.4	786.8	85.4	1941.1	2090.8	21.2	157.6	11918.3	645.3	16859.8	8.5	20.3	17679.9
1973	3.1	742.7	83.4	2222.0	2131.2	20.1	163.4	12455.0	727.3	17802.5	8.5	20.4	18577.3
1974	2.1	684.8	81.9	2202.3	2001.1	18.6	156.5	12216.5	696.7	17373.6	8.9	21.8	18091.2
1975	0.6	594.6	71.0	2121.0	2019.1	16.5	154.8	12485.3	711.1	17578.7	10.2	24.7	18208.9
1976	0.3	558.7	67.5	2288.2	1998.3	16.5	171.9	13107.3	823.8	18473.5	10.5	25.2	19068.2
1977	0.2	542.8	70.3	2488.7	2087.7	16.0	171.8	13463.5	908.5	19206.6	10.4	25.0	19785.0
1978	0.0	538.9	71.5	2679.3	2138.3	13.9	184.5	13926.6	989.8	20003.8	9.0	22.0	20573.8
1979	0.0	611.8	70.3	2905.2	2185.6	6.2	193.0	13221.4	1228.2	19810.0	10.5	25.2	20457.4
1980	0.0	649.9	64.3	2794.8	2179.4	7.1	171.9	12382.7	1398.5	18998.7	10.6	25.7	19684.8
1981	0.0	658.4	56.3	2901.3	2058.2	7.6	164.8	12379.1	1219.0	18786.4	11.0	26.1	19481.8

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		
	Million Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Million Barrels								Billion Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	3	347	59	153	136	3	25	1367	135	1879	3	8
1961	1	378	58	153	152	3	24	1393	133	1916	3	8
1962	1	382	52	166	179	4	24	1448	127	1999	3	8
1963	1	424	50	183	190	4	24	1501	119	2071	3	8
1964	1	436	47	195	204	4	25	1532	124	2131	3	7
1965	1	501	44	188	220	5	24	1596	123	2199	3	7
1966	1	535	38	200	244	5	25	1679	124	2315	3	7
1967	*	576	33	199	301	4	22	1736	131	2426	3	6
1968	*	591	31	239	349	5	25	1852	128	2628	3	6
1969	*	631	26	257	362	6	24	1945	121	2740	2	6
1970	*	722	20	269	353	5	24	2040	121	2833	3	6
1971	*	743	18	292	369	5	24	2127	111	2946	2	6
1972	*	766	17	333	374	6	26	2269	103	3127	2	6
1973	*	728	17	381	380	5	27	2371	116	3297	2	6
1974	*	669	16	378	357	5	26	2326	111	3219	3	6
1975	*	583	14	364	360	4	26	2377	113	3258	3	7
1976	*	548	13	393	356	4	28	2495	131	3422	3	7
1977	*	533	14	427	372	4	28	2563	145	3554	3	7
1978	0	530	14	460	381	4	30	2651	157	3698	3	6
1979	0	601	14	499	390	2	32	2517	195	3648	3	7
1980	0	635	13	480	389	2	28	2357	222	3491	3	8
1981	0	642	11	498	367	2	27	2357	194	3456	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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	4179.4	66.6	4246.0	1785.1	513.3	21.5	0.0	534.8	1618.0	6.0	0.8	1.5	8192.2
1961	4310.9	61.0	4372.0	1889.0	516.7	20.7	0.0	537.4	1644.6	19.7	2.2	1.3	8466.2
1962	4582.2	55.6	4637.8	2034.8	515.9	21.6	0.0	537.5	1785.8	26.4	2.3	1.3	9025.9
1963	5012.7	51.0	5063.7	2211.0	560.0	24.7	0.0	584.7	1738.5	38.1	3.7	1.3	9641.1
1964	5340.3	53.5	5393.8	2397.2	608.8	25.1	0.0	633.9	1873.0	39.8	4.5	1.5	10343.8
1965	5783.4	51.7	5835.1	2395.4	693.3	28.7	0.0	722.0	2024.8	43.2	4.2	2.8	11027.5
1966	6263.3	52.1	6315.4	2696.1	846.5	36.8	0.0	883.2	2039.8	64.2	4.2	3.5	12006.2
1967	6406.7	50.8	6457.5	2834.2	967.5	43.1	0.0	1010.5	2307.8	88.5	6.9	3.3	12708.7
1968	6955.1	50.8	7005.9	3245.5	1124.2	57.3	0.0	1181.4	2306.9	141.5	9.4	3.9	13894.6
1969	7186.8	42.6	7229.4	3595.8	1484.1	87.1	0.0	1571.3	2625.0	153.7	13.3	3.3	15191.7
1970	7194.3	43.7	7238.0	4053.8	1957.6	140.5	19.2	2117.3	2620.1	239.3	11.3	3.7	16283.6
1971	7270.2	38.1	7308.3	4099.3	2277.1	199.7	18.2	2495.0	2827.4	412.9	11.9	3.3	17158.1
1972	7782.7	36.5	7819.2	4084.3	2768.1	310.1	18.9	3097.1	2909.2	583.8	31.5	3.4	18528.4
1973	8633.7	25.9	8659.6	3748.0	3226.4	273.1	15.3	3514.8	2975.0	910.2	42.6	3.4	19853.6
1974	8512.1	25.8	8537.9	3519.2	3037.5	308.7	18.8	3365.0	3275.9	1272.1	53.2	2.6	20025.9
1975	8763.6	25.2	8788.9	3239.8	2937.4	226.1	2.1	3165.7	3186.6	1899.8	70.2	2.0	20352.9
1976	9699.3	23.7	9723.0	3151.7	3232.0	243.1	2.1	3477.1	3032.2	2111.1	78.2	2.8	21576.1
1977	10226.3	24.6	10250.8	3283.7	3614.2	283.5	2.9	3900.6	2482.4	2701.8	77.4	5.0	22701.8
1978	10232.1	18.2	10250.3	3296.8	3698.8	276.1	12.0	3986.9	3109.8	3024.1	64.3	3.5	23735.7
1979	11244.4	18.3	11262.7	3609.2	3097.0	178.3	8.1	3283.4	3107.1	2714.8	83.8	5.2	24066.2
1980	12134.3	16.8	12151.1	3806.8	2459.2	168.9	5.4	2633.6	3084.7	2739.2	109.8	4.5	24529.5
1981	12596.9	22.2	12619.1	3763.9	2073.4	124.0	4.2	2201.7	3033.0	2974.3	122.8	3.8	24718.7

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Million Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Million Barrels				Billion Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	174	3	177	1725	82	4	0	85	150	1	*	*
1961	180	3	182	1825	82	4	0	86	154	2	*	*
1962	191	2	193	1966	82	4	0	86	169	2	*	*
1963	209	2	211	2144	89	4	0	93	166	3	*	*
1964	223	2	225	2323	97	4	0	101	179	3	*	*
1965	243	2	245	2321	110	5	0	115	194	4	*	*
1966	264	2	266	2610	135	6	0	141	196	6	*	*
1967	272	2	274	2746	154	7	0	161	221	8	*	*
1968	296	2	298	3148	179	10	0	189	222	13	*	*
1969	309	2	311	3488	236	15	0	251	251	14	1	*
1970	318	2	320	3932	311	24	3	339	250	22	1	*
1971	326	2	327	3976	362	34	3	399	270	38	1	*
1972	350	2	352	3977	440	53	3	497	280	54	1	*
1973	388	1	389	3660	513	47	3	563	286	83	2	*
1974	390	1	392	3443	483	53	3	539	314	114	2	*
1975	404	1	406	3155	461	39	*	506	306	173	3	*
1976	447	1	448	3081	514	42	*	556	292	191	4	*
1977	476	1	477	3191	575	49	*	624	238	251	4	*
1978	480	1	481	3188	588	48	2	638	300	276	3	*
1979	526	1	527	3491	493	31	1	525	300	255	4	*
1980	568	1	569	3682	391	29	1	421	297	251	5	*
1981	596	1	597	3640	330	21	1	352	292	273	6	*

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene, and jet fuel.
* 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 1981

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	398.5	190.7	14.3	3.5	31.4	6.9	5.9	12.9	4.0	129.1	27.1	*	14.6	249.9	0.0	67.1	0.0	0.0	-67.1	839.1
1961	385.4	191.5	14.3	3.4	25.3	7.0	2.8	13.7	3.9	132.3	22.9	*	13.6	239.2	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	-92.4	795.4
1962	425.9	201.2	15.1	5.5	28.9	7.8	1.8	15.1	4.0	137.7	17.4	*	13.3	246.6	0.0	79.6	0.0	0.0	-111.6	841.7
1963	443.8	212.2	16.4	5.6	29.9	7.9	2.7	16.6	4.0	141.7	20.1	*	16.2	261.1	0.0	66.9	0.0	0.0	-105.0	878.9
1964	461.0	229.2	16.9	5.1	34.4	8.1	4.3	18.5	4.2	145.8	14.3	*	19.2	270.7	0.0	91.7	0.0	0.0	-104.3	948.3
1965	538.3	236.5	18.2	5.1	30.6	7.0	5.2	16.9	4.5	151.9	16.0	0.0	17.0	272.4	0.0	74.2	0.0	0.0	-109.2	1012.3
1966	590.2	246.8	17.4	4.4	29.9	7.3	10.4	19.5	4.7	160.6	10.8	0.0	17.7	282.8	0.0	72.1	0.0	0.0	-129.5	1056.4
1967	585.6	262.3	18.2	3.7	23.7	8.6	5.5	19.3	4.1	165.9	18.4	*	17.7	285.1	0.0	95.3	0.0	0.0	-125.5	1102.8
1968	623.5	256.1	17.1	3.6	37.4	10.9	6.2	25.1	4.5	175.2	17.6	*	18.7	316.3	0.0	76.8	0.0	0.0	-104.7	1208.0
1969	646.6	310.2	21.4	3.1	42.8	11.1	8.9	29.6	4.8	182.7	21.8	0.0	24.8	351.0	0.0	78.5	0.0	0.0	-78.0	1308.4
1970	686.7	307.8	21.1	2.5	49.6	10.6	7.4	28.7	4.9	194.4	20.7	0.0	27.8	367.6	0.0	80.1	0.0	0.0	72.4	1368.7
1971	639.9	294.8	20.5	2.3	51.6	10.6	5.5	30.3	5.0	205.2	16.7	*	26.9	374.6	0.0	104.1	0.0	0.0	-58.0	1355.4
1972	684.1	286.0	22.2	2.2	70.4	10.1	3.9	33.8	5.4	217.4	19.7	*	32.7	417.8	0.0	106.2	0.0	0.0	-47.7	1446.4
1973	697.9	277.5	24.1	2.0	84.0	9.9	6.7	31.8	6.1	229.5	38.4	*	40.3	473.0	3.4	122.6	0.0	0.0	-73.8	1500.7
1974	654.1	281.3	20.6	1.9	87.8	10.1	4.0	26.6	5.9	231.7	64.9	*	48.5	502.0	70.2	108.3	0.0	0.0	-98.1	1517.8
1975	645.9	269.4	17.6	1.5	85.6	10.0	3.8	24.3	6.4	237.3	81.4	0.3	44.5	512.8	30.0	127.1	0.0	0.0	-97.0	1488.1
1976	635.0	230.3	19.4	1.3	106.4	9.6	3.2	26.7	7.1	249.3	89.6	0.3	54.9	567.7	46.6	98.1	0.0	0.0	-50.9	1526.8
1977	622.6	245.9	20.9	1.4	115.2	9.8	4.7	28.7	6.0	258.3	102.5	0.3	64.0	611.8	210.2	108.0	0.0	0.0	-208.8	1589.7
1978	568.6	241.2	24.7	1.5	120.0	9.9	5.9	25.2	6.5	266.4	93.9	0.0	68.0	622.1	249.8	81.8	0.0	0.0	-155.1	1608.3
1979	661.8	288.6	20.9	1.4	87.7	9.5	6.4	21.2	6.8	251.7	64.4	0.0	60.4	530.3	235.0	122.9	0.0	0.0	-226.4	1612.3
1980	659.5	275.7	20.8	1.7	88.5	11.3	7.1	18.2	6.0	232.7	45.9	0.0	52.6	484.8	256.3	97.7	0.0	0.0	-234.8	1539.2
1981	620.5	278.1	27.3	1.5	104.5	9.7	3.0	19.4	5.8	226.0	29.2	0.2	46.4	472.9	257.9	62.7	0.0	0.0	-216.8	1475.3

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	15625	184	2159	699	5394	1283	1046	3211	661	24578	4316	1	2367	45715	0	6239	0	0	-19662
1961	15305	185	2149	664	4336	1304	493	3426	643	25183	3644	0	2195	44037	0	6747	0	0	-27094
1962	16985	194	2273	1089	4963	1453	323	3757	657	26214	2770	0	2152	45651	0	7540	0	0	-32723
1963	17851	206	2471	1107	5141	1462	474	4130	657	26978	3205	0	2650	48275	0	6384	0	0	-30787
1964	18531	222	2548	1016	5906	1507	750	4618	690	27750	2268	0	3189	50244	0	8760	0	0	-30558
1965	21550	229	2749	1011	5251	1306	908	4207	741	28919	2553	0	2797	50441	0	7103	0	0	-31994
1966	23609	233	2627	876	5141	1347	1843	4864	770	30582	1716	0	2956	52723	0	6926	0	0	-37965
1967	23415	254	2746	733	4070	1596	965	5022	672	31584	2934	0	2908	53231	0	9139	0	0	-36796
1968	24996	287	2581	715	6419	2007	1096	6564	739	33361	2801	1	3098	59383	0	7382	0	0	-30693
1969	25983	301	3222	616	7347	2033	1578	7780	797	34772	3465	0	4063	65674	0	7515	0	0	-22865
1970	27731	298	3176	486	8512	1938	1310	7583	812	37004	3290	0	4561	68671	0	7632	0	0	-21518
1971	26126	286	3094	455	8858	1930	963	8025	831	39069	2655	0	4428	70308	0	9936	0	0	-16988
1972	27783	278	3346	438	12093	1839	682	8985	889	41384	3138	2	5353	78149	0	10233	0	0	-13967
1973	28619	272	3637	403	14418	1802	1180	8488	1012	43694	6107	2	6524	87265	314	11803	0	0	-21619
1974	27243	275	3104	380	15067	1830	697	7121	969	44115	10325	3	7790	91402	6289	10369	0	0	-28744
1975	26802	264	2654	293	14697	1818	673	6540	1049	45174	12953	52	7009	92911	2722	12213	0	0	-28438
1976	26430	226	2922	258	18274	1741	570	7182	1165	47463	14244	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	4214	9458	0	0	-14904
1977	26940	241	3157	275	19768	1771	824	7793	992	49179	16299	43	10120	110236	19522	10354	0	0	-61189
1978	23634	237	3718	307	20607	1784	1040	6860	1065	50715	14942	0	10751	111788	22830	7893	0	0	-45472
1979	27399	283	3150	272	15056	1701	1136	5756	1114	47914	10246	0	9529	95875	22090	11867	0	0	-66358
1980	27228	269	3132	341	15190	2048	1253	4949	992	44296	7296	0	8162	87660	23497	9108	0	0	-68825
1981	25620	271	4106	302	17944	1754	526	5316	952	43028	4640	25	7047	85640	23643	6038	0	0	-63538

[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	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	54.4	103.6	29.3	57.0	391.4	498.3	179.3	180.1	251.8	-67.1	52.8	131.9	839.1
1961	51.5	101.9	36.0	63.8	345.0	454.1	174.9	175.6	280.6	-92.4	54.6	133.5	795.4
1962	56.4	113.5	40.5	71.4	353.0	471.3	184.6	185.5	318.9	-111.6	60.8	146.5	841.7
1963	63.0	123.6	44.2	77.5	354.7	483.0	194.0	194.8	328.1	-105.0	65.7	157.3	878.9
1964	66.5	132.7	44.1	80.2	398.0	539.6	194.9	195.7	349.1	-104.3	72.4	172.5	948.3
1965	62.4	133.5	41.1	80.0	436.0	593.6	204.4	205.2	377.7	-109.2	79.3	189.3	1012.3
1966	64.5	141.4	42.4	83.5	452.6	620.7	210.1	210.8	416.4	-129.5	84.4	202.5	1056.4
1967	61.3	143.6	39.2	83.3	478.2	656.5	218.7	219.4	431.0	-125.5	90.2	215.3	1102.8
1968	71.9	177.1	45.0	93.5	503.7	692.0	244.9	245.3	447.2	-104.7	101.2	241.3	1208.0
1969	78.5	197.1	49.7	103.9	541.3	749.6	257.4	257.9	459.5	-78.0	112.6	268.9	1308.4
1970	78.8	213.6	48.9	108.6	565.3	776.3	269.8	270.3	479.3	-73.4	118.4	287.4	1368.7
1971	78.5	221.4	48.4	111.0	528.2	740.3	282.3	282.8	475.9	-58.0	122.2	295.7	1355.4
1972	78.6	233.6	50.0	117.8	558.7	793.1	301.6	302.0	505.1	-47.7	134.4	323.0	1446.4
1973	79.2	249.6	46.6	121.4	551.8	801.2	328.1	328.5	568.6	-73.8	145.7	349.1	1500.7
1974	73.9	246.3	46.8	124.8	538.4	794.8	351.5	351.9	605.3	-98.1	147.5	359.7	1517.8
1975	69.3	225.4	43.9	119.1	541.1	779.5	363.6	364.0	567.3	-97.0	137.8	332.5	1488.1
1976	76.0	239.8	47.1	122.1	515.1	791.2	373.4	373.7	566.0	-50.9	151.2	364.0	1526.8
1977	76.9	254.5	47.4	125.1	515.2	814.7	395.3	395.5	763.7	-208.8	162.6	392.4	1589.7
1978	75.4	260.5	44.5	124.7	500.8	817.8	405.3	405.4	737.6	-155.1	169.0	413.4	1608.3
1979	65.1	239.7	49.4	127.7	561.5	891.8	353.0	353.1	809.7	-226.4	171.4	411.9	1612.3
1980	66.5	259.2	40.7	124.7	492.3	805.0	350.1	350.3	824.5	-234.8	171.9	417.8	1539.2
1981	63.4	246.5	38.2	142.9	457.8	743.7	341.9	342.2	790.9	-216.8	170.2	403.9	1475.3

[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 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	35.2	103.6
1961	1.8	0.0	1.8	39.9	0.1	0.6	9.1	9.8	14.6	35.8	101.9
1962	2.8	0.0	2.8	43.7	0.1	0.3	9.4	9.9	16.8	40.4	113.5
1963	2.9	0.0	2.9	49.1	0.1	0.5	10.3	10.9	17.9	42.8	123.6
1964	1.4	0.0	1.4	53.0	0.2	0.6	11.3	12.1	19.6	46.7	132.7
1965	0.9	0.0	0.9	49.6	0.1	1.0	10.7	11.8	21.0	50.1	133.5
1966	1.0	0.0	1.0	49.3	0.2	1.5	12.6	14.3	22.6	54.3	141.4
1967	0.8	0.0	0.8	47.0	0.1	0.7	12.6	13.5	24.3	58.0	143.6
1968	0.9	0.0	0.9	53.3	0.1	0.9	16.6	17.7	31.1	74.2	177.1
1969	1.2	0.0	1.2	56.5	0.2	1.4	19.3	20.8	35.0	83.6	197.1
1970	1.2	0.0	1.2	57.5	0.2	1.3	18.6	20.1	39.3	95.4	213.6
1971	1.0	0.0	1.0	56.6	0.2	0.9	19.9	21.0	41.8	101.1	221.4
1972	1.1	0.0	1.1	54.8	0.3	0.6	21.7	22.7	45.5	109.4	233.6
1973	0.9	0.0	0.9	56.8	0.4	1.4	19.7	21.5	50.2	120.2	249.6
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	56.4	0.5	0.8	15.9	17.2	50.1	122.2	246.3
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	53.4	0.4	0.8	14.5	15.7	45.8	110.4	225.4
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	57.9	0.7	0.7	16.6	18.0	48.1	115.7	239.8
1977	0.2	0.0	0.2	57.6	0.6	0.9	17.5	19.1	52.0	125.6	254.5
1978	1.6	0.0	1.6	57.9	0.6	1.1	14.2	15.9	53.7	131.4	260.5
1979	1.3	0.2	1.6	53.5	0.5	0.8	8.7	10.0	51.3	123.3	239.7
1980	1.9	0.3	2.2	53.6	0.1	1.1	9.5	10.7	56.2	136.6	259.2
1981	0.6	0.2	0.9	51.5	0.1	1.0	9.9	11.0	54.3	128.8	246.5

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	96	0	96	41	36	163	2101	2300	4129	10305
1961	66	0	66	39	18	103	2265	2386	4291	10487
1962	107	0	107	42	24	60	2348	2432	4911	11835
1963	110	0	110	48	24	89	2557	2670	5240	12541
1964	51	0	51	51	33	110	2815	2957	5739	13673
1965	35	0	35	48	24	169	2672	2865	6150	14685
1966	36	0	36	48	26	273	3133	3431	6631	15906
1967	32	0	32	46	21	124	3292	3437	7117	16991
1968	33	0	33	52	25	161	4360	4546	9115	21734
1969	45	0	45	55	27	245	5066	5338	10257	24494
1970	44	0	44	56	36	236	4920	5192	11527	27974
1971	37	0	37	55	35	156	5271	5462	12237	29625
1972	42	0	42	53	56	106	5782	5944	13318	32069
1973	34	0	34	56	67	247	5272	5586	14704	35227
1974	13	0	13	55	70	197	4293	4559	14657	35828
1975	7	0	7	52	74	134	3916	4124	13409	32362
1976	4	0	4	57	121	117	4469	4707	14087	33913
1977	10	0	10	57	109	158	4765	5032	15247	36801
1978	64	0	64	57	98	196	3879	4173	15739	38505
1979	54	10	62	53	89	136	2377	2602	15029	35131
1980	76	11	86	52	13	198	2589	2800	16469	40036
1981	26	8	34	50	17	185	2716	2918	15912	37763

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	*	6.4	7.9	19.8	57.0
1961	3.3	0.0	3.3	27.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.7	*	5.2	8.1	19.7	63.8
1962	5.3	0.0	5.3	30.1	1.0	0.6	1.7	1.7	*	5.1	9.1	21.8	71.4
1963	5.4	0.0	5.4	34.1	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.9	*	4.6	9.8	23.5	77.5
1964	2.5	0.0	2.5	35.4	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.6	*	6.2	10.7	25.4	80.2
1965	1.7	0.0	1.7	33.0	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	*	6.4	11.5	27.5	80.0
1966	1.8	0.0	1.8	32.7	1.1	2.8	2.2	1.8	*	7.9	12.1	29.0	83.5
1967	1.6	0.0	1.6	31.4	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.8	*	6.2	13.0	31.1	83.3
1968	1.6	0.0	1.6	35.8	1.1	1.6	2.9	1.9	*	7.6	14.3	34.1	93.5
1969	2.2	0.0	2.2	38.4	1.2	2.5	3.4	2.0	*	9.0	16.0	38.2	103.9
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	44.3	111.0
1972	2.1	0.0	2.1	38.4	2.4	1.1	3.8	2.2	*	9.5	19.9	47.9	117.8
1973	1.7	0.0	1.7	33.8	2.9	2.5	3.5	2.3	*	11.2	22.0	52.7	121.4
1974	0.6	0.0	0.6	36.2	3.4	1.4	2.8	2.3	*	9.9	22.7	55.3	124.8
1975	0.3	0.0	0.3	34.1	3.2	1.4	2.6	2.4	*	9.5	22.0	53.2	119.1
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	35.1	5.2	1.2	2.9	2.4	*	11.8	22.0	53.0	122.1
1977	0.5	0.0	0.5	35.0	4.7	1.6	3.1	2.6	*	12.0	22.7	54.9	125.1
1978	3.0	0.0	3.0	30.1	4.2	2.0	2.5	2.6	*	11.4	23.3	56.9	124.7
1979	2.5	0.2	2.7	37.4	3.8	1.4	1.5	2.6	*	9.4	23.0	55.3	127.7
1980	3.5	0.2	3.7	29.2	3.7	1.0	1.7	1.4	*	7.8	24.5	59.5	124.7
1981	1.2	0.1	1.3	27.5	5.8	0.3	1.7	1.4	0.0	9.3	31.1	73.7	142.9

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	178	0	178	17	264	294	371	327	0	1257	2323	5797
1961	123	0	123	27	132	186	400	329	0	1047	2368	5787
1962	198	0	198	29	180	108	414	331	0	1033	2657	6402
1963	204	0	204	33	178	161	451	163	0	954	2876	6882
1964	95	0	95	34	242	199	497	311	0	1248	3128	7452
1965	64	0	64	32	175	306	472	327	0	1280	3371	8050
1966	67	0	67	32	191	493	553	336	0	1574	3544	8501
1967	59	0	59	30	151	224	581	347	0	1304	3822	9124
1968	61	0	61	35	183	291	769	367	0	1610	4195	10004
1969	83	0	83	37	199	443	894	376	0	1912	4685	11187
1970	83	0	83	36	264	426	868	391	0	1950	5104	12385
1971	69	0	69	37	260	282	930	410	0	1881	5358	12971
1972	78	0	78	37	412	192	1020	416	0	2040	5837	14024
1973	62	0	62	33	493	447	930	437	1	2307	6452	15456
1974	24	0	24	35	580	248	754	446	1	2029	6649	16220
1975	13	0	13	33	547	242	691	453	1	1934	6457	15582
1976	8	0	8	34	892	212	789	465	1	2360	6454	15538
1977	18	0	18	34	807	285	841	497	2	2431	6666	16090
1978	118	0	118	30	723	355	685	502	1	2267	6821	16687
1979	100	7	106	37	660	246	419	493	1	1819	6737	16197
1980	141	7	148	29	641	176	457	258	3	1535	7173	17437
1981	48	6	54	27	996	57	479	268	0	1800	9104	21606

[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			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	Total Petroleum				
1960	212.2	0.0	212.2	112.8	14.3	14.6	0.0	3.3	2.9	1.6	2.0	12.7	*	14.6	66.2	0.3	30.6	76.3	498.3
1961	179.0	0.0	179.0	107.7	14.3	10.3	0.0	1.2	3.0	1.6	2.0	12.1	*	13.6	58.0	0.3	31.7	77.4	454.1
1962	184.0	0.0	184.0	112.3	15.1	10.8	0.0	0.9	3.9	1.7	2.0	8.9	*	13.3	56.5	0.3	34.7	83.6	471.3
1963	179.0	0.0	179.0	112.4	16.4	10.3	0.0	1.3	4.4	1.7	1.9	10.9	*	16.9	63.0	0.3	37.8	90.5	483.0
1964	202.9	0.0	202.9	124.7	16.9	15.0	0.0	2.5	5.1	1.8	1.9	7.7	*	19.2	70.1	0.3	41.9	99.8	539.6
1965	236.9	0.0	236.9	135.8	18.2	11.4	0.0	2.5	4.2	1.9	2.0	5.9	0.0	17.0	63.1	0.3	46.5	111.1	593.6
1966	249.4	0.0	249.4	138.1	17.4	11.1	0.0	6.1	4.6	2.0	1.7	4.2	0.0	17.7	64.8	0.3	49.5	118.7	620.7
1967	254.6	0.0	254.6	160.2	18.2	8.9	0.0	3.5	4.3	1.9	1.2	7.4	*	17.7	63.1	0.3	52.6	125.7	656.5
1968	261.5	0.0	261.5	177.2	17.1	10.3	0.0	3.7	5.3	2.1	1.3	6.2	*	18.7	64.7	0.3	55.6	132.7	692.0
1969	276.7	0.0	276.7	179.0	21.4	12.9	0.0	5.0	6.7	2.3	1.2	10.8	0.0	24.8	85.3	0.3	61.5	146.8	749.6
1970	302.1	0.0	302.1	176.5	21.1	16.5	0.0	3.7	6.6	2.4	1.1	10.1	0.0	25.1	86.5	0.3	61.6	149.4	776.3
1971	279.1	0.0	279.1	168.9	20.5	15.5	0.0	3.0	6.7	2.4	1.0	7.5	*	23.2	79.9	0.3	62.0	150.1	740.3
1972	291.5	0.0	291.5	170.3	22.2	21.8	0.0	2.2	8.0	2.6	1.0	10.5	*	28.4	96.7	0.3	68.9	165.5	793.1
1973	265.5	0.0	265.5	162.3	24.1	25.4	0.0	2.8	8.4	3.2	1.0	22.5	*	36.2	123.7	0.3	73.4	175.9	801.2
1974	242.9	0.0	242.9	163.9	20.6	26.5	0.0	1.8	7.7	3.1	0.7	30.6	*	40.3	131.4	0.3	74.5	181.8	794.8
1975	244.7	0.0	244.7	158.6	17.6	26.1	0.0	1.7	7.1	2.7	1.0	36.6	0.3	44.5	137.6	0.3	69.9	168.6	779.5
1976	221.6	0.0	221.6	124.9	19.4	38.9	0.0	1.4	7.0	3.0	0.5	43.1	0.3	54.9	168.4	0.3	81.0	195.1	791.2
1977	186.1	0.0	186.1	139.1	20.9	40.5	0.0	2.2	7.9	3.1	0.7	50.1	0.3	64.0	189.8	0.3	87.7	211.8	814.7
1978	171.9	0.0	171.9	134.9	24.7	40.1	0.0	2.8	8.3	3.3	0.5	46.0	0.0	68.0	193.7	0.2	92.0	225.0	817.8
1979	213.2	0.3	213.5	177.3	20.9	28.1	0.0	4.3	10.8	3.4	0.3	42.1	0.0	60.4	170.4	0.3	97.0	233.3	891.8
1980	184.8	0.3	185.2	174.6	20.8	19.6	0.0	5.0	6.9	3.1	0.5	23.8	0.0	52.6	132.3	0.2	91.1	221.5	805.0
1981	150.1	0.2	150.2	178.6	27.3	26.5	0.0	1.6	7.6	2.9	0.9	15.4	0.2	46.4	128.8	0.2	84.7	201.1	743.7

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	7947	0	7947	109	2159	2511	0	589	717	265	382	2025	1	2367	11017	26	8966	22375
1961	6714	0	6714	104	2149	1773	0	204	742	258	389	1918	0	2195	9629	25	9283	22690
1962	6904	0	6904	108	2273	1857	0	155	964	280	374	1418	0	2152	9473	24	10172	24512
1963	6703	0	6703	109	2471	1766	0	224	1088	280	369	1726	0	2650	10575	25	11080	26517
1964	7590	0	7590	121	2548	2580	0	442	1259	294	367	1228	0	3189	11909	24	12276	29244
1965	8850	0	8850	132	2749	1962	0	434	1040	311	372	945	0	2797	10609	25	13636	32561
1966	9315	0	9315	134	2627	1904	0	1077	1145	323	325	673	0	2956	11030	25	14503	34785
1967	9517	0	9517	155	2746	1525	0	617	1115	311	238	1174	0	2908	10633	25	15420	36834
1968	9763	0	9763	172	2581	1775	0	644	1394	341	238	993	1	3098	11066	25	16205	38881
1969	10322	0	10322	174	3222	2222	0	890	1762	384	236	1724	0	4063	14502	25	18014	43019
1970	11255	0	11255	171	3176	2833	0	648	1751	391	204	1611	0	4113	14727	25	18041	43781
1971	10292	0	10292	164	3094	2669	0	526	1781	394	200	1194	0	3820	13677	25	18171	43989
1972	10824	0	10824	166	3346	3737	0	384	2133	422	194	1673	2	4634	16526	25	20184	48494
1973	9892	0	9892	159	3637	4363	0	486	2236	534	195	3586	2	5839	20878	25	21599	51661
1974	9300	0	9300	160	3104	4549	0	311	2055	512	149	4874	3	6430	21978	25	21847	53294
1975	9480	0	9480	156	2654	4475	0	297	1898	440	198	5814	52	7009	22838	25	20473	49410
1976	8567	0	8567	123	2922	6677	0	241	1886	488	98	6856	40	8650	27858	25	23747	57166
1977	7404	0	7404	137	3157	6959	0	382	2149	506	135	7975	43	10120	31424	24	25715	62069
1978	6855	0	6855	133	3718	6892	0	488	2263	544	101	7312	0	10751	32029	24	26956	65951
1979	8506	12	8519	174	3150	4829	0	754	2942	569	58	6701	0	9529	28531	25	28439	68370
1980	7375	14	7389	171	3132	3356	0	879	1884	506	104	3787	0	8162	21810	24	26708	64927
1981	6013	6	6019	174	4106	4544	0	284	2089	486	164	2454	25	7047	21199	24	24835	58942

[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	3.5	15.0	6.9	0.1	2.4	125.4	14.4	167.7	0.2	0.6	180.1
1961	0.8	7.9	3.4	14.1	7.0	0.1	2.3	128.5	10.8	166.2	0.2	0.6	175.6
1962	0.8	8.8	5.5	16.9	7.8	0.1	2.3	134.0	8.5	175.1	0.2	0.6	185.5
1963	0.7	10.8	5.6	18.5	7.9	0.1	2.3	138.9	9.3	182.6	0.2	0.6	194.8
1964	0.8	11.8	5.1	17.8	8.1	0.2	2.4	142.2	6.5	182.3	0.3	0.6	195.7
1965	0.8	12.4	5.1	18.0	7.0	0.1	2.6	148.2	10.1	191.2	0.2	0.6	205.2
1966	0.8	13.5	4.4	17.6	7.3	0.1	2.7	157.2	6.6	195.8	0.2	0.5	210.8
1967	0.6	15.7	3.7	13.8	8.6	0.1	2.2	162.8	11.1	202.4	0.2	0.5	219.4
1968	0.6	17.9	3.6	25.8	10.9	0.2	2.4	172.1	11.4	226.4	0.1	0.3	245.3
1969	0.5	21.0	3.1	28.5	11.1	0.2	2.5	179.4	10.9	235.9	0.2	0.4	257.9
1970	0.5	20.5	2.5	31.2	10.6	0.2	2.6	191.3	10.6	248.8	0.1	0.3	270.3
1971	0.4	21.3	2.3	33.8	10.6	0.2	2.6	202.0	9.2	260.7	0.1	0.3	282.8
1972	0.3	19.6	2.2	43.0	10.1	0.2	2.8	214.2	9.2	281.8	0.1	0.3	302.0
1973	0.2	20.2	2.0	50.7	9.9	0.2	2.9	226.2	15.8	307.8	0.1	0.3	328.5
1974	0.1	19.8	1.9	53.7	10.1	0.1	2.8	228.7	34.3	331.6	0.1	0.3	351.9
1975	*	17.2	1.5	52.9	10.0	0.1	3.7	233.9	44.3	346.4	0.1	0.3	364.0
1976	*	8.3	1.3	58.0	9.6	0.1	4.1	246.4	45.5	365.0	0.1	0.2	373.7
1977	*	10.4	1.4	64.5	9.8	0.1	2.9	255.0	51.1	384.9	0.1	0.1	395.5
1978	0.0	11.0	1.5	68.8	9.9	0.1	3.2	263.2	47.4	394.2	*	0.1	405.4
1979	0.0	13.3	1.4	54.6	9.5	0.1	3.3	248.8	22.1	339.7	0.1	0.1	353.1
1980	0.0	16.9	1.7	64.4	11.3	0.1	2.9	230.8	22.0	333.2	0.1	0.1	350.3
1981	0.0	18.6	1.5	71.6	9.7	0.1	2.8	223.8	13.7	323.3	0.1	0.2	342.2

Physical Units

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	140	8	699	2582	1283	21	396	23869	2291	31142	67	167
1961	31	8	664	2412	1304	19	385	24465	1725	30974	66	162
1962	28	8	1089	2903	1453	30	377	25509	1352	32712	73	175
1963	26	10	1107	3173	1462	34	377	26445	1479	34077	69	165
1964	29	11	1016	3051	1507	48	396	27072	1039	34129	75	178
1965	29	12	1011	3090	1306	24	430	28220	1608	35687	72	171
1966	28	13	876	3021	1347	33	447	29921	1043	36688	64	154
1967	23	15	733	2373	1596	33	362	30999	1761	37857	60	144
1968	22	17	715	4437	2007	40	397	32757	1808	42161	42	101
1969	18	20	616	4894	2033	58	414	34160	1741	43916	45	107
1970	18	20	486	5353	1938	43	421	36409	1679	46329	41	99
1971	14	21	455	5799	1930	44	437	38460	1461	48586	37	90
1972	11	19	438	7390	1839	49	468	40774	1465	52422	31	74
1973	7	20	403	8699	1802	50	477	43062	2520	57013	33	78
1974	5	19	380	9226	1830	38	457	43530	5451	60912	37	90
1975	2	17	293	9087	1818	34	609	44523	7039	63403	36	87
1976	1	8	258	9953	1741	39	677	46899	7245	66811	26	62
1977	0	10	275	11068	1771	37	486	48547	8135	70320	17	40
1978	0	11	307	11819	1784	33	521	50112	7540	72115	12	30
1979	0	13	272	9369	1701	18	546	47364	3514	62784	15	36
1980	0	16	341	11049	2048	20	486	43934	3506	61384	17	42
1981	0	18	302	12291	1754	31	466	42596	2186	59626	27	65

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	175.2	0.0	175.2	9.7	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	*	71.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	280.6
1962	233.1	0.0	233.1	6.5	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	*	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	328.1
1964	253.4	0.0	253.4	4.3	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	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	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	95.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	431.0
1968	358.9	0.0	358.9	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	447.2
1969	366.0	0.0	366.0	15.2	0.0	*	0.0	*	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	459.5
1970	380.7	0.0	380.7	15.9	0.0	0.2	2.7	2.9	79.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	479.3
1971	357.5	0.0	357.5	10.3	0.0	0.6	3.7	4.2	103.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	475.9
1972	389.1	0.0	389.1	2.8	0.0	2.9	4.3	7.2	106.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	505.1
1973	429.7	0.0	429.7	4.4	0.0	4.6	4.1	8.8	122.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	568.6
1974	410.1	0.0	410.1	5.1	0.0	3.7	8.2	11.9	108.0	70.2	0.0	0.0	605.3
1975	400.7	0.0	400.7	6.1	0.6	3.0	0.0	3.6	126.8	30.0	0.0	0.0	567.3
1976	413.0	0.0	413.0	4.0	0.9	3.7	0.0	4.6	97.8	46.6	0.0	0.0	566.0
1977	435.8	0.0	435.8	3.8	1.2	4.9	0.0	6.1	107.8	210.2	0.0	0.0	763.7
1978	392.2	0.0	392.2	7.3	0.6	6.3	0.0	6.8	81.5	249.8	0.0	0.0	737.6
1979	444.1	0.0	444.1	7.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	122.6	235.0	0.0	0.0	809.7
1980	468.5	0.0	468.5	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	97.5	256.3	0.0	0.0	824.5
1981	468.1	0.0	468.1	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	62.5	257.9	0.0	0.0	790.9

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	7264	0	7264	9	0	0	0	0	6213	0	0	0
1961	8371	0	8371	8	0	0	0	0	6722	0	0	0
1962	9748	0	9748	6	0	0	0	0	7515	0	0	0
1963	10809	0	10809	6	0	0	0	0	6359	0	0	0
1964	10766	0	10766	4	0	0	0	0	8736	0	0	0
1965	12572	0	12572	6	0	0	0	0	7078	0	0	0
1966	14163	0	14163	7	0	0	0	0	6901	0	0	0
1967	13784	0	13784	8	0	0	0	0	9113	0	0	0
1968	15118	0	15118	11	0	0	0	0	7357	0	0	0
1969	15515	0	15515	15	0	5	0	5	7491	0	0	0
1970	16331	0	16331	15	0	26	448	474	7607	0	0	0
1971	15714	0	15714	10	0	95	608	703	9912	0	0	0
1972	16828	0	16828	3	0	498	720	1217	10208	0	0	0
1973	18624	0	18624	4	0	796	685	1481	11778	314	0	0
1974	17901	0	17901	5	0	634	1061	1694	10544	6289	0	0
1975	17301	0	17301	6	99	514	0	613	12188	2722	0	0
1976	17850	0	17850	4	142	631	0	773	9433	4214	0	0
1977	18809	0	18809	4	188	840	0	1027	10330	19522	0	0
1978	16597	0	16597	7	89	1075	0	1164	7869	22830	0	0
1979	18698	0	18698	7	30	108	0	138	11843	22090	0	0
1980	19593	0	19593	1	0	131	0	131	9385	23497	0	0
1981	19504	0	19504	2	0	96	0	96	6014	23643	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	9.4	2.0	0.3	4.1	14.8	12.1	0.5	0.2	*	8.8	4.5	*	2.1	47.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.0
1961	15.1	2.3	0.6	5.1	16.3	14.3	0.2	0.3	*	9.5	4.1	*	2.4	52.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.5
1962	18.1	4.0	0.5	2.7	16.6	17.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	10.1	4.5	0.0	2.4	54.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.8
1963	15.8	5.7	0.6	1.8	18.2	17.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	10.5	4.7	0.0	3.0	57.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.9
1964	15.5	7.0	0.8	1.4	20.4	18.1	*	0.3	0.2	10.9	5.0	0.0	3.3	60.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.4
1965	12.4	7.8	0.9	1.0	22.1	17.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	12.9	5.5	0.0	3.3	64.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.1
1966	21.2	12.7	1.6	0.8	23.8	22.1	*	0.4	0.3	16.1	6.1	*	4.0	69.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.4
1967	24.4	12.3	0.3	2.0	25.9	26.9	*	0.4	0.2	14.1	4.4	0.0	4.5	79.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	119.8
1968	21.1	18.1	0.7	2.0	29.0	30.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	11.6	4.8	*	5.2	84.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	127.2
1969	17.4	44.1	1.0	1.9	28.3	38.0	*	0.5	0.4	12.6	6.2	*	5.4	94.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	159.3
1970	17.0	65.7	1.8	1.4	29.7	39.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	13.8	6.4	*	5.9	99.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	185.6
1971	18.6	69.8	1.9	1.2	37.0	43.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	14.9	6.7	*	6.5	113.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	205.6
1972	16.6	76.7	2.1	1.2	36.6	46.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	19.4	7.3	0.1	7.1	121.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	218.1
1973	17.6	64.4	1.6	1.4	37.6	42.6	0.1	0.8	0.3	16.8	6.6	*	5.5	113.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	198.4
1974	16.3	64.3	1.4	1.7	39.9	43.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	18.6	6.8	0.2	5.7	119.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	203.1
1975	18.6	86.6	2.0	1.9	41.3	42.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	22.0	6.8	0.1	7.7	126.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	235.5
1976	16.9	91.9	1.9	1.7	55.5	42.2	0.4	1.3	1.0	24.7	8.2	0.2	11.0	148.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	260.8
1977	12.6	118.7	2.2	1.9	60.8	44.4	0.5	1.5	0.7	25.4	10.8	0.2	13.2	161.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	298.3
1978	4.7	147.8	2.1	1.9	63.0	46.5	0.5	1.8	0.7	23.8	14.7	*	14.4	169.4	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	326.8
1979	4.6	160.5	1.4	2.1	33.8	47.7	6.0	0.7	0.8	24.6	2.0	*	8.3	127.4	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	297.2
1980	4.7	157.3	2.0	2.2	38.9	54.0	0.1	0.7	0.7	19.3	2.3	*	9.1	129.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	297.1
1981	5.6	125.0	1.9	2.2	38.1	61.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	23.5	1.5	*	8.4	138.5	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	275.2

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	369	2	47	811	2541	2251	90	46	7	1666	712	0	343	8514	0	290	0	0	0
1961	589	2	84	1014	2804	2640	42	81	7	1811	650	0	381	9513	0	297	0	0	0
1962	706	4	74	537	2841	3144	24	56	38	1915	721	0	386	9735	0	304	0	0	0
1963	619	6	89	354	3124	3208	29	79	38	2004	749	0	492	10166	0	325	0	0	0
1964	624	7	119	272	3509	3325	8	85	39	2078	797	0	542	10776	0	322	0	0	0
1965	513	8	132	198	3788	3271	10	91	41	2450	881	0	542	11404	0	350	0	0	0
1966	845	12	248	157	4087	4009	8	98	43	1915	967	0	664	12196	0	316	0	0	0
1967	959	12	125	390	4453	4865	7	106	39	2682	702	0	749	14118	0	363	0	0	0
1968	842	18	111	389	4976	5463	9	111	43	2205	763	2	846	14920	0	364	0	0	0
1969	710	43	145	382	4851	6829	7	124	59	2402	986	1	877	16665	0	311	0	0	0
1970	725	64	272	275	5100	6982	33	151	60	2621	1020	1	950	17467	0	363	0	0	0
1971	787	68	294	232	6357	7831	33	176	49	2844	1065	3	1063	19946	0	363	0	0	0
1972	702	75	319	245	6289	8260	21	193	53	3685	1154	8	1174	21401	0	346	0	0	0
1973	741	63	238	276	6462	7608	18	218	50	3197	1042	6	890	20006	0	286	0	0	0
1974	713	63	210	334	6851	7690	105	173	48	3545	1080	36	918	20991	0	326	0	0	0
1975	803	85	298	376	7093	7590	123	211	145	4173	1075	21	1222	22331	0	357	0	0	0
1976	735	90	292	337	9536	7522	64	348	161	4697	1303	29	1775	26061	0	383	0	0	0
1977	577	116	330	373	10441	7899	86	409	115	4845	1724	31	2157	28410	0	512	0	0	0
1978	270	145	311	372	10821	8273	82	488	123	4533	2345	2	2345	29696	0	472	0	0	0
1979	265	157	207	408	5808	8506	1052	192	129	4681	319	0	1319	22621	0	459	0	0	0
1980	273	153	307	431	6677	9618	19	191	115	3676	371	2	1423	22828	0	539	0	0	0
1981	321	122	289	445	6546	10876	36	175	110	4468	245	2	1277	24170	0	590	0	0	0

[1] Includes industrial and utility production.
[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	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	6.0	8.0	6.3	7.6	18.1	18.7	27.6	27.6	4.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	62.0
1961	6.4	8.6	6.5	8.0	24.2	24.8	32.1	32.1	4.3	0.0	1.2	3.1	73.5
1962	7.1	9.3	6.6	8.2	28.3	28.9	33.3	33.4	4.6	0.0	1.4	3.2	79.8
1963	7.5	10.7	7.9	10.5	27.0	28.1	32.6	32.6	6.9	0.0	1.6	5.2	81.9
1964	8.3	12.5	9.8	13.2	26.5	27.7	33.0	33.1	8.8	0.0	1.8	7.0	86.4
1965	8.6	13.5	11.1	15.5	22.7	23.7	35.3	35.4	10.4	0.0	2.1	8.3	88.1
1966	9.6	15.2	11.3	16.4	36.2	37.3	37.4	37.5	11.8	0.0	2.4	9.4	106.4
1967	10.4	16.4	12.8	18.5	39.9	40.9	43.9	44.0	12.8	0.0	2.5	10.2	119.8
1968	11.4	18.2	13.2	19.8	40.6	41.7	47.4	47.5	14.5	0.0	2.9	11.7	127.2
1969	13.1	20.6	20.6	27.6	53.3	54.6	56.6	56.6	15.7	0.0	3.2	12.5	159.3
1970	15.0	23.9	22.2	30.3	52.4	54.2	77.2	77.3	18.8	0.0	3.8	15.1	185.6
1971	18.2	28.8	24.0	33.3	55.5	57.3	86.1	86.2	21.8	0.0	4.4	17.4	205.6
1972	17.5	28.7	27.2	37.8	65.0	67.3	84.2	84.3	24.1	0.0	4.6	19.5	218.1
1973	15.8	27.8	22.1	34.1	62.4	64.6	71.9	72.0	26.2	0.0	5.1	21.1	198.4
1974	15.2	28.4	23.3	36.2	59.0	61.1	77.2	77.3	28.3	0.0	5.5	22.8	203.1
1975	21.0	35.2	23.6	34.0	78.4	86.1	80.1	80.2	32.4	0.0	7.0	25.4	235.5
1976	23.4	39.2	22.8	34.8	89.2	97.3	89.5	89.6	35.9	0.0	7.6	28.2	260.8
1977	25.2	42.2	25.3	38.1	114.9	124.3	93.7	93.8	39.2	0.0	8.5	30.8	298.3
1978	28.4	45.7	25.3	38.4	135.4	145.0	97.6	97.6	40.0	0.0	8.8	31.2	326.8
1979	17.6	36.5	19.6	36.9	130.3	138.0	85.7	85.8	44.0	0.0	8.5	35.5	297.2
1980	15.1	34.4	21.7	34.5	125.3	138.7	89.5	89.5	45.4	0.0	8.8	36.6	297.1
1981	13.6	33.1	21.0	31.9	93.3	109.2	100.9	101.0	46.4	0.0	9.9	36.4	275.2

[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 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	5.0	0.0	0.1	5.2	0.5	1.5	8.0
1961	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	5.3	0.1	0.3	5.6	0.6	1.6	8.6
1962	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.6	5.6	*	0.2	5.8	0.7	1.6	9.3
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	6.0	*	0.3	6.3	0.8	2.4	10.7
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	6.5	*	0.3	6.9	0.9	3.3	12.5
1965	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.5	6.5	0.1	0.3	6.8	1.0	3.9	13.5
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.9	7.0	*	0.3	7.4	1.1	4.5	15.2
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	5.5	18.2
1969	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.7	7.8	*	0.3	8.1	1.5	6.0	20.6
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	8.2	0.1	0.4	8.6	2.1	9.1	28.7
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.1	10.0	0.1	0.5	10.6	2.3	9.6	27.8
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.3	10.0	0.4	0.3	10.8	2.6	10.7	28.4
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.6	9.4	0.5	0.3	10.2	3.1	11.2	35.2
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.1	11.7	0.2	0.4	12.2	3.4	12.4	39.2
1977	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.5	13.1	0.2	0.2	13.6	3.7	13.3	42.2
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	15.4	0.2	0.4	16.1	3.8	13.4	45.7
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	5.5	4.3	0.3	10.1	3.6	15.3	36.5
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	6.8	0.0	0.2	7.0	3.7	15.5	34.4
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	5.3	0.0	0.1	5.4	4.2	15.3	33.1

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	22	0	22	*	866	0	36	902	151	453
1961	22	0	22	*	913	9	67	989	173	459
1962	27	0	27	1	961	3	46	1010	197	467
1963	17	0	17	1	1036	6	67	1109	227	716
1964	14	0	14	1	1120	8	73	1201	253	966
1965	12	0	12	1	1110	10	77	1197	292	1146
1966	15	0	15	2	1207	8	77	1292	328	1305
1967	14	0	14	2	1306	7	89	1402	348	1407
1968	12	0	12	2	1427	8	94	1530	393	1601
1969	11	0	11	5	1340	6	70	1416	445	1746
1970	8	0	8	6	1362	19	77	1458	527	2103
1971	7	0	7	7	1791	19	89	1899	631	2475
1972	9	0	9	8	1411	13	94	1518	628	2664
1973	5	0	5	5	1719	10	132	1862	686	2819
1974	6	0	6	4	1724	77	83	1884	754	3124
1975	6	0	6	10	1621	91	69	1781	898	3277
1976	5	0	5	11	2001	30	99	2130	983	3629
1977	5	0	5	11	2253	44	61	2358	1071	3898
1978	0	0	0	12	2652	40	112	2805	1110	3936
1979	0	0	0	7	942	761	92	1795	1067	4470
1980	0	0	0	8	1172	0	58	1231	1092	4552
1981	0	0	0	8	910	0	41	951	1228	4498

[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	*	0.7	2.9	5.2	0.3	1.0	7.6
1961	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	*	0.7	2.8	5.2	0.4	1.1	8.0
1962	1.3	0.0	1.3	*	1.7	0.0	*	0.8	2.6	5.2	0.5	1.2	8.2
1963	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.7	1.9	0.0	*	1.0	2.4	5.4	0.6	1.9	10.5
1964	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	3.9	7.2	0.7	2.7	13.2
1965	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.3	2.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	4.7	8.1	0.9	3.5	15.5
1966	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	5.3	7.9	1.0	4.1	16.4
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	5.2	19.8
1969	0.6	0.0	0.6	11.4	2.4	0.0	*	1.1	5.2	8.7	1.4	5.5	27.6
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	5.0	8.9	1.9	7.5	33.3
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	3.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	4.1	9.3	2.3	9.6	34.1
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	13.4	3.1	0.0	0.1	2.2	4.3	9.6	2.5	10.4	36.2
1975	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.7	2.9	0.0	*	2.2	3.5	8.7	2.2	8.1	34.0
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.5	3.6	0.0	0.1	1.5	2.9	8.1	2.6	9.4	34.8
1977	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.8	4.1	0.0	*	2.5	3.6	10.2	2.8	10.1	38.1
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	4.8	0.0	0.1	1.9	3.1	9.8	2.9	10.3	38.4
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	3.5	3.3	14.0	36.9
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	3.4	0.0	*	1.4	*	4.8	2.5	10.3	34.5
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	3.1	0.0	*	1.3	0.0	4.4	2.3	8.6	31.9

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	42	0	42	0	268	0	6	130	466	871	98	294
1961	42	0	42	*	283	0	12	143	445	882	121	322
1962	50	0	50	*	297	0	8	157	417	880	147	349
1963	32	0	32	2	321	0	12	197	389	918	180	570
1964	25	0	25	2	347	0	13	220	624	1204	204	778
1965	22	0	22	2	344	0	14	253	751	1361	265	1040
1966	29	0	29	3	374	0	14	76	841	1304	300	1191
1967	26	0	26	3	404	0	16	621	580	1621	329	1333
1968	21	0	21	5	442	0	17	279	590	1328	376	1533
1969	21	0	21	11	415	0	12	200	822	1449	415	1625
1970	15	0	15	13	422	0	14	246	807	1488	475	1898
1971	13	0	13	14	555	0	16	112	800	1483	559	2191
1972	17	0	17	16	437	0	17	444	853	1751	593	2516
1973	9	0	9	12	532	0	23	396	648	1600	689	2828
1974	11	0	11	13	534	0	15	413	679	1640	733	3036
1975	11	0	11	14	502	0	12	415	558	1487	653	2386
1976	9	0	9	14	620	0	17	290	462	1389	748	2762
1977	9	0	9	15	698	0	11	477	571	1757	812	2956
1978	0	0	0	15	821	0	20	354	490	1685	850	3014
1979	0	0	0	16	292	0	16	313	12	633	978	4098
1980	0	0	0	17	577	0	10	258	4	849	725	3022
1981	0	0	0	16	532	0	7	250	0	789	686	2513

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	6.7	0.0	6.7	1.9	0.3	5.1	0.0	0.5	*	*	0.0	1.4	*	2.1	9.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	18.7
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	0.2	0.4	24.8
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	0.2	0.4	28.9
1963	12.9	0.0	12.9	2.3	0.6	6.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.0	11.8	0.0	0.3	0.8	28.1
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	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.3	12.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	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	14.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	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	16.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	40.9
1968	17.7	0.0	17.7	5.0	0.7	10.4	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	10.8	0.0	*	0.2	*	0.9	0.3	*	5.4	18.4	0.0	0.3	1.0	54.6
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	*	6.5	22.5	0.0	0.4	1.4	57.3
1972	11.5	0.0	11.5	29.1	2.1	10.0	0.0	*	0.3	*	4.4	0.4	0.1	7.1	24.3	0.0	0.4	1.8	67.3
1973	13.1	0.0	13.1	30.4	1.6	10.5	0.0	*	0.2	*	0.6	0.4	*	5.5	18.9	0.0	0.4	1.7	64.6
1974	11.2	0.0	11.2	29.1	1.4	10.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	*	0.5	0.4	0.2	5.7	18.7	0.0	0.4	1.7	61.1
1975	13.7	0.0	13.7	41.0	2.0	12.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	7.7	23.7	0.0	1.7	6.0	86.1
1976	12.1	0.0	12.1	43.5	1.9	18.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	11.0	33.6	0.0	1.7	6.4	97.3
1977	7.9	0.0	7.9	67.9	2.2	21.2	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	13.2	39.2	0.0	2.0	7.3	124.3
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.5	2.1	21.7	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	*	14.4	40.9	0.0	2.1	7.5	145.0
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.8	1.4	11.1	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	*	8.3	23.5	0.0	1.5	6.2	138.0
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.4	2.0	10.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	*	9.1	22.9	0.0	2.6	10.8	138.7
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	1.9	12.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	8.4	23.3	0.0	3.4	12.5	109.2

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	249	0	249	2	47	878	0	90	4	4	0	230	0	343	1596	0	45	136
1961	459	0	459	2	84	978	0	33	3	4	0	188	0	381	1670	0	49	129
1962	549	0	549	3	74	931	0	21	2	3	0	283	0	386	1700	0	52	123
1963	484	0	484	2	89	1029	0	23	0	3	0	328	0	492	1964	0	74	233
1964	453	0	453	2	119	1209	0	0	0	3	0	151	0	542	2024	0	75	286
1965	327	0	327	2	132	1238	0	0	0	1	83	60	0	542	2057	0	59	230
1966	646	0	646	4	248	1373	0	0	8	1	105	77	0	664	2476	0	63	249
1967	783	0	783	3	125	1540	0	0	1	0	250	75	0	749	2740	0	63	254
1968	659	0	659	5	111	1777	0	1	0	0	160	124	2	846	3023	0	67	273
1969	514	0	514	20	145	1850	0	1	41	1	164	40	1	877	3129	0	76	296
1970	452	0	452	19	272	1923	0	14	60	1	107	73	1	950	3402	0	101	404
1971	492	0	492	19	294	2143	0	14	71	1	193	24	3	1063	3806	0	106	415
1972	429	0	429	28	319	1709	0	8	82	1	829	57	8	1174	4188	0	124	526
1973	489	0	489	30	238	1802	0	8	62	1	114	62	6	890	3183	0	123	506
1974	430	0	430	28	210	1708	0	28	75	1	96	66	35	918	3139	0	124	512
1975	520	0	520	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	32	150	24	106	31	21	1222	3981	0	485	1771
1976	469	0	469	43	289	3201	0	35	231	27	120	11	29	1775	5717	0	504	1861
1977	312	0	312	67	330	3643	0	43	338	21	124	11	31	2157	6697	0	590	2149
1978	0	0	0	93	311	3720	0	42	356	22	116	80	2	2345	6995	0	619	2195
1979	0	0	0	105	207	1906	0	291	84	23	120	0	0	1319	3949	0	436	1826
1980	0	0	0	100	307	1784	0	19	121	21	111	14	2	1423	3802	0	757	3155
1981	0	0	0	68	289	2059	0	36	127	20	12	20	2	1277	3841	0	997	3652

[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	*	4.1	3.1	12.1	0.0	*	8.1	0.1	27.5	*	*	27.6
1961	0.1	*	5.1	3.7	14.3	0.0	*	8.8	0.1	32.0	*	*	32.1
1962	0.1	0.1	2.7	3.8	17.1	*	0.2	9.2	0.1	33.2	*	*	33.4
1963	*	*	1.8	3.3	17.5	*	0.2	9.5	0.2	32.5	*	*	32.6
1964	*	0.0	1.4	3.4	18.1	*	0.2	9.8	0.1	33.0	*	*	33.1
1965	*	0.0	1.0	4.6	17.9	*	0.2	11.1	0.4	35.3	*	*	35.4
1966	0.1	0.0	0.8	4.8	22.1	*	0.3	9.1	0.3	37.4	*	*	37.5
1967	0.1	0.0	2.0	5.0	26.9	*	0.2	9.5	0.3	43.9	*	*	44.0
1968	*	0.0	2.0	5.4	30.2	0.0	0.3	9.3	0.3	47.4	*	*	47.5
1969	*	0.0	1.9	4.7	38.0	*	0.4	10.7	0.8	56.5	*	*	56.6
1970	*	17.8	1.4	5.8	39.0	*	0.4	11.9	0.9	59.4	*	*	77.3
1971	*	17.7	1.2	8.3	43.8	*	0.3	13.3	1.5	68.4	*	*	86.2
1972	*	9.0	1.2	13.1	46.3	0.0	0.3	12.7	1.5	75.2	*	0.1	84.3
1973	*	0.2	1.4	11.2	42.6	0.0	0.3	14.1	2.1	71.7	*	0.1	72.0
1974	*	0.1	1.7	14.0	43.1	0.0	0.3	15.9	2.1	77.1	*	0.1	77.3
1975	*	0.1	1.9	12.6	42.6	0.0	0.7	19.2	3.0	80.0	*	*	80.2
1976	*	0.2	1.7	17.0	42.2	0.0	0.8	22.5	5.1	89.3	*	0.1	89.6
1977	*	0.3	1.9	17.1	44.4	0.0	0.6	22.3	7.2	93.4	*	*	93.8
1978	0.0	0.2	1.9	15.9	46.5	0.0	0.6	21.3	11.1	97.4	*	*	97.6
1979	0.0	0.9	2.1	10.2	47.7	*	0.6	22.3	1.9	84.8	*	*	85.8
1980	0.0	0.1	2.2	15.2	54.0	*	0.6	17.4	0.0	89.3	*	*	89.5
1981	0.0	0.3	2.2	14.5	61.2	0.0	0.5	22.1	*	100.7	*	0.1	101.0

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	*	811	528	2251	0	3	1536	15	5145	1	4
1961	2	*	1014	630	2640	0	3	1669	17	5973	2	4
1962	2	*	537	652	3144	0	35	1758	20	6146	2	5
1963	2	*	354	573	3208	0	35	1808	30	6008	2	7
1964	2	*	272	583	3325	0	36	1858	19	6094	2	9
1965	1	*	198	789	3271	0	40	2113	66	6478	2	9
1966	2	*	157	831	4009	0	42	1733	46	6818	2	10
1967	2	*	390	858	4865	0	39	1810	43	8006	2	10
1968	1	*	389	934	5463	0	43	1765	44	8639	3	11
1969	1	*	382	813	6829	0	58	2038	122	10243	3	10
1970	1	17	275	1000	6982	0	59	2268	135	10719	3	11
1971	1	17	232	1418	7831	0	48	2539	236	12304	3	11
1972	0	9	245	2256	8260	0	52	2411	242	13465	4	16
1973	0	*	276	1922	7608	0	49	2688	328	12870	4	16
1974	0	*	334	2407	7690	0	47	3036	332	13847	4	19
1975	0	*	376	2157	7590	0	121	3658	484	14386	4	13
1976	0	*	337	2912	7522	0	134	4287	816	16008	4	15
1977	0	*	373	2942	7899	0	94	4244	1139	16691	4	14
1978	0	*	372	2737	8273	0	101	4063	1773	17319	2	8
1979	0	1	408	1748	8506	0	106	4248	306	15322	3	12
1980	0	*	431	2605	9618	1	94	3306	0	16055	3	12
1981	0	*	445	2489	10876	0	90	4205	7	18113	5	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 Alaska

Trillion Btu

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Hydro-electric Power	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Heavy Oil[1]	Light Oil[2]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
1961	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
1962	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
1963	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.0	*	1.0	0.0	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
1964	2.3	0.0	2.3	1.6	*	1.5	0.0	1.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8
1965	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.2	*	1.8	0.0	1.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4
1966	2.7	0.0	2.7	4.0	*	1.8	0.0	1.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
1967	2.3	0.0	2.3	4.6	*	2.0	0.0	2.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8
1968	2.6	0.0	2.6	5.8	*	2.3	0.0	2.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5
1969	2.8	0.0	2.8	6.9	*	2.5	0.0	2.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7
1970	4.3	0.0	4.3	8.5	*	2.3	0.0	2.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8
1971	4.7	0.0	4.7	10.6	*	2.6	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	2.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1
1973	4.1	0.0	4.1	16.2	*	2.8	0.0	2.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2
1974	4.6	0.0	4.6	17.5	*	2.8	0.0	2.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3
1975	4.5	0.0	4.5	20.1	*	4.0	0.0	4.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4
1976	4.4	0.0	4.4	22.7	0.1	4.7	0.0	4.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.9
1977	4.4	0.0	4.4	24.2	*	5.3	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.2
1978	4.7	0.0	4.7	25.3	*	5.2	0.0	5.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
1979	4.6	0.0	4.6	29.3	*	5.4	0.0	5.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0
1980	4.7	0.0	4.7	29.7	2.2	3.1	0.0	5.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.4
1981	5.6	0.0	5.6	30.1	1.4	3.2	0.0	4.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4

Physical Units

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Hydro-electric Power	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Heavy Oil[1]	Light Oil[2]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	52	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	290	0	0	0
1961	64	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	297	0	0	0
1962	78	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	304	0	0	0
1963	84	0	84	1	2	165	0	167	325	0	0	0
1964	131	0	131	2	3	251	0	254	322	0	0	0
1965	151	0	151	2	4	308	0	312	350	0	0	0
1966	153	0	153	4	4	302	0	305	316	0	0	0
1967	134	0	134	4	4	345	0	349	363	0	0	0
1968	149	0	149	6	5	396	0	400	364	0	0	0
1969	163	0	163	7	5	424	0	429	341	0	0	0
1970	249	0	249	8	5	394	0	399	363	0	0	0
1971	274	0	274	10	4	451	0	455	363	0	0	0
1972	247	0	247	13	2	476	0	478	346	0	0	0
1973	238	0	238	16	4	487	0	492	286	0	0	0
1974	266	0	266	17	3	479	0	482	326	0	0	0
1975	257	0	257	20	1	694	0	696	357	0	0	0
1976	259	0	259	22	15	989	0	1,017	398	0	0	0
1977	251	0	251	24	3	905	0	909	512	0	0	0
1978	270	0	270	24	1	891	0	892	472	0	0	0
1979	265	0	265	28	2	920	0	922	459	0	0	0
1980	273	0	273	29	353	538	0	891	559	0	0	0
1981	321	0	321	29	219	557	0	775	590	0	0	0

[1] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	0.3	140.3	5.5	5.6	16.2	24.2	0.4	2.9	1.7	64.9	0.8	0.2	5.0	127.5	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.2	-14.4	285.8
1961	0.3	159.1	6.1	4.5	18.1	26.3	0.2	3.0	1.6	67.3	0.6	0.2	5.4	133.4	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.1	-15.9	308.1
1962	6.3	163.5	5.5	7.5	17.6	29.1	0.1	3.9	1.7	71.8	0.9	0.3	4.9	143.4	0.0	30.6	0.0	*	-14.7	329.2
1963	8.5	162.3	5.1	7.3	20.5	29.8	0.1	4.0	1.7	74.8	0.7	3.1	6.1	153.2	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.1	-5.9	348.7
1964	9.1	167.6	4.7	6.7	20.5	31.2	0.2	4.1	1.8	76.5	1.3	3.0	6.1	156.2	0.0	29.9	0.0	*	6.7	369.6
1965	7.0	159.3	4.7	6.1	20.6	29.0	0.2	4.2	1.8	78.8	0.5	2.7	7.4	156.0	0.0	46.1	0.0	0.0	8.2	376.6
1966	7.4	167.5	8.3	5.5	23.0	31.3	0.2	3.0	1.9	83.2	0.4	4.2	10.3	171.4	0.0	54.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	406.8
1967	7.2	164.7	8.9	4.7	21.5	37.2	0.2	4.1	1.7	85.4	0.6	4.5	10.8	179.6	0.0	51.9	0.0	0.0	15.5	418.8
1968	8.1	182.0	10.8	4.3	26.8	42.8	0.1	4.2	1.9	93.2	0.7	4.4	10.7	199.9	0.0	58.9	0.0	0.0	8.4	457.4
1969	8.4	201.5	12.6	3.6	27.4	39.6	0.1	4.6	2.0	105.2	1.0	5.5	12.4	214.1	0.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	500.4
1970	8.7	199.0	18.6	3.0	28.5	35.4	0.9	4.9	2.1	113.2	0.7	5.8	15.3	228.4	0.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	527.8
1971	8.9	219.9	19.3	2.8	30.5	36.0	0.9	5.0	2.0	120.6	3.4	0.2	14.1	234.7	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	559.7
1972	7.6	234.1	23.5	2.6	44.1	37.3	0.6	5.4	2.1	134.3	10.1	0.2	18.5	278.6	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	36.5	625.8
1973	10.0	218.8	22.5	2.3	60.0	39.0	0.5	5.1	3.5	146.2	46.1	0.2	20.9	346.2	0.0	73.8	0.0	0.0	33.6	682.4
1974	48.4	197.0	23.9	2.4	55.5	39.0	1.3	5.5	3.3	140.3	51.5	2.2	23.5	348.5	0.0	77.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	690.0
1975	92.9	159.5	13.0	2.0	59.1	38.3	1.2	4.2	2.9	145.5	37.4	2.5	19.4	325.4	0.0	75.3	0.0	0.0	17.6	670.6
1976	141.3	174.6	12.1	1.8	58.9	37.1	2.0	3.4	3.2	152.0	35.6	1.4	19.3	326.7	0.0	78.4	0.0	0.0	-17.5	703.5
1977	183.3	170.6	13.9	2.0	73.9	39.6	3.2	3.5	3.7	161.6	48.9	0.5	25.6	376.4	0.0	68.7	0.0	0.0	-41.1	757.8
1978	162.4	178.8	17.8	1.6	83.8	41.0	2.8	4.2	4.0	170.4	31.2	*	32.0	388.8	0.0	72.4	0.0	0.0	-31.6	770.7
1979	255.4	176.7	19.6	1.8	69.7	43.4	0.6	6.4	4.2	168.6	31.0	*	27.1	372.4	0.0	74.7	0.0	0.0	-66.4	812.7
1980	248.3	170.3	13.7	1.4	62.7	43.9	0.4	5.8	3.7	160.7	8.4	*	27.7	328.5	0.0	101.8	0.0	0.0	-81.5	767.4
1981	326.0	187.6	10.1	1.2	58.2	41.6	0.6	5.3	3.6	161.9	1.6	0.1	19.0	303.2	0.0	70.6	0.0	0.0	-96.2	791.2

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	9	136	835	1118	2788	4515	64	724	275	12363	125	28	824	23659	0	2975	0	18	-4215
1961	9	154	918	889	3112	4887	37	756	267	12811	95	28	876	24677	0	2920	0	11	-4647
1962	304	158	823	1483	3019	5394	25	979	279	13678	148	42	800	26670	0	2903	0	4	-4310
1963	408	157	772	1440	3521	5524	14	1010	278	14234	113	463	982	28351	0	2919	0	9	-1726
1964	438	162	713	1318	3523	5780	27	1032	292	14572	208	455	992	28913	0	2860	0	3	1971
1965	337	154	708	1204	3528	5348	31	1056	299	14997	82	402	1219	28874	0	4410	0	0	2409
1966	347	162	1253	1083	3951	5765	37	743	311	15848	69	639	1651	31349	0	5191	0	0	1913
1967	344	160	1334	930	3685	6822	43	1065	286	16260	90	684	1726	32926	0	4974	0	0	4537
1968	386	177	1633	851	4596	7848	14	1090	315	17736	118	662	1682	36544	0	5666	0	0	2471
1969	399	195	1897	718	4704	7241	14	1210	338	20023	162	831	1927	39064	0	6030	0	0	3933
1970	406	193	2798	593	4899	6461	165	1304	344	21542	105	881	2351	41443	0	6103	0	0	8124
1971	423	213	2903	547	5240	6579	158	1324	325	22959	534	27	2193	42790	0	6583	0	0	7948
1972	361	228	3541	519	7577	6782	103	1425	348	25557	1602	25	2854	50333	0	6651	0	0	10700
1973	481	214	3385	462	10295	7067	90	1362	571	27825	7332	30	3242	61662	0	7103	0	0	9833
1974	2231	192	3596	485	9533	7066	225	1477	547	26717	8192	337	3615	61791	0	7378	0	0	5589
1975	4378	156	1952	400	10143	6943	213	1119	472	27704	5942	379	3019	58286	0	7240	0	0	5146
1976	6620	171	1821	361	10106	6724	348	915	524	28935	5658	212	3027	58632	0	7559	0	0	-5143
1977	8366	167	2090	401	12682	7179	561	945	611	30765	7786	81	4027	67125	0	6581	0	0	-12054
1978	7466	175	2681	326	14384	7416	499	1141	656	32431	4959	5	5024	69524	0	6985	0	0	-9260
1979	11693	173	2956	365	11972	7832	100	1739	687	32091	4926	3	4168	66839	0	7217	0	0	-19460
1980	11574	166	2058	281	10769	7967	73	1589	611	30589	1339	3	4315	59595	0	9795	0	0	-23900
1981	15280	183	1526	230	9990	7523	107	1468	586	30825	259	9	2914	55432	0	6793	0	0	-28102

[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	36.9	54.6	117.7	120.0	87.6	-14.4	20.9	52.3	285.8
1961	28.3	48.9	16.1	48.9	63.2	86.2	122.2	124.1	94.1	-15.9	22.7	55.6	308.1
1962	26.1	46.1	14.8	47.5	71.1	102.2	132.2	133.4	99.7	-14.7	24.9	60.0	329.2
1963	27.3	49.4	15.6	51.4	76.2	108.2	138.6	139.8	96.9	-5.9	26.8	64.2	348.7
1964	32.6	57.1	25.7	63.0	69.3	103.3	145.3	146.2	90.0	6.7	28.6	68.1	369.6
1965	29.3	55.1	22.0	56.4	84.7	123.2	141.2	142.0	91.2	8.2	29.4	70.1	376.6
1966	28.3	59.7	20.7	58.0	97.3	138.9	149.5	150.2	104.4	6.5	32.7	78.3	406.8
1967	29.6	63.3	26.5	67.3	87.3	127.8	159.7	160.3	100.4	15.5	34.2	81.7	418.8
1968	30.9	68.4	26.9	70.1	92.7	135.6	182.9	183.3	115.6	8.4	36.6	87.4	457.4
1969	33.0	78.2	28.4	77.7	103.2	152.1	191.9	192.4	130.5	13.4	42.5	101.4	500.4
1970	34.7	85.3	26.3	80.6	112.6	168.2	193.2	193.7	133.3	27.7	47.0	114.0	527.8
1971	37.8	95.4	29.6	90.9	111.5	169.8	203.0	203.6	150.7	27.1	52.0	125.8	559.7
1972	39.8	107.4	31.6	100.5	128.6	193.5	223.9	224.5	165.4	36.5	59.3	142.6	625.8
1973	41.7	119.5	37.7	111.8	138.8	208.0	242.6	243.1	188.0	33.6	65.3	156.3	682.4
1974	37.9	121.2	39.0	118.4	143.3	218.0	231.8	232.4	219.0	19.1	69.2	168.8	690.0
1975	42.4	125.5	38.0	120.6	114.9	194.9	228.8	229.6	229.0	17.6	72.2	174.3	670.6
1976	44.8	129.7	43.0	130.8	123.6	207.3	234.8	235.6	274.8	-17.5	75.5	181.8	703.5
1977	43.5	135.0	42.4	137.1	147.7	232.2	252.7	253.6	312.7	-41.1	79.6	192.0	757.8
1978	35.5	134.2	37.5	133.4	149.3	236.6	265.9	266.5	314.1	-31.6	82.0	200.6	770.7
1979	35.0	143.1	32.2	132.3	169.2	262.9	273.7	274.4	369.0	-66.4	88.9	213.7	812.7
1980	32.7	145.5	31.1	137.2	125.0	218.7	265.3	266.0	394.8	-81.5	91.3	222.0	767.4
1981	29.3	139.0	29.5	135.6	132.6	248.1	268.0	268.5	428.0	-96.2	98.4	233.4	791.2

[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 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	11.5	46.4
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	0.3	0.1	2.1	2.4	6.0	14.6	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	*	3.1	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	18.2	55.1
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	63.3
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	0.6	*	2.8	3.4	11.1	26.4	68.4
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.6	*	3.0	3.7	13.4	31.9	78.2
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.6	0.4	3.2	4.1	14.8	35.8	85.3
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	0.6	0.3	3.2	4.2	16.8	40.7	95.4
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	1.0	0.2	3.4	4.6	19.9	47.7	107.4
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	1.3	0.2	3.2	4.7	22.9	54.9	119.5
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.1	1.3	0.5	3.1	4.8	24.2	59.1	121.2
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7	1.3	0.4	2.0	3.7	24.4	58.8	125.5
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	1.2	0.9	1.6	3.8	24.9	59.9	129.7
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	1.6	1.1	1.7	4.5	26.8	64.7	135.0
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	1.9	1.0	2.0	4.9	28.6	70.1	134.2
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	1.2	0.3	3.4	5.0	31.7	76.3	143.1
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	*	0.0	2.4	2.4	32.9	79.9	145.5
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	*	0.0	2.3	2.3	32.5	77.2	139.0

Physical Units

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	27	47	0	397	445	1355	3380
1961	0	0	0	25	46	12	523	581	1752	4281
1962	0	0	0	22	48	10	718	776	1715	4133
1963	0	0	0	23	44	8	725	776	1912	4575
1964	0	0	0	28	52	8	761	820	2118	5047
1965	0	0	0	25	59	9	727	794	2230	5326
1966	0	0	0	25	67	10	494	572	2707	6492
1967	0	0	0	25	62	32	737	831	2920	6970
1968	0	0	0	27	98	6	735	839	3243	7732
1969	0	0	0	28	108	7	795	909	3914	9316
1970	0	0	0	30	98	68	840	1006	4327	10501
1971	0	0	0	33	111	51	859	1021	4931	11938
1972	0	0	0	34	172	39	906	1117	5818	13978
1973	0	0	0	36	223	35	843	1101	6717	16092
1974	0	0	0	32	216	87	824	1129	7005	17209
1975	0	0	0	38	216	77	542	836	7138	17225
1976	0	0	0	40	214	161	439	814	7299	17570
1977	0	0	0	38	283	200	455	937	7855	18959
1978	0	0	0	30	321	171	555	1046	8392	20531
1979	0	0	0	29	293	61	831	1185	9304	22368
1980	0	0	0	30	2	0	657	659	9637	23427
1981	0	0	0	26	1	0	634	635	9530	22618

[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	23.3	48.9
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.6	*	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.8	9.6	23.1	47.5
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.6	*	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.9	10.5	25.2	51.4
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	0.7	*	0.5	0.7	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	24.3	56.4
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.9	*	0.3	0.9	0.1	2.2	11.0	26.3	58.0
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.8	*	0.5	0.9	0.1	2.4	12.1	28.8	67.3
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	1.3	*	0.5	0.8	0.2	2.8	12.8	30.4	70.1
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	1.4	*	0.5	0.8	0.4	3.2	14.5	34.7	77.7
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	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	3.2	17.9	43.4	90.9
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	2.2	*	0.6	0.8	0.3	4.0	20.2	48.6	100.5
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	2.9	*	0.6	0.9	0.9	5.3	21.8	52.3	111.8
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	2.8	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	5.4	23.1	56.3	118.4
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	4.7	24.2	58.4	120.6
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	2.8	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.3	5.5	25.8	62.1	130.8
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	3.7	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.5	7.7	27.7	67.0	137.1
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	4.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.9	7.5	27.8	68.1	133.4
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	2.7	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	4.7	29.4	70.7	132.3
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	3.0	30.9	75.2	137.2
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.2	2.1	31.5	74.6	135.6

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	0	0	25	106	0	70	89	40	305	3108	7757
1961	0	0	0	14	103	2	92	98	18	313	2793	6826
1962	0	0	0	13	106	2	127	111	17	363	2815	6784
1963	0	0	0	13	98	1	128	141	12	380	3088	7389
1964	0	0	0	23	116	1	134	124	57	432	3232	7701
1965	0	0	0	19	131	2	128	137	17	416	2978	7111
1966	0	0	0	18	150	2	87	162	17	418	3214	7710
1967	0	0	0	23	140	6	130	178	15	469	3535	8439
1968	0	0	0	23	220	1	130	158	32	541	3738	8914
1969	0	0	0	25	242	1	140	151	66	600	4264	10182
1970	0	0	0	23	220	12	148	146	31	557	4644	11270
1971	0	0	0	26	249	9	152	151	48	609	5253	12718
1972	0	0	0	27	384	7	160	156	42	749	5933	14255
1973	0	0	0	32	500	6	149	162	146	963	6393	15317
1974	0	0	0	33	483	16	145	171	173	988	6767	16506
1975	0	0	0	33	485	14	96	177	83	855	7095	17123
1976	0	0	0	37	479	29	78	182	210	977	7555	18187
1977	0	0	0	34	633	36	80	186	404	1341	8130	19624
1978	0	0	0	30	719	31	98	161	305	1314	8156	19953
1979	0	0	0	27	455	11	164	174	78	882	8621	20725
1980	0	0	0	27	280	0	116	179	0	576	9062	22030
1981	0	0	0	27	60	18	112	185	36	410	9219	21878

[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			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	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.2	5.5	7.2	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	2.7	0.2	0.2	5.0	22.5	0.0	5.1	12.6	54.6
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	39.9	6.1	7.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.6	0.2	0.2	5.4	23.0	0.0	6.7	16.4	86.2
1962	0.3	0.0	0.3	49.7	5.5	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.5	0.2	0.3	4.9	21.0	0.0	9.1	22.0	102.2
1963	0.2	0.0	0.2	52.2	5.1	6.2	0.0	*	0.5	0.5	2.1	0.1	3.1	6.1	23.8	0.0	9.4	22.6	108.2
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	46.7	4.7	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.3	3.0	6.1	22.5	0.0	10.1	24.0	103.3
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	55.9	4.7	9.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	2.3	0.1	2.7	7.4	27.6	0.0	11.4	27.1	123.2
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	59.7	8.3	10.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	2.5	0.2	4.2	10.3	37.6	0.0	12.2	29.4	138.9
1967	*	0.0	*	48.7	8.9	9.9	0.0	*	0.7	0.6	2.8	0.4	4.5	10.8	38.5	0.0	12.0	28.6	127.8
1968	*	0.0	*	55.4	10.8	7.3	0.0	*	0.8	0.6	2.2	0.2	4.4	10.7	37.2	0.1	12.7	30.3	135.6
1969	0.1	0.0	0.1	60.3	12.6	7.9	0.0	*	1.0	0.7	2.3	0.3	5.5	12.4	42.8	0.1	14.4	34.5	152.1
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	59.6	18.6	8.1	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.7	2.4	0.3	5.8	15.3	52.8	0.1	16.2	39.3	168.2
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	62.5	19.3	10.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.4	0.5	0.2	14.1	48.7	0.1	17.0	41.3	169.8
1972	0.4	0.0	0.4	64.8	23.5	15.4	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.0	0.2	18.6	63.3	0.1	19.1	45.8	193.5
1973	0.3	0.0	0.3	66.9	22.5	20.9	0.0	0.3	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.5	0.2	20.9	71.5	0.1	20.4	48.8	208.0
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	66.5	23.9	18.8	0.0	0.7	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.6	2.2	23.5	76.5	0.1	21.7	53.0	218.0
1975	3.1	0.0	3.1	51.9	13.0	18.1	0.2	0.7	1.7	1.2	2.3	0.6	2.5	19.4	59.8	0.1	23.4	56.6	194.9
1976	8.6	0.0	8.6	55.6	12.1	19.0	0.1	0.9	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.4	19.3	59.2	0.2	24.6	59.2	207.3
1977	20.5	0.0	20.5	51.3	13.9	26.5	0.1	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.5	0.5	25.6	75.9	*	24.8	59.8	232.2
1978	11.5	0.0	11.5	46.5	17.8	32.9	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.4	*	32.0	91.1	0.1	25.3	62.0	236.6
1979	47.2	0.0	47.2	45.4	19.6	22.9	0.0	0.2	2.4	1.8	1.8	0.7	*	27.1	76.5	0.2	27.5	66.2	262.9
1980	16.5	0.0	16.5	38.7	13.7	20.8	0.0	0.4	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.0	*	27.7	69.7	0.2	27.3	66.4	218.7
1981	31.3	0.0	31.3	48.4	10.1	17.4	0.0	0.5	2.5	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	19.0	52.7	0.2	34.2	81.2	248.1

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	9	0	9	14	835	1228	0	64	232	81	515	27	28	824	3835	0	1481	3696
1961	9	0	9	39	918	1274	0	23	120	79	487	38	28	876	3843	0	1964	4799
1962	10	0	10	48	823	1134	0	13	117	83	484	29	42	800	3524	0	2673	6441
1963	7	0	7	51	772	1057	0	5	136	83	404	18	463	982	3920	0	2767	6622
1964	5	0	5	45	713	833	0	18	117	87	444	46	455	992	3704	0	2949	7025
1965	4	0	4	55	708	1545	0	21	179	93	437	20	402	1219	4624	0	3331	7953
1966	2	0	2	58	1253	1853	0	25	138	97	471	35	639	1651	6162	0	3587	8604
1967	1	0	1	47	1334	1704	0	6	178	95	526	59	684	1726	6312	0	3512	8385
1968	1	0	1	54	1633	1254	0	7	202	104	425	39	662	1682	6007	9	3720	8870
1969	2	0	2	58	1837	1357	0	6	251	113	444	53	831	1927	6879	11	4229	10098
1970	5	0	5	58	2798	1387	0	85	288	115	456	55	881	2351	8416	13	4751	11530
1971	9	0	9	61	2903	1710	0	97	287	102	455	78	27	2193	7853	9	4997	12097
1972	13	0	13	63	3541	2637	0	57	327	109	470	159	25	2854	10178	13	5593	13437
1973	12	0	12	66	3385	3582	0	49	348	266	454	236	30	3242	11592	11	5972	14307
1974	11	0	11	65	3596	3223	0	122	484	255	477	248	337	3615	12356	7	6368	15534
1975	110	0	110	51	1959	3110	43	122	461	205	440	102	319	3019	9837	14	6868	16574
1976	333	0	333	55	1821	3269	16	159	380	228	376	262	212	3027	9748	16	7203	17341
1977	815	0	815	50	2090	4541	12	325	391	264	373	401	81	4027	12504	3	7255	17512
1978	459	0	459	46	2681	5641	0	298	460	284	369	224	5	5024	14986	11	7428	18172
1979	1882	0	1882	45	2956	3929	0	28	641	297	341	117	3	4168	12479	16	8065	19389
1980	658	0	658	38	2058	3570	0	73	784	264	309	154	3	4315	11531	15	8003	19455
1981	1254	0	1254	47	1526	2994	0	89	688	254	270	21	9	2914	8765	15	10033	23810

[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	5.6	8.2	24.2	0.1	1.2	61.8	0.1	101.2	0.7	1.7	120.0
1961	*	16.1	4.5	9.8	26.3	0.1	1.1	64.2	0.1	106.2	0.5	1.3	124.1
1962	*	15.5	7.5	10.1	29.1	0.1	1.2	68.7	0.1	116.6	0.3	0.8	133.4
1963	*	14.9	7.3	13.5	29.8	0.1	1.2	71.9	0.0	123.7	0.3	0.8	139.8
1964	*	17.9	6.7	14.7	31.2	0.1	1.2	73.6	*	127.4	0.3	0.7	146.2
1965	*	18.6	6.1	10.4	29.0	0.1	1.2	75.8	0.0	122.6	0.2	0.5	142.0
1966	*	20.4	5.5	10.9	31.3	0.1	1.3	79.9	*	129.1	0.2	0.5	150.2
1967	*	24.5	4.7	10.4	37.2	0.1	1.2	81.7	0.0	135.2	0.2	0.5	160.3
1968	*	26.7	4.3	17.6	42.8	0.1	1.3	90.1	0.0	156.2	0.1	0.3	183.3
1969	*	27.7	3.6	17.4	39.6	0.1	1.4	102.1	0.0	164.2	0.1	0.3	192.4
1970	*	24.7	3.0	18.6	35.4	0.1	1.4	110.0	0.0	168.5	0.2	0.4	193.7
1971	*	26.9	2.8	18.4	36.0	0.1	1.4	117.4	0.0	176.1	0.2	0.4	203.6
1972	*	26.6	2.6	26.1	36.0	0.1	1.5	131.0	0.0	197.3	0.2	0.4	224.5
1973	*	24.5	2.3	32.9	38.1	0.1	1.9	142.9	0.0	218.2	0.1	0.3	243.1
1974	*	22.8	2.4	29.6	38.2	0.1	1.8	136.9	0.0	209.1	0.2	0.4	232.4
1975	*	17.4	2.0	27.7	37.6	0.1	1.6	142.3	0.0	211.3	0.2	0.6	229.6
1976	*	15.7	1.8	29.4	37.0	0.1	1.8	149.1	0.0	219.1	0.2	0.6	235.6
1977	*	15.2	2.0	35.1	39.6	0.1	2.1	158.7	0.0	237.5	0.3	0.6	253.6
1978	0.0	15.4	1.6	37.9	41.0	0.1	2.3	167.6	0.0	250.5	0.2	0.4	266.5
1979	0.0	20.7	1.8	39.5	43.4	*	2.4	165.9	0.0	253.0	0.2	0.5	274.4
1980	0.0	21.9	1.4	37.7	43.9	0.1	2.1	158.1	0.0	243.4	0.2	0.5	266.0
1981	0.0	24.9	1.2	38.7	41.6	0.1	2.0	159.5	0.0	243.1	0.2	0.4	268.5

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	16	1118	1404	4515	24	193	11759	17	19031	194	485
1961	0	16	889	1687	4887	20	188	12226	14	19911	154	377
1962	0	15	1483	1726	5394	18	196	13083	9	21908	99	240
1963	0	14	1440	2317	5524	21	196	13689	0	23186	97	231
1964	0	17	1318	2516	5780	20	205	14004	1	23845	81	193
1965	0	18	1204	1790	5348	22	206	14423	0	22993	66	157
1966	0	20	1083	1879	5765	23	214	15215	2	24181	62	148
1967	0	24	930	1778	6822	20	192	15555	0	25297	57	136
1968	0	26	851	3020	7848	23	211	17154	0	29107	37	88
1969	0	27	718	2994	7241	24	225	19428	0	30630	41	98
1970	0	24	593	3192	6461	28	229	20940	0	31443	46	112
1971	0	26	547	3164	6579	27	223	22353	0	32893	50	122
1972	0	26	519	4487	6560	33	239	24932	0	36770	49	118
1973	0	24	462	5645	6907	23	305	27210	0	40552	42	102
1974	0	22	485	5075	6936	24	292	26070	0	38882	53	129
1975	0	17	400	4756	6819	20	267	27088	0	39349	67	163
1976	0	15	361	5043	6708	18	296	28378	0	40805	71	171
1977	0	15	401	6019	7167	19	347	30205	0	44158	75	181
1978	0	15	326	6510	7416	29	372	31901	0	46554	52	127
1979	0	20	365	6784	7832	3	390	31577	0	46951	62	150
1980	0	21	281	6480	7967	33	347	30100	0	45208	60	145
1981	0	24	230	6639	7523	35	333	30369	0	45129	45	106

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.1	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	87.6
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.8	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	94.1
1962	6.1	0.0	6.1	62.3	0.6	*	0.0	0.6	30.6	0.0	0.0	*	99.7
1963	8.3	0.0	8.3	57.4	0.5	*	0.0	0.6	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	96.9
1964	9.0	0.0	9.0	50.4	0.7	*	0.0	0.7	29.9	0.0	0.0	*	90.0
1965	6.9	0.0	6.9	37.9	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.2
1966	7.3	0.0	7.3	43.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	54.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	104.4
1967	7.2	0.0	7.2	41.2	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	51.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.4
1968	8.1	0.0	8.1	48.3	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	58.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	115.6
1969	8.3	0.0	8.3	59.0	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.5
1970	8.5	0.0	8.5	60.7	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	63.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	133.3
1971	8.7	0.0	8.7	70.5	2.6	*	0.0	2.6	68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.7
1972	7.2	0.0	7.2	79.8	8.8	0.7	0.0	9.5	68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	165.4
1973	9.7	0.0	9.7	58.0	43.7	2.9	0.0	46.6	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	188.0
1974	48.1	0.0	48.1	41.1	48.9	3.9	0.0	52.7	77.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	219.0
1975	89.8	0.0	89.8	18.2	36.2	9.6	0.0	45.8	75.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	229.0
1976	132.6	0.0	132.6	24.9	32.6	6.4	0.0	39.0	78.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	274.8
1977	162.8	0.0	162.8	30.3	43.9	7.0	0.0	50.9	68.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	312.7
1978	150.9	0.0	150.9	56.2	27.9	7.0	0.0	34.8	72.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	314.1
1979	208.2	0.0	208.2	53.0	29.7	3.5	0.0	33.2	74.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	369.0
1980	231.9	0.0	231.9	51.4	7.5	2.5	0.0	10.0	101.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	394.8
1981	294.7	0.0	294.7	59.9	1.3	1.7	0.0	3.0	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	428.0

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	53	41	3	0	44	2975	0	0	18
1961	0	0	0	61	26	2	0	27	2920	0	0	11
1962	294	0	294	60	93	6	0	99	2903	0	0	4
1963	401	0	401	56	83	5	0	89	2919	0	0	9
1964	432	0	432	49	105	7	0	111	2860	0	0	3
1965	333	0	333	37	44	3	0	47	4410	0	0	0
1966	345	0	345	42	15	1	0	16	5191	0	0	0
1967	343	0	343	40	16	1	0	17	4974	0	0	0
1968	385	0	385	47	47	3	0	50	5658	0	0	0
1969	397	0	397	57	43	3	0	46	6019	0	0	0
1970	401	0	401	59	19	1	0	20	6089	0	0	0
1971	414	0	414	68	407	6	0	414	6574	0	0	0
1972	348	0	348	78	1401	119	0	1520	6638	0	0	0
1973	469	0	469	57	6949	504	0	7454	7093	0	0	0
1974	2220	0	2220	40	7771	666	0	8437	7372	0	0	0
1975	4259	0	4259	18	5756	1653	0	7410	7226	0	0	0
1976	6286	0	6286	24	5187	1101	0	6288	7549	0	0	0
1977	7551	0	7551	29	6981	1205	0	8185	6578	0	0	0
1978	7007	0	7007	54	4431	1194	0	5625	6974	0	0	0
1979	9811	0	9811	51	4731	600	0	5331	7201	0	0	0
1980	10916	0	10916	50	1185	436	0	1622	9730	0	0	0
1981	14026	0	14026	58	203	296	0	499	6777	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

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	62.2	21.5	35.1	146.5	184.2	103.8	104.1	59.8	7.7	19.3	48.2	385.6
1961	47.5	63.7	22.0	35.8	139.9	174.3	113.2	113.5	59.3	5.3	18.8	45.8	387.3
1962	47.9	66.8	24.7	40.0	150.2	189.1	114.9	115.2	66.0	7.5	21.5	51.9	411.1
1963	51.0	72.2	27.2	44.0	163.6	206.7	121.8	122.1	66.3	15.1	24.0	57.4	444.9
1964	57.5	81.7	28.8	47.5	184.3	234.1	128.2	128.5	73.5	19.5	27.5	65.5	491.8
1965	52.0	79.0	32.9	53.7	175.6	232.0	127.5	127.9	81.2	23.4	30.9	73.7	492.6
1966	71.7	101.5	38.5	61.2	173.6	234.6	134.3	134.7	85.8	28.0	33.5	80.3	532.0
1967	72.7	104.8	42.1	66.3	189.4	254.4	137.3	137.6	68.6	53.0	35.9	85.7	563.1
1968	79.0	116.5	44.8	71.7	195.1	264.1	151.7	152.0	107.1	26.6	39.5	94.2	604.2
1969	85.8	129.6	47.4	76.9	213.2	285.5	157.7	157.9	119.2	26.7	43.1	102.9	650.0
1970	87.6	138.2	46.7	79.1	225.0	299.0	164.4	164.7	137.9	19.3	45.9	111.3	681.0
1971	77.5	132.8	38.0	72.6	219.7	296.1	170.8	171.0	125.3	41.3	48.7	117.8	672.5
1972	78.5	142.1	41.1	78.2	231.2	311.9	190.4	190.6	120.2	61.5	53.4	128.3	722.8
1973	77.5	148.7	44.0	83.8	277.7	361.9	207.7	207.9	139.2	56.2	57.6	137.9	802.4
1974	69.6	141.0	42.9	83.1	267.4	354.2	208.2	208.4	131.7	66.8	57.7	140.8	786.7
1975	70.4	160.6	45.8	96.5	241.8	311.6	207.7	208.1	149.8	61.3	61.9	149.3	776.8
1976	72.3	162.4	47.2	99.0	255.8	352.7	214.3	214.7	134.2	105.0	70.2	169.0	828.7
1977	71.8	174.5	46.3	102.3	254.7	363.5	220.4	220.8	168.1	99.7	78.5	189.4	861.0
1978	64.9	174.5	45.7	104.8	248.0	361.1	227.4	227.8	196.5	85.6	81.9	200.3	868.3
1979	63.9	166.9	44.4	102.1	270.8	396.8	199.8	200.2	180.8	106.3	84.3	202.7	866.0
1980	56.8	176.5	37.9	99.9	238.8	366.9	203.9	204.3	214.6	95.6	90.4	219.8	847.6
1981	50.6	147.5	33.3	88.5	242.7	358.4	208.4	208.6	267.5	0.6	79.5	188.6	803.1

[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 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	62.2
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	0.3	0.2	12.1	12.6	4.7	11.5	63.7
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	0.2	0.1	12.7	13.0	5.5	13.3	66.8
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.1	0.2	12.2	12.5	6.2	14.9	72.2
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	0.3	0.3	14.3	14.9	7.1	17.0	81.7
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	0.3	0.4	13.7	14.3	8.0	19.0	79.0
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	0.2	0.6	17.3	18.1	8.8	21.0	101.5
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	20.9	11.1	26.5	116.5
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.3	0.8	24.5	25.7	12.9	30.9	129.6
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	0.4	0.8	24.8	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	39.1	132.8
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7	0.9	0.5	28.4	29.8	18.7	44.9	142.1
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	0.9	1.3	25.4	27.7	21.0	50.2	148.7
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.2	1.2	0.9	22.3	24.4	20.8	50.6	141.0
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	0.9	0.7	19.2	20.8	26.4	63.8	160.6
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	1.1	0.7	20.3	22.0	26.4	63.6	162.4
1977	*	0.0	*	50.0	1.3	1.0	19.4	21.8	30.1	72.6	174.5
1978	*	0.0	*	48.7	1.3	1.3	13.6	16.2	31.8	77.8	174.5
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	2.4	0.4	10.3	13.1	30.2	72.7	166.9
1980	0.1	0.0	0.1	48.0	0.9	0.0	7.9	8.8	34.9	84.8	176.5
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	0.1	0.2	6.3	6.7	28.8	68.2	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]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	33	24	62	2831	2918	1339	3342
1961	0	0	0	34	46	29	3026	3101	1375	3362
1962	0	0	0	34	41	18	3157	3217	1621	3907
1963	0	0	0	37	24	37	3031	3092	1828	4374
1964	0	0	0	41	48	55	3569	3672	2092	4983
1965	0	0	0	37	43	63	3420	3527	2333	5572
1966	0	0	0	52	31	114	4316	4461	2571	6168
1967	0	0	0	53	36	47	4629	4712	2773	6619
1968	0	0	0	56	44	81	5288	5414	3251	7752
1969	0	0	0	58	59	142	6440	6641	3793	9057
1970	0	0	0	60	70	147	6552	6769	4321	10487
1971	0	0	0	49	69	110	6960	7139	4737	11468
1972	0	0	0	47	153	80	7564	7797	5483	13174
1973	0	0	0	49	161	237	6779	7177	6142	14713
1974	0	0	0	44	214	162	5974	6349	6089	14999
1975	0	0	0	49	161	128	5162	5451	7751	18707
1976	0	0	0	49	191	120	5459	5770	7746	18647
1977	1	0	1	49	231	178	5281	5690	8816	21280
1978	1	0	1	48	224	231	3701	4155	9322	22806
1979	0	0	0	50	416	73	2800	3289	8862	21305
1980	2	0	2	47	152	0	2142	2294	10227	24862
1981	0	0	0	43	20	42	1739	1801	8426	19998

[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	0.8	0.6	3.7	3.9	9.7	35.1
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.8	0.4	3.6	4.0	9.8	35.8
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.7	0.7	3.9	4.5	10.8	40.0
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.8	0.7	3.8	5.0	11.9	44.0
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.6	0.6	4.1	5.5	13.2	47.5
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.8	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.7	0.6	4.0	6.2	14.7	53.7
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	5.7	7.2	17.1	66.3
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	0.1	0.3	3.6	1.0	0.7	5.7	7.9	18.9	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	20.8	76.9
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	24.5	72.6
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.5	0.3	5.0	0.7	1.3	7.8	10.9	26.2	78.2
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	0.5	0.8	4.5	0.7	3.0	9.5	11.7	28.1	83.8
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	0.7	0.6	3.9	0.7	5.3	11.2	11.7	28.4	83.1
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.5	0.4	3.4	0.8	6.8	11.9	14.8	35.8	96.5
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.6	0.4	3.6	0.8	7.1	12.5	15.2	36.6	99.0
1977	*	0.0	*	34.6	0.8	0.6	3.4	0.8	6.2	11.7	16.4	39.6	102.3
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	35.2	0.7	0.8	2.4	0.9	5.6	10.5	17.2	42.0	104.8
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	1.4	0.3	1.8	0.9	5.9	10.3	16.9	40.7	102.1
1980	0.1	0.0	0.1	31.4	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.9	2.7	6.4	18.1	43.9	99.9
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	4.3	16.4	38.8	88.5

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	0	0	0	17	14	38	500	151	103	806	1137	2839
1961	0	0	0	18	26	18	534	153	60	792	1172	2866
1962	0	0	0	20	23	11	557	141	114	847	1318	3177
1963	0	0	0	23	14	23	535	146	104	822	1457	3487
1964	0	0	0	24	28	34	630	118	97	907	1622	3864
1965	0	0	0	28	24	39	604	127	88	883	1805	4310
1966	0	0	0	33	18	70	762	121	78	1048	1955	4690
1967	0	0	0	35	20	29	817	305	100	1272	2100	5013
1968	0	0	0	38	25	50	933	187	115	1310	2329	5554
1969	0	0	0	40	34	87	1137	186	35	1478	2555	6101
1970	0	0	0	39	40	90	1156	181	41	1508	2767	6716
1971	0	0	0	31	39	68	1228	135	41	1512	2961	7168
1972	0	0	0	32	87	49	1335	130	209	1810	3195	7676
1973	0	0	0	34	92	146	1196	131	473	2039	3441	8243
1974	0	0	0	31	122	100	1054	128	840	2243	3418	8338
1975	0	0	0	33	92	79	911	143	1077	2302	4350	10498
1976	0	0	0	34	109	74	963	146	1129	2421	4458	10731
1977	2	0	2	34	131	110	932	143	979	2295	4805	11597
1978	3	0	3	35	127	142	653	178	892	1993	5028	12302
1979	0	0	0	33	237	45	494	180	943	1898	4967	11942
1980	4	0	4	31	112	132	378	162	437	1221	5296	12874
1981	0	0	0	28	176	57	307	172	149	860	4797	11384

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.4	0.0	0.4	112.1	6.7	6.1	0.0	2.6	5.1	1.6	2.3	2.0	*	7.5	34.0	0.0	10.8	26.9	184.2
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	108.3	6.9	5.7	0.0	0.8	5.5	1.6	2.4	1.2	0.0	7.4	31.3	0.0	10.0	24.4	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	27.5	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	34.7	0.0	12.7	30.3	206.7
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	140.7	7.8	7.5	0.0	1.8	7.3	0.7	2.6	3.9	*	11.9	43.5	0.0	14.7	35.1	234.1
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	39.8	232.0
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	130.9	11.2	6.4	0.0	3.4	5.1	1.0	2.3	1.6	*	11.6	42.7	0.0	17.9	43.0	234.6
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	*	12.3	44.0	0.0	19.2	45.8	254.4
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	146.8	13.3	7.7	0.0	1.6	6.2	1.0	1.9	2.5	0.1	13.9	48.1	0.0	20.4	48.6	264.1
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	15.5	53.4	0.0	21.3	51.0	285.5
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	52.4	299.0
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	17.1	58.9	0.0	22.3	54.1	296.1
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	155.1	15.9	16.7	0.0	2.3	10.3	1.5	1.3	5.5	0.1	22.3	76.0	0.0	23.7	57.0	311.9
1973	2.6	0.0	2.6	184.3	17.2	18.6	0.0	3.9	9.4	1.6	1.0	12.5	*	26.6	90.9	0.0	24.8	59.4	361.9
1974	3.0	0.0	3.0	165.9	16.2	18.9	0.0	2.8	9.7	1.5	0.7	18.4	*	30.2	98.4	0.0	25.2	61.6	354.2
1975	0.9	0.0	0.9	135.0	14.6	16.5	0.0	2.7	11.6	1.9	0.9	22.8	0.5	34.3	105.9	0.0	20.5	49.4	311.6
1976	4.0	0.0	4.0	142.8	15.7	18.6	0.0	2.5	11.2	2.1	0.6	22.3	0.6	35.5	109.0	0.0	28.5	68.5	352.7
1977	6.0	0.0	6.0	133.1	16.1	25.8	0.0	3.7	9.4	1.6	0.1	19.4	0.5	39.0	115.5	0.0	31.9	76.9	363.5
1978	7.9	0.0	7.9	121.8	17.6	27.0	0.0	4.5	8.1	1.7	0.0	17.7	0.0	41.5	118.3	0.0	32.8	80.3	361.1
1979	8.7	0.0	8.7	127.1	21.3	37.3	0.0	2.1	6.4	1.8	*	18.2	0.0	47.8	135.0	0.0	37.0	89.0	396.8
1980	9.1	0.0	9.1	128.9	18.4	20.6	0.0	2.5	8.2	1.6	0.3	9.0	0.0	40.1	100.8	0.0	37.3	90.8	366.9
1981	8.2	0.0	8.2	132.3	16.1	26.9	0.0	1.5	8.1	1.6	0.2	10.9	0.1	36.8	102.2	0.0	34.3	81.4	358.4

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	13	0	13	108	1002	1056	0	465	1276	269	431	317	1	1318	6134	0	3161	7890
1961	10	0	10	105	1036	971	0	136	1365	262	456	190	0	1304	5719	0	2923	7145
1962	6	0	6	112	1137	1174	0	96	1331	114	498	405	2	1398	6154	0	3345	8062
1963	5	0	5	125	1132	767	0	147	1329	114	511	675	1	1563	6239	0	3716	8894
1964	7	0	7	136	1178	1279	0	310	1823	119	490	625	3	2131	7959	0	4313	10274
1965	6	0	6	134	1293	1057	0	283	1335	163	485	291	2	1757	6667	0	4883	11661
1966	4	0	4	127	1683	1105	0	597	1265	169	433	256	6	2019	7533	0	5259	12615
1967	4	0	4	141	1780	1255	0	404	1163	150	524	331	5	2112	7725	0	5621	13420
1968	5	0	5	142	2000	1318	0	284	1617	165	367	330	15	2394	8550	0	5975	14247
1969	0	0	0	155	2009	1571	0	544	2191	227	295	144	23	2726	9731	0	6254	14935
1970	0	0	0	162	2079	1962	0	584	2184	231	291	191	25	2925	10473	0	6333	15368
1971	2	0	2	156	2365	1885	0	426	2274	229	260	198	15	2966	10618	0	6546	15848
1972	2	0	2	151	2395	2869	0	405	2751	245	250	882	15	3823	13636	0	6949	16696
1973	95	0	95	181	2597	3199	0	682	2497	267	194	1993	3	4438	15868	0	7269	17414
1974	116	0	116	162	2436	3247	0	490	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17060	0	7397	18043
1975	36	0	36	132	2196	2841	0	480	3126	308	169	3634	80	5683	18517	0	5994	14467
1976	153	0	153	140	2363	3190	0	438	3006	342	113	3550	89	5895	18985	0	8338	20073
1977	240	0	240	131	2431	4431	0	645	2561	268	11	3079	71	6411	19908	0	9341	22547
1978	316	0	316	120	2655	4640	0	796	2205	288	0	2822	0	6761	20167	0	9614	23520
1979	345	0	345	125	3208	6399	0	370	1702	301	7	2901	0	7481	22398	0	10854	26094
1980	364	0	364	126	2770	3544	0	439	2241	268	51	1438	0	6429	17181	0	10946	26610
1981	329	0	329	129	2421	4612	0	256	2237	257	39	1742	15	5765	17343	0	10055	23863

[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	0.7	5.4	11.7	0.9	1.7	74.0	*	94.3	0.1	0.2	104.1
1961	*	9.5	0.6	11.8	11.6	0.9	1.6	77.1	0.0	103.7	0.1	0.2	113.5
1962	*	9.7	0.8	6.9	12.5	0.9	1.9	81.9	0.2	105.2	0.1	0.2	115.2
1963	*	9.9	0.9	10.1	12.8	0.9	1.9	85.3	0.0	111.9	0.1	0.2	122.1
1964	*	11.8	0.9	11.5	13.4	1.3	2.0	87.2	0.0	116.4	0.1	0.2	128.5
1965	*	11.7	1.1	9.9	10.9	1.0	1.8	90.9	0.2	115.8	0.1	0.2	127.9
1966	*	11.7	1.0	11.8	11.7	0.9	1.9	95.1	0.2	122.6	0.1	0.2	134.7
1967	*	12.4	0.9	11.1	13.1	0.8	1.6	97.2	0.2	124.9	0.1	0.2	137.6
1968	*	12.6	0.9	15.6	15.0	0.9	1.8	104.9	*	139.1	0.1	0.2	152.0
1969	0.0	12.7	0.8	17.2	13.4	1.2	1.8	110.4	0.1	144.9	0.1	0.2	157.9
1970	0.0	13.8	0.8	19.7	11.6	1.2	1.8	115.5	*	150.6	0.1	0.2	164.7
1971	*	12.1	0.8	20.2	12.1	1.2	1.7	122.7	0.0	158.7	0.1	0.2	171.0
1972	*	13.5	0.9	28.0	11.5	1.4	1.8	133.2	0.0	176.8	0.1	0.2	190.6
1973	*	15.7	1.0	37.4	10.6	1.2	2.0	139.7	*	191.9	0.1	0.2	207.9
1974	*	13.9	1.0	39.0	10.7	1.1	1.9	140.5	0.1	194.3	0.1	0.2	208.4
1975	*	12.5	1.0	37.3	10.5	1.0	1.9	143.4	0.1	195.2	0.1	0.3	208.1
1976	*	9.6	1.1	38.5	10.5	1.1	2.1	151.5	0.0	204.6	0.1	0.3	214.7
1977	*	9.2	1.1	39.8	11.0	1.0	2.6	155.6	*	211.1	0.1	0.3	220.8
1978	0.0	11.4	1.2	40.9	10.4	0.7	2.8	159.9	0.1	216.0	0.1	0.2	227.8
1979	0.0	12.5	1.2	43.2	10.4	0.1	2.9	129.5	0.0	187.3	0.1	0.3	200.2
1980	0.0	11.7	1.2	39.0	11.0	0.3	2.6	138.0	0.0	192.2	0.1	0.3	204.3
1981	0.0	9.9	1.1	48.1	9.5	0.2	2.5	137.1	0.0	198.5	0.1	0.1	208.6

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	135	926	2176	216	274	14093	3	17822	24	60
1961	0	9	128	2024	2164	230	267	14680	0	19494	25	61
1962	0	9	158	1190	2330	230	312	15592	37	19850	27	64
1963	0	10	171	1731	2389	235	312	16234	0	21073	27	64
1964	0	11	188	1980	2497	334	328	16607	0	21933	29	69
1965	0	11	209	1703	2035	240	305	17310	36	21837	29	69
1966	0	11	197	2020	2180	224	317	18112	28	23077	29	70
1967	0	12	185	1898	2434	198	265	18504	38	23521	25	59
1968	0	12	169	2683	2795	225	291	19969	5	26137	23	55
1969	0	12	164	2957	2496	313	294	21017	8	27250	23	54
1970	0	13	159	3383	2149	305	300	21986	5	28287	22	53
1971	0	12	160	3473	2236	315	277	23359	0	29820	21	51
1972	0	13	183	4813	2128	379	296	25352	0	33152	20	48
1973	0	15	191	6423	1965	319	326	26599	7	35831	19	47
1974	0	14	197	6703	1983	282	312	26753	13	36243	20	50
1975	0	12	201	6410	1947	267	308	27299	11	36445	32	77
1976	0	9	213	6609	1931	287	343	28836	0	38219	34	81
1977	0	9	220	6837	2028	261	432	29623	4	39406	35	83
1978	0	11	232	7026	1920	200	464	30437	8	40287	30	72
1979	0	12	234	7421	1921	15	485	24646	0	34722	34	81
1980	0	11	233	6699	2035	86	432	26276	0	35761	30	74
1981	0	10	219	8262	1747	52	414	26096	0	36790	17	41

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	0.7	*	0.0	0.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.8
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.1	0.4	*	0.0	0.4	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.3
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	0.6	*	0.0	0.6	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.0
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	1.0	*	0.0	1.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.2	0.4	*	0.0	0.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.5
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.7	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.2
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.9	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.8
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.6
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.9	1.0	*	0.0	1.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.1
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.0	2.1	*	0.0	2.1	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	119.2
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	110.8	4.4	*	0.0	4.4	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	137.9
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.1	17.1	0.2	0.0	17.2	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.3
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.3	28.6	0.2	0.0	28.8	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.2
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	44.8	0.1	0.0	44.9	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	139.2
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5	42.4	0.1	0.0	42.6	44.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	131.7
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.6	27.4	0.4	0.0	27.8	35.7	53.7	0.0	0.0	149.8
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	54.0	0.3	0.0	54.2	21.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	134.2
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	86.6	0.9	0.0	87.6	18.7	54.8	0.0	0.0	168.1
1978	20.7	0.0	20.7	7.2	84.8	1.6	0.0	86.4	25.1	57.1	0.0	0.0	196.5
1979	24.4	0.0	24.4	31.3	48.5	0.5	0.0	49.0	34.9	41.2	0.0	0.0	180.8
1980	30.2	0.0	30.2	60.9	19.5	1.0	0.0	20.6	17.6	85.4	0.0	0.0	214.6
1981	94.2	0.0	94.2	56.8	4.5	0.2	0.0	4.7	12.8	99.0	0.0	0.0	267.5

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	47	118	1	0	119	992	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	43	61	1	0	62	1395	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	52	89	1	0	90	1061	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	58	161	2	0	162	493	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	65	59	1	0	60	561	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	68	38	0	0	38	1080	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	67	51	1	0	52	1587	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	54	51	1	0	52	1228	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	73	156	2	0	158	3005	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	84	327	4	0	331	2883	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	107	698	8	0	705	2160	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	86	2717	28	0	2745	1804	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	72	4552	35	0	4587	1644	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	49	7120	16	0	7136	4252	0	0	0
1974	0	0	0	40	6747	26	0	6773	4271	361	0	0
1975	0	0	0	32	4365	62	0	4427	3433	4874	0	0
1976	0	0	0	16	8582	49	0	8632	2022	3858	0	0
1977	0	0	0	7	13782	162	0	13944	1791	5085	0	0
1978	960	0	960	7	13495	271	0	13766	2421	5220	0	0
1979	1451	0	1451	30	7709	86	0	7794	3375	3978	0	0
1980	1774	0	1774	59	3106	180	0	3285	1695	7833	0	0
1981	5555	0	5555	55	721	33	0	754	1235	9075	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	36.9	1301.8	60.9	26.4	155.5	144.6	5.8	35.7	22.9	719.8	508.6	9.9	69.4	1759.4	*	183.4	0.8	*	13.4	3295.7
1961	60.9	1400.2	65.5	18.8	160.9	157.4	6.1	36.1	22.3	748.7	525.4	10.7	73.9	1825.9	0.1	159.0	2.2	0.0	15.1	3463.3
1962	39.7	1483.4	66.8	22.9	174.0	178.6	5.6	40.8	22.4	778.7	432.4	11.3	75.8	1809.3	0.1	236.3	2.3	0.2	-2.2	3569.2
1963	47.0	1565.7	69.0	21.2	187.6	188.5	5.0	44.1	22.4	830.0	400.8	11.4	91.6	1871.7	2.3	260.9	3.7	0.0	-4.5	3746.8
1964	55.1	1751.1	71.7	19.3	204.6	204.1	5.6	43.9	23.5	858.9	436.4	11.7	108.2	1987.8	4.4	230.9	4.5	0.2	4.7	4038.8
1965	66.1	1743.9	67.6	17.5	204.5	225.9	4.6	44.2	27.2	892.5	438.5	11.3	101.4	2035.3	3.2	319.0	4.2	0.7	15.5	4187.9
1966	53.7	1910.2	68.6	15.9	218.8	248.4	4.9	39.9	28.2	939.2	482.6	11.5	110.7	2168.8	1.9	273.2	4.2	1.0	35.7	4448.7
1967	55.6	1972.3	63.9	13.9	221.9	296.7	4.5	43.6	26.8	965.6	453.9	9.6	106.7	2207.0	6.5	366.0	6.9	0.8	26.2	4643.3
1968	58.4	2109.5	70.0	13.4	224.8	341.4	3.4	47.1	29.5	1028.2	464.6	8.8	108.9	2340.1	17.0	282.6	9.4	0.7	73.5	4891.1
1969	61.4	2112.0	77.4	11.2	226.5	345.2	4.6	57.0	23.6	1073.6	444.0	9.5	104.9	2377.6	27.1	422.2	13.3	0.4	93.3	5107.4
1970	64.2	2192.4	69.5	9.7	228.5	336.4	5.7	58.7	24.1	1124.5	442.1	10.7	107.1	2416.9	34.4	399.5	11.3	0.5	149.1	5268.4
1971	52.8	2215.9	72.3	9.0	276.0	354.0	5.9	60.9	24.8	1151.7	503.4	8.6	106.0	2572.5	38.1	408.7	11.9	0.4	215.0	5515.3
1972	49.5	2244.6	73.2	9.0	268.5	359.3	6.5	65.8	26.5	1222.7	490.9	8.0	113.3	2643.7	34.3	329.6	31.5	0.3	288.7	5622.0
1973	68.0	2088.4	76.9	9.1	302.1	355.5	5.2	70.9	29.7	1264.9	708.6	10.4	125.5	2958.8	28.7	402.6	42.6	0.3	201.7	5791.1
1974	59.0	1877.9	72.8	8.9	255.0	340.7	11.6	75.8	28.4	1236.9	622.4	6.2	126.8	2785.4	41.3	484.7	53.2	0.2	254.6	5556.2
1975	58.4	1871.2	82.5	7.7	246.6	352.2	11.5	71.6	22.0	1268.7	698.4	4.8	134.7	2900.7	66.9	417.3	70.2	0.2	398.4	5783.2
1976	69.0	1791.2	88.5	7.6	266.8	345.8	11.2	70.9	24.5	1327.1	868.3	4.9	143.7	3159.5	53.1	240.6	78.2	0.2	527.5	5919.2
1977	75.1	1809.3	94.2	7.9	301.5	353.9	16.0	63.6	29.7	1398.8	1083.9	5.3	155.1	3510.0	87.4	148.7	77.4	0.3	368.9	6077.2
1978	68.4	1593.6	99.2	8.5	350.7	362.6	18.0	71.9	31.9	1461.3	978.5	2.7	174.4	3559.6	83.8	385.5	64.3	0.2	431.8	6187.2
1979	68.5	1850.1	138.5	8.4	389.5	369.6	19.4	85.2	33.4	1415.3	986.9	4.1	224.4	3674.8	93.2	351.2	83.8	0.1	347.4	6469.0
1980	78.7	1859.5	115.0	2.3	362.8	354.2	12.0	70.5	29.8	1332.1	934.9	7.3	246.2	3467.2	53.7	424.5	109.8	0.2	428.3	6421.9
1981	81.5	1910.5	66.1	1.2	393.3	331.3	6.2	71.9	28.5	1328.6	821.5	0.4	176.0	3225.0	35.0	309.3	122.8	0.2	527.6	6211.9

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	1382	1258	9177	5232	26688	26551	1017	8888	3781	137024	80899	1488	11267	312013	0	17045	33	0	3938
1961	2285	1353	9864	3731	27618	28822	1083	9012	3680	142537	83574	1611	11982	323514	5	14928	94	0	4426
1962	1490	1433	10068	4544	29869	32650	996	10179	3687	148238	68780	1698	12275	322984	7	22377	100	23	-638
1963	1761	1519	10404	4196	32208	34428	886	10987	3685	158010	63757	1724	14918	335203	193	24889	168	0	-1316
1964	2062	1697	10810	3814	35128	37213	991	10939	3870	163505	69410	1761	17674	355116	367	22075	204	20	1390
1965	2471	1690	10193	3472	35105	40848	817	11029	4482	169900	69745	1699	16576	363866	270	30520	189	64	4530
1966	2005	1849	10332	3153	37557	44851	866	9957	4656	178801	76760	1739	18207	386878	163	26236	188	97	10453
1967	2080	1911	9632	2751	38088	53461	795	11349	4422	183824	72190	1449	17574	395536	563	35277	316	77	7668
1968	2180	2046	10544	2664	38591	61509	599	12343	4857	195741	73903	1320	17837	419909	1505	27175	436	66	21535
1969	2292	2049	11658	2218	38892	61998	809	14973	3894	204387	70617	1430	17291	428168	2458	40418	615	43	27337
1970	2399	2126	10472	1922	39221	60263	1004	15532	3967	214069	70324	1612	17753	436137	3132	38071	525	48	43700
1971	1946	2149	10895	1776	47387	63396	1043	16151	4084	219244	80069	1289	17626	462961	3519	39007	548	40	63013
1972	1836	2186	11026	1780	46087	64277	1145	17505	4373	232758	78082	1202	18972	477208	3175	31755	1453	31	84600
1973	2533	2046	11589	1795	51869	63512	918	18926	4890	240789	112710	1575	21147	529719	2631	38753	1966	25	59121
1974	2258	1834	10977	1755	43775	60923	2039	20312	4683	235468	99002	932	21625	501491	3698	46422	2453	20	74621
1975	2264	1833	12428	1535	42335	62905	2027	19264	3632	241511	111086	718	22894	520335	6071	40103	3246	20	116757
1976	2666	1757	13340	1508	45810	61746	1975	19100	4035	252646	138117	742	24446	563465	4807	22102	3615	13	[illegible]
1977	2990	1779	14197	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2818	17300	4904	266288	172411	800	26132	621335	8115	14251	3582	28	108112
1978	2728	1563	14948	1677	60214	64649	3166	19594	5266	278182	155636	401	29321	633055	7659	37206	2978	16	126550
1979	2733	1810	20865	1658	66872	65874	3425	23149	5510	269423	156981	617	36595	650969	8762	33920	3889	9	101808
1980	3142	1811	17329	464	62277	63201	2117	19197	4907	253593	148701	1102	39124	612012	4920	40866	5073	20	125821
1981	3266	1859	9965	240	67523	59089	1086	19741	4706	252914	130662	61	28268	574255	3206	29772	5686	23	154620

[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	395.7	574.3	172.9	430.6	816.0	1056.8	1228.1	1234.0	669.6	13.4	195.4	487.7	3295.7
1961	407.0	598.0	177.2	482.0	847.0	1078.0	1299.0	1305.4	718.0	15.1	212.9	520.3	3463.3
1962	450.1	657.7	184.2	509.6	860.0	1077.8	1319.7	1324.1	757.4	-2.2	221.5	533.7	3569.2
1963	450.5	676.2	183.1	522.4	952.0	1188.0	1356.2	1360.2	809.5	-4.5	237.2	567.8	3746.8
1964	504.3	755.1	201.4	543.2	1020.8	1315.3	1423.9	1425.2	883.7	4.7	262.7	625.8	4038.8
1965	528.0	803.1	222.2	567.7	987.7	1321.8	1494.2	1495.3	940.3	15.5	282.1	673.7	4187.9
1966	531.2	832.6	236.2	615.1	1032.7	1405.7	1594.4	1595.4	1018.6	35.7	310.2	744.0	4448.7
1967	559.8	891.4	244.5	633.9	1061.4	1460.4	1656.8	1657.6	1094.8	26.2	330.9	790.0	4643.3
1968	554.8	908.0	254.3	679.4	1092.5	1521.4	1781.4	1782.3	1134.6	73.5	356.9	851.2	4891.1
1969	603.4	993.7	270.8	708.5	1113.0	1572.7	1831.6	1832.5	1195.3	93.3	380.3	908.2	5107.4
1970	594.1	1012.4	290.6	765.6	1163.5	1656.5	1833.1	1833.9	1238.1	149.1	404.8	982.4	5268.4
1971	675.4	1131.4	325.3	823.6	1136.4	1649.9	1909.5	1910.3	1253.8	215.0	429.3	1039.4	5515.3
1972	676.8	1156.4	296.5	846.9	1146.3	1685.4	1931.6	1933.3	1282.1	288.7	461.6	1109.1	5622.0
1973	649.4	1153.3	300.7	872.5	1233.2	1777.9	1985.3	1987.4	1420.9	201.7	477.8	1144.7	5791.1
1974	613.3	1112.4	299.8	838.7	1202.3	1704.6	1898.3	1900.5	1287.9	254.6	448.5	1094.0	5556.2
1975	658.2	1173.6	290.3	962.6	1154.3	1690.6	1951.9	1956.4	1330.2	398.4	506.4	1222.2	5783.2
1976	625.2	1157.1	268.2	973.0	1148.2	1721.0	2063.8	2068.1	1286.3	527.5	532.3	1281.5	5919.2
1977	566.6	1108.8	283.5	990.8	1175.7	1771.9	2201.7	2205.6	1480.8	368.9	541.8	1307.8	6077.2
1978	566.7	1146.7	279.9	999.4	1060.0	1669.3	2367.9	2371.8	1480.8	431.8	555.0	1357.7	6187.2
1979	626.5	1235.4	314.5	1043.1	1209.1	1837.6	2349.0	2353.0	1622.4	347.4	578.6	1391.1	6469.0
1980	562.3	1171.1	341.7	1083.3	1195.5	1802.9	2360.9	2364.6	1533.3	428.3	571.7	1389.9	6421.9
1981	517.4	1125.1	350.5	1129.7	1043.7	1614.1	2338.8	2343.1	1433.8	527.6	581.5	1380.0	6211.9

[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	2.8	0.1	15.2	18.1	51.1	127.5	574.3
1961	0.1	0.0	0.1	388.7	2.6	0.3	15.3	18.2	55.4	135.5	598.0
1962	0.1	0.0	0.1	430.0	2.3	0.2	17.5	20.0	60.9	146.7	657.7
1963	*	0.0	*	429.1	2.2	0.1	19.0	21.3	66.5	159.2	676.2
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	481.5	2.7	0.1	19.9	22.7	74.2	176.7	755.1
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	504.8	2.5	0.2	20.4	23.1	81.2	193.9	803.1
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	512.6	2.6	0.2	15.7	18.5	88.7	212.7	832.6
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	538.8	2.7	0.3	17.8	20.8	97.9	233.7	891.4
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	533.7	2.6	0.6	17.8	21.0	104.4	248.9	908.0
1969	0.9	0.0	0.9	579.6	2.7	0.8	19.4	22.9	115.2	275.1	993.7
1970	1.0	0.0	1.0	569.7	2.9	0.9	19.5	23.4	122.1	296.2	1012.4
1971	*	0.0	*	650.6	3.4	1.0	20.4	24.8	133.3	322.7	1131.4
1972	*	0.0	*	654.5	3.7	1.1	17.4	22.3	140.9	338.6	1156.4
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	628.0	4.5	0.8	16.2	21.4	148.4	355.5	1153.3
1974	*	0.0	*	593.9	3.2	1.2	15.0	19.4	145.1	354.0	1112.4
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	644.0	2.9	1.2	10.1	14.1	151.0	364.4	1173.6
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	611.0	3.7	1.1	9.4	14.2	156.1	375.8	1157.1
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	552.0	4.3	1.7	8.5	14.5	158.8	383.4	1108.8
1978	*	0.0	*	546.0	4.6	1.9	14.1	20.7	168.3	411.7	1146.7
1979	*	0.0	*	601.4	6.3	0.4	18.4	25.1	178.9	430.0	1235.4
1980	*	0.0	*	543.5	0.6	0.1	18.1	18.7	177.5	431.4	1171.1
1981	*	0.0	*	500.6	0.4	0.4	16.0	16.9	180.1	427.5	1125.1

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	2	0	2	365	485	15	3778	4278	14975	37372
1961	2	0	2	376	445	50	3824	4319	16249	39714
1962	2	0	2	415	399	36	4368	4803	17841	42994
1963	1	0	1	416	380	24	4735	5139	19493	46650
1964	2	0	2	467	457	25	4950	5432	21735	51779
1965	4	0	4	489	427	31	5095	5553	23800	56829
1966	5	0	5	496	452	29	3924	4406	25988	62333
1967	5	0	5	522	464	60	4638	5162	28695	68507
1968	3	0	3	518	443	108	4658	5210	30601	72946
1969	35	0	35	562	465	145	5091	5701	33766	80634
1970	38	0	38	553	500	166	5167	5833	35777	86820
1971	1	0	1	631	590	176	5402	6168	39068	94580
1972	1	0	1	637	644	203	4621	5467	41310	99250
1973	0	0	0	616	765	133	4312	5210	43496	104203
1974	0	0	0	580	544	219	4009	4772	[illegible]	[illegible]
1975	0	0	0	631	493	211	2708	3412	44257	106809
1976	0	0	0	600	629	203	2523	3354	45751	110138
1977	0	0	0	542	738	308	2308	3354	46555	112371
1978	1	0	1	537	787	340	3854	4981	49321	120661
1979	1	0	1	591	1077	79	4997	6153	52421	126025
1980	1	0	1	531	94	18	4919	5032	52011	126438
1981	1	0	1	488	72	71	4404	4547	52798	125304

[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	3.7	0.3	2.7	7.4	46.1	60.1	73.7	184.0	430.6
1961	0.1	0.0	0.1	116.7	3.4	0.9	2.7	7.1	46.2	60.4	88.5	216.3	482.0
1962	0.1	0.0	0.1	128.7	3.1	0.6	3.1	7.3	41.4	55.4	95.4	230.0	509.6
1963	0.1	0.0	0.1	129.4	2.9	0.4	3.4	7.5	39.5	53.7	100.0	239.3	522.4
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	146.5	3.5	0.4	3.5	7.9	39.5	54.8	101.1	240.7	543.2
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	168.8	3.3	0.5	3.6	6.9	39.0	53.3	102.0	243.5	567.7
1966	0.2	0.0	0.2	176.6	3.5	0.5	2.8	8.5	44.1	59.3	111.5	267.4	615.1
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	190.5	3.5	1.0	3.1	8.1	37.8	53.7	115.0	274.4	633.9
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	195.8	3.4	1.9	3.1	7.4	42.6	58.4	125.6	299.5	679.4
1969	1.7	0.0	1.7	213.3	3.6	2.5	3.4	7.3	39.0	55.8	129.2	308.5	708.5
1970	1.9	0.0	1.9	216.5	3.8	2.9	3.4	7.8	54.3	72.2	138.6	336.4	765.6
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	247.1	4.5	3.1	3.6	7.8	59.1	78.1	145.7	352.7	823.6
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	237.8	4.9	3.5	3.1	7.9	39.2	58.6	161.8	388.6	846.9
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	237.4	5.9	2.3	2.9	8.2	44.0	63.2	168.4	403.4	872.5
1974	*	0.0	*	234.5	4.2	3.8	2.6	8.4	46.3	65.3	156.7	382.2	838.7
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	245.0	3.8	3.7	1.8	8.5	27.5	45.3	197.0	475.3	962.6
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	224.0	4.8	3.5	1.7	10.7	23.4	44.2	206.9	498.0	973.0
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	231.9	5.6	5.4	1.5	13.4	25.7	51.6	207.2	500.1	990.8
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	225.0	6.0	5.9	2.5	16.1	24.2	54.8	208.8	510.7	999.4
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	263.1	8.2	1.4	3.2	13.1	25.3	51.3	214.0	514.5	1043.1
1980	0.1	0.0	0.1	266.1	18.8	1.3	3.2	9.4	42.8	75.5	216.2	525.5	1083.3
1981	*	0.0	*	242.8	21.7	3.1	2.8	8.2	71.8	107.7	231.0	548.2	1129.7

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	4	0	4	109	637	46	667	1406	7326	10082	21604	53917
1961	4	0	4	113	584	154	675	1360	7354	10127	25941	63403
1962	4	0	4	124	525	109	771	1383	6585	9373	27967	67398
1963	2	0	2	125	499	73	836	1427	6284	9119	29307	70138
1964	5	0	5	142	601	77	873	1498	6279	9328	29618	70560
1965	7	0	7	164	560	95	899	1309	6200	9064	29888	71368
1966	9	0	9	171	594	89	693	1611	7020	10007	32676	78377
1967	9	0	9	185	609	183	818	1545	6018	9175	33692	80436
1968	6	0	6	190	582	334	822	1404	6774	9915	36809	87774
1969	65	0	65	207	611	445	898	1390	6202	9546	37866	90425
1970	71	0	71	210	657	510	912	1482	8631	12192	40626	98588
1971	2	0	2	240	775	542	953	1477	9407	13154	42697	103366
1972	2	0	2	232	845	623	815	1496	6239	10018	47410	113907
1973	0	0	0	233	1004	408	761	1565	6998	10736	49353	118234
1974	1	0	1	229	714	673	707	1604	7361	11060	45917	112011
1975	0	0	0	240	647	650	478	1622	4377	7774	57725	139312
1976	0	0	0	220	826	623	445	2042	3730	7666	60625	145945
1977	0	0	0	228	969	947	407	2554	4090	8968	60726	146576
1978	3	0	3	221	1033	1047	680	3073	3857	9690	61185	149685
1979	2	0	2	258	1415	243	882	2500	4031	9071	62724	150794
1980	3	0	3	260	3225	222	868	1795	6811	12921	63355	154014
1981	1	0	1	237	3733	552	777	1560	11415	18038	67694	160657

[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			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	Total Petroleum				
1960	36.1	0.0	36.1	466.3	60.9	59.0	0.0	5.4	17.2	8.8	15.0	68.0	9.9	69.4	313.6	*	68.9	171.9	1056.8
1961	60.5	0.0	60.5	472.1	65.5	62.0	0.0	5.0	17.7	8.6	14.4	56.7	10.7	73.9	314.4	*	67.1	163.9	1078.0
1962	39.4	0.0	39.4	497.7	66.8	60.6	0.0	4.8	19.7	8.7	14.0	61.2	11.3	75.8	322.9	*	63.9	153.9	1077.8
1963	46.7	0.0	46.7	549.5	69.0	64.8	0.0	4.5	21.2	8.7	13.5	71.0	11.4	91.6	355.7	*	69.6	166.5	1188.0
1964	54.7	0.0	54.7	570.5	71.7	76.9	0.0	5.0	20.0	9.2	13.0	79.7	11.7	108.2	395.5	*	87.1	207.5	1315.3
1965	65.6	0.0	65.6	545.7	67.6	75.7	0.0	3.9	19.7	10.4	11.8	74.5	11.3	101.4	376.3	*	98.6	235.5	1321.8
1966	53.1	0.0	53.1	573.7	68.6	83.1	0.0	4.2	21.1	10.8	12.0	83.8	11.5	110.7	405.8	0.0	109.7	263.2	1405.7
1967	55.1	0.0	55.1	625.4	63.9	80.9	0.0	3.1	22.2	10.7	10.1	73.6	9.6	106.7	380.8	0.0	117.8	281.2	1460.4
1968	58.0	0.0	58.0	657.1	70.0	63.0	0.0	0.9	25.8	11.8	9.2	79.2	8.8	108.9	377.4	0.0	126.7	302.2	1521.4
1969	58.7	0.0	58.7	693.6	77.4	50.1	0.0	1.2	33.8	9.0	8.0	66.9	9.5	104.9	360.8	0.0	135.7	324.0	1572.7
1970	61.2	0.0	61.2	732.8	69.5	49.6	0.0	1.9	35.2	9.2	10.2	76.2	10.7	107.1	369.5	*	143.9	349.2	1656.5
1971	52.6	0.0	52.6	718.7	72.3	58.6	0.0	1.8	36.4	9.6	8.1	63.7	8.6	106.0	365.1	0.0	150.1	363.4	1649.9
1972	49.3	0.0	49.3	710.9	73.2	69.7	0.0	1.8	44.7	10.3	7.5	57.6	8.0	113.3	386.1	0.0	158.5	380.7	1685.4
1973	67.9	0.0	67.9	736.3	76.9	82.7	0.0	2.1	51.3	14.2	7.7	57.9	10.4	125.5	428.9	0.0	160.4	384.3	1777.9
1974	58.9	0.0	58.9	730.6	72.8	62.2	0.0	6.5	57.5	13.6	6.8	60.3	6.2	126.8	412.8	0.0	146.1	356.3	1704.6
1975	58.4	0.0	58.4	679.7	82.5	61.3	0.3	6.6	59.2	7.6	7.0	52.2	4.8	134.7	416.1	0.0	157.1	379.2	1690.6
1976	69.0	0.0	69.0	638.1	88.5	64.9	0.1	6.5	59.3	8.4	7.9	56.9	4.9	143.7	441.1	0.0	168.1	404.7	1721.0
1977	75.1	0.0	75.1	640.8	94.2	77.8	0.1	8.8	53.0	12.7	6.0	46.7	5.3	155.1	459.8	0.0	174.6	421.5	1771.9
1978	68.3	0.0	68.3	495.3	99.2	88.5	0.0	10.1	54.7	13.7	5.7	47.6	2.7	174.4	496.5	0.0	176.8	432.5	1669.3
1979	68.4	0.0	68.4	507.7	138.5	121.5	0.0	17.6	62.7	14.3	5.9	44.2	4.1	224.4	633.1	0.0	184.6	443.8	1837.6
1980	78.6	0.0	78.6	497.8	115.0	90.7	0.0	10.6	48.5	12.8	8.9	78.9	7.3	246.2	619.0	0.0	177.0	430.4	1802.9
1981	81.5	0.0	81.5	474.1	66.1	103.3	0.0	2.6	52.1	12.2	7.4	68.1	0.4	176.0	488.2	0.0	169.1	401.2	1614.1

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	1351	0	1351	451	9177	10129	0	956	4295	1454	2851	10812	1488	11267	52429	0	20190	50388
1961	2269	0	2269	456	9864	10645	0	879	4401	1415	2738	9019	1611	11982	52553	0	19657	48044
1962	1478	0	1478	481	10068	10401	0	851	4914	1441	2664	9730	1698	12275	54042	1	18721	45115
1963	1751	0	1751	533	10404	11123	0	789	5288	1440	2565	11287	1724	14918	59539	0	20387	48789
1964	2047	0	2047	553	10810	13207	0	889	4993	1513	2481	12678	1761	17674	66006	0	25524	60805
1965	2451	0	2451	529	10193	13002	0	692	4919	1709	2245	11846	1699	16576	62882	0	28904	69018
1966	1985	0	1985	555	10332	14264	0	748	5253	1776	2292	13324	1739	18207	67935	0	32165	77149
1967	2061	0	2061	606	9632	13880	0	551	5795	1765	1914	11707	1449	17574	64268	0	34521	82417
1968	2165	0	2165	637	10544	10817	0	157	6764	1939	1748	12590	1320	17837	63718	0	37138	88557
1969	2188	0	2188	673	11658	8595	0	219	8879	1483	1521	10640	1430	17291	61714	0	39766	94963
1970	2280	0	2280	711	10472	8510	0	328	9318	1510	1942	12121	1612	17753	63566	0	42169	102332
1971	1940	0	1940	697	10895	10053	0	325	9655	1587	1542	10134	1289	17626	63106	0	43995	106508
1972	1831	0	1831	692	11026	11958	0	319	11896	1699	1426	9162	1202	18972	67661	0	46441	111577
1973	2532	0	2532	722	11589	14201	0	377	13696	2336	1479	9217	1575	21147	75511	0	47015	112652
1974	2256	0	2256	715	10977	10684	0	1147	15429	2238	1302	9588	932	21625	73921	0	42805	104419
1975	2263	0	2263	666	12428	10519	54	1166	15925	1246	1338	8308	718	22894	74597	0	46053	111143
1976	2665	0	2665	626	13340	11136	20	1149	15974	1384	1496	9046	742	24446	78733	0	49272	118614
1977	2990	0	2990	629	14197	13356	14	1558	14424	2102	1134	7431	800	26132	81147	0	51185	123545
1978	2724	0	2724	487	14948	15197	0	1779	14904	2257	1078	7575	401	29321	87459	0	51812	126755
1979	2730	0	2730	499	20865	20854	0	3103	17035	2362	1118	7025	617	36595	109574	0	54108	130081
1980	3138	0	3138	486	17329	15576	0	1877	13190	2103	1698	12554	1102	39124	104553	0	51888	126139
1981	3264	0	3264	463	9965	17735	0	463	14301	2017	1402	10825	61	28268	85038	0	49551	117600

[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	26.4	89.2	144.6	0.6	14.1	697.4	244.1	1216.5	1.7	4.3	1234.0
1961	0.3	12.1	18.8	92.2	157.4	0.4	13.7	727.2	276.8	1286.6	1.8	4.5	1305.4
1962	0.2	16.3	22.9	107.5	178.6	0.5	13.6	757.4	222.5	1303.1	1.3	3.1	1324.1
1963	0.2	14.0	21.2	117.2	188.5	0.5	13.6	809.1	191.9	1342.0	1.2	2.8	1360.2
1964	0.2	17.1	19.3	121.0	204.1	0.5	14.3	838.0	209.4	1406.6	0.4	0.9	1425.2
1965	0.2	16.1	17.5	122.5	225.9	0.5	16.8	873.8	220.7	1477.8	0.3	0.8	1495.3
1966	0.2	30.9	15.9	129.0	248.4	0.3	17.5	918.7	233.4	1563.3	0.3	0.7	1595.4
1967	0.1	19.0	13.9	134.2	296.7	0.4	16.1	947.5	228.9	1637.6	0.3	0.6	1657.6
1968	0.1	17.4	13.4	155.3	341.4	0.4	17.7	1011.7	224.0	1763.9	0.3	0.6	1782.3
1969	0.1	17.8	11.2	169.6	345.2	0.4	14.6	1058.4	214.3	1813.7	0.2	0.6	1832.5
1970	0.1	17.5	9.7	171.5	336.4	0.5	14.9	1106.5	175.9	1815.5	0.2	0.6	1833.9
1971	0.1	19.3	9.0	208.2	354.0	0.5	15.1	1135.8	167.5	1890.1	0.3	0.6	1910.3
1972	0.1	19.2	9.0	190.2	357.8	0.6	16.2	1207.3	131.2	1912.4	0.5	1.1	1933.3
1973	*	20.1	9.1	208.4	354.4	0.6	15.5	1248.9	128.2	1965.1	0.6	1.5	1987.4
1974	*	19.4	8.9	185.0	339.8	0.6	14.8	1221.7	108.1	1878.9	0.6	1.6	1900.5
1975	*	20.7	7.7	177.8	351.4	0.6	14.5	1253.1	126.1	1931.2	1.3	3.2	1956.4
1976	*	16.2	7.6	191.8	343.7	0.6	16.1	1308.6	179.2	2047.6	1.3	3.0	2068.1
1977	*	15.2	7.9	212.9	343.1	0.6	17.0	1379.4	225.6	2186.5	1.1	2.7	2205.6
1978	0.0	14.9	8.5	243.2	355.5	0.6	18.3	1439.5	287.5	2353.0	1.1	2.7	2371.8
1979	0.0	18.2	8.4	241.3	364.2	0.9	19.1	1396.3	300.8	2330.8	1.2	2.8	2353.0
1980	0.0	15.6	2.3	243.5	348.7	0.8	17.0	1313.8	419.2	2345.3	1.1	2.6	2364.6
1981	0.0	15.5	1.2	261.7	331.3	0.9	16.3	1313.0	398.9	2323.3	1.3	3.0	2343.1

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	24	11	5232	15316	26551	149	2327	132767	38831	221173	501	1249
1961	11	12	3731	15828	28822	111	2265	138439	44031	233227	540	1319
1962	6	16	4544	18458	32650	127	2246	144190	35395	237609	381	918
1963	7	14	4196	20127	34428	129	2245	154018	30525	245668	343	821
1964	8	17	3814	20777	37213	123	2358	159526	33303	257114	112	266
1965	8	16	3472	21032	40848	115	2772	166346	35109	269694	95	226
1966	6	30	3153	22150	44851	86	2880	174898	37120	285139	85	203
1967	5	18	2751	23044	53461	98	2657	180365	36408	298784	76	181
1968	5	17	2664	26654	61509	99	2918	192589	35629	322061	78	186
1969	4	17	2218	29123	61998	104	2412	201476	34084	331415	70	168
1970	4	17	1922	29448	60263	135	2457	210646	27982	332851	73	178
1971	3	19	1776	35743	63396	141	2497	216224	26643	346421	74	180
1972	2	19	1780	32654	64006	172	2674	229837	20867	351991	140	337
1973	2	20	1795	35776	63317	157	2553	237753	20397	361747	183	438
1974	1	19	1755	31762	60764	167	2445	232563	17187	346643	187	457
1975	0	20	1535	30528	62753	154	2386	238550	20056	355961	386	931
1976	0	16	1508	32930	61380	159	2650	249108	28500	376235	369	889
1977	0	15	1570	36550	61254	160	2802	262600	35888	400823	334	805
1978	0	15	1677	41759	63406	156	3009	274031	45725	429763	329	806
1979	0	18	1658	41416	64910	235	3149	265805	47845	425018	337	810
1980	0	15	464	41801	62224	220	2804	250100	66673	424286	313	761
1981	0	15	240	44931	59074	258	2689	249951	63449	420592	371	881

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	334.3	150.5	0.7	0.0	151.2	183.4	*	0.8	*	669.6
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	410.4	145.7	0.7	0.0	146.4	159.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	718.0
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	410.6	107.3	0.5	0.0	107.8	236.3	0.1	2.3	0.2	757.4
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	443.7	98.5	0.5	0.0	98.9	260.9	2.3	3.7	0.0	809.5
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	535.4	107.8	0.5	0.0	108.3	230.9	4.4	4.5	0.2	883.7
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	508.5	104.3	0.5	0.0	104.8	319.0	3.2	4.2	0.7	940.3
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	616.4	121.3	0.6	0.0	121.9	273.2	1.9	4.2	1.0	1018.6
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	598.5	113.5	0.5	0.0	114.1	368.0	6.5	6.9	0.8	1094.8
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	705.5	118.9	0.6	0.0	119.4	282.6	17.0	9.4	0.7	1134.6
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	607.8	123.8	0.6	0.0	124.4	422.2	27.1	13.3	0.4	1195.3
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	656.0	135.7	0.6	0.0	136.4	399.5	34.4	11.3	0.5	1238.1
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	580.3	213.0	1.3	0.0	214.3	408.7	38.1	11.9	0.4	1253.8
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	622.1	262.9	1.5	0.0	264.3	329.6	34.3	31.5	0.3	1282.1
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	466.5	478.4	1.8	0.0	480.2	402.6	28.7	42.6	0.3	1420.9
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	299.4	407.8	1.3	0.0	409.1	484.7	41.3	53.2	0.2	1287.9
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	281.7	492.6	1.4	0.0	494.0	417.3	66.9	70.2	0.2	1330.2
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	301.8	608.8	3.6	0.0	612.5	240.6	53.1	78.2	0.2	1286.3
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	369.5	785.9	11.6	0.0	797.5	148.7	87.4	77.4	0.3	1480.8
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	312.4	619.1	15.4	0.0	634.6	385.5	83.8	64.3	0.2	1480.8
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	459.7	616.6	17.8	0.0	634.4	351.2	93.2	83.8	0.1	1622.4
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	536.4	394.0	14.8	0.0	408.7	424.5	53.7	109.8	0.2	1533.3
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	677.6	282.7	6.2	0.0	289.0	309.3	35.0	122.8	0.2	1433.8

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	323	23931	120	0	24051	17045	0	33	0
1961	0	0	0	397	23171	116	0	23288	14928	5	94	0
1962	0	0	0	397	17070	86	0	17156	22377	7	100	23
1963	0	0	0	430	15660	79	0	15739	24889	193	168	0
1964	0	0	0	519	17150	86	0	17237	22074	367	204	20
1965	0	0	0	493	16590	83	0	16673	30520	270	189	64
1966	0	0	0	597	19296	97	0	19393	26236	163	188	97
1967	0	0	0	580	18057	91	0	18147	35277	563	316	77
1968	0	0	0	684	18910	95	0	19005	27175	1505	436	66
1969	0	0	0	590	19691	99	0	19790	40418	2458	615	43
1970	0	0	0	636	21589	107	0	21696	38071	3132	525	48
1971	0	0	0	563	33885	226	0	34110	39007	3519	548	40
1972	0	0	0	606	41814	257	0	42070	31755	3175	1453	31
1973	0	0	0	456	76098	317	0	76415	38753	2631	1966	25
1974	0	0	0	293	64866	230	0	65095	46422	3698	2453	20
1975	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	241	0	75592	40103	6071	3246	20
1976	0	0	0	295	96841	635	0	97476	23193	4807	3616	19
1977	0	0	0	359	125002	2041	0	127043	14251	8115	3582	28
1978	0	0	0	302	98480	2682	0	101162	37206	7659	2978	16
1979	0	0	0	445	98080	3074	0	101153	33920	8762	3889	9
1980	0	0	0	519	62663	2559	0	65222	40868	4920	5073	20
1981	0	0	0	655	44972	1067	0	46039	29772	3206	5686	23

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	71.3	195.0	10.2	4.5	24.4	2.8	1.6	12.6	2.3	86.5	11.9	0.5	11.9	169.2	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	-16.8	429.1
1961	80.3	210.9	9.8	3.3	25.7	9.5	1.3	12.3	2.2	90.0	16.3	0.4	13.7	184.4	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	-16.0	468.5
1962	82.2	202.3	9.7	3.7	24.0	12.4	1.0	12.4	2.4	94.2	16.1	0.6	13.9	190.5	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	-13.9	471.7
1963	92.1	204.8	10.0	3.3	26.4	13.1	1.6	12.3	2.4	96.3	16.5	0.9	15.6	198.5	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	-14.8	491.4
1964	92.9	235.9	10.0	3.3	23.7	15.2	3.1	15.1	2.5	98.1	16.5	0.4	16.0	203.9	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	-15.1	528.6
1965	101.7	231.4	9.3	2.8	22.9	19.5	6.3	13.4	2.5	101.5	12.9	0.1	14.9	206.1	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	-13.0	536.0
1966	112.8	235.0	10.2	2.6	26.6	24.5	7.1	14.0	2.6	105.8	11.2	0.7	16.4	221.8	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	-19.1	561.0
1967	111.2	238.9	10.6	1.9	27.4	30.9	15.5	16.9	2.6	109.8	8.7	1.1	20.3	245.5	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	-15.8	589.6
1968	116.6	264.8	14.9	1.4	32.4	36.4	9.0	18.4	2.8	119.1	9.8	1.2	22.4	267.9	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	-14.2	644.8
1969	108.0	280.9	16.3	1.1	31.9	39.1	7.2	18.7	2.5	125.9	13.5	2.0	23.5	281.8	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	-8.7	672.4
1970	120.1	291.1	19.1	1.1	30.4	42.5	4.7	17.8	2.6	137.1	9.5	2.2	22.4	289.3	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	-10.4	703.0
1971	109.5	298.3	15.1	1.0	36.4	43.7	3.6	19.1	2.6	145.3	10.0	4.7	23.4	304.9	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	-11.8	717.6
1972	123.9	318.1	16.8	1.1	40.1	44.1	3.6	22.4	2.8	157.7	12.4	3.7	25.1	329.6	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	-8.0	776.4
1973	144.6	330.7	20.4	1.2	46.1	43.8	3.2	21.8	2.8	165.6	14.4	2.2	26.9	348.4	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	-9.0	828.1
1974	140.3	320.4	16.4	1.2	51.3	41.7	1.9	19.1	2.7	161.7	19.2	1.3	29.2	345.6	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	-6.7	814.4
1975	161.9	314.2	14.0	1.1	51.5	40.4	1.6	18.8	2.8	167.7	21.3	0.8	29.6	349.6	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	-7.9	833.5
1976	187.7	308.2	16.0	1.2	55.0	43.9	1.4	20.2	3.1	173.1	24.1	0.8	33.7	372.4	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	-11.5	870.1
1977	225.1	287.9	17.1	1.3	57.9	44.6	1.4	19.3	3.9	180.2	20.4	0.3	35.6	382.1	2.4	11.2	0.0	0.0	-23.8	885.0
1978	220.4	272.7	14.5	1.3	59.6	46.9	2.1	21.9	4.2	193.8	24.7	0.2	37.6	406.8	6.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	-13.7	906.7
1979	238.7	298.1	18.3	1.3	70.2	34.2	1.6	14.4	4.4	185.3	5.8	*	31.4	366.7	2.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	-19.5	902.9
1980	248.7	262.8	15.1	1.2	65.4	26.7	2.3	14.2	3.9	180.1	11.4	0.1	41.5	361.8	7.3	17.8	0.0	0.0	-18.8	879.7
1981	282.6	217.2	11.9	1.1	50.8	31.0	1.2	15.8	3.7	181.9	0.9	0.1	23.8	322.2	8.2	14.5	0.0	0.0	-1.2	843.5

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	2952	188	1541	885	4195	528	277	3153	378	16460	1893	76	1960	31346	0	970	0	0	-4938
1961	3293	204	1481	652	4404	1703	235	3062	368	17128	2591	54	2237	33913	0	836	0	0	-4680
1962	3395	195	1466	732	4119	2223	169	3096	397	17936	2563	88	2270	35059	0	1016	0	0	-4084
1963	3811	199	1500	647	4534	2334	288	3077	397	18338	2631	141	2549	36435	0	1034	0	0	-4347
1964	3847	229	1513	658	4065	2707	547	3771	417	18672	2630	54	2640	37673	0	1056	0	0	-4421
1965	4242	224	1404	550	3925	3472	1108	3339	416	19321	2056	20	2493	38102	0	938	0	0	-3819
1966	4765	227	1539	506	4564	4358	1251	3496	432	20142	1788	108	2741	40926	0	998	0	0	-5587
1967	4781	232	1594	378	4708	5474	2734	4403	427	20896	1385	159	3407	45565	0	928	0	0	-4623
1968	4960	257	2248	282	5564	6447	1594	4824	469	22664	1555	183	3703	49532	0	944	0	0	-4166
1969	4611	272	2456	216	5474	6927	1275	4918	416	23974	2144	308	3822	51929	0	993	0	0	-2538
1970	5112	282	2552	211	5212	7519	822	4710	423	26104	1507	338	3618	53345	0	1236	0	0	-3049
1971	4611	289	2271	201	6249	7731	638	5064	435	27662	1593	702	3812	56359	0	1585	0	0	-3447
1972	5306	310	2529	211	6883	7800	628	5949	466	30020	1966	558	4062	61071	0	1243	0	0	-2341
1973	6301	324	3067	236	7909	7754	571	5831	456	31522	2286	339	4347	64318	0	1281	0	0	-2624
1974	6492	313	2478	232	8813	7386	327	5129	437	30779	3050	188	4704	63524	0	1415	0	0	-1967
1975	7602	308	2111	220	8846	7145	278	5053	458	31917	3388	120	4781	64317	0	1507	0	0	-2326
1976	9022	302	2418	234	9439	7756	249	5445	509	32947	3833	124	5445	69997	0	1289	0	0	-2075
1977	10630	282	2575	251	9935	7888	255	5256	641	34312	3246	48	5795	70206	225	1072	0	0	-6963
1978	10573	268	2192	252	10238	8297	371	5979	688	36885	3928	31	6092	74952	609	1343	0	0	-4011
1979	11346	292	2750	251	12053	6047	276	3905	720	35268	929	4	5218	67422	213	1612	0	0	-5722
1980	11974	256	2272	228	11228	4725	413	3870	641	34282	1914	11	6643	66128	667	1717	0	0	-5523
1981	13607	212	1791	228	8725	5494	215	4339	615	34625	136	11	3847	60025	749	1399	0	0	-366

[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	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	66.1	87.3	37.6	58.4	164.2	179.6	103.5	103.8	74.5	-16.8	16.5	41.2	429.1
1961	69.8	92.2	40.5	62.0	182.9	199.7	114.4	114.6	77.0	-16.0	17.7	43.3	468.5
1962	71.5	95.4	42.2	66.7	174.7	189.9	119.4	119.7	77.8	-13.9	18.7	45.2	471.7
1963	69.0	94.8	41.0	69.6	185.0	200.5	126.2	126.5	85.0	-14.8	20.7	49.5	491.4
1964	82.5	110.5	49.2	80.4	190.2	206.8	130.6	130.8	91.2	-15.1	22.5	53.6	528.6
1965	81.5	110.7	51.5	84.1	186.6	204.8	136.2	136.4	93.2	-13.0	23.7	56.5	536.0
1966	97.0	128.2	55.0	92.0	174.9	195.0	145.4	145.7	107.7	-19.1	26.1	62.6	561.0
1967	95.0	128.5	52.4	91.3	194.1	216.3	153.3	153.6	110.6	-15.8	28.0	66.9	589.6
1968	97.8	135.0	59.0	102.5	212.1	235.6	171.4	171.7	118.6	-14.2	30.8	73.5	644.8
1969	100.6	141.5	64.5	112.6	210.9	236.1	182.0	182.3	123.0	-8.7	33.8	80.6	672.4
1970	100.6	145.7	69.5	123.0	212.2	239.5	194.6	194.8	136.5	-10.4	36.8	89.3	703.0
1971	103.5	152.6	73.5	131.6	198.3	227.5	205.6	205.8	148.5	-11.8	40.0	96.7	717.6
1972	109.4	163.6	73.8	137.6	220.4	251.7	223.3	223.6	157.6	-8.0	44.0	105.6	776.4
1973	117.5	177.8	79.5	148.6	234.9	267.7	233.7	234.0	171.2	-9.0	47.8	114.5	828.1
1974	108.1	171.3	76.4	148.7	224.3	263.6	230.5	230.8	181.8	-6.7	50.9	124.2	814.4
1975	114.6	174.5	82.7	155.4	214.6	265.9	237.3	237.7	192.2	-7.9	54.0	130.3	833.5
1976	123.1	185.3	83.2	149.2	218.4	284.1	251.2	251.6	205.7	-11.5	57.0	137.2	870.1
1977	114.9	179.3	80.0	150.3	220.0	292.7	262.4	262.7	231.5	-23.8	60.9	146.9	885.0
1978	110.3	180.3	81.3	156.9	213.7	290.2	279.1	279.4	236.0	-13.7	64.5	157.8	906.7
1979	107.6	182.1	83.0	162.4	207.7	287.5	270.5	270.9	253.6	-19.5	68.8	165.3	902.9
1980	99.5	177.8	75.0	159.8	209.9	290.7	251.1	251.4	263.2	-18.8	71.2	173.1	879.7
1981	86.1	183.9	66.9	162.8	167.8	247.5	249.0	249.3	274.9	-1.2	81.1	192.6	843.5

[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 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	9.6	6.1	15.1	87.3
1961	2.5	0.0	2.5	57.7	0.9	0.3	8.3	9.5	6.5	16.0	92.2
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	94.8
1964	2.7	0.0	2.7	63.1	0.4	0.7	10.6	11.7	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	20.5	110.7
1966	3.2	0.0	3.2	81.8	0.7	1.7	9.6	12.0	9.2	22.1	128.2
1967	2.5	0.0	2.5	77.8	1.2	1.6	11.9	14.7	9.9	23.7	128.5
1968	2.6	0.0	2.6	80.8	1.3	0.9	12.3	14.4	11.0	26.2	135.0
1969	2.9	0.0	2.9	83.6	1.0	0.8	12.3	14.1	12.1	28.8	141.5
1970	2.2	0.0	2.2	85.2	1.0	0.6	11.6	13.3	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	34.8	152.6
1972	2.1	0.0	2.1	91.6	1.3	0.4	14.1	15.7	15.9	38.3	163.6
1973	1.7	0.0	1.7	100.4	1.5	0.3	13.6	15.4	17.7	42.5	177.8
1974	0.9	0.0	0.9	94.0	1.7	0.2	11.2	13.2	18.4	44.8	171.3
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	101.9	1.6	0.2	10.6	12.5	17.5	42.3	174.5
1976	0.5	0.0	0.5	109.4	1.7	0.2	11.3	13.2	18.3	44.0	185.3
1977	0.7	0.0	0.7	101.8	1.7	0.2	10.4	12.3	18.9	45.5	179.3
1978	1.9	0.0	1.9	93.5	1.7	0.2	13.0	14.9	20.3	49.6	180.3
1979	1.9	0.0	1.9	99.5	1.9	0.1	4.1	6.2	21.9	52.6	182.1
1980	0.9	0.0	0.9	91.9	0.5	0.1	6.1	6.7	22.8	55.5	177.8
1981	0.9	*	0.9	76.9	0.3	0.3	7.6	8.3	29.0	68.8	183.9

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	90	0	90	52	148	50	2097	2294	1776	4433
1961	95	0	95	56	153	54	2080	2286	1913	4677
1962	115	0	115	57	120	40	2084	2243	2054	4949
1963	94	0	94	55	108	75	2073	2256	2228	5331
1964	102	0	102	66	68	119	2644	2830	2433	5795
1965	112	0	112	65	90	285	2224	2599	2521	6019
1966	120	0	120	79	114	296	2396	2806	2699	6473
1967	95	0	95	75	202	282	3104	3588	2903	6932
1968	98	0	98	78	217	151	3209	3583	3221	7680
1969	110	0	110	81	171	149	3226	3545	3533	8438
1970	80	0	80	83	168	112	3080	3361	3859	9364
1971	78	0	78	85	196	78	3265	3540	4209	10189
1972	78	0	78	89	218	64	3748	4031	4668	11215
1973	63	0	63	98	250	58	3643	3952	5202	12461
1974	35	0	35	92	255	55	3015	3348	5385	13137
1975	7	0	7	100	283	36	2862	3181	5142	12409
1976	19	0	19	107	285	37	3052	3375	5351	12882
1977	28	0	28	100	291	36	2839	3166	5527	13341
1978	75	0	75	92	289	44	3540	3873	5948	14551
1979	76	0	76	98	333	25	1122	1481	6415	15422
1980	36	0	36	90	78	23	1670	1772	6693	16271
1981	38	0	38	75	54	60	2090	2204	8498	20169

[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	58.4
1961	4.7	0.0	4.7	32.0	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.5	3.8	6.2	15.2	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	69.6
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	23.0	84.1
1966	6.0	0.0	6.0	43.4	0.6	2.2	1.7	0.9	0.3	5.7	10.9	26.1	92.0
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	30.6	102.5
1969	5.5	0.0	5.5	53.9	0.8	1.1	2.2	0.7	0.4	5.1	14.2	33.9	112.6
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	1.0	0.6	2.2	0.8	0.3	4.8	17.0	41.1	131.6
1972	3.9	0.0	3.9	64.9	1.1	0.5	2.5	0.7	0.3	5.0	18.7	45.0	137.6
1973	3.1	0.0	3.1	71.2	1.2	0.4	2.4	0.8	0.3	5.2	20.3	48.7	148.6
1974	1.7	0.0	1.7	70.0	1.4	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.4	4.7	21.0	51.3	148.7
1975	0.4	0.0	0.4	77.8	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	4.6	21.3	51.4	155.4
1976	0.9	0.0	0.9	77.4	1.4	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.6	4.9	19.4	46.7	149.2
1977	1.3	0.0	1.3	74.0	1.4	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.6	4.7	20.6	49.7	150.3
1978	3.5	0.0	3.5	72.6	1.4	0.3	2.3	0.6	0.6	5.3	21.9	53.7	156.9
1979	3.5	0.0	3.5	76.2	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	3.3	23.3	56.1	162.4
1980	1.7	0.0	1.7	68.6	2.0	*	1.1	1.6	*	4.7	24.7	60.1	159.8
1981	1.7	*	1.7	60.4	1.8	0.1	1.3	1.5	*	4.7	28.4	67.5	162.8

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	167	0	167	28	123	66	370	135	57	750	1748	4362
1961	177	0	177	31	127	71	367	147	72	784	1826	4463
1962	214	0	214	32	100	52	368	121	79	720	2102	5067
1963	174	0	174	32	90	99	366	123	81	759	2474	5920
1964	190	0	190	38	57	157	467	178	67	925	2703	6439
1965	207	0	207	39	75	376	393	186	49	1078	2819	6732
1966	222	0	222	42	95	391	423	180	47	1136	3191	7655
1967	176	0	176	40	168	373	548	209	35	1333	3361	8025
1968	183	0	183	47	180	208	566	142	41	1137	3759	8964
1969	204	0	204	52	142	197	569	124	59	1091	4166	9948
1970	149	0	149	59	140	148	544	124	38	993	4575	11101
1971	145	0	145	63	163	103	576	154	42	1039	4981	12059
1972	145	0	145	63	182	85	661	134	47	1110	5493	13198
1973	116	0	116	70	208	77	643	154	51	1134	5956	14270
1974	66	0	66	68	246	52	532	112	70	1011	6159	15025
1975	14	0	14	76	235	48	505	109	75	972	6242	15063
1976	35	0	35	76	237	49	539	117	92	1035	5681	13675
1977	53	0	53	73	242	48	501	118	91	1000	6036	14568
1978	139	0	139	71	241	58	625	117	100	1140	6429	15729
1979	141	0	141	75	277	33	198	137	13	658	6835	16433
1980	67	0	67	67	339	6	295	312	3	955	7245	17613
1981	70	0	70	59	311	9	369	288	3	980	8333	19777

[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	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	10.3	0.0	0.9	2.5	0.6	6.8	10.0	0.5	11.9	53.8	*	4.4	11.0	179.6
1961	43.4	0.0	43.4	81.1	9.8	10.4	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.6	6.7	13.8	0.4	13.7	58.3	*	4.9	11.9	199.7
1962	40.3	0.0	40.3	75.1	9.7	10.1	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.7	7.6	13.8	0.6	13.9	59.3	*	4.5	10.8	189.9
1963	45.8	0.0	45.8	78.6	10.0	9.8	0.0	0.6	2.4	0.7	6.3	14.2	0.9	15.6	60.6	*	4.6	10.9	200.5
1964	44.0	0.0	44.0	87.9	10.0	10.0	0.0	1.5	2.5	0.7	5.8	11.4	0.4	16.0	58.4	*	4.9	11.7	206.8
1965	46.5	0.0	46.5	84.7	9.3	11.6	0.0	2.5	2.7	0.8	5.5	7.9	0.1	14.9	55.4	*	5.4	12.8	204.8
1966	45.5	0.0	45.5	69.4	10.2	12.6	0.0	3.2	2.6	0.8	5.9	7.6	0.7	16.4	60.0	*	5.9	14.2	195.0
1967	40.9	0.0	40.9	80.6	10.6	13.4	0.0	11.8	2.8	1.0	5.9	5.8	1.1	20.3	72.5	*	6.6	15.7	216.3
1968	45.3	0.0	45.3	89.1	14.9	14.2	0.0	7.0	3.8	1.1	5.6	7.5	1.2	22.4	77.7	*	7.0	16.6	235.6
1969	38.0	0.0	38.0	92.0	16.3	13.2	0.0	5.3	4.0	0.8	5.4	10.3	2.0	23.5	80.9	*	7.4	17.7	236.1
1970	44.8	0.0	44.8	90.3	19.1	13.0	0.0	3.2	3.9	0.8	5.4	7.1	2.2	22.4	77.1	*	8.0	19.3	239.5
1971	35.5	0.0	35.5	82.1	15.1	16.7	0.0	2.6	4.4	0.9	5.3	7.7	4.7	23.4	80.7	*	8.5	20.7	227.5
1972	45.2	0.0	45.2	89.8	16.8	16.7	0.0	2.7	5.4	1.0	5.1	8.9	3.7	25.1	85.4	*	9.2	22.1	251.7
1973	46.8	0.0	46.8	96.2	20.4	18.9	0.0	2.5	5.5	0.7	5.1	9.8	2.2	26.9	92.0	*	9.6	23.1	267.7
1974	43.1	0.0	43.1	86.2	16.4	20.7	0.0	1.3	5.6	0.7	5.1	14.7	1.3	29.2	94.9	*	11.4	27.9	263.6
1975	48.3	0.0	48.3	74.7	14.0	19.9	0.0	1.1	6.0	0.9	4.5	14.6	0.8	29.6	91.5	*	15.0	36.3	265.9
1976	43.7	0.0	43.7	71.5	16.0	21.0	0.0	0.9	6.6	1.0	4.6	18.6	0.8	33.7	103.3	*	19.3	46.4	284.1
1977	44.6	0.0	44.6	69.9	17.1	21.7	0.0	1.0	6.8	1.4	5.2	16.4	0.3	35.6	105.5	*	21.3	51.4	292.7
1978	35.5	0.0	35.5	71.2	14.5	21.2	0.0	1.5	6.4	1.6	4.1	19.9	0.2	37.6	107.0	*	22.2	54.3	290.2
1979	40.5	0.0	40.5	78.6	18.3	19.6	0.0	1.2	9.5	1.6	3.8	3.2	*	31.4	88.6	*	23.4	56.4	287.5
1980	43.8	0.0	43.8	61.7	15.1	23.2	0.0	2.2	6.9	1.4	3.6	10.3	0.1	41.5	104.4	*	23.5	57.2	290.7
1981	42.9	*	42.9	59.0	11.9	17.3	0.0	0.8	6.8	1.4	3.1	0.8	0.1	23.8	65.9	*	23.6	56.0	247.5

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	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	1769	0	161	621	98	1303	1592	76	1960	9120	1	1289	3217
1961	1628	0	1628	78	1481	1792	0	110	577	95	1266	2199	54	2237	9810	1	1428	3489
1962	1511	0	1511	73	1466	1728	0	78	605	116	1443	2200	88	2270	9993	1	1311	3160
1963	1714	0	1714	76	1500	1691	0	113	598	116	1206	2259	141	2549	10173	1	1337	3199
1964	1644	0	1644	85	1513	1719	0	272	614	121	1111	1815	54	2640	9859	1	1440	3430
1965	1736	0	1736	82	1404	1994	0	447	677	130	1039	1254	20	2493	9457	1	1576	3763
1966	1699	0	1699	67	1539	2168	0	565	647	135	1122	1204	108	2741	10229	1	1732	4155
1967	1530	0	1530	78	1594	2295	0	2079	718	167	1122	918	159	3407	12458	1	1922	4588
1968	1692	0	1692	86	2248	2440	0	1229	983	184	1072	1186	183	3703	13227	1	2039	4861
1969	1418	0	1418	89	2455	2262	0	923	1057	134	1028	1645	308	3822	13641	1	2174	5191
1970	1668	0	1668	88	2882	2228	0	561	1027	137	1036	1128	338	3618	12955	1	2334	5664
1971	1309	0	1309	80	2271	2863	0	456	1155	149	1017	1222	702	3812	13647	1	2503	6058
1972	1678	0	1678	87	2529	2870	0	479	1445	160	976	1408	558	4062	14486	1	2699	6484
1973	1742	0	1742	94	3067	3250	0	435	1456	121	975	1552	339	4347	15542	1	2824	6765
1974	1650	0	1650	84	2478	3557	0	235	1507	116	963	2331	188	4704	16080	1	3349	8170
1975	1870	0	1870	79	2111	3418	0	195	1612	156	860	2327	120	4781	15580	1	4407	10635
1976	1688	0	1688	70	2418	3598	0	163	1778	173	879	2959	124	5445	17535	1	5646	13592
1977	1774	0	1774	69	2579	3722	0	171	1846	238	983	2613	48	5795	17996	1	6245	15074
1978	1415	0	1415	70	2192	3642	0	270	1751	256	774	3165	31	6092	18171	1	6506	15917
1979	1614	0	1614	77	2750	3364	0	218	2570	268	730	502	4	5218	15625	1	6871	16519
1980	1748	0	1748	60	2272	3983	0	384	1886	238	695	1640	11	6643	17753	1	6900	16774
1981	1718	0	1718	58	1791	2970	0	146	1855	229	594	129	11	3847	11571	1	6921	16426

[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	4.5	12.5	2.8	0.3	1.7	78.9	0.9	101.5	0.1	0.2	103.8
1961	0.2	2.1	3.3	13.5	9.5	0.2	1.7	82.5	1.4	112.0	0.1	0.2	114.6
1962	0.2	1.4	3.7	12.6	12.4	0.2	1.7	86.0	1.2	117.8	0.1	0.2	119.7
1963	0.2	1.7	3.3	15.4	13.1	0.2	1.7	89.3	1.4	124.3	0.1	0.2	126.5
1964	0.2	1.3	3.3	12.9	15.2	0.2	1.8	91.3	4.4	129.1	0.1	0.2	130.8
1965	0.2	2.0	2.8	10.3	19.5	0.2	1.7	95.1	4.5	134.0	0.1	0.2	136.4
1966	0.1	1.5	2.6	12.7	24.5	0.1	1.8	99.0	3.1	143.8	0.1	0.2	145.7
1967	0.1	1.7	1.9	11.9	30.9	0.1	1.6	102.8	2.4	151.5	0.1	0.2	153.6
1968	0.1	1.7	1.4	15.8	36.4	0.3	1.7	112.7	1.3	169.6	0.1	0.2	171.7
1969	0.1	1.9	1.1	16.8	39.1	0.3	1.7	119.9	1.3	180.1	0.1	0.2	182.3
1970	0.1	1.9	1.1	15.5	42.5	0.2	1.7	131.0	0.6	192.6	0.1	0.2	194.8
1971	*	1.9	1.0	17.4	43.7	0.3	1.7	139.2	0.3	203.6	0.1	0.2	205.8
1972	*	3.1	1.1	20.8	44.1	0.4	1.9	151.9	0.2	220.2	0.1	0.2	223.6
1973	*	2.6	1.2	23.7	43.8	0.3	2.0	159.7	0.4	231.1	0.1	0.2	234.0
1974	*	2.5	1.2	26.0	41.7	0.3	2.0	156.0	0.7	227.9	0.1	0.2	230.8
1975	*	5.4	1.1	25.0	40.4	0.3	1.8	162.6	0.7	231.8	0.1	0.3	237.7
1976	*	6.8	1.2	28.4	43.9	0.3	2.0	167.8	0.9	244.5	0.1	0.2	251.6
1977	*	6.9	1.3	31.7	44.6	0.3	2.4	174.5	0.6	255.4	0.1	0.2	262.7
1978	0.0	4.9	1.3	33.3	46.9	0.2	2.6	189.1	0.7	274.1	0.1	0.2	279.4
1979	0.0	7.2	1.3	44.4	34.2	0.1	2.7	180.7	*	263.3	0.1	0.3	270.9
1980	0.0	7.7	1.2	38.2	26.7	0.1	2.4	174.8	0.0	243.3	0.1	0.3	251.4
1981	0.0	6.9	1.1	30.3	31.0	0.1	2.3	177.2	0.0	242.1	0.1	0.2	249.3

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	25	1	885	2146	528	65	280	15023	138	19065	24	60
1961	8	2	652	2323	1703	39	272	15714	217	20920	23	56
1962	6	1	732	2163	2223	39	281	16372	198	22008	24	58
1963	7	2	647	2640	2334	40	281	17009	222	23173	22	54
1964	6	1	658	2216	2707	47	295	17384	695	24002	24	56
1965	6	2	550	1763	3472	45	286	18097	713	24925	22	53
1966	5	1	506	2184	4358	31	297	18840	492	26707	24	58
1967	4	2	378	2039	5474	34	260	19565	383	28132	22	53
1968	4	2	282	2716	6447	66	286	21451	213	31461	21	49
1969	2	2	216	2879	6927	66	281	22822	209	33400	19	46
1970	3	2	211	2655	7519	59	286	24943	99	35771	20	48
1971	2	2	201	2995	7731	68	286	26491	51	37824	19	47
1972	2	3	211	3563	7800	94	306	28909	30	40912	26	62
1973	1	3	236	4063	7754	89	336	30393	57	42928	25	60
1974	1	2	232	4471	7386	77	322	29704	106	42298	27	66
1975	0	5	220	4290	7145	74	302	30948	104	43083	35	84
1976	0	7	234	4872	7756	76	336	31950	141	45366	28	67
1977	0	7	251	5447	7888	70	402	33211	103	47373	28	67
1978	0	5	252	5723	8297	64	432	35995	107	50871	25	61
1979	0	7	251	7618	6047	15	452	34401	3	48786	32	76
1980	0	8	228	6554	4725	19	402	33275	0	45204	32	78
1981	0	7	228	5196	5494	25	386	33743	0	45071	27	63

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	25.1	0.0	25.1	38.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.5
1961	29.4	0.0	29.4	37.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.7	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.0
1962	33.0	0.0	33.0	33.5	0.5	*	0.0	0.6	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8
1963	39.0	0.0	39.0	34.7	0.4	*	0.0	0.5	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.0
1964	40.9	0.0	40.9	38.9	0.3	*	0.0	0.4	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.2
1965	46.5	0.0	46.5	36.7	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.2
1966	58.1	0.0	58.1	39.0	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.7
1967	62.9	0.0	62.9	37.7	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	110.6
1968	63.6	0.0	63.6	44.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	118.6
1969	61.5	0.0	61.5	49.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	123.0
1970	69.1	0.0	69.1	52.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.6	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	136.5
1971	67.9	0.0	67.9	62.1	1.8	0.2	0.0	1.9	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	148.5
1972	72.6	0.0	72.6	68.7	3.0	0.3	0.0	3.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	157.6
1973	93.0	0.0	93.0	60.2	3.9	0.8	0.0	4.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.2
1974	94.5	0.0	94.5	67.7	3.4	1.4	0.0	4.8	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.8
1975	113.1	0.0	113.1	54.3	5.5	3.6	0.0	9.2	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	192.2
1976	142.6	0.0	142.6	43.1	4.0	2.6	0.0	6.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	205.7
1977	178.5	0.0	178.5	35.3	2.8	1.4	0.0	4.1	11.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	231.5
1978	179.5	0.0	179.5	30.4	3.5	2.0	0.0	5.5	13.9	6.7	0.0	0.0	236.0
1979	192.8	0.0	192.8	36.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	5.3	16.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	253.6
1980	202.4	0.0	202.4	33.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	2.7	17.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	263.2
1981	237.0	0.0	237.0	14.1	*	1.1	0.0	1.2	14.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	274.9

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	1221	0	1221	37	106	10	0	116	969	0	0	0
1961	1386	0	1386	37	103	9	0	112	835	0	0	0
1962	1549	0	1549	32	87	8	0	95	1015	0	0	0
1963	1823	0	1823	34	68	6	0	74	1033	0	0	0
1964	1904	0	1904	38	52	5	0	57	1055	0	0	0
1965	2181	0	2181	36	40	4	0	43	937	0	0	0
1966	2719	0	2719	38	45	4	0	49	997	0	0	0
1967	2977	0	2977	37	49	4	0	53	927	0	0	0
1968	2983	0	2983	43	114	10	0	124	943	0	0	0
1969	2877	0	2877	48	231	21	0	252	992	0	0	0
1970	3212	0	3212	51	242	22	0	264	1234	0	0	0
1971	3077	0	3077	60	279	31	0	310	1584	0	0	0
1972	3404	0	3404	67	482	50	0	532	1242	0	0	0
1973	4379	0	4379	59	627	136	0	763	1281	0	0	0
1974	4740	0	4740	66	544	243	0	787	1414	0	0	0
1975	5710	0	5710	53	882	619	0	1501	1506	0	0	0
1976	7280	0	7280	42	640	446	0	1086	1997	0	0	0
1977	8837	0	8837	34	439	233	0	672	1071	225	0	0
1978	8945	0	8945	29	556	342	0	898	1342	609	0	0
1979	9515	0	9515	35	411	460	0	871	1611	213	0	0
1980	10124	0	10124	32	171	273	0	444	1716	667	0	0
1981	11781	0	11781	14	4	194	0	198	1398	749	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	102.2	29.4	7.2	0.4	136.1	6.3	10.9	4.4	2.1	101.6	92.4	*	27.8	389.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	-2.2	523.3
1961	108.2	31.4	6.5	0.4	136.2	6.1	11.1	4.4	2.1	103.9	94.1	*	29.5	394.2	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	-3.1	534.6
1962	112.1	33.4	8.0	0.3	135.4	6.6	9.6	5.0	3.2	108.4	101.2	0.0	32.3	410.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	-3.2	555.3
1963	117.6	35.9	6.7	0.4	133.6	6.7	8.0	5.7	3.2	112.3	102.3	*	35.3	414.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	-4.0	566.6
1964	121.0	38.7	5.9	0.4	119.5	6.5	7.1	6.1	3.4	115.6	123.7	0.0	45.1	433.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	-2.1	593.5
1965	128.9	42.1	8.8	0.4	123.4	7.9	7.4	5.5	3.4	120.5	107.9	0.0	39.5	424.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	-3.2	594.5
1966	136.3	49.3	7.9	0.4	117.5	8.6	5.2	5.9	3.5	126.0	130.8	0.0	45.7	451.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	-4.2	635.4
1967	109.7	51.4	7.0	0.3	121.1	9.5	4.5	5.8	2.9	128.9	159.6	0.0	46.6	486.3	6.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	-6.4	651.1
1968	82.4	54.9	8.0	0.4	130.0	13.1	4.1	6.5	3.2	137.4	176.1	0.0	45.9	524.7	33.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	-26.3	673.3
1969	58.9	59.3	8.5	0.4	134.7	14.8	4.2	7.3	3.4	142.9	203.9	0.0	46.5	566.3	40.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	-36.2	692.9
1970	48.1	62.5	6.8	0.3	140.5	16.3	4.4	7.0	3.5	150.4	223.8	0.0	45.9	598.9	39.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	-33.6	718.9
1971	35.9	63.3	8.1	0.3	140.4	12.3	4.4	7.1	2.9	155.2	212.6	0.1	40.5	583.6	84.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	-64.4	706.9
1972	3.8	65.7	9.6	0.3	144.3	15.8	5.1	7.9	3.1	161.8	255.9	*	41.4	645.3	83.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	-62.8	741.6
1973	2.2	63.9	10.4	0.4	148.2	14.1	3.4	8.2	3.3	166.0	272.2	*	44.5	670.5	46.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	-17.5	770.6
1974	6.2	67.9	7.3	0.4	135.1	13.7	3.1	8.0	3.2	165.5	236.6	*	40.6	613.5	89.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	-43.7	737.4
1975	0.9	65.3	8.4	0.4	125.9	12.2	3.3	8.2	2.4	167.2	204.4	*	40.8	573.2	89.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	-20.3	713.8
1976	0.8	67.1	7.4	0.3	141.1	11.1	4.1	8.9	2.7	171.4	206.2	*	50.1	603.2	136.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	-40.0	771.3
1977	0.8	65.3	6.1	0.5	138.5	12.3	2.9	8.9	2.8	174.0	202.2	*	53.1	601.2	141.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	-32.8	780.9
1978	0.5	66.2	7.6	0.4	137.3	12.0	2.7	8.0	3.0	174.5	215.2	*	59.5	620.2	151.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	-37.8	804.6
1979	0.9	69.2	5.6	0.4	165.9	13.5	2.1	5.4	3.1	165.4	169.2	*	40.6	571.3	135.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	-10.7	770.6
1980	0.3	74.3	4.2	0.4	129.9	11.2	2.8	5.5	2.8	158.7	184.4	0.0	46.9	546.7	129.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	-19.2	733.8
1981	0.7	78.7	7.9	0.3	114.9	8.9	2.4	5.6	2.6	158.9	135.4	*	21.6	458.7	138.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	681.6

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	3878	28	1088	79	23373	1110	1914	1092	350	19349	14696	0	4329	67380	0	424	0	0	-633
1961	4100	30	972	80	23376	1079	1961	1104	341	19780	14965	0	4595	68253	0	367	0	0	-917
1962	4237	32	1206	58	23244	1171	1692	1241	528	20628	16101	0	5019	70887	0	295	0	0	-951
1963	4457	35	1006	74	22936	1183	1412	1431	528	21380	16275	0	5534	71759	0	278	0	0	-1160
1964	4627	38	896	73	20523	1147	1243	1509	554	21998	19674	0	7085	74702	0	269	0	0	-627
1965	4966	41	1326	75	21186	1393	1308	1383	563	22933	17159	0	6214	73539	0	187	0	0	-947
1966	5280	48	1191	74	20172	1523	909	1460	584	23993	20801	0	7221	77929	0	253	0	0	-1242
1967	4270	50	1057	67	20783	1680	800	1521	478	24532	25385	0	7320	83624	524	394	0	0	-1874
1968	3228	53	1211	76	22324	2313	721	1712	525	26166	28003	0	7172	90222	3004	358	0	0	-7707
1969	2405	57	1280	72	23128	2611	738	1908	559	27195	32426	0	7195	97111	3639	425	0	0	-10618
1970	2029	61	1019	68	24117	2880	778	1854	569	28639	35595	0	7143	102662	3604	329	0	0	-9855
1971	1525	61	1216	62	24101	2173	780	1879	478	29541	33819	8	6310	100368	7767	391	0	0	-18879
1972	159	64	1454	65	24773	2793	902	2112	512	30806	40697	4	6388	110507	7777	538	0	0	-18405
1973	88	63	1566	74	25440	2495	591	2176	548	31594	43290	4	6886	114664	4303	447	0	0	-5131
1974	257	66	1095	71	23201	2419	554	2137	525	31504	37632	4	6294	105437	7970	428	0	0	-12796
1975	36	64	1262	71	21613	2160	588	2209	396	31823	32512	0	6293	98927	8135	493	0	0	-5936
1976	32	66	1119	69	24216	1956	728	2390	440	32626	32800	0	7769	104119	12220	222	0	0	-11116
1977	32	64	915	94	23779	2180	511	2420	455	33119	32164	0	8248	103882	13174	431	0	0	-9606
1978	23	65	1138	84	23577	2128	483	2187	489	33225	34224	0	9156	106689	13863	359	0	0	-11066
1979	36	68	846	80	28484	2382	372	1470	511	31492	26913	0	6137	98687	12706	461	0	0	-3124
1980	15	73	630	74	22304	1973	491	1501	455	30905	29334	0	7095	94063	11895	256	0	0	-5624
1981	41	77	1196	67	19724	1580	415	1539	437	30252	21540	7	3249	80005	12673	260	0	0	736

[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	119.7	152.2	41.4	63.0	157.4	191.2	116.7	116.9	90.3	-2.2	25.2	62.9	523.3
1961	119.5	153.7	41.4	64.4	156.2	190.9	125.3	125.5	95.3	-3.1	26.8	65.4	534.6
1962	117.7	153.4	41.1	66.3	167.9	205.0	130.4	130.6	101.5	-3.2	28.8	69.4	555.3
1963	116.5	154.8	41.5	69.0	169.7	208.5	134.1	134.3	108.7	-4.0	30.9	73.8	566.6
1964	107.2	147.9	40.1	70.2	196.7	238.3	136.8	137.0	114.8	-2.1	33.3	79.4	593.5
1965	112.1	156.2	39.4	72.4	181.1	225.7	139.9	140.1	125.1	-3.2	36.0	85.9	594.5
1966	106.2	154.6	40.0	76.5	204.4	254.5	149.6	149.8	139.5	-4.2	39.8	95.4	635.4
1967	107.2	161.0	40.6	80.5	202.3	254.5	154.9	155.0	152.4	-6.4	43.1	102.9	651.1
1968	112.1	171.5	44.7	88.8	188.9	244.9	168.0	168.1	185.9	-26.3	47.1	112.4	673.3
1969	115.4	181.7	45.9	93.8	183.2	243.1	174.2	174.3	210.4	-36.2	51.4	122.8	692.9
1970	121.2	196.0	49.4	103.6	177.5	237.0	182.2	182.3	222.3	-33.6	55.1	133.6	718.9
1971	120.2	199.9	49.3	108.9	155.9	214.0	184.0	184.1	262.0	-64.4	57.8	139.8	706.9
1972	126.6	211.4	52.0	117.2	157.0	218.6	194.2	194.4	274.6	-62.8	62.2	149.5	741.6
1973	123.0	211.5	51.0	122.0	170.7	236.1	200.9	201.0	242.5	-17.5	66.3	158.8	770.6
1974	118.7	207.7	49.0	118.1	150.4	213.5	198.0	198.2	265.0	-43.7	64.3	157.0	737.4
1975	112.8	199.5	46.7	116.5	142.7	201.5	196.2	196.3	235.7	-20.3	63.1	152.3	713.8
1976	121.9	213.0	51.6	124.2	170.9	232.9	201.1	201.2	265.9	-40.0	66.3	159.6	771.3
1977	118.5	211.2	51.3	126.9	174.3	238.7	203.9	204.0	265.6	-32.8	68.2	164.6	780.9
1978	119.0	214.0	52.0	130.9	186.2	254.2	205.4	205.5	279.8	-37.8	70.2	171.8	804.6
1979	139.3	234.2	56.3	136.2	135.3	205.5	194.6	194.7	255.8	-10.7	72.0	173.1	770.6
1980	114.9	211.1	46.9	129.1	138.9	208.4	185.1	185.2	267.4	-19.2	72.3	175.9	733.8
1981	113.2	212.3	47.5	134.0	81.3	154.0	181.1	181.3	256.0	2.5	76.6	181.9	681.6

[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 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	90.2	8.5	2.5	101.2	9.3	23.2	152.2
1961	0.6	1.1	1.7	18.4	89.0	7.9	2.5	99.4	9.9	24.3	153.7
1962	0.6	0.8	1.4	19.4	87.3	6.9	2.8	97.0	10.5	25.2	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	75.7	6.0	3.2	84.9	12.0	28.7	147.9
1965	0.1	0.5	0.6	22.9	79.5	6.2	2.8	88.5	13.0	31.1	156.2
1966	0.1	0.3	0.4	25.7	73.2	4.1	2.8	80.1	14.2	34.2	154.6
1967	0.1	0.3	0.4	27.0	73.7	3.3	2.8	79.8	15.9	37.9	161.0
1968	*	0.2	0.2	27.3	78.5	3.2	2.9	84.7	17.5	41.8	171.5
1969	*	0.1	0.1	29.9	78.8	3.1	3.4	85.3	19.6	46.8	181.7
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.2	82.9	3.0	3.0	89.0	21.8	53.0	196.0
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.9	81.3	3.0	2.9	87.2	23.3	56.5	199.9
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	33.8	86.0	3.6	3.2	92.8	24.9	59.9	211.4
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	30.9	86.8	2.4	2.9	92.1	26.1	62.5	211.5
1974	*	0.1	0.1	34.2	79.8	1.7	2.8	84.4	25.9	63.2	207.7
1975	0.0	*	*	32.8	75.4	1.7	2.9	79.9	25.4	61.3	199.5
1976	0.0	*	*	32.9	84.4	1.6	2.9	88.9	26.8	64.4	213.0
1977	0.0	*	*	31.7	82.5	1.4	3.0	86.8	27.2	65.6	211.2
1978	0.0	*	*	32.3	82.8	1.2	2.7	86.7	27.6	67.4	214.0
1979	0.0	*	*	31.8	104.2	1.1	2.0	107.4	27.9	67.1	234.2
1980	*	0.1	0.1	32.8	78.5	1.3	2.2	82.0	28.0	68.2	211.1
1981	*	0.3	0.3	34.2	75.4	1.1	2.2	78.7	29.4	69.8	212.3

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	29	48	77	16	15483	1507	624	17614	2724	6799
1961	21	45	66	18	15280	1400	617	17297	2914	7121
1962	23	31	54	19	14984	1215	705	16903	3070	7399
1963	16	28	44	20	14662	1224	711	16597	3302	7903
1964	8	25	33	21	12998	1062	790	14850	3530	8409
1965	4	22	26	22	13649	1101	692	15442	3812	9102
1966	4	14	18	25	12572	717	693	13983	4175	10015
1967	4	11	15	26	12656	580	733	13969	4658	11120
1968	0	9	10	26	13478	567	768	14819	5137	12250
1969	0	5	5	29	13528	550	898	14976	5739	13704
1970	0	5	5	31	14239	526	802	15568	6396	15522
1971	0	4	4	32	13961	521	778	15260	6834	16546
1972	0	2	2	33	14756	639	855	16250	7305	17550
1973	0	2	2	30	14898	424	776	16099	7641	18304
1974	0	2	3	33	13707	308	749	14763	7599	18519
1975	0	2	2	32	12950	291	768	14009	7449	17978
1976	0	1	1	32	14495	276	785	15556	7842	18879
1977	0	1	1	31	14164	239	811	15214	7960	19212
1978	0	2	2	32	14217	209	728	15155	8079	19765
1979	0	1	1	31	17897	201	547	18645	8175	19659
1980	0	3	4	32	13468	233	595	14296	8218	19978
1981	1	11	12	33	12948	195	591	13734	8614	20444

[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	29.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	5.5	35.9	6.2	15.4	63.0
1961	1.0	0.7	1.8	4.2	28.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	5.4	35.4	6.7	16.3	64.4
1962	1.1	0.5	1.6	4.1	28.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	5.8	35.3	7.4	17.8	66.3
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	25.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	6.0	33.0	9.7	23.3	72.4
1966	0.2	0.2	0.4	7.6	23.8	0.1	0.5	0.4	7.1	31.9	10.8	25.8	76.5
1967	0.2	0.2	0.4	8.4	23.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	6.9	31.9	11.8	28.1	80.5
1968	*	0.1	0.2	11.6	25.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	6.4	33.0	13.0	31.1	88.8
1969	*	0.1	0.1	12.8	25.6	0.1	0.6	0.5	6.2	33.0	14.1	33.7	93.8
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	14.9	26.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	6.3	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	5.2	32.7	17.4	42.2	108.9
1972	0.0	*	*	17.5	27.9	0.1	0.6	0.8	5.1	34.5	19.1	46.0	117.2
1973	0.0	*	*	15.7	28.2	0.1	0.5	1.1	5.4	35.2	20.9	50.1	122.0
1974	*	*	0.1	16.6	25.9	0.1	0.5	1.2	4.6	32.3	20.1	49.0	118.1
1975	0.0	*	*	16.2	24.5	0.1	0.5	1.3	4.1	30.4	20.4	49.3	116.5
1976	0.0	*	*	17.0	27.4	0.1	0.5	1.3	5.2	34.5	21.3	51.3	124.2
1977	0.0	*	*	17.1	26.8	*	0.5	1.3	5.4	34.1	22.2	53.5	126.9
1978	0.0	*	*	17.2	26.9	*	0.5	1.4	6.0	34.8	22.9	56.0	130.9
1979	0.0	*	*	17.1	33.9	*	0.4	1.3	3.6	39.2	23.5	56.4	136.2
1980	*	0.1	0.1	20.6	16.9	*	0.4	1.4	7.4	26.2	24.0	58.3	129.1
1981	0.1	0.2	0.2	23.3	17.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	5.0	24.0	25.6	60.8	134.0

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	5030	52	110	63	876	6131	1809	4514
1961	39	30	69	4	4964	49	109	84	854	6060	1956	4782
1962	43	21	64	4	4868	42	124	73	927	6034	2166	5221
1963	29	19	48	6	4763	43	125	74	913	5918	2374	5682
1964	15	17	32	6	4222	37	139	74	1147	5619	2610	6218
1965	7	15	22	6	4434	38	122	76	958	5629	2857	6822
1966	8	9	17	7	4084	25	122	80	1127	5438	3151	7558
1967	7	8	15	8	4111	20	129	78	1103	5443	3448	8233
1968	1	6	7	11	4378	20	135	85	1019	5638	3817	9103
1969	1	3	4	12	4395	19	158	89	987	5649	4140	9886
1970	0	3	3	15	4626	18	142	97	995	5877	4636	11250
1971	0	3	3	16	4535	18	137	97	819	5607	5107	12365
1972	0	2	2	17	4794	22	151	150	811	5928	5612	13484
1973	0	1	1	15	4840	15	137	206	853	6051	6128	14681
1974	1	2	2	16	4453	11	132	230	728	5554	5887	14362
1975	0	1	1	16	4207	10	136	240	656	5248	5989	14453
1976	0	1	1	17	4709	10	139	243	835	5934	6248	15041
1977	0	1	1	17	4601	8	143	249	864	5866	6495	15677
1978	0	1	1	17	4619	7	129	259	951	5965	6708	16410
1979	0	1	1	17	5814	7	96	256	570	6743	6874	16526
1980	1	2	3	20	2905	7	105	275	1171	4463	7028	17085
1981	2	7	9	23	2933	11	104	282	788	4118	7513	17830

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	23.2	0.8	24.0	7.5	7.2	9.7	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.6	1.3	75.6	*	27.8	125.5	0.3	9.7	24.2	191.2
1961	21.9	0.7	22.7	7.8	6.5	9.4	0.0	2.9	1.5	0.5	1.5	73.6	*	29.5	125.4	0.3	10.1	24.7	190.9
1962	19.9	0.6	20.4	9.3	8.0	10.1	0.0	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	79.9	0.0	32.3	137.7	0.4	10.9	26.2	205.0
1963	22.2	0.6	22.8	9.5	6.7	10.1	0.0	0.8	2.4	1.7	1.5	78.6	*	35.3	137.1	0.3	11.4	27.4	208.5
1964	20.6	0.6	21.2	10.4	5.9	8.6	0.0	0.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	99.0	0.0	45.1	164.8	0.3	12.3	28.3	238.3
1965	21.0	0.5	21.5	12.8	8.8	9.1	0.0	1.0	2.3	1.9	1.3	82.9	0.0	39.5	146.7	0.1	13.2	31.5	225.7
1966	21.2	0.3	21.5	15.4	7.9	9.7	0.0	0.9	2.6	1.9	1.4	97.2	0.0	45.7	167.4	0.1	14.7	35.4	254.5
1967	20.3	0.3	20.6	15.2	7.0	11.1	0.0	1.1	2.5	1.6	1.0	95.5	0.0	46.6	166.4	0.1	15.4	36.8	254.5
1968	14.0	0.2	14.3	15.5	8.0	10.3	0.0	0.8	3.1	1.7	1.1	88.2	0.0	45.9	159.1	*	16.5	39.5	244.9
1969	7.2	0.1	7.3	16.1	8.5	12.1	0.0	1.0	3.2	2.0	1.1	85.4	0.0	46.5	159.7	0.1	17.7	42.2	243.1
1970	3.7	0.1	3.8	15.1	6.8	11.5	0.0	1.3	3.4	2.0	1.4	86.2	0.0	45.9	158.5	*	17.4	42.2	237.0
1971	2.5	0.1	2.5	13.8	8.1	12.1	0.0	1.4	3.6	1.5	1.1	71.2	0.1	40.5	139.5	0.1	17.0	41.1	214.0
1972	1.5	*	1.6	14.4	9.6	11.0	0.0	1.4	4.1	1.6	0.9	70.9	*	41.4	140.9	*	18.1	43.5	218.6
1973	1.4	*	1.4	17.2	10.4	14.3	0.0	0.9	4.7	2.0	0.5	74.8	*	44.5	152.0	0.1	19.3	46.1	236.1
1974	1.6	*	1.7	16.5	7.3	12.4	0.0	1.3	4.6	1.9	0.4	63.7	*	40.6	132.2	0.1	18.3	44.7	213.5
1975	0.7	*	0.7	15.9	8.4	11.3	0.4	1.6	4.8	1.2	0.2	57.4	*	40.8	126.1	0.1	17.2	41.6	201.5
1976	0.4	*	0.5	16.7	7.4	13.6	0.1	2.5	5.4	1.3	0.5	72.6	*	50.1	153.7	0.1	18.2	43.8	232.9
1977	0.5	*	0.5	16.5	6.1	14.4	0.1	1.5	5.3	1.3	0.6	75.0	*	53.1	157.3	0.1	18.9	45.5	238.7
1978	*	0.1	0.1	16.7	7.6	11.7	0.0	1.5	4.8	1.4	0.4	82.5	*	59.5	169.3	0.1	19.7	48.3	254.2
1979	0.6	*	0.6	20.1	5.6	12.2	0.0	0.9	3.0	1.4	0.4	50.4	*	40.6	114.5	0.1	20.6	49.6	205.5
1980	0.0	0.1	0.1	20.8	4.2	18.8	0.0	1.4	2.9	1.3	0.3	42.0	0.0	46.9	117.9	0.1	20.3	49.3	208.4
1981	0.0	0.2	0.2	21.1	7.9	8.7	0.0	1.2	3.0	1.2	0.3	15.9	*	21.6	59.9	0.1	21.6	51.2	154.0

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	869	33	902	7	1088	1665	0	354	356	93	243	12018	0	4329	20145	26	2837	7080
1961	823	30	853	8	972	1617	0	512	376	90	288	11701	0	4595	20151	27	2956	7226
1962	746	23	769	9	1206	1735	0	435	409	278	300	12714	0	5019	22097	41	3187	7679
1963	833	24	857	9	1006	1734	0	146	593	277	290	12508	0	5534	22087	32	3350	8017
1964	771	26	797	10	896	1478	0	144	577	291	244	15744	0	7085	26459	25	3610	8600
1965	784	23	806	12	1326	1561	0	169	566	308	248	13180	0	6214	23572	9	3862	9221
1966	791	14	896	15	1191	1665	0	167	641	320	272	15467	0	7221	26942	8	4320	10361
1967	760	13	773	15	1057	1907	0	199	654	258	188	15188	0	7320	26771	5	4515	10779
1968	523	11	534	15	1211	1770	0	134	804	283	213	14030	0	7172	25618	4	4849	11564
1969	269	5	275	16	1290	2084	0	169	845	325	202	13581	0	7195	25682	7	5177	12363
1970	137	5	142	15	1019	1968	0	234	901	331	269	13710	0	7143	25575	3	5094	12362
1971	90	3	94	13	1216	2082	0	241	954	249	210	11323	8	6310	22593	6	4977	12048
1972	57	2	59	14	1454	1889	0	241	1096	267	172	11272	4	6388	22781	4	5312	12762
1973	52	2	53	17	1566	2452	0	152	1250	329	86	11896	4	6886	24620	6	5643	13518
1974	62	2	64	16	1095	2128	0	236	1243	315	74	10124	4	6294	21513	7	5371	13101
1975	25	2	27	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1250	200	36	9124	0	6293	20503	7	5050	12187
1976	16	2	18	16	1119	2336	23	443	1455	222	101	11554	0	7769	25022	7	5333	12837
1977	18	2	20	16	915	2473	17	264	1454	208	110	11923	0	8248	25612	6	5525	13336
1978	1	2	3	16	1138	2015	0	266	1315	223	82	13115	0	9156	27311	7	5785	14153
1979	22	1	23	20	846	2089	0	164	821	234	69	8017	0	6137	18377	6	6044	14530
1980	0	4	4	20	630	3235	0	251	794	208	66	6683	0	7096	18962	6	5944	14450
1981	0	8	8	21	1196	1497	0	209	837	199	52	2528	7	3249	9774	6	6318	14995

[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	0.4	6.5	6.3	*	1.6	100.0	1.3	116.1	0.1	0.1	116.9
1961	0.1	0.3	0.4	8.4	6.1	*	1.5	101.9	6.5	124.9	0.1	0.1	125.5
1962	0.1	0.1	0.3	9.2	6.6	*	1.5	106.4	6.1	130.2	0.1	0.1	130.6
1963	0.1	0.2	0.4	9.8	6.7	*	1.5	110.4	5.2	133.9	0.1	0.1	134.3
1964	0.1	0.1	0.4	10.0	6.5	*	1.6	113.9	4.3	136.6	0.1	0.1	137.0
1965	0.1	0.1	0.4	8.2	7.9	*	1.5	118.8	3.0	139.8	0.1	0.1	140.1
1966	0.1	0.1	0.4	9.8	8.6	*	1.6	124.2	4.8	149.4	0.1	0.1	149.8
1967	*	0.3	0.3	9.9	9.5	*	1.3	127.5	5.9	154.5	*	0.1	155.0
1968	*	0.1	0.4	12.2	13.1	*	1.5	135.9	4.8	167.9	*	0.1	168.1
1969	*	0.1	0.4	13.2	14.8	*	1.4	141.3	3.0	174.1	*	0.1	174.3
1970	*	0.1	0.3	13.2	16.3	*	1.4	148.5	2.3	182.1	*	0.1	182.3
1971	*	*	0.3	13.5	12.3	*	1.4	153.6	2.9	183.9	*	0.1	184.1
1972	*	*	0.3	14.8	14.1	*	1.5	160.1	3.3	194.2	*	0.1	194.4
1973	*	*	0.4	15.9	12.9	*	1.3	164.4	6.0	200.9	*	0.1	201.0
1974	*	*	0.4	15.2	12.7	*	1.3	163.9	4.5	198.0	*	0.1	198.2
1975	*	*	0.4	13.9	11.2	*	1.2	165.7	3.7	196.1	*	0.1	196.3
1976	*	*	0.3	14.5	10.8	*	1.3	169.6	4.4	201.1	*	0.1	201.2
1977	*	*	0.5	14.3	12.0	*	1.5	172.1	3.4	203.9	*	0.1	204.0
1978	0.0	*	0.4	15.5	12.0	0.1	1.6	172.7	3.1	205.4	*	0.1	205.5
1979	0.0	0.1	0.4	15.8	12.6	*	1.7	163.7	0.3	194.5	*	0.1	194.7
1980	0.0	0.1	0.4	15.0	10.9	*	1.5	156.9	0.3	185.0	*	0.1	185.2
1981	0.0	0.1	0.3	13.3	8.7	*	1.4	157.2	*	181.0	*	0.1	181.3

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	15	*	79	1117	1110	1	258	19044	205	21814	16	41
1961	4	*	80	1447	1079	2	251	19407	1034	23300	17	41
1962	3	*	58	1583	1171	2	251	20256	975	24295	18	43
1963	3	*	74	1677	1183	2	251	21017	821	25025	16	39
1964	3	*	73	1721	1147	2	263	21680	680	25566	17	40
1965	3	*	75	1415	1393	3	255	22609	471	26221	16	39
1966	2	*	74	1680	1523	5	265	23642	768	27956	16	38
1967	2	*	67	1707	1680	5	220	24265	942	28886	15	35
1968	1	*	76	2096	2313	5	242	25868	770	31369	14	33
1969	0	*	72	2264	2611	7	233	26904	480	32570	13	30
1970	0	*	68	2266	2880	9	238	28273	359	34093	13	31
1971	0	*	62	2311	2173	10	229	29235	455	34474	12	29
1972	0	*	65	2542	2483	11	245	30484	532	36361	11	27
1973	0	*	74	2721	2272	13	219	31302	952	37554	11	27
1974	0	*	71	2610	2237	13	210	31199	720	37061	12	29
1975	0	*	71	2391	1987	10	196	31547	581	36784	11	26
1976	0	*	69	2495	1911	11	217	32283	706	37692	11	26
1977	0	*	94	2457	2123	12	247	32761	545	38239	11	27
1978	0	*	84	2662	2113	15	266	32884	495	38518	9	23
1979	0	*	80	2707	2227	5	278	31167	49	36513	11	26
1980	0	*	74	2580	1921	6	247	29864	53	34745	11	26
1981	0	*	67	2289	1544	6	237	29918	4	34065	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 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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	73.7	0.0	73.7	1.8	10.0	0.5	0.0	10.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.3
1961	82.0	0.0	82.0	0.7	8.7	0.4	0.0	9.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.3
1962	88.5	0.0	88.5	0.5	9.3	0.4	0.0	9.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.5
1963	92.4	0.0	92.4	0.3	12.8	0.6	0.0	13.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	108.7
1964	98.1	0.0	98.1	0.4	13.2	0.6	0.0	13.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	114.8
1965	106.2	0.0	106.2	0.3	16.0	0.7	0.0	16.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.1
1966	113.8	0.0	113.8	0.5	21.6	1.0	0.0	22.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	139.5
1967	88.3	0.0	88.3	0.5	51.3	2.3	0.0	53.6	4.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	152.4
1968	67.7	0.0	67.7	0.5	76.6	3.5	0.0	80.1	3.7	33.9	0.0	0.0	185.9
1969	51.3	0.0	51.3	0.3	109.3	5.0	0.0	114.2	4.4	40.2	0.0	0.0	210.4
1970	44.2	0.0	44.2	0.2	129.1	5.9	0.0	135.0	3.4	39.6	0.0	0.0	222.3
1971	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.1	133.4	7.1	0.0	140.5	4.0	84.2	0.0	0.0	262.0
1972	2.1	0.0	2.1	*	176.6	6.4	0.0	182.9	5.5	83.9	0.0	0.0	274.6
1973	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	186.0	4.3	0.0	190.4	4.6	46.9	0.0	0.0	242.5
1974	4.4	0.0	4.4	0.5	163.8	2.8	0.0	166.6	4.4	89.0	0.0	0.0	265.0
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	139.3	1.3	0.0	140.6	5.1	89.6	0.0	0.0	235.7
1976	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	123.9	1.2	0.0	125.1	3.9	136.2	0.0	0.0	265.9
1977	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	118.4	0.7	0.0	119.1	4.4	141.9	0.0	0.0	265.6
1978	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	123.6	0.5	0.0	124.1	3.7	151.7	0.0	0.0	279.8
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	114.9	0.7	0.0	115.7	4.7	135.2	0.0	0.0	255.8
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	134.7	1.0	0.0	135.7	2.6	129.1	0.0	0.0	267.4
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	114.6	0.5	0.0	115.1	2.6	138.2	0.0	0.0	256.0

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	2776	0	2776	2	1597	79	0	1676	398	0	0	0
1961	3088	0	3088	1	1376	68	0	1444	340	0	0	0
1962	3333	0	3333	*	1485	73	0	1558	254	0	0	0
1963	3493	0	3493	*	2033	100	0	2133	246	0	0	0
1964	3750	0	3750	*	2104	104	0	2208	244	0	0	0
1965	4097	0	4097	*	2550	126	0	2676	179	0	0	0
1966	4428	0	4428	*	3439	170	0	3608	245	0	0	0
1967	3457	0	3457	*	8152	402	0	8554	389	524	0	0
1968	2669	0	2669	*	12183	601	0	12784	355	3004	0	0
1969	2117	0	2117	*	17377	857	0	18234	418	3639	0	0
1970	1875	0	1875	*	20531	1018	0	21550	327	3604	0	0
1971	1422	0	1422	*	21221	1212	0	22433	385	7767	0	0
1972	94	0	94	*	28083	1103	0	29186	534	7777	0	0
1973	29	0	29	*	29589	751	0	30341	441	4303	0	0
1974	186	0	186	1	26060	486	0	26545	422	7970	0	0
1975	4	0	4	*	22150	232	0	22382	487	8135	0	0
1976	11	0	11	*	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	371	[illegible]	0	0
1977	10	0	10	*	18832	119	0	18951	425	13174	0	0
1978	16	0	16	*	19663	78	0	19741	353	13863	0	0
1979	9	0	9	*	18277	133	0	18409	455	12706	0	0
1980	0	0	0	*	21428	168	0	21596	250	11835	0	0
1981	0	0	0	*	18220	93	0	18313	254	12673	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	21.9	9.4	1.6	0.1	15.8	9.3	5.5	4.0	0.7	22.7	39.5	*	7.9	107.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.2	136.1
1961	22.0	9.7	1.1	0.1	14.7	9.5	5.1	4.4	0.7	25.0	32.4	*	7.6	100.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.6	129.7
1962	23.5	15.0	1.3	0.1	18.0	10.2	5.5	4.9	0.7	25.0	30.5	*	8.4	104.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.7	139.5
1963	27.3	16.9	1.5	0.2	20.1	10.6	5.3	5.3	0.7	26.3	30.1	*	9.5	109.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.2	149.5
1964	29.9	17.6	2.9	0.3	18.9	11.0	4.1	5.9	0.7	25.7	28.3	*	10.2	107.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.8	150.5
1965	29.5	18.5	3.8	0.3	19.1	9.1	4.7	6.0	0.7	26.7	34.8	*	11.8	117.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.7	162.3
1966	39.1	19.7	4.0	0.2	19.2	9.8	4.7	6.4	0.7	27.9	34.8	0.0	12.2	119.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.3	171.2
1967	41.1	21.7	3.9	0.2	19.4	10.5	3.6	6.7	0.6	28.3	25.1	0.0	10.3	108.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.7	164.8
1968	44.6	24.8	4.2	0.2	23.0	12.3	3.4	7.3	0.7	29.9	27.4	0.0	10.9	119.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-3.4	185.3
1969	42.0	26.7	3.7	0.1	23.9	10.9	3.0	8.4	0.6	31.4	36.9	0.0	12.6	131.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.3	198.8
1970	37.5	27.2	3.4	0.1	25.1	9.2	2.5	8.5	0.7	32.8	41.4	0.0	20.6	144.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.4	203.6
1971	37.0	27.3	4.3	*	25.3	8.9	2.4	8.6	0.7	33.4	39.5	0.0	19.9	143.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.0	204.4
1972	23.7	24.7	3.7	0.1	25.4	8.3	2.4	9.9	0.7	35.4	59.6	0.0	19.8	165.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	216.1
1973	21.2	23.4	3.0	*	25.6	7.6	2.0	10.3	0.7	37.5	81.1	0.0	21.3	189.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	233.3
1974	21.4	20.9	4.1	0.2	25.6	7.7	1.8	10.2	0.6	36.8	77.4	*	18.5	182.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.9	214.3
1975	23.0	19.0	4.3	0.1	25.1	7.2	1.6	9.9	0.5	37.1	64.2	*	16.4	166.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0	203.4
1976	20.3	19.6	3.3	0.1	26.7	7.3	1.6	10.1	0.6	38.8	71.1	*	16.8	176.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.4	210.9
1977	17.8	16.1	1.9	0.1	27.9	8.9	1.1	9.8	0.8	38.5	76.3	0.0	18.1	183.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.6	211.9
1978	22.1	21.0	1.4	0.1	24.6	7.6	0.9	10.3	0.9	38.5	72.2	0.0	16.6	173.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-8.1	208.2
1979	24.1	25.5	2.7	0.1	21.1	7.6	1.8	26.2	0.9	36.8	70.2	0.0	22.0	189.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.2	233.9
1980	28.5	30.6	2.3	*	21.6	8.4	1.7	11.8	0.8	34.7	80.0	0.0	21.4	182.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.2	238.8
1981	50.2	31.5	2.5	*	18.2	8.0	1.5	3.7	0.8	36.1	55.2	*	11.0	137.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-27.1	191.6

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	866	9	239	17	2713	1736	966	1007	111	4314	6282	0	1301	18685	0	0	0	0	-647
1961	874	9	171	16	2527	1765	907	1096	108	4755	5148	0	1276	17771	0	0	0	0	-758
1962	926	14	198	24	3091	1908	974	1222	109	4760	4850	1	1413	18548	0	0	0	0	-1077
1963	1076	16	233	35	3443	1970	936	1330	109	5002	4780	1	1599	19437	0	0	0	0	-1226
1964	1168	17	430	55	3239	2043	717	1476	114	4885	4498	1	1750	19208	0	0	0	0	-1415
1965	1127	18	571	68	3275	1698	825	1507	112	5076	5538	0	1990	20660	0	0	0	0	-801
1966	1512	19	595	44	3288	1823	829	1592	116	5304	5535	0	2071	21198	0	0	0	0	-2134
1967	1566	21	587	40	3331	1954	636	1743	101	5395	3998	0	1785	19570	0	0	0	0	-1971
1968	1721	24	637	31	3946	2280	595	1919	111	5694	4364	0	1905	21484	0	0	0	0	-998
1969	1651	26	561	21	4103	2022	523	2210	106	5983	5863	0	2178	23570	0	0	0	0	-384
1970	1555	26	518	13	4308	1701	437	2255	109	6248	6588	0	3515	25690	0	0	0	0	-1582
1971	1505	26	655	8	4350	1656	425	2286	112	6352	6284	0	3402	25529	0	0	0	0	-873
1972	951	24	560	12	4367	1553	416	2631	120	6737	9486	0	3396	29277	0	0	0	0	674
1973	859	23	454	8	4398	1415	361	2761	111	7142	12900	0	3621	33170	0	0	0	0	-163
1974	885	20	625	40	4391	1433	311	2735	106	7005	12317	1	3202	32167	0	0	0	0	-3203
1975	939	19	653	12	4309	1350	277	2654	82	7069	10218	0	2855	29479	0	0	0	0	-1469
1976	816	19	501	17	4586	1352	290	2717	91	7395	11308	0	2957	31214	0	0	0	0	-1568
1977	739	16	285	21	4794	1666	191	2679	129	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	3198	32445	0	0	0	0	-1643
1978	566	21	219	15	4222	1416	166	2819	149	7326	11490	0	3039	30851	0	0	0	0	-2360
1979	975	25	412	19	3617	1419	316	7128	156	6999	11165	0	4108	35338	0	0	0	0	-1513
1980	1144	30	350	9	3716	1573	301	3199	139	6614	12717	0	3851	32469	0	0	0	0	928
1981	2011	31	384	8	3125	1482	267	1006	133	6862	8777	*	1695	23760	0	0	0	0	-7928

[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	18.8	24.7	16.8	21.1	38.4	48.7	41.6	41.6	22.7	-2.2	5.9	14.6	136.1
1961	17.9	24.2	14.5	19.1	35.0	44.5	41.8	41.9	23.0	-2.6	5.9	14.5	129.7
1962	20.0	26.6	15.4	20.1	42.5	53.3	39.5	39.5	25.7	-3.7	6.5	15.6	139.5
1963	21.9	29.0	16.8	21.9	45.4	58.2	40.3	40.3	29.2	-4.2	7.4	17.6	149.5
1964	19.8	27.5	16.3	21.9	45.9	60.3	40.8	40.8	32.5	-4.8	8.2	19.5	150.5
1965	20.4	28.8	19.1	25.3	51.4	67.3	40.9	41.0	33.2	-2.7	9.0	21.5	162.3
1966	21.2	30.6	19.7	26.6	53.0	72.2	41.8	41.8	42.8	-7.3	10.4	25.1	171.2
1967	21.5	31.7	16.1	23.4	46.3	66.9	42.8	42.8	44.9	-6.7	11.3	26.9	164.8
1968	23.4	34.6	15.8	24.5	50.8	77.3	48.9	48.9	49.8	-3.4	13.7	32.7	185.3
1969	23.5	35.7	18.0	27.4	56.8	85.5	50.2	50.3	51.6	-1.3	14.8	35.4	198.8
1970	23.8	37.4	19.2	29.6	58.7	88.3	48.3	48.3	59.0	-5.4	15.6	38.0	203.6
1971	24.2	38.7	19.4	30.6	58.3	87.1	47.9	47.9	57.7	-3.0	16.0	38.7	204.4
1972	25.1	40.3	19.8	32.4	61.1	92.1	51.3	51.3	56.5	2.3	17.3	41.5	216.1
1973	23.0	39.8	21.1	35.1	71.0	103.2	55.2	55.2	63.5	-0.6	18.6	44.4	233.3
1974	21.8	37.9	16.0	29.2	59.5	92.1	55.0	55.0	72.9	-10.9	18.0	44.0	214.3
1975	20.7	39.8	15.4	30.9	53.9	79.3	53.3	53.4	65.0	-5.0	17.6	42.4	203.4
1976	22.5	42.5	17.0	32.7	52.8	79.4	56.3	56.3	67.7	-5.4	18.3	44.0	210.9
1977	21.4	42.3	18.0	34.4	51.8	78.3	56.8	56.8	69.4	-5.6	18.7	45.1	211.9
1978	20.1	41.5	15.0	31.9	51.5	80.0	54.8	54.8	74.8	-8.1	19.4	47.4	208.2
1979	27.0	48.1	18.9	36.2	67.0	97.2	52.4	52.4	73.7	-5.2	20.1	48.4	233.9
1980	17.7	39.6	34.4	52.1	64.6	93.2	53.9	54.0	71.3	-3.2	19.9	48.3	238.8
1981	16.1	32.7	20.5	36.9	44.0	70.6	51.4	51.4	86.7	-27.1	17.7	41.9	191.6

[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 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	8.6	4.6	0.7	13.9	1.7	4.2	24.7
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	4.6	26.6
1963	0.0	0.5	0.5	5.2	10.6	4.5	1.1	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	5.9	28.8
1966	0.0	0.3	0.3	6.4	9.4	3.8	1.4	14.5	2.8	6.7	30.6
1967	0.0	0.2	0.2	7.1	9.7	2.9	1.6	14.2	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	11.4	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	12.1	2.1	1.5	15.6	4.3	10.3	38.7
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.6	13.0	1.9	1.6	16.4	4.5	10.7	40.3
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.7	12.2	1.7	1.4	15.3	4.9	11.8	39.8
1974	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.6	11.4	1.4	1.4	14.1	4.7	11.5	37.9
1975	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.1	10.9	1.2	1.5	13.5	5.6	13.5	39.8
1976	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.5	12.0	1.3	1.6	14.9	5.9	14.1	42.5
1977	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.3	11.8	0.9	1.4	14.0	6.1	14.7	42.3
1978	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.6	10.4	0.7	1.3	12.4	6.2	15.2	41.5
1979	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.1	8.6	1.5	9.8	19.8	6.2	14.9	48.1
1980	•	•	•	7.1	7.7	1.6	1.4	10.6	6.4	15.5	39.6
1981	0.0	•	•	7.0	6.0	1.5	1.7	9.1	4.9	11.7	32.7

Physical Units

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	36	36	4	1485	807	176	2468	496	1238
1961	0	31	31	4	1347	707	218	2273	538	1315
1962	0	24	24	5	1580	791	235	2606	565	1362
1963	0	21	21	5	1820	795	286	2901	609	1458
1964	0	17	17	5	1665	532	323	2521	665	1585
1965	0	13	13	6	1651	604	288	2543	729	1741
1966	0	11	11	6	1616	662	338	2616	815	1954
1967	0	10	10	7	1667	517	410	2594	879	2098
1968	0	12	12	7	1976	483	412	2872	969	2310
1969	0	6	6	7	1965	437	457	2859	1051	2511
1970	0	7	7	8	2037	365	416	2818	1169	2836
1971	0	7	7	8	2069	362	391	2822	1248	3022
1972	0	6	6	8	2226	335	414	2975	1304	3134
1973	0	4	4	8	2092	298	375	2766	1444	3459
1974	0	4	4	7	1954	243	370	2567	1377	3359
1975	0	3	3	7	1866	215	394	2474	1640	3958
1976	0	3	3	7	2065	223	442	2730	1716	4130
1977	0	3	3	7	2021	150	380	2551	1790	4321
1978	0	3	3	7	1792	132	342	2266	1821	4455
1979	0	2	2	7	1477	263	2649	4389	1816	4366
1980	0	1	1	7	1316	275	375	1966	1866	4536
1981	0	1	1	7	1029	256	453	1738	1443	3426

[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	3.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	11.5	15.6	1.2	3.1	21.1
1961	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	9.4	13.2	1.3	3.3	19.1
1962	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	9.7	14.1	1.4	3.3	20.1
1963	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	4.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	10.5	15.5	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	13.1	17.5	1.8	4.4	25.3
1966	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	3.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	13.5	17.9	2.0	4.9	26.6
1967	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.0	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	9.3	13.9	2.2	5.2	23.4
1968	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	4.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	8.3	13.5	2.6	6.1	24.5
1969	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.6	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	10.1	15.3	2.8	6.6	27.4
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	29.6
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.1	4.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	10.8	16.2	3.3	8.0	30.6
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	5.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	10.8	16.4	3.7	8.9	32.4
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	12.6	17.9	4.1	9.9	35.1
1974	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.7	12.7	3.8	9.4	29.2
1975	0.0	*	*	3.0	4.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	7.6	12.4	4.5	10.9	30.9
1976	0.0	*	*	3.1	4.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	8.5	13.8	4.6	11.1	32.7
1977	0.0	*	*	2.9	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	10.0	15.1	4.8	11.6	34.4
1978	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.1	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	7.4	11.9	4.9	12.0	31.9
1979	0.0	*	*	2.9	3.3	0.2	1.7	0.2	10.5	16.0	5.1	12.2	36.2
1980	*	*	*	3.3	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	26.8	31.0	5.2	12.5	52.1
1981	0.0	*	*	3.9	3.7	*	0.3	0.3	12.3	16.6	4.9	11.5	36.9

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	24	24	1	572	114	31	13	1823	2552	360	897
1961	0	21	21	1	519	100	38	13	1499	2169	394	964
1962	0	16	16	1	609	111	41	20	1538	2320	404	975
1963	0	14	14	1	701	112	51	13	1665	2542	442	1058
1964	0	11	11	1	642	75	57	18	1650	2442	486	1157
1965	0	9	9	1	636	85	51	11	2081	2864	534	1276
1966	0	7	7	2	623	93	60	18	2140	2934	593	1424
1967	0	7	7	2	643	73	72	18	1485	2291	638	1523
1968	0	8	8	2	762	68	73	20	1318	2240	753	1795
1969	0	4	4	3	757	61	81	25	1605	2529	814	1944
1970	0	5	5	3	785	51	73	24	1736	2670	887	2152
1971	0	5	5	3	798	51	69	25	1723	2665	963	2330
1972	0	4	4	3	858	47	73	19	1711	2708	1091	2621
1973	0	3	3	3	806	42	66	20	2001	2935	1209	2896
1974	0	2	2	3	753	34	65	24	1226	2103	1126	2746
1975	0	2	2	3	719	30	70	32	1204	2054	1330	3209
1976	0	2	2	3	796	31	78	38	1350	2293	1354	3259
1977	0	2	2	3	779	21	67	35	1591	2494	1410	3403
1978	0	2	2	3	691	19	60	36	1175	1981	1433	3505
1979	0	2	2	3	569	37	468	38	1677	2789	1489	3580
1980	1	1	1	3	634	9	66	45	4265	5020	1511	3674
1981	0	1	1	4	632	8	80	52	1960	2733	1422	3374

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.8	0.0	0.3	3.2	0.2	1.1	18.5	*	7.9	35.6	0.0	2.9	7.3	48.7
1961	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.8	0.0	0.6	3.4	0.2	0.9	15.8	*	7.6	32.5	0.0	2.8	6.7	44.5
1962	0.7	0.4	1.1	5.5	1.3	4.0	0.0	0.4	3.8	0.3	1.7	16.0	*	8.4	35.9	0.0	3.2	7.6	53.3
1963	1.0	0.4	1.4	7.2	1.5	3.6	0.0	0.2	4.0	0.3	1.5	16.3	*	9.5	36.8	0.0	3.8	9.0	58.2
1964	1.0	0.4	1.4	7.1	2.9	4.0	0.0	0.6	4.4	0.3	0.8	14.2	*	10.2	37.4	0.0	4.3	10.1	60.3
1965	0.8	0.3	1.1	6.6	3.8	4.2	0.0	0.8	4.7	0.2	0.8	17.5	*	11.8	43.7	0.0	4.7	11.2	67.5
1966	0.8	0.3	1.0	7.3	4.0	4.3	0.0	0.4	4.8	0.3	0.7	18.1	0.0	12.2	44.7	0.0	5.6	13.5	72.2
1967	0.6	0.3	0.9	8.6	3.9	4.0	0.0	0.3	4.8	0.2	0.7	12.6	0.0	10.3	36.8	0.0	6.1	14.5	66.9
1968	0.9	0.3	1.2	11.7	4.2	4.4	0.0	0.2	5.5	0.3	0.7	11.7	0.0	10.9	37.9	*	7.8	18.6	77.3
1969	1.0	0.2	1.2	12.3	3.7	4.9	0.0	0.1	6.4	0.2	0.6	14.8	0.0	12.6	43.3	0.0	8.5	20.2	85.5
1970	0.9	0.2	1.0	12.4	3.4	4.6	0.0	0.1	6.7	0.3	0.5	16.6	0.0	13.1	45.3	0.0	8.6	20.9	88.3
1971	0.7	0.1	0.8	11.6	4.3	5.0	0.0	0.1	6.9	0.2	0.5	15.5	0.0	13.3	45.8	0.0	8.4	20.4	87.1
1972	0.6	0.1	0.7	10.4	3.7	5.1	0.0	0.2	8.0	0.3	0.5	17.5	0.0	14.7	50.0	0.0	9.1	21.9	92.1
1973	0.8	0.1	0.9	10.2	3.0	5.3	0.0	0.1	8.7	0.3	0.4	24.6	0.0	17.5	59.9	0.0	9.5	22.7	103.2
1974	0.6	0.1	0.7	9.1	4.1	5.0	0.0	0.2	8.5	0.3	0.5	15.8	*	15.3	49.7	0.0	9.5	23.1	92.1
1975	0.6	0.1	0.7	7.1	4.3	6.3	0.0	0.2	8.1	0.2	0.3	11.8	*	14.9	46.2	0.0	7.4	17.9	79.3
1976	0.5	0.1	0.6	6.5	3.3	5.7	0.0	0.2	8.1	0.2	0.3	12.9	*	14.9	45.6	0.0	7.8	18.8	79.4
1977	0.6	0.1	0.7	4.6	1.9	6.6	0.0	0.1	8.2	0.5	0.3	13.4	0.0	15.7	46.6	0.0	7.8	18.7	78.3
1978	2.8	0.1	2.9	8.8	1.4	5.1	0.0	0.1	8.8	0.5	0.2	9.7	0.0	14.0	39.8	0.0	8.3	20.2	80.0
1979	2.0	0.1	2.0	10.2	2.7	4.0	0.0	0.1	14.7	0.5	0.2	13.0	0.0	19.4	54.8	0.0	8.9	21.3	97.2
1980	5.0	*	5.0	12.9	2.3	3.6	0.0	0.1	10.1	0.5	0.2	11.4	0.0	18.6	46.7	0.0	8.3	20.2	93.2
1981	4.2	*	4.2	14.7	2.5	2.4	0.0	*	1.7	0.4	0.2	8.8	*	9.0	25.1	0.0	7.9	18.7	70.6

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	28	25	53	1	239	482	0	45	799	37	205	2948	0	1301	6055	0	863	2154
1961	27	21	48	1	171	487	0	101	839	36	178	2509	0	1276	5598	0	806	1971
1962	26	18	44	5	198	686	0	71	945	46	317	2544	1	1413	6220	0	924	2227
1963	37	18	55	7	233	613	0	29	992	46	277	2591	1	1599	6381	0	1106	2647
1964	36	17	53	7	430	692	0	110	1094	49	155	2256	1	1750	6537	0	1248	2974
1965	30	14	44	6	571	715	0	136	1166	40	144	2785	0	1990	7548	0	1373	3277
1966	29	11	40	7	595	742	0	74	1192	42	138	2873	0	2071	7727	0	1652	3963
1967	23	12	35	8	587	679	0	46	1259	40	130	2002	0	1785	6529	0	1782	4258
1968	32	13	45	11	637	756	0	44	1433	44	131	1856	0	1905	6806	0	2291	5463
1969	38	7	45	12	561	834	0	25	1669	41	117	2350	0	2178	7774	0	2481	5924
1970	32	7	39	12	518	794	0	20	1760	41	92	2643	0	2274	8144	0	2527	6133
1971	24	6	30	11	655	863	0	12	1819	41	94	2461	0	2304	8248	0	2474	5989
1972	23	5	27	10	560	874	0	34	2134	44	95	2790	0	2545	9077	0	2667	6409
1973	30	3	33	10	454	902	0	21	2311	46	74	3921	0	3001	10729	0	2789	6224
1974	23	3	26	9	625	855	0	34	2250	44	96	2505	1	2671	9131	0	2777	6775
1975	23	3	26	7	653	1079	0	32	2176	31	63	1878	0	2618	8530	0	2176	5252
1976	21	4	25	6	501	979	0	35	2184	34	58	2056	0	2633	8481	0	2287	5507
1977	25	3	28	4	285	1127	0	19	2219	75	51	2132	0	2806	8714	0	2274	5488
1978	112	4	116	9	210	871	0	16	2402	81	47	1545	0	2608	7779	0	2423	5526
1979	78	3	81	10	412	685	0	16	4007	85	46	2075	0	3674	10999	0	2597	6243
1980	198	1	199	13	350	616	0	17	2752	75	35	1808	0	3381	9035	0	2439	5929
1981	168	1	169	14	384	406	0	3	467	72	34	1396	2	1377	4142	0	2309	5481

[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	0.1	1.0	9.3	*	0.5	21.5	9.3	41.6	*	*	41.6
1961	*	0.0	0.1	1.0	9.5	*	0.4	24.0	6.9	41.8	*	*	41.9
1962	*	0.0	0.1	1.2	10.2	*	0.4	23.2	4.4	39.5	*	*	39.5
1963	*	0.0	0.2	1.7	10.6	*	0.4	24.8	2.8	40.3	*	*	40.3
1964	*	0.0	0.3	1.3	11.0	*	0.4	24.8	3.1	40.8	*	*	40.8
1965	*	0.0	0.3	1.5	9.1	*	0.4	25.8	3.7	40.9	*	*	41.0
1966	*	0.0	0.2	1.7	9.8	*	0.5	27.0	2.6	41.8	*	*	41.8
1967	*	0.0	0.2	1.8	10.5	*	0.4	27.6	2.3	42.8	*	*	42.8
1968	*	0.0	0.2	2.1	12.3	*	0.4	29.1	4.8	48.9	*	*	48.9
1969	*	0.0	0.1	2.1	10.9	*	0.4	30.7	6.1	50.2	*	*	50.3
1970	*	0.0	0.1	2.2	9.2	*	0.4	32.2	4.2	48.3	*	*	48.3
1971	*	0.0	*	2.6	8.9	*	0.4	32.7	3.1	47.9	*	*	47.9
1972	*	0.0	0.1	1.8	8.3	*	0.5	34.8	5.8	51.3	*	*	51.3
1973	*	0.0	*	2.4	7.6	*	0.4	37.0	7.7	55.2	*	*	55.2
1974	*	0.0	0.2	2.9	7.7	*	0.4	36.2	7.6	55.0	*	*	55.0
1975	*	0.0	0.1	3.0	7.2	0.1	0.3	36.6	6.0	53.3	*	*	53.4
1976	*	0.0	0.1	3.7	7.3	*	0.3	38.3	6.5	56.3	*	*	56.3
1977	*	0.0	0.1	4.0	8.9	*	0.4	38.1	5.3	56.8	*	*	56.8
1978	0.0	*	0.1	4.0	7.6	0.1	0.4	38.0	4.5	54.8	*	*	54.8
1979	0.0	*	0.1	4.5	7.6	*	0.4	36.3	3.4	52.4	*	*	52.4
1980	0.0	0.0	*	5.6	8.4	*	0.4	34.3	5.1	53.9	*	*	54.0
1981	0.0	*	*	5.5	8.0	*	0.4	35.7	1.8	51.4	*	*	51.4

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	0	17	166	1736	2	74	4096	1472	7563	1	3
1961	0	0	16	165	1765	1	72	4564	1101	7684	1	3
1962	0	0	24	201	1908	1	63	4423	695	7315	1	3
1963	0	0	35	292	1970	1	63	4713	438	7510	1	3
1964	0	0	55	222	2043	1	66	4712	497	7596	1	3
1965	0	0	68	256	1698	2	71	4921	589	7605	1	3
1966	0	0	44	286	1823	2	74	5148	415	7791	1	3
1967	0	0	40	314	1954	2	62	5246	371	7988	1	3
1968	0	0	31	368	2280	2	68	5543	769	9060	2	4
1969	0	0	21	358	2022	4	65	5842	963	9275	2	4
1970	0	0	13	385	1701	6	67	6131	671	8974	2	5
1971	0	0	8	452	1656	8	71	6233	493	8920	2	5
1972	0	0	12	313	1553	10	76	6622	922	9507	2	6
1973	0	0	8	409	1415	8	65	7048	1229	10182	3	6
1974	0	0	40	506	1433	9	62	6885	1208	10143	3	6
1975	0	0	12	510	1350	14	52	6974	961	9873	3	7
1976	0	0	17	636	1352	13	57	7299	1031	10405	3	7
1977	0	0	21	680	1666	13	64	7246	843	10532	3	7
1978	0	*	15	692	1416	15	68	7243	718	10167	2	6
1979	0	*	19	770	1419	4	71	6915	541	9739	3	7
1980	0	*	9	963	1573	6	64	6533	812	9960	3	7
1981	0	*	8	939	1482	5	61	6795	289	9578	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 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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	19.1	0.0	19.1	3.3	0.2	*	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7
1961	19.5	0.0	19.5	3.2	0.2	*	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0
1962	21.4	0.0	21.4	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.7
1963	25.1	0.0	25.1	3.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2
1964	27.8	0.0	27.8	4.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5
1965	27.8	0.0	27.8	4.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2
1966	37.6	0.0	37.6	4.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.8
1967	39.8	0.0	39.8	4.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.9
1968	43.0	0.0	43.0	3.6	2.7	0.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.8
1969	40.5	0.0	40.5	4.0	5.9	1.1	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.6
1970	36.2	0.0	36.2	3.9	9.7	1.8	7.5	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.0
1971	35.9	0.0	35.9	4.1	10.1	1.0	6.6	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.7
1972	22.8	0.0	22.8	2.5	25.5	0.6	5.1	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.5
1973	20.2	0.0	20.2	2.4	36.1	1.1	3.7	41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.5
1974	20.6	0.0	20.6	0.9	46.4	1.8	3.2	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.9
1975	22.2	0.0	22.2	1.7	38.8	0.8	1.4	41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0
1976	19.5	0.0	19.5	2.3	43.2	0.6	2.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.7
1977	17.0	0.0	17.0	1.3	47.6	1.1	2.4	51.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4
1978	19.1	0.0	19.1	1.5	50.6	1.0	2.6	54.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.8
1979	21.9	0.0	21.9	5.3	43.2	0.7	2.6	46.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.7
1980	23.5	0.0	23.5	7.2	36.7	1.1	2.8	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.3
1981	45.9	0.0	45.9	5.9	32.3	0.7	1.9	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.7

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	737	0	737	3	40	8	0	48	0	0	0	0
1961	762	0	762	3	39	8	0	47	0	0	0	0
1962	832	0	832	4	72	14	0	86	0	0	0	0
1963	976	0	976	3	85	17	0	102	0	0	0	0
1964	1079	0	1079	4	95	19	0	114	0	0	0	0
1965	1055	0	1055	5	84	17	0	100	0	0	0	0
1966	1447	0	1447	4	108	21	0	129	0	0	0	0
1967	1506	0	1506	4	140	28	0	168	0	0	0	0
1968	1646	0	1646	4	422	84	0	506	0	0	0	0
1969	1590	0	1590	4	945	188	0	1133	0	0	0	0
1970	1497	0	1497	4	1537	307	1240	3084	0	0	0	0
1971	1458	0	1458	4	1607	168	1099	2874	0	0	0	0
1972	909	0	909	2	4063	96	851	5010	0	0	0	0
1973	816	0	816	2	5750	188	621	6559	0	0	0	0
1974	849	0	849	1	7378	314	531	8223	0	0	0	0
1975	905	0	905	2	6176	135	237	6547	0	0	0	0
1976	783	0	783	2	6871	110	324	7305	0	0	0	0
1977	703	0	703	1	7574	188	391	8154	0	0	0	0
1978	778	0	778	1	8052	176	431	8659	0	0	0	0
1979	887	0	887	5	6871	116	434	7421	0	0	0	0
1980	942	0	942	7	5831	187	470	6488	0	0	0	0
1981	1840	0	1840	6	5131	119	318	5568	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	28.9	13.0	0.1	0.2	16.9	*	0.9	*	0.7	26.0	15.4	0.0	2.2	62.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	19.3	123.6
1961	26.7	13.7	0.1	0.2	15.9	*	0.8	*	0.7	26.2	12.5	0.0	2.0	58.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.5	121.5
1962	23.5	14.7	0.1	0.3	16.4	*	0.8	*	0.6	26.6	14.2	0.0	2.2	61.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	24.6	124.1
1963	19.6	15.4	0.1	0.3	16.2	*	0.8	*	0.6	26.8	16.0	0.0	2.7	63.6	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	26.5	125.1
1964	19.0	16.4	0.1	0.3	16.8	*	0.5	*	0.6	27.7	24.5	0.0	4.2	74.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	27.6	137.8
1965	14.4	17.5	0.1	0.3	20.0	*	0.6	*	0.4	28.7	42.4	0.0	7.1	99.7	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	35.6	167.2
1966	24.5	17.8	0.1	0.3	19.5	*	0.3	*	0.4	29.3	44.3	0.0	7.5	101.7	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	34.0	178.0
1967	23.2	22.1	0.1	0.2	19.6	*	0.4	*	0.5	28.9	52.8	0.0	9.0	111.6	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	35.2	192.1
1968	24.2	23.2	0.1	0.2	23.0	*	0.3	*	0.5	29.5	55.3	0.0	8.4	117.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	26.4	191.1
1969	33.4	25.5	0.1	0.2	25.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.3	29.7	64.6	0.0	8.8	129.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	17.6	205.6
1970	29.4	26.8	0.1	0.1	28.7	*	0.3	*	0.3	29.9	70.1	0.0	9.4	139.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	21.7	216.9
1971	16.4	28.1	0.1	0.1	22.4	*	0.5	*	0.3	29.8	68.2	0.0	8.9	130.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	35.0	209.9
1972	13.4	29.3	0.1	0.1	19.5	*	0.2	*	0.4	29.6	66.6	0.0	6.6	123.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	30.9	196.7
1973	15.0	28.4	0.2	0.1	20.8	*	0.2	*	0.3	31.4	69.6	0.0	5.9	128.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	29.1	200.9
1974	12.9	27.9	0.2	0.1	20.9	*	0.4	*	0.3	29.9	46.7	0.0	4.0	102.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	33.3	176.6
1975	10.0	26.4	0.1	*	18.4	*	0.6	*	0.4	30.2	26.2	0.0	2.9	78.9	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	51.0	166.3
1976	5.9	29.2	0.1	*	19.9	*	0.6	*	0.4	28.9	26.7	0.0	2.2	78.9	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	53.0	167.1
1977	4.2	26.3	0.1	*	21.0	*	1.5	*	0.4	27.4	33.7	0.0	2.9	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.4	167.0
1978	2.1	26.6	0.2	0.1	19.3	*	1.5	*	0.4	26.9	31.8	0.0	2.7	82.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	163.5
1979	3.0	30.2	0.1	0.0	16.2	*	1.7	*	0.4	23.9	15.2	0.0	2.1	59.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.1	154.9
1980	3.4	27.0	0.1	0.0	13.3	1.9	1.5	*	0.4	20.4	10.1	0.0	2.0	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.2	152.4
1981	2.8	29.7	0.1	0.0	8.6	3.2	0.4	*	0.4	20.9	6.7	*	1.7	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.5	150.1

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	1082	13	11	36	2894	1	161	2	120	4957	2442	0	341	10965	0	3	0	0	5655
1961	1000	13	14	32	2731	1	147	2	117	4983	1987	0	313	10327	0	5	0	0	6603
1962	880	14	15	66	2807	1	144	2	97	5071	2255	0	344	10803	0	6	0	0	7213
1963	739	15	16	66	2781	1	139	2	97	5106	2544	0	423	11177	0	4	0	0	7753
1964	720	16	17	61	2879	1	85	3	102	5269	3897	0	652	12966	0	5	0	0	8104
1965	543	17	20	58	3435	1	104	2	71	5469	6749	0	1101	17010	0	3	0	0	10436
1966	930	17	18	50	3348	1	59	3	73	5571	7041	0	1175	17339	0	2	0	0	9952
1967	878	21	18	39	3369	2	79	3	76	5503	8401	0	1395	18886	0	2	0	0	10312
1968	922	22	16	37	3944	2	58	3	84	5611	8798	0	1289	19840	0	1	0	0	7734
1969	1263	25	15	30	4311	11	41	3	55	5656	10277	0	1341	21741	0	0	0	0	5165
1970	1122	26	17	23	4934	1	46	4	56	5688	11144	0	1438	23350	0	1	0	0	6353
1971	622	27	18	20	3837	2	89	4	54	5674	10854	0	1352	21905	0	1	0	0	10257
1972	504	29	19	18	3354	4	36	5	58	5636	10589	0	987	20705	0	1	0	0	9062
1973	565	28	23	15	3569	2	33	5	53	5976	11068	0	881	21625	0	1	0	0	8532
1974	508	27	23	15	3592	1	69	4	51	5699	7421	0	602	17476	0	1	0	0	9769
1975	391	26	20	9	3157	1	110	4	60	5748	4174	0	430	13713	0	1	0	0	14950
1976	230	29	20	7	3418	1	112	5	67	5500	4250	0	334	13714	0	1	0	0	15530
1977	168	26	21	7	3593	2	272	5	61	5215	5358	0	455	14992	0	0	0	0	14477
1978	85	26	24	12	3309	2	258	5	65	5124	5059	0	419	14278	0	0	0	0	15250
1979	119	30	21	0	2773	4	298	3	68	4544	2419	0	333	10465	0	0	0	0	18194
1980	136	26	16	0	2284	331	268	4	61	3881	1612	0	319	8776	0	0	0	0	21150
1981	113	29	12	0	1475	568	73	5	58	3978	1074	0	253	7496	0	0	0	0	22137

[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	18.7	23.8	22.2	33.9	22.3	37.1	28.6	28.7	12.4	19.3	9.1	22.6	123.6
1961	18.1	23.6	20.2	32.1	20.4	36.2	29.4	29.5	10.8	22.5	9.7	23.7	121.5
1962	18.9	24.4	22.0	34.0	19.4	35.8	29.9	29.9	9.5	24.6	10.0	24.1	124.1
1963	19.1	24.9	23.3	35.9	16.8	34.3	29.9	30.0	9.5	26.5	10.6	25.4	125.1
1964	19.3	25.5	28.3	42.1	19.3	38.7	31.4	31.5	11.8	27.6	11.7	27.8	137.8
1965	19.8	26.4	39.7	55.4	30.0	51.2	34.1	34.2	8.0	35.6	12.9	30.7	167.2
1966	19.6	26.8	40.8	57.7	36.4	59.3	34.0	34.1	13.2	34.0	13.9	33.3	178.0
1967	21.7	29.1	49.0	66.8	39.4	63.4	32.7	32.7	14.1	35.2	14.6	34.7	192.1
1968	22.9	31.1	48.3	67.7	33.3	59.1	33.1	33.2	27.2	26.4	15.8	37.7	191.1
1969	23.2	32.1	50.0	71.1	41.6	69.6	32.8	32.9	40.3	17.6	17.1	40.8	205.6
1970	24.3	34.0	52.7	75.2	43.9	74.6	33.0	33.0	41.4	21.7	18.4	44.6	216.9
1971	22.4	32.4	49.7	72.8	39.3	71.3	33.4	33.4	30.1	35.0	19.0	46.1	209.9
1972	22.5	32.5	43.0	67.4	31.0	63.1	33.7	33.8	35.6	30.9	19.5	46.9	196.7
1973	22.4	33.4	40.7	66.8	28.0	61.8	38.7	38.8	41.9	29.1	20.9	50.1	200.9
1974	21.4	31.7	32.4	56.2	18.1	48.8	39.8	39.9	31.6	33.3	18.9	46.1	176.6
1975	20.4	31.0	25.3	52.6	16.0	45.5	37.1	37.2	16.5	51.0	19.8	47.7	166.3
1976	21.5	32.3	25.4	51.9	12.3	44.8	38.0	38.1	16.9	53.0	20.5	49.4	167.1
1977	19.4	30.6	23.9	50.1	13.3	48.8	37.4	37.5	23.6	49.4	21.4	51.6	167.0
1978	20.2	31.7	22.2	50.5	10.2	46.5	34.7	34.8	24.2	52.0	22.1	54.1	163.5
1979	18.4	29.9	20.9	48.9	9.6	46.7	29.3	29.4	14.6	62.1	22.5	54.2	154.9
1980	18.8	31.5	19.1	48.9	6.3	45.6	26.2	26.3	9.8	72.2	23.9	58.1	152.4
1981	16.6	29.2	19.5	48.7	5.1	44.2	27.9	28.1	5.4	75.5	24.0	56.9	150.1

[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, 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	7.7	0.4	*	8.0	1.5	3.7	23.8
1961	1.3	0.3	1.6	9.4	6.7	0.4	*	7.1	1.6	3.9	23.6
1962	1.4	0.2	1.6	10.0	6.9	0.3	*	7.2	1.6	3.9	24.4
1963	1.3	0.3	1.6	10.3	6.8	0.4	*	7.2	1.7	4.1	24.9
1964	1.1	0.2	1.4	10.8	6.9	0.2	*	7.1	1.8	4.4	25.5
1965	1.0	0.2	1.1	11.1	7.2	0.2	*	7.5	2.0	4.7	26.4
1966	0.9	0.1	1.1	11.2	7.2	0.1	*	7.3	2.1	5.1	26.8
1967	0.8	0.1	0.9	12.7	7.9	0.2	*	8.1	2.2	5.2	29.1
1968	0.7	0.1	0.8	13.0	8.9	0.1	*	9.1	2.4	5.8	31.1
1969	0.7	*	0.8	13.9	8.4	0.1	*	8.5	2.6	6.2	32.1
1970	0.4	0.1	0.4	14.3	9.4	0.1	*	9.6	2.8	6.9	34.0
1971	0.3	*	0.3	14.5	7.3	0.3	*	7.6	2.9	7.1	32.4
1972	0.2	0.1	0.3	14.6	7.5	0.1	*	7.6	2.9	7.1	32.5
1973	0.2	*	0.3	14.1	7.9	0.1	*	8.0	3.3	7.8	33.4
1974	0.3	*	0.4	13.6	7.4	*	*	7.4	3.0	7.4	31.7
1975	0.1	*	0.2	13.4	6.8	*	*	6.8	3.1	7.5	31.0
1976	0.2	*	0.3	14.3	6.9	*	*	7.0	3.2	7.6	32.3
1977	0.0	*	*	12.6	6.7	*	*	6.8	3.3	7.9	30.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	6.6	*	*	6.6	3.3	8.1	31.7
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	4.9	*	*	4.9	3.4	8.1	29.9
1980	1.0	0.0	1.0	13.4	4.4	*	*	4.4	3.7	9.0	31.5
1981	0.9	0.0	0.9	14.0	1.6	*	*	1.7	3.7	8.8	29.2

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	47	16	62	9	1314	67	1	1382	429	1072
1961	49	13	62	9	1147	65	1	1213	465	1136
1962	52	10	62	10	1177	57	1	1235	474	1143
1963	49	12	61	10	1168	68	1	1237	499	1194
1964	42	10	52	10	1187	36	1	1224	537	1280
1965	36	7	43	11	1241	43	1	1285	578	1381
1966	35	5	40	11	1229	19	1	1249	627	1503
1967	29	4	33	12	1356	35	1	1392	646	1555
1968	26	4	30	13	1533	23	1	1557	711	1695
1969	27	2	29	14	1446	18	1	1464	767	1831
1970	14	2	16	14	1622	21	1	1644	830	2014
1971	11	2	12	14	1260	44	1	1306	857	2075
1972	8	2	11	14	1285	15	1	1302	862	2071
1973	9	2	11	14	1350	15	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1974	12	1	14	13	1265	9	1	1274	884	2157
1975	5	1	6	13	1161	7	1	1169	909	2194
1976	9	1	10	14	1189	4	2	1195	930	2240
1977	0	1	1	12	1157	3	1	1161	955	2305
1978	0	0	0	13	1135	3	1	1139	976	2368
1979	0	0	0	13	845	2	0	847	986	2370
1980	39	0	39	13	749	5	1	755	1085	2638
1981	38	0	38	14	281	2	1	284	1090	2586

[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	6.2	0.2	*	0.4	9.1	15.9	3.3	8.3	33.9
1961	2.4	0.2	2.6	4.1	5.4	0.2	*	0.5	7.4	13.4	3.5	8.5	32.1
1962	2.6	0.2	2.7	4.5	5.5	0.2	*	0.6	8.4	14.7	3.5	8.5	34.0
1963	2.5	0.2	2.6	4.9	5.5	0.2	*	0.6	9.5	15.8	3.7	8.9	35.9
1964	2.1	0.2	2.2	5.3	5.6	0.1	*	0.4	14.7	20.8	4.1	9.7	42.1
1965	1.8	0.1	1.9	6.0	5.8	0.1	*	0.4	25.4	31.8	4.6	11.0	55.4
1966	1.8	0.1	1.8	6.2	5.8	0.1	*	0.4	26.6	32.8	5.0	11.9	57.7
1967	1.4	0.1	1.5	9.0	6.4	0.1	*	0.4	31.7	38.5	5.2	12.5	66.8
1968	1.3	0.1	1.3	9.7	7.2	0.1	*	0.4	29.6	37.2	5.7	13.7	67.7
1969	1.4	*	1.4	11.1	6.8	*	*	0.4	30.4	37.6	6.2	14.8	71.1
1970	0.7	*	0.7	12.0	7.6	0.1	*	0.3	31.9	40.0	6.6	16.0	75.2
1971	0.5	*	0.6	13.1	5.9	0.1	*	0.4	29.6	36.0	6.7	16.3	72.8
1972	0.4	*	0.5	14.0	6.0	*	*	0.4	22.0	28.5	7.2	17.2	67.4
1973	0.4	*	0.5	13.6	6.3	*	*	0.4	19.9	26.7	7.7	18.4	66.8
1974	0.6	*	0.6	13.7	5.9	*	*	0.4	11.7	18.1	6.9	16.9	56.2
1975	0.3	*	0.3	12.5	5.5	*	*	0.4	6.6	12.5	8.0	19.4	52.6
1976	0.4	*	0.5	14.5	5.6	*	*	0.4	4.4	10.4	7.8	18.8	51.9
1977	0.0	*	*	13.2	5.4	*	*	0.4	4.8	10.6	7.7	18.5	50.1
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	5.3	*	*	0.4	3.8	9.5	8.2	20.1	50.5
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	4.0	*	*	0.4	0.5	4.8	8.2	19.8	48.9
1980	1.8	0.0	1.8	13.0	3.8	*	*	0.2	0.2	4.2	8.7	21.2	48.9
1981	1.8	0.0	1.8	15.4	1.6	*	*	0.2	0.5	2.4	8.6	20.5	48.7

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	87	10	97	4	1060	34	0	85	1451	2630	979	2443
1961	91	9	100	4	925	32	0	87	1175	2219	1019	2490
1962	97	6	103	4	949	29	0	121	1336	2435	1037	2499
1963	92	8	100	5	941	34	0	119	1516	2610	1087	2601
1964	78	7	85	5	957	18	0	84	2331	3391	1189	2832
1965	67	4	72	6	1001	22	0	78	4044	5144	1353	3232
1966	65	3	69	6	991	9	0	70	4226	5296	1459	3499
1967	54	3	57	9	1093	17	0	69	5041	6221	1538	3673
1968	48	3	51	9	1236	12	0	73	4703	6025	1682	4011
1969	51	1	52	11	1166	9	0	72	4829	6075	1821	4349
1970	26	1	27	12	1308	10	0	65	5081	6464	1930	4684
1971	20	1	21	13	1016	22	0	77	4708	5823	1975	4780
1972	16	2	17	14	1036	8	0	84	3504	4632	2099	5043
1973	17	1	18	13	1088	8	0	78	3160	4333	2256	5404
1974	23	1	24	13	1020	4	0	78	1861	2963	2030	4952
1975	10	1	11	12	936	4	0	78	1051	2068	2350	5672
1976	17	1	18	14	958	2	0	77	700	1738	2285	5501
1977	0	1	1	13	932	2	0	75	764	1773	2249	5430
1978	0	0	0	12	915	2	0	72	608	1597	2413	5904
1979	0	0	0	16	681	1	0	69	81	832	2409	5791
1980	73	0	73	13	647	1	0	40	37	725	2551	6201
1981	70	0	70	15	280	1	0	45	78	404	2534	6015

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	12.0	0.3	12.3	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	*	*	0.0	6.0	0.0	2.2	9.9	0.0	4.2	10.5	37.1
1961	11.5	0.2	11.7	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	*	*	0.0	4.9	0.0	2.0	8.5	0.0	4.6	11.2	36.2
1962	9.6	0.2	9.7	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	*	*	0.0	5.6	0.0	2.2	9.4	0.0	4.8	11.6	35.8
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	10.6	0.0	5.2	12.4	34.3
1964	3.5	0.3	3.7	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	*	*	0.0	9.7	0.0	4.2	15.3	0.0	5.8	13.7	38.7
1965	3.3	0.2	3.5	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.2	*	0.1	0.0	16.9	0.0	7.1	26.2	0.0	6.3	15.0	51.2
1966	3.5	0.1	3.6	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	*	0.1	0.0	17.6	0.0	7.5	27.5	0.0	6.7	16.2	59.3
1967	6.8	0.1	6.9	0.3	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.2	*	0.1	0.0	20.9	0.0	9.0	32.1	0.0	7.1	16.9	63.4
1968	3.6	0.1	3.7	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	*	0.1	0.0	19.3	0.0	8.4	29.1	0.0	7.6	18.2	59.1
1969	10.8	*	10.8	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	19.7	0.0	8.8	30.4	0.0	8.3	19.7	69.6
1970	10.8	*	10.8	0.5	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	20.7	0.0	9.4	32.6	0.0	9.0	21.8	74.6
1971	8.2	*	8.2	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	8.9	30.7	0.0	9.3	22.6	71.3
1972	8.0	*	8.0	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	6.6	22.4	0.0	9.4	22.6	63.1
1973	7.3	*	7.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	12.9	0.0	5.9	20.0	0.0	9.9	23.8	61.8
1974	4.4	*	4.5	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	*	*	0.0	7.6	0.0	4.0	13.1	0.0	8.9	21.8	48.8
1975	6.7	*	6.8	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	*	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	2.9	8.8	0.0	8.6	20.8	45.5
1976	5.1	*	5.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.6	*	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.2	6.7	0.0	9.5	22.9	44.8
1977	4.1	*	4.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.5	*	*	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.9	8.7	0.0	10.4	25.1	48.8
1978	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.4	*	*	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.7	7.7	0.0	10.5	25.8	46.5
1979	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	1.7	*	*	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.1	6.0	0.0	10.9	26.2	46.7
1980	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.5	*	*	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.0	5.2	0.0	11.5	27.8	45.6
1981	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.4	*	*	0.0	0.1	*	1.7	4.6	0.0	11.6	27.5	44.2

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	450	11	461	*	11	211	0	61	1	8	0	954	0	341	1588	0	1237	3087
1961	431	9	440	*	14	213	0	50	1	8	0	772	0	313	1371	0	1346	3291
1962	359	7	366	*	15	206	0	59	1	7	0	883	0	344	1513	0	1412	3402
1963	215	10	225	*	16	202	0	37	1	7	0	1003	0	423	1690	0	1514	3622
1964	131	11	141	*	17	189	0	32	2	7	0	1536	0	652	2434	0	1687	4020
1965	124	7	131	*	20	316	0	39	1	11	0	2689	0	1101	4177	0	1836	4384
1966	317	5	322	*	18	350	0	31	1	12	0	2798	0	1175	4386	0	1974	4734
1967	254	4	258	*	18	319	0	26	1	9	0	3332	0	1395	5101	0	2070	4966
1968	136	4	140	*	16	192	0	23	2	10	0	3071	0	1289	4603	0	2239	5340
1969	402	2	404	*	15	269	0	15	2	3	0	3141	0	1341	4786	0	2419	5778
1970	401	2	403	*	17	377	0	15	2	3	0	3296	0	1438	5148	0	2627	6376
1971	301	1	302	*	18	350	0	22	2	0	0	3096	0	1352	4840	0	2738	6630
1972	296	2	298	1	19	226	0	13	3	0	0	2273	0	987	3521	0	2762	6635
1973	273	1	275	1	23	180	0	11	3	1	0	2051	0	881	3140	0	2912	6977
1974	169	1	171	*	23	160	0	36	3	1	0	1214	0	602	2059	0	2616	6381
1975	261	1	262	*	20	150	0	99	2	14	0	686	0	430	1401	0	2532	6111
1976	198	2	200	*	20	136	0	105	3	16	0	463	0	334	1077	0	2790	6717
1977	163	1	165	*	21	159	0	267	3	7	0	502	0	455	1413	0	3054	7371
1978	85	0	85	*	24	145	0	253	3	8	0	399	0	419	1251	0	3087	7553
1979	119	0	119	1	21	285	0	295	3	8	0	52	0	333	998	0	3196	7683
1980	23	0	23	1	16	192	0	262	3	7	0	54	0	319	853	0	3356	8158
1981	4	0	4	*	12	397	0	70	4	7	0	18	0	253	760	0	3396	8059

[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	*	0.2	1.8	*	*	0.7	25.6	0.2	28.4	*	0.1	28.7
1961	0.1	*	0.2	2.6	*	*	0.7	25.7	0.2	29.3	*	0.1	29.5
1962	*	0.0	0.3	2.8	*	*	0.5	26.0	0.2	29.8	*	0.1	29.9
1963	*	0.0	0.3	2.7	*	*	0.5	26.2	0.1	29.9	*	*	30.0
1964	*	0.0	0.3	3.1	*	*	0.6	27.2	0.1	31.4	*	*	31.5
1965	*	0.0	0.3	5.1	*	*	0.4	28.3	*	34.1	*	*	34.2
1966	*	0.0	0.3	4.5	*	*	0.4	28.9	0.0	34.0	*	*	34.1
1967	*	*	0.2	3.4	*	*	0.4	28.5	*	32.6	*	*	32.7
1968	*	*	0.2	3.3	*	*	0.4	29.1	0.1	33.1	*	*	33.2
1969	*	*	0.2	2.8	0.1	*	0.3	29.3	0.1	32.8	*	*	32.9
1970	*	*	0.1	2.9	*	*	0.3	29.5	0.1	32.9	*	*	33.0
1971	*	*	0.1	3.5	*	*	0.3	29.4	*	33.4	*	*	33.4
1972	*	*	0.1	3.1	*	*	0.4	29.2	0.9	33.7	*	*	33.8
1973	*	*	0.1	4.1	*	*	0.3	31.0	3.2	38.7	*	*	38.8
1974	*	*	0.1	4.9	*	*	0.3	29.5	5.0	39.8	*	*	39.9
1975	*	*	*	4.8	*	*	0.3	29.8	2.2	37.1	*	*	37.2
1976	*	*	*	6.2	*	*	0.3	28.5	2.9	38.0	*	*	38.1
1977	*	*	*	7.1	*	*	0.3	27.0	2.9	37.4	*	*	37.5
1978	0.0	*	0.1	5.1	*	*	0.4	26.5	2.6	34.7	*	0.1	34.8
1979	0.0	*	0.0	5.1	*	*	0.4	23.5	0.3	29.3	*	0.1	29.4
1980	0.0	*	0.0	3.4	1.9	*	0.3	20.2	0.4	26.2	*	0.1	26.3
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.2	*	0.3	20.7	1.1	27.9	*	0.1	28.1

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	8	*	36	305	1	0	112	4872	28	5354	8	21
1961	2	*	32	443	1	0	109	4896	33	5514	9	22
1962	1	*	66	472	1	0	91	4950	29	5610	6	15
1963	1	*	66	467	1	0	91	4987	18	5630	5	13
1964	0	*	61	541	1	0	95	5185	18	5902	5	13
1965	0	*	58	874	1	0	59	5391	6	6389	6	13
1966	1	*	50	770	1	0	62	5501	0	6384	6	14
1967	1	*	39	592	2	0	67	5434	5	6140	6	13
1968	0	*	37	565	2	0	73	5537	9	6223	5	12
1969	1	*	30	486	11	0	52	5584	16	6180	5	11
1970	1	*	23	492	1	0	53	5623	13	6205	5	12
1971	0	*	20	598	2	0	54	5597	5	6276	5	12
1972	0	*	18	535	4	0	58	5551	146	6312	5	11
1973	0	*	15	708	2	0	52	5898	509	7186	5	11
1974	0	*	15	845	1	0	50	5621	789	7321	5	12
1975	0	*	9	820	1	0	46	5670	350	6897	5	12
1976	0	*	7	1070	1	0	51	5423	462	7015	5	11
1977	0	*	7	1224	2	0	54	5140	462	6889	5	11
1978	0	*	12	880	2	0	58	5052	417	6421	9	21
1979	0	*	0	870	4	0	60	4475	49	5459	11	27
1980	0	*	0	587	331	0	54	3841	59	4871	12	29
1981	0	*	0	450	568	0	52	3934	180	5183	11	27

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	12.2	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4
1961	10.7	0.0	10.7	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8
1962	9.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
1963	9.4	0.0	9.4	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
1964	11.7	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
1965	7.9	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
1966	13.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2
1967	13.9	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1
1968	18.3	0.0	18.3	0.0	6.4	2.4	0.0	8.8	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2
1969	20.4	0.0	20.4	0.0	14.4	5.5	0.0	19.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.3
1970	17.4	0.0	17.4	0.0	17.3	6.6	0.0	23.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4
1971	7.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	19.1	3.6	0.0	22.7	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1
1972	4.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	29.3	1.6	0.0	30.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.6
1973	6.8	0.0	6.8	0.0	33.6	1.4	0.0	35.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.9
1974	7.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	22.4	1.8	0.0	24.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6
1975	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	13.1	0.5	0.0	13.6	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.4	0.0	16.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.7	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	1.4	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.6	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	446	0	446	0	9	4	0	12	3	0	0	0
1961	391	0	391	0	7	3	0	9	5	0	0	0
1962	343	0	343	0	7	3	0	10	6	0	0	0
1963	347	0	347	0	7	3	0	10	4	0	0	0
1964	436	0	436	0	12	5	0	16	5	0	0	0
1965	293	0	293	0	10	4	0	14	3	0	0	0
1966	494	0	494	0	17	7	0	24	2	0	0	0
1967	527	0	527	0	23	10	0	33	2	0	0	0
1968	698	0	698	0	1014	418	0	1432	1	0	0	0
1969	777	0	777	0	2291	945	0	3236	0	0	0	0
1970	673	0	673	0	2755	1135	0	3889	1	0	0	0
1971	286	0	286	0	3045	614	0	3659	1	0	0	0
1972	176	0	176	0	4666	272	0	4938	1	0	0	0
1973	260	0	260	0	5347	243	0	5591	1	0	0	0
1974	299	0	299	0	3557	303	0	3859	1	0	0	0
1975	111	0	111	0	2088	90	0	2178	1	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	0	2625	65	0	2690	1	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	0	3630	125	0	3755	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0	3635	235	0	3869	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	0	2236	93	0	2329	0	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	1462	109	0	1572	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	797	66	0	863	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, State of Florida

Trillion Btu

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[4]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	27.2	142.9	21.9	30.0	50.2	48.7	22.5	19.8	5.5	226.7	190.5	0.0	33.3	649.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	-6.8	815.3
1961	36.3	148.9	20.1	26.9	53.0	55.3	21.4	19.9	5.4	231.1	205.0	*	36.5	674.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	-4.4	858.1
1962	39.6	162.8	20.9	37.3	60.8	68.1	23.2	21.7	5.7	245.6	238.4	0.0	39.3	761.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	-3.9	962.1
1963	43.3	180.3	23.1	37.0	62.4	75.8	26.9	24.1	5.7	255.3	230.0	*	43.3	783.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	-2.3	1007.7
1964	46.7	188.0	24.3	33.3	64.4	83.2	25.1	25.4	6.0	264.6	247.6	*	47.6	821.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	1064.0
1965	55.2	190.7	23.3	31.0	71.5	94.6	25.2	22.7	6.2	279.1	272.5	0.0	45.3	871.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	1122.9
1966	70.2	219.3	26.7	27.1	81.3	95.0	27.5	22.6	6.4	297.6	262.2	0.0	42.3	888.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	1185.0
1967	96.2	232.7	27.6	23.4	78.8	113.7	18.7	21.9	5.5	312.7	244.3	0.1	38.9	885.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1219.4
1968	103.2	282.0	26.9	21.9	87.0	131.5	19.5	24.3	6.1	342.3	254.8	*	40.6	955.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	-4.1	1338.7
1969	104.1	321.6	27.3	17.6	86.4	139.1	19.8	27.9	6.5	370.2	278.3	*	41.9	1014.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1443.2
1970	116.7	347.3	27.0	16.4	91.1	130.7	20.7	29.6	6.6	400.6	337.2	*	48.3	1108.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	-3.3	1572.1
1971	117.1	347.2	32.6	14.1	95.9	144.4	19.9	28.4	7.3	426.5	393.2	*	50.1	1212.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	-7.9	1671.6
1972	123.6	307.0	33.9	12.3	113.0	158.3	15.0	29.6	7.8	473.3	479.7	*	53.4	1376.4	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	-13.9	1796.4
1973	152.6	318.4	39.0	11.6	132.9	154.3	11.9	31.4	9.0	522.4	513.4	*	59.7	1485.7	51.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	-15.9	1994.3
1974	146.5	296.2	38.8	11.8	131.0	130.1	6.4	27.6	8.6	515.5	470.6	0.2	57.4	1398.1	87.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	-1.8	1929.5
1975	133.3	286.5	24.3	10.2	136.2	133.0	5.0	27.8	7.2	528.4	498.7	*	51.6	1422.4	92.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	-4.9	1932.0
1976	141.8	295.0	22.8	8.9	142.8	139.5	9.0	30.1	8.0	546.1	563.9	*	60.9	1532.0	95.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	-7.6	2059.5
1977	160.1	309.5	29.1	8.1	169.5	152.9	7.1	32.7	8.5	566.2	522.4	*	75.9	1572.4	189.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	-4.4	2229.1
1978	176.0	326.3	33.1	8.4	177.6	157.2	6.8	30.0	9.2	595.1	557.6	*	77.8	1653.0	173.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	5.0	2335.6
1979	203.1	353.1	32.2	6.7	169.6	175.1	6.8	31.9	9.6	584.2	605.4	*	86.3	1707.8	163.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	2433.6
1980	228.2	325.8	29.8	7.0	171.4	201.6	5.4	39.4	8.5	574.0	608.3	*	120.2	1765.6	182.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	39.3	2543.7
1981	236.5	347.5	36.5	6.0	174.2	200.0	4.2	41.6	8.2	587.8	568.4	0.2	78.7	1706.0	157.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	29.0	2478.5

Physical Units

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[4]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	1104	138	3304	5943	8623	8964	3962	4936	911	43147	30295	0	5215	115299	0	278	0	0	-1999
1961	1495	144	3028	5321	9091	10125	3771	4949	887	43997	32602	6	5710	119487	0	263	0	0	-1281
1962	1638	157	3144	7384	10434	12426	4096	5405	937	46755	37920	0	6152	134652	0	237	0	0	-1145
1963	1782	175	3483	7326	10716	13781	4749	6017	937	48600	36585	1	6824	139018	0	265	0	0	-671
1964	1947	182	3665	6592	11062	15099	4430	6332	984	50376	39382	4	7545	145471	0	290	0	0	1417
1965	2323	185	3506	6133	12279	17032	4449	5663	1014	53136	43344	0	7201	153757	0	298	0	0	740
1966	3012	212	4017	5370	13957	17117	4858	5623	1054	56659	41707	0	6815	157178	0	290	0	0	1123
1967	4174	226	4155	4635	13531	20456	3297	5695	913	59537	38852	8	6208	157288	0	286	0	0	603
1968	4481	274	4060	4344	14939	23655	3447	6358	1003	65167	40529	3	6435	169939	0	242	0	0	-1203
1969	4532	312	4112	3481	14831	24925	3490	7322	1069	70470	44263	4	6574	180542	0	274	0	0	-53
1970	5131	337	4069	3257	15639	23382	3657	7828	1089	76256	53642	7	7551	196378	0	292	0	0	-967
1971	5124	337	4916	2801	16457	25812	3517	7535	1203	81185	62546	3	7785	213759	0	253	0	0	-2317
1972	5464	299	5112	2428	19401	28244	2654	7871	1288	90105	76305	2	8214	241624	66	238	0	0	-4076
1973	6641	311	5872	2308	22815	27498	2103	8390	1486	99440	81667	2	9180	260762	4681	234	0	0	-4669
1974	6399	290	5843	2337	22482	23248	1134	7400	1423	98142	74855	31	8757	245652	7877	251	0	0	-531
1975	5777	280	3658	2023	23387	23736	879	7478	1189	100593	79315	1	7920	250179	8370	234	0	0	-1427
1976	6087	289	3442	1762	24507	24875	1579	8109	1321	103981	89595	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1977	6912	302	4391	1610	29091	27271	1258	8881	1408	107781	83086	2	11705	276482	17557	243	0	0	-1302
1978	7449	318	4994	1663	30489	28012	1202	8182	1512	113292	88698	1	11965	290009	15810	228	0	0	1455
1979	8529	344	4859	1319	29113	31217	1191	8678	1582	111222	96290	1	13330	298800	15391	241	0	0	983
1980	9587	317	4487	1387	29431	35911	952	10718	1409	109279	96756	0	18342	309172	16737	215	0	0	11504
1981	9752	338	5501	1186	29911	35598	748	11431	1351	111902	90409	34	12318	300390	14448	180	0	0	8498

[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	128.0	34.1	99.7	186.8	234.1	352.5	353.5	207.3	-6.8	57.3	143.1	815.3
1961	43.7	137.5	35.7	106.0	199.6	250.2	363.1	364.3	220.3	-4.4	62.7	153.3	858.1
1962	44.6	150.9	41.8	120.8	219.0	275.0	413.8	415.4	246.7	-3.9	71.2	171.6	962.1
1963	51.1	168.4	43.4	129.3	226.3	287.4	421.3	422.6	267.8	-2.3	78.3	187.3	1007.7
1964	52.0	182.9	45.9	142.5	233.3	298.6	438.4	440.0	289.5	4.8	87.0	207.3	1064.0
1965	47.5	189.5	42.4	149.0	245.0	319.5	463.2	464.9	322.3	2.5	95.9	228.9	1122.9
1966	48.8	212.4	41.3	158.2	247.9	334.9	477.8	479.6	365.3	3.8	108.6	260.5	1185.0
1967	42.5	220.3	52.2	181.9	223.3	318.2	497.3	499.1	402.1	2.1	119.3	284.9	1219.4
1968	47.1	257.9	51.3	195.4	232.0	334.0	549.7	551.3	462.7	-4.1	135.5	323.1	1338.7
1969	49.9	298.3	53.3	219.3	238.1	340.1	583.5	585.5	518.7	-0.2	153.0	365.4	1443.2
1970	56.3	344.0	60.7	248.6	261.9	371.4	606.0	608.1	590.5	-3.3	171.3	415.8	1572.1
1971	53.7	371.5	59.3	269.7	274.0	388.9	639.5	641.5	653.0	-7.9	188.6	456.5	1671.6
1972	49.7	403.1	56.0	290.7	272.4	395.7	704.9	706.8	727.3	-13.9	209.7	503.7	1796.4
1973	54.0	462.2	59.8	320.3	304.8	439.6	770.6	772.1	821.1	-15.9	237.1	568.0	1994.3
1974	45.5	448.5	53.8	334.5	283.3	408.3	737.0	738.2	811.7	-1.8	235.5	574.4	1929.5
1975	45.2	449.9	64.2	329.9	251.3	406.2	744.9	746.0	831.2	-4.9	242.1	584.3	1932.0
1976	51.6	470.4	77.4	351.9	294.6	460.3	775.9	777.0	867.6	-7.6	252.4	607.6	2059.5
1977	53.9	507.6	83.1	370.2	334.7	517.2	833.0	834.2	928.8	-4.4	270.8	653.6	2229.1
1978	55.3	547.4	75.1	375.0	332.1	535.2	877.0	878.0	991.2	5.0	289.0	707.1	2335.6
1979	45.8	536.2	76.1	381.2	373.7	583.0	931.9	933.2	1002.7	3.4	295.6	710.5	2433.6
1980	43.3	567.2	61.6	381.2	425.9	643.6	950.3	951.8	1023.3	39.3	309.7	752.9	2543.7
1981	43.0	574.0	62.9	417.6	346.7	532.0	953.5	954.9	1043.4	29.0	317.9	754.5	2478.5

[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 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	61.8	128.0
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	3.6	17.6	13.9	35.0	27.2	66.6	137.5
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	4.1	18.7	15.0	37.8	31.2	75.2	150.9
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	4.4	22.4	16.8	43.6	34.6	82.7	168.4
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	4.0	18.1	18.1	40.3	38.7	92.2	192.9
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	5.7	17.0	16.4	39.1	41.9	100.1	189.5
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	6.7	17.6	15.8	40.2	48.1	115.4	212.4
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	6.7	10.7	15.4	32.8	52.5	125.3	220.3
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	6.0	12.0	17.4	35.4	62.3	148.5	257.9
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	5.1	12.5	20.3	37.9	73.3	175.1	298.3
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	5.9	13.7	21.5	41.1	84.0	203.8	344.0
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	5.9	13.4	20.8	40.1	92.9	224.9	371.5
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	5.5	9.8	21.3	36.5	103.9	249.6	403.1
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	6.6	8.2	22.6	37.3	120.2	288.0	462.2
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	5.8	5.2	19.4	30.4	117.2	285.9	448.5
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	6.4	4.1	19.2	29.6	118.6	286.2	449.9
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	7.0	6.8	20.7	34.4	122.9	295.9	470.4
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	7.3	5.9	22.1	35.3	132.9	320.8	507.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	7.4	5.5	20.4	33.4	142.8	349.3	547.4
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	6.2	5.5	16.2	28.0	144.0	346.3	536.2
1980	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.5	7.1	4.4	16.3	27.8	152.7	371.1	567.2
1981	*	0.0	*	16.8	5.7	3.3	17.2	26.2	157.4	373.6	574.0

Physical Units

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	6	541	3150	3458	7149	7258	18113
1961	0	0	0	8	611	3108	3453	7172	7984	19514
1962	0	0	0	7	698	3290	3749	7737	9141	22028
1963	0	0	0	7	751	3954	4192	8896	10129	24240
1964	0	0	0	11	694	3193	4518	8405	11340	27015
1965	0	0	0	8	976	3001	4095	8073	12283	29329
1966	0	0	0	8	1148	3112	3944	8204	14103	33828
1967	0	0	0	9	1148	1884	4014	7046	15382	36723
1968	0	0	0	11	1030	2114	4562	7706	18257	43534
1969	0	0	0	12	876	2196	5345	8416	21489	51317
1970	0	0	0	15	1010	2414	5698	9121	24610	59721
1971	0	0	0	13	1013	2370	5503	8886	27225	65910
1972	0	0	0	13	941	1722	5654	8316	30444	73144
1973	0	0	0	16	1129	1446	6022	8596	35238	84420
1974	0	0	0	15	1002	909	5199	7109	34945	83791
1975	0	0	0	15	1097	724	5157	6977	34756	83879
1976	0	0	0	17	1200	1195	5566	7961	36022	86716
1977	0	0	0	18	1254	1047	6008	8309	38955	94026
1978	0	0	0	22	1273	978	5560	7811	41847	102377
1979	0	0	0	18	1069	974	4411	6455	42218	101496
1980	4	0	4	15	1215	774	4434	6422	44746	108777
1981	0	0	0	16	983	574	4721	6278	46139	109501

[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	6.4	1.0	2.4	3.6	13.4	26.9	18.8	46.8	99.7
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.2	1.0	2.4	4.5	13.5	28.6	20.4	49.9	106.0
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	8.3	1.0	2.7	4.4	14.6	30.9	23.2	55.9	120.8
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	8.9	1.2	3.0	3.5	13.0	29.6	25.3	60.6	129.3
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	8.2	1.0	3.2	3.5	11.3	27.2	28.5	68.0	142.5
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	11.5	0.9	2.9	3.7	10.1	29.2	31.5	75.1	149.0
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	13.6	1.0	2.8	3.9	6.3	27.6	34.4	82.5	158.2
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	13.6	0.6	2.7	5.9	6.2	28.9	38.3	91.4	181.9
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.6	12.2	0.7	3.1	6.4	6.4	28.7	42.6	101.6	195.4
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	10.4	0.7	3.6	6.8	6.4	27.8	49.0	117.0	219.3
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	11.9	0.8	3.8	7.3	9.2	33.0	54.8	133.0	248.6
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	12.0	0.7	3.7	7.7	8.9	33.0	61.5	148.9	269.7
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	11.1	0.5	3.8	5.8	11.0	32.2	69.0	165.7	290.7
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	13.3	0.5	4.0	5.1	12.1	35.0	76.7	183.8	320.3
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	11.8	0.3	3.4	4.6	10.6	30.7	81.6	199.0	334.5
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	13.0	0.2	3.4	5.5	9.8	31.8	77.8	187.8	329.9
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	14.2	0.4	3.6	5.7	13.1	37.0	80.6	193.9	351.9
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	14.8	0.3	3.9	6.0	16.1	41.1	84.1	203.0	370.2
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	15.0	0.3	3.6	6.3	13.9	39.2	87.0	212.9	375.0
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	12.6	0.3	2.9	6.9	16.1	38.8	89.6	215.5	381.2
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	30.9	11.2	0.2	2.9	7.0	9.3	30.6	93.1	226.4	381.2
1981	*	0.0	*	34.5	15.0	0.4	3.0	4.8	5.1	28.3	105.1	249.5	417.6

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	0	0	7	1098	175	610	685	2138	4705	5501	13729
1961	0	0	0	7	1240	172	609	856	2145	5022	5987	14633
1962	0	0	0	10	1416	182	662	836	2323	5420	6793	16370
1963	0	0	0	13	1523	219	740	664	2066	5212	7416	17748
1964	0	0	0	18	1408	177	797	668	1798	4848	8366	19930
1965	0	0	0	13	1981	166	723	712	1608	5190	9221	22019
1966	0	0	0	13	2330	173	696	746	1004	4949	10077	24171
1967	0	0	0	23	2330	104	708	1114	988	5245	11225	26799
1968	0	0	0	22	2090	117	805	1222	1017	5251	12482	29764
1969	0	0	0	25	1778	122	943	1289	1017	5148	14365	34304
1970	0	0	0	27	2049	134	1005	1382	1467	6038	16069	38994
1971	0	0	0	25	2056	131	971	1468	1414	6041	18026	43639
1972	0	0	0	23	1909	95	998	1100	1745	5847	20216	48571
1973	0	0	0	24	2291	80	1063	974	1923	6331	22487	53872
1974	0	0	0	23	2033	50	916	882	1681	5563	23915	58338
1975	0	0	0	32	2226	40	910	1038	1555	5769	22813	55055
1976	0	0	0	40	2436	66	982	1077	2083	6644	23609	56834
1977	0	0	0	41	2546	58	1060	1141	2553	7358	24646	59487
1978	0	0	0	35	2583	54	981	1191	2217	7027	25505	62395
1979	0	0	0	37	2170	54	778	1305	2567	6874	26272	63160
1980	7	0	7	30	1926	28	782	1340	1476	5552	27297	66358
1981	1	0	1	34	2572	64	833	915	817	5201	30817	73137

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	21.9	17.1	0.0	3.6	3.2	1.4	1.0	68.8	0.0	33.3	150.4	0.0	13.5	33.7	234.1
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	20.1	18.4	0.0	2.8	3.3	1.4	1.1	71.7	*	36.5	155.2	0.0	14.7	35.9	250.2
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.4	20.9	21.3	0.0	3.5	3.7	1.8	1.0	76.0	0.0	39.3	167.6	0.0	16.4	39.5	275.0
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.2	23.1	22.1	0.0	3.3	4.0	1.8	1.2	69.5	*	43.3	168.2	0.0	18.0	43.1	287.4
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	24.3	20.6	0.0	6.0	3.7	1.9	1.2	68.6	*	47.6	173.9	0.0	19.3	46.0	299.6
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.8	23.3	25.9	0.0	7.3	3.1	1.8	0.9	60.6	0.0	45.3	168.1	0.0	22.0	52.5	319.5
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.7	26.7	28.9	0.0	8.9	3.6	1.8	1.1	41.8	0.0	42.3	155.2	0.0	25.5	61.4	334.9
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.6	27.6	27.2	0.0	7.4	3.4	1.9	0.6	31.7	0.1	38.9	138.7	0.0	28.0	66.9	318.2
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.2	26.9	26.8	0.0	6.9	3.5	2.0	0.6	33.4	*	40.6	140.8	0.0	30.2	71.9	334.0
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.0	27.3	26.5	0.0	6.6	3.6	2.5	0.8	34.8	*	41.9	144.1	0.0	30.1	71.9	340.1
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.3	27.0	26.2	0.0	6.3	3.9	2.5	1.1	51.2	*	48.3	166.5	0.0	32.0	77.5	371.4
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.3	32.6	26.7	0.0	5.8	3.7	3.2	0.6	49.9	*	50.1	172.7	0.0	33.6	81.3	388.9
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.4	33.9	27.3	0.0	4.7	4.3	3.4	0.6	54.3	*	53.4	181.9	0.0	36.2	87.1	395.7
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.7	39.0	33.1	0.0	3.3	4.6	4.6	0.5	59.3	*	59.7	204.1	0.0	39.7	95.1	439.6
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.6	38.8	28.8	0.0	1.0	4.5	4.4	0.5	51.2	0.2	57.4	186.8	0.0	36.3	88.7	408.3
1975	0.5	0.0	0.5	91.5	24.3	27.5	0.1	0.7	5.0	3.4	0.5	46.3	*	51.6	159.4	0.0	45.4	109.5	406.2
1976	0.5	0.0	0.5	107.1	22.8	27.8	*	1.8	5.6	3.8	0.5	63.7	*	60.9	187.0	0.0	48.6	117.1	460.3
1977	3.3	0.0	3.3	106.5	29.1	32.1	*	0.9	6.4	3.7	0.5	76.3	*	75.9	224.9	0.0	53.4	129.0	517.2
1978	6.6	0.0	6.6	103.8	33.1	33.1	0.0	1.0	5.8	3.9	0.4	66.4	*	77.8	221.6	0.0	58.9	144.2	535.2
1979	9.4	0.0	9.4	120.8	32.2	29.4	0.0	0.9	12.7	4.1	0.4	77.4	*	86.3	243.5	0.0	61.5	147.8	583.0
1980	19.8	0.0	19.8	104.0	29.8	41.2	0.0	0.9	20.0	3.7	0.5	86.0	*	120.2	302.0	0.0	63.5	154.3	643.6
1981	13.5	0.0	13.5	114.7	36.5	28.0	0.0	0.6	21.1	3.5	0.0	49.7	0.2	78.7	218.4	0.0	54.9	130.4	532.0

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	0	0	0	35	3304	2935	0	638	810	237	182	10946	0	5215	24266	0	3963	9891
1961	0	0	0	43	3028	3151	0	491	822	231	208	11399	6	5710	25045	0	4307	10527
1962	0	0	0	50	3144	3663	0	624	911	298	198	12096	0	6152	27085	0	4809	11590
1963	0	0	0	56	3483	3786	0	575	995	298	223	11051	1	6824	27236	0	5279	12633
1964	0	0	0	58	3665	3528	0	1060	929	313	223	10911	4	7545	28177	0	5659	13482
1965	0	0	0	74	3506	4451	0	1281	771	291	180	9636	0	7201	27317	0	6449	15398
1966	0	0	0	90	4017	4966	0	1574	893	302	218	6645	0	6815	25430	0	7500	17988
1967	0	0	0	82	4155	4678	0	1308	891	306	110	5041	8	6208	22704	0	8213	19608
1968	0	0	0	88	4060	4593	0	1216	914	336	108	5320	3	6435	22986	0	8839	21078
1969	0	0	0	91	4112	4546	0	1173	957	412	143	5542	4	6574	23463	0	8828	21081
1970	0	0	0	92	4069	4494	0	1109	1038	420	202	8148	7	7551	27038	0	9365	22726
1971	0	0	0	98	4916	4590	0	1016	981	522	121	7942	3	7785	27875	0	9844	23832
1972	0	0	0	88	5112	4689	0	837	1133	559	112	8637	2	8214	29294	0	10622	25520
1973	0	0	0	99	5872	5681	0	577	1222	756	103	9430	2	9180	32824	0	11640	27885
1974	0	0	0	94	5843	4950	0	175	1213	724	98	8142	31	8757	29934	0	10651	25989
1975	19	0	19	90	3656	4724	14	119	1345	567	92	7369	1	7920	25806	0	13294	32083
1976	19	0	19	105	3442	4770	5	318	1496	630	92	10139	2	9409	30302	0	14252	34309
1977	132	0	132	105	4391	5517	4	153	1749	604	88	12134	2	11705	36346	0	15660	37800
1978	265	0	265	102	4994	5687	0	170	1583	648	81	10560	1	11965	35689	0	17273	42258
1979	374	0	374	119	4859	5053	0	163	3443	678	69	12317	1	13330	39912	0	19019	43019
1980	792	0	792	102	4487	7077	0	150	5434	604	86	13673	0	18842	50353	0	18598	45211
1981	542	0	542	112	5501	4804	0	110	5802	579	0	7907	34	12318	37054	0	16105	38221

[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	30.0	22.5	48.7	0.2	4.1	222.1	23.8	351.4	0.3	0.7	353.5
1961	0.0	1.2	26.9	22.6	55.3	0.3	4.0	225.5	27.4	361.9	0.3	0.8	364.3
1962	0.0	1.8	37.3	25.7	68.1	0.3	3.9	240.2	36.6	412.1	0.4	1.1	415.4
1963	0.0	2.5	37.0	25.5	75.8	0.4	3.9	250.6	25.7	418.9	0.4	0.9	422.6
1964	0.0	2.5	33.3	29.8	83.2	0.4	4.1	259.9	25.3	435.9	0.5	1.1	440.0
1965	0.0	2.6	31.0	26.1	94.6	0.3	4.4	274.4	29.9	460.6	0.5	1.2	464.9
1966	0.0	3.2	27.1	29.6	95.0	0.4	4.6	292.6	25.5	474.6	0.5	1.2	479.6
1967	0.0	3.9	23.4	28.8	113.7	0.3	3.7	306.3	17.2	493.4	0.5	1.2	499.1
1968	0.0	4.4	21.9	39.4	131.5	0.3	4.0	335.3	12.8	545.3	0.5	1.1	551.3
1969	0.0	4.7	17.6	41.5	139.1	0.3	4.0	362.7	13.7	578.8	0.6	1.4	585.5
1970	0.0	4.5	16.4	43.6	130.7	0.3	4.1	392.3	14.1	601.5	0.6	1.4	608.1
1971	0.0	4.4	14.1	43.5	144.4	0.3	4.1	418.1	10.5	635.1	0.6	1.4	641.5
1972	0.0	4.1	12.3	47.7	157.9	0.3	4.4	467.0	11.1	700.8	0.6	1.4	706.8
1973	0.0	4.0	11.6	62.8	154.0	0.3	4.4	516.7	16.7	766.7	0.4	1.0	772.1
1974	0.0	3.2	11.8	62.4	129.9	0.3	4.2	510.4	14.7	733.8	0.4	0.9	738.2
1975	*	2.4	10.2	59.2	132.8	0.2	3.8	522.5	13.9	742.6	0.3	0.8	746.0
1976	*	1.9	8.9	62.2	139.5	0.2	4.2	540.0	19.0	774.0	0.3	0.8	777.0
1977	*	0.9	8.1	83.9	152.9	0.2	4.9	559.7	22.4	832.1	0.3	0.8	834.2
1978	0.0	1.2	8.4	92.6	157.2	0.2	5.2	588.4	23.7	875.8	0.3	0.7	878.0
1979	0.0	4.0	6.7	92.3	175.1	0.2	5.5	577.0	71.2	928.0	0.4	0.9	933.2
1980	0.0	3.8	7.0	93.3	201.6	0.2	4.9	566.6	73.0	946.5	0.4	1.0	951.8
1981	0.0	4.2	6.0	112.4	200.0	0.3	4.7	583.0	42.9	949.3	0.4	0.9	954.9

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	1	5943	3859	8964	57	674	42280	3791	65569	85	211
1961	0	1	5321	3881	10125	65	656	42934	4360	67341	100	243
1962	0	2	7384	4405	12426	83	639	45721	5824	76483	129	312
1963	0	2	7326	4381	13781	90	639	47714	4090	78021	113	270
1964	0	2	6592	5112	15099	88	671	49485	4032	81078	138	329
1965	0	3	6133	4482	17032	74	723	52244	4751	85440	147	351
1966	0	3	5370	5086	17117	91	752	55695	4049	88160	152	364
1967	0	4	4635	4948	20456	82	607	58313	2728	91770	149	356
1968	0	4	4344	6769	23655	77	667	63837	2028	101377	138	328
1969	0	5	3481	7127	24925	77	657	69038	2175	107481	170	405
1970	0	4	3257	7493	23382	87	669	74672	2244	111804	175	425
1971	0	4	2801	7472	25812	79	681	79596	1675	118116	169	409
1972	0	4	2428	8197	28175	86	730	88892	1770	130277	167	402
1973	0	4	2308	10786	27448	83	729	98363	2664	142382	126	303
1974	0	3	2337	10716	23207	79	698	97162	2345	136544	105	255
1975	0	2	2023	10160	23697	67	622	99463	2211	138242	91	221
1976	0	2	1762	10682	24870	65	691	102792	3024	143887	94	227
1977	0	1	1610	14399	27267	64	804	106552	3562	154257	96	232
1978	0	1	1663	15900	28012	57	864	112019	3770	162285	86	209
1979	0	4	1319	15842	31217	45	904	109847	11330	170503	112	269
1980	0	4	1387	16014	35911	68	805	107853	11613	173650	125	305
1981	0	4	1186	19304	35598	75	772	110987	6828	174750	117	278

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	27.2	0.0	27.2	91.6	84.4	1.1	0.0	85.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	207.3
1961	36.3	0.0	36.3	87.6	92.4	1.2	0.0	93.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	220.3
1962	39.6	0.0	39.6	92.0	111.1	1.5	0.0	112.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	246.7
1963	43.3	0.0	43.3	98.3	121.8	1.6	0.0	123.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	267.8
1964	46.7	0.0	46.7	95.5	142.3	1.9	0.0	144.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	289.5
1965	55.2	0.0	55.2	89.8	171.9	2.3	0.0	174.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	322.3
1966	70.2	0.0	70.2	101.0	188.7	2.5	0.0	191.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	365.3
1967	96.2	0.0	96.2	111.3	189.2	2.5	0.0	191.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	402.1
1968	103.2	0.0	103.2	152.2	202.2	2.7	0.0	204.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	462.7
1969	104.1	0.0	104.1	185.4	223.4	2.9	0.0	226.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	518.7
1970	116.7	0.0	116.7	204.5	262.7	3.5	0.0	266.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	590.5
1971	117.1	0.0	117.1	201.6	323.9	7.7	0.0	331.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	653.0
1972	123.6	0.0	123.6	175.4	403.3	21.7	0.0	425.1	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	727.3
1973	152.6	0.0	152.6	172.3	425.3	17.3	0.0	442.7	2.4	51.0	0.0	0.0	821.1
1974	146.5	0.0	146.5	158.3	394.1	22.3	0.0	416.4	2.6	87.9	0.0	0.0	811.7
1975	132.8	0.0	132.8	144.8	428.6	30.3	0.0	459.0	2.4	92.2	0.0	0.0	831.2
1976	141.3	0.0	141.3	128.4	468.1	31.6	0.0	499.6	2.7	95.5	0.0	0.0	867.6
1977	156.8	0.0	156.8	141.5	407.6	31.3	0.0	438.9	2.5	189.1	0.0	0.0	928.8
1978	169.4	0.0	169.4	163.4	453.6	29.4	0.0	483.0	2.4	173.0	0.0	0.0	991.2
1979	193.8	0.0	193.8	173.1	440.6	29.0	0.0	469.6	2.5	163.8	0.0	0.0	1002.7
1980	208.1	0.0	208.1	171.7	440.1	18.6	0.0	458.7	2.2	182.6	0.0	0.0	1023.3
1981	219.5	3.5	222.9	177.3	470.6	13.1	0.0	483.7	1.9	157.6	0.0	0.0	1043.4

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	1104	0	1104	89	13419	191	0	13610	278	0	0	0
1961	1495	0	1495	85	14697	209	0	14906	263	0	0	0
1962	1638	0	1638	89	17677	251	0	17928	237	0	0	0
1963	1782	0	1782	95	19378	275	0	19653	265	0	0	0
1964	1947	0	1947	93	22641	321	0	22963	290	0	0	0
1965	2323	0	2323	87	27349	388	0	27737	298	0	0	0
1966	3012	0	3012	98	30009	426	0	30435	290	0	0	0
1967	4174	0	4174	108	30095	427	0	30522	286	0	0	0
1968	4481	0	4481	148	32163	457	0	32620	242	0	0	0
1969	4532	0	4532	180	35529	504	0	36033	274	0	0	0
1970	5131	0	5131	198	41783	593	0	42376	292	0	0	0
1971	5124	0	5124	196	51515	1326	0	52841	253	0	0	0
1972	5464	0	5464	171	64154	3735	0	67890	238	66	0	0
1973	6641	0	6641	168	67650	2978	0	70629	234	4681	0	0
1974	6399	0	6399	155	62687	3822	0	66509	251	7877	0	0
1975	5758	0	5758	141	68180	5205	0	73385	234	8270	0	0
1976	6066	0	6066	126	74450	5419	0	79869	259	8648	0	0
1977	6780	0	6780	137	64837	5374	0	70212	243	17557	0	0
1978	7184	0	7184	158	72151	5047	0	77197	228	15810	0	0
1979	8155	0	8155	167	70076	4980	0	75056	241	15391	0	0
1980	8785	0	8785	166	69994	3200	0	73194	215	16737	0	0
1981	9209	192	9401	171	74857	2249	0	77107	180	14448	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	90.1	188.5	16.5	3.2	29.9	11.8	8.8	17.1	5.0	168.5	41.4	0.0	21.7	323.8	0.0	24.8	0.0	0.0	27.0	654.2
1961	91.7	186.3	19.6	2.9	30.9	12.0	8.5	16.6	4.8	170.8	32.8	0.0	22.5	321.5	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	36.3	660.2
1962	88.4	199.4	29.9	5.3	36.4	12.4	7.4	19.2	4.9	180.9	33.5	0.0	26.2	356.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	725.1
1963	116.6	193.4	30.2	5.4	40.6	12.6	7.6	20.1	4.9	187.6	35.9	*	30.0	374.8	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	45.7	761.3
1964	124.8	213.3	26.4	5.0	40.8	12.9	7.0	21.6	5.1	194.6	44.2	*	33.7	391.2	0.0	45.1	0.0	0.0	40.1	814.5
1965	153.4	218.1	26.6	5.7	49.7	11.0	7.4	21.8	5.9	205.6	52.9	*	40.0	426.4	0.0	33.8	0.0	0.0	46.4	878.1
1966	178.4	241.0	25.9	5.2	57.5	19.8	6.9	22.3	6.1	218.0	47.6	0.0	39.7	449.0	0.0	34.8	0.0	0.0	54.4	957.6
1967	167.3	262.5	26.9	5.0	66.1	39.6	5.5	19.9	5.3	228.0	52.7	0.0	44.1	493.0	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	68.0	1029.4
1968	196.2	291.9	25.7	4.5	69.0	48.5	2.9	21.7	5.8	249.4	55.3	0.0	45.3	528.3	0.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	68.9	1117.9
1969	204.2	321.2	22.0	3.5	72.7	55.1	2.4	27.3	6.1	268.0	57.8	0.0	47.4	562.3	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	74.8	1195.0
1970	194.7	342.8	26.0	3.0	74.5	58.4	2.6	28.1	6.2	284.1	64.6	0.0	47.8	595.2	0.0	26.4	0.0	0.0	93.8	1253.0
1971	221.4	353.2	26.4	3.0	85.3	65.4	3.1	28.6	7.0	303.6	65.4	0.2	49.0	636.9	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	71.7	1317.8
1972	262.9	340.1	30.1	2.6	96.3	65.3	2.5	30.2	7.5	327.2	83.0	0.0	54.5	699.2	0.0	35.1	0.0	0.0	65.6	1402.9
1973	273.0	355.2	32.4	2.5	118.9	79.3	1.9	31.2	8.0	346.7	89.4	0.0	57.8	768.1	0.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	83.2	1523.4
1974	285.0	338.2	30.2	2.3	117.0	66.7	1.7	28.5	7.7	341.6	88.9	0.2	56.8	741.6	0.5	38.2	0.0	0.0	58.8	1462.2
1975	312.0	333.3	27.9	2.0	93.9	71.7	1.4	30.3	6.8	344.3	68.0	*	50.8	697.1	34.1	45.1	0.0	0.0	31.5	1453.1
1976	347.6	266.3	29.6	2.0	118.0	73.8	2.0	33.4	7.6	359.3	88.5	*	59.4	773.4	45.7	46.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	1509.6
1977	416.5	269.8	35.4	2.0	123.1	79.6	2.4	33.8	7.6	369.0	91.9	0.0	68.5	813.3	40.0	42.1	0.0	0.0	11.3	1592.9
1978	435.7	282.8	41.3	2.1	111.2	86.0	2.1	31.9	8.1	381.1	77.1	0.0	68.5	809.4	46.8	38.9	0.0	0.0	27.0	1640.7
1979	470.3	318.0	34.2	2.1	106.9	96.8	2.7	28.2	8.5	365.5	84.6	0.0	70.4	799.9	54.2	45.9	0.0	0.0	-7.4	1680.8
1980	524.1	322.8	31.8	2.3	113.2	92.6	3.1	27.3	7.6	344.1	56.8	*	70.8	749.7	92.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	-52.7	1681.9
1981	543.5	324.6	27.4	2.0	112.3	83.6	1.5	28.7	7.3	344.6	39.5	0.2	46.9	693.9	78.9	24.2	0.0	0.0	-31.7	1633.4

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	3533	182	2482	639	5141	2187	1554	4253	819	32079	6589	0	3539	59281	0	2306	0	0	7901
1961	3589	180	2961	568	5303	2234	1503	4149	798	32515	5218	0	3648	58897	0	2289	0	0	10639
1962	3443	193	4502	1043	6251	2310	1311	4778	804	34444	5327	0	4227	64995	0	2561	0	0	15895
1963	4624	188	4553	1066	6962	2348	1338	5018	804	35709	5703	0	4853	68355	0	2935	0	0	13397
1964	4976	207	3980	985	7002	2404	1239	5385	844	37038	7027	0	5496	71401	0	4310	0	0	11746
1965	6093	211	4007	1135	8531	2044	1297	5424	967	39136	8413	0	6478	77433	0	3234	0	0	13608
1966	7157	233	3904	1031	9873	3598	1221	5566	1005	41496	7579	0	6467	81740	0	3341	0	0	15950
1967	6761	254	4050	984	11344	7105	966	5197	876	43399	8377	0	7141	89439	0	3704	0	0	19928
1968	7914	283	3873	898	11853	8692	519	5695	962	47480	8794	0	7267	96034	0	3148	0	0	20179
1969	8266	312	3321	690	12473	9842	418	7164	1004	51025	9200	0	7591	102727	0	3116	0	0	21930
1970	8115	333	3916	592	12781	10401	457	7430	1023	54083	10279	0	7659	108621	0	2519	0	0	27492
1971	9417	343	3973	585	14650	11639	542	7574	1154	57799	10402	29	7844	116190	0	3302	0	0	21020
1972	11095	331	4537	511	16525	11613	446	8041	1236	62286	13209	0	8657	127060	0	3386	0	0	19213
1973	11340	348	4875	487	20417	14082	329	8340	1323	65993	14216	0	9222	139283	0	4232	0	0	24376
1974	12008	330	4545	464	20081	11856	296	7636	1267	65032	14144	32	9032	134385	44	3654	0	0	17238
1975	13094	327	4197	402	16115	12728	246	8168	1126	65542	10809	1	8152	127485	3093	4334	0	0	9229
1976	14576	261	4456	388	20257	13083	344	9007	1250	68396	14074	1	9616	140973	4194	4492	0	0	6969
1977	17595	265	5351	397	21137	14135	415	9200	1249	70250	14611	0	11005	147731	3713	4032	0	0	3320
1978	18306	278	6217	416	19096	15258	376	8688	1341	72555	12260	0	10975	147182	4277	3755	0	0	7927
1979	19754	312	5151	412	18347	17165	473	7675	1403	69572	13463	0	11280	144942	5095	4431	0	0	-2159
1980	21979	315	4795	465	19437	16421	552	7444	1250	65506	9036	0	11056	135960	8466	4423	0	0	-15443
1981	22700	317	4122	400	19276	14829	272	7865	1198	65602	6281	25	7421	127294	7235	2328	0	0	-9285

[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	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	74.9	128.2	35.5	68.8	191.5	247.7	209.4	209.6	116.0	27.0	40.9	102.1	654.2
1961	75.6	130.3	34.7	69.8	194.1	251.2	208.7	209.0	110.8	36.3	42.7	104.4	660.2
1962	77.9	138.3	39.1	78.4	217.2	280.9	227.3	227.6	109.4	54.2	48.0	115.7	725.1
1963	82.7	147.7	38.6	80.6	225.2	291.6	241.1	241.3	127.9	45.7	51.2	122.5	761.3
1964	89.4	162.0	38.9	85.3	246.3	316.2	250.8	251.0	149.0	40.1	55.9	133.2	814.5
1965	87.4	167.5	38.9	91.4	281.4	361.2	257.7	258.0	166.2	46.4	62.8	149.9	878.1
1966	96.9	185.6	41.2	98.6	297.6	390.5	282.6	282.8	184.9	54.4	70.4	168.9	957.6
1967	99.2	194.0	43.9	106.4	312.7	412.2	316.6	316.8	189.0	68.0	75.9	181.1	1029.4
1968	102.9	215.3	49.5	122.3	317.9	428.4	351.8	352.0	226.9	68.9	87.4	208.4	1117.9
1969	109.5	237.4	52.6	136.1	326.0	445.0	376.4	376.6	255.7	74.8	97.5	233.0	1195.0
1970	109.1	255.0	51.8	147.2	323.9	450.8	399.8	400.0	274.5	93.8	107.5	260.8	1253.0
1971	110.4	263.3	55.4	158.1	328.9	465.2	431.0	431.2	320.4	71.7	114.6	277.5	1317.8
1972	107.0	267.0	58.9	171.8	356.0	503.4	460.5	460.7	354.9	65.6	123.6	296.9	1402.9
1973	106.7	284.9	61.4	185.1	386.6	545.7	507.4	507.6	378.0	83.2	135.8	325.4	1523.4
1974	94.3	271.5	57.0	182.1	359.3	520.9	487.5	487.7	405.3	58.8	134.9	329.2	1462.2
1975	105.8	297.5	61.3	191.8	315.9	477.4	486.2	486.4	452.4	31.5	141.8	342.1	1453.1
1976	107.4	303.9	61.5	204.7	318.9	494.0	506.8	507.1	484.4	30.6	151.2	363.9	1509.6
1977	119.6	336.4	69.7	221.5	323.3	506.5	528.2	528.4	540.8	11.3	161.8	390.4	1592.9
1978	115.0	341.0	72.1	206.1	326.1	543.9	549.5	549.7	551.0	27.0	167.7	410.3	1640.7
1979	103.5	316.8	73.4	204.9	367.5	589.4	569.4	569.7	574.4	-7.4	166.6	400.4	1680.8
1980	109.5	344.1	66.7	206.6	356.6	581.3	549.6	549.9	652.2	-52.7	174.7	424.8	1681.9
1981	108.0	340.6	70.8	218.3	309.8	532.9	541.3	541.7	635.2	-31.7	178.9	424.6	1633.4

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] 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	38.1	128.2
1961	2.9	0.0	2.9	59.0	0.8	3.7	9.3	13.7	15.9	38.8	130.3
1962	3.2	0.0	3.2	60.8	0.9	3.0	10.1	13.9	17.7	42.7	138.3
1963	2.6	0.0	2.6	65.4	0.8	3.3	10.6	14.6	19.2	45.9	147.7
1964	2.3	0.0	2.3	72.2	0.8	2.7	11.3	14.8	21.5	51.1	162.0
1965	1.8	0.0	1.8	69.3	1.2	2.6	12.4	16.2	23.7	56.5	167.5
1966	2.1	0.0	2.1	77.9	1.4	2.4	13.1	16.9	26.1	62.6	185.6
1967	1.5	0.0	1.5	82.9	1.8	1.9	11.1	14.8	28.0	66.8	194.0
1968	1.7	0.0	1.7	86.7	1.5	0.7	12.3	14.5	33.2	79.2	215.3
1969	1.5	0.0	1.5	90.6	1.5	0.5	15.5	17.4	37.7	90.1	237.4
1970	1.2	0.0	1.2	90.1	1.5	0.7	15.7	17.9	42.6	103.3	255.0
1971	0.8	0.0	0.8	91.1	1.8	0.8	16.0	18.6	44.7	108.2	263.3
1972	0.6	0.0	0.6	87.6	2.1	0.5	16.2	18.8	47.0	113.0	267.0
1973	0.7	0.0	0.7	87.9	2.2	0.4	15.4	18.1	52.5	125.7	284.9
1974	0.5	0.0	0.5	78.0	2.0	0.3	13.5	15.7	51.5	125.7	271.5
1975	0.5	0.0	0.5	88.9	1.7	0.2	14.5	16.4	56.2	135.5	297.5
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	88.0	2.9	0.2	16.0	19.2	57.7	138.8	303.9
1977	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.2	2.5	0.4	16.2	19.1	63.5	153.3	336.4
1978	0.2	0.0	0.2	97.9	1.8	0.3	14.8	16.9	65.6	160.4	341.0
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	92.7	1.8	0.4	8.4	10.6	62.7	150.7	316.8
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	92.4	3.4	0.5	13.1	16.9	68.4	166.2	344.1
1981	0.3	0.0	0.3	94.2	1.1	0.2	12.2	13.5	68.9	163.6	340.6

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	134	0	134	56	131	633	2279	3042	4469	11153
1961	107	0	107	57	130	645	2317	3092	4657	11384
1962	119	0	119	59	153	525	2507	3185	5191	12510
1963	98	0	98	63	129	575	2646	3350	5620	13449
1964	88	0	88	70	134	482	2826	3442	6292	14989
1965	68	0	68	67	211	460	3092	3764	6936	16561
1966	78	0	78	75	243	425	3257	3924	7653	18356
1967	58	0	58	80	305	335	2887	3527	8202	19582
1968	64	0	64	84	266	117	3219	3601	9732	23207
1969	55	0	55	88	253	82	4075	4409	11062	26417
1970	44	0	44	87	250	121	4164	4536	12474	30271
1971	28	0	28	88	306	150	4229	4685	13099	31711
1972	21	0	21	85	363	97	4304	4764	13786	33121
1973	27	0	27	86	375	76	4122	4573	15383	36853
1974	20	0	20	76	335	48	3625	4008	15092	36820
1975	18	0	18	87	298	34	3896	4229	16457	39717
1976	9	0	9	86	503	34	4323	4860	16904	40693
1977	14	0	14	98	422	68	4416	4905	18610	44919
1978	7	0	7	96	315	47	4029	4392	19218	47016
1979	9	0	9	91	304	77	2282	2663	18367	44155
1980	8	0	8	90	578	91	3553	4222	20033	48700
1981	13	0	13	92	184	34	3346	3564	20207	47958

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	1.4	0.4	6.7	9.5	23.7	68.8
1961	5.3	0.0	5.3	22.7	2.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.3	6.7	10.2	24.9	69.8
1962	5.9	0.0	5.9	26.1	2.5	1.0	1.8	1.5	0.3	7.1	11.5	27.8	78.4
1963	4.9	0.0	4.9	26.9	2.1	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.3	6.9	12.4	29.6	80.6
1964	4.4	0.0	4.4	27.5	2.2	0.9	2.0	1.4	0.4	7.0	13.7	32.7	85.3
1965	3.4	0.0	3.4	26.9	3.5	0.8	2.2	1.6	0.5	8.7	15.5	37.0	91.4
1966	3.9	0.0	3.9	28.2	4.0	0.8	2.3	1.6	0.4	9.2	16.9	40.5	98.6
1967	2.9	0.0	2.9	31.2	5.1	0.6	2.0	1.7	0.6	9.9	18.5	44.1	106.4
1968	3.2	0.0	3.2	37.2	4.4	0.2	2.2	1.8	0.6	9.2	21.5	51.2	122.3
1969	2.8	0.0	2.8	40.2	4.2	0.2	2.7	1.9	0.7	9.6	24.6	58.8	136.1
1970	2.2	0.0	2.2	39.9	4.2	0.2	2.8	1.8	0.7	9.7	27.8	67.5	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	72.7	158.1
1972	1.0	0.0	1.0	46.2	6.0	0.2	2.9	1.9	0.7	11.7	33.2	79.7	171.8
1973	1.3	0.0	1.3	48.2	6.2	0.1	2.7	2.0	0.8	11.9	36.4	87.3	185.1
1974	1.0	0.0	1.0	45.4	5.6	0.1	2.4	1.9	0.7	10.6	36.4	88.8	182.1
1975	0.9	0.0	0.9	50.4	5.0	0.1	2.6	2.0	0.5	10.0	38.2	92.3	191.8
1976	0.4	0.0	0.4	47.2	8.4	0.1	2.8	2.0	0.5	13.8	42.0	101.2	204.7
1977	0.6	0.0	0.6	56.3	7.0	0.1	2.9	2.1	0.6	12.7	44.5	107.4	221.5
1978	0.3	0.0	0.3	61.2	5.2	0.1	2.6	2.1	0.5	10.5	38.9	95.1	206.1
1979	0.4	0.0	0.4	63.6	5.1	0.1	1.5	2.1	0.6	9.4	38.6	92.9	204.9
1980	0.4	0.0	0.4	60.2	1.8	0.1	2.3	1.9	0.1	6.2	40.8	99.1	206.6
1981	0.6	0.0	0.6	58.6	7.1	0.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	11.6	43.7	103.8	218.3

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	249	0	249	21	373	206	402	269	59	1308	2788	6957
1961	199	0	199	22	370	209	409	277	45	1311	2984	7292
1962	220	0	220	25	436	171	442	294	46	1389	3378	8139
1963	182	0	182	26	367	187	467	283	55	1360	3627	8680
1964	163	0	163	27	382	157	499	274	67	1378	4022	9582
1965	125	0	125	26	603	149	546	306	83	1687	4542	10845
1966	145	0	145	27	692	138	575	310	68	1782	4955	11884
1967	108	0	108	30	871	109	509	319	88	1896	5409	12913
1968	119	0	119	36	758	38	568	346	94	1804	6297	15016
1969	103	0	103	39	721	26	719	356	105	1928	7220	17243
1970	82	0	82	39	713	39	735	349	108	1945	8157	19795
1971	53	0	53	42	874	49	746	366	106	2141	8798	21299
1972	39	0	39	45	1035	31	760	362	114	2302	9720	23353
1973	50	0	50	47	1069	25	727	382	121	2324	10679	25583
1974	38	0	38	44	955	16	640	357	113	2081	10664	26013
1975	33	0	33	49	851	11	688	372	80	2002	11205	27041
1976	17	0	17	46	1436	11	763	381	84	2676	12317	29652
1977	26	0	26	55	1203	22	779	393	101	2498	13040	31476
1978	13	0	13	60	900	15	711	398	82	2106	11396	27880
1979	17	0	17	62	867	25	403	406	96	1797	11320	27213
1980	15	0	15	59	315	12	627	363	10	1327	11953	29057
1981	24	0	24	57	1227	18	591	410	9	2254	12818	30420

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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: 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	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	14.2	0.0	14.2	78.6	16.5	11.9	0.0	4.1	6.1	1.8	4.9	31.0	0.0	21.7	97.9	0.7	16.1	40.1	247.7
1961	13.9	0.0	13.9	83.9	19.6	14.5	0.0	3.7	5.5	1.7	4.1	24.1	0.0	22.5	95.6	0.6	16.6	40.5	251.2
1962	13.4	0.0	13.4	91.5	29.9	15.4	0.0	3.5	7.1	1.8	4.4	23.5	0.0	26.2	111.6	0.7	18.7	45.0	280.9
1963	14.4	0.0	14.4	93.5	30.2	11.9	0.0	3.3	7.3	1.8	3.6	28.4	*	30.0	116.6	0.7	19.5	46.8	291.6
1964	16.5	0.0	16.5	106.1	26.4	12.0	0.0	3.4	7.9	1.9	3.1	34.7	*	33.7	123.0	0.7	20.6	49.2	316.2
1965	16.3	0.0	16.3	116.1	26.6	20.6	0.0	3.0	7.0	2.3	3.2	44.7	*	40.0	148.4	0.7	23.6	56.2	361.2
1966	22.2	0.0	22.2	129.3	25.9	24.7	0.0	3.7	6.9	2.4	2.0	40.1	0.0	39.7	145.3	0.7	27.3	65.6	390.5
1967	21.5	0.0	21.5	132.9	26.9	28.8	0.0	3.0	6.8	2.3	1.5	44.0	0.0	44.1	157.5	0.7	29.4	70.1	412.2
1968	15.9	0.0	15.9	144.5	25.7	25.2	0.0	2.1	7.2	2.5	1.2	47.7	0.0	45.3	156.9	0.6	32.6	77.8	428.4
1969	15.1	0.0	15.1	147.4	22.0	25.7	0.0	1.8	8.9	2.8	1.0	53.3	0.0	47.4	162.8	0.7	35.1	83.9	445.0
1970	13.1	0.0	13.1	145.3	26.0	23.4	0.0	1.7	9.4	2.9	0.7	53.2	0.0	47.8	164.9	0.6	37.0	89.9	450.8
1971	13.0	0.0	13.0	146.6	26.4	25.5	0.0	1.9	9.7	3.4	0.5	52.2	0.2	49.0	168.7	0.6	39.8	96.5	465.2
1972	11.0	0.0	11.0	158.7	30.1	27.9	0.0	1.8	11.0	3.6	0.5	56.2	0.0	54.5	185.7	0.6	43.3	104.1	503.4
1973	11.0	0.0	11.0	177.6	32.4	28.0	0.0	1.3	12.9	4.2	0.4	60.4	0.0	57.8	197.5	0.6	46.9	112.3	545.7
1974	8.0	0.0	8.0	165.8	30.2	24.0	0.0	1.3	12.4	4.0	0.4	55.6	0.2	56.8	184.9	0.5	47.0	114.6	520.9
1975	10.0	0.0	10.0	148.4	27.9	20.7	0.0	1.1	13.2	3.7	0.3	39.2	*	50.8	156.9	0.6	47.3	114.2	477.4
1976	13.1	0.0	13.1	122.8	29.6	31.5	0.0	1.7	14.4	4.1	0.2	41.5	*	59.4	182.4	0.6	51.4	123.7	494.0
1977	15.8	0.0	15.8	104.0	35.4	29.1	0.0	1.8	14.6	3.8	0.2	49.6	0.0	68.5	203.0	0.5	53.7	129.6	506.5
1978	16.4	0.0	16.4	114.1	41.3	24.8	0.0	1.8	14.2	4.1	0.2	40.2	0.0	68.5	195.0	0.6	63.2	154.6	543.9
1979	13.9	0.0	13.9	154.4	34.2	21.6	0.0	2.1	18.2	4.3	0.2	47.5	0.0	70.4	198.6	0.6	65.2	156.7	589.4
1980	19.2	0.0	19.2	158.9	31.8	23.3	0.0	2.5	11.9	3.8	0.1	33.7	*	70.8	178.0	0.6	65.5	159.2	581.3
1981	18.0	0.0	18.0	161.0	27.4	16.8	0.0	1.2	14.1	3.7	0.1	19.7	0.2	46.9	130.2	0.6	66.1	156.9	532.9

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	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	533	0	533	76	2482	2043	0	715	1526	289	936	4937	0	3539	16468	63	4713	11762
1961	522	0	522	81	2961	2484	0	648	1370	281	783	3826	0	3648	16002	61	4858	11873
1962	502	0	502	88	4502	2638	0	615	1758	292	846	3730	0	4227	18608	64	5476	13196
1963	541	0	541	91	4553	2051	0	576	1832	292	689	4524	0	4853	19370	64	5729	13712
1964	618	0	618	103	3980	2055	0	601	1978	307	593	5517	0	5496	20526	63	6052	14417
1965	607	0	607	113	4007	3538	0	687	1747	384	616	7117	0	6478	24574	64	6903	16482
1966	830	0	830	125	3904	4236	0	659	1709	399	386	6371	0	6467	24131	68	8012	19218
1967	806	0	806	129	4050	4951	0	523	1772	382	291	7006	0	7141	26114	69	8609	20553
1968	595	0	595	140	3873	4325	0	365	1878	419	237	7594	0	7267	25957	60	9564	22806
1969	564	0	564	143	3321	4408	0	310	2335	465	192	8472	0	7591	27093	63	10292	24577
1970	490	0	490	141	3916	4014	0	296	2486	474	124	8457	0	7659	27426	58	10853	26336
1971	479	0	479	142	3973	4374	0	344	2559	562	102	8299	29	7844	28085	55	11678	28272
1972	410	0	410	155	4537	4786	0	318	2933	602	96	8944	0	8657	30872	56	12694	30499
1973	410	0	410	174	4875	4815	0	228	3442	697	82	9611	0	9222	32972	55	13733	32899
1974	308	0	308	162	4545	4125	0	232	3325	667	74	8842	32	9032	30875	49	13775	33602
1975	397	0	397	145	4197	3557	0	200	3545	619	60	6243	1	8102	26503	56	13866	33463
1976	508	0	508	120	4456	5403	0	300	3877	678	45	6595	1	9616	30970	57	15060	36255
1977	629	0	629	102	5331	4995	0	325	3958	632	44	7885	0	11005	34175	49	15734	37976
1978	656	0	656	112	6217	4255	0	313	3872	678	30	6397	0	10975	32738	53	18520	45308
1979	556	0	556	152	5151	3715	0	371	4950	710	35	7563	0	11280	33776	56	19107	45935
1980	764	0	764	155	4795	3993	0	449	3232	632	26	5361	0	11056	29544	54	19195	46663
1981	723	0	723	157	4122	2891	0	220	3877	606	21	3141	25	7421	22325	54	19379	45991

[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	3.2	15.1	11.8	0.2	3.2	162.2	9.8	205.4	0.1	0.2	209.6
1961	0.1	3.7	2.9	13.5	12.0	0.2	3.1	165.2	8.0	205.0	0.1	0.2	209.0
1962	0.1	4.1	5.3	17.6	12.4	0.3	3.1	174.9	9.5	223.1	0.1	0.2	227.6
1963	0.1	4.7	5.4	25.7	12.6	0.3	3.1	182.5	6.8	236.4	0.1	0.2	241.3
1964	0.1	4.8	5.0	25.8	12.9	0.3	3.3	190.0	8.7	246.0	0.1	0.1	251.0
1965	0.1	4.9	5.7	24.3	11.0	0.2	3.5	200.7	7.3	252.8	0.1	0.1	258.0
1966	0.1	5.1	5.2	27.4	19.8	0.1	3.7	214.3	7.0	277.4	0.1	0.1	282.8
1967	0.1	6.4	5.0	30.4	39.6	0.1	3.0	224.8	7.4	310.2	0.1	0.1	316.8
1968	*	6.7	4.5	37.8	48.5	0.1	3.3	246.4	4.5	345.1	0.1	0.1	352.0
1969	*	7.1	3.5	41.2	55.1	0.1	3.3	265.2	0.9	369.3	0.1	0.1	376.6
1970	*	7.1	3.0	45.1	58.4	0.2	3.3	281.6	1.1	392.7	0.1	0.1	400.0
1971	*	6.9	3.0	50.0	65.4	0.2	3.6	301.2	0.9	424.1	0.1	0.1	431.2
1972	*	8.2	2.6	54.2	65.3	0.2	3.8	324.8	1.5	452.4	0.1	0.1	460.7
1973	*	6.2	2.5	67.5	79.3	0.2	3.8	344.2	3.7	501.2	*	0.1	507.6
1974	*	5.0	2.3	66.4	66.7	0.2	3.6	339.4	3.9	482.6	0.1	0.1	487.7
1975	*	4.3	2.0	60.2	71.7	0.2	3.1	342.0	2.7	481.9	0.1	0.2	486.4
1976	*	3.5	2.0	63.4	73.8	0.2	3.5	357.0	3.5	503.3	0.1	0.2	507.1
1977	*	3.0	2.0	70.5	79.6	0.2	3.7	366.7	2.4	525.2	0.1	0.2	528.4
1978	0.0	3.5	2.1	71.9	86.0	0.3	4.0	378.9	2.8	546.0	0.1	0.2	549.7
1979	0.0	4.2	2.1	77.1	96.8	0.1	4.2	363.1	21.7	565.2	0.1	0.2	569.7
1980	0.0	7.6	2.3	82.3	92.6	0.1	3.7	342.1	18.8	542.0	0.1	0.2	549.9
1981	0.0	7.9	2.0	85.1	83.6	0.2	3.6	342.3	16.7	533.5	0.1	0.2	541.7

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	9	4	639	2592	2187	46	530	30875	1553	38422	20	50
1961	2	4	568	2317	2234	53	516	31456	1272	38415	22	53
1962	2	4	1043	3023	2310	70	512	33304	1518	41779	23	55
1963	2	5	1066	4412	2348	74	512	34737	1083	44232	21	50
1964	2	5	985	4428	2404	83	537	36172	1389	45999	18	43
1965	2	5	1135	4177	2044	38	583	38215	1162	47354	18	43
1966	3	5	1031	4701	3598	26	606	40800	1108	51869	17	42
1967	2	6	984	5214	7105	28	494	42789	1174	57788	17	40
1968	1	6	898	6490	8692	31	543	46898	715	64267	17	40
1969	1	7	690	7073	9842	35	539	50477	146	68803	16	39
1970	1	7	592	7747	10401	44	549	53609	172	73115	16	40
1971	1	7	585	8579	11639	41	592	57331	136	78901	16	38
1972	0	8	511	9308	11613	44	634	61827	236	84173	15	35
1973	0	6	487	11582	14082	48	626	65529	592	92946	14	33
1974	0	5	464	11401	11856	45	600	64602	626	89592	15	37
1975	0	4	402	10331	12728	42	516	65110	427	89556	22	52
1976	0	3	388	10880	13083	44	573	67969	562	93499	23	55
1977	0	3	397	12104	14135	46	617	69814	375	97489	23	56
1978	0	3	416	12344	15258	76	663	72127	447	101331	20	49
1979	0	4	412	13243	17165	40	694	69131	3454	104138	24	59
1980	0	7	465	14135	16421	32	618	65116	2995	99782	28	69
1981	0	8	400	14602	14829	51	592	65171	2656	98302	31	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 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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	65.4	0.0	65.4	26.2	0.2	*	0.0	0.3	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	116.0
1961	69.6	0.0	69.6	17.0	0.5	*	0.0	0.5	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	110.8
1962	66.0	0.0	66.0	16.9	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.4
1963	94.6	0.0	94.6	3.0	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	127.9
1964	101.5	0.0	101.5	2.7	0.3	*	0.0	0.4	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	149.0
1965	131.9	0.0	131.9	0.9	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.2
1966	150.1	0.0	150.1	0.5	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	184.9
1967	141.2	0.0	141.2	9.1	0.7	*	0.0	0.7	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	189.0
1968	175.3	0.0	175.3	16.9	2.5	0.1	0.0	2.5	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	226.9
1969	184.8	0.0	184.8	35.9	3.0	0.1	0.0	3.1	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	255.7
1970	178.2	0.0	178.2	60.5	9.7	0.3	0.0	10.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	274.5
1971	206.2	0.0	206.2	65.4	11.7	3.0	0.0	14.7	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	320.4
1972	250.2	0.0	250.2	39.5	24.6	6.0	0.0	30.6	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	354.9
1973	259.9	0.0	259.9	35.2	24.5	15.0	0.0	39.5	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	378.0
1974	275.5	0.0	275.5	44.0	28.7	19.0	0.0	47.7	37.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	405.3
1975	300.7	0.0	300.7	41.3	25.5	6.3	0.0	31.8	44.5	34.1	0.0	0.0	452.4
1976	333.8	0.0	333.8	4.8	43.0	11.9	0.0	54.8	45.4	45.7	0.0	0.0	484.4
1977	399.7	0.0	399.7	6.3	39.3	14.1	0.0	53.4	41.6	40.0	0.0	0.0	540.8
1978	418.7	0.0	418.7	6.1	33.5	7.5	0.0	41.0	38.4	46.8	0.0	0.0	551.0
1979	455.7	0.0	455.7	3.1	14.8	1.3	0.0	16.0	45.3	54.2	0.0	0.0	574.4
1980	504.4	0.0	504.4	3.8	4.2	2.4	0.0	6.6	45.4	92.0	0.0	0.0	652.2
1981	524.6	0.0	524.6	2.9	3.0	2.2	0.0	5.2	23.6	78.9	0.0	0.0	635.2

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	2608	0	2608	25	39	1	0	40	2243	0	0	0
1961	2759	0	2759	16	75	3	0	77	2228	0	0	0
1962	2600	0	2600	16	33	1	0	34	2498	0	0	0
1963	3801	0	3801	3	41	2	0	43	2870	0	0	0
1964	4105	0	4105	3	54	2	0	57	4246	0	0	0
1965	5291	0	5291	1	52	2	0	54	3170	0	0	0
1966	6102	0	6102	*	33	1	0	34	3273	0	0	0
1967	5788	0	5788	9	110	4	0	114	3636	0	0	0
1968	7135	0	7135	16	391	15	0	406	3088	0	0	0
1969	7542	0	7542	35	476	18	0	493	3054	0	0	0
1970	7498	0	7498	59	1542	58	0	1600	2461	0	0	0
1971	8857	0	8857	63	1861	518	0	2378	3247	0	0	0
1972	10625	0	10625	38	3916	1033	0	4948	3330	0	0	0
1973	10854	0	10854	34	3891	2577	0	6469	4178	0	0	0
1974	11642	0	11642	43	4563	3266	0	7829	3605	44	0	0
1975	12656	0	12656	40	4059	1077	0	5136	4278	3093	0	0
1976	14043	0	14043	5	6922	2005	0	8926	4374	4154	0	0
1977	16857	0	16857	6	6250	2414	0	8664	3983	3713	0	0
1978	17631	0	17631	6	5334	1283	0	6616	3702	4277	0	0
1979	19171	0	19171	3	2350	219	0	2569	4374	5095	0	0
1980	21191	0	21191	4	670	415	0	1085	4369	8436	0	0
1981	21941	0	21941	3	476	372	0	848	2274	7235	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.3	4.9	28.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	18.0	12.9	0.0	3.2	79.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0
1961	0.0	0.0	1.4	13.0	9.5	31.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	18.6	18.4	0.0	4.8	98.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.2
1962	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.7	9.3	30.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	19.5	16.8	0.0	4.9	90.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.0
1963	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.9	7.9	38.6	0.3	0.9	0.5	19.7	40.4	*	5.2	119.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.0
1964	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.6	10.3	43.1	0.3	1.0	0.6	20.3	43.8	0.1	5.8	130.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.3
1965	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.6	9.4	46.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	21.4	45.5	*	6.4	136.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	137.7
1966	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.9	8.0	57.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	22.6	49.0	*	6.6	150.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	*	0.0	152.0
1967	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.7	7.0	72.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	23.8	55.4	*	8.2	172.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	173.5
1968	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.0	8.3	82.9	0.2	1.1	0.6	25.6	61.2	*	7.6	191.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	192.5
1969	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.6	9.3	83.6	0.2	3.5	0.4	27.2	63.2	*	7.6	198.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	199.8
1970	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.2	9.9	84.0	0.9	3.5	0.4	29.9	63.8	*	7.9	204.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	205.4
1971	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.1	10.0	95.6	0.5	3.6	0.5	30.8	67.3	*	6.8	218.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	219.2
1972	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.1	10.3	95.1	0.3	3.6	0.5	32.6	71.3	*	7.8	224.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	225.9
1973	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.0	10.7	96.3	0.2	3.5	0.5	34.7	72.8	*	7.6	229.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	230.8
1974	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.9	11.4	87.2	0.4	3.6	0.5	34.4	69.9	0.1	7.6	217.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	218.9
1975	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.7	11.3	86.3	0.4	3.2	0.6	35.5	70.8	0.1	8.1	219.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	220.8
1976	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.7	13.6	81.8	0.7	3.8	0.7	36.9	74.6	0.1	7.8	223.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	224.7
1977	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.8	16.7	83.5	1.0	3.2	0.6	38.9	79.8	*	8.3	235.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	236.1
1978	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	20.8	83.6	0.8	2.6	0.6	40.1	78.9	*	8.0	238.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	239.0
1979	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.8	38.3	85.9	0.2	5.8	0.6	39.4	76.5	*	11.0	260.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	261.3
1980	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.0	34.9	79.2	0.1	5.8	0.6	38.0	83.0	*	15.6	259.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	260.8
1981	0.0	3.0	1.4	0.9	35.1	56.2	0.0	5.6	0.5	37.7	82.7	*	13.1	233.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	237.2

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	0	0	29	2231	849	5154	91	112	38	3429	2059	0	504	14495	0	27	0	0	0
1961	0	0	210	2584	1623	5703	69	140	37	3546	2933	0	751	17595	0	24	0	0	0
1962	0	0	183	1332	1592	5688	55	172	91	3708	2665	0	765	16250	0	20	0	0	0
1963	0	0	169	978	1362	7052	49	232	91	3756	6431	0	834	20953	0	23	0	0	0
1964	0	0	211	707	1761	7847	50	257	95	3861	6965	10	926	22689	0	115	0	0	0
1965	0	0	300	710	1612	8411	49	219	94	4082	7230	6	1018	23731	0	105	0	0	0
1966	0	0	258	773	1378	10299	37	242	98	4295	7801	1	1053	26235	0	112	0	2	0
1967	0	0	210	527	1208	12957	33	285	85	4528	8818	1	1286	29938	0	108	0	0	0
1968	0	0	258	395	1420	14899	27	298	94	4883	9738	3	1181	33194	0	94	0	30	0
1969	0	0	275	308	1601	14984	29	912	70	5177	10056	3	1230	34644	0	100	0	29	0
1970	0	0	373	235	1695	15010	153	938	71	5691	10154	4	1267	35591	0	108	0	24	0
1971	0	0	284	220	1709	17070	80	963	79	5872	10701	4	1094	38077	0	89	0	15	0
1972	0	0	321	210	1776	16961	52	945	85	6202	11338	3	1247	39140	0	91	0	18	0
1973	0	0	328	189	1837	17153	41	942	85	6608	11575	4	1214	39974	0	95	0	22	0
1974	0	0	244	179	1951	15544	75	966	81	6543	11122	12	1218	37937	0	92	0	30	0
1975	0	0	364	144	1948	15392	76	872	104	6766	11255	15	1296	38231	0	89	0	25	0
1976	0	0	388	144	2337	14568	129	1036	116	7029	11871	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	53	0	29	0
1977	0	0	[illegible]	162	2865	14855	169	877	94	7406	12695	4	1300	40755	0	86	0	26	0
1978	0	0	289	154	3567	14861	146	702	101	7639	12556	3	1242	41260	0	84	0	0	0
1979	0	0	262	160	6567	15276	40	1583	106	7506	12167	2	1806	45476	0	90	0	0	0
1980	0	0	282	199	5987	14116	9	1573	94	7221	13196	3	2558	45249	0	86	0	0	0
1981	0	3	205	181	6021	10028	0	1540	90	7185	13160	1	2107	40519	0	80	0	15	0

[1] Includes only utility production for 1960 through 1963 and industrial and utility production for 1964 and thereafter.
[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	0.3	1.0	1.1	14.2	14.3	64.2	64.2	0.3	0.0	4.4	-4.1	80.0
1961	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.2	20.3	20.4	76.2	76.2	0.3	0.0	5.3	-5.0	98.2
1962	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.2	20.8	20.9	68.4	68.4	0.2	0.0	6.2	-6.0	91.0
1963	0.4	8.9	1.1	6.0	20.4	31.2	73.8	73.9	24.2	0.0	7.1	17.1	120.0
1964	0.4	9.6	1.3	6.6	22.1	34.2	80.8	80.9	26.7	0.0	7.8	18.9	131.3
1965	0.5	10.1	1.2	6.7	24.7	37.0	83.7	83.8	27.6	0.0	8.4	19.2	137.7
1966	0.5	10.8	1.4	7.3	25.1	38.4	95.4	95.4	29.7	0.0	9.0	20.7	152.0
1967	0.7	12.1	1.3	8.0	30.0	43.2	110.2	110.3	31.3	0.0	9.3	22.0	173.5
1968	0.8	13.1	1.6	8.8	27.0	42.4	128.3	128.3	35.0	0.0	10.7	24.3	192.5
1969	1.6	14.9	2.0	9.8	26.9	44.5	130.6	130.6	38.7	0.0	11.8	27.0	199.8
1970	1.7	16.4	2.7	11.5	28.0	47.7	129.7	129.8	43.2	0.0	12.9	30.3	205.4
1971	2.0	17.8	2.1	11.4	24.1	46.7	143.3	143.3	47.7	0.0	14.3	33.4	219.2
1972	1.8	19.6	1.9	12.7	27.5	52.9	140.6	140.6	54.1	0.0	15.6	38.4	225.9
1973	1.9	20.0	1.9	13.4	26.9	52.7	144.5	144.6	55.6	0.0	16.7	38.9	230.8
1974	1.8	20.3	1.5	13.3	25.7	52.9	132.4	132.4	57.5	0.0	17.6	39.9	218.9
1975	1.2	19.6	1.6	13.8	25.8	53.9	133.5	133.6	58.8	0.0	18.1	40.7	220.8
1976	1.9	21.3	2.0	15.3	24.6	54.4	133.7	133.7	62.5	0.0	19.1	43.4	224.7
1977	1.9	21.8	2.4	16.8	25.3	56.3	141.3	141.3	65.2	0.0	19.8	45.5	236.1
1978	1.8	21.8	2.4	17.4	23.5	55.3	144.6	144.6	66.8	0.0	20.3	46.4	239.0
1979	2.7	22.9	2.7	18.1	31.8	63.9	156.4	156.4	67.7	0.0	21.2	46.6	261.3
1980	1.6	21.9	3.0	19.1	39.8	73.2	146.7	146.7	69.7	0.0	21.6	48.1	260.8
1981	2.8	23.0	3.6	18.8	37.0	71.4	123.9	123.9	69.9	0.0	22.7	47.2	237.2

[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 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	1.8	-1.6	0.3
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.0	-1.9	0.4
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.2	-2.1	0.5
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.5	6.0	8.9
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.7	6.5	9.6
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.9	6.7	10.1
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.1	7.2	10.8
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.7	0.7	3.4	8.0	12.1
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.7	0.8	3.8	8.5	13.1
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	12.7	19.6
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.9	1.9	5.5	12.7	20.0
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.8	1.8	5.6	12.8	20.3
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.2	1.2	5.7	12.7	19.6
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.9	1.9	5.9	13.5	21.3
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.9	1.9	6.0	13.8	21.8
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.8	1.8	6.1	13.9	21.8
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	2.7	2.7	6.3	13.9	22.9
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.6	1.6	6.3	14.0	21.9
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	*	0.0	1.5	1.5	6.6	13.7	23.0

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	0	0	0	57	58	514	-480
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	76	576	-548
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	101	643	-621
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	97	732	1769
1964	0	0	0	0	1	0	103	103	788	1909
1965	0	0	0	0	1	0	113	114	861	1976
1966	0	0	0	0	1	0	128	129	915	2098
1967	0	0	0	0	1	0	172	173	993	2355
1968	0	0	0	0	1	0	196	196	1101	2504
1969	0	0	0	0	1	0	414	415	1187	2724
1970	0	0	0	0	1	0	447	449	1285	3021
1971	0	0	0	0	1	0	526	527	1391	3255
1972	0	0	0	0	1	0	480	481	1511	3710
1973	0	0	0	0	1	0	496	497	1599	3723
1974	0	0	0	0	1	0	480	481	1655	3762
1975	0	0	0	0	1	0	320	321	1663	3732
1976	0	0	0	0	1	0	503	504	1736	3954
1977	0	0	0	0	1	0	529	529	1760	4047
1978	0	0	0	0	1	0	497	498	1779	4064
1979	0	0	0	0	2	0	741	743	1846	4064
1980	0	0	0	0	1	0	430	431	1841	4103
1981	0	0	0	1	1	0	406	407	1924	4007

[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	*	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	-1.0	1.1
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.1	-1.1	1.2
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.3	-1.2	1.2
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.4	3.5	6.0
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.5	3.8	6.6
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.7	3.8	6.7
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.4	1.8	4.2	7.3
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	2.0	4.7	8.0
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	11.4
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.9	3.1	7.6	12.7
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	13.4
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.5	3.6	8.1	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	9.2	15.3
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.4	4.3	10.0	16.8
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.4	4.6	10.5	17.4
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	*	0.5	0.5	0.1	2.7	4.8	10.6	18.1
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.0	5.0	11.1	19.1
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	4.9	10.3	18.8

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	0	48	23	10	55	41	177	303	-283
1961	0	0	0	0	56	43	13	55	44	211	335	-319
1962	0	0	0	0	52	41	18	57	37	205	371	-358
1963	0	0	0	0	59	35	17	56	35	202	418	1011
1964	0	0	0	0	67	46	18	67	34	233	454	1099
1965	0	0	0	0	71	39	20	59	31	220	491	1127
1966	0	0	0	0	79	34	23	75	34	245	534	1223
1967	0	0	0	0	72	33	30	78	30	243	578	1370
1968	0	0	0	0	89	21	35	104	37	286	647	1472
1969	0	0	0	0	123	24	73	121	39	379	692	1587
1970	0	0	0	0	174	87	79	133	38	511	768	1806
1971	0	0	0	0	142	47	93	80	32	393	815	1908
1972	0	0	0	0	130	35	85	83	32	365	913	2241
1973	0	0	0	0	129	25	88	96	32	370	1014	2361
1974	0	0	0	0	94	36	85	63	23	301	1049	2384
1975	0	0	0	0	84	45	57	98	15	299	1106	2482
1976	0	0	0	0	92	93	89	93	22	389	1184	2697
1977	0	0	0	0	122	121	93	96	31	463	1274	2930
1978	0	0	0	0	125	108	88	101	28	449	1341	3064
1979	0	0	0	0	263	6	131	100	16	516	1410	3104
1980	0	0	0	0	398	0	76	54	25	552	1459	3252
1981	0	0	0	2	178	0	72	59	54	363	1449	3017

[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			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	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	6.6	0.0	3.2	14.2	0.0	1.6	-1.5	14.3
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	9.6	0.0	4.8	20.3	0.0	2.2	-2.1	20.4
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	10.5	0.0	4.9	20.8	0.0	2.7	-2.6	20.9
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	20.4	0.0	3.2	7.6	31.2
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	8.6	34.2
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	10.8	*	6.4	23.8	0.9	3.7	8.6	37.0
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.8	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.4	11.2	*	6.6	24.2	0.9	4.1	9.3	38.4
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	15.0	*	8.2	29.2	0.9	3.9	9.3	43.2
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.6	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.3	12.6	*	7.6	26.2	0.7	4.7	10.7	42.4
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.5	0.0	*	1.6	*	0.3	10.2	*	7.6	26.1	0.8	5.3	12.2	44.5
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	3.8	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.3	9.1	*	6.8	23.4	0.7	6.8	15.8	46.7
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.4	10.9	*	7.8	26.7	0.7	7.4	18.1	52.9
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	10.2	*	7.6	26.1	0.8	7.8	18.1	52.7
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.4	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.4	10.0	0.1	7.6	24.9	0.8	8.3	18.9	52.9
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.5	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.3	8.5	0.1	8.1	25.0	0.7	8.7	19.4	53.9
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.2	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.3	8.0	0.1	7.8	23.9	0.7	9.1	20.7	54.4
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	8.8	*	8.3	24.6	0.7	9.4	21.6	56.3
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	6.8	*	8.0	22.8	0.7	9.7	22.1	55.3
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	9.4	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.3	5.7	*	11.0	31.1	0.7	10.0	22.1	63.9
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.0	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.3	9.4	*	15.6	39.1	0.7	10.3	23.0	73.2
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	8.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.3	9.6	*	13.1	36.3	0.7	11.2	23.2	71.4

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	0	0	0	0	29	554	0	68	43	18	83	1044	0	504	2343	0	465	-434
1961	0	0	0	0	210	617	0	27	50	18	92	1529	0	751	3293	0	639	-608
1962	0	0	0	0	183	565	0	14	53	22	98	1668	0	765	3369	0	803	-776
1963	0	0	0	0	169	484	0	14	117	22	88	1598	0	834	3327	0	926	2238
1964	0	0	0	0	211	508	0	4	134	23	81	1560	10	926	3458	87	1041	2521
1965	0	0	0	0	300	635	0	10	83	21	76	1712	6	1018	3861	83	1096	2516
1966	0	0	0	0	258	655	0	3	88	22	73	1776	1	1053	3930	85	1189	2727
1967	0	0	0	0	210	641	0	0	77	21	76	2390	1	1286	4702	85	1146	2716
1968	0	0	0	0	259	624	0	0	64	23	61	2001	3	1181	4220	71	1380	3137
1969	0	0	0	0	275	775	0	5	416	4	55	1628	3	1230	4389	76	1564	3589
1970	0	0	0	0	373	701	0	66	401	4	49	1671	4	1267	4536	86	1720	4044
1971	0	0	0	0	284	644	0	33	337	20	60	1440	4	1094	3915	69	1979	4631
1972	0	0	0	0	321	655	0	17	371	21	77	1733	3	1247	4446	69	2160	5305
1973	0	0	0	0	328	718	0	16	350	21	61	1627	4	1214	4339	75	2277	5300
1974	0	0	0	0	244	579	0	33	392	20	66	1591	12	1218	4164	74	2438	5541
1975	0	0	0	0	364	603	0	31	486	30	53	1346	15	1296	4224	71	2538	5696
1976	0	0	0	0	388	549	0	36	437	33	54	1266	13	1249	4023	71	2664	6067
1977	0	0	0	0	328	641	0	48	248	20	53	1396	4	1300	4037	66	2757	6339
1978	0	0	0	0	289	865	0	38	106	21	60	1081	3	1242	3705	63	2835	6476
1979	0	0	0	0	262	1620	0	34	709	22	48	904	2	1806	5406	69	2940	6472
1980	0	0	0	0	282	1369	0	9	1056	20	49	1491	3	2558	6837	67	3028	6749
1981	0	0	0	0	205	1380	0	0	1049	19	51	1527	1	2107	6339	67	3270	6811

[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	11.3	1.4	28.0	*	0.1	17.3	6.1	64.2	*	*	64.2
1961	0.0	0.0	13.0	5.5	31.1	*	0.1	17.9	8.6	76.2	*	*	76.2
1962	0.0	0.0	6.7	5.7	30.9	0.0	0.4	18.7	6.0	68.4	*	*	68.4
1963	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.5	38.6	*	0.4	19.0	6.5	73.8	*	*	73.9
1964	0.0	0.0	3.6	6.6	43.1	*	0.4	19.5	7.7	80.8	*	*	80.9
1965	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.9	46.5	*	0.4	20.7	7.5	83.7	*	*	83.8
1966	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.4	57.2	*	0.5	21.8	8.7	95.4	*	*	95.4
1967	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.5	72.1	*	0.4	23.0	9.6	110.2	*	*	110.3
1968	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.7	82.9	*	0.4	24.8	14.4	128.3	*	*	128.3
1969	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.6	83.6	*	0.4	26.3	15.0	130.6	*	*	130.6
1970	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.2	84.0	*	0.4	28.9	11.0	129.7	*	*	129.8
1971	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.8	95.6	*	0.4	30.1	11.3	143.3	*	*	143.3
1972	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.2	95.1	*	0.4	31.7	8.1	140.6	*	*	140.6
1973	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.3	96.3	*	0.4	33.9	8.7	144.5	*	*	144.6
1974	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.4	87.2	*	0.4	33.7	4.9	132.4	*	*	132.4
1975	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.8	86.3	*	0.5	34.7	6.4	133.5	*	*	133.6
1976	0.0	0.0	0.7	7.3	81.8	*	0.5	36.2	7.2	133.7	*	*	133.7
1977	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.0	83.5	*	0.5	38.1	9.3	141.3	*	*	141.3
1978	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.5	83.6	*	0.5	39.3	9.9	144.6	*	*	144.6
1979	0.0	0.0	0.8	22.6	85.9	*	0.5	38.6	7.8	156.4	*	*	156.4
1980	0.0	0.0	1.0	19.4	79.2	*	0.5	37.4	9.1	146.7	*	*	146.7
1981	0.0	0.0	0.9	21.5	56.2	*	0.4	37.2	7.7	123.9	*	*	123.9

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	0	2231	247	5154	1	19	3290	974	11917	2	-2
1961	0	0	2584	949	5703	1	19	3400	1360	14015	3	-3
1962	0	0	1332	975	5688	0	68	3552	959	12575	3	-3
1963	0	0	978	765	7052	0	68	3612	1030	13506	3	8
1964	0	0	707	1127	7847	2	72	3713	1226	14692	4	9
1965	0	0	710	844	8411	2	73	3947	1195	15182	4	9
1966	0	0	773	577	10299	3	76	4147	1380	17254	4	9
1967	0	0	527	426	12957	5	64	4374	1525	19878	4	8
1968	0	0	395	629	14899	4	71	4717	2297	23011	3	7
1969	0	0	308	618	14984	9	66	5001	2393	23379	3	7
1970	0	0	235	722	15010	11	68	5508	1744	23298	3	7
1971	0	0	220	821	17070	7	60	5732	1791	25702	3	7
1972	0	0	210	723	16961	9	64	6043	1284	25293	3	7
1973	0	0	189	743	17153	8	64	6451	1376	25983	3	7
1974	0	0	179	925	15544	10	61	6412	775	23907	3	7
1975	0	0	144	831	15392	9	74	6615	1013	24078	3	7
1976	0	0	144	1248	14568	7	83	6883	1144	24076	3	7
1977	0	0	162	1552	14855	7	74	7257	1477	25386	3	8
1978	0	0	154	1801	14861	10	80	7479	1580	25965	3	6
1979	0	0	160	3887	15276	3	84	7358	1248	28015	3	7
1980	0	0	199	3331	14116	11	74	7129	1441	26302	3	7
1981	0	0	181	3683	10028	13	71	7075	1231	22282	3	6

[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	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Heavy Oil[1]	Light Oil[2]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	0.3	0.0	24.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.3	0.0	26.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.4	0.0	27.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.4	0.0	29.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	29.7
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.4	0.0	31.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.4	0.0	34.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	35.0
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	0.5	0.0	38.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	38.7
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.1	0.6	0.0	42.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	43.2
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.8	0.6	0.0	47.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	47.7
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.1	1.6	0.0	53.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	54.1
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	1.4	0.0	55.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	55.6
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.9	2.1	0.0	57.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	57.5
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.8	2.5	0.0	58.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	58.8
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.3	2.6	0.0	62.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	62.5
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	3.2	0.0	64.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	65.2
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.0	4.5	0.0	66.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.8
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9	4.6	0.0	67.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.7
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.4	5.2	0.0	69.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.7
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.1	4.5	0.0	69.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	69.9

Physical Units

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Hydro-electric Power	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Heavy Oil[1]	Light Oil[2]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	3768	54	0	3822	23	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	4145	59	0	4204	28	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	4292	61	0	4353	22	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	4611	65	0	4677	27	0	0	2
1967	0	0	0	0	4873	69	0	4942	24	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	5404	77	0	5481	23	0	0	33
1969	0	0	0	0	5996	85	0	6081	24	0	0	29
1970	0	0	0	0	6702	96	0	6798	22	0	0	24
1971	0	0	0	0	7438	101	0	7540	21	0	0	15
1972	0	0	0	0	8289	267	0	8556	22	0	0	18
1973	0	0	0	0	8539	246	0	8786	20	0	0	22
1974	0	0	0	0	8733	352	0	9085	18	0	0	33
1975	0	0	0	0	8880	429	0	9309	18	0	0	25
1976	0	0	0	0	9440	447	0	9887	22	0	0	29
1977	0	0	0	0	9791	549	0	10340	20	0	0	26
1978	0	0	0	0	9867	776	0	10643	20	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	0	9999	795	0	10795	21	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	10239	888	0	11127	20	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	10348	779	0	11127	14	0	0	15

[1] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	18.5	22.8	2.7	0.6	23.7	5.4	0.6	1.8	0.9	36.6	1.3	0.6	6.9	81.1	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	188.8
1961	18.9	24.8	2.9	0.6	23.7	5.4	2.3	2.0	0.9	37.4	2.7	0.4	8.3	86.5	0.0	59.6	0.0	0.0	13.2	202.9
1962	20.1	26.7	4.9	0.7	24.6	5.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	38.5	1.4	0.9	8.7	90.0	0.0	63.2	0.0	0.0	11.5	211.5
1963	18.4	27.5	3.3	0.7	23.9	5.9	1.6	2.1	0.9	38.5	1.6	0.9	9.4	88.8	0.0	62.7	0.0	0.0	15.9	213.3
1964	20.4	31.8	2.8	0.7	26.3	6.2	2.3	2.6	0.9	39.0	2.7	0.8	11.0	95.2	0.0	65.8	0.0	0.0	18.4	231.6
1965	17.7	35.0	4.4	0.6	28.0	5.2	3.0	2.2	1.0	40.2	2.2	0.3	10.4	97.4	0.0	69.4	0.0	0.0	16.2	235.7
1966	16.6	37.3	4.2	0.5	28.1	5.5	2.8	2.5	1.0	41.8	1.4	0.3	10.0	98.2	0.0	71.1	0.0	0.0	21.9	245.1
1967	15.0	35.4	3.5	0.5	42.5	6.1	2.7	3.6	0.9	43.2	0.9	0.7	14.6	119.2	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	30.7	272.3
1968	13.1	40.7	3.4	0.5	45.1	7.1	2.9	4.1	0.9	44.5	1.3	1.2	16.3	127.3	0.0	70.1	0.0	0.0	43.8	295.0
1969	11.2	42.7	6.3	0.5	33.8	6.4	2.2	4.1	0.9	47.5	2.6	1.8	14.9	121.1	0.0	65.6	0.0	0.0	52.4	293.0
1970	9.3	48.0	5.7	0.5	32.6	5.7	1.3	4.0	0.9	50.9	1.7	2.0	13.5	118.7	0.0	74.2	0.0	0.0	48.4	298.7
1971	14.6	51.6	4.8	0.5	33.2	6.0	1.3	4.4	0.9	52.6	1.8	2.1	13.7	121.3	0.0	78.3	0.0	0.0	49.8	315.6
1972	12.7	58.2	6.5	0.5	34.7	5.8	1.7	5.3	1.0	55.5	1.5	1.7	14.0	128.2	0.0	81.4	0.0	0.0	57.0	337.4
1973	12.9	57.4	6.4	0.6	37.8	5.5	1.7	4.5	1.1	58.0	1.5	1.0	14.7	132.8	0.0	86.0	0.0	0.0	52.9	341.9
1974	13.9	54.3	5.2	0.5	41.1	5.8	1.3	4.6	1.0	56.2	3.7	1.0	16.1	136.5	0.0	101.1	0.0	0.0	50.4	356.2
1975	15.4	61.7	5.2	0.5	44.0	5.6	0.8	4.4	1.0	59.3	4.3	0.7	18.7	144.5	0.0	106.9	0.0	0.0	38.8	367.3
1976	18.7	48.1	5.1	0.6	43.5	5.8	1.1	4.7	1.1	63.2	4.8	0.6	18.9	149.5	0.0	107.6	0.0	0.0	46.1	370.0
1977	15.1	46.4	5.6	0.6	47.6	5.4	1.1	4.4	1.1	64.3	4.3	0.3	20.4	155.2	0.0	70.4	0.0	0.0	86.3	373.4
1978	15.2	44.9	6.0	0.7	49.9	5.6	1.1	4.9	1.2	68.0	5.7	0.3	23.1	166.5	0.0	102.3	0.0	0.0	50.1	379.0
1979	15.8	55.2	5.4	0.7	45.2	6.2	0.7	4.2	1.2	63.8	7.7	0.1	17.1	152.5	0.0	94.9	0.0	0.0	67.1	385.5
1980	13.3	50.2	5.1	0.7	33.0	6.8	0.0	3.7	1.1	58.2	3.9	0.2	16.4	129.0	0.0	98.8	0.0	0.0	61.7	352.9
1981	14.6	46.1	3.0	0.6	27.8	6.7	0.1	3.7	1.1	55.3	0.3	*	11.8	110.3	0.0	98.8	0.0	0.0	92.1	361.8

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	693	22	407	121	4073	1000	107	455	147	6965	206	84	1153	14718	0	6165	0	0	41
1961	707	24	435	115	4061	1009	404	504	143	7119	433	60	1372	15655	0	5595	0	0	3862
1962	754	26	732	135	4226	1087	271	526	142	7332	225	133	1437	16246	0	5982	0	0	3383
1963	690	27	490	140	4103	1107	275	534	142	7332	262	138	1566	16089	0	5979	0	0	4671
1964	762	31	416	141	4516	1148	401	648	149	7427	432	121	1846	17244	0	6292	0	0	5389
1965	661	34	669	112	4803	966	521	560	160	7654	356	42	1732	17574	0	6640	0	0	4754
1966	621	36	636	108	4825	1029	498	617	166	7961	215	45	1685	17785	0	6827	0	0	6433
1967	560	34	533	108	7293	1136	469	940	142	8225	142	108	2445	21540	0	6897	0	0	9012
1968	487	39	513	97	7743	1328	508	1065	156	8466	208	180	2705	22969	0	6745	0	0	12827
1969	419	41	946	95	5811	1194	390	1090	149	9040	411	268	2410	21804	0	6279	0	0	15369
1970	347	47	853	97	5600	1049	230	1057	151	9684	277	294	2177	21469	0	7075	0	0	14197
1971	538	50	727	91	5708	1100	231	1171	153	10020	282	310	2223	22017	0	7468	0	0	14599
1972	470	57	973	98	5953	1072	305	1406	164	10565	244	255	2246	23280	0	7842	0	0	16699
1973	479	56	960	113	6481	1021	299	1195	180	11043	241	152	2375	24060	0	8277	0	0	15497
1974	531	53	788	108	7049	1064	224	1235	173	10691	587	149	2579	24648	0	9685	0	0	14774
1975	598	60	782	99	7560	1023	145	1184	163	11288	684	98	2987	26018	0	10274	0	0	[illegible]
1976	724	47	776	116	7474	1055	[illegible]	[illegible]	181	12035	771	91	3029	26997	0	10372	0	0	13518
1977	600	46	849	116	8170	980	197	1208	182	12247	690	42	3279	27957	0	6749	0	0	25285
1978	608	44	908	140	8575	1013	191	1348	195	12941	906	47	3705	29968	0	9871	0	0	14677
1979	629	54	812	147	7758	1135	125	1142	204	12154	1221	21	2768	27489	0	9165	0	0	19657
1980	531	49	769	143	5662	1245	0	993	182	11078	613	28	2647	23359	0	9507	0	0	18069
1981	584	45	454	112	4764	1223	17	1015	175	10523	54	3	1894	20234	0	9507	0	0	26989

[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	11.8	29.2	13.5	27.7	54.1	88.1	42.9	43.7	66.3	0.1	19.0	47.5	188.8
1961	12.2	30.0	15.0	31.3	60.6	98.2	42.4	43.4	59.6	13.2	21.1	51.6	202.9
1962	12.6	31.2	15.7	33.7	63.9	101.4	44.6	45.2	63.2	11.5	21.9	52.8	211.5
1963	12.8	31.8	14.7	33.6	63.2	103.4	44.0	44.5	62.7	15.9	23.2	55.4	213.3
1964	14.5	34.2	15.3	35.1	72.1	116.2	45.6	46.1	65.8	18.4	24.9	59.3	231.6
1965	13.9	34.4	16.1	31.0	70.4	120.6	49.7	49.7	69.4	16.2	25.3	60.4	235.7
1966	14.0	35.2	15.2	35.3	69.1	120.7	53.8	53.9	71.1	21.9	27.4	65.7	245.1
1967	20.0	42.1	15.5	36.0	79.5	139.5	54.6	54.7	71.9	30.7	30.3	72.4	272.3
1968	20.6	44.3	16.9	38.4	87.2	155.8	56.4	56.5	70.1	43.8	33.7	80.3	295.0
1969	17.7	43.0	15.3	39.2	81.4	150.3	60.5	60.6	65.6	52.4	34.8	83.2	293.0
1970	17.2	44.7	12.4	36.7	80.6	151.3	65.8	65.9	74.3	48.4	35.8	86.9	298.7
1971	19.4	49.8	17.0	43.3	82.8	154.1	68.3	68.4	78.3	49.8	37.4	90.6	315.6
1972	21.3	54.3	18.0	46.1	86.4	163.7	73.3	73.3	81.4	57.0	40.7	97.7	337.4
1973	20.2	56.2	17.1	47.7	90.5	162.9	75.2	75.2	86.0	52.9	40.9	98.0	341.9
1974	19.6	58.9	14.9	49.2	93.6	171.5	76.5	76.6	101.2	50.4	44.1	107.6	356.2
1975	24.4	69.5	19.0	60.0	99.0	158.5	79.2	79.2	107.0	38.8	42.7	103.0	367.3
1976	22.9	71.4	16.0	59.6	92.9	154.6	84.4	84.5	107.7	46.1	45.1	108.7	370.0
1977	22.1	74.0	15.7	63.9	90.4	147.6	87.8	87.8	71.1	86.3	46.1	111.3	373.4
1978	18.8	71.8	12.9	57.3	102.2	157.3	92.6	92.7	102.3	50.1	44.2	108.2	379.0
1979	16.9	75.5	12.3	62.6	94.4	147.9	99.4	99.5	95.4	67.1	47.7	114.7	385.5
1980	12.6	70.4	12.9	59.3	84.0	140.2	83.0	83.1	98.8	61.7	46.8	113.7	352.9
1981	11.2	70.5	8.8	64.7	74.5	150.1	76.4	76.5	98.8	92.1	56.6	134.3	361.8

[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 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	3.9	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	13.1	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	4.2	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	14.5	34.4
1966	3.3	0.0	3.3	5.7	3.5	0.0	1.5	5.1	6.2	15.0	35.2
1967	3.5	0.0	3.5	6.4	7.7	0.0	2.3	10.1	6.5	15.6	42.1
1968	2.8	0.0	2.8	6.7	8.5	0.0	2.7	11.1	7.0	16.7	44.3
1969	2.5	0.0	2.5	7.2	5.2	0.0	2.7	8.0	7.5	17.8	43.0
1970	1.7	0.0	1.7	8.0	4.9	0.0	2.7	7.6	8.0	19.5	44.7
1971	2.8	0.0	2.8	8.7	4.9	0.0	3.0	7.9	8.9	21.5	49.8
1972	1.8	0.0	1.8	11.2	4.9	0.0	3.5	8.3	9.7	23.3	54.3
1973	2.0	0.0	2.0	10.1	5.1	0.0	3.0	8.1	10.6	25.3	56.2
1974	1.7	0.0	1.7	9.9	5.1	0.0	2.9	8.1	11.4	27.9	58.9
1975	1.7	0.0	1.7	14.4	5.7	0.0	2.6	8.3	13.2	31.9	69.5
1976	1.9	0.0	1.9	12.7	5.5	0.0	2.8	8.3	14.2	34.2	71.4
1977	2.0	0.0	2.0	12.0	5.6	0.0	2.6	8.2	15.2	36.7	74.0
1978	1.9	0.0	1.9	7.9	6.3	0.0	2.7	8.9	15.4	37.6	71.8
1979	1.4	0.0	1.4	8.9	5.2	0.0	1.4	6.6	17.2	41.4	75.5
1980	1.0	0.0	1.0	7.6	2.8	0.0	1.2	4.0	16.8	40.9	70.4
1981	0.8	0.0	0.8	6.9	2.5	0.0	1.1	3.5	17.6	41.7	70.5

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	166	0	166	2	663	0	314	977	1463	3652
1961	152	0	152	3	697	0	320	1017	1519	3713
1962	159	0	159	3	654	0	322	976	1597	3849
1963	147	0	147	4	663	0	323	987	1638	3920
1964	138	0	138	5	736	0	402	1138	1708	4069
1965	123	0	123	5	708	0	348	1056	1779	4247
1966	124	0	124	5	607	0	378	985	1831	4392
1967	131	0	131	6	1328	0	608	1936	1917	4576
1968	103	0	103	7	1452	0	701	2153	2049	4886
1969	95	0	95	7	900	0	721	1622	2186	5219
1970	63	0	63	8	837	0	711	1548	2354	5714
1971	104	0	104	8	839	0	789	1628	2602	6298
1972	66	0	66	11	834	0	919	1753	2845	6835
1973	74	0	74	10	871	0	813	1684	3100	7428
1974	65	0	65	10	881	0	786	1667	3346	8162
1975	66	0	66	14	972	0	712	1684	3870	9341
1976	73	0	73	13	944	0	745	1689	4169	10036
1977	78	0	78	12	966	0	698	1664	4456	10756
1978	77	0	77	8	1080	0	724	1804	4502	11014
1979	55	0	55	9	895	0	371	1266	5048	12136
1980	41	0	41	7	485	0	316	801	4936	11999
1981	33	0	33	7	423	0	294	717	5148	12218

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	1.4	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	11.5	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	33.7
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	33.6
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	38.4
1969	4.7	0.0	4.7	6.8	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.7	7.0	16.8	39.2
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	36.7
1971	5.2	0.0	5.2	8.5	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.3	7.7	18.7	43.3
1972	3.3	0.0	3.3	11.0	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.7	8.2	19.8	46.1
1973	3.7	0.0	3.7	9.6	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.9	9.0	21.6	47.7
1974	3.1	0.0	3.1	8.2	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.5	10.0	24.4	49.2
1975	3.2	0.0	3.2	12.4	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.4	12.0	29.0	60.0
1976	3.5	0.0	3.5	8.9	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.5	12.8	30.9	59.6
1977	3.6	0.0	3.6	8.6	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.5	14.1	34.1	63.9
1978	3.6	0.0	3.6	5.6	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.7	12.9	31.5	57.3
1979	2.6	0.0	2.6	7.0	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.7	14.8	35.5	62.6
1980	1.9	0.0	1.9	5.9	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	3.1	5.1	13.5	32.9	59.3
1981	1.5	0.0	1.5	5.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.8	16.6	39.3	64.7

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	307	0	307	3	233	102	55	45	0	435	1193	2978
1961	283	0	283	3	244	401	56	45	0	747	1385	3385
1962	296	0	296	4	229	265	57	50	0	601	1547	3729
1963	274	0	274	4	233	268	57	49	0	607	1638	3921
1964	256	0	256	4	258	378	71	52	0	759	1720	4098
1965	228	0	228	5	248	500	61	52	0	862	1285	3069
1966	229	0	229	5	213	442	67	55	0	776	1733	4157
1967	244	0	244	5	466	78	107	56	0	707	1769	4222
1968	191	0	191	6	509	254	124	59	0	945	1864	4445
1969	176	0	176	7	316	194	127	62	0	699	2066	4934
1970	118	0	118	6	294	116	125	65	0	600	2084	5058
1971	192	0	192	8	294	118	139	68	0	619	2258	5467
1972	122	0	122	11	293	180	162	68	0	702	2418	5809
1973	137	0	137	9	306	207	143	74	0	730	2637	6317
1974	120	0	120	8	309	132	139	82	0	661	2930	7147
1975	123	0	123	12	341	81	126	90	0	637	3527	8511
1976	136	0	136	9	331	110	132	93	0	666	3757	9045
1977	144	0	144	8	339	99	123	93	0	655	4138	9988
1978	144	0	144	6	379	95	128	96	0	698	3773	9230
1979	102	0	102	7	314	17	65	96	0	493	4333	10418
1980	76	0	76	6	218	0	56	100	487	860	3969	9649
1981	61	0	61	5	122	0	52	131	29	333	4857	11527

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	Total Petroleum				
1960	5.8	0.0	5.8	17.1	2.7	14.7	0.0	*	0.3	0.1	4.9	1.0	0.6	6.9	31.2	*	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	4.6	2.7	0.4	8.3	35.2	*	10.9	26.7	98.2
1962	7.9	0.0	7.9	18.6	4.9	15.8	0.0	*	0.6	0.2	4.8	1.4	0.9	8.7	37.3	*	11.0	26.5	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	0.3	9.4	36.6	*	11.8	28.3	103.4
1964	9.8	0.0	9.8	22.0	2.8	17.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	4.5	2.7	0.8	11.0	40.3	*	13.1	31.1	116.2
1965	8.3	0.0	8.3	23.6	4.4	16.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	4.5	1.9	0.3	10.4	38.5	*	14.8	35.4	120.6
1966	7.1	0.0	7.1	25.3	4.2	14.9	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	4.7	1.4	0.3	10.0	36.6	*	15.2	36.5	120.7
1967	5.0	0.0	5.0	22.4	3.5	25.2	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.2	3.9	0.9	0.7	14.6	52.1	*	17.7	42.3	139.5
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	16.3	56.6	*	20.3	48.4	155.8
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	14.9	51.2	0.0	20.3	48.5	150.3
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	50.1	151.3
1971	6.6	0.0	6.6	29.2	4.8	18.7	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	4.3	1.8	2.1	13.7	47.1	0.0	20.8	50.5	154.1
1972	7.6	0.0	7.6	31.1	6.5	19.1	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	2.8	1.5	1.7	14.0	47.7	0.0	22.7	54.5	163.7
1973	7.2	0.0	7.2	32.9	6.4	20.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.2	4.9	1.5	1.0	14.7	50.4	0.0	21.3	51.1	162.9
1974	9.0	0.0	9.0	32.1	5.2	21.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.2	3.6	3.7	1.0	16.1	52.4	0.0	22.7	55.3	171.5
1975	10.6	0.0	10.6	30.5	5.2	22.9	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.3	4.2	4.3	0.7	18.7	57.9	0.0	17.4	42.1	158.5
1976	13.3	0.0	13.3	21.6	5.1	23.4	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.3	2.8	4.8	0.6	18.9	58.0	0.0	18.1	43.6	154.6
1977	9.5	0.0	9.5	20.4	5.6	24.1	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.3	3.5	4.3	0.3	20.4	60.4	0.0	16.8	40.5	147.6
1978	9.7	0.0	9.7	26.9	6.0	24.9	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.3	3.1	5.7	0.3	23.1	65.7	0.0	16.0	39.1	157.3
1979	11.8	0.0	11.8	34.2	5.4	17.8	0.0	0.6	2.6	0.3	2.4	2.0	0.1	17.1	48.4	0.0	15.7	37.8	147.9
1980	10.4	0.0	10.4	32.4	5.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.3	3.4	0.8	0.2	16.4	41.2	0.0	16.4	39.8	140.2
1981	12.2	0.0	12.2	29.6	3.0	12.8	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	2.1	0.2	*	11.8	32.6	0.0	22.4	53.2	150.1

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	216	0	216	17	407	2530	0	5	81	19	930	154	84	1153	5363	0	2849	7110
1961	270	0	270	18	435	2701	0	3	123	19	874	429	60	1372	6016	1	3201	7823
1962	298	0	298	18	732	2717	0	6	140	26	911	225	133	1437	6327	1	3228	7778
1963	268	0	268	19	490	2735	0	7	147	26	879	262	138	1566	6250	0	3469	8301
1964	366	0	366	21	416	3010	0	23	167	27	853	432	121	1846	6895	0	3825	9113
1965	309	0	309	23	669	2768	0	21	148	32	859	301	42	1732	6572	0	4340	10362
1966	267	0	267	24	636	2559	0	56	170	33	887	215	45	1685	6286	0	4456	10689
1967	185	0	185	22	533	4322	0	391	221	30	750	142	106	2445	8941	0	5196	12405
1968	193	0	193	25	513	4819	0	255	237	33	725	197	180	2705	9664	0	5947	14180
1969	148	0	148	25	946	3357	0	196	236	32	753	404	268	2410	8602	0	5956	14223
1970	166	0	166	29	853	3206	0	114	216	32	626	275	294	2177	7794	0	6052	14685
1971	242	0	242	28	727	3212	0	113	238	32	822	282	310	2223	7960	0	6110	14791
1972	281	0	281	30	973	3274	0	125	317	34	542	244	255	2246	8009	0	6654	15986
1973	268	0	268	32	960	3453	0	92	231	38	946	241	152	2519	8452	0	6246	14964
1974	346	0	346	31	766	3604	0	92	303	37	678	587	149	2579	8816	0	6643	16204
1975	409	0	409	30	782	3935	0	64	338	44	801	684	98	2987	9734	0	5112	12338
1976	515	0	515	21	776	4024	0	85	390	49	541	771	91	3029	9755	0	5303	12765
1977	378	0	378	20	849	4143	0	97	377	44	661	690	42	3279	10181	0	4916	11866
1978	387	0	387	26	908	4271	0	96	486	47	585	906	47	3705	11051	0	4683	11437
1979	472	0	472	34	812	3055	0	108	697	49	454	323	21	2768	8289	0	4603	11066
1980	414	0	414	32	769	2209	0	0	612	44	639	126	28	2647	7074	0	4798	11664
1981	491	0	491	29	454	2198	0	17	659	42	405	26	3	1894	5697	0	6567	15585

[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	0.6	3.8	5.4	*	0.8	31.5	0.3	42.3	0.2	0.6	43.7
1961	*	0.5	0.6	2.4	5.4	*	0.8	32.6	*	41.8	0.3	0.7	43.4
1962	*	0.2	0.7	3.6	5.8	*	0.7	33.5	0.0	44.4	0.2	0.4	45.2
1963	*	0.2	0.7	2.7	5.9	*	0.7	33.6	0.0	43.8	0.2	0.4	44.5
1964	*	0.7	0.7	3.0	6.2	*	0.7	34.3	0.0	44.9	0.2	0.4	46.1
1965	*	1.1	0.6	6.3	5.2	*	0.8	35.4	0.3	48.6	*	*	49.7
1966	*	1.6	0.5	8.4	5.5	*	0.8	36.9	0.0	52.2	*	*	53.9
1967	*	1.5	0.5	6.9	6.1	*	0.7	39.0	0.0	53.2	*	*	54.7
1968	*	2.0	0.5	5.6	7.1	*	0.7	40.4	0.1	54.4	*	*	56.5
1969	*	2.4	0.5	7.2	6.4	*	0.7	43.2	*	58.1	*	*	60.6
1970	*	4.3	0.5	7.4	5.7	*	0.7	47.2	*	61.5	*	*	65.9
1971	*	5.3	0.5	7.9	6.0	*	0.7	48.0	0.0	63.1	*	*	68.4
1972	*	4.8	0.5	9.0	5.8	*	0.8	52.3	0.0	68.5	*	*	73.3
1973	*	4.7	0.6	10.7	5.5	*	0.9	52.7	0.0	70.4	*	*	75.2
1974	*	4.1	0.5	13.1	5.8	*	0.8	52.2	0.0	72.5	*	*	76.6
1975	*	4.3	0.5	13.4	5.6	*	0.7	54.6	0.0	74.9	*	*	79.2
1976	*	4.7	0.6	12.6	5.8	*	0.8	59.9	0.0	79.7	*	*	84.5
1977	*	4.7	0.6	15.8	5.4	*	0.8	60.4	0.0	83.0	*	*	87.8
1978	0.0	4.5	0.7	16.5	5.6	*	0.9	64.4	0.0	88.1	*	*	92.7
1979	0.0	4.6	0.7	20.3	6.2	*	0.9	61.0	5.6	94.9	*	*	99.5
1980	0.0	4.3	0.7	16.0	6.8	*	0.8	54.3	0.0	78.7	*	*	83.1
1981	0.0	4.0	0.6	11.8	6.7	*	0.8	52.5	0.0	72.3	*	0.1	76.5

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	4	*	121	648	1000	5	127	5989	52	7943	67	168
1961	1	1	115	418	1009	6	124	6200	3	7875	87	213
1962	1	*	135	625	1087	7	116	6371	0	8342	48	116
1963	1	*	140	471	1107	7	116	6404	0	8245	45	107
1964	1	1	141	512	1148	7	121	6523	0	8452	44	105
1965	1	1	112	1079	966	2	128	6743	55	9084	4	10
1966	1	2	108	1446	1029	2	133	7020	0	9737	4	10
1967	0	1	108	1177	1136	3	111	7419	0	9955	4	9
1968	0	2	97	962	1328	3	122	7683	11	10206	4	9
1969	0	2	95	1237	1194	5	117	8226	7	10881	3	8
1970	0	4	97	1263	1049	4	119	8993	2	11526	3	8
1971	0	5	91	1362	1100	5	121	9130	0	11809	3	8
1972	0	5	98	1551	1072	8	129	9956	0	12814	3	7
1973	0	5	113	1840	1021	7	142	10029	0	13152	3	7
1974	0	4	108	2248	1064	8	136	9932	0	13496	3	8
1975	0	4	99	2306	1023	8	119	10397	0	13952	3	8
1976	0	5	116	2172	1055	8	132	11402	0	14884	3	8
1977	0	5	116	2721	980	9	138	11493	0	15457	4	9
1978	0	4	140	2841	1013	9	148	12259	0	16410	3	7
1979	0	4	147	3492	1135	8	155	11604	898	17440	4	9
1980	0	4	143	2750	1243	10	138	10339	0	14623	4	9
1981	0	4	112	2021	1223	10	132	9988	0	13486	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 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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	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	*	59.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.6
1962	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	*	62.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.7
1964	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	*	69.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4
1966	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	*	71.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.9
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.1
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.6
1970	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	*	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.3
1972	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	*	86.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.0
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	*	101.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.2
1975	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	*	107.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.7
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	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	*	102.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.3
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	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	*	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6165	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5595	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5981	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5978	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6292	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6640	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6827	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6896	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6745	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6279	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7075	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7468	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7842	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8277	0	0	0
1974	0	0	0	*	0	7	0	7	9685	0	0	0
1975	0	0	0	*	0	5	0	5	10274	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	*	0	3	0	3	10372	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	6749	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	*	0	5	0	5	9871	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	*	0	1	0	1	9165	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	9507	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	9507	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, State of Illinois

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	953.6	536.1	39.7	15.7	248.1	23.4	30.4	60.0	16.2	409.9	167.8	8.3	93.4	1113.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	-62.0	2545.6
1961	934.8	576.6	38.7	11.1	247.2	30.7	29.0	60.1	15.8	417.0	166.5	7.0	98.9	1122.0	6.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	-56.1	2585.4
1962	954.2	624.0	40.8	5.0	241.8	41.6	28.4	65.8	16.0	432.7	157.2	9.4	100.0	1138.8	13.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	-42.5	2690.4
1963	949.9	660.9	40.0	4.4	240.6	51.4	32.3	70.4	16.0	442.2	162.3	8.4	113.9	1181.9	11.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	-40.9	2764.7
1964	979.7	738.8	51.0	3.8	242.7	55.3	29.8	68.7	16.8	447.7	134.5	7.9	120.5	1178.8	11.7	1.9	0.0	*	-41.0	2869.9
1965	1052.5	780.9	55.4	3.6	238.9	67.8	30.3	75.3	15.9	466.3	145.2	9.3	123.1	1231.0	11.4	1.8	0.0	*	-38.1	3047.5
1966	1113.3	868.6	66.2	3.0	228.2	69.8	23.7	84.7	16.5	486.1	137.5	6.8	122.6	1245.1	16.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	-40.4	3204.8
1967	1069.7	978.7	63.9	4.7	227.8	94.3	18.8	90.2	16.8	496.1	152.2	9.1	131.2	1305.0	9.3	1.9	0.0	*	-25.3	3339.3
1968	1043.6	1025.2	79.0	3.5	250.0	112.6	19.2	96.5	18.4	529.0	152.3	8.1	149.8	1418.5	10.4	1.7	0.0	*	-14.0	3485.5
1969	1051.4	1119.0	72.1	2.3	256.1	119.8	19.7	109.6	19.4	543.1	165.9	10.7	158.7	1477.4	9.1	1.8	0.0	*	20.1	3678.8
1970	957.6	1210.3	72.2	1.7	259.2	127.3	20.3	107.6	19.7	562.5	175.7	11.8	153.8	1511.8	27.6	1.7	0.0	*	18.5	3727.5
1971	879.1	1267.4	66.9	1.5	288.4	135.1	18.3	109.4	19.5	568.9	150.3	8.6	149.6	1507.8	47.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	41.3	3744.4
1972	882.3	1239.9	64.9	1.3	314.2	156.8	24.5	124.0	20.9	598.1	188.7	7.7	155.9	1656.8	141.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	17.5	3939.1
1973	910.4	1173.2	74.0	1.1	308.6	164.0	25.4	128.3	23.1	625.3	188.8	8.6	163.9	1711.2	218.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	-4.9	4009.9
1974	896.8	1176.9	64.7	1.0	306.9	141.7	18.6	132.1	22.2	608.4	185.1	6.6	168.7	1655.9	218.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.1	3955.7
1975	856.2	1117.2	65.1	0.7	298.5	140.2	14.9	130.5	18.9	623.2	176.9	2.7	173.9	1645.5	245.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	-14.5	3851.5
1976	873.3	1197.7	63.7	0.5	333.6	144.4	8.3	147.4	21.0	644.6	156.3	1.9	178.6	1700.4	292.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	-53.7	4011.3
1977	869.5	1189.4	72.0	0.6	332.1	153.8	8.1	145.0	21.0	655.3	172.1	1.4	191.2	1752.7	307.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	-24.0	4096.4
1978	851.4	1194.1	73.7	0.3	345.3	153.7	10.4	144.8	22.6	685.7	186.3	3.2	202.2	1828.1	360.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	-33.4	4201.7
1979	852.3	1163.8	70.3	0.1	283.5	137.8	5.2	190.6	23.7	625.7	183.4	1.3	217.7	1739.3	292.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	4051.5
1980	853.1	1116.1	52.2	0.8	213.8	111.3	3.4	142.6	21.1	572.9	177.7	1.5	222.0	1519.3	302.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	13.5	3806.0
1981	801.3	1088.6	29.9	1.3	201.0	95.8	3.8	144.2	20.2	563.6	130.7	0.2	162.7	1353.5	321.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	21.1	3587.6

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	39352	518	5989	3105	42600	4165	5369	14958	2672	78026	26684	1254	15713	200537	254	185	0	0	-18183
1961	38868	557	5831	2196	42435	5444	5111	14989	2601	79388	26478	1060	16639	202172	528	197	0	0	-16456
1962	39658	603	6152	999	41507	7377	5012	16405	2644	82379	25011	1411	16858	205753	1193	189	0	0	-12465
1963	39586	641	6032	869	41304	9101	5692	17545	2643	84174	25821	1269	19373	213822	934	177	0	0	-11997
1964	41070	716	7684	755	41673	9795	5255	17138	2775	85228	21397	1184	20710	213594	983	178	0	4	-12023
1965	44329	757	8344	717	41011	11994	5337	18763	2616	88769	23091	1407	21115	223164	965	175	0	3	-8821
1966	47180	841	9972	602	39175	12345	4175	21105	2718	92547	21878	1032	21166	226715	1407	173	0	0	-11833
1967	45734	948	9630	926	39114	16674	3313	23497	2766	94434	24208	1374	22679	238615	807	180	0	2	-7425
1968	44964	994	11898	698	42923	19909	3388	25274	3038	100712	24229	1227	25771	259066	919	166	0	1	-4102
1969	45170	1085	10864	464	43968	21169	3472	28792	3195	103385	26392	1612	27267	270581	825	171	0	0	5879
1970	42055	1174	10877	343	44495	22475	3583	28481	3255	107087	27949	1774	26553	276872	2514	166	0	0	5413
1971	39080	1229	10089	303	49502	23861	3234	29013	3221	108304	23909	1303	24666	277406	4374	136	0	0	12108
1972	39674	1207	9774	257	53936	27680	4317	32971	3450	113860	30007	1159	27082	304492	13067	150	0	0	5140
1973	41461	1150	11152	216	52984	28952	4485	34254	3813	119028	30034	1303	28604	314826	20051	129	0	0	-1437
1974	41301	1149	9746	198	52683	25026	3274	35429	3652	115828	29441	989	29725	305992	19592	124	0	0	1795
1975	40148	1095	9812	129	51249	24757	2622	35135	3120	118638	28142	401	30486	304492	22315	122	0	0	-4264
1976	40755	1175	9605	98	57267	25503	1456	39716	3466	122716	24862	288	32906	317189	26455	130	0	0	-15737
1977	40742	1167	10855	122	57019	27165	1424	39432	3470	124746	27370	217	34483	326301	28547	129	0	0	-7043
1978	40002	1175	11100	58	59277	27136	1841	39467	3727	130532	29627	484	36465	339714	32926	129	0	0	-9794
1979	40221	1143	10595	29	48668	24334	920	51784	3900	119113	29176	197	41445	330161	27463	130	0	0	731
1980	40232	1090	7864	149	36704	19664	606	38811	3473	109062	28271	229	40899	285723	27742	129	0	0	3956
1981	37801	1062	4511	261	34511	16928	666	39596	3330	107296	20791	28	30525	258443	29483	134	0	0	6186

[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	422.7	541.6	247.0	367.5	973.4	1137.1	496.9	499.5	467.6	-62.0	116.0	289.5	2545.6
1961	435.6	562.6	242.1	375.3	984.4	1142.4	502.5	505.1	477.0	-56.1	122.2	298.6	2585.4
1962	463.9	597.4	255.8	400.9	1003.3	1172.5	516.9	519.7	493.1	-42.5	132.1	318.4	2690.4
1963	463.4	605.4	244.5	397.6	1025.0	1206.6	552.4	555.1	520.4	-40.9	141.3	338.1	2764.7
1964	478.0	631.6	251.4	414.2	1057.8	1255.4	566.0	568.7	557.8	-41.0	152.8	364.0	2869.9
1965	505.8	669.6	280.7	455.5	1109.0	1325.2	594.5	597.2	587.7	-30.1	164.6	393.0	3047.5
1966	517.0	699.9	313.6	512.0	1131.7	1362.6	627.3	630.2	655.6	-40.4	181.0	434.2	3204.8
1967	536.7	729.3	326.3	539.4	1161.1	1396.6	671.1	674.0	669.4	-25.3	190.1	454.0	3339.3
1968	543.9	760.6	311.1	540.1	1199.6	1458.0	724.1	726.9	720.8	-14.0	208.8	498.0	3485.5
1969	588.2	825.7	328.6	572.8	1241.4	1523.9	753.7	756.3	746.9	20.1	226.4	540.6	3678.8
1970	584.2	847.7	317.1	579.8	1211.4	1511.2	786.1	788.8	810.3	18.5	241.8	586.9	3727.5
1971	607.0	886.9	314.7	589.5	1146.9	1460.4	805.1	807.7	829.4	41.3	254.5	616.2	3744.4
1972	634.7	930.3	320.8	608.2	1172.1	1518.3	879.8	882.4	914.2	17.5	273.8	657.9	3939.1
1973	581.7	896.6	305.9	616.0	1198.7	1576.0	918.6	921.3	1009.9	-4.9	296.0	709.0	4009.9
1974	594.2	909.7	305.1	616.8	1170.5	1549.2	877.2	880.1	1002.6	6.1	293.3	715.5	3955.7
1975	608.4	915.5	296.8	624.0	1077.3	1430.5	878.3	881.4	1005.1	-14.5	290.2	700.4	3851.5
1976	651.9	957.7	330.2	670.7	1090.8	1465.0	914.6	917.8	1077.4	-53.7	300.5	723.3	4011.3
1977	657.6	985.6	322.8	680.1	1093.4	1487.0	940.5	943.7	1106.1	-24.0	317.0	765.1	4096.4
1978	662.7	1004.8	332.8	712.9	1089.5	1510.6	970.7	973.4	1179.4	-33.4	332.5	813.5	4201.7
1979	577.7	917.9	296.2	671.2	1115.4	1533.5	925.8	929.0	1134.0	2.5	333.9	802.6	4051.5
1980	528.0	878.3	273.3	643.2	1051.9	1463.5	817.9	821.0	1121.5	13.5	330.8	804.1	3806.0
1981	513.3	839.9	273.3	651.5	925.5	1313.3	779.5	782.8	1074.9	21.1	324.9	771.1	3587.6

[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 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	89.3	11.6	20.8	121.8	34.0	84.9	541.6
1961	51.5	0.7	52.3	260.5	89.8	13.1	19.9	122.7	36.9	90.1	562.6
1962	54.6	0.8	55.4	286.3	87.1	13.4	21.7	122.2	39.2	94.4	597.4
1963	46.2	0.7	46.9	298.5	80.2	14.4	23.3	117.9	41.9	100.2	605.4
1964	39.5	0.9	40.4	325.0	78.9	13.5	20.1	112.5	45.4	108.2	631.6
1965	36.9	1.0	37.9	352.9	76.6	14.3	24.0	114.9	48.4	115.5	669.6
1966	39.8	0.9	40.7	366.0	71.3	10.5	28.6	110.3	53.8	129.1	699.9
1967	35.6	0.9	36.5	394.5	70.1	4.7	30.9	105.7	56.9	135.7	729.3
1968	27.6	1.0	28.6	404.5	73.1	6.8	30.9	110.8	64.0	152.7	760.6
1969	28.1	0.7	28.8	447.5	70.6	7.2	34.1	111.9	70.1	167.4	825.7
1970	20.6	0.9	21.5	452.8	69.8	7.6	32.6	109.9	76.9	186.6	847.7
1971	18.7	0.4	19.1	477.0	71.1	6.9	32.9	110.9	81.8	198.1	886.9
1972	12.8	0.4	13.2	501.0	74.4	9.7	36.4	120.5	86.9	208.7	930.3
1973	9.3	0.6	9.9	454.6	71.9	10.3	35.0	117.1	92.7	222.2	896.6
1974	9.5	0.6	10.1	472.8	69.9	8.0	33.3	111.3	91.7	223.7	909.7
1975	6.9	0.3	7.2	488.2	72.1	6.9	34.0	113.1	90.0	217.1	915.5
1976	8.3	0.4	8.8	517.6	85.8	3.2	36.5	125.5	89.8	216.1	957.7
1977	7.0	0.4	7.4	529.9	83.4	2.6	34.3	120.3	96.1	231.9	985.6
1978	7.3	0.4	7.7	528.9	88.4	4.2	33.6	126.1	99.3	242.9	1004.8
1979	2.9	0.3	3.2	504.5	48.7	2.4	19.0	70.0	99.9	240.2	917.9
1980	1.4	0.3	1.7	490.0	20.5	0.9	14.9	36.3	102.1	248.3	878.3
1981	2.2	0.5	2.7	479.1	15.2	0.8	15.4	31.5	96.8	229.8	839.9

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	2229	47	2276	232	15333	2052	5192	22577	9969	24880
1961	1934	29	1963	252	15424	2302	4950	22676	10809	26418
1962	2048	32	2080	277	14948	2369	5410	22727	11475	27653
1963	1732	30	1762	290	13772	2548	5800	22120	12267	29357
1964	1479	36	1515	315	13544	2390	5011	20945	13315	31720
1965	1380	42	1422	342	13154	2518	5989	21661	14173	33842
1966	1488	37	1525	354	12239	1844	7120	21203	15775	37836
1967	1332	38	1371	382	12035	828	8046	20910	16663	39781
1968	1032	42	1074	392	12549	1197	8093	21839	18765	44747
1969	1047	30	1077	434	12119	1275	8962	22356	20546	49065
1970	768	39	807	439	11980	1336	8616	21932	22533	54680
1971	690	17	707	463	12208	1214	8732	22155	23977	58047
1972	473	18	491	488	12769	1716	9675	24159	25462	61174
1973	348	23	371	446	12340	1809	9346	23495	27179	65112
1974	364	25	389	462	12006	1419	8933	22358	26880	65570
1975	268	13	281	479	12384	1225	9145	22754	26366	63632
1976	323	19	342	508	14727	571	9828	25126	26308	63332
1977	278	18	296	520	14315	464	9330	24109	28157	67962
1978	291	16	307	521	15171	740	9153	25064	29096	71182
1979	115	12	127	496	8361	419	5151	13931	29288	70411
1980	55	14	70	478	3512	161	4051	7724	29930	72759
1981	87	21	108	467	2618	149	4231	6997	28380	67353

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	28.2	0.4	3.7	1.9	52.7	86.9	34.5	86.0	367.5
1961	95.7	0.5	96.2	59.9	28.3	0.5	3.5	2.1	51.5	85.9	38.7	94.5	375.3
1962	101.3	0.5	101.9	70.8	27.5	0.5	3.8	2.3	49.0	83.1	42.6	102.6	400.9
1963	85.9	0.5	86.3	77.2	25.3	0.6	4.1	2.4	48.6	80.9	45.1	108.0	397.6
1964	73.4	0.6	74.0	105.6	24.9	0.5	3.5	2.3	40.6	71.8	48.1	114.7	414.2
1965	68.6	0.7	69.3	133.1	24.2	0.5	4.2	2.5	46.9	78.3	51.6	123.2	455.5
1966	74.0	0.6	74.5	166.4	22.5	0.4	5.0	2.4	42.2	72.6	58.4	140.0	512.0
1967	66.2	0.6	66.8	180.9	22.1	0.2	5.4	2.5	48.3	78.6	62.9	150.2	539.4
1968	51.3	0.7	52.0	180.0	23.1	0.3	5.5	2.7	47.7	79.1	67.6	161.3	540.1
1969	52.1	0.5	52.6	194.9	22.3	0.3	6.0	2.8	49.8	81.1	72.1	172.1	572.8
1970	38.3	0.6	38.9	199.4	22.0	0.3	5.7	2.8	47.9	78.8	76.7	186.0	579.8
1971	34.7	0.3	35.0	216.9	22.4	0.3	5.8	2.8	31.4	62.8	80.3	194.4	589.5
1972	23.7	0.3	23.9	230.5	23.5	0.4	6.4	2.9	33.2	66.3	84.5	202.9	608.2
1973	17.3	0.4	17.7	222.9	22.7	0.4	6.2	3.2	32.8	65.3	91.3	218.8	616.0
1974	17.7	0.4	18.1	221.3	22.1	0.3	5.9	3.1	34.3	65.7	90.6	221.1	616.8
1975	12.8	0.2	13.0	220.0	22.7	0.3	6.0	3.6	31.2	63.8	95.9	231.4	624.0
1976	15.5	0.3	15.8	251.3	27.1	0.1	6.4	3.7	25.7	63.0	99.9	240.6	670.7
1977	13.0	0.3	13.3	248.3	26.3	0.1	6.1	3.9	24.8	61.2	104.7	252.6	680.1
1978	13.5	0.3	13.8	255.9	27.9	0.2	5.9	4.1	25.0	63.1	110.3	269.8	712.9
1979	5.4	0.2	5.6	241.5	15.4	0.1	3.3	4.3	26.1	49.2	110.2	264.8	671.2
1980	2.6	0.2	2.8	233.7	12.2	0.1	2.6	5.3	16.6	36.8	107.8	262.1	643.2
1981	4.0	0.4	4.4	229.0	23.7	0.1	2.7	5.6	7.8	39.9	112.1	266.1	651.5

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	4139	31	4170	47	4835	78	916	358	8384	14572	10099	25204
1961	3591	19	3610	58	4864	88	874	393	8199	14418	11337	27710
1962	3803	22	3825	68	4714	90	955	439	7793	13991	12473	30058
1963	3216	20	3236	75	4343	97	1024	454	7725	13643	13224	31648
1964	2747	24	2771	102	4271	91	884	439	6458	12143	14105	33602
1965	2563	28	2591	129	4148	96	1057	469	7453	13223	15123	36112
1966	2763	25	2787	161	3859	70	1256	465	6719	12370	17112	41045
1967	2475	25	2500	175	3795	32	1420	484	7688	13418	18438	44018
1968	1917	28	1945	175	3957	46	1428	509	7586	13526	19826	47277
1969	1945	20	1965	189	3822	49	1582	526	7921	13899	21124	50445
1970	1427	26	1453	193	3778	51	1520	533	7627	13509	22470	54527
1971	1281	11	1292	210	3850	46	1541	539	5001	10977	23538	56982
1972	879	12	891	224	4027	66	1707	543	5288	11630	24754	59473
1973	646	15	661	219	3891	69	1649	607	5224	11441	26762	64114
1974	676	17	693	216	3786	54	1576	599	5456	11471	26562	64796
1975	497	9	506	216	3905	47	1614	678	4960	11203	28096	67807
1976	599	13	612	247	4644	22	1734	712	4085	11197	29293	70519
1977	517	12	529	244	4514	18	1646	742	3949	10869	30678	74047
1978	540	11	550	252	4784	28	1615	788	3978	11193	32322	79073
1979	214	8	222	237	2637	16	909	823	4144	8528	32283	77612
1980	103	10	113	228	2100	16	715	1008	2633	6471	31598	76814
1981	161	14	175	223	4060	14	747	1072	1248	7140	32859	77985

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	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	78.9	0.0	18.4	34.6	8.1	34.0	106.4	8.3	93.4	422.0	0.2	46.8	116.8	1137.1
1961	352.2	0.5	352.7	210.7	38.7	78.2	0.0	15.4	35.9	7.9	31.5	107.2	7.0	98.9	420.8	0.2	45.9	112.1	1142.4
1962	362.6	0.6	363.2	213.8	40.8	75.1	0.0	14.5	39.4	8.3	35.6	103.0	9.4	100.0	426.1	0.2	49.6	119.6	1172.5
1963	357.0	0.6	357.6	224.6	40.0	70.7	0.0	17.3	42.2	8.3	33.3	108.4	8.4	113.9	442.5	0.2	53.5	128.1	1206.6
1964	372.5	0.9	373.4	243.5	51.0	70.7	0.0	15.7	44.3	8.7	31.8	90.0	7.9	120.5	440.6	0.2	58.4	139.2	1255.4
1965	405.6	1.0	406.7	245.4	55.4	70.3	0.0	15.4	46.3	8.0	34.2	94.7	9.5	123.1	456.8	0.2	63.8	152.4	1325.2
1966	405.8	0.9	406.7	275.7	66.2	68.6	0.0	12.8	50.3	8.3	25.8	87.7	6.8	122.6	449.1	0.2	67.9	163.0	1362.6
1967	355.7	1.0	356.7	336.0	63.9	65.6	0.0	13.9	52.9	9.3	24.5	97.7	9.1	131.2	468.2	0.2	69.5	166.0	1396.6
1968	331.8	1.1	332.9	347.3	79.0	70.5	0.0	12.2	59.2	10.2	31.9	98.3	8.1	149.8	519.2	0.2	76.3	182.1	1458.0
1969	324.6	0.8	325.3	370.4	72.1	74.4	0.0	12.2	68.4	12.0	29.1	107.9	10.7	158.7	545.5	0.2	83.4	199.2	1523.9
1970	287.0	0.9	287.9	392.7	72.2	63.1	0.0	12.5	68.4	12.2	31.6	105.0	11.8	153.8	530.5	0.2	87.5	212.4	1511.2
1971	242.2	0.3	242.5	419.7	66.9	66.1	0.0	11.2	69.8	11.9	33.7	73.4	8.6	140.6	484.5	0.2	91.6	221.8	1460.4
1972	230.9	0.3	231.2	409.7	64.9	68.8	0.0	14.4	80.3	12.8	21.2	105.0	7.7	155.9	531.0	0.2	101.7	244.4	1518.3
1973	204.8	0.4	205.3	433.3	74.0	66.8	0.0	14.8	86.4	13.1	27.9	104.5	8.6	163.9	560.0	0.2	111.1	266.2	1576.0
1974	200.9	0.5	201.5	419.5	64.7	62.5	0.0	10.2	92.1	12.5	27.2	104.9	6.6	168.7	549.3	0.2	110.1	268.6	1549.2
1975	180.2	0.4	180.5	359.4	65.1	64.9	1.6	7.7	89.8	10.1	22.5	98.9	2.7	173.9	537.2	0.2	103.5	249.7	1430.5
1976	161.3	0.6	161.9	380.6	63.7	73.6	0.6	4.9	103.7	11.2	24.1	85.7	1.9	178.6	548.1	0.2	109.8	264.3	1465.0
1977	149.0	0.6	149.6	376.9	72.0	72.9	0.4	5.3	103.9	11.9	21.2	86.4	1.4	191.2	566.7	0.2	115.3	278.3	1487.0
1978	140.7	0.5	141.3	372.5	73.7	78.1	0.0	6.1	104.6	12.7	16.6	78.4	3.2	202.2	575.6	0.2	122.2	298.8	1510.6
1979	134.2	0.4	134.6	366.4	70.3	52.3	0.0	2.7	168.0	13.3	14.9	73.6	1.3	217.7	614.3	0.2	122.8	295.3	1533.5
1980	135.5	0.4	135.9	357.7	52.2	45.7	0.0	2.4	124.8	11.9	18.4	79.2	1.5	222.0	558.2	0.2	120.0	291.6	1463.5
1981	119.1	0.4	119.5	354.5	29.9	40.1	0.0	2.9	125.8	11.4	15.8	62.6	0.2	162.7	451.4	0.2	115.0	272.9	1313.3

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	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	13548	0	3239	8630	1340	6476	16931	1254	15713	73120	19	13722	34245
1961	13210	19	13230	204	5831	13421	0	2721	8958	1304	6000	17044	1060	16639	72977	20	13448	32869
1962	13607	24	13631	207	6152	12900	0	2552	9823	1372	6772	16381	1411	16858	74220	19	14540	35040
1963	13370	26	13395	218	6032	12144	0	3047	10509	1371	6338	17238	1269	19373	77320	22	15689	37546
1964	13937	37	13974	236	7684	12131	0	2774	11047	1440	6062	14313	1184	20710	77346	22	17126	40799
1965	15152	43	15196	238	8344	12074	0	2723	11541	1321	6512	15064	1407	21115	80101	17	18708	44672
1966	15158	40	15198	267	9972	11784	0	2260	12529	1372	4908	13953	1032	21166	78976	19	19913	47762
1967	13297	45	13342	326	9630	11270	0	2453	13885	1533	4672	15543	1374	22679	82939	19	20376	48645
1968	12385	47	12432	337	11898	12102	0	2145	15507	1684	6080	15642	1227	25771	92056	20	22377	53359
1969	12106	32	12139	359	10904	12770	0	2148	17969	1979	5543	17164	1612	27267	97322	18	24444	58375
1970	10695	37	10732	381	10877	10836	0	2196	18113	2015	6017	16694	1774	26553	95076	20	25647	62238
1971	8930	14	8944	407	10089	11698	0	1973	18517	1968	6416	11681	1303	24666	88313	19	26854	65010
1972	8575	14	8588	399	9774	11818	0	2536	21368	2108	4038	16701	1159	27082	96583	17	29820	71644
1973	7632	17	7649	425	11152	11472	0	2607	23054	2152	5302	16627	1303	28604	102274	16	32568	78023
1974	7693	22	7715	410	9746	10725	0	1801	24703	2061	5179	16679	989	29725	101608	18	32272	78724
1975	6981	15	6996	359	9818	11100	277	1371	24104	1666	4250	15728	491	30460	99354	19	30330	73197
1976	6233	26	6259	374	9605	12641	102	863	27949	1853	4583	13635	288	32206	103725	18	32183	77474
1977	5931	22	5953	370	10853	12522	74	943	28249	1957	4033	13749	217	34483	107079	21	33796	81574
1978	5614	21	5635	367	11100	13412	0	1073	28504	2102	3163	12467	484	36465	108770	17	35802	87588
1979	5354	15	5369	360	10595	8978	0	485	45646	2200	2846	11704	197	41445	124095	18	36003	86554
1980	5405	19	5424	349	7864	7842	0	429	33970	1959	3505	12598	229	40899	109294	17	35158	85468
1981	4770	16	4786	346	4511	6893	0	503	34531	1878	3008	9950	28	30525	91827	17	33700	79980

[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.
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	15.7	50.8	23.4	0.9	8.1	374.0	7.4	480.2	0.7	1.8	499.5
1961	1.6	10.4	11.1	50.0	30.7	0.8	7.9	383.4	6.6	490.5	0.7	1.8	505.1
1962	1.5	9.8	5.0	51.3	41.6	0.9	7.7	394.9	4.2	505.6	0.8	2.0	519.7
1963	1.4	12.1	4.4	63.7	51.4	0.9	7.7	406.5	4.5	539.0	0.8	1.9	555.1
1964	1.4	12.6	3.8	67.5	55.3	0.8	8.1	413.6	2.9	552.0	0.8	1.9	568.7
1965	1.4	13.8	3.6	67.0	67.8	0.7	7.9	429.6	2.7	579.3	0.8	1.9	597.2
1966	1.2	15.9	3.0	64.5	69.8	0.8	8.2	457.9	5.9	610.1	0.9	2.1	630.2
1967	0.9	20.0	4.7	69.0	94.3	0.9	7.5	469.0	4.8	650.2	0.9	2.1	674.0
1968	0.7	18.1	3.5	81.6	112.6	0.9	8.2	494.4	4.0	705.3	0.8	1.9	726.9
1969	0.6	22.4	2.3	85.3	119.8	1.1	7.4	511.2	3.6	730.8	0.8	1.9	756.3
1970	0.5	28.8	1.7	88.7	127.3	0.9	7.5	528.1	2.6	756.8	0.8	1.9	788.8
1971	0.3	24.0	1.5	101.1	135.1	0.8	7.6	532.4	2.2	780.8	0.8	1.9	807.7
1972	0.2	23.9	1.3	121.1	148.9	0.8	8.1	574.0	1.4	855.7	0.7	1.8	882.4
1973	0.1	21.8	1.1	130.5	158.4	0.8	10.1	594.2	1.7	896.7	0.8	1.9	921.3
1974	0.1	19.5	1.0	128.9	137.1	0.8	9.7	578.1	2.0	857.6	0.8	2.0	880.1
1975	*	14.5	0.7	119.3	135.8	0.7	8.8	597.1	1.4	863.8	0.9	2.2	881.4
1976	*	16.9	0.5	127.4	140.8	0.8	9.8	616.8	1.6	897.8	0.9	2.3	917.8
1977	*	19.5	0.6	129.1	150.2	0.8	9.2	630.2	0.9	921.0	0.9	2.2	943.7
1978	0.0	13.5	0.3	130.7	149.9	0.7	9.9	664.9	0.8	957.2	0.8	2.0	973.4
1979	0.0	18.8	0.1	153.3	134.6	0.3	10.3	606.4	1.9	907.0	0.9	2.2	929.0
1980	0.0	14.9	0.8	131.4	110.4	0.3	9.2	549.2	1.8	803.0	0.9	2.2	821.0
1981	0.0	12.5	1.3	118.8	95.6	0.3	8.8	542.2	*	767.1	1.0	2.3	782.8

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	236	10	3105	8722	4165	221	1333	71192	1175	89913	211	525
1961	61	10	2196	8580	5444	207	1297	72995	1057	91776	217	531
1962	56	9	999	8809	7377	217	1272	75168	672	94514	240	577
1963	51	12	869	10928	9101	213	1272	77381	716	100479	231	553
1964	53	12	755	11592	9795	195	1336	78727	464	102863	233	555
1965	50	13	717	11509	11994	176	1295	81788	423	107901	238	569
1966	46	15	602	11073	12345	200	1346	87175	941	113681	253	608
1967	33	19	926	11841	16674	246	1232	89279	769	120968	252	603
1968	27	18	698	14009	19909	246	1354	94123	632	130970	238	568
1969	21	22	464	14648	21169	279	1216	97316	579	135672	228	544
1970	17	28	343	15234	22475	232	1239	100536	408	140468	232	562
1971	12	23	303	17351	23861	223	1253	101348	356	144696	227	549
1972	9	23	257	20788	26296	221	1342	109280	227	158410	219	527
1973	6	21	216	22397	27956	205	1661	113119	271	165825	232	556
1974	4	19	198	22121	24215	215	1591	110050	323	158713	246	600
1975	1	14	129	20488	23982	192	1452	113671	215	160128	263	635
1976	1	17	98	21875	24870	205	1612	117420	261	166342	274	661
1977	0	19	122	22167	26530	206	1513	119971	140	170650	273	659
1978	0	13	58	22443	26464	195	1625	126582	126	177493	234	573
1979	0	19	29	26321	23770	78	1700	115445	299	167642	272	653
1980	0	15	149	22560	19508	75	1514	104550	279	148636	263	640
1981	0	12	261	20388	16899	87	1452	103216	7	142311	285	676

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	416.8	0.0	416.8	43.8	1.2	0.9	0.0	2.2	1.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	467.6
1961	432.0	0.0	432.0	35.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	2.0	1.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	477.0
1962	432.3	0.0	432.3	43.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	13.9	0.0	0.0	493.1
1963	457.7	0.0	457.7	48.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.6	1.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	520.4
1964	490.5	0.0	490.5	52.1	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.8	1.6	11.7	0.0	*	557.8
1965	537.3	0.0	537.3	35.7	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	11.4	0.0	-	587.7
1966	590.1	0.0	590.1	44.6	1.7	1.3	0.0	2.9	1.6	16.4	0.0	0.0	655.6
1967	608.8	0.0	608.8	47.3	1.3	1.0	0.0	2.3	1.7	9.3	0.0	*	669.4
1968	629.4	0.0	629.4	75.4	2.3	1.8	0.0	4.1	1.5	10.4	0.0	*	720.8
1969	644.2	0.0	644.2	83.9	4.6	3.5	0.0	8.1	1.6	9.1	0.0	*	746.9
1970	608.9	0.0	608.9	136.5	20.3	15.5	0.0	35.8	1.5	27.6	0.0	*	810.3
1971	582.2	0.0	582.2	129.7	43.2	25.6	0.0	68.8	1.2	47.4	0.0	0.0	829.4
1972	613.8	0.0	613.8	74.8	49.0	34.3	0.0	83.3	1.4	141.0	0.0	0.0	914.2
1973	677.4	0.0	677.4	40.5	49.7	22.4	0.0	72.2	1.2	218.6	0.0	0.0	1009.9
1974	667.0	0.0	667.0	43.7	43.9	28.2	0.0	72.1	1.1	218.7	0.0	0.0	1002.6
1975	655.4	0.0	655.4	35.1	45.5	22.2	0.0	67.8	1.1	245.8	0.0	0.0	1005.1
1976	686.8	0.0	686.8	31.3	43.3	22.7	0.0	66.0	1.2	292.2	0.0	0.0	1077.4
1977	699.2	0.0	699.2	14.8	59.9	23.6	0.0	83.5	1.1	307.4	0.0	0.0	1106.1
1978	688.6	0.0	688.6	23.3	82.1	24.0	0.0	106.1	1.2	360.2	0.0	0.0	1179.4
1979	709.0	0.0	709.0	32.6	81.9	17.0	0.0	98.9	1.2	292.2	0.0	0.0	1134.0
1980	712.6	0.0	712.6	19.8	80.2	4.9	0.0	85.1	1.3	302.6	0.0	0.0	1121.5
1981	674.8	0.0	674.8	13.6	60.3	3.4	0.0	63.6	1.2	321.6	0.0	0.0	1074.9

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	19218	0	19218	42	194	161	0	355	166	254	0	0
1961	19991	0	19991	34	178	148	0	326	177	528	0	0
1962	20052	0	20052	42	165	136	0	301	170	1193	0	0
1963	21130	0	21130	47	142	118	0	260	155	934	0	0
1964	22739	0	22739	51	162	134	0	297	156	983	0	4
1965	25047	0	25047	35	152	126	0	278	158	965	0	3
1966	27599	0	27599	43	265	219	0	484	155	1407	0	0
1967	28462	0	28462	46	208	172	0	380	160	807	0	2
1968	29453	0	29453	73	369	305	0	674	147	919	0	1
1969	29947	0	29947	81	728	603	0	1331	153	825	0	0
1970	28993	0	28993	132	3221	2667	0	5888	146	2514	0	0
1971	28113	0	28113	126	6871	4394	0	11265	118	4374	0	0
1972	29679	0	29679	73	7791	5919	0	13711	133	13067	0	0
1973	32755	0	32755	40	7911	3880	0	11791	113	20051	0	0
1974	32475	0	32475	43	6984	4857	0	11841	106	19592	0	0
1975	32350	0	32350	34	7239	3833	0	11072	104	22315	0	0
1976	33521	0	33521	31	6980	2911	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
1977	33943	0	33943	14	9533	4061	0	13594	109	28547	0	0
1978	33492	0	33492	23	13055	4139	0	17194	111	32926	0	0
1979	34487	0	34487	32	13028	2936	0	15964	112	27463	0	0
1980	34611	0	34611	19	12762	847	0	13608	121	27742	0	0
1981	32411	0	32411	13	9587	580	0	10167	117	29483	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* *Represents small, non-zero value.*
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	820.9	219.8	21.0	1.7	149.8	7.5	22.1	23.1	7.2	229.0	82.7	0.8	50.2	594.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	-108.7	1528.0
1961	823.1	248.3	22.2	1.7	149.0	8.1	21.3	22.2	7.0	228.2	77.5	1.3	53.1	591.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	-111.5	1552.5
1962	804.7	281.8	22.4	1.7	150.7	9.3	24.7	24.3	7.7	236.0	67.9	1.3	51.2	597.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-112.7	1571.9
1963	838.3	307.0	27.8	1.7	150.9	10.2	22.4	27.2	7.7	240.7	67.9	1.1	59.9	617.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-117.8	1645.5
1964	884.5	344.4	27.5	1.7	151.0	10.7	21.3	21.8	8.1	242.5	71.6	1.3	64.7	622.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-122.7	1728.7
1965	928.2	369.3	27.7	2.4	151.1	10.5	19.5	26.7	8.8	252.4	81.9	0.7	68.1	649.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	-130.6	1817.8
1966	1000.9	413.1	28.1	2.0	150.7	10.8	17.3	31.0	9.2	263.8	76.3	0.4	67.2	656.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	-131.9	1940.0
1967	963.1	448.5	30.2	1.5	152.0	13.2	11.5	32.6	8.2	267.7	72.1	0.3	67.8	657.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	-98.7	1974.9
1968	992.9	468.1	34.7	1.5	159.3	15.4	12.9	35.1	9.0	286.1	72.7	0.7	75.7	703.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	-103.1	2066.3
1969	1027.2	547.4	26.4	1.2	171.1	14.9	13.8	36.0	9.4	297.9	60.3	1.2	70.6	702.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	-111.8	2171.7
1970	1045.1	562.3	39.7	1.0	171.1	14.5	12.1	33.9	9.6	309.4	61.4	0.8	73.6	727.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	-95.0	2244.7
1971	980.1	584.6	49.4	1.0	178.8	15.3	11.9	34.3	9.9	316.5	78.0	3.0	82.4	780.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	-72.3	2277.3
1972	1094.1	592.5	44.1	0.9	200.4	16.0	12.4	39.2	10.6	333.4	90.9	2.4	87.1	837.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	-49.1	2479.0
1973	1130.6	553.2	54.4	0.9	203.5	16.2	8.5	40.0	12.5	347.1	98.4	2.8	97.4	881.7	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	-55.3	2515.1
1974	1050.2	544.6	53.6	1.0	192.6	14.7	6.0	42.0	12.0	337.8	114.5	1.2	103.4	878.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	-16.7	2461.4
1975	1085.2	487.0	39.6	0.9	190.2	14.8	4.8	45.8	9.7	339.6	94.3	0.7	94.1	834.5	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	2411.5
1976	1080.9	433.3	35.5	1.1	207.7	15.1	7.5	53.9	10.8	353.7	123.2	0.1	110.4	919.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	2453.9
1977	1107.5	405.8	40.8	1.1	216.2	14.9	7.0	60.5	10.8	354.3	131.5	0.1	124.2	961.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	36.6	2515.2
1978	1074.6	448.1	55.8	1.4	215.4	14.0	7.7	51.9	11.6	370.8	128.3	0.2	131.4	988.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	54.4	2569.3
1979	1170.1	513.3	50.9	1.2	210.3	14.5	4.5	34.9	12.2	343.4	113.9	*	121.2	907.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	15.6	2610.5
1980	1145.1	501.0	34.2	1.1	179.4	12.0	3.7	29.2	10.8	316.2	91.9	0.1	109.0	787.7	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	-32.1	2406.6
1981	1138.5	508.8	35.0	0.8	168.6	15.9	4.0	30.4	10.4	321.2	47.5	0.2	80.5	714.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	-15.4	2351.9

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	32776	212	3164	342	25712	1376	3899	5751	1181	43595	13150	113	8152	106435	0	100	0	0	-31846
1961	33044	240	3351	330	25588	1488	3752	5527	1149	43433	12325	202	8587	105733	0	107	0	0	-32689
1962	32486	272	3378	346	25870	1714	4358	6047	1269	44930	10800	200	8306	107220	0	75	0	0	-33042
1963	33849	298	4193	334	25903	1872	3952	6789	1269	45815	10798	162	9767	110853	0	52	0	0	-34534
1964	35657	334	4144	341	25915	1958	3751	5438	1333	46168	11385	200	10586	111219	0	45	0	0	-35973
1965	37584	358	4173	477	25948	1906	3444	6654	1458	48051	13033	110	11124	116378	0	94	0	0	-38282
1966	40555	400	4229	401	25869	1972	3058	7719	1515	50228	12139	63	11074	118267	0	95	0	0	-38663
1967	39243	435	4546	304	26095	2396	2029	8493	1349	50968	11472	39	11110	118800	0	469	0	0	-28937
1968	40652	454	5226	295	27339	2792	2282	9181	1482	54468	11557	104	12326	127051	0	524	0	0	-30212
1969	42155	531	3982	231	29374	2698	2429	9467	1554	56702	9596	175	11379	127586	0	591	0	0	-32778
1970	42927	545	5977	200	29379	2612	2130	8978	1583	58906	9769	124	11689	131347	0	495	0	0	-27857
1971	40731	567	7450	197	30693	2755	2090	9097	1627	60253	12409	458	12929	139958	0	431	0	0	-21204
1972	45388	577	6647	169	34399	2871	2184	10430	1742	63465	14458	369	13579	150313	0	385	0	0	-14377
1973	47387	542	8198	181	34928	2898	1506	10679	2064	66082	15652	415	15201	157803	0	480	0	0	-16197
1974	44871	532	8083	202	33071	2633	1051	11249	1976	64300	18213	175	16184	157137	0	445	0	0	-4888
1975	46899	477	5963	172	32655	2653	841	12335	1604	64640	15007	104	14915	150388	0	444	0	0	89
1976	46709	425	5350	222	35662	2714	1324	14526	1782	67324	19594	15	17835	166349	0	479	0	0	4587
1977	49496	399	6146	224	37116	2676	1235	16496	1781	67441	20910	13	20350	174350	0	374	0	0	10716
1978	47139	441	8405	270	36984	2498	1364	14148	1919	70588	20410	23	21094	177703	0	361	0	0	15934
1979	50993	504	7674	236	36102	2587	799	9475	2008	65370	18116	5	18801	161173	0	438	0	0	4568
1980	50301	489	5155	216	30795	2151	659	7961	1788	60192	14615	10	16843	140384	0	474	0	0	-9396
1981	49900	496	5279	162	28944	2848	709	8352	1715	61155	7563	32	12394	129153	0	509	0	0	-4516

[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	180.8	256.8	88.7	122.9	783.8	881.9	266.1	266.4	317.4	-108.7	59.7	149.0	1528.0
1961	186.1	265.4	88.0	124.1	797.7	899.9	262.8	263.1	329.4	-111.5	63.3	154.6	1552.5
1962	199.2	282.5	91.1	130.3	770.7	883.2	275.6	275.9	348.1	-112.7	69.0	166.4	1571.9
1963	198.6	285.9	91.0	132.7	823.7	943.9	282.8	283.0	367.3	-117.8	73.5	175.9	1645.5
1964	199.9	292.7	89.3	134.1	884.4	1013.8	287.9	288.1	389.9	-122.7	79.0	188.2	1728.7
1965	205.8	305.8	93.6	142.4	929.0	1071.9	297.6	297.7	422.5	-130.6	86.2	205.8	1817.8
1966	215.4	325.3	99.6	153.3	985.8	1146.7	314.4	314.6	456.6	-131.9	95.5	229.2	1940.0
1967	227.7	345.8	106.0	163.2	968.2	1140.1	325.6	325.8	446.1	-98.7	102.6	244.8	1974.9
1968	239.1	369.3	108.4	171.6	995.3	1184.1	341.3	341.4	485.3	-103.1	112.9	269.3	2066.3
1969	251.6	395.7	114.9	184.4	1024.6	1232.9	358.8	358.8	533.8	-111.8	124.5	297.4	2171.7
1970	251.8	409.5	120.7	196.8	1051.0	1260.9	377.5	377.5	538.9	-95.0	129.5	314.3	2244.7
1971	258.7	426.5	125.8	207.4	1033.2	1252.5	391.0	391.0	540.9	-72.3	137.0	331.6	2277.3
1972	273.8	451.8	137.2	225.8	1138.3	1377.0	424.3	424.4	554.3	-49.1	148.5	356.8	2479.0
1973	250.9	440.4	122.7	217.5	1147.6	1415.4	441.8	441.9	607.3	-55.3	162.6	389.5	2515.1
1974	248.3	442.5	121.5	217.6	1094.1	1370.8	430.5	430.6	583.5	-16.7	164.8	402.0	2461.4
1975	253.6	444.3	120.4	225.7	1000.6	1311.3	429.9	430.2	606.7	0.3	177.8	429.2	2411.5
1976	250.1	443.9	120.6	231.3	982.4	1332.4	445.9	446.2	639.2	15.7	192.2	462.7	2453.9
1977	246.5	456.7	113.8	230.4	1005.1	1375.0	452.8	453.2	660.4	36.6	204.2	492.8	2515.2
1978	261.5	476.2	116.1	228.2	1025.1	1401.3	463.3	463.6	648.9	54.4	204.1	499.2	2569.3
1979	240.1	452.8	111.2	228.9	1072.7	1457.8	470.7	471.0	700.3	15.6	210.3	505.6	2610.5
1980	216.1	441.6	105.8	227.5	935.9	1295.6	441.5	441.9	739.3	-32.1	206.1	501.1	2406.6
1981	205.2	425.2	89.5	213.8	913.7	1265.9	446.6	447.0	712.3	-15.4	206.6	490.3	2351.9

[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 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	49.7	19.1	13.6	82.4	21.7	54.3	256.8
1961	18.4	0.0	18.4	87.5	49.8	17.0	13.4	80.2	23.0	56.3	265.4
1962	18.1	0.0	18.1	98.4	50.1	17.8	14.8	82.7	24.4	58.9	282.5
1963	15.2	0.0	15.2	102.0	49.1	15.8	16.4	81.4	25.7	61.5	285.9
1964	11.2	0.0	11.2	111.5	49.5	15.2	12.5	77.3	27.4	65.4	292.7
1965	10.1	0.0	10.1	118.0	47.5	14.2	16.0	77.6	29.5	70.5	305.8
1966	10.9	0.5	11.3	126.5	45.7	13.3	18.5	77.6	32.4	77.6	325.3
1967	9.4	1.0	10.3	144.0	46.6	7.1	19.6	73.3	34.9	83.2	345.8
1968	8.3	1.1	9.5	150.5	48.1	10.6	20.4	79.2	38.4	91.7	369.3
1969	6.0	0.5	6.5	161.6	47.7	11.7	24.1	83.5	42.5	101.5	395.7
1970	6.6	0.6	7.2	163.6	46.8	10.4	23.9	81.0	46.0	111.7	409.5
1971	6.4	0.4	6.8	167.8	49.8	10.2	24.1	84.1	49.0	118.7	426.5
1972	7.6	0.3	8.0	173.8	53.8	10.9	27.3	92.0	52.3	125.7	451.8
1973	4.5	0.4	4.9	158.1	54.1	7.5	26.3	87.9	55.8	133.7	440.4
1974	4.9	0.3	5.1	161.9	51.1	5.1	25.1	81.3	56.4	137.7	442.5
1975	8.1	0.2	8.3	166.1	50.4	4.1	24.8	79.2	55.9	134.8	444.3
1976	5.6	0.1	5.7	155.8	56.7	6.4	25.5	88.6	56.9	137.0	443.9
1977	3.5	0.1	3.6	154.5	57.1	6.0	25.2	88.3	61.6	148.6	456.7
1978	1.6	0.1	1.6	171.2	58.4	6.6	23.7	88.7	62.3	152.4	476.2
1979	1.3	*	1.4	176.3	45.1	3.0	14.3	62.4	62.5	150.2	452.8
1980	2.0	*	2.0	167.6	31.4	2.8	12.3	46.5	65.7	159.8	441.6
1981	3.2	*	3.3	163.0	23.9	3.0	12.0	38.9	65.2	154.8	425.2

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	740	0	740	76	8538	3370	3389	15297	6371	15900
1961	689	0	689	85	8553	3005	3332	14890	6748	16494
1962	680	0	680	95	8604	3134	3693	15431	7160	17254
1963	569	0	569	99	8436	2785	4101	15322	7537	18037
1964	419	0	419	108	8500	2684	3125	14309	8042	19160
1965	378	0	378	114	8146	2498	3993	14637	8651	20658
1966	406	20	426	122	7845	2349	4623	14817	9482	22743
1967	350	42	392	140	8001	1259	5105	14365	10218	24396
1968	311	49	360	146	8264	1875	5352	15491	11268	26859
1969	223	23	246	157	8183	2069	6339	16591	12463	29762
1970	245	25	270	159	8027	1837	6312	16175	13488	32732
1971	236	19	255	163	8544	1800	6391	16735	14372	34792
1972	283	15	298	169	9231	1928	7257	18415	15335	36843
1973	168	15	182	155	9295	1321	7021	17637	16351	39171
1974	187	11	198	158	8773	901	6719	16393	16543	40355
1975	315	7	322	163	8647	717	6665	16029	16375	39520
1976	218	4	222	153	9732	1123	6881	17736	16673	40138
1977	141	3	144	152	9807	1054	6856	17717	18048	43562
1978	62	2	64	168	10022	1166	6463	17651	18262	44677
1979	54	1	55	173	7738	535	3887	12160	18316	44932
1980	80	0	80	164	5398	492	3351	9241	19262	46826
1981	130	1	131	159	4100	537	3296	7933	19118	45372

[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	17.3	1.9	2.4	0.9	8.8	31.2	9.8	24.5	122.9
1961	34.1	0.0	34.1	24.8	17.3	1.7	2.4	0.8	6.9	29.1	10.5	25.6	124.1
1962	33.7	0.0	33.7	28.7	17.4	1.7	2.6	0.9	6.0	28.7	11.5	27.7	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	29.4	132.7
1964	20.8	0.0	20.8	38.7	17.2	1.5	2.2	0.8	8.0	29.8	13.3	31.6	134.1
1965	18.8	0.0	18.8	43.6	16.5	1.4	2.8	0.9	9.6	31.2	14.4	34.5	142.4
1966	20.2	0.3	20.5	49.5	15.9	1.3	3.3	0.8	8.3	29.6	15.8	37.9	153.3
1967	17.4	0.6	18.0	60.1	16.2	0.7	3.5	0.7	6.7	27.8	16.9	40.4	163.2
1968	15.5	0.8	16.2	62.5	16.7	1.0	3.6	0.8	7.4	29.6	18.7	44.5	171.6
1969	11.1	0.3	11.5	74.7	16.6	1.1	4.3	1.0	5.8	28.8	20.5	49.0	184.4
1970	12.2	0.4	12.6	80.0	16.3	1.0	4.2	1.3	5.3	28.1	22.2	53.9	196.8
1971	11.9	0.3	12.2	80.4	17.3	1.0	4.3	1.1	9.6	33.3	23.8	57.7	207.4
1972	14.2	0.2	14.4	87.6	18.7	1.1	4.8	1.2	9.4	35.2	26.0	62.5	225.8
1973	8.4	0.2	8.6	78.4	18.8	0.7	4.6	1.1	10.4	35.7	27.9	66.9	217.5
1974	9.1	0.2	9.2	77.7	17.8	0.5	4.4	0.8	11.1	34.6	27.9	68.1	217.6
1975	15.1	0.1	15.2	71.9	17.5	0.4	4.4	0.6	10.3	33.3	30.9	74.5	225.7
1976	10.5	0.1	10.5	68.8	19.7	0.6	4.5	0.7	15.8	41.3	32.5	78.3	231.3
1977	6.6	0.1	6.6	64.4	19.9	0.6	4.4	1.3	16.6	42.8	34.2	82.4	230.4
1978	2.9	*	2.9	71.2	20.3	0.6	4.2	0.8	16.1	42.0	32.5	79.6	228.2
1979	2.5	*	2.5	75.6	15.7	0.3	2.5	0.7	13.9	33.1	34.6	83.1	228.9
1980	3.7	*	3.7	71.7	11.6	0.2	2.2	1.2	15.3	30.4	35.5	86.2	227.5
1981	6.0	*	6.0	73.0	6.6	0.1	2.1	1.2	0.5	10.5	36.8	87.5	213.8

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	1373	0	1373	20	2969	328	598	168	1402	5464	2874	7172
1961	1279	0	1279	24	2974	292	588	158	1104	5116	3074	7514
1962	1264	0	1264	28	2992	305	652	170	956	5074	3374	8131
1963	1058	0	1058	32	2933	271	724	160	1105	5192	3604	8626
1964	777	0	777	38	2955	261	551	160	1276	5204	3887	9261
1965	702	0	702	42	2832	243	705	171	1520	5472	4229	10098
1966	754	13	767	48	2728	228	816	160	1326	5257	4631	11109
1967	650	28	678	58	2782	122	901	137	1067	5009	4956	11831
1968	577	33	610	61	2874	182	944	146	1184	5330	5474	13053
1969	415	15	430	72	2845	201	1119	200	915	5280	6008	14348
1970	455	17	472	78	2791	179	1114	251	844	5178	6513	15806
1971	438	13	451	78	2971	175	1128	219	1522	6015	6986	16911
1972	526	10	536	85	3210	187	1281	228	1501	6407	7627	18325
1973	311	10	321	77	3232	128	1239	219	1655	6473	8181	19599
1974	347	7	354	76	3051	88	1186	147	1770	6241	8182	19958
1975	584	5	589	71	3007	70	1176	120	1645	6017	9046	21831
1976	405	2	408	67	3384	109	1214	124	2509	7341	9527	22936
1977	262	2	264	63	3410	102	1210	254	2633	7610	10009	24159
1978	116	1	117	70	3485	113	1141	144	2562	7444	9533	23323
1979	100	1	101	74	2690	52	686	139	2207	5773	10135	24366
1980	148	0	148	70	1985	31	591	223	2431	5262	10396	25272
1981	241	1	242	71	1139	9	582	221	78	2030	10800	25631

[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: 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	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	450.8	0.0	450.8	106.1	21.0	58.1	0.0	1.1	6.9	3.0	14.8	71.0	0.8	50.2	226.9	*	28.1	70.0	881.9
1961	451.0	0.0	451.0	120.8	22.2	57.2	0.0	2.6	6.3	2.9	13.7	66.5	1.3	53.1	225.9	*	29.7	72.5	899.9
1962	418.5	0.0	418.5	133.8	22.4	56.7	0.0	5.2	6.7	3.7	14.4	56.7	1.3	51.2	218.4	0.0	33.0	79.6	883.2
1963	444.4	0.0	444.4	146.7	27.8	57.5	0.0	5.1	7.7	3.7	14.4	55.4	1.1	59.9	232.6	0.0	35.4	84.8	943.9
1964	477.3	0.0	477.3	170.6	27.5	56.3	0.0	4.6	6.9	3.8	13.7	57.6	1.3	64.7	236.5	0.0	38.2	91.1	1013.8
1965	490.7	0.0	490.7	185.7	27.7	56.9	0.0	4.0	7.7	5.1	14.1	68.3	0.7	69.1	252.6	0.0	42.2	100.7	1071.9
1966	529.1	0.5	529.6	209.9	28.1	56.5	0.0	2.7	9.0	5.3	12.7	64.3	0.4	67.2	246.3	0.0	47.3	113.6	1146.7
1967	507.5	1.2	508.7	217.5	30.2	55.2	0.0	3.7	9.4	4.7	10.1	60.8	0.3	67.8	242.1	0.0	50.7	121.1	1140.1
1968	493.3	1.3	494.6	238.3	34.7	60.4	0.0	1.3	10.8	5.2	11.7	61.9	0.7	75.7	262.4	0.0	55.8	133.0	1184.1
1969	503.2	0.6	503.8	278.1	26.4	64.6	0.0	0.9	7.4	5.8	14.6	51.2	1.2	70.6	242.7	0.0	61.5	146.8	1232.9
1970	525.0	0.6	525.6	276.8	39.7	59.3	0.0	0.6	5.7	5.9	11.8	52.8	0.8	72.1	248.6	0.0	61.3	148.6	1260.9
1971	461.3	0.4	461.7	291.2	49.4	60.8	0.0	0.7	5.8	6.2	8.8	64.3	3.0	81.4	280.3	0.0	64.1	155.1	1252.5
1972	546.3	0.3	546.6	299.1	44.1	61.6	0.0	0.4	6.9	6.6	8.5	76.1	2.4	85.9	292.7	0.0	70.1	168.5	1377.0
1973	534.3	0.3	534.6	293.2	54.4	61.8	0.0	0.3	8.9	8.1	7.7	82.2	2.8	93.6	319.8	0.0	78.9	188.9	1415.4
1974	491.5	0.2	491.8	277.9	53.6	55.6	0.0	0.4	12.3	7.8	8.1	86.0	1.2	99.6	324.5	0.0	80.4	196.2	1370.8
1975	481.8	0.2	482.0	227.9	39.6	54.3	0.0	0.3	16.5	5.1	6.6	73.5	0.7	94.1	290.7	0.0	91.0	219.7	1311.3
1976	443.2	0.1	443.3	200.4	35.5	58.7	0.0	0.5	23.7	5.7	6.0	98.1	0.1	110.4	338.7	0.0	102.7	247.3	1332.4
1977	455.9	0.1	456.0	181.0	40.8	58.4	0.0	0.4	30.7	6.6	4.4	102.6	0.1	124.2	368.2	0.0	108.3	261.5	1375.0
1978	453.3	0.1	453.4	197.5	55.8	59.1	0.0	0.5	23.8	7.1	5.7	90.6	0.2	131.4	374.2	0.0	109.1	267.0	1401.3
1979	482.2	*	482.2	248.6	50.9	44.2	0.0	1.2	17.9	7.5	5.5	93.5	*	121.2	341.9	0.0	113.1	271.9	1457.8
1980	411.2	*	411.2	250.6	34.2	29.4	0.0	0.8	14.6	6.6	3.9	75.3	0.1	109.0	274.1	0.0	104.9	254.9	1295.6
1981	431.9	*	432.0	258.5	35.0	33.9	0.0	0.9	16.1	6.4	4.3	45.9	0.2	80.5	223.2	0.0	104.4	247.8	1265.9

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	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	16883	0	16883	102	3164	9978	0	202	1730	489	2813	11293	113	8152	37933	0	8226	20530
1961	16915	0	16915	117	3351	9821	0	455	1573	476	2617	10578	202	8587	37661	1	8695	21252
1962	15704	0	15704	129	3378	9742	0	920	1666	604	2742	9012	200	8306	36570	0	9676	23317
1963	16643	0	16643	142	4193	9877	0	896	1924	604	2746	8812	162	9767	38979	0	10381	24844
1964	17858	0	17858	165	4144	9667	0	806	1727	634	2609	9163	200	10586	39537	0	11208	26702
1965	18330	0	18330	180	4173	9766	0	703	1928	843	2686	10866	110	11124	42200	0	12360	29512
1966	19766	21	19787	203	4229	9698	0	480	2242	876	2424	10234	63	11074	41320	0	13876	33282
1967	18972	50	19022	211	4546	9477	0	647	2447	780	1920	9664	39	11110	40630	0	14870	35500
1968	18414	55	18469	231	5226	10371	0	225	2838	857	2235	9848	104	12326	44031	0	16347	38980
1969	18769	25	18794	270	3982	11092	0	159	1955	956	2771	8144	175	11379	40613	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
1970	19561	24	19585	268	5977	10180	0	115	1509	974	2238	8391	121	11434	40942	0	17952	43565
1971	17011	15	17026	282	7450	10433	0	115	1531	1019	1681	10222	458	12754	45663	0	18782	45469
1972	20286	11	20297	291	6647	10589	0	69	1842	1091	1622	12110	369	13378	47711	0	20555	49384
1973	19909	11	19920	287	8198	10605	0	57	2363	1339	1470	13080	415	14570	52097	0	23112	55370
1974	18818	10	18828	271	8083	9540	0	62	3291	1282	1540	13676	175	15569	53218	0	23572	57501
1975	18668	8	18676	223	5953	9394	0	55	4444	849	1269	11699	104	14015	48507	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
1976	17132	5	17137	197	5350	10081	0	92	6378	935	1149	15606	15	17835	57441	0	30102	72466
1977	18142	4	18147	178	6146	10021	0	76	8340	1096	835	16317	13	20350	63194	0	31751	76637
1978	18083	3	18086	194	8405	10150	0	85	6495	1177	1078	14414	23	21094	62919	0	31988	78257
1979	19240	2	19242	244	7674	7589	0	212	4862	1231	1048	14873	5	18801	56295	0	33153	79703
1980	16407	1	16408	245	5155	5053	0	136	3981	1096	752	11984	10	16843	45010	0	30730	74704
1981	17306	1	17307	252	5279	5827	0	163	4132	1051	810	7295	32	12391	37283	0	30601	72626

[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	1.7	23.9	7.5	0.1	4.2	213.3	2.2	252.9	0.1	0.2	266.4
1961	2.1	5.5	1.7	24.1	8.1	0.1	4.1	213.6	3.5	255.2	0.1	0.2	263.1
1962	1.7	7.1	1.7	25.9	9.3	0.1	4.0	220.7	4.8	266.8	0.1	0.2	275.9
1963	1.7	7.7	1.7	26.7	10.2	0.2	4.0	225.4	5.2	273.4	0.1	0.2	283.0
1964	1.8	8.4	1.7	27.4	10.7	0.1	4.2	228.0	5.5	277.7	0.1	0.1	288.1
1965	1.6	8.3	2.4	29.8	10.5	0.1	3.7	237.4	3.7	287.6	*	0.1	297.7
1966	1.6	10.2	2.0	32.2	10.8	0.2	3.9	250.3	3.3	302.6	*	0.1	314.6
1967	1.2	11.5	1.5	33.4	13.2	0.2	3.4	256.9	4.2	312.9	*	0.1	325.8
1968	1.1	10.1	1.5	33.1	15.4	0.2	3.8	273.6	2.6	330.2	*	0.1	341.4
1969	0.9	11.9	1.2	41.3	14.9	0.2	3.6	282.2	2.5	346.0	*	0.1	358.8
1970	0.8	11.5	1.0	47.3	14.5	0.2	3.7	296.4	2.1	365.1	*	0.1	377.5
1971	0.6	12.7	1.0	49.4	15.3	0.2	3.7	306.5	1.5	377.6	*	0.1	391.0
1972	0.6	13.6	0.9	64.5	16.0	0.2	3.9	323.7	1.1	410.2	*	*	424.4
1973	0.4	12.9	0.9	67.7	16.2	0.2	4.4	338.3	0.8	428.5	*	*	441.9
1974	0.3	12.8	1.0	66.6	14.7	0.2	4.2	328.9	1.8	417.5	*	0.1	430.6
1975	0.1	9.8	0.9	65.2	14.8	0.2	4.6	332.3	2.1	420.1	0.1	0.2	430.2
1976	*	5.1	1.1	70.2	15.1	0.2	5.1	347.0	2.0	440.7	0.1	0.2	446.2
1977	*	4.9	1.1	77.2	14.8	0.2	4.2	348.6	1.9	448.0	0.1	0.2	453.2
1978	0.0	4.9	1.4	72.8	14.0	0.2	4.5	364.4	1.2	458.4	0.1	0.2	463.6
1979	0.0	10.0	1.2	102.4	14.3	0.1	4.7	337.2	0.8	460.7	0.1	0.2	471.0
1980	0.0	9.1	1.1	102.7	12.0	0.1	4.2	311.1	1.3	432.4	0.1	0.2	441.9
1981	0.0	8.8	0.8	99.8	15.9	0.2	4.0	315.8	1.2	437.8	0.1	0.3	447.0

Physical Units

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2,4]
			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	342	4098	1376	33	692	40614	352	47508	27	67
1961	78	5	330	4139	1488	33	674	40658	563	47885	21	52
1962	64	7	346	4453	1714	37	665	42018	770	50003	23	56
1963	63	7	334	4582	1872	40	665	42910	821	51224	21	51
1964	68	8	341	4702	1958	35	698	43399	875	52008	15	35
1965	61	8	477	5124	1906	29	615	45194	583	53927	14	34
1966	60	10	401	5525	1972	38	639	47644	521	56740	14	34
1967	46	11	304	5740	2396	40	568	48911	666	58625	13	31
1968	41	10	295	5685	2792	47	624	52087	410	61939	7	18
1969	32	12	231	7083	2698	54	599	53731	402	64798	6	15
1970	32	11	200	8123	2612	43	610	56418	330	68336	6	16
1971	22	12	197	8483	2755	47	608	58353	240	70684	6	15
1972	21	13	169	11065	2871	51	651	61615	177	76598	6	14
1973	14	13	181	11624	2898	56	725	64394	128	80006	6	14
1974	10	13	202	11442	2633	53	694	62613	290	77927	6	15
1975	3	10	172	11200	2653	49	763	63257	331	78424	26	62
1976	1	5	222	12046	2714	54	847	66051	312	82246	28	68
1977	1	5	224	13252	2650	53	692	66353	305	83528	27	64
1978	0	5	270	12492	2498	50	743	69366	191	85609	22	53
1979	0	10	236	17575	2553	40	777	64184	131	85495	28	66
1980	0	9	216	17629	2151	37	692	59217	200	80141	27	66
1981	0	9	162	17134	2848	43	664	60125	189	81164	32	76

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	305.8	0.0	305.8	9.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	317.4
1961	317.6	0.0	317.6	9.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	329.4
1962	332.7	0.0	332.7	13.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	348.1
1963	348.8	0.0	348.8	17.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	367.3
1964	373.4	0.0	373.4	15.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	389.9
1965	407.0	0.0	407.0	13.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	422.5
1966	437.8	0.0	437.8	17.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	456.6
1967	424.8	0.0	424.8	15.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	446.1
1968	471.5	0.0	471.5	6.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	485.3
1969	504.6	0.0	504.6	21.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	533.8
1970	498.9	0.0	498.9	30.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	4.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	538.9
1971	498.8	0.0	498.8	32.4	2.7	1.5	1.1	5.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	540.9
1972	524.6	0.0	524.6	18.4	4.2	1.8	1.2	7.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	554.3
1973	582.1	0.0	582.1	10.5	5.0	1.0	3.8	9.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	607.3
1974	543.8	0.0	543.8	14.3	15.6	1.5	3.7	20.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	583.5
1975	579.6	0.0	579.6	11.3	8.5	2.8	0.0	11.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	606.7
1976	621.3	0.0	621.3	3.2	7.3	2.4	0.0	9.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	639.2
1977	641.2	0.0	641.2	1.1	10.4	3.8	0.0	14.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	660.4
1978	616.6	0.0	616.6	3.2	20.4	4.9	0.0	25.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	648.9
1979	684.0	0.0	684.0	2.9	5.7	3.2	0.0	8.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.3
1980	728.2	0.0	728.2	2.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	739.3
1981	697.2	0.0	697.2	5.5	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	712.3

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	13483	0	13483	9	103	130	0	232	100	0	0	0
1961	14083	0	14083	9	80	101	0	181	106	0	0	0
1962	14774	0	14774	13	63	80	0	143	75	0	0	0
1963	15516	0	15516	17	60	75	0	135	52	0	0	0
1964	16536	0	16536	15	72	91	0	162	45	0	0	0
1965	18113	0	18113	13	63	80	0	142	94	0	0	0
1966	19502	0	19502	16	58	74	0	132	95	0	0	0
1967	19074	0	19074	15	76	96	0	172	469	0	0	0
1968	21135	0	21135	7	115	146	0	261	524	0	0	0
1969	22637	0	22637	21	134	170	0	304	591	0	0	0
1970	22648	0	22648	30	204	257	255	716	495	0	0	0
1971	22963	0	22963	31	425	261	175	861	431	0	0	0
1972	24222	0	24222	18	670	311	200	1182	385	0	0	0
1973	26937	0	26937	10	789	171	630	1591	480	0	0	0
1974	25470	0	25470	14	2478	265	615	3358	445	0	0	0
1975	27301	0	27301	11	1344	477	0	1821	444	0	0	0
1976	29937	0	29937	2	1167	419	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0
1977	29879	0	29879	1	1655	646	0	2301	374	0	0	0
1978	28869	0	28869	3	3244	836	0	4080	361	0	0	0
1979	31593	0	31593	3	906	544	0	1450	438	0	0	0
1980	32664	0	32664	2	0	730	0	730	474	0	0	0
1981	32219	0	32219	5	0	743	0	743	509	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	122.9	193.7	15.8	1.4	65.0	1.0	14.7	20.1	4.3	154.8	6.8	1.3	25.6	310.8	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.3	-7.9	629.2
1961	110.4	211.8	15.8	0.9	58.8	1.0	13.3	20.0	4.2	155.1	6.8	1.1	26.6	303.7	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.2	-8.2	627.5
1962	122.1	221.0	15.7	0.8	64.5	1.1	11.8	23.6	4.4	156.1	5.7	1.0	27.0	311.6	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.1	-8.8	655.9
1963	122.9	225.8	14.0	0.7	64.6	1.2	13.1	25.9	4.4	159.6	6.0	1.4	30.6	321.5	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.2	2.1	680.4
1964	117.7	251.4	15.8	0.8	64.0	1.3	12.1	24.7	4.6	157.8	6.6	1.0	32.9	321.6	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.3	6.6	704.8
1965	132.3	255.4	16.2	0.8	64.5	1.2	8.6	29.9	4.2	161.7	3.3	0.9	33.1	324.4	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.3	9.9	732.1
1966	131.4	247.4	16.9	1.1	72.0	1.5	7.2	33.9	4.4	169.7	5.5	0.6	38.0	350.8	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.4	-4.2	734.8
1967	126.5	281.6	16.0	0.9	73.4	2.5	5.0	40.4	3.9	176.8	3.0	0.7	39.3	362.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.4	2.2	781.1
1968	125.5	306.7	16.2	0.8	82.5	3.5	3.5	41.7	4.3	182.0	2.6	0.6	39.3	376.8	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.3	-0.1	819.2
1969	133.5	328.2	16.8	0.7	80.1	4.1	3.4	45.8	4.2	186.1	2.4	1.2	39.9	384.5	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.3	5.6	861.1
1970	138.2	359.5	17.9	0.7	79.7	4.0	2.8	41.7	4.2	187.5	2.5	1.4	39.6	382.1	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.4	4.0	894.0
1971	131.3	355.3	19.5	0.7	83.0	3.6	2.1	42.0	3.5	196.1	2.6	1.2	37.7	392.2	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.5	14.6	903.4
1972	151.3	353.8	18.8	0.7	87.0	4.0	2.9	47.0	3.8	201.7	3.2	0.9	38.0	408.1	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.5	19.9	943.9
1973	156.0	372.2	16.6	0.3	90.5	3.9	3.1	47.5	4.6	221.2	3.6	0.7	39.5	431.5	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.5	32.9	1002.4
1974	134.6	376.3	16.0	0.8	86.4	4.1	2.0	49.9	4.4	204.1	4.4	1.0	40.6	413.6	14.8	9.3	0.0	0.4	41.6	990.5
1975	134.0	353.0	14.4	0.8	84.8	4.6	1.2	50.7	4.0	205.1	3.8	0.8	41.3	411.5	25.2	9.1	0.0	0.4	46.1	979.3
1976	173.0	317.4	16.0	0.9	87.9	5.6	1.2	69.0	4.4	214.0	5.9	0.2	48.0	453.0	27.4	6.7	0.0	0.4	43.5	1021.5
1977	190.0	285.7	16.2	0.9	93.1	5.6	1.2	65.6	4.3	216.6	6.9	0.7	50.5	461.6	31.1	8.1	0.0	0.2	49.7	1026.5
1978	208.2	242.2	17.7	0.9	98.5	6.3	1.1	57.6	4.6	215.0	5.8	1.1	51.6	460.4	13.2	9.6	0.0	0.1	76.8	1010.5
1979	226.9	296.9	20.8	0.9	120.6	5.9	2.6	54.0	4.9	202.2	7.6	0.1	59.5	479.2	30.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	53.1	1096.2
1980	239.6	276.1	11.0	0.8	92.8	4.6	1.0	41.0	4.3	185.9	2.6	0.3	52.9	397.2	28.0	9.8	0.0	0.3	44.3	995.2
1981	254.4	259.6	13.2	0.7	84.5	4.0	2.1	41.5	4.2	180.0	0.6	0.1	46.1	377.1	24.0	10.2	0.0	0.2	48.7	974.3

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	5070	187	2381	277	11165	179	2587	5017	713	29463	1077	197	4375	57430	0	881	0	25	-2315
1961	4555	205	2387	176	10099	184	2351	4976	694	29531	1088	163	4545	56194	0	897	0	21	-2408
1962	5078	214	2371	153	11069	210	2090	5882	720	29710	901	152	4597	57853	0	931	0	12	-2591
1963	5105	219	2107	140	11086	221	2306	6460	720	30391	948	214	5305	59898	0	758	0	16	621
1964	4879	244	2379	159	10991	234	2142	6162	756	30049	1046	147	5714	59777	0	690	0	28	1929
1965	5516	248	2440	159	11068	217	1523	7448	698	30792	531	128	5764	60768	0	928	0	30	2905
1966	5494	239	2547	212	12362	282	1262	8460	725	32308	878	91	6668	65795	0	867	0	39	-1237
1967	5304	273	2411	185	12608	453	888	10517	640	33666	482	106	6900	68858	0	806	0	36	646
1968	5327	297	2446	149	14168	631	609	10931	703	34638	409	86	6884	71656	0	951	0	33	-38
1969	5757	318	2534	140	13749	728	594	12029	687	35428	374	185	6973	73420	0	866	0	31	1627
1970	6043	349	2698	149	13677	711	499	11038	780	35702	401	216	6899	72671	0	935	0	38	1165
1971	5816	345	2941	147	14257	640	372	11139	585	37328	414	179	6548	74549	0	913	0	46	4282
1972	6846	345	2832	140	14941	716	506	12506	626	38404	509	138	6605	77924	0	993	0	45	5841
1973	6968	365	2495	65	15531	698	541	12692	751	42104	572	112	6972	82534	0	906	0	46	9629
1974	6151	368	2418	155	14825	736	357	13369	719	38847	697	149	7287	79560	1330	891	0	34	12189
1975	6228	346	2168	152	14553	818	214	13645	655	39043	608	126	7476	79458	2291	879	0	40	13514
1976	8142	311	2406	180	15088	998	215	18586	728	40738	931	33	9296	89198	2479	645	0	35	12761
1977	9110	280	2442	174	15977	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	2868	780	0	22	14559
1978	10107	238	2671	178	16915	1127	202	15698	766	40927	921	172	9725	89302	1209	930	0	8	22494
1979	11363	292	3134	175	20711	1039	460	14686	801	38501	1216	20	10785	91528	2889	898	0	0	15576
1980	12325	270	1660	153	15930	813	171	11167	714	35394	415	39	9669	76123	2563	946	0	29	12983
1981	13063	253	1993	140	14513	717	374	11392	684	34274	98	19	8322	72520	2204	982	0	17	14286

[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.
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	110.5	154.9	56.0	77.5	214.2	246.2	150.5	150.7	105.8	-7.9	28.0	69.9	629.2
1961	110.7	157.0	55.3	78.6	212.6	244.7	147.2	147.3	110.0	-8.2	29.5	72.2	627.5
1962	118.6	167.0	59.4	85.1	217.8	250.8	152.9	153.0	116.0	-8.8	31.4	75.7	655.9
1963	118.3	169.7	56.8	84.7	232.5	267.7	158.3	158.4	112.4	2.1	33.7	80.7	680.4
1964	118.0	172.8	56.6	86.3	245.7	285.1	160.5	160.6	117.3	6.6	36.6	87.3	704.8
1965	124.5	182.8	59.5	91.7	253.6	296.6	160.8	160.9	123.7	9.9	39.4	94.2	732.1
1966	126.1	178.9	63.1	95.1	246.2	292.1	168.5	168.8	135.2	-4.2	38.5	92.4	734.8
1967	131.7	187.6	65.0	98.8	267.7	316.8	177.6	177.9	136.9	2.2	41.1	98.0	781.1
1968	133.8	196.6	66.5	103.3	271.0	323.6	195.4	195.7	152.5	-0.1	45.0	107.4	819.2
1969	140.1	208.6	70.6	109.9	278.3	336.3	206.1	206.4	160.5	5.6	49.0	117.0	861.1
1970	141.5	217.3	73.8	116.3	287.9	350.3	209.9	210.2	176.9	4.0	52.8	128.1	894.0
1971	135.1	215.1	74.3	119.6	272.7	338.8	229.7	229.9	177.1	14.6	56.0	135.6	903.4
1972	143.6	228.0	77.0	125.2	278.0	351.8	238.5	238.8	186.9	19.9	60.8	146.0	943.9
1973	136.0	224.7	78.4	129.1	310.7	392.2	256.2	256.4	188.3	32.9	65.1	156.0	1002.4
1974	133.1	224.6	79.3	131.7	302.9	387.4	246.5	246.8	187.1	41.6	66.5	162.2	990.5
1975	134.1	231.2	81.7	141.1	281.4	358.5	248.3	248.6	187.8	46.1	68.5	165.4	979.3
1976	129.8	227.7	81.3	142.6	307.8	393.4	257.4	257.7	201.5	43.5	71.9	173.1	1021.5
1977	125.8	228.9	79.2	142.6	300.3	393.8	260.9	261.2	210.7	49.7	76.3	184.1	1026.5
1978	120.0	233.3	70.2	137.2	278.9	380.0	259.8	260.0	204.9	76.8	81.7	200.0	1010.5
1979	139.9	252.6	83.9	151.6	329.8	432.6	259.1	259.4	230.3	53.1	83.3	200.2	1096.2
1980	116.5	234.0	62.7	126.8	287.0	396.1	238.1	238.4	246.7	44.3	84.8	206.2	995.2
1981	107.4	220.8	60.0	137.6	278.3	390.5	224.9	225.3	254.9	48.7	90.0	213.6	974.3

[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 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	15.2	13.0	13.3	41.5	12.7	31.7	154.9
1961	7.2	0.0	7.2	63.7	14.7	12.0	13.2	39.9	13.4	32.8	157.0
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	41.9	15.1	36.2	169.7
1964	4.5	0.0	4.5	74.0	13.0	10.8	15.6	39.5	16.2	38.5	172.8
1965	4.6	0.0	4.6	79.7	13.7	7.5	19.0	40.2	17.2	41.1	182.8
1966	4.1	0.0	4.1	81.1	14.4	4.9	21.6	40.8	15.5	37.3	178.9
1967	3.1	0.0	3.1	84.2	14.9	2.6	26.9	44.3	16.5	39.5	187.6
1968	2.2	0.0	2.2	87.6	15.1	2.6	26.4	44.0	18.5	44.2	196.6
1969	2.1	0.0	2.1	94.0	13.5	2.3	28.2	44.0	20.2	48.2	208.6
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	56.6	215.1
1972	0.7	0.0	0.7	99.1	13.4	2.0	28.5	43.8	24.8	59.6	228.0
1973	0.7	0.0	0.7	93.1	12.9	2.1	27.2	42.2	26.1	62.5	224.7
1974	1.0	0.0	1.0	94.1	11.4	1.2	25.3	37.9	26.6	64.9	224.6
1975	1.3	0.0	1.3	96.3	10.5	0.8	25.3	36.5	28.4	68.7	231.2
1976	0.5	0.0	0.5	91.4	10.7	0.7	26.5	37.9	28.7	69.2	227.7
1977	0.6	0.0	0.6	88.6	11.3	0.8	24.5	36.5	30.2	72.9	228.9
1978	2.2	0.0	2.2	82.2	12.6	0.8	22.3	35.6	32.9	80.4	233.3
1979	2.8	0.2	2.9	97.7	19.4	1.4	18.5	39.3	33.1	79.6	252.6
1980	0.8	0.2	1.0	87.0	13.9	0.3	14.3	28.5	34.2	83.3	234.0
1981	2.0	0.3	2.3	78.9	11.7	1.3	13.1	26.2	33.6	79.8	220.8

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	319	0	319	58	2611	2301	3312	8223	3720	9284
1961	269	0	269	62	2515	2117	3289	7922	3937	9623
1962	283	0	283	68	2531	1881	3884	8296	4157	10017
1963	234	0	234	68	2319	2063	4164	8547	4433	10608
1964	169	0	169	72	2238	1906	3899	8043	4742	11296
1965	171	0	171	77	2347	1327	4741	8416	5044	12043
1966	154	0	154	79	2466	857	5381	8705	4554	10924
1967	116	0	116	82	2565	450	6996	10011	4845	11566
1968	82	0	82	85	2592	452	6910	9954	5436	12962
1969	79	0	79	91	2312	399	7418	10129	5920	14138
1970	62	0	62	96	2232	325	6826	9383	6480	15725
1971	42	0	42	92	2003	247	6844	9094	6854	16592
1972	26	0	26	96	2300	344	7568	10211	7276	17482
1973	26	0	26	91	2215	369	7257	9841	7651	18329
1974	40	0	40	92	1965	213	6774	8953	7798	19022
1975	49	0	49	94	1802	138	6799	8740	8338	20122
1976	21	0	21	90	1843	124	7129	9096	8422	20276
1977	25	0	25	87	1935	134	6664	8733	8852	21365
1978	86	0	86	81	2160	135	6078	8372	9634	23569
1979	111	6	117	96	3328	245	5040	8619	9701	23322
1980	33	8	40	85	2388	47	3890	6325	10038	24402
1981	79	14	92	77	2011	235	3601	5848	9852	23381

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	6.1	0.5	2.3	0.9	1.5	11.4	6.1	15.3	77.5
1961	13.3	0.0	13.3	31.2	5.9	0.5	2.3	1.0	1.2	10.8	6.8	16.5	78.6
1962	14.0	0.0	14.0	34.2	5.9	0.4	2.7	1.0	1.1	11.2	7.6	18.2	85.1
1963	11.6	0.0	11.6	34.2	5.4	0.5	2.9	1.0	1.2	11.0	8.2	19.6	84.7
1964	8.4	0.0	8.4	37.5	5.2	0.4	2.8	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	0.9	11.0	9.5	22.7	91.7
1966	7.7	0.0	7.7	43.2	5.8	0.2	3.8	1.1	1.4	12.3	9.4	22.5	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	6.0	0.1	4.7	1.6	0.5	12.9	10.9	25.9	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	27.7	109.9
1970	3.1	0.0	3.1	59.0	5.2	0.1	4.6	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	0.5	11.2	13.3	32.1	119.6
1972	1.3	0.0	1.3	63.3	5.4	0.1	5.0	1.5	0.5	12.4	14.2	34.0	125.2
1973	1.3	0.0	1.3	64.6	5.2	0.1	4.8	1.6	0.8	12.4	14.9	35.8	129.1
1974	1.9	0.0	1.9	65.6	4.6	*	4.5	1.6	1.1	11.8	15.2	37.2	131.7
1975	2.3	0.0	2.3	68.3	4.2	*	4.5	1.7	0.7	11.1	17.4	42.0	141.1
1976	1.0	0.0	1.0	66.0	4.3	*	4.7	4.4	1.0	14.4	18.0	43.3	142.6
1977	1.2	0.0	1.2	61.7	4.5	*	4.3	6.2	1.3	16.3	18.6	44.9	142.6
1978	4.0	0.0	4.0	50.0	5.0	*	3.9	6.3	1.0	16.2	19.4	47.6	137.2
1979	5.2	0.1	5.3	59.4	7.8	0.1	3.3	6.7	1.5	19.2	19.9	47.8	151.6
1980	1.5	0.1	1.6	51.8	4.4	*	2.5	1.8	0.5	9.3	18.7	45.4	126.8
1981	3.6	0.2	3.9	48.0	3.6	0.1	2.3	2.0	0.2	8.2	23.0	54.6	137.6

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	592	0	592	28	1046	94	584	178	234	2136	1798	4488
1961	499	0	499	30	1008	86	580	184	187	2046	1980	4840
1962	525	0	525	33	1014	77	685	187	175	2139	2213	5333
1963	434	0	434	33	929	84	735	184	191	2123	2404	5754
1964	313	0	313	36	897	78	688	189	216	2068	2571	6124
1965	318	0	318	39	941	54	837	194	135	2161	2788	6656
1966	286	0	286	42	988	35	950	204	231	2408	2753	6604
1967	216	0	216	45	1028	18	1235	226	110	2617	2917	6964
1968	152	0	152	48	1039	18	1219	295	81	2652	3185	7595
1969	147	0	147	53	927	16	1309	270	74	2596	3395	8107
1970	116	0	116	57	895	13	1205	271	65	2449	3631	8812
1971	77	0	77	59	803	10	1208	275	72	2368	3888	9412
1972	48	0	48	62	922	14	1335	285	72	2629	4154	9979
1973	49	0	49	63	888	15	1281	304	125	2612	4381	10497
1974	74	0	74	64	788	9	1195	307	169	2467	4468	10899
1975	90	0	90	67	722	6	1200	323	115	2366	5097	12301
1976	39	0	39	65	739	5	1258	830	161	2993	5266	12677
1977	47	0	47	61	775	5	1176	1180	203	3339	5447	13146
1978	159	0	159	49	866	5	1073	1190	154	3288	5697	13937
1979	206	4	211	58	1334	10	889	1267	236	3737	5828	14012
1980	61	5	66	51	751	5	686	350	79	1871	5478	13316
1981	146	9	155	47	623	14	636	381	28	1681	6742	16002

[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: 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	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	53.6	0.0	53.6	44.9	15.8	32.3	0.0	1.1	4.4	1.2	30.5	3.6	1.3	25.6	115.8	*	9.1	22.8	246.2
1961	50.0	0.0	50.0	49.2	15.8	29.8	0.0	0.8	4.4	1.2	30.3	3.2	1.1	26.6	113.3	*	9.3	22.8	244.7
1962	52.7	0.0	52.7	50.3	15.7	32.0	0.0	0.7	5.2	1.4	29.0	2.8	1.0	27.0	114.8	*	9.7	23.3	250.8
1963	56.1	0.0	56.1	57.4	14.0	29.9	0.0	0.9	6.2	1.4	31.4	3.1	1.4	30.6	119.0	*	10.4	24.8	267.7
1964	54.0	0.0	54.0	71.3	15.8	29.6	0.0	0.9	6.2	1.5	28.8	3.6	1.0	32.9	120.3	*	11.7	27.8	285.1
1965	60.5	0.0	60.5	70.4	16.2	32.7	0.0	0.8	7.4	1.3	28.2	2.2	0.9	33.1	122.7	*	12.7	30.3	296.6
1966	59.1	0.0	59.1	47.9	16.9	36.3	0.0	2.1	8.4	1.4	31.9	3.7	0.6	36.0	139.2	*	13.5	32.4	292.1
1967	53.2	0.0	53.2	74.2	16.0	37.3	0.0	2.4	8.6	1.4	32.8	1.9	0.7	39.3	140.2	*	14.5	34.6	316.8
1968	49.7	0.0	49.7	85.2	16.2	38.1	0.0	0.8	10.6	1.5	27.4	1.7	0.6	39.3	136.1	*	15.5	37.0	323.6
1969	48.7	0.0	48.7	92.5	16.8	35.9	0.0	1.0	12.4	1.3	27.0	1.5	1.2	39.9	137.1	*	17.1	40.9	336.3
1970	49.2	0.0	49.2	102.0	17.9	34.3	0.0	0.9	11.3	1.3	28.3	1.6	1.4	39.6	136.6	*	18.2	44.2	350.3
1971	37.4	0.0	37.4	105.3	19.5	33.7	0.0	0.7	11.5	1.1	23.1	1.4	1.2	37.7	130.0	*	19.3	46.7	338.8
1972	40.2	0.0	40.2	108.4	18.8	32.3	0.0	0.8	13.5	1.2	22.8	1.1	0.9	38.0	129.3	*	21.7	52.1	351.8
1973	41.3	0.0	41.3	134.3	16.6	32.8	0.0	0.9	15.5	1.5	25.7	1.9	0.7	39.5	135.0	*	24.0	57.5	392.2
1974	34.4	0.0	34.4	136.4	16.0	29.6	0.0	0.8	20.0	1.4	20.1	2.5	1.0	40.6	132.1	*	24.6	59.9	387.4
1975	29.8	0.0	29.8	123.9	14.4	27.2	0.0	0.4	20.9	0.9	19.9	1.8	0.8	41.3	127.7	*	22.6	54.6	358.5
1976	35.8	0.0	35.8	124.7	16.0	26.7	0.0	0.5	37.8	1.0	14.6	2.4	0.2	48.0	147.3	*	25.1	60.5	393.4
1977	36.3	0.0	36.3	114.3	16.2	27.8	0.0	0.4	36.8	1.2	12.7	3.4	0.7	50.5	149.6	*	27.4	66.1	393.8
1978	35.3	0.0	35.3	96.6	17.7	31.2	0.0	0.4	31.3	1.2	10.0	2.4	1.1	51.6	147.0	*	29.4	71.8	380.0
1979	41.9	0.2	42.1	120.3	20.8	39.2	0.0	1.2	32.2	1.3	9.1	4.1	0.1	59.3	167.4	*	30.2	72.6	432.6
1980	36.5	0.2	36.7	117.3	11.0	27.4	0.0	0.7	24.2	1.2	13.7	1.7	0.3	52.9	133.0	*	31.8	77.3	396.1
1981	32.0	0.3	32.3	118.1	13.2	25.1	0.0	0.7	26.0	1.1	15.2	0.4	0.1	46.1	127.9	*	33.3	79.0	390.5

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	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2007	0	2007	43	2381	5538	0	192	1105	196	5797	577	197	4375	20358	2	2676	6679
1961	1877	0	1877	48	2387	5123	0	147	1095	191	5770	511	163	4545	19933	2	2733	6679
1962	1976	0	1976	49	2371	5488	0	132	1296	236	5522	445	152	4597	20238	1	2831	6821
1963	2100	0	2100	56	2107	5141	0	159	1534	236	5985	493	214	5305	21175	2	3042	7281
1964	2022	0	2022	69	2379	5088	0	158	1551	248	5485	568	147	5714	21339	2	3415	8135
1965	2259	0	2259	68	2440	5607	0	142	1839	218	5373	354	128	5761	21866	2	3719	8880
1966	2206	0	2206	46	2547	6225	0	369	2093	227	6070	588	91	6668	24878	2	3958	9494
1967	1991	0	1991	72	2411	6402	0	420	2239	226	6237	294	106	6900	25235	1	4247	10140
1968	1856	0	1856	83	2446	6539	0	139	2765	249	5911	271	86	6884	24591	2	4558	10856
1969	1815	0	1815	90	2534	6166	0	178	3256	216	5138	243	185	6973	24889	2	5021	11992
1970	1832	0	1832	99	2698	5884	0	152	2982	220	5391	261	216	6899	24703	1	5338	12954
1971	1379	0	1379	102	2941	5790	0	115	3061	188	4402	220	179	6548	23444	1	5658	13697
1972	1494	0	1494	106	2832	5539	0	148	3579	202	4341	172	138	6605	23556	1	6361	15282
1973	1540	0	1540	132	2495	5632	0	157	4127	245	4889	300	112	6972	24929	1	7034	16851
1974	1317	0	1317	133	2418	5083	0	135	5375	234	3825	404	149	7287	24900	1	7199	17551
1975	1154	0	1154	121	2168	4670	0	70	5625	155	3791	279	126	7476	24360	1	6626	15992
1976	1384	0	1384	122	2406	4589	0	86	10183	172	2788	386	33	9296	29938	1	7367	17734
1977	1445	0	1445	112	2442	4768	0	64	9998	192	2423	541	112	9756	30295	1	8029	19380
1978	1409	0	1409	95	2671	5351	0	62	8529	206	1911	381	172	9725	29007	1	8603	21047
1979	1672	8	1680	118	3134	6738	0	205	8746	215	1739	650	20	10755	32202	1	8855	21288
1980	1457	10	1466	115	1660	4698	0	119	6577	192	2612	273	39	9669	25838	1	9318	22652
1981	1283	10	1294	115	1993	4310	0	125	7131	184	2902	57	12	8399	25036	1	9750	23140

[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	1.4	10.0	1.0	0.1	3.1	123.4	1.4	140.3	*	0.1	150.7
1961	0.2	8.6	0.9	7.3	1.0	*	3.0	123.8	2.3	138.4	*	0.1	147.3
1962	0.2	9.2	0.8	10.9	1.1	0.1	2.9	126.1	1.6	143.5	*	0.1	153.0
1963	0.2	9.8	0.7	14.6	1.2	0.1	2.9	127.2	1.5	148.3	*	0.1	158.4
1964	0.2	10.3	0.8	15.2	1.3	0.1	3.1	128.0	1.5	150.0	*	0.1	160.6
1965	0.2	11.4	0.8	11.6	1.2	0.1	2.9	132.5	0.1	149.2	*	0.1	160.9
1966	0.2	11.2	1.1	14.4	1.5	0.1	3.0	136.8	0.2	157.2	0.1	0.2	168.8
1967	0.1	14.2	0.9	14.0	2.5	0.2	2.5	142.9	0.3	163.3	0.1	0.2	177.9
1968	0.1	13.0	0.8	22.0	3.5	0.1	2.8	153.0	0.2	182.3	0.1	0.2	195.7
1969	0.1	16.4	0.7	24.0	4.1	0.2	2.9	157.7	0.1	189.7	0.1	0.2	206.4
1970	0.1	18.9	0.7	25.3	4.0	0.1	2.9	157.8	0.2	190.9	0.1	0.2	210.2
1971	*	20.4	0.7	30.8	3.6	0.1	2.4	171.5	*	209.2	0.1	0.2	229.9
1972	*	20.8	0.7	32.9	4.0	0.1	2.6	177.4	0.0	217.7	0.1	0.2	238.8
1973	*	16.8	0.3	38.1	3.9	0.1	3.1	193.9	0.0	239.4	0.1	0.2	256.4
1974	*	17.6	0.8	38.6	4.1	0.1	2.9	182.4	0.0	228.9	0.1	0.2	246.8
1975	*	16.4	0.8	39.9	4.6	0.1	3.0	183.5	0.0	231.9	0.1	0.2	248.6
1976	*	9.0	0.9	43.3	5.6	0.1	3.4	195.0	0.1	248.4	0.1	0.2	257.7
1977	*	7.1	0.9	46.3	5.6	0.1	3.2	197.7	0.1	253.8	0.1	0.2	261.2
1978	0.0	5.0	0.9	45.3	6.3	0.1	3.4	198.7	*	254.7	0.1	0.2	260.0
1979	0.0	11.0	0.9	51.4	5.9	*	3.6	186.5	0.0	248.1	0.1	0.2	259.4
1980	0.0	13.0	0.8	46.2	4.6	0.1	3.2	170.4	0.0	225.1	0.1	0.2	238.4
1981	0.0	11.1	0.7	43.1	4.0	0.1	3.0	162.8	*	213.8	0.1	0.3	225.3

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	35	9	277	1712	179	16	516	23488	228	26415	13	33
1961	9	8	176	1252	184	11	502	23576	360	26062	9	23
1962	8	9	153	1866	210	17	484	24000	256	26986	10	24
1963	8	10	140	2506	221	26	484	24223	236	27835	9	22
1964	8	10	159	2610	234	24	508	24375	238	28148	9	22
1965	8	11	159	1991	217	30	480	25224	15	28116	10	24
1966	7	11	212	2477	282	36	498	26034	29	29569	28	67
1967	5	14	185	2398	453	48	414	27204	46	30748	25	60
1968	4	13	149	3776	631	37	455	29131	24	34202	24	56
1969	3	16	140	4122	728	47	471	30019	24	35550	23	56
1970	3	18	140	4339	711	26	480	30040	26	35761	23	57
1971	2	20	147	5285	640	25	397	32651	6	39151	23	55
1972	2	20	140	5640	716	24	425	33778	0	40724	22	52
1973	1	16	65	6532	698	28	506	36911	0	44740	20	48
1974	1	17	155	6629	736	25	485	34716	0	42747	22	54
1975	0	16	152	6851	818	21	501	34929	0	43272	24	58
1976	0	9	180	7439	998	16	556	37119	18	46327	25	59
1977	0	7	174	7945	1003	16	521	37633	13	47306	24	57
1978	0	5	178	7776	1127	18	560	37826	6	47492	20	49
1979	0	11	175	8816	1039	12	586	35494	0	46122	24	57
1980	0	13	153	7924	813	14	522	32432	0	41858	24	60
1981	0	11	140	7394	717	25	500	30991	7	39774	38	89

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	44.0	0.0	44.0	50.3	0.2	1.5	0.0	1.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	105.8
1961	39.7	0.0	39.7	59.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	110.0
1962	47.7	0.0	47.7	57.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.1	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	116.0
1963	48.8	0.0	48.8	54.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	112.4
1964	50.5	0.0	50.5	58.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.1	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	117.3
1965	58.6	0.0	58.6	53.9	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	123.7
1966	60.4	0.0	60.4	64.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	135.2
1967	64.2	0.0	64.2	62.4	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	136.9
1968	69.4	0.0	69.4	71.4	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	152.5
1969	78.7	0.0	78.7	70.9	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	160.5
1970	84.2	0.0	84.2	80.3	0.3	1.9	0.0	2.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	176.9
1971	90.6	0.0	90.6	73.5	0.7	2.2	0.0	2.9	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	177.1
1972	109.0	0.0	109.0	62.3	1.7	3.1	0.0	4.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	186.9
1973	112.6	0.0	112.6	63.3	0.9	1.5	0.0	2.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	188.3
1974	97.2	0.0	97.2	62.5	0.8	2.1	0.0	2.9	9.3	14.8	0.0	0.4	187.1
1975	100.6	0.0	100.6	48.1	1.3	3.0	0.0	4.3	9.1	25.2	0.0	0.4	187.8
1976	135.6	0.0	135.6	26.4	2.3	2.8	0.0	5.1	6.7	27.4	0.0	0.4	201.5
1977	151.9	0.0	151.9	14.0	2.1	3.2	0.0	5.4	8.1	31.1	0.0	0.2	210.7
1978	166.7	0.0	166.7	8.5	2.4	4.4	0.0	6.8	9.6	13.2	0.0	0.1	204.9
1979	176.6	0.0	176.6	8.6	2.1	2.9	0.2	5.1	9.3	30.7	0.0	0.0	230.3
1980	200.2	0.0	200.2	7.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.4	9.8	28.0	0.0	0.3	246.7
1981	216.0	0.0	216.0	3.5	*	1.0	0.0	1.1	10.2	24.0	0.0	0.2	254.9

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	2118	0	2118	49	39	259	0	298	879	0	0	25
1961	1902	0	1902	57	30	200	0	230	895	0	0	21
1962	2286	0	2286	55	25	169	0	195	930	0	0	12
1963	2329	0	2329	53	28	191	0	219	756	0	0	16
1964	2368	0	2368	56	23	157	0	180	688	0	0	28
1965	2760	0	2760	52	27	183	0	210	926	0	0	30
1966	2841	0	2841	62	31	205	0	235	865	0	0	39
1967	2977	0	2977	61	32	215	0	247	805	0	0	36
1968	3233	0	3233	69	33	223	0	257	950	0	0	33
1969	3714	0	3714	69	33	222	0	256	864	0	0	31
1970	4030	0	4030	78	49	327	0	375	934	0	0	38
1971	4316	0	4316	71	116	376	0	492	911	0	0	46
1972	5277	0	5277	61	264	540	0	804	992	0	0	45
1973	5351	0	5351	62	147	265	0	411	905	0	0	46
1974	4720	0	4720	61	125	360	0	484	890	1330	0	34
1975	4936	0	4936	47	214	307	0	522	877	2291	0	40
1976	6697	0	6697	26	366	478	0	845	644	2479	0	35
1977	7593	0	7593	14	339	554	0	893	779	2888	0	22
1978	8454	0	8454	8	380	763	0	1143	929	1209	0	8
1979	9347	0	9347	8	330	496	30	856	897	2889	0	0
1980	10745	0	10745	7	63	168	0	231	945	2563	0	29
1981	11808	0	11808	3	6	175	0	181	980	2204	0	17

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	16.6	373.7	14.5	0.8	27.6	5.1	3.9	22.4	4.5	124.6	15.2	0.1	19.2	238.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-14.1	614.4
1961	14.6	364.0	17.3	0.9	30.1	5.2	3.1	23.1	4.4	126.1	9.6	0.7	19.3	239.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-16.5	602.0
1962	15.6	373.7	19.8	1.1	30.4	5.6	2.4	25.3	4.2	130.7	10.2	0.3	20.1	250.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-16.4	623.1
1963	17.6	380.7	18.6	1.2	32.4	5.8	2.2	26.9	4.2	132.1	10.4	0.3	21.7	255.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-19.8	634.5
1964	15.6	406.3	19.7	1.3	31.7	6.7	2.2	23.9	4.4	130.1	7.4	*	22.3	249.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-19.5	652.1
1965	15.9	457.2	20.1	1.4	30.6	5.7	10.3	26.2	4.7	134.1	6.7	0.2	22.9	262.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-17.0	719.1
1966	14.3	500.0	19.0	1.3	35.7	6.2	5.4	25.4	4.8	135.9	6.7	*	23.8	264.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-19.0	759.7
1967	12.7	465.4	15.6	1.1	33.9	8.8	3.0	27.1	4.3	139.3	8.6	*	24.2	266.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-27.0	717.3
1968	13.1	511.9	13.2	1.2	38.6	9.6	3.3	29.9	4.7	146.6	10.5	*	25.4	282.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-19.2	788.8
1969	10.2	564.2	13.5	1.0	37.3	9.3	3.3	32.9	3.9	149.9	9.6	*	24.9	285.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-26.3	833.8
1970	11.3	593.5	14.5	1.0	44.0	8.6	1.7	30.3	4.0	151.5	7.1	*	23.9	286.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-22.6	868.7
1971	11.3	625.8	16.9	0.9	48.8	8.4	1.0	29.3	4.5	153.1	5.1	*	25.1	293.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-23.9	906.6
1972	13.0	645.1	15.8	0.9	52.5	8.0	0.9	31.2	4.8	163.2	14.2	*	29.0	320.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-22.1	956.4
1973	25.4	617.3	17.4	0.8	60.0	7.7	0.8	31.7	5.7	164.3	16.0	*	31.8	336.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-18.1	960.7
1974	39.9	600.8	16.5	0.9	62.8	7.7	0.6	31.5	5.4	162.8	17.5	1.7	33.5	341.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-21.6	960.1
1975	62.6	509.5	13.3	0.7	65.7	7.2	0.6	32.9	4.7	168.1	40.0	1.0	36.1	370.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-21.6	920.9
1976	73.6	525.5	15.4	1.0	70.3	6.8	1.4	36.9	5.2	177.8	39.1	0.2	41.1	395.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-19.4	974.9
1977	90.1	517.8	17.1	1.1	72.6	7.9	1.9	37.1	6.1	174.8	39.5	0.2	46.4	404.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-26.3	986.2
1978	137.3	529.8	22.2	0.9	83.0	8.4	1.2	33.2	6.6	176.0	42.6	0.2	52.7	426.9	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-44.6	1049.4
1979	148.4	596.6	21.0	1.1	113.9	10.7	4.5	36.3	6.9	167.5	29.7	0.0	64.8	456.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-40.9	1160.6
1980	192.9	501.1	20.0	0.9	86.0	13.8	2.8	30.9	6.1	155.4	9.4	0.0	52.7	378.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-38.5	1033.6
1981	213.4	439.5	13.6	0.9	78.1	13.6	1.4	31.3	5.9	153.8	6.5	0.1	41.4	346.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-35.0	964.6

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	670	361	2183	168	4740	957	696	5590	737	23712	2415	15	3289	44503	0	20	0	0	-4120
1961	571	352	2606	169	5171	975	539	5768	717	24012	1519	112	3279	44867	0	16	0	0	-4839
1962	624	361	2988	216	5224	1048	431	6310	690	24872	1615	46	3398	46837	0	15	0	0	-4815
1963	709	369	2810	232	5570	1078	388	6705	690	25148	1653	49	3732	48054	0	17	0	0	-5805
1964	621	394	2975	252	5434	1248	386	5954	724	24773	1169	3	3844	46763	0	13	0	0	-5728
1965	639	443	3034	277	5257	1058	1813	6521	770	25525	1066	28	3948	49296	0	13	0	0	-4969
1966	574	484	2860	258	6123	1152	944	6320	799	25877	1070	1	4133	49538	0	13	0	0	-5559
1967	513	451	2348	227	5824	1612	528	7064	711	26514	1372	1	4244	50445	0	9	0	0	-7899
1968	534	497	1983	234	6628	1751	578	7838	781	27903	1670	1	4454	53821	0	10	0	0	-5634
1969	415	547	2042	193	6408	1691	584	8638	643	28534	1523	4	4385	54645	0	6	0	0	-7705
1970	455	576	2184	200	7550	1566	306	8009	655	28850	1127	5	4156	54607	0	7	0	0	-6683
1971	458	607	2554	187	8385	1530	183	7769	738	29138	811	0	4332	55627	0	7	0	0	-6991
1972	526	628	2384	171	9010	1456	150	8293	790	31075	2256	0	4924	60510	0	5	0	0	-6480
1973	1182	604	2627	154	10303	1403	137	8472	933	31273	2541	1	5398	63242	0	3	0	0	-5298
1974	1953	587	2484	171	10778	1408	114	8439	894	31000	2791	258	5712	64048	0	7	0	0	-6339
1975	3103	499	2006	148	11273	1310	100	8857	773	32005	6365	156	6158	69151	0	5	0	0	-6337
1976	3589	515	2315	206	12071	1230	238	9952	859	33850	6222	26	7134	74103	0	5	0	0	-5696
1977	4370	507	2572	221	12456	1425	333	10087	1011	33273	6282	24	8054	75736	0	3	0	0	-7715
1978	7471	519	3352	179	14250	1506	210	9046	1085	33496	6771	26	8891	78812	0	5	0	0	-13086
1979	7878	584	3164	227	19555	1922	798	9862	1136	31885	4718	0	11186	84452	0	4	0	0	-11987
1980	10376	488	3019	186	14764	2466	492	8494	1011	29584	1496	0	9262	70688	0	8	0	0	-11291
1981	11653	428	2048	187	13414	2442	240	8599	970	29272	1037	13	7398	65618	0	8	0	0	-10270

[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	120.6	48.5	68.9	217.0	251.9	172.7	172.9	97.8	-14.1	23.9	59.8	614.4
1961	104.7	133.7	28.4	49.5	204.2	240.6	178.0	178.2	103.2	-16.5	25.2	61.5	602.0
1962	106.4	138.1	34.3	59.1	213.1	249.9	175.7	176.0	110.0	-16.4	27.4	66.1	623.1
1963	102.7	137.7	33.1	60.0	201.3	242.1	194.5	194.7	122.8	-19.8	30.3	72.6	634.5
1964	104.7	141.4	43.5	72.0	216.1	260.2	178.3	178.5	129.0	-19.5	32.4	77.1	652.1
1965	113.3	150.9	46.7	76.6	248.9	294.0	197.4	197.6	129.7	-17.0	33.3	79.4	719.1
1966	109.0	150.3	39.1	71.6	279.8	327.6	210.0	210.2	140.8	-19.0	35.8	86.0	759.7
1967	104.7	146.6	43.5	77.5	228.8	277.7	215.3	215.5	151.9	-27.0	36.9	88.1	717.3
1968	110.9	159.6	53.3	91.0	257.9	308.8	229.2	229.3	156.8	-19.2	40.6	96.9	788.8
1969	117.2	172.5	61.6	103.3	267.3	319.7	238.2	238.3	175.8	-26.3	44.1	105.4	833.8
1970	119.6	182.2	59.9	106.1	275.3	328.5	251.8	251.9	184.9	-22.8	47.3	114.8	868.7
1971	119.9	184.7	63.3	112.2	297.5	351.9	257.5	257.7	192.2	-23.9	49.2	119.1	906.6
1972	122.6	191.9	68.9	121.2	312.4	369.1	274.0	274.2	200.5	-22.1	52.4	126.0	956.4
1973	117.2	192.2	59.7	114.5	322.4	383.3	270.6	270.8	208.8	-18.1	56.2	134.6	960.7
1974	113.0	190.8	60.4	115.7	317.6	380.2	273.3	273.4	217.4	-21.6	56.9	138.9	960.1
1975	118.2	184.5	58.7	123.8	269.1	341.5	270.8	271.0	225.7	-21.6	59.8	144.3	920.9
1976	122.5	189.5	65.4	133.0	302.0	377.4	274.8	275.1	229.6	-19.4	61.7	148.5	974.9
1977	115.6	185.1	60.0	131.0	320.2	400.1	269.7	270.0	247.0	-26.3	64.6	156.0	986.2
1978	118.5	195.8	73.0	149.2	329.6	416.8	287.4	287.6	285.6	-44.6	69.9	171.0	1049.4
1979	117.7	190.7	71.0	145.9	443.1	533.5	290.3	290.5	279.4	-40.9	70.1	168.4	1160.6
1980	95.9	180.1	65.3	144.8	336.3	428.1	280.4	280.6	294.2	-38.5	74.5	181.2	1033.6
1981	82.7	170.2	57.5	139.6	301.8	387.9	266.6	266.8	291.0	-35.0	75.9	180.1	964.6

[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 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	120.6
1961	0.4	0.0	0.4	87.3	0.4	1.9	14.7	17.1	8.4	20.5	133.7
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	16.3	17.9	10.3	24.7	137.7
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	88.8	0.3	1.0	14.4	15.7	10.8	25.8	141.4
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	89.6	0.3	7.3	16.0	23.6	11.1	26.5	150.9
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	90.5	0.4	3.2	14.8	18.4	12.1	29.1	150.3
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	87.6	0.4	0.8	15.8	17.0	12.4	29.5	146.6
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	92.1	0.4	1.0	17.3	18.7	14.4	34.3	159.6
1969	0.2	0.0	0.2	97.2	0.3	0.9	18.5	19.7	16.3	39.0	172.5
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	45.9	184.7
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	103.4	0.4	0.4	18.2	19.1	20.4	48.9	191.9
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	98.4	0.5	0.4	17.8	18.8	22.1	52.9	192.2
1974	*	0.0	*	95.6	0.5	0.4	16.5	17.4	22.6	55.2	190.8
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.3	0.6	0.3	17.0	17.9	19.4	46.9	184.5
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.3	0.9	0.9	17.4	19.3	19.6	47.3	189.5
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.9	1.2	17.1	19.2	20.3	49.1	185.1
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	101.0	1.1	0.7	15.6	17.3	22.4	54.9	195.8
1979	0.3	0.0	0.3	104.3	2.2	1.9	9.1	13.1	21.5	51.6	190.7
1980	*	0.0	*	87.3	0.9	*	7.7	8.6	24.5	59.6	180.1
1981	*	0.0	*	76.6	0.1	0.1	6.0	6.1	25.9	61.5	170.2

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	22	0	22	73	53	303	3447	3804	2360	5889
1961	15	0	15	84	77	341	3659	4076	2464	6023
1962	16	0	16	85	76	223	3964	4263	2722	6560
1963	11	0	11	82	62	210	4068	4340	3023	7235
1964	8	0	8	86	50	180	3590	3819	3178	7571
1965	6	0	6	87	50	1285	3991	5327	3251	7763
1966	5	0	5	88	68	560	3696	4324	3555	8527
1967	3	0	3	85	70	138	4112	4320	3627	8659
1968	3	0	3	89	72	177	4526	4776	4214	10050
1969	7	0	7	94	60	166	4850	5076	4784	11426
1970	4	0	4	97	53	116	4825	4994	5348	12978
1971	3	0	3	99	51	64	4632	4747	5554	13445
1972	4	0	4	101	77	76	4835	4989	5966	14333
1973	2	0	2	96	88	77	4758	4922	6469	15497
1974	1	0	1	92	99	54	4426	4579	6629	16172
1975	0	0	0	98	96	60	4563	4719	5695	13743
1976	0	0	0	101	161	161	4695	5017	5758	13862
1977	0	0	0	95	160	218	4641	5018	5964	14395
1978	6	0	6	99	183	119	4253	4555	6571	16076
1979	10	0	10	102	373	329	2461	3169	6290	15122
1980	2	0	2	85	150	5	2083	2237	7189	17476
1981	1	0	1	75	19	10	1636	1665	7600	18037

[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	14.5	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	21.0	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	22.9	71.6
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	38.3	0.9	0.2	2.8	1.0	0.1	5.0	10.0	23.9	77.5
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	47.7	0.9	0.3	3.0	1.0	0.1	5.4	11.2	26.6	91.0
1969	0.4	0.0	0.4	55.7	0.8	0.3	3.3	1.1	0.1	5.5	12.3	29.4	103.3
1970	0.2	0.0	0.2	54.3	0.7	0.2	3.2	1.1	0.2	5.4	13.5	32.7	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	34.6	112.2
1972	0.2	0.0	0.2	62.9	1.0	0.1	3.2	1.2	0.2	5.7	15.4	36.9	121.2
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	53.7	1.1	0.1	3.1	1.3	0.2	5.9	16.1	38.7	114.5
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	54.7	1.1	0.1	2.9	1.3	0.1	5.6	16.1	39.2	115.7
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	1.2	0.1	3.0	1.4	0.2	5.9	19.1	46.1	123.8
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	133.0
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	2.0	0.4	3.0	1.5	0.4	7.2	20.8	50.2	131.0
1978	0.3	0.0	0.3	65.6	2.3	0.2	2.8	1.5	0.4	7.2	22.1	54.1	149.2
1979	0.5	0.0	0.5	62.0	4.8	0.5	1.6	1.3	0.3	8.5	22.0	52.9	145.9
1980	0.1	0.0	0.1	60.3	2.1	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.0	5.0	23.1	56.3	144.8
1981	0.1	0.0	0.1	53.3	1.7	*	1.1	1.3	0.0	4.1	24.3	57.7	139.6

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	40	0	40	41	115	87	608	179	48	1036	1704	4254
1961	28	0	28	22	167	97	646	180	12	1102	1794	4385
1962	29	0	29	27	164	64	700	183	22	1133	2130	5133
1963	20	0	20	27	134	60	718	188	21	1121	2324	5563
1964	14	0	14	37	108	51	633	184	16	993	2470	5883
1965	11	0	11	38	109	367	704	204	19	1403	2580	6161
1966	8	0	8	32	147	160	652	198	16	1174	2800	6716
1967	6	0	6	37	152	39	726	198	18	1133	2935	7007
1968	6	0	6	46	157	51	799	200	21	1227	3268	7793
1969	13	0	13	54	130	47	856	201	22	1256	3608	8617
1970	7	0	7	53	115	33	851	215	34	1249	3952	9590
1971	6	0	6	56	110	18	817	221	22	1189	4193	10151
1972	7	0	7	61	167	22	853	236	29	1306	4506	10825
1973	4	0	4	53	189	22	840	255	31	1337	4729	11330
1974	3	0	3	53	191	18	781	255	22	1266	4713	11498
1975	0	0	0	52	209	17	805	268	36	1335	5593	13499
1976	0	0	0	57	349	46	828	269	32	1525	5812	13992
1977	0	0	0	52	346	62	819	279	57	1563	6095	14711
1978	10	0	10	65	397	34	751	282	70	1532	6480	15853
1979	19	0	19	61	820	94	434	243	50	1642	6445	15494
1980	3	0	3	59	360	10	368	279	0	1016	6783	16489
1981	2	0	2	52	296	5	289	256	0	846	7131	16923

[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			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	Total Petroleum				
1960	4.5	0.0	4.5	125.7	14.5	8.2	0.0	1.7	5.6	1.4	23.9	12.2	0.1	19.2	86.8	0.0	10.0	25.0	251.9
1961	5.0	0.0	5.0	117.2	17.3	8.2	0.0	0.6	5.3	1.4	21.7	7.4	0.7	19.3	82.0	0.0	10.6	25.8	240.6
1962	5.3	0.0	5.3	122.3	19.8	8.9	0.0	0.8	5.9	1.3	20.8	7.6	0.3	20.1	85.5	0.0	10.8	26.0	249.9
1963	5.6	0.0	5.6	111.4	18.6	7.7	0.0	0.7	6.9	1.3	19.9	7.1	0.3	21.7	84.2	0.0	12.0	26.6	242.1
1964	5.0	0.0	5.0	129.7	19.7	7.8	0.0	0.9	6.3	1.3	18.3	4.9	*	22.3	81.5	0.0	13.0	31.0	260.2
1965	3.8	0.0	3.8	160.0	20.1	9.0	0.0	0.9	6.7	1.8	18.6	4.7	0.2	22.9	85.0	0.0	13.3	31.8	294.0
1966	4.3	0.0	4.3	188.2	19.0	11.9	0.0	1.3	7.1	1.9	17.0	5.2	*	23.8	87.2	0.0	14.1	33.8	327.6
1967	2.8	0.0	2.8	139.5	15.6	11.8	0.0	2.0	7.8	1.5	16.5	7.1	*	24.2	86.5	0.0	14.4	34.5	277.7
1968	1.8	0.0	1.8	168.1	13.2	12.8	0.0	2.0	8.8	1.6	15.8	8.4	*	25.4	88.0	0.0	15.1	35.9	308.8
1969	2.0	0.0	2.0	179.7	13.5	11.0	0.0	2.1	10.4	1.2	14.6	7.9	*	24.9	85.7	0.0	15.5	36.9	319.7
1970	2.7	0.0	2.7	190.2	14.5	14.7	0.0	0.9	8.2	1.3	14.6	4.4	*	23.9	82.4	0.0	15.5	37.7	328.5
1971	2.2	0.0	2.2	208.8	16.9	16.6	0.0	0.6	8.2	1.4	14.7	3.0	*	25.1	86.5	0.0	15.9	38.5	351.9
1972	2.4	0.0	2.4	211.2	15.8	19.2	0.0	0.3	9.2	1.5	13.9	9.8	*	29.0	98.7	0.0	16.7	40.1	369.1
1973	3.5	0.0	3.5	210.4	17.4	22.2	0.0	0.2	10.2	1.9	14.5	10.3	*	31.8	108.5	0.0	17.9	42.9	383.3
1974	3.8	0.0	3.8	204.9	16.5	22.2	0.0	0.2	11.5	1.9	13.2	8.4	1.7	33.5	109.0	0.0	18.2	44.3	380.2
1975	3.1	0.0	3.1	154.6	13.3	20.6	0.0	0.1	12.4	1.5	12.6	13.7	1.0	36.1	111.4	0.0	21.2	51.2	341.5
1976	2.1	0.0	2.1	173.8	15.4	27.7	0.0	0.2	15.9	1.7	11.1	12.9	0.2	41.1	126.0	0.0	22.1	53.3	377.4
1977	4.2	0.0	4.2	178.5	17.1	27.5	0.0	0.3	16.5	2.5	11.8	15.3	0.2	46.4	137.6	0.0	23.4	56.5	400.1
1978	2.7	0.0	2.7	176.9	22.2	31.0	0.0	0.3	14.4	2.7	9.3	17.3	0.2	52.7	150.0	0.0	25.3	61.9	416.8
1979	5.5	0.0	5.5	255.0	21.0	41.5	0.0	2.1	25.5	2.8	8.9	16.2	0.0	64.8	182.7	0.0	26.5	63.8	533.5
1980	8.4	0.0	8.4	195.4	20.0	20.2	0.0	2.7	21.7	2.5	6.3	6.3	0.0	52.7	132.5	0.0	26.8	65.1	428.1
1981	8.0	0.0	8.0	179.0	13.6	20.6	0.0	1.3	24.1	2.4	7.1	4.2	0.1	41.4	114.7	0.0	25.5	60.6	387.9

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	170	0	170	121	2183	1406	0	306	1385	230	4557	1935	15	3289	15306	0	2932	7317
1961	187	0	187	113	2606	1416	0	101	1324	224	4139	1180	112	3279	14382	0	3099	7574
1962	199	0	199	118	2988	1528	0	144	1477	206	3960	1212	46	3398	14960	0	3166	7630
1963	210	0	210	108	2810	1326	0	117	1728	206	3789	1136	49	3732	14893	0	3524	8434
1964	187	0	187	126	2975	1340	0	154	1570	217	3478	774	3	3844	14355	0	3816	9092
1965	143	0	143	155	3034	1553	0	160	1663	303	3535	755	28	3948	14979	0	3902	9318
1966	162	0	162	182	2860	2047	0	223	1780	315	3240	824	1	4133	15422	0	4128	9901
1967	105	0	105	135	2348	2029	0	350	2028	243	3140	1137	1	4244	15520	0	4236	10160
1968	67	0	67	162	1992	2201	0	351	2313	267	3012	1328	1	4454	15909	0	4414	10525
1969	73	0	73	174	2042	1888	0	370	2728	203	2781	1251	4	4385	15653	0	4529	10815
1970	100	0	100	184	2184	2515	0	157	2179	207	2777	701	5	4156	14881	0	4548	11038
1971	81	0	81	203	2554	2855	0	101	2170	230	2797	471	0	4332	15508	0	4661	11284
1972	90	0	90	206	2384	3297	0	52	2447	246	2649	1562	0	4924	17562	0	4886	11739
1973	131	0	131	206	2627	3806	0	38	2717	321	2753	1640	1	5398	19209	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
1974	144	0	144	200	2494	3810	0	32	3071	307	2507	1342	258	5712	19524	0	5328	12997
1975	120	0	120	152	2006	3532	0	23	3345	253	2406	2178	156	6155	20054	0	6214	14998
1976	82	0	82	171	2315	4749	0	32	4278	282	2110	2050	28	7134	22977	0	6488	15619
1977	165	0	165	175	2572	4720	0	53	4493	408	2248	2437	24	8054	25009	0	6862	16564
1978	106	0	106	174	3352	5316	0	57	3921	438	1762	2750	26	8297	25503	0	7418	18148
1979	219	0	219	250	3164	7132	0	375	6917	458	1686	2574	0	11186	33493	0	7778	18699
1980	337	0	337	191	3019	3476	0	477	5908	408	1198	1004	0	9262	24752	0	7845	19071
1981	322	0	322	175	2048	3538	0	225	6617	391	1351	675	13	7398	22256	0	7484	17761

[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	0.8	17.8	5.1	0.6	3.1	99.7	1.2	128.3	0.1	0.2	172.9
1961	*	44.0	0.9	20.0	5.2	0.6	3.0	103.4	0.9	134.0	0.1	0.2	178.2
1962	*	36.2	1.1	19.5	5.6	0.7	2.9	108.9	0.9	139.5	0.1	0.2	176.0
1963	*	48.3	1.2	22.9	5.8	0.8	2.9	111.2	1.4	146.2	0.1	0.2	194.7
1964	*	31.8	1.3	22.5	6.7	0.6	3.1	110.9	1.4	146.5	0.1	0.2	178.5
1965	*	51.3	1.4	20.2	5.7	0.7	2.8	114.4	0.9	146.1	0.1	0.1	197.6
1966	*	58.2	1.3	22.1	6.2	0.8	2.9	117.9	0.5	151.8	0.1	0.2	210.2
1967	*	59.1	1.1	20.4	8.8	0.8	2.8	121.7	0.5	156.2	0.1	0.1	215.5
1968	*	61.0	1.2	23.7	9.6	0.8	3.1	129.7	0.2	168.1	0.1	0.1	229.3
1969	*	65.6	1.0	24.6	9.3	0.8	2.7	134.2	*	172.5	0.1	0.1	238.3
1970	*	75.6	1.0	27.3	8.6	0.6	2.7	135.8	0.1	176.1	0.1	0.1	251.9
1971	*	77.0	0.9	30.2	8.4	0.6	3.1	137.2	0.1	180.5	*	0.1	257.7
1972	*	82.3	0.9	30.6	8.0	0.6	3.3	148.1	0.4	191.8	*	0.1	274.2
1973	*	74.4	0.8	34.5	7.7	0.6	3.7	148.5	0.4	196.2	*	0.1	270.8
1974	*	76.4	0.9	35.5	7.7	0.6	3.6	148.3	0.3	196.9	0.1	0.1	273.4
1975	*	70.6	0.7	34.4	7.2	0.5	3.2	154.1	0.1	200.2	0.1	0.2	271.0
1976	*	64.2	1.0	33.3	6.8	0.6	3.5	165.3	0.1	210.6	0.1	0.2	275.1
1977	*	57.4	1.1	37.5	7.9	0.5	3.7	161.5	0.2	212.4	0.1	0.2	270.0
1978	0.0	64.2	0.9	44.2	8.4	0.4	3.9	165.2	0.2	223.2	0.1	0.2	287.6
1979	0.0	54.6	1.1	62.0	10.7	0.2	4.1	157.4	0.2	235.7	0.1	0.2	290.5
1980	0.0	53.6	0.9	60.6	13.8	0.2	3.7	147.6	*	226.8	0.1	0.2	280.6
1981	0.0	48.8	0.9	54.1	13.6	0.2	3.5	145.3	*	217.8	0.1	0.2	266.8

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	3	43	168	3056	957	150	507	18976	191	24005	23	57
1961	1	42	169	3429	975	139	493	19692	147	25045	23	55
1962	1	35	216	3345	1048	169	484	20729	137	26127	23	56
1963	1	47	232	3926	1078	192	484	21171	229	27312	22	52
1964	1	31	252	3863	1248	161	508	21110	220	27364	20	48
1965	0	50	277	3473	1058	163	467	21786	137	27361	16	39
1966	0	56	258	3795	1152	193	485	22438	85	28405	19	46
1967	0	57	227	3509	1612	199	468	23176	76	29267	17	42
1968	0	59	234	4063	1751	200	514	24691	25	31478	16	39
1969	0	64	193	4219	1691	204	439	25552	6	32304	15	37
1970	0	73	200	4691	1566	153	448	25857	8	32923	15	37
1971	0	75	187	5191	1530	150	508	26121	13	33700	14	34
1972	0	80	171	5247	1456	157	544	28191	62	35828	13	30
1973	0	73	154	5925	1403	158	612	28265	66	36583	13	31
1974	0	75	171	6087	1408	164	586	28238	50	36704	15	36
1975	0	69	148	5898	1310	143	520	29331	17	37366	21	50
1976	0	63	206	5710	1230	151	578	31471	20	39366	22	52
1977	0	56	221	6434	1425	133	603	30746	40	39601	22	52
1978	0	63	179	7593	1506	122	647	31452	24	41524	19	47
1979	0	54	227	10649	1922	49	677	29956	26	43506	22	53
1980	0	52	186	10397	2466	46	603	28107	2	41808	23	56
1981	0	48	187	9293	2442	57	579	27666	1	40223	21	49

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	10.3	0.0	10.3	85.1	1.5	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.8
1961	8.4	0.0	8.4	93.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.2
1962	9.1	0.0	9.1	98.6	1.5	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	110.0
1963	11.2	0.0	11.2	109.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	122.8
1964	10.0	0.0	10.0	117.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	129.0
1965	11.6	0.0	11.6	116.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	129.7
1966	9.6	0.0	9.6	129.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	140.8
1967	9.6	0.0	9.6	140.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.9
1968	11.0	0.0	11.0	143.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	156.8
1969	7.7	0.0	7.7	165.9	1.5	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	175.8
1970	8.3	0.0	8.3	173.1	2.4	1.0	0.0	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	184.9
1971	8.9	0.0	8.9	180.3	1.9	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	192.2
1972	10.2	0.0	10.2	185.2	3.8	1.3	0.0	5.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.5
1973	21.7	0.0	21.7	180.3	5.1	1.7	0.0	6.8	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	208.8
1974	36.1	0.0	36.1	169.1	8.7	3.5	0.0	12.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	217.4
1975	59.5	0.0	59.5	131.1	26.0	9.0	*	35.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	225.7
1976	71.5	0.0	71.5	125.8	25.9	6.4	0.0	32.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	229.6
1977	85.9	0.0	85.9	132.8	23.6	4.6	0.0	28.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	247.0
1978	134.3	0.0	134.3	122.1	24.7	4.4	*	29.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	285.6
1979	142.2	0.0	142.2	120.8	13.0	3.4	0.0	16.3	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	279.4
1980	184.3	0.0	184.3	104.5	3.1	2.2	0.0	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	294.2
1981	205.2	0.0	205.2	81.8	2.3	1.6	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	291.0

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	435	0	435	82	241	110	0	351	20	0	0	0
1961	341	0	341	90	181	82	0	263	16	0	0	0
1962	380	0	380	95	244	111	0	354	15	0	0	0
1963	467	0	467	106	267	122	0	389	17	0	0	0
1964	412	0	412	114	159	72	0	231	13	0	0	0
1965	478	0	478	113	156	71	0	226	13	0	0	0
1966	398	0	398	126	146	66	0	212	13	0	0	0
1967	398	0	398	137	141	64	0	205	9	0	0	0
1968	458	0	458	139	295	135	0	430	10	0	0	0
1969	322	0	322	161	244	111	0	356	6	0	0	0
1970	344	0	344	168	385	175	0	560	7	0	0	0
1971	367	0	367	175	305	178	0	483	7	0	0	0
1972	425	0	425	180	603	222	0	825	5	0	0	0
1973	1045	0	1045	176	804	295	0	1099	3	0	0	0
1974	1805	0	1805	165	1376	603	0	1979	7	0	0	0
1975	2922	0	2922	125	4134	1589	4	5676	5	0	0	0
1976	3507	0	3507	123	4118	1100	0	5218	5	0	0	0
1977	4513	0	4513	129	3748	797	0	4545	3	0	0	0
1978	7349	0	7349	118	3927	761	4	4692	5	0	0	0
1979	7630	0	7630	117	2068	575	0	2643	4	0	0	0
1980	10034	0	10034	101	492	382	0	875	8	0	0	0
1981	11327	0	11327	79	360	268	0	628	8	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	282.4	153.8	9.6	2.7	28.3	2.7	9.0	16.7	3.3	113.1	2.1	0.2	10.5	198.3	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	133.3	796.0
1961	284.4	156.3	9.9	3.0	25.9	3.2	7.0	17.2	3.2	114.7	1.8	0.4	11.6	198.0	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.0	128.1	793.8
1962	284.4	163.8	11.2	4.3	34.1	4.6	7.5	19.0	4.1	119.6	2.5	0.5	13.7	221.0	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.0	111.7	810.1
1963	366.0	171.2	13.6	2.9	32.2	5.1	7.2	21.4	4.1	126.4	2.9	0.3	15.4	231.5	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	71.3	864.4
1964	398.3	180.5	9.8	3.1	33.3	5.7	6.9	22.4	4.3	127.7	3.5	0.4	15.8	232.8	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	27.9	864.9
1965	413.4	177.4	13.6	2.7	32.4	7.2	13.5	23.5	4.6	135.4	3.8	0.4	19.0	256.1	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	876.9
1966	426.5	153.6	14.0	2.4	40.4	9.4	17.4	25.1	4.8	141.8	4.6	0.4	21.4	281.6	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	-3.5	884.9
1967	434.6	198.6	15.7	1.8	39.4	13.2	16.5	26.0	4.4	149.9	5.8	*	23.2	296.1	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	-31.2	936.7
1968	445.6	202.9	18.0	1.1	41.9	15.6	21.4	30.7	4.9	159.7	5.4	0.4	25.4	324.6	0.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	-3.9	999.6
1969	474.2	242.2	20.1	1.1	45.7	17.1	19.8	35.6	5.0	167.1	6.7	0.5	28.1	347.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	-29.9	1061.4
1970	533.2	255.7	19.9	1.1	47.8	17.4	17.5	36.1	5.1	176.3	6.7	0.6	27.0	355.6	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	-88.5	1089.3
1971	557.8	251.9	20.6	0.6	45.3	15.1	15.8	37.2	5.5	187.6	4.1	*	26.8	358.8	0.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	-103.1	1102.5
1972	591.1	262.1	20.0	0.6	55.7	12.4	12.8	42.9	5.9	197.3	7.5	*	30.5	385.8	0.0	39.1	0.0	0.0	-93.7	1184.4
1973	580.4	250.4	24.1	0.6	62.6	13.4	12.2	46.0	7.0	206.8	7.0	*	34.0	413.5	0.0	39.7	0.0	0.0	-68.5	1215.5
1974	599.6	233.5	16.8	0.6	60.7	11.5	10.6	44.5	6.7	207.7	13.0	0.3	35.7	408.1	0.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	-69.3	1207.3
1975	558.0	211.7	17.1	0.6	63.6	12.1	8.9	40.8	6.4	214.4	13.6	0.3	38.3	416.1	0.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	1252.7
1976	616.4	250.6	17.7	0.6	79.5	12.1	8.7	42.0	7.1	225.0	15.4	*	43.0	451.1	0.0	32.8	0.0	0.0	22.7	1373.6
1977	613.0	223.7	18.6	0.5	99.3	12.5	8.0	42.7	6.4	230.8	17.8	*	53.1	489.8	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	40.7	1401.8
1978	617.5	216.3	19.6	0.5	111.3	14.4	7.8	45.0	6.9	236.0	15.3	*	57.4	514.2	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	1384.9
1979	611.1	222.6	19.6	0.6	124.0	14.5	20.1	39.6	7.2	223.6	8.6	0.0	55.2	513.0	0.0	40.8	0.0	0.0	20.8	1408.4
1980	632.8	207.2	13.4	0.5	133.4	16.3	16.5	37.6	6.4	209.2	6.4	0.0	60.6	500.3	0.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	-9.9	1360.9
1981	674.6	204.5	14.1	0.4	106.0	18.2	6.6	33.2	6.1	211.1	7.2	0.1	46.6	449.6	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	-51.5	1304.1

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	11601	149	1453	538	4851	506	1585	4152	544	21535	339	28	1903	37433	0	2633	0	0	39059
1961	11689	151	1495	589	4451	584	1240	4276	529	21844	292	62	2104	37465	0	2545	0	0	37540
1962	11682	158	1686	847	5849	832	1326	4730	669	22771	401	73	2474	41659	0	2775	0	0	32726
1963	14933	166	2049	577	5521	922	1276	5343	669	24056	468	50	2794	43724	0	2328	0	0	20910
1964	16425	175	1472	606	5712	1025	1224	5592	702	24312	561	59	3001	44266	0	2415	0	0	8187
1965	17212	172	2049	533	5567	1293	2375	5869	755	25780	600	63	3501	48385	0	2464	0	0	1236
1966	17791	149	2103	478	6930	1676	3069	6269	785	26992	727	66	3925	53020	0	2565	0	0	-1026
1967	18339	192	2373	352	6766	2359	2904	6783	729	28543	926	3	4272	56010	0	3697	0	0	-9150
1968	18850	197	2714	215	7186	2780	3779	8051	801	30407	859	64	4689	61544	0	2927	0	0	-1153
1969	20292	235	3036	209	7841	3045	3497	9366	827	31814	1066	76	5145	65922	0	2678	0	0	-8754
1970	22342	248	3005	210	8211	3098	3094	9564	842	33563	1063	85	4974	67708	0	3174	0	0	-25948
1971	24675	244	3110	127	7785	2683	2781	9864	911	35718	659	5	4985	68626	0	3536	0	0	-30220
1972	26341	255	3015	118	9569	2215	2257	11412	975	37567	1192	3	5695	74018	0	3770	0	0	-27459
1973	25868	245	3625	114	10740	2374	2152	12277	1161	39362	1110	1	6279	79195	0	3823	0	0	-20078
1974	27148	228	2525	118	10416	2042	1878	11929	1112	39541	2060	51	6621	78292	0	3398	0	0	-20306
1975	25371	208	2574	112	10924	2145	1577	10977	1048	40816	2169	48	6900	79291	0	3463	0	0	9060
1976	27689	246	2664	117	13649	2143	1529	11330	1164	42834	2457	7	7792	85616	0	3159	0	0	[illegible]
1977	27475	[illegible]	[illegible]	101	17049	2221	1416	11616	1056	43935	2831	0	9450	92474	0	3313	0	0	11939
1978	27580	213	2958	98	19099	2558	1378	12254	1134	44928	2436	0	10304	97148	0	3182	0	0	1148
1979	26761	219	2956	129	21290	2569	3545	10761	1187	42570	1365	0	9885	96257	0	3940	0	0	6092
1980	27360	202	2021	98	22906	2898	2912	10223	1057	39829	1019	0	10924	93879	0	2940	0	0	-2888
1981	25182	199	2121	81	18192	3230	1164	9127	1014	40181	1139	13	8172	84433	0	2598	0	0	-15093

[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	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	83.6	116.6	37.4	55.7	186.0	470.1	153.1	153.7	202.7	133.3	96.1	239.9	796.0
1961	79.3	113.1	44.0	62.7	187.5	464.5	152.8	153.5	202.2	128.1	95.9	234.4	793.8
1962	81.6	116.7	43.7	63.3	200.8	463.9	165.4	166.2	207.1	111.7	93.5	225.2	810.1
1963	86.1	122.8	45.4	66.1	229.4	497.1	177.7	178.4	254.4	71.3	96.0	229.8	864.4
1964	84.9	125.1	36.9	59.2	238.9	495.0	184.9	185.6	291.4	27.9	94.4	224.9	864.9
1965	87.7	131.2	37.6	61.9	252.2	493.7	189.3	190.0	305.8	4.2	91.5	218.5	876.9
1966	81.6	130.1	38.1	64.5	250.8	486.0	203.4	204.2	314.4	-3.5	91.5	219.5	884.9
1967	96.7	148.4	50.6	79.0	266.9	495.0	213.5	214.2	340.2	-31.2	91.2	217.8	936.7
1968	108.7	172.5	56.2	88.2	259.4	506.4	231.9	232.6	347.3	-3.9	101.5	241.9	999.6
1969	118.6	191.7	63.0	98.4	280.3	523.2	247.5	248.2	381.8	-29.9	103.9	248.0	1061.4
1970	120.8	202.4	63.5	103.3	281.0	521.7	261.1	261.8	451.4	-88.5	105.9	257.0	1089.3
1971	115.9	204.0	59.9	102.5	272.2	529.7	265.6	266.3	491.9	-103.1	113.7	275.1	1102.5
1972	114.9	197.1	58.6	107.0	285.8	595.3	284.4	285.0	534.5	-93.7	129.5	311.2	1184.4
1973	110.0	202.5	62 7	115.7	280.1	599.8	296.8	297.5	534.4	-68.5	137.2	328.7	1215.5
1974	104.8	200.0	59.5	121.0	286.3	598.6	287.1	287.8	538.9	-69.3	136.5	333.1	1207.3
1975	105.8	217.5	54.5	129.3	256.0	617.1	288.1	288.9	517.4	30.9	160.6	387.7	1252.7
1976	123.9	240.5	76.1	155.4	264.5	674.2	302.7	303.5	583.7	22.7	178.0	428.5	1373.6
1977	125.3	259.0	75.7	162.5	269.9	670.0	309.5	310.3	580.8	40.7	182.1	439.4	1401.8
1978	114.1	255.5	71.5	161.3	286.5	633.7	333.7	334.4	575.3	3.9	168.1	411.2	1384.9
1979	110.9	250.0	68.9	160.3	300.6	654.8	342.3	343.2	564.9	20.8	172.1	413.6	1408.4
1980	101.2	254.2	66.6	164.4	286.1	617.1	324.2	325.2	592.7	-9.9	169.9	413.0	1360.9
1981	90.2	247.9	53.1	153.1	264.3	579.2	323.2	323.9	624.9	-51.5	170.0	403.4	1304.1

[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 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	12.1	9.4	23.5	116.6
1961	7.5	0.0	7.5	61.0	1.5	4.0	5.2	10.8	9.8	24.0	113.1
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	25.8	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	30.7	131.2
1966	5.2	0.0	5.2	56.1	1.9	11.0	7.4	20.3	14.3	34.2	130.1
1967	4.4	0.0	4.4	71.8	2.0	10.4	8.2	20.6	15.3	36.4	148.4
1968	4.7	0.0	4.7	78.2	2.1	13.7	10.1	25.9	18.8	44.9	172.5
1969	4.9	0.0	4.9	86.4	2.1	12.9	12.3	27.3	21.6	51.5	191.7
1970	4.8	0.0	4.8	89.2	2.3	11.8	12.7	26.8	23.8	57.9	202.4
1971	3.4	0.0	3.4	86.8	2.1	10.7	12.9	25.7	25.8	62.3	204.0
1972	2.9	0.0	2.9	88.2	2.0	7.9	14.0	23.8	24.2	58.0	197.1
1973	3.1	0.0	3.1	81.8	2.3	7.5	15.3	25.0	27.2	65.2	202.5
1974	3.3	0.0	3.3	78.0	2.3	7.3	14.0	23.6	27.7	67.5	200.0
1975	2.5	0.0	2.5	80.7	2.6	6.1	13.9	22.6	32.7	78.9	217.5
1976	2.6	0.0	2.6	98.2	3.9	4.7	14.4	23.1	34.2	82.4	240.5
1977	4.4	0.0	4.4	96.4	5.5	4.5	14.4	24.5	39.2	94.5	259.0
1978	4.6	0.0	4.6	85.8	5.1	4.2	14.4	23.6	41.0	100.4	255.5
1979	6.5	0.5	6.9	78.8	4.8	11.8	8.5	25.1	40.9	98.2	250.0
1980	2.3	0.5	2.9	76.0	4.8	9.9	7.6	22.3	44.6	108.5	254.2
1981	4.7	0.4	5.1	72.3	3.3	2.7	6.8	12.8	46.7	110.9	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]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	237	0	237	63	242	897	1396	2534	2760	6888
1961	282	0	282	59	257	708	1309	2273	2878	7034
1962	227	0	227	62	276	716	1434	2426	3015	7266
1963	260	0	260	65	216	780	1699	2695	3166	7576
1964	198	0	198	66	178	782	1433	2393	3485	8302
1965	157	0	157	64	278	1653	1594	3526	3763	8985
1966	193	0	193	54	324	1938	1856	4117	4184	10035
1967	163	0	163	70	345	1843	2125	4313	4473	10679
1968	174	0	174	76	354	2418	2645	5416	5520	12162
1969	184	0	184	84	354	2280	3230	5864	6318	15087
1970	179	0	179	86	403	2077	3356	5836	6987	16956
1971	126	0	126	84	356	1884	3432	5672	7547	18271
1972	107	0	107	86	338	1387	3719	5444	7079	17008
1973	117	0	117	80	389	1314	4085	5787	7982	19123
1974	126	0	126	76	394	1279	3767	5440	8100	19790
1975	99	0	99	79	442	1073	3740	5255	9586	23134
1976	102	0	102	96	669	836	3890	5396	10034	24156
1977	175	0	175	95	949	797	3918	5663	11479	27707
1978	185	0	185	84	873	733	3921	5527	12027	29423
1979	259	18	277	77	830	2075	2316	5221	11974	23787
1980	94	22	116	74	820	1751	2063	4633	13075	31785
1981	186	16	202	71	572	474	1871	2917	13700	39514

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.8	*	6.7	5.2	13.1	55.7
1961	14.0	0.0	14.0	23.8	3.1	0.8	0.9	1.5	*	6.3	5.4	13.3	62.7
1962	11.2	0.0	11.2	25.2	3.3	0.8	1.0	2.0	*	7.2	5.8	13.9	63.3
1963	12.9	0.0	12.9	26.2	2.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	*	6.3	6.1	14.6	66.1
1964	9.8	0.0	9.8	21.6	2.2	0.9	1.0	1.4	*	5.4	6.6	15.7	59.2
1965	7.8	0.0	7.8	22.0	3.4	1.8	1.1	1.4	*	7.8	7.2	17.1	61.9
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	64.5
1967	8.1	0.0	8.1	33.3	4.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	0.1	9.2	8.4	20.0	79.0
1968	8.7	0.0	8.7	37.2	4.3	2.7	1.8	1.5	0.1	10.3	9.4	22.5	88.2
1969	9.2	0.0	9.2	43.2	4.3	2.5	2.2	1.6	0.1	10.6	10.4	24.9	98.4
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	103.3
1971	6.3	0.0	6.3	43.7	4.3	2.1	2.3	1.2	*	10.0	12.4	30.1	102.5
1972	5.3	0.0	5.3	44.0	4.1	1.5	2.5	1.2	*	9.3	14.2	34.1	107.0
1973	5.8	0.0	5.8	46.7	4.7	1.5	2.7	1.3	*	10.1	15.6	37.4	115.7
1974	6.1	0.0	6.1	43.3	4.8	1.4	2.5	1.3	0.1	10.1	17.9	43.6	121.0
1975	4.7	0.0	4.7	39.3	5.3	1.2	2.5	1.4	*	10.5	21.9	52.9	129.3
1976	4.9	0.0	4.9	58.3	8.1	0.9	2.5	1.3	0.1	13.0	23.3	56.0	155.4
1977	8.2	0.0	8.2	51.1	11.5	0.9	2.5	1.4	0.1	16.4	25.4	61.4	162.5
1978	8.6	0.0	8.6	47.4	10.5	0.8	2.5	1.5	0.1	15.4	26.1	63.8	161.3
1979	12.1	0.3	12.4	41.2	10.0	2.3	1.5	1.4	0.1	15.3	26.9	64.6	160.3
1980	4.4	0.3	4.7	40.3	15.3	3.5	1.3	1.3	0.1	21.6	28.5	69.3	164.4
1981	8.6	0.3	8.9	37.3	3.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.1	6.9	29.6	70.3	153.1

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	440	0	440	18	501	176	246	336	4	1263	1536	3833
1961	524	0	524	23	532	139	231	281	1	1184	1590	3887
1962	422	0	422	24	572	141	253	381	4	1351	1691	4076
1963	483	0	483	25	447	153	300	308	5	1212	1785	4273
1964	368	0	368	21	369	154	253	257	7	1040	1934	4607
1965	292	0	292	21	576	325	281	268	8	1459	2100	5015
1966	358	0	358	19	671	381	327	272	10	1661	2281	5470
1967	302	0	302	32	715	362	375	273	10	1735	2460	5873
1968	324	0	324	36	733	475	467	286	10	1971	2770	6604
1969	341	0	341	42	734	448	570	300	13	2065	3061	7311
1970	332	0	332	42	835	408	592	263	11	2110	3404	8260
1971	233	0	233	42	737	371	606	236	5	1955	3641	8816
1972	198	0	198	43	701	273	656	224	3	1857	4165	10006
1973	217	0	217	46	805	258	721	241	4	2029	4578	10967
1974	234	0	234	42	816	252	665	249	13	1995	5238	12777
1975	183	0	183	38	915	211	660	275	7	2069	6423	15501
1976	189	0	189	57	1387	164	687	247	15	2501	6816	16408
1977	325	0	325	50	1967	157	691	261	19	3095	7456	17997
1978	344	0	344	47	1810	144	692	280	12	2938	7638	18687
1979	481	12	493	41	1721	408	409	257	12	2806	7876	18934
1980	174	15	189	39	2632	622	364	250	19	3887	8350	20299
1981	346	11	357	36	602	125	330	258	18	1332	8687	20618

[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			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	Total Petroleum				
1960	90.7	0.0	90.7	47.7	9.6	9.1	0.0	2.9	10.0	0.8	2.5	1.8	0.2	10.5	47.5	0.0	81.3	202.8	470.1
1961	89.5	0.0	89.5	48.8	9.9	9.5	0.0	2.2	10.9	0.8	2.4	1.5	0.4	11.6	49.2	0.0	80.4	196.6	464.5
1962	90.7	0.0	90.7	51.6	11.2	10.7	0.0	2.7	12.1	1.7	3.7	2.2	0.5	13.7	58.4	0.0	77.2	186.0	463.9
1963	117.1	0.0	117.1	52.7	13.6	8.8	0.0	1.9	13.3	1.7	2.2	2.4	0.3	15.4	59.7	0.0	78.9	188.8	497.1
1964	117.9	0.0	117.9	63.3	9.8	7.5	0.0	1.6	15.5	1.8	2.4	3.1	0.4	15.8	57.8	0.0	75.7	180.4	495.0
1965	121.5	0.0	121.5	60.3	13.6	11.6	0.0	2.3	15.9	2.1	2.3	3.4	0.4	19.0	70.5	0.0	71.3	170.2	493.7
1966	124.7	0.0	124.7	47.8	14.0	13.9	0.0	4.3	16.3	2.2	1.8	4.1	0.4	21.4	78.3	0.0	69.2	166.0	486.0
1967	120.8	0.0	120.8	63.2	15.7	14.9	0.0	4.0	16.3	2.3	1.9	4.6	*	23.2	82.9	0.0	67.3	160.8	495.0
1968	115.6	0.0	115.6	55.6	18.0	12.0	0.0	5.0	18.7	2.6	1.8	4.2	0.4	25.4	88.2	0.0	73.0	174.0	506.4
1969	113.5	0.0	113.5	70.0	20.1	12.8	0.0	4.4	21.0	2.8	1.4	5.5	0.5	28.1	96.8	0.0	71.7	171.2	523.2
1970	110.8	0.0	110.8	77.2	19.9	12.1	0.0	3.4	21.1	2.9	1.1	4.9	0.6	27.0	93.1	0.0	70.2	170.4	521.7
1971	103.8	0.0	103.8	76.0	20.6	13.3	0.0	3.0	21.9	3.1	1.4	2.2	*	26.8	92.4	0.0	75.3	182.2	529.7
1972	100.2	0.0	100.2	81.7	20.0	14.1	0.0	3.4	26.4	3.4	1.1	5.1	*	30.5	103.9	0.0	91.0	218.6	595.3
1973	85.9	0.0	85.9	78.2	24.1	15.8	0.0	3.3	27.9	3.8	1.2	6.0	*	34.0	116.0	0.0	94.2	225.6	599.8
1974	93.6	0.0	93.6	76.5	16.8	17.3	0.0	2.0	27.9	3.6	1.1	11.6	0.3	35.7	116.2	0.0	90.8	221.4	598.6
1975	70.3	0.0	70.3	67.4	17.1	19.5	0.0	1.7	24.3	3.1	1.0	12.9	0.3	38.3	118.3	0.0	105.8	255.3	617.1
1976	59.6	0.0	59.6	73.0	17.7	24.3	0.0	3.0	25.0	3.5	0.8	14.5	*	43.0	131.8	0.0	120.2	289.5	674.2
1977	56.5	0.0	56.5	55.9	18.6	36.7	0.0	2.6	25.7	3.3	0.8	16.7	*	53.1	157.5	0.0	117.2	282.9	670.0
1978	64.6	0.0	64.6	58.5	19.6	37.4	0.0	2.8	27.9	3.5	0.6	14.1	*	57.4	163.4	0.0	100.7	246.5	633.7
1979	69.1	0.6	69.6	75.3	19.6	33.9	0.0	6.0	29.5	3.7	0.5	7.3	0.0	55.2	155.6	0.0	104.1	250.2	654.8
1980	65.7	0.7	66.4	67.4	13.4	37.5	0.0	3.1	28.6	3.3	0.5	5.4	0.0	60.6	152.2	0.0	96.5	234.6	617.1
1981	67.0	0.3	67.3	67.7	14.1	31.1	0.0	3.2	25.2	3.1	0.4	5.5	0.1	46.6	129.2	0.0	93.4	221.6	579.2

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	3398	0	3398	46	1453	1559	0	512	2486	138	485	291	28	1903	8855	0	23818	59440
1961	3356	0	3356	47	1495	1631	0	393	2715	135	453	240	62	2104	9227	0	23574	57619
1962	3404	0	3404	50	1686	1837	0	469	3021	277	712	344	73	2474	10893	0	22620	54511
1963	4385	0	4385	51	2049	1519	0	343	3318	277	415	386	50	2794	11150	0	23125	55342
1964	4409	0	4409	61	1472	1282	0	288	3875	290	454	486	59	3001	11209	0	22188	52858
1965	4537	0	4537	58	2049	1987	0	397	3973	346	430	536	63	3501	13283	0	20893	49888
1966	4660	0	4660	46	2103	2381	0	750	4060	360	344	657	66	3925	14647	0	20283	48650
1967	4515	0	4515	61	2373	2553	0	699	4254	384	355	728	3	4272	15622	0	19735	47115
1968	4315	0	4315	54	2714	2053	0	885	4902	422	345	675	64	4689	16748	0	21386	50998
1969	4235	0	4235	68	3036	2199	0	770	5525	465	272	877	76	5145	18365	0	21007	50166
1970	4127	0	4127	75	3005	2078	0	608	5592	474	209	786	85	4974	17811	0	20586	49956
1971	3827	0	3827	74	3110	2286	0	526	5802	517	260	356	5	4985	17847	0	22062	53410
1972	3721	0	3721	80	3015	2415	0	598	7010	554	210	811	3	5695	20309	0	26662	64058
1973	3199	0	3199	77	3625	2719	0	579	7441	623	224	959	1	6279	22451	0	27591	66106
1974	3583	0	3583	75	2525	2973	0	347	7467	597	201	1850	51	6621	22632	0	26606	64903
1975	2722	0	2722	66	2574	3348	0	292	6551	510	180	2055	46	6500	22454	0	31006	74828
1976	2304	0	2304	72	2664	4174	0	529	6727	576	159	2314	7	7722	24871	0	35242	84840
1977	2249	0	2249	55	2799	6302	0	462	6980	538	153	2659	0	9450	29346	0	34347	82904
1978	2578	0	2578	58	2958	6412	0	500	7617	578	114	2250	0	10304	30734	0	29528	72239
1979	2756	23	2778	74	2956	5813	0	1062	8028	605	96	1153	0	9885	29599	0	30500	73325
1980	2622	28	2650	66	2021	6433	0	539	7791	539	89	857	0	10924	29192	0	28280	68748
1981	2685	12	2697	66	2121	5347	0	565	6905	517	72	871	13	8172	24583	0	27364	64942

[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	2.7	14.8	2.7	0.1	2.5	108.8	0.2	131.9	0.2	0.5	153.7
1961	0.4	20.8	3.0	11.8	3.2	0.1	2.4	110.9	0.3	131.6	0.2	0.5	153.5
1962	0.4	21.1	4.3	18.4	4.6	0.1	2.4	113.9	0.3	143.9	0.2	0.6	166.2
1963	0.4	24.4	2.9	19.5	5.1	0.1	2.4	122.6	0.4	152.9	0.2	0.5	178.4
1964	0.4	26.1	3.1	22.6	5.7	0.1	2.5	124.0	0.4	158.3	0.2	0.5	185.6
1965	0.4	28.5	2.7	15.9	7.2	0.1	2.5	131.8	0.3	160.4	0.2	0.5	190.0
1966	0.4	29.1	2.4	20.7	9.4	0.1	2.6	138.6	0.3	174.0	0.2	0.6	204.2
1967	0.3	29.9	1.8	18.4	13.2	0.1	2.1	146.6	1.1	183.3	0.2	0.5	214.2
1968	0.3	31.5	1.1	23.6	15.6	0.1	2.3	156.4	1.0	200.1	0.2	0.5	232.6
1969	0.2	35.3	1.1	26.5	17.1	0.2	2.2	164.1	0.9	212.1	0.2	0.5	248.2
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	0.6	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	35.5	12.4	0.1	2.6	195.1	*	246.3	0.2	0.5	285.0
1973	0.1	35.4	0.6	39.7	13.4	0.1	3.3	204.3	*	261.4	0.2	0.5	297.5
1974	*	30.1	0.6	36.3	11.5	0.1	3.1	205.3	*	256.9	0.2	0.5	287.8
1975	*	24.0	0.6	36.2	12.1	0.1	3.2	211.9	*	264.1	0.2	0.5	288.9
1976	*	21.0	0.6	42.5	12.1	0.1	3.6	222.9	*	281.7	0.2	0.6	303.5
1977	*	19.5	0.5	45.1	12.5	0.1	3.1	228.6	*	290.0	0.3	0.6	310.3
1978	0.0	23.5	0.5	57.9	14.4	0.1	3.4	233.9	*	310.2	0.2	0.5	334.4
1979	0.0	26.3	0.6	75.2	14.5	*	3.5	221.8	0.3	316.0	0.3	0.6	343.2
1980	0.0	21.4	0.5	74.5	16.3	*	3.1	207.4	0.9	302.8	0.3	0.7	325.2
1981	0.0	24.5	0.4	66.1	18.2	0.1	3.0	209.3	1.6	298.7	0.2	0.5	323.9

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	60	19	538	2549	506	24	405	20715	35	24771	54	135
1961	16	20	589	2031	584	21	394	21110	44	24774	61	149
1962	14	20	847	3164	832	23	392	21678	41	26977	68	163
1963	17	24	577	3340	922	26	392	23333	64	28654	64	154
1964	17	25	606	3882	1025	31	412	23600	58	29613	64	153
1965	15	28	533	2725	1293	20	409	25082	42	30104	65	156
1966	14	28	478	3554	1676	25	425	26376	46	32580	67	162
1967	11	29	352	3152	2359	30	345	27914	173	34325	65	154
1968	10	31	215	4046	2780	37	379	29776	162	37394	59	141
1969	7	34	209	4553	3045	40	362	31242	141	39593	56	134
1970	7	36	210	4891	3098	24	368	33090	145	41826	61	147
1971	5	35	127	4399	2683	24	394	35221	50	42898	59	144
1972	4	37	118	6099	2215	26	422	37133	4	46017	59	142
1973	2	35	114	6822	2374	30	538	38897	3	48778	60	144
1974	2	29	118	6227	2042	31	515	39091	2	48025	63	154
1975	0	24	112	6215	2145	26	530	40347	2	49376	66	159
1976	0	21	117	7298	2143	26	588	42427	1	52600	71	170
1977	0	19	101	7740	2221	26	518	43520	1	54128	77	186
1978	0	23	98	9937	2558	25	556	44535	1	57709	64	155
1979	0	26	129	12916	2569	8	582	42217	51	58473	78	189
1980	0	21	98	12795	2898	5	518	39490	136	55940	82	199
1981	0	24	81	11348	3230	20	497	39852	250	55278	67	159

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	171.9	0.0	171.9	2.4	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	202.7
1961	173.0	0.0	173.0	2.0	*	*	0.0	*	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	202.2
1962	176.0	0.0	176.0	1.7	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	207.1
1963	228.6	0.0	228.6	1.3	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	254.4
1964	264.9	0.0	264.9	1.2	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	291.4
1965	279.5	0.0	279.5	0.5	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	305.8
1966	286.7	0.0	286.7	1.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	314.4
1967	301.1	0.0	301.1	0.4	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	340.2
1968	316.4	0.0	316.4	0.4	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	347.3
1969	346.4	0.0	346.4	7.2	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	381.8
1970	408.5	0.0	408.5	8.8	0.8	*	0.0	0.8	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	451.4
1971	444.1	0.0	444.1	9.2	1.6	*	0.0	1.6	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	491.9
1972	482.6	0.0	482.6	10.3	2.4	0.1	0.0	2.5	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	534.5
1973	485.5	0.0	485.5	8.3	0.9	*	0.0	0.9	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	534.4
1974	496.6	0.0	496.6	5.6	1.2	*	0.0	1.3	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	538.9
1975	480.4	0.0	480.4	0.3	0.6	*	0.0	0.7	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	517.4
1976	549.3	0.0	549.3	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.5	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	583.7
1977	544.0	0.0	544.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	580.8
1978	539.6	0.0	539.6	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.5	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	575.3
1979	522.2	0.0	522.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.0	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	564.9
1980	558.9	0.0	558.9	2.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	592.7
1981	593.3	0.0	593.3	2.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	624.9

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	7466	0	7466	2	9	0	0	10	2633	0	0	0
1961	7512	0	7512	2	7	0	0	7	2545	0	0	0
1962	7615	0	7615	2	12	0	0	12	2775	0	0	0
1963	9787	0	9787	1	13	0	0	13	2328	0	0	0
1964	11433	0	11433	1	10	0	0	11	2415	0	0	0
1965	12210	0	12210	*	14	0	0	14	2464	0	0	0
1966	12567	0	12567	1	15	0	0	15	2565	0	0	0
1967	13348	0	13348	*	15	0	0	15	3697	0	0	0
1968	14027	0	14027	*	13	0	0	13	2927	0	0	0
1969	15525	0	15525	7	34	1	0	35	2678	0	0	0
1970	18698	0	18698	9	121	4	0	124	3174	0	0	0
1971	20483	0	20483	9	247	7	0	255	3536	0	0	0
1972	22311	0	22311	10	375	16	0	391	3770	0	0	0
1973	22333	0	22333	8	144	6	0	150	3823	0	0	0
1974	23203	0	23203	5	195	6	0	200	3398	0	0	0
1975	22366	0	22366	*	100	7	0	108	3463	0	0	0
1976	25095	0	25095	*	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	246	3159	0	0	0
1977	24726	0	24726	1	152	90	0	242	3313	0	0	0
1978	24473	0	24473	1	172	68	0	240	3182	0	0	0
1979	23187	0	23187	1	148	10	0	158	3940	0	0	0
1980	24333	0	24333	2	0	227	0	227	2940	0	0	0
1981	25910	0	25910	3	0	323	0	323	2598	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, State of Louisiana

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	0.0	1003.8	14.6	4.3	62.4	16.3	5.3	86.8	7.6	118.5	55.4	*	36.1	407.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.8	1404.3
1961	0.0	1064.6	12.5	3.6	52.7	18.8	2.2	92.8	7.4	120.7	55.1	*	39.3	405.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.2	1463.7
1962	0.0	1050.3	14.3	4.3	56.2	24.0	1.6	101.7	9.2	125.7	41.7	0.1	42.8	421.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	1475.7
1963	0.0	1124.4	14.9	4.2	56.6	27.1	2.9	108.7	9.2	129.2	42.0	0.1	51.9	446.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1572.1
1964	0.0	1180.8	14.5	4.0	56.6	28.8	4.3	122.5	9.7	134.5	45.7	0.1	62.1	482.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1665.4
1965	0.0	1145.4	16.8	4.1	48.7	32.8	4.6	124.9	9.0	144.0	49.6	0.1	59.9	494.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1642.6
1966	0.0	1242.0	15.2	3.5	52.9	34.1	10.6	130.6	9.3	152.5	44.1	*	64.8	517.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	1759.7
1967	0.0	1439.0	15.6	3.0	44.7	29.0	10.2	131.8	8.1	158.4	66.7	0.1	66.9	534.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	1981.5
1968	0.0	1568.7	14.1	2.8	57.3	32.2	10.4	151.1	8.9	169.0	64.2	0.1	77.9	587.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	2172.4
1969	0.0	1617.6	14.1	2.3	62.0	33.3	14.5	177.7	9.5	175.0	74.2	0.1	92.8	655.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-14.9	2458.1
1970	0.0	1897.9	14.6	1.9	68.7	31.7	14.2	179.7	9.6	183.1	69.9	0.1	94.3	667.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2566.5
1971	0.0	1942.3	15.0	1.8	78.0	31.8	10.9	185.3	8.6	188.4	50.5	0.1	95.7	666.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.7	2603.8
1972	0.0	1992.1	15.2	1.7	103.8	31.5	11.9	223.3	9.2	204.7	54.4	0.1	116.3	772.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	2781.0
1973	0.0	2051.5	16.4	1.6	122.8	31.9	19.1	230.2	10.8	216.0	130.8	0.1	127.7	907.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	2982.6
1974	0.0	2055.9	21.6	1.6	126.1	43.3	16.3	222.8	10.4	217.2	178.9	0.1	141.3	979.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	3088.2
1975	0.0	1826.5	18.5	1.4	125.2	33.0	13.7	196.7	11.1	226.9	178.6	0.2	138.0	943.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	2788.7
1976	0.0	2084.0	14.9	1.3	128.6	27.4	12.7	198.7	12.3	243.1	245.5	0.1	145.3	1029.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	3120.3
1977	1.9	2236.0	14.1	1.3	173.5	30.2	16.9	197.3	12.1	253.8	339.7	0.2	174.2	1213.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	3471.3
1978	4.4	2291.8	17.5	1.1	180.8	31.2	18.5	200.0	13.0	263.0	339.4	0.1	189.6	1254.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	3580.2
1979	3.0	2020.4	18.0	1.3	183.5	41.2	18.1	236.8	13.6	257.8	379.9	0.1	239.9	1390.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.7	3492.3
1980	2.8	1841.3	12.8	1.3	131.5	48.4	32.4	194.3	12.1	247.7	402.9	0.1	242.3	1325.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	128.1	3298.1
1981	25.5	1830.0	16.4	1.8	220.9	43.7	38.9	255.5	11.6	257.0	348.7	0.1	263.4	1458.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	187.8	3501.4

Physical Units

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]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	0	970	2198	844	10712	3016	927	21646	1259	22549	8819	3	7561	79534	0	0	0	0	-1985
1961	0	1029	1889	708	9056	3456	396	23144	1226	22980	8769	5	8324	79950	0	0	0	0	-1828
1962	0	1015	2150	845	9645	4382	289	25353	1522	23926	6639	12	9055	83819	0	0	0	0	1102
1963	0	1091	2238	825	9718	4927	512	27107	1521	24588	6675	8	11049	89170	0	0	0	0	305
1964	0	1144	2183	795	9709	5234	750	30552	1598	25597	7277	8	13431	97133	0	0	0	0	554
1965	0	1110	2530	803	8357	5915	803	31150	1483	27404	7889	9	13029	99373	0	0	0	0	880
1966	0	1202	2298	688	9084	6146	1866	32569	1540	29031	7007	7	14172	104409	0	0	0	0	-1761
1967	0	1394	2347	597	7681	5256	1799	34337	1340	30154	10615	8	15096	109229	0	0	0	0	2342
1968	0	1521	2119	550	9840	5839	1833	39583	1472	32178	10215	9	17618	121255	0	0	0	0	4634
1969	0	1763	2130	455	10645	6010	2561	46712	1561	33315	11797	11	20788	135985	0	0	0	0	-4377
1970	0	1841	2198	370	11799	5710	2509	47555	1590	34850	11118	12	21266	138978	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
1971	0	1884	2262	364	13395	5741	1928	49128	1414	35861	8036	9	21649	139788	0	0	0	0	-1374
1972	0	1940	2295	341	17821	5676	2090	59395	1514	38974	8659	22	26280	163068	0	0	0	0	4840
1973	0	2010	2471	321	21079	5734	3364	61454	1785	41112	20812	18	28436	186586	0	0	0	0	6937
1974	0	2008	3251	320	21652	7737	2870	59725	1709	41354	28453	17	30751	197839	0	0	0	0	15483
1975	0	1789	2789	274	21502	5914	2418	52953	1826	43192	28410	23	29681	188982	0	0	0	0	5553
1976	0	2044	2247	252	22077	4918	2242	53547	2029	46286	39047	18	31261	203925	0	0	0	0	1864
1977	77	2191	2130	265	29781	5432	2975	53666	1998	48322	54033	37	36407	235046	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
1978	176	2249	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5555	3264	54505	2145	50064	53986	13	39620	243097	0	0	0	0	8742
1979	118	1978	2713	254	31509	7355	3187	64340	2245	49078	60431	12	48373	269496	0	0	0	0	23075
1980	113	1794	1928	265	22579	8644	5711	52872	1999	47157	64084	18	48322	253579	0	0	0	0	37548
1981	1401	1782	2469	349	37923	7812	6865	70121	1917	48933	55459	15	52110	282974	0	0	0	0	55055

[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	100.1	38.9	68.4	927.9	979.5	255.7	256.3	124.4	-6.8	33.6	84.0	1404.3
1961	66.2	102.4	40.4	77.9	980.0	1030.0	252.5	253.3	130.8	-6.2	36.2	88.4	1463.7
1962	67.8	113.0	32.9	75.1	976.6	1033.2	253.6	254.5	141.1	3.8	42.5	102.4	1475.7
1963	72.1	121.0	35.9	82.8	1047.1	1102.9	264.2	265.3	151.6	1.0	45.0	107.7	1572.1
1964	80.2	134.6	39.4	89.2	1099.5	1160.4	280.1	281.2	164.3	1.9	49.1	117.1	1665.4
1965	71.8	131.4	34.2	89.6	1044.2	1112.5	308.0	309.2	181.5	3.0	54.5	130.1	1642.6
1966	77.6	145.9	37.0	98.3	1111.4	1192.0	316.3	317.5	217.4	-6.0	62.2	149.2	1753.7
1967	84.2	158.3	61.1	131.5	1259.2	1352.0	338.3	339.7	230.7	8.0	70.5	168.2	1981.5
1968	89.4	175.9	68.9	148.6	1379.8	1489.6	357.0	358.3	261.5	15.8	81.9	195.4	2172.4
1969	97.2	195.7	69.6	159.1	1594.6	1717.2	384.8	386.2	326.8	-14.9	92.1	219.8	2458.1
1970	99.2	208.3	86.9	184.1	1646.5	1782.5	390.2	391.6	343.0	0.8	100.3	243.4	2566.5
1971	93.4	211.5	82.3	188.5	1668.5	1814.0	388.4	389.8	375.8	-4.7	108.5	262.6	2603.8
1972	96.6	232.0	83.0	200.0	1760.9	1924.0	423.7	425.0	400.3	16.5	122.5	294.3	2781.0
1973	105.4	247.9	82.5	210.4	1877.0	2050.7	472.2	473.6	421.9	23.7	131.2	314.3	2982.6
1974	103.7	245.9	84.2	215.8	1933.2	2117.5	507.5	509.0	406.8	52.8	133.6	326.0	3088.2
1975	106.1	244.9	78.1	184.2	1675.2	1849.5	508.6	510.0	401.7	18.9	123.2	297.4	2788.7
1976	104.7	249.7	77.3	192.3	1932.0	2133.4	543.4	544.9	456.6	6.4	135.9	327.1	3120.3
1977	104.4	270.6	95.5	224.4	2167.7	2391.8	582.8	584.6	500.9	20.0	152.6	368.3	3471.3
1978	90.2	271.8	114.8	255.3	2222.6	2466.6	585.0	586.5	537.9	29.8	164.7	403.0	3580.2
1979	94.5	274.6	214.5	355.9	2019.2	2281.0	579.0	580.8	506.3	78.7	171.9	413.2	3492.3
1980	79.1	276.2	132.7	280.9	1821.8	2093.8	645.4	647.2	490.9	128.1	180.4	438.6	3298.1
1981	87.8	290.4	156.2	312.2	1934.0	2236.9	660.0	661.9	475.4	187.8	196.6	466.7	3501.4

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] 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	100.1
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.1	0.1	*	7.0	7.1	10.5	25.7	102.4
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.1	*	7.6	7.6	13.3	31.9	113.0
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.6	0.1	*	7.4	7.5	14.4	34.4	121.0
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.9	*	0.1	7.2	7.3	16.1	38.3	134.6
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	*	0.1	8.7	8.8	17.6	42.0	131.4
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.2	*	0.2	8.3	8.5	20.1	48.2	145.9
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.8	*	0.1	7.4	7.5	21.9	52.2	158.3
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.2	*	0.1	9.1	9.2	25.6	61.0	175.9
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.5	*	0.1	11.5	11.7	29.1	69.4	195.7
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.8	*	0.1	10.2	10.4	31.8	77.3	208.3
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.4	*	0.1	11.0	11.1	34.5	83.6	211.5
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.1	*	0.1	11.4	11.5	39.8	95.6	232.0
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.9	0.1	0.2	10.3	10.5	42.0	100.5	247.9
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.0	0.1	0.1	9.5	9.7	41.4	100.9	245.9
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	0.1	0.1	7.7	7.9	40.7	98.2	244.9
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	0.1	0.1	7.2	7.4	42.6	102.4	249.7
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.1	0.1	0.2	7.9	8.2	48.7	117.5	270.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.1	0.2	6.5	6.9	52.7	128.9	271.8
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.4	0.2	0.2	4.7	5.1	52.9	127.2	274.6
1980	*	0.0	*	74.8	*	0.0	4.2	4.2	57.4	139.6	276.2
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.5	0.0	0.2	4.2	4.3	60.1	142.5	290.4

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	0	0	56	11	7	1567	1585	3014	7523
1961	0	0	0	57	10	3	1751	1764	3080	7528
1962	0	0	0	58	10	3	1888	1900	3885	9362
1963	0	0	0	63	10	8	1855	1873	4219	10096
1964	0	0	0	71	8	10	1798	1816	4712	11225
1965	0	0	0	61	6	14	2159	2178	5161	12324
1966	0	0	0	67	5	28	2069	2102	5890	14128
1967	0	0	0	74	3	9	1924	1937	6407	15297
1968	0	0	0	78	4	14	2379	2398	7494	17870
1969	0	0	0	83	5	18	3029	3052	8519	20345
1970	0	0	0	86	6	20	2709	2735	9334	22651
1971	0	0	0	80	5	10	2908	2924	10119	24496
1972	0	0	0	83	7	11	3028	3046	11662	28020
1973	0	0	0	93	9	31	2740	2779	12298	29462
1974	0	0	0	92	10	24	2534	2569	12121	29569
1975	0	0	0	96	10	21	2086	2117	11922	29776
1976	0	0	0	95	16	15	1940	1972	12473	30026
1977	0	0	0	94	26	27	2149	2202	14272	34447
1978	0	0	0	82	24	30	1785	1840	15448	37793
1979	0	0	0	88	42	31	1276	1349	15504	37273
1980	1	0	1	73	5	0	1147	1152	16832	40918
1981	0	0	0	81	0	28	1146	1174	17601	41773

[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	9.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.9	14.6	8.4	21.0	68.4
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	8.2	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	13.1	10.9	26.6	77.9
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	8.1	0.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	12.3	12.4	29.8	75.1
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	8.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	12.8	13.8	33.1	82.8
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	6.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	12.2	14.7	35.1	89.2
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	4.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.3	10.9	16.4	39.1	89.6
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	3.9	3.6	1.5	1.7	0.8	11.4	18.0	43.2	98.3
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	2.6	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.5	8.4	20.8	49.7	131.5
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.7	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	10.2	23.5	56.2	148.6
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	4.4	2.3	2.0	1.9	3.3	13.9	26.4	63.0	159.1
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.5	4.9	2.5	1.8	2.0	3.2	14.4	28.4	68.8	184.1
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.6	4.4	1.3	1.9	2.1	3.1	12.7	31.0	75.2	188.5
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.1	6.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	3.2	14.8	34.4	82.6	200.0
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	7.2	3.9	1.8	2.3	6.6	21.8	37.6	90.2	210.4
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	8.5	3.1	1.7	2.3	9.1	24.7	38.3	93.3	215.8
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	8.5	2.6	1.4	2.4	11.5	26.5	31.1	75.0	184.2
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	13.3	1.9	1.3	2.6	13.9	33.0	33.7	81.2	192.3
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.4	21.0	3.5	1.4	2.7	21.6	50.1	37.8	91.1	224.4
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3	19.7	3.9	1.2	2.8	20.8	48.4	40.8	99.7	255.3
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	117.8	34.0	3.9	0.8	2.8	55.1	96.7	41.5	99.8	355.9
1980	0.1	0.0	0.1	41.0	2.3	3.1	0.7	0.9	84.7	91.7	43.2	104.9	280.9
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5	3.0	14.3	0.7	0.9	96.7	115.7	46.2	109.8	312.2

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	23	1604	156	276	259	305	2601	2467	6158
1961	0	0	0	26	1415	76	309	265	284	2349	3194	7807
1962	0	0	0	20	1386	56	333	292	165	2232	3624	8733
1963	0	0	0	22	1385	185	327	281	148	2327	4051	9694
1964	0	0	0	26	1104	227	317	279	284	2211	4318	10286
1965	0	0	0	23	815	305	381	299	206	2006	4794	11446
1966	0	0	0	25	668	627	365	322	135	2117	5285	12676
1967	0	0	0	51	449	200	340	336	246	1571	6097	14557
1968	0	0	0	57	575	321	420	350	251	1916	6902	16458
1969	0	0	0	54	754	402	534	365	525	2581	7737	18477
1970	0	0	0	70	838	445	478	381	502	2645	8313	20172
1971	0	0	0	68	748	231	513	393	488	2373	9098	22026
1972	0	0	0	66	1024	249	534	420	516	2743	10081	24221
1973	0	0	0	60	1238	682	483	441	1050	3895	11033	26433
1974	0	0	0	58	1452	546	447	446	1451	4342	11214	27355
1975	0	0	0	51	1458	467	368	465	1830	4588	9110	21985
1976	0	0	0	44	2281	341	342	495	2204	5664	9887	23802
1977	0	0	0	45	3599	612	379	514	3429	8533	11066	26711
1978	0	0	0	65	3390	679	315	538	3312	8235	11950	29234
1979	0	0	0	116	5835	692	225	541	8770	16063	12170	29258
1980	3	0	3	40	399	549	202	168	13466	14784	12653	30759
1981	0	0	0	40	517	2530	202	178	15376	18802	13554	32167

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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			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	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	764.9	14.6	19.7	0.0	4.3	78.9	3.4	3.0	3.1	*	36.1	163.0	0.0	14.8	36.8	979.5
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	812.9	12.5	20.1	0.0	1.8	83.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	*	39.3	167.1	0.0	14.5	35.5	1030.0
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	794.2	14.3	21.3	0.0	1.3	92.0	4.6	3.2	2.8	0.1	42.8	182.4	0.0	16.6	40.0	1033.2
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	845.5	14.9	21.2	0.0	1.8	99.2	4.6	2.9	5.1	0.1	51.9	201.6	0.0	16.5	39.4	1102.9
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	872.6	14.5	21.1	0.0	2.9	113.1	4.9	2.7	5.7	0.1	62.1	226.9	0.0	18.0	42.9	1160.4
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	822.0	16.8	18.2	0.0	2.7	114.4	5.0	2.9	2.2	0.1	59.9	222.2	0.0	20.1	48.1	1112.5
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	873.8	15.2	21.2	0.0	6.9	120.4	5.2	2.2	1.7	*	64.8	237.6	0.0	23.7	56.9	1192.0
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	1020.4	15.6	15.4	0.0	9.0	122.7	5.1	2.0	2.2	0.1	66.9	238.9	0.0	27.4	65.4	1352.0
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	1109.9	14.1	19.6	0.0	8.5	140.0	5.6	1.9	2.4	0.1	77.9	269.9	0.0	32.4	77.3	1489.6
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	1275.8	14.1	23.6	0.0	12.1	163.5	6.3	1.6	4.8	0.1	92.8	318.9	0.0	36.2	86.4	1717.2
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	1321.0	14.6	24.7	0.0	11.6	167.1	6.4	1.6	5.1	0.1	94.3	325.5	0.0	39.7	96.4	1782.5
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	1339.0	15.0	25.8	0.0	9.6	171.8	5.4	1.4	4.7	0.1	95.7	329.5	0.0	42.5	102.9	1814.0
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	1364.6	15.2	32.4	0.0	10.4	209.3	5.8	1.3	5.4	0.1	116.3	396.3	0.0	47.9	115.1	1924.0
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	1440.8	16.4	38.6	0.0	15.0	217.6	7.7	1.2	12.0	0.1	127.7	436.2	0.0	51.2	122.6	2050.7
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	1473.1	21.6	40.1	0.0	13.0	211.2	7.3	1.1	24.4	0.1	141.3	460.1	0.0	53.6	130.7	2117.5
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	1249.0	18.5	37.2	0.0	10.9	187.2	7.9	0.9	25.4	0.2	138.0	426.2	0.0	51.1	123.3	1849.5
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	1486.1	14.9	41.8	0.0	10.7	189.7	8.8	0.8	33.8	0.1	145.3	445.9	0.0	59.1	142.3	2133.4
1977	1.9	0.0	1.9	1649.6	14.1	70.9	0.0	13.2	187.5	7.7	0.7	47.5	0.2	174.2	516.2	0.0	65.6	158.4	2391.8
1978	4.4	0.0	4.4	1678.4	17.5	73.4	0.0	14.5	191.8	8.3	0.5	44.0	0.1	189.6	539.7	0.0	70.8	173.2	2466.6
1979	3.0	0.0	3.0	1339.5	18.0	66.0	0.0	14.0	230.6	8.7	0.4	99.1	0.1	239.9	676.8	0.0	76.9	184.9	2281.0
1980	2.7	0.0	2.7	1210.0	12.8	49.8	0.0	29.3	189.0	7.8	0.3	77.7	0.1	242.3	609.1	0.0	79.3	192.7	2093.8
1981	8.1	0.0	8.1	1195.2	16.4	84.7	0.0	24.4	250.4	7.4	0.5	83.4	0.1	263.4	730.7	0.0	89.8	213.1	2236.9

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	0	0	0	739	2198	3383	0	764	19666	559	562	488	3	7561	35183	0	4326	10797
1961	0	0	0	785	1889	3450	0	317	20900	544	584	498	5	8324	36509	0	4256	10403
1962	0	0	0	767	2150	3659	0	231	22948	764	607	442	12	9055	39867	0	4862	11718
1963	0	0	0	820	2238	3635	0	319	24720	764	553	811	8	11049	44097	0	4823	11543
1964	0	0	0	846	2183	3622	0	514	28191	802	507	902	8	13431	50160	0	5277	12571
1965	0	0	0	797	2530	3129	0	484	28523	821	548	353	9	13029	49426	0	5905	14101
1966	0	0	0	846	2298	3638	0	1211	30023	853	411	266	7	14172	52880	0	6951	16673
1967	0	0	0	989	2347	2638	0	1590	31962	841	378	346	8	15096	55206	0	8030	19170
1968	0	0	0	1077	2119	3365	0	1498	36664	924	354	382	9	17618	62932	0	9502	22658
1969	0	0	0	1237	2130	4047	0	2141	42979	1033	302	759	11	20788	74106	0	10600	25021
1970	0	0	0	1281	2198	4241	0	2044	44213	1052	302	819	12	21266	76147	0	11637	28240
1971	0	0	0	1299	2263	4429	0	1687	45556	892	274	751	9	21649	77511	0	12460	30164
1972	0	0	0	1329	2295	5555	0	1830	55669	955	253	863	22	26280	93723	0	14016	33748
1973	0	0	0	1413	2471	6630	0	2651	58082	1264	221	1902	18	28436	101674	0	15000	35934
1974	0	0	0	1439	3251	6889	0	2300	56611	1210	211	3875	17	30751	105115	0	15699	38297
1975	0	0	0	1224	2789	6391	0	1931	50377	1299	172	4046	22	29281	96710	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
1976	0	0	0	1458	2247	7181	0	1886	51125	1444	146	5375	18	31261	100684	0	17325	41707
1977	77	0	77	1619	2130	12170	0	2336	51006	1277	131	7560	37	36407	113055	0	19236	46431
1978	176	0	176	1652	2643	12594	0	2554	52276	1372	104	7004	13	39620	118180	0	20753	50771
1979	118	0	118	1316	2713	11330	0	2464	62672	1436	82	15758	12	48373	144839	0	22536	54179
1980	108	0	108	1182	1923	8543	0	5162	51455	1278	62	12363	18	48322	129132	0	23233	56479
1981	324	0	324	1166	2469	14541	0	4307	68738	1226	89	13265	15	52110	156761	0	26318	62460

[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	4.3	33.2	16.3	0.6	4.2	114.1	50.2	222.9	0.2	0.4	256.3
1961	0.0	34.7	3.6	24.2	18.8	0.7	4.1	116.3	50.0	217.8	0.2	0.6	253.3
1962	0.0	34.7	4.3	26.6	24.0	0.7	4.6	121.0	37.6	218.8	0.3	0.6	254.5
1963	0.0	39.9	4.2	27.2	27.1	0.8	4.6	124.8	35.7	224.4	0.3	0.8	265.3
1964	0.0	44.5	4.0	28.8	28.8	1.0	4.8	130.3	37.9	235.6	0.3	0.8	281.2
1965	0.0	55.8	4.1	25.6	32.8	0.4	4.0	139.5	45.9	252.2	0.4	0.8	309.2
1966	0.0	56.4	3.5	27.7	34.1	0.4	4.2	148.6	41.3	259.9	0.4	0.9	317.5
1967	0.0	58.8	3.0	26.6	29.0	0.4	3.0	154.6	62.8	279.6	0.4	1.0	339.7
1968	0.0	58.7	2.8	34.2	32.2	0.5	3.3	165.3	60.0	298.2	0.4	1.0	358.3
1969	0.0	74.1	2.3	33.9	33.3	0.6	3.2	171.5	65.9	310.6	0.4	1.0	386.2
1970	0.0	73.6	1.9	38.8	31.7	0.6	3.3	179.5	61.0	316.6	0.4	1.0	391.6
1971	0.0	78.5	1.8	47.5	31.8	0.6	3.2	184.9	40.2	309.9	0.4	0.9	389.8
1972	0.0	81.7	1.7	64.3	31.5	0.6	3.4	201.2	39.3	342.0	0.4	0.9	425.0
1973	0.0	81.8	1.6	76.5	31.9	0.6	3.2	212.5	64.2	390.4	0.4	1.0	473.6
1974	0.0	78.1	1.6	77.0	43.3	0.5	3.0	213.8	90.3	429.5	0.4	1.1	509.0
1975	0.0	62.3	1.4	78.9	33.0	0.4	3.2	223.5	105.8	446.3	0.4	1.0	510.0
1976	0.0	82.0	1.3	72.9	27.4	0.5	3.6	239.8	116.0	461.4	0.5	1.1	544.9
1977	*	84.7	1.3	81.0	30.2	0.5	4.4	250.4	130.4	498.2	0.5	1.2	584.6
1978	0.0	82.0	1.1	87.2	31.2	0.5	4.7	259.6	118.7	503.0	0.4	1.1	586.5
1979	0.0	58.7	1.3	83.1	41.2	0.6	4.9	254.5	134.7	520.3	0.5	1.3	580.8
1980	0.0	76.1	1.3	72.6	48.4	0.2	4.4	246.5	195.9	569.3	0.5	1.3	647.2
1981	0.0	80.7	1.8	124.8	43.7	0.1	4.2	255.6	149.0	579.3	0.5	1.3	661.9

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	32	844	5691	3016	138	700	21728	7990	40107	51	128
1961	0	34	708	4163	3456	185	682	22131	7956	39280	68	167
1962	0	34	845	4564	4382	184	758	23028	5988	39750	78	188
1963	0	39	825	4669	4927	205	757	23754	5683	40820	94	226
1964	0	43	795	4938	5234	246	795	24811	6029	42849	95	226
1965	0	54	803	4387	5915	88	661	26557	7297	45708	104	247
1966	0	55	688	4755	6146	112	687	28298	6576	47262	107	257
1967	0	57	597	4573	5256	111	498	29440	9995	50470	117	279
1968	0	57	550	5872	5839	120	547	31474	9543	53943	117	279
1969	0	72	455	5818	6010	169	529	32642	10477	56100	121	288
1970	0	71	370	6655	5710	154	539	34167	9699	57295	118	285
1971	0	76	364	8146	5741	152	522	35194	6394	56511	115	278
1972	0	80	341	11037	5676	163	559	38301	6251	62329	113	271
1973	0	80	321	13126	5734	149	521	40450	10211	70512	122	293
1974	0	76	320	13213	7737	133	499	40697	14365	76965	129	314
1975	0	61	274	13554	5914	121	527	42555	16835	79780	118	285
1976	0	80	252	12511	4918	139	585	45645	18453	82504	135	326
1977	0	83	265	13902	5432	131	720	47677	20733	88861	150	362
1978	0	81	227	14963	5595	130	773	49421	18883	89993	131	322
1979	0	58.	254	14262	7355	166	809	48455	21428	92731	158	380
1980	0	74	265	12457	8644	67	721	46927	31159	100240	159	387
1981	0	79	349	21432	7812	34	691	48667	23700	102684	156	371

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	124.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	124.4
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.8
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	140.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	141.1
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.6
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	163.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	164.3
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.5
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	217.1	0.2	0.1	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	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	230.7
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	261.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	261.5
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	326.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	326.8
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	342.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	343.0
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	372.8	2.5	0.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	375.8
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	392.7	6.5	1.1	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.3
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	373.3	48.1	0.4	0.0	48.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	421.9
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	351.2	55.1	0.5	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	406.8
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	365.4	35.8	0.5	0.0	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	401.7
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	374.3	81.8	0.5	0.0	82.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	456.6
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	360.1	140.3	0.5	0.0	140.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.9
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	381.7	155.8	0.4	0.0	156.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	537.9
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	415.0	91.0	0.2	0.0	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	506.3
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	439.4	44.6	6.8	0.0	51.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	490.9
1981	17.4	0.0	17.4	430.1	19.6	8.3	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	475.4

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	120	36	22	0	58	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	126	30	18	0	48	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	136	43	26	0	69	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	147	33	20	0	52	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	159	61	36	0	98	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	176	34	20	0	54	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	210	30	18	0	48	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	223	28	17	0	45	0	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	253	41	24	0	65	0	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	317	35	21	0	56	0	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	332	98	58	0	156	0	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	362	402	67	0	469	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	382	1029	197	0	1226	0	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	365	7649	77	0	7726	0	0	0	0
1974	0	0	0	344	8762	87	0	8849	0	0	0	0
1975	0	0	0	356	5699	88	0	5787	0	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	366	13015	86	0	13109	0	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	350	22310	84	0	22394	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	369	24786	63	0	24849	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	401	14475	40	0	14514	0	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	425	7096	1174	0	8270	0	0	0	0
1981	1077	0	1077	416	3119	1433	0	4552	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	20.2	0.0	4.8	0.6	43.2	8.7	13.0	1.8	1.1	44.0	34.1	*	7.3	158.7	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	-1.6	209.5
1961	19.2	0.0	5.9	0.6	48.3	8.9	16.2	1.9	1.0	44.6	40.0	*	7.8	175.2	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	-1.4	222.7
1962	17.9	0.0	4.7	1.0	50.3	9.6	14.3	2.2	1.0	45.0	34.8	*	5.5	168.4	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	-1.6	213.8
1963	12.4	0.0	4.9	1.0	54.8	9.8	15.4	2.5	1.0	45.7	32.9	*	6.3	174.3	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	-1.4	217.7
1964	7.6	0.0	5.4	1.0	51.1	10.0	12.2	2.8	1.1	46.2	46.0	*	11.5	187.3	0.0	28.4	0.0	0.0	-0.8	222.5
1965	7.6	0.0	4.9	0.9	53.7	8.3	11.6	2.2	1.0	48.0	39.9	0.0	7.0	177.5	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.0	-1.2	207.8
1966	7.0	0.5	5.5	1.0	51.5	8.6	9.9	2.4	1.1	49.5	49.4	0.0	9.3	188.3	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	221.4
1967	5.2	0.8	5.0	0.7	57.8	9.5	13.4	2.3	0.9	50.5	51.9	0.0	11.3	203.4	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	-4.8	234.6
1968	4.1	0.8	4.8	0.6	62.0	11.1	12.9	2.3	1.0	53.4	54.3	0.0	11.0	213.5	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	-2.1	247.3
1969	3.9	1.1	4.9	0.5	66.3	11.5	12.8	2.6	1.0	54.9	60.2	0.0	14.8	229.4	0.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	268.6
1970	1.7	1.3	4.7	0.5	68.9	11.2	10.1	2.4	1.0	57.9	73.0	0.0	17.8	247.5	0.0	35.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	289.0
1971	1.8	1.5	4.8	0.5	70.7	12.1	10.2	2.4	1.1	60.4	117.8	0.5	34.7	315.1	0.0	38.7	0.0	0.0	-0.1	357.1
1972	1.0	1.6	4.8	0.5	75.2	11.6	10.2	2.9	1.2	63.6	132.6	0.3	35.3	338.1	0.6	47.1	0.0	0.0	-6.5	381.9
1973	1.1	1.7	6.3	0.5	72.8	12.1	7.5	2.9	1.2	65.6	124.0	0.3	33.5	326.6	36.5	61.2	0.0	0.0	-48.3	378.9
1974	1.7	1.7	6.1	0.4	70.0	10.5	6.3	3.0	1.1	65.1	94.9	0.1	30.5	288.0	39.9	55.9	0.0	0.0	-37.0	350.1
1975	0.9	2.0	4.6	0.4	67.0	9.7	5.9	3.6	1.0	66.4	62.4	*	22.7	243.7	49.6	42.7	0.0	0.0	-25.4	313.4
1976	0.7	2.1	5.6	0.3	79.2	10.4	7.6	4.3	1.1	69.8	79.9	*	34.4	292.5	65.5	56.4	0.0	0.0	-40.5	376.7
1977	0.2	2.0	4.7	0.3	86.2	12.7	6.0	4.4	1.2	70.9	76.5	0.0	37.1	300.1	55.4	67.8	0.0	0.0	-32.4	393.1
1978	0.5	2.1	4.2	0.3	79.6	12.9	4.5	4.0	1.3	71.8	65.7	0.0	32.6	276.9	58.6	51.5	0.0	0.0	-17.7	372.0
1979	0.6	2.2	2.2	0.4	66.6	12.2	3.4	6.3	1.3	65.3	65.2	0.0	29.6	252.6	47.9	62.2	0.0	0.0	-20.1	345.4
1980	3.1	2.3	2.9	0.4	61.9	10.2	2.9	3.2	1.2	61.8	53.8	0.0	23.3	221.5	48.0	64.2	0.0	0.0	-29.4	309.8
1981	3.7	2.4	2.0	0.2	53.9	8.4	1.6	3.0	1.1	60.8	62.7	*	23.5	217.3	56.9	60.9	0.0	0.0	-36.5	304.7

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	777	0	729	129	7416	1627	2294	442	175	8378	5428	0	1132	27750	0	2993	0	0	-465
1961	740	0	888	118	8294	1656	2852	485	170	8481	6358	1	1203	30507	0	2789	0	0	-396
1962	690	0	704	205	8635	1786	2526	545	166	8565	5536	0	861	29528	0	2748	0	0	-463
1963	479	0	736	194	9405	1830	2710	630	166	8699	5234	1	991	30597	0	3090	0	0	-405
1964	299	0	818	201	8777	1876	2151	690	174	8796	7319	2	1794	32600	0	2711	0	0	-227
1965	295	0	745	182	9220	1548	2052	550	169	9131	6340	0	1107	31044	0	2290	0	0	-359
1966	272	1	827	189	8848	1611	1753	601	176	9421	7858	0	1480	32764	0	2720	0	0	-794
1967	204	1	755	147	9914	1774	2364	607	155	9619	8249	0	1792	35376	0	2886	0	0	-1418
1968	162	1	718	128	10635	2077	2281	611	171	10158	8641	0	1712	37132	0	2976	0	0	-610
1969	151	1	740	94	11381	2132	2254	674	166	10445	9577	0	2274	39737	0	3225	0	0	122
1970	67	1	761	102	11822	2055	1783	635	169	11025	11605	0	2737	42635	0	3369	0	0	945
1971	72	1	718	95	12134	2216	1802	634	180	11500	18738	79	5275	53370	0	3693	0	0	-38
1972	41	2	723	94	12911	2118	1796	770	192	12104	21098	51	5317	57174	54	4536	0	0	-1902
1973	43	2	953	89	12493	2204	1314	784	192	12495	19727	50	5041	55342	3351	5895	0	0	-14147
1974	68	2	912	84	12014	1931	1116	794	183	12388	15099	14	4564	49099	3574	5349	0	0	-10847
1975	37	2	695	73	11505	1778	1036	963	167	12646	9929	0	3399	42192	4502	4100	0	0	-7456
1976	27	2	837	65	13602	1898	1341	1148	185	13290	12701	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	5525	5437	0	0	-11868
1977	11	2	734	56	14809	2315	1066	1205	196	13488	12166	0	5582	51596	5143	6496	0	0	-9497
1978	19	2	635	61	13670	2344	789	1099	211	13666	10452	0	4910	47836	5354	4975	0	0	-5185
1979	23	2	339	77	11437	2211	603	1711	220	12440	10368	0	4454	43860	4497	6010	0	0	-5878
1980	130	2	435	73	10628	1875	504	874	196	11769	8557	0	3479	38389	4404	6176	0	0	-8610
1981	160	2	305	44	9248	1517	290	823	188	11569	9978	2	3406	37400	5212	5864	0	0	-10687

[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	42.7	54.5	10.3	16.6	57.8	72.6	65.6	65.8	34.8	-1.6	9.5	23.7	209.5
1961	50.7	63.0	11.3	18.1	57.3	72.5	69.0	69.2	35.9	-1.4	10.0	24.5	222.7
1962	50.7	63.4	10.9	18.3	46.5	62.5	69.4	69.6	37.9	-1.6	10.7	25.7	213.8
1963	54.3	67.4	11.3	19.2	43.6	59.8	71.1	71.2	38.8	-1.4	11.0	26.4	217.7
1964	46.9	60.4	10.4	19.0	56.0	73.2	69.8	70.0	40.3	-0.8	11.7	27.8	222.5
1965	47.9	62.0	10.3	19.6	38.3	58.1	67.9	68.0	44.7	-1.2	12.8	30.6	207.8
1966	44.5	59.5	10.1	19.3	46.7	68.1	74.4	74.5	48.4	-2.7	13.4	32.2	221.4
1967	51.8	67.4	11.1	19.5	53.1	75.3	72.4	72.5	51.1	-4.8	13.7	32.6	234.6
1968	55.2	72.0	11.2	20.2	51.0	76.6	78.4	78.5	53.6	-2.1	15.2	36.3	247.3
1969	57.7	75.8	12.3	22.2	63.2	90.5	79.9	80.0	55.1	0.4	16.4	39.2	268.6
1970	57.4	77.6	13.1	24.4	72.9	100.6	86.4	86.5	56.0	3.2	17.3	42.0	289.0
1971	57.7	79.8	15.4	27.6	130.0	157.7	91.8	91.9	62.2	-0.1	18.1	43.9	357.1
1972	60.9	85.6	16.1	29.6	130.5	159.9	106.7	106.8	74.1	-6.5	19.9	47.8	381.9
1973	56.9	83.1	15.3	29.7	125.6	155.9	110.0	110.1	119.3	-48.3	20.9	50.1	378.9
1974	54.7	82.9	14.3	28.8	110.2	142.7	95.5	95.6	112.3	-37.0	21.9	53.4	350.1
1975	52.9	81.9	13.0	31.1	80.2	109.0	91.3	91.4	101.5	-25.4	22.3	53.8	313.4
1976	63.4	95.6	16.1	35.7	117.5	148.3	97.0	97.1	123.3	-40.5	24.3	58.5	376.7
1977	67.1	100.4	17.3	37.6	121.9	156.4	98.7	98.8	120.6	-32.4	25.8	62.4	393.1
1978	60.1	95.3	15.5	36.7	103.9	141.1	98.7	98.8	111.5	-17.7	27.2	66.6	372.0
1979	49.7	84.7	13.1	33.0	95.3	134.0	93.6	93.6	113.8	-20.1	27.5	66.2	345.4
1980	41.9	77.0	16.9	37.0	72.0	112.6	83.2	83.3	125.2	-29.4	27.9	67.9	309.8
1981	33.9	68.8	14.5	35.0	79.0	118.4	82.4	82.5	131.3	-36.5	28.1	66.7	304.7

[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 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	27.5	11.9	1.4	40.8	3.4	8.5	54.5
1961	1.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	32.6	14.8	1.5	48.9	3.6	8.7	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	9.2	67.4
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	62.0
1966	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	33.1	8.5	1.6	43.3	4.4	10.6	59.5
1967	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	39.4	9.9	1.5	50.8	4.6	11.0	67.4
1968	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	40.9	11.9	1.6	54.4	5.0	11.8	72.0
1969	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	43.4	11.9	1.6	56.9	5.4	12.8	75.8
1970	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	45.9	9.4	1.4	56.7	5.9	14.3	77.6
1971	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	46.1	9.4	1.4	57.0	6.4	15.6	79.8
1972	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	49.1	9.4	1.7	60.1	7.3	17.5	85.6
1973	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	47.6	6.9	1.7	56.2	7.7	18.5	83.1
1974	0.1	*	0.1	0.6	46.2	5.8	1.9	53.9	8.2	20.0	82.9
1975	0.1	*	0.1	0.7	44.5	5.3	2.2	52.1	8.5	20.5	81.9
1976	*	*	*	0.8	52.8	6.9	2.8	62.5	9.5	22.8	95.6
1977	*	*	0.1	0.8	57.9	5.4	2.9	66.3	9.8	23.5	100.4
1978	0.0	*	*	0.8	52.8	3.9	2.6	59.3	10.2	25.0	95.3
1979	0.0	*	*	0.7	42.4	3.1	3.4	48.9	10.3	24.7	84.7
1980	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	37.1	2.3	1.5	40.9	10.2	24.9	77.0
1981	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	30.4	1.3	1.3	33.0	10.3	24.6	68.8

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	41	34	75	0	4728	2091	342	7161	993	2479
1961	39	30	69	0	5594	2614	377	8586	1047	2559
1962	34	26	60	0	5904	2297	427	8628	1097	2643
1963	29	22	52	0	6380	2456	481	9318	1131	2706
1964	18	18	36	0	5743	1830	524	8097	1172	2793
1965	24	15	39	0	6139	1691	381	8210	1224	2923
1966	23	11	34	*	5688	1507	401	7596	1294	3103
1967	14	9	22	*	6765	1750	395	8910	1347	3215
1968	7	7	14	*	7028	2100	419	9548	1455	3470
1969	5	5	11	*	7456	2096	418	9970	1569	3747
1970	3	5	8	1	7877	1649	383	9909	1723	4181
1971	3	4	6	1	7919	1666	375	9961	1888	4570
1972	3	3	5	1	8422	1659	441	10522	2129	5115
1973	3	3	6	1	8168	1214	455	9837	2263	5422
1974	3	2	5	1	7938	1026	501	9465	2408	5875
1975	2	1	3	1	7649	932	604	9182	2487	6003
1976	1	1	2	1	9067	1215	754	11036	2771	6670
1977	2	1	3	1	9947	952	800	11699	2859	6902
1978	0	1	1	1	9060	692	709	10461	2996	7330
1979	0	1	1	1	7284	541	927	8751	3016	7251
1980	4	3	8	1	6372	405	395	7173	2998	7288
1981	2	11	13	1	5222	233	345	5800	3033	7198

[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	5.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.9	7.7	1.8	4.5	16.6
1961	1.9	0.5	2.4	0.0	6.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	8.9	2.0	4.8	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	7.0	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	0.5	8.9	2.7	6.6	19.6
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	0.8	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	1.4	11.6	2.9	7.0	22.2
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	14.8	3.6	8.6	27.6
1972	0.1	*	0.2	0.5	10.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	4.1	15.4	4.0	9.5	29.6
1973	0.1	*	0.2	0.4	10.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.8	14.7	4.3	10.2	29.7
1974	0.1	*	0.2	0.5	9.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.2	13.7	4.2	10.2	28.8
1975	0.1	*	0.1	0.5	9.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.1	12.3	5.3	12.8	31.1
1976	*	*	*	0.5	11.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	3.4	15.5	5.8	13.9	35.7
1977	0.1	*	0.1	0.5	12.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	3.5	16.7	5.9	14.3	37.6
1978	0.0	*	*	0.6	11.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	2.9	14.9	6.2	15.1	36.7
1979	0.0	*	*	0.7	8.9	0.1	0.6	0.2	2.5	12.4	5.8	14.1	33.0
1980	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	10.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.3	15.9	5.8	14.2	37.0
1981	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	10.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.3	13.2	6.1	14.4	35.0

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	76	23	98	0	996	100	60	29	146	1332	529	1320
1961	72	20	92	0	1179	126	67	31	135	1537	580	1417
1962	63	17	80	0	1244	110	75	31	74	1535	635	1529
1963	55	15	70	0	1344	118	85	33	76	1656	681	1630
1964	34	12	46	0	1210	88	92	33	176	1600	743	1770
1965	44	10	54	0	1294	81	67	34	72	1549	805	1922
1966	42	8	50	*	1199	72	71	36	121	1499	793	1902
1967	26	6	31	*	1425	84	70	37	120	1736	728	1738
1968	13	5	17	*	1481	101	74	37	141	1834	776	1851
1969	10	4	14	*	1571	101	74	38	220	2003	864	2064
1970	6	3	9	*	1660	79	68	40	292	2139	966	2343
1971	5	3	7	*	1669	80	66	41	659	2514	1045	2530
1972	5	2	7	*	1775	80	78	41	657	2630	1164	2796
1973	5	2	7	*	1721	58	80	32	609	2501	1248	2989
1974	5	1	7	*	1673	49	88	29	512	2351	1230	3001
1975	4	1	5	1	1611	45	107	40	334	2136	1559	3763
1976	1	1	2	*	1911	58	133	41	534	2677	1690	4069
1977	3	1	4	1	2096	46	141	42	552	2877	1742	4206
1978	0	1	1	1	1909	33	125	43	454	2565	1810	4428
1979	0	0	0	1	1535	26	164	45	397	2166	1714	4120
1980	8	2	10	1	1840	70	70	48	682	2710	1710	4157
1981	4	7	11	1	1741	45	61	53	360	2260	1779	4223

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	14.4	0.6	15.0	0.0	4.8	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	16.7	*	7.3	33.0	9.7	4.3	10.6	72.6
1961	14.5	0.5	15.0	0.0	5.9	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	15.2	*	7.8	33.2	9.1	4.4	10.8	72.5
1962	13.8	0.5	14.2	0.0	4.7	2.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.0	8.5	*	5.5	23.6	8.6	4.7	11.3	62.5
1963	8.7	0.5	9.2	0.0	4.9	2.8	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.9	8.3	*	6.3	24.6	9.8	4.8	11.5	59.8
1964	5.0	0.4	5.5	0.0	5.4	2.9	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	19.3	*	11.5	41.3	8.6	5.1	12.1	73.2
1965	4.7	0.4	5.1	0.0	4.9	2.9	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	8.0	0.0	7.0	25.9	7.3	5.9	14.0	58.1
1966	4.5	0.3	4.8	0.0	5.5	3.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	13.4	0.0	9.3	34.2	7.7	6.3	15.1	68.1
1967	3.6	0.2	3.8	0.1	5.0	3.9	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	15.5	0.0	11.3	40.4	8.8	6.5	15.6	75.3
1968	3.1	0.2	3.3	0.2	4.8	4.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	15.8	0.0	11.0	38.1	9.4	7.6	18.1	76.6
1969	3.1	0.1	3.3	0.3	4.9	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	24.2	0.0	14.8	50.7	8.8	8.1	19.3	90.5
1970	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	32.2	0.0	17.8	61.4	9.9	8.1	19.6	100.6
1971	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.4	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	72.7	0.5	34.7	119.5	8.5	8.1	19.6	157.7
1972	0.6	*	0.7	0.5	4.8	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	72.9	0.3	35.3	120.2	9.2	8.6	20.7	159.9
1973	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.6	6.3	4.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	67.5	0.3	33.5	114.3	9.9	8.9	21.4	155.9
1974	1.4	*	1.4	0.6	6.1	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	56.5	0.1	30.5	99.2	9.1	9.4	23.0	142.7
1975	0.7	*	0.7	0.7	4.6	4.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	36.8	*	22.7	70.1	8.7	8.5	20.4	109.0
1976	0.5	*	0.6	0.8	5.6	4.5	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	59.1	*	34.4	105.7	10.5	9.0	21.8	148.3
1977	0.1	*	0.1	0.8	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	61.4	0.0	37.1	110.1	10.9	10.1	24.4	156.4
1978	0.4	*	0.4	0.8	4.2	4.1	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	50.0	0.0	32.6	92.9	9.7	10.8	26.4	141.1
1979	0.5	*	0.5	0.8	2.2	4.4	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.4	0.4	43.9	0.0	29.6	83.5	10.5	11.4	27.4	134.0
1980	2.6	0.1	2.7	0.7	2.9	4.4	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.4	25.4	0.0	23.3	58.5	10.1	11.8	28.8	112.6
1981	2.9	0.2	3.1	0.7	2.0	4.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.2	33.1	*	23.5	65.1	10.1	11.7	27.7	118.4

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	539	23	562	0	729	402	0	103	38	42	166	2654	0	1132	5267	906	1246	3110
1961	543	20	563	0	888	413	0	112	41	41	155	2422	1	1203	5275	854	1295	3164
1962	517	19	536	0	704	466	0	119	41	44	196	1359	0	861	3791	816	1374	3311
1963	327	19	346	0	736	481	0	136	63	44	175	1327	1	991	3954	934	1403	3358
1964	189	18	207	0	818	500	0	233	72	47	160	3075	2	1794	6702	821	1493	3556
1965	177	16	193	0	745	500	0	280	101	54	145	1270	0	1107	4200	697	1715	4094
1966	168	12	181	0	827	576	0	174	129	56	151	2129	0	1480	5522	743	1841	4416
1967	134	10	144	*	755	666	0	530	142	52	151	2467	0	1792	6553	846	1920	4583
1968	117	8	125	*	718	773	0	80	117	57	150	2511	0	1712	6117	903	2220	5293
1969	116	6	122	*	740	827	0	57	181	54	127	3856	0	2274	8117	846	2363	5643
1970	43	5	47	*	701	805	0	54	183	55	137	5128	0	2737	9801	940	2370	5751
1971	53	3	56	*	718	830	0	56	192	63	110	11564	79	5275	18887	812	2376	5752
1972	24	2	26	*	723	808	0	58	249	68	97	11592	51	5317	18962	887	2525	6066
1973	26	2	29	1	953	803	0	42	246	71	86	10734	50	5041	18026	956	2612	6258
1974	53	2	54	1	912	732	0	40	203	68	87	8928	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1975	26	1	26	1	695	682	0	59	252	59	79	5848	0	3399	11074	832	2477	5979
1976	21	1	23	1	837	768	0	67	260	65	65	9402	0	5163	16629	1013	2652	6385
1977	2	1	3	1	704	814	0	69	261	65	68	9771	0	5582	17335	1048	2961	7148
1978	15	1	16	1	635	699	0	63	263	69	61	7945	0	4910	14646	940	3164	7741
1979	20	1	21	1	339	755	0	36	618	72	72	6989	0	4454	13336	1014	3335	8018
1980	103	4	108	1	435	762	0	29	405	65	76	4047	0	3479	9296	974	3470	8436
1981	117	8	125	1	305	745	0	12	414	62	40	5260	2	3406	10245	974	3419	8115

[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	0.6	7.3	8.7	*	0.8	43.0	4.9	65.4	*	0.1	65.8
1961	0.1	0.0	0.6	6.2	8.9	*	0.8	43.6	8.9	68.9	0.1	0.1	69.2
1962	0.1	0.0	1.0	5.6	9.6	*	0.7	43.8	8.6	69.4	0.1	0.1	69.6
1963	*	0.0	1.0	6.7	9.8	*	0.7	44.6	8.2	71.0	0.1	0.1	71.2
1964	*	0.0	1.0	7.3	10.0	*	0.8	45.2	5.4	69.8	0.1	0.1	70.0
1965	*	0.0	0.9	7.0	8.3	*	0.7	47.0	3.9	67.9	*	0.1	68.0
1966	*	0.0	1.0	7.6	8.6	*	0.7	48.5	8.0	74.4	*	0.1	74.5
1967	*	*	0.7	5.6	9.5	*	0.6	49.5	6.3	72.3	*	0.1	72.5
1968	*	0.0	0.6	7.3	11.1	*	0.7	52.4	6.2	78.4	*	0.1	78.5
1969	*	0.0	0.5	8.3	11.5	*	0.7	54.0	4.9	79.9	*	0.1	80.0
1970	*	0.0	0.5	8.1	11.2	*	0.7	57.0	8.9	86.4	*	0.1	86.5
1971	*	0.0	0.5	8.7	12.1	*	0.7	59.6	10.2	91.8	*	0.1	91.9
1972	*	0.0	0.5	9.6	11.6	*	0.8	62.9	21.5	106.7	*	0.1	106.8
1973	*	0.0	0.5	9.7	12.1	*	0.7	65.0	22.1	110.0	*	0.1	110.1
1974	*	0.0	0.4	9.2	10.5	*	0.7	64.5	10.1	95.5	*	0.1	95.6
1975	*	0.0	0.4	8.9	9.7	*	0.7	65.8	5.9	91.3	*	0.1	91.4
1976	*	0.0	0.3	10.6	10.4	*	0.7	69.3	5.7	97.0	*	0.1	97.1
1977	*	0.0	0.3	11.2	12.7	*	0.8	70.3	3.4	98.7	*	0.1	98.8
1978	0.0	0.0	0.3	11.5	12.9	*	0.9	71.2	2.0	98.7	*	0.1	98.8
1979	0.0	0.0	0.4	10.6	12.2	*	0.9	64.7	4.7	93.6	*	0.1	93.6
1980	0.0	*	0.4	9.3	10.2	*	0.8	61.2	1.3	83.2	*	0.1	83.3
1981	0.0	*	0.2	8.7	8.4	*	0.8	60.3	4.0	82.4	*	0.1	82.5

Physical Units

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	9	0	129	1251	1627	1	133	8183	781	12104	13	33
1961	3	0	118	1059	1656	1	130	8295	1419	12678	16	38
1962	2	0	205	966	1786	0	121	8337	1372	12787	16	39
1963	1	0	194	1149	1830	1	121	8492	1308	13094	15	36
1964	1	0	201	1259	1876	1	127	8603	864	12932	17	40
1965	1	0	182	1199	1548	1	116	8952	625	12623	14	35
1966	1	0	189	1296	1611	1	120	9234	1274	13725	9	20
1967	0	*	147	963	1774	1	104	9431	1004	13424	10	23
1968	0	*	128	1251	2077	1	114	9971	989	14531	9	21
1969	0	*	94	1430	2132	1	112	10280	773	14823	9	22
1970	0	*	102	1385	2055	1	114	10848	1415	15921	10	24
1971	0	*	95	1499	2216	1	116	11349	1625	16901	9	21
1972	0	*	94	1648	2118	1	124	11967	3414	19367	9	22
1973	0	*	89	1659	2204	2	121	12377	3510	19962	9	22
1974	0	*	84	1584	1931	2	116	12271	1614	17602	9	22
1975	0	*	73	1524	1778	1	108	12526	934	16945	8	20
1976	0	*	65	1817	1898	1	120	13183	909	17994	8	19
1977	0	*	68	1920	2315	2	132	13378	538	18352	8	19
1978	0	*	61	1974	2344	2	141	13562	311	18395	7	17
1979	0	*	77	1825	2211	2	148	12323	753	17339	7	18
1980	0	*	73	1593	1875	4	132	11644	209	15530	7	17
1981	0	*	44	1500	1547	3	126	11476	634	15331	8	19

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	11.6	0.2	0.0	11.8	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.3	0.0	15.3	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.9
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.3	0.0	17.5	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.9
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.3	0.0	16.2	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.8
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.4	0.0	20.5	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.3
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	0.5	0.0	28.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.7
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	0.5	0.0	27.8	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.6	0.0	29.8	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.4	0.6	0.0	32.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	0.6	0.0	30.3	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.1
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.6	0.0	30.5	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.0
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	1.3	0.0	32.0	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.2
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.2	1.5	0.0	35.7	37.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	74.1
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.8	0.0	31.5	51.3	36.5	0.0	0.0	119.3
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.1	0.5	0.0	25.6	46.8	39.9	0.0	0.0	112.3
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.2	0.0	17.9	34.0	49.6	0.0	0.0	101.5
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.2	0.0	11.9	45.9	65.5	0.0	0.0	123.3
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.2	0.0	8.4	56.8	55.4	0.0	0.0	120.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.2	0.0	11.1	41.8	58.6	0.0	0.0	111.5
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.2	0.0	14.2	51.7	47.9	0.0	0.0	113.8
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.4	0.0	23.1	54.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	125.2
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.2	0.0	23.6	50.8	56.9	0.0	0.0	131.3

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	17	0	17	0	1847	38	0	1885	2087	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	2382	49	0	2431	1935	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	2732	56	0	2788	1932	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	2525	52	0	2576	2156	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	3204	65	0	3270	1889	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	4373	89	0	4462	1593	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	4334	88	0	4422	1977	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	4658	95	0	4753	2040	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	5000	102	0	5102	2073	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	0	4728	96	0	4824	2379	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	0	4770	95	0	4865	2429	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	0	4890	217	0	5108	2881	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	0	5435	258	0	5693	3649	54	0	0
1973	0	0	0	0	4874	142	0	5016	4939	3351	0	0
1974	0	0	0	0	3993	88	0	4081	4480	3574	0	0
1975	0	0	0	0	2819	49	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
1976	0	0	0	0	1856	39	0	1894	4425	5929	0	0
1977	0	0	0	0	1305	27	0	1332	5447	5143	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0	1742	27	0	1769	4035	5354	0	0
1979	0	0	0	0	2230	38	0	2268	4995	4497	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	3620	61	0	3680	5203	4404	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	3724	40	0	3764	4890	5212	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	237.1	73.3	12.0	5.7	75.0	14.3	13.9	4.2	3.4	118.5	106.4	*	27.5	380.9	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	6.3	712.2
1961	241.8	76.5	15.7	5.2	82.9	16.8	16.3	4.3	3.3	121.1	82.1	*	26.8	374.6	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	9.8	714.9
1962	259.0	84.8	16.1	10.0	88.1	19.3	16.3	5.0	3.9	128.6	85.9	*	25.1	398.4	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	760.2
1963	286.3	89.2	17.8	10.2	92.6	14.9	14.5	5.9	3.9	135.3	82.9	*	29.0	406.9	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	794.2
1964	312.8	94.8	18.6	9.4	97.9	15.8	13.8	5.9	4.1	135.6	89.3	*	34.2	427.7	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	847.0
1965	339.3	101.7	21.8	8.8	98.8	16.5	13.4	5.9	3.8	144.5	97.5	*	36.5	447.7	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	-17.7	882.9
1966	351.9	103.5	19.5	7.7	102.4	18.7	14.0	6.6	3.9	154.0	104.4	*	39.8	471.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	-16.1	924.1
1967	359.4	122.2	19.7	6.3	101.9	22.9	13.4	5.4	3.2	160.6	77.4	0.0	34.9	445.8	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	-19.0	928.5
1968	371.5	130.1	17.9	6.0	108.7	27.3	14.8	6.1	3.5	172.0	79.8	0.0	33.9	470.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	-10.4	977.9
1969	361.5	148.7	17.0	4.8	107.9	26.6	13.7	6.5	3.7	182.8	98.1	0.0	35.6	496.8	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	10.4	1031.5
1970	319.2	161.0	18.6	3.7	115.4	25.7	13.2	7.0	3.6	195.2	138.6	0.0	35.0	556.1	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	1073.2
1971	281.2	166.1	19.6	3.3	116.5	23.6	14.6	7.3	3.7	204.4	187.7	0.0	47.0	627.7	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	29.5	1123.1
1972	232.3	181.2	20.5	3.0	124.4	22.1	10.2	8.6	4.0	217.6	232.3	0.0	47.6	690.3	0.0	23.7	0.0	0.0	9.5	1136.9
1973	261.7	177.7	25.5	2.6	133.5	21.0	6.1	9.4	3.7	225.2	260.5	0.0	52.1	739.7	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	31.7	1233.3
1974	217.2	176.2	25.0	2.6	130.9	18.7	6.7	8.8	3.6	222.6	245.4	0.2	45.1	709.5	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.0	7.5	1130.9
1975	200.8	142.8	21.5	1.7	122.5	17.7	6.8	8.9	4.6	229.5	169.4	*	39.1	621.8	48.3	24.0	0.0	0.0	33.9	1071.7
1976	247.9	150.4	22.5	1.4	117.7	17.5	5.8	10.2	5.1	239.2	173.3	*	41.9	634.7	70.9	21.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	1145.5
1977	186.3	135.6	23.1	1.5	126.2	19.0	5.6	10.3	4.4	246.5	165.8	0.0	45.1	647.5	117.2	21.1	0.0	0.0	13.0	1120.7
1978	204.4	137.7	25.8	1.5	123.6	18.4	5.0	9.4	4.7	251.5	172.6	0.0	44.0	656.4	108.3	18.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	1137.9
1979	235.3	175.2	23.4	1.1	138.5	18.0	8.3	7.5	4.9	233.7	151.1	0.0	48.3	634.7	102.9	22.7	0.0	0.0	31.1	1201.9
1980	230.7	165.7	17.5	1.3	127.6	19.5	6.6	7.6	4.4	231.1	103.6	0.0	41.5	560.9	119.4	13.2	0.0	0.0	63.0	1152.8
1981	201.4	179.7	23.3	0.9	108.4	19.6	5.0	8.5	4.2	233.3	82.6	0.1	34.2	520.1	125.7	14.8	0.0	0.0	89.4	1131.1

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	8981	71	1813	1132	12872	2609	2445	1051	565	22551	16930	0	4290	66259	0	1358	0	0	1846
1961	9186	74	2369	1035	14239	3059	2870	1078	550	23048	13064	0	4172	65484	0	1139	0	0	2868
1962	9818	82	2421	1985	15120	3508	2867	1258	645	24490	13664	1	3915	69874	0	1148	0	0	1720
1963	10841	86	2675	2028	15889	2724	2564	1469	645	25753	13181	1	4553	71482	0	971	0	0	477
1964	11830	92	2799	1865	16807	2885	2435	1469	677	26386	14211	3	5400	74935	0	1112	0	0	24
1965	12855	99	3288	1750	16967	3000	2371	1473	627	27510	15510	1	5748	78245	0	1141	0	0	-5184
1966	13412	100	2943	1535	17579	3390	2472	1640	651	29311	16603	1	6291	82415	0	1322	0	0	-4724
1967	13704	118	2975	1258	17500	4130	2362	1417	526	30571	12313	0	5475	78526	0	1923	0	0	-5557
1968	14194	126	2705	1187	18655	4927	2612	1599	578	32743	12694	0	5328	83028	0	1600	0	0	-3058
1969	13782	144	2565	958	18520	4792	2419	1699	613	34792	15605	0	5530	87494	0	1359	0	0	3047
1970	12429	156	2798	727	19817	4611	2331	1841	624	37159	22046	0	5441	97395	0	1907	0	0	4949
1971	10902	161	2955	648	20003	4244	2575	1923	612	38917	29863	0	7246	108986	0	1773	0	0	8634
1972	8941	176	3090	588	21350	3976	1804	2279	655	41424	36955	0	7309	119428	0	2282	0	0	2787
1973	10047	174	3844	520	22919	3775	1084	2506	618	42872	41442	0	7983	127562	0	2165	0	0	9299
1974	8827	172	3762	511	22469	3367	1185	2360	592	42375	39025	34	6897	122577	0	1969	0	0	2190
1975	8011	140	3246	341	21034	3192	1193	2395	762	[illegible]	26941	1	5985	108778	4386	2311	0	0	9941
1976	9846	149	[illegible]	277	20205	3154	1022	2738	847	45544	27570	1	6462	111206	6420	2088	0	0	5866
1977	7544	133	3479	299	21670	3407	990	2801	724	46934	26375	0	6993	113671	10881	2018	0	0	3811
1978	8284	136	3895	289	21216	3294	883	2549	777	47874	27451	0	6795	115024	9896	1735	0	0	3851
1979	9493	172	3520	214	23768	3235	1472	2050	813	44482	24027	0	7463	111045	9674	2131	0	0	9122
1980	9279	162	2635	263	21908	3520	1168	2060	724	44003	16480	0	6374	99139	10947	1270	0	0	18452
1981	8168	175	3514	173	18609	3535	879	2321	695	44412	13134	22	5116	92410	11523	1426	0	0	26196

[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	103.6	136.6	45.0	77.0	281.1	320.0	178.1	178.5	98.1	6.3	29.9	74.6	712.2
1961	111.6	147.5	43.3	75.8	272.4	313.8	177.3	177.7	100.5	9.8	32.0	78.3	714.9
1962	116.0	154.0	43.1	77.6	276.9	321.4	206.8	207.3	111.6	5.9	34.4	83.0	760.2
1963	119.6	160.7	46.4	83.4	293.2	341.9	207.8	208.2	125.6	1.6	37.5	89.7	794.2
1964	121.3	166.6	48.9	89.3	321.3	375.7	215.0	215.4	140.4	0.1	41.5	99.0	847.0
1965	120.8	171.5	48.4	93.6	334.5	393.1	224.4	224.7	172.5	-17.7	45.7	109.1	882.9
1966	121.3	178.8	49.5	100.3	343.2	409.5	235.2	235.6	191.1	-16.1	51.5	123.5	924.1
1967	130.3	192.3	52.1	107.5	325.3	397.9	230.5	230.8	209.3	-19.0	56.2	134.1	928.5
1968	134.3	205.7	52.9	113.8	326.2	405.2	252.9	253.2	222.0	-10.4	62.5	149.1	977.9
1969	136.4	216.2	55.8	122.7	346.1	433.0	259.3	259.5	223.6	10.4	69.1	164.9	1031.5
1970	140.6	230.5	58.0	131.9	335.6	434.6	275.9	276.2	246.2	16.9	76.8	186.3	1073.2
1971	141.0	235.6	66.1	145.2	357.9	466.0	276.1	276.3	252.7	29.5	82.5	199.6	1123.1
1972	139.8	239.4	68.1	152.2	343.7	453.1	292.0	292.2	283.8	9.5	86.2	207.1	1136.9
1973	135.6	247.6	68.6	160.4	402.6	520.0	305.1	305.3	289.7	31.7	94.6	226.7	1233.3
1974	129.8	240.2	63.3	153.0	323.8	438.8	298.7	299.0	307.7	7.5	91.6	223.6	1130.9
1975	130.5	243.0	54.3	153.9	270.5	376.1	298.4	298.7	284.0	33.9	93.2	224.8	1071.7
1976	133.3	250.9	58.1	162.6	295.6	421.2	310.6	310.8	328.0	20.0	102.1	245.9	1145.5
1977	125.3	251.1	57.7	160.5	249.6	387.3	321.4	321.7	353.7	13.0	107.4	259.3	1120.7
1978	128.0	259.3	55.2	161.5	247.1	391.0	326.0	326.2	368.5	13.1	110.7	270.9	1137.9
1979	133.7	263.8	64.2	170.5	296.6	448.8	318.6	318.7	357.7	31.1	114.2	274.6	1201.9
1980	129.3	271.2	56.0	165.9	243.6	396.4	318.9	319.2	341.9	63.0	118.0	286.9	1152.8
1981	118.9	260.6	45.2	155.5	234.1	391.5	323.3	323.6	320.2	89.4	121.4	288.1	1131.1

[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 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	35.3	12.7	2.5	50.4	9.5	23.6	136.6
1961	1.9	4.0	5.9	49.6	38.7	14.6	2.7	56.0	10.4	25.5	147.5
1962	2.2	3.0	5.2	52.7	40.0	14.8	3.2	58.0	11.1	26.8	154.0
1963	2.9	3.5	6.5	54.3	41.8	13.6	3.5	58.8	12.1	29.0	160.7
1964	2.9	3.3	6.3	56.8	41.9	12.8	3.5	58.2	13.4	31.9	166.6
1965	1.8	2.7	4.5	58.5	41.9	12.3	3.6	57.8	15.0	35.7	171.5
1966	1.0	2.8	3.8	59.0	41.8	12.5	4.2	58.4	16.9	40.6	178.8
1967	0.8	1.6	2.4	66.9	45.8	11.7	3.5	61.0	18.3	43.7	192.3
1968	0.8	1.8	2.6	68.4	47.1	12.9	3.4	63.3	21.1	50.3	205.7
1969	0.7	0.9	1.6	73.1	45.4	12.6	3.7	61.7	23.6	56.2	216.2
1970	0.5	0.8	1.4	75.2	48.0	12.3	3.8	64.0	26.2	63.7	230.5
1971	0.4	0.6	1.0	75.9	46.5	13.7	3.9	64.1	27.7	67.0	235.6
1972	0.3	0.3	0.6	76.8	48.7	9.4	4.4	62.4	29.3	70.3	239.4
1973	0.3	0.3	0.6	74.3	50.4	5.6	4.7	60.7	33.0	79.0	247.6
1974	0.4	0.4	0.8	71.4	47.5	5.7	4.4	57.6	32.1	78.3	240.2
1975	0.2	0.1	0.3	70.6	49.2	5.7	4.6	59.6	33.0	79.5	243.0
1976	0.1	0.1	0.2	74.8	47.9	5.4	5.0	58.3	34.5	83.1	250.9
1977	0.3	0.1	0.4	66.4	50.1	3.5	4.9	58.5	36.9	89.0	251.1
1978	0.2	0.1	0.3	71.2	49.1	2.9	4.5	56.5	38.1	93.2	259.3
1979	1.6	*	1.7	70.8	54.4	6.1	0.7	61.2	38.2	91.9	263.8
1980	0.3	0.1	0.3	70.4	51.2	4.7	2.7	58.7	41.4	100.5	271.2
1981	0.2	0.2	0.4	72.2	39.5	3.5	3.3	46.3	42.0	99.7	260.6

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	78	148	227	46	6054	2234	617	8905	2772	6918
1961	73	164	237	48	6638	2582	675	9895	3060	7478
1962	84	122	207	51	6869	2606	808	10283	3264	7867
1963	110	147	257	53	7178	2393	864	10435	3553	8504
1964	109	140	249	55	7193	2254	880	10327	3927	9354
1965	68	111	179	57	7191	2177	893	10261	4384	10467
1966	39	118	157	57	7168	2196	1051	10416	4955	11885
1967	30	68	98	65	7865	2059	916	10840	5364	12866
1968	28	79	107	66	8082	2267	894	11242	6180	14738
1969	27	38	65	71	7790	2227	981	10999	6903	16485
1970	20	36	56	73	8234	2166	1007	11407	7690	18661
1971	15	27	42	74	7983	2422	1023	11428	8108	19627
1972	10	13	23	75	8353	1651	1163	11167	8580	20614
1973	12	13	25	73	8649	984	1263	10896	9660	23162
1974	11	17	31	70	8152	1006	1179	10338	9410	22956
1975	7	4	12	69	8453	1014	1242	10708	9660	23312
1976	5	3	8	73	8218	944	1358	10519	10117	24355
1977	12	2	15	65	8609	618	1320	10547	10804	26079
1978	8	2	10	70	8433	506	1238	10177	11168	27323
1979	65	2	67	70	9335	1082	193	10610	11206	26940
1980	10	2	12	69	8797	830	740	10367	12119	29461
1981	8	7	15	70	6789	614	912	8315	12309	29212

[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	13.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	15.4	30.4	9.2	22.8	77.0
1961	3.6	2.7	6.3	9.1	15.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	11.5	27.9	9.4	23.1	75.8
1962	4.2	2.0	6.1	10.0	15.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	9.9	26.9	10.1	24.4	77.6
1963	5.5	2.3	7.8	10.8	16.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	10.0	27.8	10.9	26.1	83.4
1964	5.4	2.2	7.6	11.8	16.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	11.6	29.4	11.9	28.4	89.3
1965	3.4	1.8	5.1	13.4	16.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	12.1	29.9	13.3	31.8	93.6
1966	1.9	1.9	3.8	13.9	16.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	13.9	31.8	15.0	35.9	100.3
1967	1.5	1.0	2.6	20.0	17.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	10.2	29.5	16.4	39.0	107.5
1968	1.4	1.2	2.6	21.6	18.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	8.8	28.6	18.0	42.9	113.8
1969	1.3	0.6	1.9	24.7	17.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	9.9	29.2	19.8	47.2	122.7
1970	1.0	0.5	1.6	26.7	18.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	9.4	29.7	21.6	52.4	131.9
1971	0.8	0.4	1.2	29.2	18.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	16.0	35.8	23.1	56.0	145.2
1972	0.5	0.2	0.7	31.1	18.9	0.3	0.8	0.6	15.7	36.3	24.7	59.4	152.2
1973	0.6	0.2	0.8	30.2	19.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	16.3	37.5	27.0	64.8	160.4
1974	0.7	0.3	1.0	30.4	18.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	11.9	31.9	26.1	63.6	153.0
1975	0.4	0.1	0.4	25.7	19.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	7.4	28.2	29.2	70.4	153.9
1976	0.3	*	0.3	28.7	18.6	0.2	0.9	0.7	8.8	29.1	30.7	73.8	162.6
1977	0.6	*	0.6	28.1	19.5	0.1	0.9	0.6	8.0	29.0	30.1	72.7	160.5
1978	0.4	*	0.4	27.8	19.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	6.3	27.0	30.8	75.4	161.5
1979	3.0	*	3.1	32.1	21.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.9	29.0	31.2	75.1	170.5
1980	0.5	*	0.5	30.3	16.7	0.1	0.5	0.6	7.3	25.2	32.0	77.9	165.9
1981	0.4	0.1	0.5	32.9	9.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.3	11.8	32.7	77.6	155.5

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	146	99	244	8	2357	72	109	72	2456	5067	2682	6693
1961	135	109	244	9	2585	84	119	80	1828	4696	2769	6768
1962	157	82	238	10	2675	84	143	81	1571	4554	2964	7142
1963	205	98	303	10	2795	77	152	83	1597	4705	3192	7639
1964	202	93	296	11	2801	73	155	86	1850	4964	3500	8337
1965	126	74	200	13	2800	70	158	90	1920	5039	3907	9330
1966	72	79	151	13	2791	71	186	92	2216	5356	4384	10514
1967	56	45	102	19	3062	67	162	94	1623	5008	4792	11440
1968	52	52	105	21	3147	73	158	98	1396	4872	5273	12573
1969	50	25	75	24	3033	72	173	102	1580	4961	5791	13829
1970	38	24	62	26	3206	70	178	103	1498	5054	6325	15349
1971	28	18	46	28	3109	78	180	106	2540	6013	6776	16403
1972	19	8	27	30	3252	53	205	106	2500	6117	7240	17396
1973	22	8	31	30	3368	32	223	112	2596	6330	7927	18990
1974	26	11	38	30	3174	33	208	118	1888	5420	7637	18630
1975	14	3	17	25	3291	33	219	120	1169	4833	8550	20634
1976	10	2	12	28	3200	31	240	124	1396	4990	8988	21637
1977	23	2	24	28	3352	20	233	112	1265	4982	8825	21302
1978	15	1	17	27	3283	16	218	123	1002	4643	9033	22100
1979	121	1	123	32	3635	35	34	123	1095	4922	9154	22006
1980	19	2	20	30	2865	20	131	121	1159	4296	9387	22820
1981	16	5	20	32	1568	16	161	137	208	2090	9583	22742

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	137.9	2.4	140.3	16.6	12.0	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.3	1.5	3.5	65.3	*	27.5	124.1	*	11.2	27.8	320.0
1961	139.2	2.7	141.9	16.7	15.7	14.5	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	3.3	49.8	*	26.8	113.8	*	12.0	29.4	313.8
1962	146.8	2.2	149.0	20.8	16.1	14.7	0.0	1.0	1.2	2.0	3.1	43.9	*	25.1	107.1	*	13.1	31.5	321.4
1963	154.6	3.0	157.6	22.9	17.8	15.2	0.0	0.5	1.8	2.0	2.7	43.6	*	29.0	112.7	*	14.4	34.4	341.9
1964	167.8	3.4	171.2	24.9	18.6	16.2	0.0	0.6	1.7	2.1	2.4	49.3	*	34.2	125.2	*	16.1	38.4	375.7
1965	167.6	2.8	170.4	28.5	21.8	18.5	0.0	0.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	52.2	*	36.5	135.6	*	17.3	41.3	393.1
1966	165.5	3.0	168.5	29.0	19.5	20.3	0.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	59.3	*	39.8	145.7	*	19.5	46.8	409.5
1967	165.8	1.9	167.7	33.1	19.7	18.4	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	45.4	0.0	34.9	124.5	*	21.4	51.2	397.9
1968	168.5	2.0	170.5	38.1	17.9	19.1	0.0	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.9	39.4	0.0	33.9	117.6	*	23.4	55.7	405.2
1969	180.5	0.9	181.5	42.2	17.0	20.2	0.0	0.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	43.5	0.0	35.6	122.5	*	25.7	61.3	433.0
1970	168.8	0.8	169.6	45.2	18.6	18.9	0.0	0.5	2.4	2.0	1.4	41.9	0.0	35.0	120.7	*	28.9	70.1	434.6
1971	146.3	0.5	146.8	49.2	19.6	20.0	0.0	0.4	2.7	1.8	1.2	69.1	0.0	47.0	161.9	*	31.6	76.5	466.0
1972	118.9	0.2	119.1	62.3	20.5	22.6	0.0	0.6	3.4	1.9	1.0	64.7	0.0	47.6	162.3	0.0	32.2	77.3	453.1
1973	162.8	0.2	163.1	61.7	25.5	25.0	0.0	0.4	3.7	1.9	1.0	68.3	0.0	52.1	177.8	0.0	34.5	82.8	520.0
1974	117.9	0.4	118.2	58.8	25.0	21.2	0.0	0.8	3.5	1.8	1.0	48.2	0.2	45.1	146.8	0.0	33.4	81.5	438.8
1975	105.8	0.1	105.9	43.9	21.5	20.0	0.2	0.8	3.4	2.8	1.5	31.3	*	39.1	120.7	0.0	30.9	74.7	376.1
1976	122.5	0.1	122.6	44.3	22.5	19.2	0.1	0.3	4.1	3.1	0.7	36.8	*	41.9	128.6	0.0	36.9	88.7	421.2
1977	77.3	0.1	77.4	38.6	23.1	21.3	0.1	2.0	4.5	2.5	0.4	34.6	0.0	45.1	133.6	0.0	40.4	97.4	387.3
1978	85.4	0.1	85.5	36.3	25.8	19.8	0.0	2.0	3.9	2.7	0.4	26.7	0.0	44.0	125.3	0.0	41.7	102.1	391.0
1979	100.6	0.1	100.7	59.8	23.4	23.0	0.0	2.0	6.7	2.8	0.3	29.8	0.0	48.3	136.1	0.0	44.7	107.5	448.8
1980	83.5	0.1	83.6	55.6	17.5	19.2	0.0	1.8	4.3	2.5	0.8	16.8	0.0	41.5	104.4	0.0	44.6	108.3	396.4
1981	73.0	0.1	73.1	66.0	23.3	18.0	0.0	1.4	4.5	2.4	0.8	10.2	0.1	34.2	95.0	0.0	46.6	110.7	391.5

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	5165	101	5266	16	1813	2093	0	138	320	247	670	10392	0	4290	19963	1	3269	8158
1961	5223	109	5332	16	2369	2482	0	205	278	241	626	7925	0	4172	18297	1	3524	8613
1962	5508	90	5598	20	2421	2525	0	176	300	333	581	6984	1	3915	17237	1	3831	9232
1963	5792	126	5917	22	2675	2618	0	94	445	333	511	6941	1	4553	18172	0	4210	10076
1964	6276	143	6419	24	2799	2780	0	107	425	350	454	7847	3	5400	20166	1	4719	11242
1965	6262	115	6377	28	3288	3177	0	124	417	316	439	8296	1	5748	21805	1	5073	12114
1966	6182	126	6308	28	2943	3479	0	204	395	328	397	9435	1	6291	23474	0	5719	13718
1967	6199	80	6279	32	2975	3153	0	236	332	264	373	7214	0	5475	20021	0	6286	15007
1968	6290	88	6378	37	2705	3280	0	272	541	289	358	6264	0	5328	19031	0	6845	16323
1969	6733	41	6774	41	2565	3462	0	120	536	319	289	6918	0	5530	19739	0	7522	17963
1970	6290	34	6323	44	2798	3248	0	95	642	325	261	6672	0	5441	19482	0	8469	20553
1971	5394	21	5415	48	2955	3436	0	75	704	295	235	10997	0	7246	25944	0	9265	22431
1972	4416	10	4425	61	3090	3879	0	99	892	316	188	10292	0	7309	26065	0	9426	22648
1973	6067	10	6077	61	3844	4285	0	68	1000	309	186	10869	0	7983	28544	0	10125	24957
1974	4513	15	4529	57	3769	3699	0	140	991	256	182	7669	34	6897	23575	0	9793	23889
1975	4099	5	4104	43	3246	3434	42	146	916	456	293	4983	1	5985	19503	0	9069	21886
1976	4736	4	4740	44	3384	3301	16	48	1118	507	128	5848	1	6462	20813	0	10803	26006
1977	3077	3	3080	38	3479	3665	11	351	1224	414	78	5501	0	6993	21716	0	11827	28546
1978	3407	3	3410	36	3895	3396	0	361	1068	444	69	4240	0	6795	20269	0	12224	29930
1979	4015	2	4017	59	3520	3942	0	355	1814	465	51	4738	0	7463	22347	0	13103	31501
1980	3333	3	3336	54	2638	3297	0	318	1178	414	145	2669	0	6374	17033	0	13057	31741
1981	2923	5	2929	64	3514	3093	0	249	1233	397	148	1619	22	5116	15391	0	13670	32444

[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	5.7	13.7	14.3	*	1.9	114.6	24.6	174.8	0.1	0.3	178.5
1961	0.6	1.0	5.2	14.7	16.8	*	1.9	117.4	19.7	175.6	0.1	0.3	177.7
1962	0.6	1.2	10.0	17.7	19.3	*	1.9	125.2	30.9	205.0	0.1	0.3	207.3
1963	0.6	1.2	10.2	19.1	14.9	*	1.9	132.2	27.8	206.1	0.1	0.3	208.2
1964	0.6	1.2	9.4	23.4	15.8	*	2.0	135.8	26.8	213.2	0.1	0.3	215.4
1965	0.6	1.3	8.8	22.0	16.5	*	1.9	141.7	31.6	222.6	0.1	0.2	224.7
1966	0.5	1.5	7.7	24.0	18.7	*	2.0	151.4	29.5	233.3	0.1	0.2	235.6
1967	0.4	1.9	6.3	19.7	22.9	*	1.6	158.1	19.5	228.2	0.1	0.2	230.8
1968	0.4	1.5	6.0	23.4	27.3	*	1.8	169.6	23.0	251.1	0.1	0.2	253.2
1969	0.3	2.1	4.8	22.5	26.6	*	1.8	180.7	20.4	256.9	0.1	0.2	259.5
1970	0.3	2.1	3.7	24.4	25.7	0.1	1.8	193.3	24.7	273.6	0.1	0.2	276.2
1971	0.2	2.2	3.3	22.8	23.6	0.1	1.9	202.6	19.4	273.7	0.1	0.2	276.3
1972	0.1	3.7	3.0	25.5	20.9	0.1	2.1	216.1	20.6	288.2	0.1	0.2	292.2
1973	0.1	2.4	2.6	31.1	20.1	0.1	1.9	223.6	23.2	302.7	0.1	0.2	305.3
1974	0.1	1.8	2.6	30.5	18.0	0.1	1.8	221.0	22.9	296.9	0.1	0.2	299.0
1975	*	2.2	1.7	30.5	17.0	0.1	1.9	227.3	17.6	296.2	0.1	0.2	298.7
1976	*	2.3	1.4	29.0	17.0	0.1	2.1	237.9	20.8	308.3	0.1	0.2	310.8
1977	*	2.1	1.5	32.6	18.3	0.1	1.9	245.5	19.4	319.3	0.1	0.2	321.7
1978	0.0	1.9	1.5	31.4	18.1	0.1	2.0	250.5	20.6	324.1	0.1	0.1	326.2
1979	0.0	2.3	1.1	36.5	17.9	*	2.1	232.7	25.8	316.2	0.1	0.1	318.7
1980	0.0	4.0	1.3	34.1	19.5	*	1.9	229.8	28.4	314.9	0.1	0.2	319.2
1981	0.0	2.4	0.9	36.9	19.6	0.1	1.8	231.8	29.8	320.9	0.1	0.2	323.6

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	91	1	1132	2352	2609	6	318	21810	3916	32142	33	83
1961	24	1	1035	2516	3059	7	309	22342	3127	32395	34	84
1962	23	1	1985	3033	3508	8	311	23827	4921	37594	35	83
1963	22	1	2028	3277	2724	7	311	25159	4422	37928	32	76
1964	24	1	1865	4010	2885	8	327	25845	4270	39210	31	75
1965	21	1	1750	3774	3000	5	310	26981	5024	40845	30	72
1966	19	1	1535	4115	3390	8	323	28822	4685	42877	30	73
1967	15	2	1258	3385	4130	7	263	30103	3109	42255	26	63
1968	14	1	1187	4016	4927	7	289	32292	3656	46373	23	56
1969	11	2	958	3867	4792	9	294	34402	3245	47566	22	52
1970	10	2	727	4184	4611	14	299	36795	3931	50561	22	53
1971	7	2	648	3917	4244	16	317	38577	3091	50809	21	51
1972	5	4	588	4384	3765	18	340	41130	3280	53503	19	47
1973	4	2	520	5344	3623	20	310	42573	3685	56074	19	45
1974	2	2	511	5236	3243	22	296	42076	3647	55030	20	50
1975	1	2	341	5244	3074	18	307	43275	2807	55065	23	57
1976	0	2	277	4979	3063	22	341	45292	3304	57278	24	57
1977	0	2	299	5589	3289	24	310	46744	3085	59340	23	55
1978	0	2	289	5395	3249	25	333	47682	3269	60242	15	36
1979	0	2	214	6271	3221	9	348	44307	4101	58471	15	37
1980	0	4	263	5848	3510	11	310	43737	4514	58193	23	55
1981	0	2	173	6342	3522	15	297	44127	4745	59221	21	51

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	82.3	0.0	82.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1
1961	87.1	0.0	87.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.5
1962	98.1	0.0	98.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.6
1963	113.8	0.0	113.8	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.6
1964	127.1	0.0	127.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.7	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	140.4
1965	158.7	0.0	158.7	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	172.5
1966	175.3	0.0	175.3	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.8	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	191.1
1967	186.3	0.0	186.3	0.4	2.3	0.2	0.0	2.5	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	209.3
1968	195.4	0.0	195.4	0.4	8.7	0.8	0.0	9.4	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	222.0
1969	176.2	0.0	176.2	6.7	24.3	2.1	0.0	26.4	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	223.6
1970	146.4	0.0	146.4	11.8	62.5	5.5	0.0	68.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	246.2
1971	132.1	0.0	132.1	9.7	83.2	9.1	0.0	92.3	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	252.7
1972	111.8	0.0	111.8	7.2	131.3	9.8	0.0	141.1	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	283.8
1973	97.1	0.0	97.1	9.1	152.7	8.3	0.0	161.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	289.7
1974	97.1	0.0	97.1	13.8	162.3	13.9	0.0	176.2	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	307.7
1975	94.2	0.0	94.2	0.5	113.0	4.0	0.0	117.0	24.0	48.3	0.0	0.0	284.0
1976	124.7	0.0	124.7	0.2	107.0	3.4	0.0	110.4	21.7	70.9	0.0	0.0	328.0
1977	108.0	0.0	108.0	0.3	103.9	3.3	0.0	107.1	21.1	117.2	0.0	0.0	353.7
1978	118.2	0.0	118.2	0.5	119.1	4.4	0.0	123.5	18.0	108.3	0.0	0.0	368.5
1979	129.8	0.0	129.8	10.2	88.6	3.5	0.0	92.1	22.7	102.9	0.0	0.0	357.7
1980	146.3	0.0	146.3	5.4	51.2	6.5	0.0	57.6	13.2	119.4	0.0	0.0	341.9
1981	127.4	0.0	127.4	6.2	41.3	4.8	0.0	46.1	14.8	125.7	0.0	0.0	320.2

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	3088	0	3088	*	166	16	0	182	1356	0	0	0
1961	3277	0	3277	*	183	17	0	201	1138	0	0	0
1962	3696	0	3696	*	187	18	0	205	1147	0	0	0
1963	4275	0	4275	*	220	21	0	241	970	0	0	0
1964	4774	0	4774	*	244	23	0	267	1111	0	0	0
1965	6018	0	6018	*	269	26	0	295	1140	0	0	0
1966	6701	0	6701	*	266	25	0	292	1322	0	0	0
1967	7162	0	7162	*	367	35	0	402	1923	0	0	0
1968	7530	0	7530	*	1379	131	0	1510	1609	0	0	0
1969	6829	0	6829	7	3862	368	0	4230	1359	0	0	0
1970	5950	0	5950	11	9946	945	0	10891	1906	0	0	0
1971	5373	0	5373	9	13235	1558	0	14793	1772	0	0	0
1972	4450	0	4450	7	20884	1692	0	22576	2282	0	0	0
1973	3901	0	3901	9	24292	1425	0	25717	2165	0	0	0
1974	4210	0	4210	14	25822	2391	0	28213	1969	0	0	0
1975	3879	0	3879	*	17582	988	0	18669	2311	4386	0	0
1976	5083	0	5083	*	17023	583	0	17605	2088	6420	0	0
1977	4423	0	4423	*	16524	562	0	17086	2018	10881	0	0
1978	4844	0	4844	1	18940	753	0	19693	1735	9896	0	0
1979	5285	0	5285	10	14094	600	0	14695	2191	9574	0	0
1980	5908	0	5908	5	8139	1111	0	9250	1270	10947	0	0
1981	5197	0	5197	6	6563	831	0	7394	1426	11523	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	119.6	80.6	15.0	5.8	298.5	6.4	32.4	4.6	4.8	183.8	246.9	*	42.1	840.5	0.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	-2.1	1049.5
1961	119.3	84.6	15.0	5.2	305.8	8.3	31.3	4.4	4.7	189.8	254.0	*	45.4	864.0	9.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	-11.2	1075.3
1962	119.4	92.1	15.2	7.4	312.7	11.2	30.2	5.1	5.0	194.6	260.9	*	46.9	889.3	8.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	-5.4	1111.8
1963	115.1	101.5	14.9	7.6	300.2	13.1	27.2	5.4	5.0	199.2	234.7	*	47.8	855.2	11.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	-6.6	1083.7
1964	121.0	110.1	15.6	7.8	291.8	13.2	23.0	5.5	5.3	201.3	268.0	*	59.7	891.1	14.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	-18.8	1124.6
1965	125.1	117.9	19.0	7.2	325.2	17.5	19.8	6.1	5.6	208.8	340.8	0.0	74.6	1024.6	11.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	-21.9	1264.0
1966	108.9	120.0	17.7	5.8	293.8	20.7	14.3	5.7	5.8	216.7	384.2	0.0	80.4	1045.0	12.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	-22.0	1272.9
1967	99.0	132.3	18.7	3.9	316.5	30.2	12.2	5.3	4.8	222.4	425.2	0.0	85.8	1125.0	14.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	-20.4	1358.9
1968	85.1	137.0	16.7	3.0	330.6	36.7	10.9	6.3	5.3	235.8	435.3	0.0	87.2	1167.7	13.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	-8.2	1403.5
1969	58.1	141.2	19.0	2.5	341.1	41.9	11.4	6.6	5.6	244.5	458.8	0.0	84.2	1215.6	12.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	-8.7	1428.0
1970	18.8	151.9	18.9	2.0	345.1	44.2	11.9	6.9	5.7	260.2	541.5	0.0	84.5	1320.9	13.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	-24.4	1488.4
1971	10.6	161.3	17.7	1.9	358.9	48.6	12.6	7.0	5.5	267.0	527.3	1.0	80.4	1327.9	15.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	-5.0	1517.8
1972	5.7	164.6	15.8	1.9	374.5	50.1	11.8	8.1	5.8	281.7	552.3	1.2	82.0	1385.1	16.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	-5.7	1574.8
1973	3.3	158.7	19.8	1.7	376.5	50.8	7.6	8.0	5.9	292.0	541.9	1.1	83.4	1388.7	55.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	-0.8	1611.5
1974	24.0	159.0	17.5	1.7	352.9	46.2	5.5	7.7	5.7	285.1	434.4	0.1	72.6	1229.5	32.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	44.2	1493.3
1975	22.6	157.1	12.2	1.3	341.7	44.9	4.9	8.6	4.8	287.0	414.8	*	65.0	1185.1	41.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	23.4	1434.1
1976	2.4	159.2	13.6	1.2	366.3	45.5	5.8	9.5	5.3	295.8	467.7	*	70.7	1281.4	40.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	22.9	1511.5
1977	2.4	163.4	12.7	1.5	355.4	49.6	5.9	11.0	5.1	299.2	449.6	0.0	68.3	1258.3	39.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	25.4	1493.6
1978	2.1	163.1	12.2	2.0	342.4	47.9	4.6	10.2	5.5	302.3	439.1	0.0	64.6	1230.9	60.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	8.8	1468.0
1979	3.8	159.4	9.6	1.6	253.1	49.4	4.5	8.2	5.7	291.7	361.7	0.0	42.4	1028.0	64.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	17.8	1278.1
1980	22.5	187.0	8.2	1.7	219.1	48.5	4.0	7.8	5.1	270.2	340.4	0.0	30.0	935.0	35.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	38.8	1220.3
1981	26.5	189.3	8.7	1.3	186.6	45.2	2.4	10.6	4.9	273.6	310.7	0.1	35.7	879.8	47.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	56.7	1204.0

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	4632	78	2268	1144	51250	1147	5718	1148	799	34993	39275	3	6508	144251	34	982	0	0	-629
1961	4630	82	2266	1025	52496	1489	5524	1095	778	36123	40397	4	7009	148205	854	814	0	0	-3291
1962	4641	89	2293	1471	53689	1998	5322	1267	826	37048	41498	2	7218	152632	689	791	0	0	-1577
1963	4454	98	2253	1514	51541	2337	4790	1335	826	37926	37328	1	7415	147265	941	708	0	0	-1946
1964	4642	107	2353	1536	50091	2344	4050	1382	867	38321	42624	0	9322	152891	1189	670	0	0	-5498
1965	4825	114	2867	1428	55825	3107	3496	1511	915	39752	54207	0	11633	174741	966	664	0	0	-6431
1966	4267	116	2669	1147	50436	3669	2517	1410	951	41250	61113	0	12586	177747	1082	803	0	0	-6448
1967	3886	128	2811	777	54341	5353	2153	1374	788	42338	67635	0	13300	190870	1273	799	0	0	-5971
1968	3364	133	2523	591	56762	6488	1918	1642	866	44897	69233	0	13450	198370	1218	783	0	0	-2391
1969	2327	137	2867	499	58552	7414	2008	1727	930	46553	72969	0	12855	206374	1143	881	0	0	-2563
1970	798	147	2842	400	59239	7809	2103	1820	947	49528	86130	0	12926	223750	1209	753	0	0	-7140
1971	430	156	2674	370	61616	8585	2231	1852	899	50831	83869	151	12295	225373	1435	706	0	0	-1468
1972	224	160	2376	376	64284	8850	2078	2164	963	53634	87842	174	12437	235179	1499	859	0	0	-1673
1973	134	156	2979	344	64628	8979	1347	2131	974	55596	86191	170	12637	235977	5120	560	0	0	-247
1974	1045	155	2644	344	60575	8171	971	2061	933	54280	69100	15	10986	210078	2885	428	0	0	12944
1975	936	154	1831	263	58665	7938	867	2315	786	54631	65975	0	9821	203092	3781	417	0	0	6844
1976	97	156	2049	240	62879	8048	1019	2556	873	56310	74384	0	10788	219146	3684	490	0	0	6718
1977	101	160	1906	299	61000	8765	1045	2954	840	56962	71513	0	10531	215858	3675	422	0	0	7457
1978	90	161	1842	392	58788	8470	804	2785	902	57539	69849	0	9956	211327	5570	214	0	0	2582
1979	153	156	1448	318	43445	8734	793	2234	944	55533	57530	0	6548	177527	6077	438	0	0	5203
1980	870	183	1231	342	37613	8573	698	2125	841	51443	54143	0	4792	161741	3232	158	0	0	11379
1981	1054	185	1304	266	32035	7992	430	2915	806	52079	49418	8	5524	152778	4331	430	0	0	16629

[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	285.4	335.4	157.4	194.1	239.5	300.0	219.6	220.0	149.8	-2.1	42.2	105.4	1049.5
1961	292.5	344.9	157.7	196.8	238.6	301.0	232.1	232.5	165.7	-11.2	44.8	109.6	1075.3
1962	301.7	356.6	165.2	206.3	242.9	307.9	240.6	241.1	166.8	-5.4	47.3	114.0	1111.8
1963	290.2	348.4	150.9	194.4	224.6	290.9	249.7	250.1	175.0	-6.6	49.6	118.8	1083.7
1964	281.7	343.6	158.5	205.1	254.3	323.9	251.7	252.1	197.1	-18.8	52.7	125.6	1124.6
1965	304.2	370.8	188.5	239.0	312.4	388.1	265.7	266.1	215.2	-21.9	57.0	136.2	1264.0
1966	277.3	349.5	190.4	245.6	326.4	408.2	269.1	269.5	231.6	-22.0	61.7	147.9	1272.9
1967	298.3	378.3	203.8	273.4	340.8	416.8	290.0	290.3	246.5	-20.4	66.7	159.3	1358.9
1968	304.6	392.1	204.2	280.5	336.3	417.6	313.0	313.3	253.6	-8.2	72.5	172.9	1403.5
1969	314.6	411.7	203.1	285.9	321.5	406.3	323.8	324.1	273.8	-8.7	78.2	186.8	1428.0
1970	321.9	431.1	210.8	302.7	319.7	406.4	348.0	348.3	312.4	-24.4	84.1	204.0	1488.4
1971	331.9	450.9	209.3	310.2	307.2	394.9	361.5	361.8	313.0	-5.0	90.0	217.9	1517.8
1972	342.5	469.8	211.2	321.0	312.8	405.0	378.7	379.0	335.2	-5.7	96.8	232.7	1574.8
1973	338.1	473.9	214.9	336.1	313.7	411.2	390.1	390.4	355.6	-0.8	104.5	250.3	1611.5
1974	322.8	457.1	189.8	309.8	264.4	356.3	369.8	370.1	302.3	44.2	100.7	245.7	1493.3
1975	319.9	443.9	174.7	308.2	228.4	313.8	367.8	368.2	320.0	23.4	100.6	242.7	1434.1
1976	343.6	474.1	185.1	326.6	240.3	330.8	379.6	380.0	340.0	22.9	106.5	256.4	1511.5
1977	335.7	464.8	178.6	323.3	228.4	321.0	384.0	384.5	341.4	25.4	107.5	259.4	1493.6
1978	317.0	449.2	173.2	323.2	212.9	309.7	385.5	385.9	370.7	8.8	110.1	269.4	1468.0
1979	240.3	373.0	126.4	277.8	144.3	242.4	384.5	385.0	364.8	17.8	112.4	270.2	1278.1
1980	234.0	369.5	131.5	285.7	108.6	207.9	356.7	357.2	350.7	38.8	113.5	276.0	1220.3
1981	212.8	347.3	107.6	262.7	132.7	235.8	357.7	358.2	336.5	56.7	116.6	276.6	1204.0

[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 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	199.9	27.5	3.0	230.4	14.3	35.7	335.4
1961	2.5	3.5	6.0	51.4	205.6	26.8	2.7	235.1	15.2	37.2	344.9
1962	2.7	2.9	5.6	56.0	210.9	26.0	3.2	240.1	16.1	38.8	356.6
1963	1.4	2.6	4.0	60.0	199.7	23.2	3.3	226.2	17.2	41.1	348.4
1964	1.3	1.8	3.1	63.6	193.1	18.5	3.3	215.0	18.3	43.6	348.6
1965	1.0	1.3	2.3	66.9	216.0	15.2	3.7	234.9	19.7	47.0	370.8
1966	1.0	0.8	1.8	68.5	193.0	10.8	3.2	207.0	21.2	50.9	349.5
1967	1.0	0.7	1.7	75.8	208.4	9.3	3.1	220.8	23.6	56.4	378.3
1968	1.0	0.5	1.5	77.2	214.5	8.0	3.3	225.8	25.9	61.7	392.1
1969	0.5	0.4	0.9	80.9	221.0	8.1	3.7	232.7	28.7	68.5	411.7
1970	0.2	0.4	0.6	85.2	224.4	8.1	3.5	236.1	31.8	77.3	431.1
1971	0.1	0.4	0.5	86.0	233.7	8.1	3.6	245.3	34.8	84.3	450.9
1972	0.1	0.2	0.3	88.5	241.2	8.6	3.9	253.7	37.4	89.9	469.8
1973	0.2	0.2	0.5	85.7	242.5	5.9	3.6	252.0	40.0	95.8	473.9
1974	0.3	0.2	0.5	87.5	227.7	3.6	3.5	234.8	39.0	95.2	457.1
1975	0.1	0.1	0.3	92.0	220.5	3.3	3.7	227.6	36.3	87.7	443.9
1976	0.1	0.1	0.2	96.9	238.8	3.7	3.9	246.4	38.3	92.2	474.1
1977	0.1	0.1	0.2	95.0	232.4	3.8	4.3	240.5	37.8	91.3	464.8
1978	0.0	0.1	0.1	88.1	222.0	2.6	4.1	228.7	38.4	93.8	449.2
1979	*	0.1	0.1	82.3	153.0	2.5	2.4	157.9	39.0	93.7	373.0
1980	0.4	0.3	0.7	96.7	132.3	1.8	2.5	136.6	39.5	96.0	369.5
1981	0.4	0.8	1.2	99.1	108.9	1.0	2.6	112.6	39.9	94.6	347.3

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	141	190	332	45	34312	4858	752	39921	4190	10457
1961	94	146	240	50	35300	4719	666	40685	4466	10915
1962	102	118	220	54	36201	4587	805	41593	4718	11370
1963	53	108	161	58	34276	4087	829	39192	5030	12037
1964	49	75	125	62	33151	3270	829	37250	5361	12772
1965	37	56	93	65	37082	2682	926	40689	5766	13768
1966	38	34	72	66	33128	1905	810	35842	6222	14924
1967	36	30	66	73	35775	1635	813	38223	6929	16543
1968	36	23	59	75	36820	1415	873	39108	7579	18070
1969	20	18	38	78	37934	1420	977	40332	8406	20074
1970	9	17	25	83	38530	1434	933	40897	9335	22652
1971	5	17	22	83	40113	1427	943	42483	10200	24694
1972	4	10	14	86	41406	1512	1048	43966	10965	26345
1973	9	10	18	84	41628	1041	964	43632	11715	28066
1974	10	9	19	85	39084	637	947	40668	11442	27915
1975	6	5	11	90	37860	591	1006	39456	10648	25698
1976	5	4	9	95	41000	644	1064	42707	11227	27028
1977	5	4	9	93	39889	672	1176	41737	11089	26766
1978	0	6	6	87	38110	456	1130	39696	11242	27503
1979	1	4	6	81	26972	433	645	27350	11422	27409
1980	14	14	29	94	22712	323	675	23710	11571	28129
1981	16	30	46	97	18702	181	713	19596	11684	27730

[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	69.7	2.3	0.5	0.7	63.5	136.7	10.5	26.3	194.1
1961	4.7	2.4	7.0	12.2	71.7	2.2	0.5	0.7	63.3	138.5	11.4	27.7	196.8
1962	5.0	1.9	7.0	14.8	73.5	2.2	0.6	0.8	66.4	143.4	12.0	29.0	206.3
1963	2.6	1.7	4.4	15.1	69.6	1.9	0.6	0.5	58.8	131.4	12.8	30.7	194.4
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	205.1
1965	1.8	0.9	2.7	16.8	75.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	91.2	168.9	14.9	35.6	239.0
1966	1.9	0.5	2.4	19.1	67.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	99.6	168.9	16.2	39.0	245.6
1967	1.8	0.5	2.3	25.5	72.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	101.5	176.0	20.6	49.1	273.4
1968	1.8	0.4	2.1	26.2	74.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	99.3	175.9	22.5	53.8	280.5
1969	1.0	0.3	1.3	30.7	77.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	92.2	171.1	24.4	58.3	285.9
1970	0.4	0.3	0.7	36.5	78.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	93.5	173.6	26.8	65.1	302.7
1971	0.3	0.3	0.5	38.1	81.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	87.3	170.6	29.5	71.4	310.2
1972	0.2	0.1	0.4	37.8	84.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	87.0	173.1	32.3	77.5	321.0
1973	0.4	0.2	0.6	40.1	84.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	87.9	174.2	35.7	85.5	336.1
1974	0.5	0.1	0.6	38.3	79.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	70.0	150.8	34.9	85.1	309.8
1975	0.3	0.1	0.4	38.6	76.9	0.3	0.7	0.6	57.4	135.8	39.1	94.4	308.2
1976	0.3	0.1	0.3	38.5	83.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	61.4	146.3	41.5	99.9	326.6
1977	0.2	0.1	0.3	41.4	81.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	54.3	137.0	42.4	102.3	323.3
1978	0.0	0.1	0.1	46.4	77.4	0.2	0.7	1.0	47.3	126.7	43.5	106.5	323.2
1979	0.1	0.1	0.1	47.5	53.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	23.7	78.7	44.5	106.9	277.8
1980	0.7	0.2	0.9	54.7	43.7	0.2	0.4	1.0	30.5	75.9	44.9	109.2	285.7
1981	0.7	0.5	1.2	51.4	33.5	0.1	0.5	1.1	19.8	54.9	46.0	109.1	262.7

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	263	127	390	10	11967	404	133	135	10094	22732	3083	7694
1961	175	97	272	12	12312	392	118	140	10070	23032	3327	8132
1962	189	79	268	14	12626	381	142	147	10559	23855	3531	8509
1963	99	72	171	15	11955	340	146	92	9352	21885	3757	8990
1964	91	50	142	15	11562	272	146	91	11077	23149	4033	9607
1965	68	37	106	16	12933	223	163	92	14503	27914	4372	10441
1966	71	22	93	19	11554	158	143	96	15841	27793	4761	11420
1967	67	20	87	25	12477	136	143	96	16149	29001	6024	14383
1968	66	16	82	25	12842	118	154	99	15801	29015	6608	15757
1969	37	12	49	30	13230	118	172	100	14669	28290	7156	17088
1970	16	11	27	35	13438	119	165	102	14872	28696	7862	19079
1971	10	11	21	37	13990	119	166	104	13887	28266	8643	20925
1972	8	6	14	37	14441	126	185	104	13844	28699	9454	22713
1973	16	7	22	39	14519	87	170	105	13988	28868	10461	25062
1974	19	6	25	37	13632	53	167	106	11127	25084	10227	24948
1975	11	3	14	38	13204	49	178	109	9122	22662	11463	27665
1976	10	3	13	38	14300	54	188	112	9774	24427	12165	29285
1977	9	2	11	41	13912	56	208	112	8633	22921	12417	29970
1978	0	4	4	46	13292	38	199	189	7524	21242	12759	31214
1979	2	3	5	47	9163	36	114	190	3777	13280	13031	31327
1980	27	10	37	53	7510	30	119	191	4854	12704	13166	32007
1981	30	20	50	50	5759	9	126	206	3149	9249	13477	31986

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	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	13.5	0.0	2.6	1.0	2.2	0.7	113.0	*	42.1	190.2	1.3	17.3	43.2	300.0
1961	29.8	2.4	32.1	11.9	15.0	13.3	0.0	2.3	1.2	2.1	0.5	113.2	*	45.4	193.2	1.3	18.1	44.3	301.0
1962	27.3	2.1	29.5	12.3	15.2	14.1	0.0	2.0	1.3	2.4	0.2	117.7	*	46.9	199.9	1.2	19.0	45.9	307.9
1963	20.8	2.2	23.0	14.6	14.9	13.6	0.0	2.1	1.4	2.4	0.3	103.1	*	47.8	185.8	1.2	19.5	46.7	290.9
1964	15.7	1.8	17.5	17.4	15.6	13.8	0.0	2.9	1.6	2.6	0.4	121.8	*	59.7	218.3	1.1	20.6	49.0	323.9
1965	12.6	1.4	14.0	20.4	19.0	16.5	0.0	3.3	1.6	3.1	1.1	157.6	0.0	74.6	277.0	1.0	22.3	53.3	388.1
1966	8.1	0.8	9.0	21.7	17.7	15.4	0.0	2.6	1.8	3.2	0.9	172.6	0.0	80.4	294.6	1.0	24.1	57.8	408.2
1967	13.4	0.8	14.2	19.4	18.7	16.9	0.0	2.2	1.6	2.4	0.7	177.9	0.0	85.8	306.1	1.1	22.4	53.6	416.8
1968	9.4	0.6	10.0	23.1	16.7	17.4	0.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	0.5	173.3	0.0	87.2	302.3	1.0	24.0	57.3	417.6
1969	8.4	0.4	8.9	22.2	19.0	17.8	0.0	2.7	2.2	3.0	0.9	159.6	0.0	84.2	289.4	1.0	25.0	59.8	406.3
1970	3.8	0.4	4.1	23.3	18.9	16.9	0.0	3.1	2.7	3.1	0.6	161.8	0.0	84.5	291.5	0.8	25.3	61.4	406.4
1971	2.6	0.3	2.9	26.5	17.7	17.1	0.0	3.9	2.8	2.7	0.5	150.9	1.0	80.4	277.1	0.7	25.6	62.1	394.9
1972	3.0	0.2	3.2	29.6	15.8	17.9	0.0	2.5	3.4	2.9	0.5	153.1	1.2	82.0	279.3	0.7	27.1	65.1	405.0
1973	1.7	0.2	1.9	26.2	19.8	17.9	0.0	1.2	3.7	3.0	0.8	153.9	1.1	83.4	284.8	0.7	28.7	68.8	411.2
1974	2.0	0.2	2.2	25.0	17.5	16.0	0.0	1.6	3.5	2.9	0.6	121.7	0.1	72.6	236.5	0.7	26.7	65.2	356.3
1975	2.5	0.1	2.6	24.5	12.2	15.5	0.1	1.3	4.2	2.1	0.4	99.9	*	65.0	200.6	0.7	25.0	60.4	313.8
1976	1.7	0.1	1.8	20.6	13.6	16.3	0.1	1.8	4.8	2.4	0.4	107.1	*	70.7	217.1	0.7	26.6	63.9	330.8
1977	1.8	0.1	1.9	23.4	12.7	16.4	*	1.8	5.8	2.3	0.6	94.5	0.0	68.3	202.5	0.5	27.1	65.5	321.0
1978	1.7	0.2	1.9	26.4	12.2	15.0	0.0	1.8	5.3	2.5	0.5	82.3	0.0	64.6	184.1	0.5	28.1	68.7	309.7
1979	2.0	0.1	2.2	21.8	9.6	14.2	0.0	1.8	5.4	2.6	0.6	43.1	0.0	42.4	119.7	0.7	28.8	69.3	242.4
1980	2.4	0.4	2.8	29.6	8.2	11.0	0.0	2.0	4.9	2.3	0.5	16.7	0.0	30.0	75.5	0.7	29.0	70.4	207.9
1981	1.5	0.6	2.1	31.0	8.7	13.5	0.0	1.4	7.5	2.2	0.4	29.7	0.1	35.7	99.1	0.7	30.6	72.5	235.8

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	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	2323	0	456	261	356	133	17977	3	6508	30285	117	5075	12667
1961	1116	97	1214	11	2266	2291	0	413	308	347	91	18011	4	7009	30739	126	5314	12987
1962	1026	87	1113	12	2293	2428	0	354	318	403	36	18727	2	7218	31777	118	5582	13453
1963	780	93	872	14	2253	2336	0	363	355	403	65	16403	1	7415	29593	112	5723	13695
1964	586	77	662	17	2353	2361	0	508	402	423	67	19377	0	9322	34813	104	6026	14355
1965	471	58	529	20	2867	2841	0	590	410	507	206	25076	0	11633	44130	100	6546	15631
1966	304	36	340	21	2669	2648	0	454	450	527	167	27459	0	12586	46960	100	7037	16926
1967	500	35	535	19	2811	2905	0	382	411	396	136	28299	0	13300	48640	105	6578	15705
1968	350	26	376	22	2523	2992	0	385	607	435	88	27565	0	13450	48045	97	7039	16786
1969	315	20	334	22	2867	3057	0	469	569	497	174	25393	0	12855	45882	92	7339	17526
1970	141	16	157	23	2843	2897	0	549	709	506	111	25742	0	12926	46283	72	7418	18000
1971	96	14	109	26	2674	2938	0	685	729	447	96	24005	151	12295	44021	70	7515	18193
1972	111	7	119	29	2376	3072	0	440	916	479	103	24358	174	12437	44355	70	7939	19073
1973	64	7	72	26	2979	3073	0	220	981	498	148	24479	170	12637	45185	72	8417	20164
1974	77	8	85	24	2644	2746	0	282	932	477	116	19355	15	10986	37551	68	7830	19100
1975	96	6	102	24	1891	2654	39	227	1110	359	81	15891	0	9891	32091	67	7300	17983
1976	65	5	71	20	2049	2797	9	322	1292	392	70	17027	0	10788	34746	66	7785	18742
1977	72	5	77	23	1920	2820	6	318	1587	377	119	15026	0	10531	32703	48	7951	19192
1978	67	7	74	26	1842	2569	0	310	1442	405	89	13083	0	9956	29696	51	8235	20147
1979	81	5	86	21	1448	2436	0	324	1463	424	109	6854	0	6548	19606	65	8443	20298
1980	94	19	113	29	1231	1886	0	345	1320	377	91	2663	0	4732	12645	63	8486	20629
1981	60	23	82	30	1304	2322	0	240	2062	362	75	4719	8	5524	16617	63	8956	21255

[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	5.8	13.8	6.4	*	2.7	182.4	7.6	218.7	0.1	0.3	220.0
1961	0.1	0.3	5.2	13.5	8.3	*	2.6	188.5	13.5	231.6	0.1	0.3	232.5
1962	0.1	0.2	7.4	12.5	11.2	*	2.6	193.7	12.9	240.3	0.1	0.3	241.1
1963	0.1	0.2	7.6	15.8	13.1	*	2.6	198.4	11.8	249.3	0.1	0.3	250.1
1964	0.1	0.2	7.8	15.9	13.2	*	2.7	200.5	11.4	251.4	0.1	0.3	252.1
1965	*	0.2	7.2	15.3	17.5	*	2.5	207.3	15.5	265.4	0.1	0.3	266.1
1966	*	0.4	5.8	15.4	20.7	*	2.6	215.3	8.9	268.8	0.1	0.3	269.5
1967	*	2.0	3.9	15.2	30.2	*	2.4	221.2	15.0	287.9	0.1	0.2	290.3
1968	*	1.7	3.0	20.1	36.7	*	2.6	234.9	14.0	311.2	0.1	0.2	313.3
1969	*	1.0	2.5	20.2	41.9	*	2.6	243.1	12.4	322.8	0.1	0.2	324.1
1970	*	1.1	2.0	18.6	44.2	*	2.7	259.1	20.2	346.8	0.1	0.2	348.3
1971	*	0.7	1.9	19.8	48.6	0.1	2.7	266.0	21.8	360.8	0.1	0.2	361.8
1972	*	0.7	1.9	24.0	49.4	0.1	2.9	280.7	19.0	378.0	0.1	0.2	379.0
1973	*	0.6	1.7	26.4	50.4	0.1	2.9	290.7	17.4	389.5	0.1	0.2	390.4
1974	*	0.7	1.7	25.6	45.9	0.1	2.8	284.0	9.1	369.1	0.1	0.2	370.1
1975	*	0.5	1.3	26.1	44.6	*	2.6	286.0	6.6	367.3	0.1	0.3	368.2
1976	*	0.6	1.2	25.8	45.3	*	2.9	294.8	8.7	378.9	0.1	0.3	380.0
1977	*	0.5	1.5	23.6	49.5	*	2.8	298.0	8.1	383.5	0.1	0.3	384.5
1978	0.0	0.5	2.0	26.1	47.8	0.1	3.0	300.8	5.2	385.0	0.1	0.3	385.9
1979	0.0	0.7	1.6	30.0	49.3	*	3.2	290.1	9.6	383.8	0.2	0.4	385.0
1980	0.0	0.7	1.7	28.5	48.4	*	2.8	268.7	5.7	356.0	0.2	0.4	357.2
1981	0.0	0.7	1.3	29.0	45.2	0.1	2.7	272.1	6.7	357.0	0.2	0.4	358.2

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	*	1144	2371	1147	3	443	34725	1214	41046	33	82
1961	5	*	1025	2312	1489	2	431	35891	2140	43291	36	89
1962	4	*	1471	2151	1998	3	423	36866	2058	44970	38	93
1963	3	*	1514	2706	2337	4	423	37769	1878	46632	35	85
1964	2	*	1536	2730	2344	5	444	38163	1818	47040	36	86
1965	2	*	1428	2632	3107	12	408	39454	2472	49514	35	83
1966	1	*	1147	2652	3669	6	424	40986	1421	50306	33	80
1967	1	2	777	2606	5353	6	392	42105	2384	53624	29	70
1968	1	2	591	3451	6488	8	431	44709	2226	57905	26	62
1969	1	1	499	3472	7414	8	433	46278	1968	60072	24	57
1970	0	1	406	3198	7809	13	441	49315	3215	64396	25	60
1971	0	1	370	3393	8585	13	452	50632	3475	66920	24	59
1972	0	1	376	4124	8734	15	484	53427	3024	70186	23	56
1973	0	1	344	4529	8895	16	477	55343	2766	72370	23	56
1974	0	1	344	4403	8103	15	456	54058	1446	68825	25	60
1975	0	1	263	4485	7873	13	433	54440	1049	68557	38	92
1976	0	1	240	4437	8012	13	481	56128	1389	70699	40	96
1977	0	*	289	4057	8742	14	463	56731	1282	71577	41	100
1978	0	1	392	4474	8454	14	497	57261	832	71923	36	88
1979	0	1	318	5142	8712	12	520	55233	1531	71468	45	108
1980	0	1	342	4900	8563	11	463	51161	900	66340	48	116
1981	0	1	266	4970	7982	14	444	51798	1062	66537	46	110

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	64.5	0.0	64.5	11.2	62.8	1.6	0.0	64.4	9.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	149.8
1961	74.0	0.0	74.0	8.8	64.0	1.6	0.0	65.6	7.3	9.9	0.0	0.0	165.7
1962	77.3	0.0	77.3	8.9	63.8	1.6	0.0	65.5	7.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	166.8
1963	83.6	0.0	83.6	11.5	60.9	1.6	0.0	62.5	6.2	11.2	0.0	0.0	175.0
1964	96.7	0.0	96.7	13.6	65.1	1.7	0.0	66.8	5.9	14.2	0.0	0.0	197.1
1965	106.0	0.0	106.0	13.5	76.4	2.0	0.0	78.4	5.9	11.4	0.0	0.0	215.2
1966	95.7	0.0	95.7	10.3	103.0	2.6	0.0	105.7	7.3	12.6	0.0	0.0	231.6
1967	80.8	0.0	80.8	9.5	130.8	3.4	0.0	134.2	7.2	14.7	0.0	0.0	246.5
1968	71.5	0.0	71.5	8.8	148.6	3.8	0.0	152.5	7.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	253.6
1969	47.0	0.0	47.0	6.4	194.5	5.0	0.0	199.5	8.2	12.6	0.0	0.0	273.8
1970	13.4	0.0	13.4	5.8	265.9	6.8	0.0	272.8	7.2	13.3	0.0	0.0	312.4
1971	6.6	0.0	6.6	10.0	267.2	6.9	0.0	274.1	6.7	15.6	0.0	0.0	313.0
1972	1.8	0.0	1.8	8.1	293.1	7.9	0.0	301.0	8.2	16.2	0.0	0.0	335.2
1973	0.3	0.0	0.3	6.1	282.7	5.6	0.0	288.3	5.1	55.8	0.0	0.0	355.6
1974	20.7	0.0	20.7	7.5	233.7	4.5	0.0	238.2	3.7	32.2	0.0	0.0	302.3
1975	19.4	0.0	19.4	1.5	250.9	2.9	0.0	253.8	3.6	41.6	0.0	0.0	320.0
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	290.4	2.2	0.0	292.6	4.4	40.5	0.0	0.0	340.0
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	292.8	2.0	0.0	294.8	3.9	39.6	0.0	0.0	341.4
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	304.3	2.1	0.0	306.4	1.7	60.9	0.0	0.0	370.7
1979	1.3	0.0	1.3	7.1	285.2	2.6	0.0	287.9	3.9	64.7	0.0	0.0	364.8
1980	18.1	0.0	18.1	5.3	287.5	3.6	0.0	291.1	1.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	350.7
1981	22.1	0.0	22.1	7.1	254.5	1.7	0.0	256.2	3.8	47.2	0.0	0.0	336.5

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	2446	0	2446	11	9990	277	0	10267	865	34	0	0
1961	2836	0	2836	9	10175	282	0	10458	687	854	0	0
1962	2981	0	2981	9	10155	282	0	10436	673	689	0	0
1963	3198	0	3198	11	9694	269	0	9963	596	941	0	0
1964	3673	0	3673	13	10352	287	0	10639	566	1189	0	0
1965	4066	0	4066	13	12157	337	0	12494	564	966	0	0
1966	3740	0	3740	10	16391	455	0	16846	704	1082	0	0
1967	3175	0	3175	9	20804	577	0	21381	694	1273	0	0
1968	2828	0	2828	8	23641	656	0	24297	686	1218	0	0
1969	1893	0	1893	6	30939	859	0	31797	789	1143	0	0
1970	575	0	575	6	42301	1176	0	43477	682	1209	0	0
1971	265	0	265	10	42502	1182	0	43683	636	1435	0	0
1972	68	0	68	8	46616	1357	0	47973	789	1499	0	0
1973	13	0	13	6	44958	964	0	45922	488	5120	0	0
1974	908	0	908	7	37172	778	0	37950	359	2885	0	0
1975	804	0	804	1	39912	503	0	40415	350	3781	0	0
1976	0	0	0	2	46194	279	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
1977	0	0	0	3	46571	348	0	46919	375	3675	0	0
1978	0	0	0	2	48409	360	0	48769	163	5570	0	0
1979	50	0	50	7	45368	454	0	45822	373	6077	0	0
1980	676	0	676	5	45726	616	0	46342	96	3232	0	0
1981	845	0	845	7	40488	291	0	40779	368	4331	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	671.0	383.0	18.7	6.4	176.2	18.4	23.1	11.3	15.1	345.6	74.8	0.8	46.3	736.7	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	31.9	1857.9
1961	653.7	422.6	16.1	6.2	176.8	19.3	35.6	11.1	14.7	345.4	66.1	0.9	48.3	740.6	0.0	31.6	0.0	0.0	34.2	1882.7
1962	714.8	459.2	17.7	6.8	180.1	22.6	39.6	12.3	14.9	357.3	61.0	1.2	48.9	762.3	*	18.7	0.0	0.0	37.2	1992.2
1963	779.7	479.3	16.3	6.9	175.4	22.8	34.8	15.3	14.9	377.9	63.7	1.1	53.7	782.8	1.5	9.7	0.0	*	43.1	2096.1
1964	800.9	515.3	13.4	7.3	171.0	24.3	34.2	14.1	15.7	390.0	57.7	0.5	53.9	782.1	2.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	40.5	2153.4
1965	851.6	573.6	13.7	8.0	176.4	24.1	33.3	14.9	18.3	410.0	54.0	1.3	55.6	809.8	2.1	14.6	0.0	0.0	39.3	2291.1
1966	921.3	636.6	20.4	9.3	182.5	28.4	26.1	17.7	19.1	433.0	50.9	0.4	56.7	844.5	4.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	21.6	2446.4
1967	893.3	708.1	20.5	10.4	213.0	34.4	16.3	20.9	15.5	443.6	35.5	0.5	54.6	865.1	5.8	20.8	0.0	0.0	12.6	2505.6
1968	959.9	722.3	23.3	13.2	212.9	41.2	16.6	21.8	17.0	477.0	36.2	0.6	56.6	916.3	4.8	17.4	0.0	0.0	23.9	2644.6
1969	935.1	800.6	20.8	13.6	215.1	43.5	15.8	25.2	18.8	501.0	45.8	0.8	60.2	960.6	4.4	15.4	0.0	0.0	39.0	2755.0
1970	858.6	834.2	24.8	2.8	222.2	41.1	17.7	23.4	19.1	508.7	63.2	0.9	59.3	983.3	4.1	13.7	0.0	0.0	42.7	2736.6
1971	875.4	876.9	24.6	1.5	243.0	40.1	17.1	25.5	16.9	522.9	70.2	0.4	57.0	1019.4	4.2	24.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	2842.3
1972	876.8	888.1	30.0	2.1	275.9	38.5	15.0	30.1	18.1	552.6	82.2	0.8	63.3	1108.6	22.9	44.6	0.0	0.0	56.7	2997.7
1973	819.4	939.0	34.8	2.5	273.4	38.9	11.3	30.3	22.3	578.4	99.5	0.9	65.2	1157.3	32.5	48.0	0.0	0.0	84.3	3080.5
1974	726.6	958.4	31.8	1.2	254.4	36.1	9.1	29.3	21.4	562.4	104.9	0.5	62.4	1113.4	4.6	50.4	0.0	0.0	75.2	2928.7
1975	758.9	902.2	25.5	1.7	245.6	32.3	7.6	27.8	16.7	568.7	115.0	0.3	60.4	1101.6	79.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	2862.5
1976	722.9	905.1	23.0	1.8	257.1	32.5	8.8	32.5	18.5	596.2	132.7	0.1	71.9	1175.1	109.4	39.7	0.0	0.0	26.8	2979.0
1977	693.9	755.7	27.3	2.1	261.1	35.0	8.1	32.3	19.8	603.1	139.1	0.2	81.6	1209.7	110.2	73.5	0.0	0.0	30.0	2872.9
1978	674.1	802.9	28.7	2.2	263.0	36.3	7.7	33.2	21.3	617.4	160.0	0.3	82.5	1252.6	143.4	80.9	0.0	0.0	-20.6	2933.4
1979	758.7	892.1	27.6	1.9	182.1	37.1	8.7	27.7	22.3	568.7	119.7	0.1	64.8	1060.6	161.1	13.6	0.0	*	1.6	2887.8
1980	738.5	886.2	23.1	2.3	161.0	37.1	7.0	24.7	19.9	509.7	83.6	0.2	68.6	937.1	173.3	71.5	0.0	0.0	-52.3	2754.3
1981	736.9	821.1	15.1	1.4	155.1	34.3	5.6	23.4	19.0	487.4	49.2	0.1	50.1	840.6	186.2	58.3	0.0	0.0	-51.0	2589.0

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	25874	370	2812	1266	30241	3405	4072	2827	2497	65782	11905	124	7472	132403	0	3280	0	0	9351
1961	25240	408	2431	1226	30357	3574	6286	2771	2430	65750	10512	132	7817	133286	0	2966	0	0	10017
1962	27641	444	2672	1340	30920	4155	6985	3059	2462	68012	9707	178	7913	137403	0	1770	0	0	10910
1963	30157	465	2450	1368	30108	4193	6145	3813	2461	71934	10136	165	8748	141521	122	923	0	4	12646
1964	30989	499	2013	1442	29363	4477	6033	3509	2584	74245	9178	80	8870	141794	192	1172	0	0	11865
1965	33042	556	2062	1592	30287	4411	5880	3716	3025	78044	8594	202	9174	146986	181	1400	0	0	11524
1966	35518	616	3075	1849	31328	5161	4604	4417	3142	82423	8103	62	9353	153517	343	1767	0	0	6336
1967	34569	686	3086	2070	36559	6240	2880	5439	2554	84448	5647	73	8990	157987	502	1993	0	0	3684
1968	37315	701	3507	2620	36544	7465	2922	5716	2806	90801	5764	86	9239	167469	426	1672	0	0	7014
1969	36653	777	3132	2694	36928	7836	2788	6626	3099	95369	7278	125	9745	175621	401	1470	0	0	11417
1970	34004	809	3741	562	38141	7396	3124	6202	3157	96833	10056	139	9531	178684	275	1303	0	0	12517
1971	34528	851	3707	296	41724	7228	3018	6755	2785	99548	11173	59	9189	185482	388	2290	0	0	12455
1972	34532	865	4522	425	47365	6936	2645	7993	2982	105198	13078	115	10013	201271	2125	4297	0	0	16611
1973	32669	920	5237	490	46932	6987	1995	8092	3676	110100	15822	130	10314	209774	2980	4621	0	0	24699
1974	29925	936	4793	240	43673	6488	1600	7845	3521	107057	16692	78	9838	201821	416	4829	0	0	22039
1975	31177	884	3835	330	42170	5823	1349	7475	2751	108256	18291	50	9502	199834	7176	1430	0	0	1742
1976	29680	888	3466	364	44130	5853	1551	8748	3056	113506	21102	21	11427	213223	9901	3828	0	0	7858
1977	28943	741	4111	413	44829	5295	1421	8793	3279	114819	22126	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]
1978	28607	790	4330	441	45149	6499	1360	9051	3513	117526	25452	45	13240	226606	13104	7812	0	0	-6031
1979	31631	876	4152	374	31268	6639	1535	7515	3676	108261	19046	11	10383	192859	15139	1314	0	1	479
1980	30396	865	3483	448	27643	6646	1233	6736	3274	97025	13289	25	10844	170645	15891	6885	0	0	-15318
1981	30905	801	2270	268	26630	6131	992	6418	3140	92782	7825	14	7915	154365	17066	5615	0	0	-15838

[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	346.1	450.2	119.2	194.1	675.8	824.7	387.6	388.9	297.3	31.9	94.2	235.0	1857.9
1961	363.4	471.2	119.8	198.0	679.9	823.2	388.7	390.2	296.7	34.2	96.1	234.8	1882.7
1962	382.6	493.7	141.9	225.1	705.3	867.9	404.0	405.5	321.3	37.2	105.2	253.4	1992.2
1963	385.2	500.4	139.9	229.4	756.5	937.5	427.2	428.8	344.2	43.1	114.1	273.2	2096.1
1964	383.9	505.9	137.1	234.0	766.8	964.5	447.4	449.0	377.7	40.5	123.6	294.5	2153.4
1965	409.2	539.9	151.7	255.5	807.8	1031.5	462.5	464.1	420.5	39.3	135.7	324.1	2291.1
1966	428.7	571.7	163.0	276.0	853.3	1103.0	494.2	495.8	485.5	21.6	149.2	357.9	2446.4
1967	449.4	602.2	165.9	285.7	843.4	1096.7	519.6	521.1	514.8	12.6	155.7	371.7	2505.6
1968	465.9	633.6	175.5	305.7	862.0	1140.3	563.6	565.0	553.8	23.9	170.7	407.0	2644.6
1969	481.1	664.3	186.9	326.8	867.9	1167.2	595.4	596.7	584.8	39.0	184.1	439.6	2755.0
1970	489.1	689.1	185.5	336.4	822.5	1116.8	593.0	594.3	603.8	42.7	188.7	457.8	2736.6
1971	505.4	717.5	201.3	360.8	836.2	1154.7	608.0	609.4	648.9	42.5	202.1	489.3	2842.3
1972	523.4	748.6	213.7	381.0	860.6	1207.2	659.8	661.0	683.6	56.7	217.6	522.7	2997.7
1973	502.6	737.2	231.5	410.6	862.5	1243.8	687.7	688.9	711.9	84.3	234.5	561.7	3080.5
1974	496.1	734.1	236.6	414.9	757.4	1112.6	665.7	667.0	697.8	75.2	224.7	548.2	2928.7
1975	479.9	723.1	225.6	394.9	747.1	1083.3	660.5	661.2	743.5	5.9	219.6	529.9	2862.5
1976	484.9	732.8	225.1	401.4	761.4	1147.4	696.7	697.4	784.2	26.8	238.0	573.0	2979.0
1977	442.0	694.9	176.5	360.0	703.8	1105.8	711.5	712.2	809.1	30.0	245.8	593.3	2872.9
1978	471.8	728.9	185.8	373.7	688.4	1107.2	723.1	723.7	884.9	-20.6	250.8	613.6	2933.4
1979	458.2	714.2	210.0	402.9	670.9	1079.8	690.1	690.9	856.9	1.6	252.2	606.3	2887.8
1980	466.0	726.5	226.3	421.8	626.7	985.5	619.7	620.5	868.0	-52.3	237.8	578.0	2754.3
1981	430.7	678.5	203.7	396.3	559.2	914.4	598.9	599.9	850.6	-54.0	236.1	560.4	2589.0

[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	101.3	4.3	7.8	113.4	29.8	74.3	450.2
1961	22.8	0.7	23.4	225.7	100.1	6.5	7.6	114.2	31.3	76.6	471.2
1962	22.2	0.6	22.8	242.7	101.5	7.4	8.2	117.1	32.6	78.5	493.7
1963	18.8	1.0	19.8	250.4	97.4	7.1	10.4	114.9	34.0	81.3	500.4
1964	14.6	1.3	15.8	259.0	92.5	7.2	9.4	109.1	36.1	85.9	505.9
1965	16.5	1.3	17.7	279.7	95.1	7.3	9.4	111.8	38.6	92.1	539.9
1966	17.1	1.2	18.3	296.3	96.4	5.7	12.1	114.2	42.1	100.9	571.7
1967	13.0	0.6	13.6	312.2	106.3	2.6	14.8	123.6	45.1	107.7	602.2
1968	12.3	0.8	13.1	325.5	109.4	2.7	15.3	127.3	49.6	118.2	633.6
1969	10.6	0.7	11.3	343.6	105.9	2.7	17.7	126.3	54.0	129.1	664.3
1970	8.0	0.7	8.8	350.6	109.7	3.1	17.0	129.8	58.4	141.6	689.1
1971	8.2	0.8	8.9	354.4	120.3	3.2	18.5	142.1	62.0	150.1	717.5
1972	5.8	0.5	6.3	364.9	127.0	3.2	22.0	152.3	66.2	159.0	748.6
1973	5.6	0.9	6.5	348.4	123.5	2.4	21.8	147.7	69.1	165.5	737.2
1974	4.3	0.9	5.3	354.4	113.9	2.0	20.4	136.4	69.2	168.9	734.1
1975	3.6	0.5	4.1	341.6	113.1	1.7	19.4	134.2	71.3	172.0	723.1
1976	3.9	0.4	4.2	345.9	111.6	1.8	21.5	134.8	72.8	175.1	732.8
1977	3.3	0.4	3.6	304.9	111.9	1.5	20.1	133.5	74.1	178.8	694.9
1978	2.5	0.6	3.2	333.5	114.6	1.4	19.2	135.1	74.6	182.5	728.9
1979	1.1	0.5	1.6	376.0	67.1	0.8	12.6	80.6	75.2	180.8	714.2
1980	2.8	0.2	2.9	396.6	53.6	0.5	12.4	66.4	76.0	184.6	726.5
1981	1.8	0.1	1.9	370.8	46.0	1.2	10.8	57.9	73.5	174.3	678.5

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	834	57	891	202	17383	765	1940	20087	8728	21781
1961	853	27	880	218	17190	1153	1885	20229	9180	22436
1962	832	26	858	234	17422	1310	2042	20775	9551	23016
1963	705	41	746	243	16716	1260	2599	20576	9956	23826
1964	545	53	597	251	15875	1275	2338	19488	10573	25189
1965	615	53	668	271	16334	1279	2346	19959	11309	27004
1966	639	49	688	287	16547	1005	3012	20565	12326	29564
1967	486	27	512	302	18241	453	3856	22550	13223	31570
1968	459	33	493	316	18779	475	3995	23248	14528	34642
1969	397	28	425	333	18182	475	4640	23297	15841	37828
1970	299	32	331	340	18839	545	4493	23877	17103	41504
1971	301	33	334	344	20656	572	4906	26135	18168	43983
1972	217	20	237	355	21807	572	5850	28228	19397	46602
1973	209	36	245	342	21202	421	5822	27445	20246	48503
1974	166	40	206	346	19555	354	5479	25388	20288	49491
1975	138	22	161	335	19420	302	5219	24942	20886	50406
1976	149	15	164	339	19155	313	5787	25255	21323	51331
1977	129	14	144	299	19207	278	5470	24950	21709	52400
1978	101	25	126	328	19607	249	5226	25142	21858	53475
1979	46	18	64	369	11527	142	3425	15094	22042	52991
1980	111	7	118	387	9195	83	3375	12653	22260	54114
1981	73	5	77	362	7894	206	2961	11061	21530	51097

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	18.7	3.2	1.4	1.7	7.4	32.4	21.4	53.5	194.1
1961	42.3	0.4	42.7	44.3	18.5	4.8	1.3	1.8	6.3	32.8	22.7	55.5	198.0
1962	41.2	0.4	41.6	66.8	18.8	5.5	1.4	2.3	5.6	33.5	24.4	58.8	225.1
1963	35.0	0.6	35.6	70.8	18.0	5.3	1.8	2.2	6.2	33.5	26.4	63.1	229.4
1964	27.0	0.8	27.9	76.7	17.1	5.3	1.7	2.6	5.9	32.5	28.6	68.2	234.0
1965	30.6	0.8	31.4	87.5	17.6	5.4	1.7	2.8	5.3	32.7	30.6	73.2	255.5
1966	31.8	0.8	32.5	98.4	17.8	4.2	2.1	3.1	4.8	32.1	33.2	79.7	276.0
1967	24.1	0.4	24.5	111.2	19.6	1.9	2.6	3.2	2.8	30.1	35.3	84.4	285.7
1968	22.9	0.5	23.4	120.8	20.2	2.0	2.7	3.7	2.7	31.4	38.5	91.8	305.7
1969	19.8	0.4	20.2	134.1	19.6	2.0	3.1	4.0	3.9	32.6	41.3	98.7	326.8
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	336.4
1971	15.2	0.5	15.7	150.7	22.2	2.4	3.3	4.1	2.9	34.8	46.6	112.9	360.8
1972	10.9	0.3	11.2	164.3	23.5	2.4	3.9	4.9	3.6	38.3	49.2	118.1	381.0
1973	10.4	0.6	11.0	183.9	22.8	1.8	3.8	4.9	3.2	36.6	52.7	126.4	410.6
1974	8.0	0.6	8.7	193.7	21.1	1.5	3.6	5.0	3.1	34.2	51.9	126.5	414.9
1975	6.6	0.4	7.0	185.6	20.9	1.3	3.4	5.0	2.4	33.1	49.6	119.7	394.9
1976	7.2	0.2	7.4	181.6	20.6	1.3	3.8	5.5	4.8	36.0	51.8	124.6	401.4
1977	6.0	0.2	6.3	133.8	20.7	1.1	3.5	5.2	5.9	36.5	53.8	129.7	360.0
1978	4.7	0.4	5.1	145.2	21.2	1.0	3.4	5.2	4.6	35.4	54.5	133.4	373.7
1979	2.1	0.3	2.4	185.6	12.4	0.6	2.2	3.7	3.0	22.0	56.7	136.2	402.9
1980	5.2	0.1	5.3	194.8	18.2	0.1	2.2	4.3	1.4	26.2	57.0	138.5	421.8
1981	3.4	0.1	3.4	179.1	13.8	0.1	1.9	4.6	0.7	21.2	57.1	135.5	396.3

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	1549	38	1586	43	3213	566	342	324	1182	5626	6283	15681
1961	1585	18	1603	43	3177	853	333	340	1009	5711	6652	16259
1962	1545	17	1562	64	3220	969	360	433	883	5865	7155	17244
1963	1310	27	1337	69	3089	932	459	427	978	5885	7728	18496
1964	1011	35	1047	74	2934	943	413	487	932	5708	8391	19989
1965	1143	35	1178	85	3019	946	414	536	839	5754	8983	21449
1966	1187	33	1219	95	3058	743	532	599	757	5689	9741	23364
1967	902	18	920	108	3371	335	680	600	452	5438	10359	24732
1968	853	22	875	117	3471	351	705	711	433	5670	11279	26895
1969	737	19	756	130	3360	351	819	762	620	5913	12108	28914
1970	555	21	576	133	3482	403	793	804	558	6040	12905	31317
1971	559	22	581	146	3818	423	866	774	454	6334	13668	33088
1972	403	13	416	160	4030	423	1032	928	576	6989	14407	34614
1973	388	24	412	180	3918	312	1027	938	512	6708	15458	37032
1974	308	27	334	189	3614	262	967	950	488	6280	15197	37070
1975	257	15	272	182	3589	224	921	954	390	6078	14537	35082
1976	277	10	287	178	3540	231	1021	1044	769	6606	15169	36518
1977	240	10	250	131	3550	202	965	991	942	6649	15755	38027
1978	188	17	204	143	3635	184	922	984	738	6464	15982	39098
1979	85	12	97	182	2130	105	604	712	482	4033	16604	39918
1980	206	5	210	190	3123	15	596	823	225	4781	16698	40592
1981	135	3	138	175	2367	19	522	884	113	3906	16736	39718

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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: 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	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	342.0	0.9	342.9	121.3	18.7	41.3	0.0	15.5	2.1	7.4	16.5	60.5	0.8	46.3	209.3	2.3	42.6	106.3	824.7
1961	330.2	0.4	330.7	142.3	16.1	39.4	0.0	24.3	2.2	7.2	15.4	51.6	0.9	48.3	205.3	1.6	41.6	101.7	823.2
1962	350.0	0.5	350.5	145.1	17.7	39.6	0.0	26.7	2.6	8.2	15.7	47.8	1.2	48.9	208.3	1.4	47.7	114.9	867.9
1963	392.4	0.8	393.2	153.3	16.3	37.4	0.0	22.4	2.9	8.2	15.5	51.2	1.1	53.7	208.7	1.3	53.3	127.7	937.5
1964	394.7	1.3	396.0	172.3	13.4	35.7	0.0	21.6	3.0	8.6	14.4	46.0	0.5	53.9	197.1	1.4	58.4	139.2	964.5
1965	399.9	1.3	401.3	198.6	13.7	43.8	0.0	20.7	3.8	11.5	14.2	41.9	1.3	55.6	206.5	1.5	65.9	157.7	1031.5
1966	410.4	1.2	411.7	232.2	20.4	45.6	0.0	16.2	3.4	12.0	14.1	39.1	0.4	56.7	207.9	1.6	73.4	176.2	1103.0
1967	375.5	0.7	376.2	270.7	20.5	56.1	0.0	11.9	3.3	9.2	14.9	23.9	0.5	54.6	194.7	1.8	74.8	178.5	1096.7
1968	402.7	0.9	403.5	260.5	23.3	51.3	0.0	11.9	3.8	10.1	14.9	23.8	0.6	56.6	196.1	1.8	82.2	196.1	1140.3
1969	360.5	0.7	361.2	298.0	20.8	51.8	0.0	11.1	4.3	10.9	16.1	31.0	0.8	60.2	207.1	1.7	88.4	211.0	1167.2
1970	346.1	0.7	346.8	269.9	24.8	49.5	0.0	12.3	3.4	11.1	14.5	28.7	0.9	59.3	204.5	1.3	85.9	208.4	1116.8
1971	353.6	0.6	354.2	283.8	24.6	54.9	0.0	11.5	3.6	9.0	13.1	22.4	0.4	57.0	196.5	1.6	93.1	225.4	1154.7
1972	361.2	0.3	361.5	281.9	30.0	58.6	0.0	9.4	4.0	9.6	10.9	29.0	0.8	63.3	215.6	1.5	101.9	244.7	1207.2
1973	306.9	0.7	307.5	330.5	34.8	58.9	0.0	7.2	4.5	12.6	12.1	26.7	0.9	65.2	222.7	1.7	112.3	269.0	1243.8
1974	223.4	0.8	224.2	328.5	31.8	51.1	0.0	5.6	5.1	12.0	9.2	25.5	0.5	62.4	203.3	1.4	103.3	252.0	1112.6
1975	252.3	0.6	253.0	306.4	25.5	51.0	0.2	4.7	4.8	8.7	9.9	21.0	0.3	60.4	186.4	1.3	98.5	237.7	1083.3
1976	228.2	0.5	228.7	310.9	23.0	57.0	0.1	5.7	7.0	9.6	8.9	37.2	0.1	71.9	220.5	1.3	113.3	272.7	1147.4
1977	188.1	0.4	188.6	272.1	27.3	57.3	0.1	5.4	8.4	10.9	7.8	42.8	0.2	81.6	241.8	1.3	117.8	284.2	1105.8
1978	168.5	0.8	169.3	282.9	28.7	55.9	0.0	5.3	10.4	11.7	7.3	32.8	0.3	82.5	234.8	1.4	121.5	297.2	1107.2
1979	207.7	0.6	208.3	278.7	27.6	33.1	0.0	7.3	12.6	12.2	4.6	20.6	0.1	64.8	182.7	1.3	120.1	288.8	1079.8
1980	198.0	0.2	198.2	254.8	23.1	28.0	0.0	6.4	10.0	10.9	5.1	20.2	0.2	68.6	172.4	1.2	104.6	254.3	985.5
1981	181.6	0.1	181.7	237.3	15.1	31.1	0.0	4.3	10.4	10.4	4.7	12.7	0.1	50.1	139.0	1.2	105.3	249.9	914.4

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	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	12809	39	12847	117	2812	7092	0	2741	530	1221	3151	9629	124	7472	34772	212	12482	31149
1961	12387	18	12405	137	2431	6757	0	4280	538	1188	2941	8203	132	7817	34286	152	12199	29816
1962	13134	19	13153	140	2672	6792	0	4706	639	1351	2991	7598	178	7913	34840	130	13977	33682
1963	14697	35	14731	149	2450	6426	0	3953	734	1351	2949	8137	165	8748	34915	123	15634	37414
1964	14767	54	14821	167	2013	6130	0	3815	740	1419	2749	7309	80	8870	33126	130	17130	40809
1965	14940	55	14995	192	2062	7518	0	3655	938	1898	2694	6660	202	9174	34801	146	19350	46205
1966	15332	52	15384	225	3075	7835	0	2856	850	1972	2681	6213	62	9353	34897	149	21525	51630
1967	14036	32	14067	262	3086	9626	0	2092	865	1518	2828	3798	73	8990	32876	171	21914	52317
1968	15030	37	15068	253	3507	8804	0	2096	984	1667	2835	3785	86	9239	33004	173	24098	57464
1969	13445	31	13476	289	3132	8886	0	1962	1125	1800	3074	4933	125	9745	34781	158	25895	61837
1970	12897	30	12927	262	3741	8502	0	2175	889	1834	2758	4557	139	9531	34126	123	25169	61077
1971	13037	26	13064	275	3707	9433	0	2023	952	1478	2496	3562	59	9189	32899	156	27287	66059
1972	13412	15	13427	275	4522	10061	0	1651	1076	1583	2073	4615	115	10013	35709	149	29856	71730
1973	11433	27	11461	324	5237	10116	0	1262	1201	2072	2305	4243	130	10314	36878	164	32914	78851
1974	8551	36	8587	321	4793	8781	0	985	1357	1984	1757	4055	78	9838	33627	132	30272	73845
1975	9776	26	9803	300	3835	8749	42	823	1297	1430	1889	3343	50	9502	30960	121	28866	69663
1976	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1007	1881	1555	1657	5920	21	11427	36804	124	33200	79923
1977	7486	18	7503	267	4111	9841	11	947	2287	1795	1494	6809	31	12980	40306	127	34513	83305
1978	6723	32	6755	278	4330	9591	0	926	2822	1928	1387	5222	45	13240	39492	135	35609	87116
1979	8289	23	8311	274	4152	5677	0	1288	3419	2017	872	3270	11	10383	31089	121	35203	84631
1980	7301	9	7310	249	3483	4804	0	1135	2711	1796	967	3213	25	10844	28978	117	30656	74524
1981	7274	4	7278	232	2270	5347	0	767	2863	1723	890	2021	14	7915	23810	117	30858	73236

[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.
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	6.4	14.4	18.4	0.1	7.7	327.3	4.6	378.9	0.4	0.9	388.9
1961	1.5	1.8	6.2	18.4	19.3	0.1	7.5	328.2	5.8	385.4	0.4	1.1	390.2
1962	1.4	1.9	6.8	19.8	22.6	0.1	6.7	339.3	5.4	400.6	0.5	1.1	405.5
1963	1.5	2.7	6.9	22.1	22.8	0.1	6.7	360.1	4.2	423.0	0.5	1.1	428.8
1964	1.5	4.7	7.3	25.4	24.3	0.1	7.1	373.0	4.0	441.1	0.5	1.2	449.0
1965	1.3	4.7	8.0	19.5	24.1	0.1	6.8	393.0	4.9	456.5	0.5	1.2	464.1
1966	1.2	7.1	9.3	21.9	28.4	0.1	7.1	415.7	3.3	485.8	0.5	1.1	495.8
1967	0.9	9.1	10.4	29.8	34.4	0.1	6.3	425.6	2.9	509.6	0.4	1.1	521.1
1968	0.9	8.5	13.2	30.8	41.2	0.1	6.9	458.4	3.6	554.2	0.4	1.0	565.0
1969	0.6	9.0	13.6	36.4	43.5	0.2	7.9	480.8	3.4	585.7	0.4	0.9	596.7
1970	0.6	10.7	2.8	37.0	41.1	0.1	8.0	490.0	2.7	581.7	0.4	1.0	594.3
1971	0.5	15.9	1.5	35.7	40.1	0.1	7.9	505.8	0.5	591.6	0.4	1.0	609.4
1972	0.4	16.6	2.1	56.2	37.3	0.1	8.5	536.8	1.8	642.9	0.3	0.8	661.0
1973	0.2	12.3	2.5	60.9	38.0	0.2	9.7	561.3	2.6	675.3	0.3	0.8	688.9
1974	0.1	11.2	1.2	57.3	35.4	0.2	9.3	548.2	2.9	654.4	0.4	0.9	667.0
1975	*	10.4	1.7	52.1	31.7	0.1	8.0	553.7	2.7	650.0	0.2	0.5	661.2
1976	*	12.0	1.8	57.8	32.2	0.2	8.9	581.9	1.8	684.6	0.2	0.5	697.4
1977	*	11.8	2.1	61.7	34.9	0.3	9.0	590.1	1.7	699.6	0.2	0.5	712.2
1978	0.0	3.6	2.2	64.9	36.2	0.3	9.6	604.9	1.3	719.4	0.2	0.5	723.7
1979	0.0	12.6	1.9	66.6	37.0	0.2	10.1	560.4	1.3	677.5	0.2	0.6	690.9
1980	0.0	12.7	2.3	56.7	37.1	0.2	9.0	500.3	1.5	607.0	0.2	0.6	620.5
1981	0.0	14.0	1.4	60.5	34.3	0.3	8.6	478.1	1.9	584.9	0.3	0.7	599.9

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	1266	2476	3405	15	1277	62307	732	71477	107	267
1961	57	2	1226	3152	3574	15	1242	62470	921	72600	126	308
1962	54	2	1340	3406	4155	17	1110	64589	854	75471	136	327
1963	56	3	1368	3801	4193	21	1110	68558	671	79723	137	328
1964	56	5	1442	4358	4477	18	1166	71008	633	83102	142	338
1965	50	5	1592	3348	4411	19	1126	74814	779	86088	141	338
1966	46	7	1849	3759	5161	23	1170	79143	528	91633	139	334
1967	34	9	2070	5121	6240	39	1036	81020	461	95986	129	309
1968	33	8	2620	5284	7465	32	1138	87255	577	104371	123	292
1969	23	9	2694	6247	7836	43	1300	91534	541	110194	115	274
1970	21	10	562	6353	7396	27	1324	93271	427	109361	115	280
1971	17	15	296	6132	7228	30	1307	96279	78	111349	116	280
1972	14	16	425	9645	6724	35	1399	102196	279	120703	102	245
1973	8	12	490	10453	6835	42	1605	106857	421	126702	99	237
1974	4	11	240	9837	6364	42	1537	104350	454	122824	112	272
1975	2	10	330	8949	5705	38	1321	105413	423	122180	59	143
1976	1	12	364	9916	5800	59	1468	110775	286	128669	64	154
1977	0	12	413	10595	6265	71	1476	112327	271	131418	65	157
1978	0	4	441	11137	6480	80	1585	115155	208	135085	55	136
1979	0	12	374	11427	6624	67	1659	106677	206	127034	68	163
1980	0	12	448	9741	6646	54	1477	95235	232	113832	67	164
1981	0	14	268	10382	6131	72	1417	91008	299	109577	86	204

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	256.2	0.0	256.2	5.4	2.3	0.5	0.0	2.7	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	297.3
1961	255.4	0.0	255.4	8.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	2.9	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	296.7
1962	298.5	0.0	298.5	2.7	2.3	0.5	0.0	2.8	17.3	*	0.0	0.0	321.3
1963	329.6	0.0	329.6	2.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	2.6	8.4	1.5	0.0	*	344.2
1964	359.8	0.0	359.8	2.5	1.9	0.4	0.0	2.3	10.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	377.7
1965	399.8	0.0	399.8	3.1	2.0	0.4	0.0	2.4	13.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	420.5
1966	457.5	0.0	457.5	2.6	3.8	0.8	0.0	4.5	16.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	485.5
1967	478.0	0.0	478.0	4.9	5.9	1.2	0.0	7.1	19.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	514.8
1968	519.1	0.0	519.1	7.1	6.1	1.2	0.0	7.3	15.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	553.8
1969	541.8	0.0	541.8	16.0	7.4	1.5	0.0	8.9	13.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	584.8
1970	487.0	0.0	487.0	66.3	28.4	5.6	0.0	34.0	12.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	603.8
1971	496.1	0.0	496.1	72.0	44.5	9.8	0.0	54.3	22.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	648.9
1972	497.4	0.0	497.4	60.5	47.8	11.8	0.0	59.6	43.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	683.6
1973	494.2	0.0	494.2	63.9	66.9	8.1	0.0	75.0	46.3	32.5	0.0	0.0	711.9
1974	488.4	0.0	488.4	70.5	73.5	11.7	0.0	85.2	49.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	697.8
1975	494.8	0.0	494.8	58.2	88.9	8.9	0.0	97.8	13.6	79.0	0.0	0.0	743.5
1976	482.5	0.0	482.5	54.7	88.8	10.3	0.0	99.1	38.4	109.4	0.0	0.0	784.2
1977	495.4	0.0	495.4	33.1	88.7	9.6	0.0	98.3	72.2	110.2	0.0	0.0	809.1
1978	496.5	0.0	496.5	37.6	121.2	6.6	0.0	127.9	79.5	143.4	0.0	0.0	884.9
1979	546.4	0.0	546.4	39.1	94.9	3.0	0.0	97.9	12.3	161.1	0.0	*	856.9
1980	532.0	0.0	532.0	27.3	60.5	4.5	0.0	65.0	70.3	173.3	0.0	0.0	868.0
1981	549.8	0.0	549.8	19.9	33.9	3.7	0.0	37.6	57.1	186.2	0.0	0.0	850.6

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	10300	0	10300	5	362	77	0	440	3067	0	0	0
1961	10283	0	10283	8	379	81	0	460	2814	0	0	0
1962	12003	0	12003	3	372	80	0	452	1640	0	0	0
1963	13268	0	13268	2	349	75	0	423	800	122	0	4
1964	14442	0	14442	2	304	65	0	369	1041	192	0	0
1965	16123	0	16123	3	316	68	0	384	1254	181	0	0
1966	18148	0	18148	2	604	129	0	733	1618	343	0	0
1967	19015	0	19015	5	937	200	0	1137	1822	502	0	0
1968	20820	0	20820	7	969	207	0	1175	1498	426	0	0
1969	21952	0	21952	15	1183	253	0	1436	1311	401	0	0
1970	20124	0	20124	64	4514	965	0	5479	1181	375	0	0
1971	20508	0	20508	70	7079	1686	0	8765	2134	388	0	0
1972	20421	0	20421	59	7608	2034	0	9642	4148	2125	0	0
1973	20513	0	20513	62	10646	1395	0	12041	4457	2980	0	0
1974	20755	0	20755	69	11694	2010	0	13704	4698	416	0	0
1975	20914	0	20914	57	14136	1538	0	15674	1309	7176	0	0
1976	20369	0	20369	54	14127	1763	0	15889	3704	9901	0	0
1977	21099	0	21099	32	14104	1654	0	[illegible]	6915	[illegible]	0	0
1978	21495	0	21495	36	19285	1139	0	20423	7677	13104	0	0
1979	23134	0	23134	38	15089	521	0	15610	1192	15139	0	1
1980	22150	0	22150	26	9621	780	0	10400	6768	15891	0	0
1981	23407	0	23407	19	5392	639	0	6031	5495	17066	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	148.8	186.1	19.2	4.5	94.1	2.8	14.6	18.1	5.8	171.2	42.1	0.7	34.4	407.6	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.2	-10.9	742.2
1961	146.7	199.3	22.1	4.9	92.8	4.3	11.5	18.0	5.7	169.4	36.5	1.3	36.2	402.5	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.1	-9.4	748.1
1962	144.8	221.6	21.0	2.0	97.7	6.4	13.1	18.6	5.2	175.9	40.3	1.2	37.9	419.3	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.2	-11.4	784.8
1963	153.9	225.8	21.9	1.9	96.6	5.9	13.9	20.6	5.2	180.3	38.7	1.2	41.6	427.9	*	10.0	0.0	0.2	-14.8	803.0
1964	171.3	244.6	22.7	2.0	97.9	9.1	13.9	20.1	5.5	180.0	35.5	0.8	45.0	432.4	0.7	11.2	0.0	0.2	-15.0	845.3
1965	176.7	256.7	24.5	1.8	110.4	15.0	13.1	23.2	4.6	185.3	31.3	0.7	45.9	455.7	1.7	12.6	0.0	0.1	-6.4	897.1
1966	186.6	273.2	22.9	1.6	121.1	16.8	16.5	26.0	4.8	195.2	30.8	1.1	48.0	484.8	1.5	13.5	0.0	0.1	-4.5	955.4
1967	175.8	292.1	22.4	1.4	114.8	16.0	8.2	26.8	4.9	199.2	23.6	0.9	44.5	462.6	1.6	10.2	0.0	0.2	13.2	955.8
1968	163.5	321.6	21.4	1.1	129.7	19.0	9.6	29.4	5.3	211.8	24.2	3.4	48.7	503.7	0.2	11.8	0.0	0.2	17.4	1018.3
1969	209.9	335.8	28.6	0.8	128.7	22.9	7.8	33.4	5.5	221.4	31.8	1.2	53.3	535.3	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.2	26.4	1119.4
1970	195.1	352.9	28.0	0.8	130.2	19.9	9.6	33.6	5.6	231.8	32.4	1.3	52.4	545.5	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.2	37.4	1141.8
1971	167.9	362.3	28.8	0.7	138.7	22.7	7.9	35.6	6.7	241.0	26.0	0.7	51.1	559.8	15.1	11.7	0.0	0.2	62.1	1179.0
1972	173.1	360.9	33.9	0.8	151.5	25.8	5.5	39.2	7.1	250.7	44.7	0.9	62.0	622.0	38.4	12.2	0.0	0.2	35.7	1242.5
1973	191.8	368.3	38.8	0.9	155.7	29.5	4.9	36.8	6.3	258.2	44.2	1.0	62.4	638.7	35.7	12.8	0.0	0.2	40.2	1287.6
1974	198.6	360.0	36.1	0.8	145.7	31.5	6.0	34.5	6.1	251.8	37.0	1.0	61.1	611.7	48.7	10.0	0.0	*	36.8	1265.8
1975	199.9	337.9	29.6	0.9	141.9	31.8	4.9	34.1	6.1	253.5	27.2	1.1	58.1	589.2	107.4	11.5	0.0	*	20.4	1266.2
1976	230.0	326.3	35.8	1.0	165.2	30.1	5.9	32.5	6.8	262.3	35.4	0.2	68.4	643.6	109.5	8.2	0.0	*	5.9	1323.4
1977	273.1	299.0	34.1	0.9	157.1	29.8	5.2	30.5	6.8	267.5	28.2	1.1	65.8	627.0	120.2	8.9	0.0	*	-41.8	1286.5
1978	268.7	318.3	34.8	1.0	167.1	28.8	3.8	26.9	7.3	278.1	27.6	1.5	70.9	647.8	126.8	24.5	0.0	*	-6.3	1379.8
1979	242.6	340.3	33.7	1.0	157.4	31.9	1.2	31.3	7.6	265.1	16.6	0.1	66.1	612.0	122.4	28.4	0.0	*	26.8	1372.7
1980	251.2	292.8	23.5	0.8	124.5	29.1	1.2	28.3	6.8	242.7	20.0	0.2	61.7	538.8	109.4	18.1	0.0	*	27.3	1237.6
1981	256.0	273.0	28.3	0.7	108.9	25.5	0.8	25.0	6.5	236.5	9.9	0.2	49.1	491.5	111.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	52.3	1194.6

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	5966	180	2894	898	16154	504	2570	4525	960	32583	6695	111	5642	73534	0	977	0	15	-3204
1961	5999	193	3332	969	15927	773	2032	4481	934	32240	5800	191	5896	72576	0	826	0	13	-2741
1962	5983	214	3172	394	16770	1143	2305	4646	858	33491	6403	186	6162	75529	0	965	0	14	-3337
1963	6317	219	3305	381	16578	1063	2453	5146	858	34316	6154	179	6821	77253	1	950	0	16	-4324
1964	7063	237	3424	397	16801	1620	2456	5006	901	34266	5640	125	7424	78058	56	1066	0	16	-4394
1965	7274	249	3686	350	18960	2654	2313	5781	759	35278	4980	105	7585	82452	143	1204	0	14	-1885
1966	7756	264	3450	309	20798	2985	2901	6493	789	37157	4904	164	7979	87930	129	1299	0	12	-1317
1967	7269	283	3370	270	19714	2843	1440	6974	802	37928	3754	129	7352	84577	141	979	0	18	3869
1968	6873	312	3221	213	22261	3379	1688	7712	881	40314	3857	507	8034	92067	15	1136	0	19	5107
1969	8815	326	4310	158	22092	4058	1379	8769	907	42149	5059	176	8630	97686	0	1133	0	19	7727
1970	8796	342	4217	153	22356	3519	1695	8887	924	44123	5159	196	8495	99714	0	1020	0	19	10958
1971	7886	351	4335	142	23814	4015	1394	9430	1099	45869	4133	100	8290	102620	1394	1112	0	18	18204
1972	8270	351	5104	153	26014	4556	970	10415	1176	47727	7115	129	9862	113220	3559	1173	0	20	10452
1973	9392	361	5846	173	26735	5210	872	9816	1046	49154	7038	145	9905	115939	3270	1235	0	20	11781
1974	10157	352	5442	162	25009	5571	1056	9259	1002	47932	5891	153	9702	111179	4363	962	0	5	10774
1975	10065	331	4462	171	24369	5620	856	9187	1003	48253	4326	167	9313	107726	9750	1101	0	4	5971
1976	11991	320	5396	190	28359	5317	1040	8769	1114	49942	5629	34	10853	116643	9911	792	0	1	1723
1977	14694	293	5138	177	26975	5269	912	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4461	172	10488	113990	11163	856	0	1	-12246
1978	14398	313	5242	202	28693	5093	674	7326	1202	52943	4395	220	11382	117371	11591	2361	0	3	-1843
1979	12960	334	5077	199	27020	5644	217	8509	1257	50475	2635	9	10925	111967	11503	2747	0	3	7868
1980	13797	286	3538	160	21382	5141	212	7697	1120	46211	3183	26	10208	98879	10027	1739	0	2	9005
1981	13994	266	4266	141	18698	4516	143	6861	1074	45024	1576	26	7838	90169	10187	1020	0	0	15327

[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	126.5	176.4	54.3	72.4	275.9	312.8	180.3	180.6	116.1	-10.9	30.1	75.1	742.2
1961	129.1	182.5	57.3	76.7	268.9	307.4	181.2	181.5	120.9	-9.4	32.4	79.2	748.1
1962	137.5	193.7	68.8	89.0	275.5	318.0	183.8	184.0	130.6	-11.4	35.0	84.2	784.8
1963	135.1	195.3	70.5	92.0	277.4	323.4	192.0	192.3	142.6	-14.8	37.7	90.2	803.0
1964	141.9	206.6	50.1	71.6	320.7	371.7	195.1	195.4	152.4	-15.0	40.6	96.8	845.3
1965	157.1	227.2	55.9	79.0	331.4	385.4	205.2	205.5	154.0	-6.4	43.6	104.0	897.1
1966	166.2	242.4	67.8	93.7	337.9	399.4	219.6	219.8	168.4	-4.5	48.2	115.7	955.4
1967	163.7	243.6	94.2	121.8	298.0	368.5	221.6	221.8	165.1	13.2	52.6	125.7	955.8
1968	171.0	258.8	98.6	128.6	304.3	387.1	243.6	243.8	183.4	17.4	59.3	141.5	1018.3
1969	177.7	273.7	106.6	140.2	353.6	445.7	259.6	259.8	195.4	26.4	65.5	156.3	1119.4
1970	183.4	289.0	108.8	145.7	333.7	433.2	273.7	273.9	204.8	37.4	70.7	171.5	1141.8
1971	187.6	296.1	108.4	147.6	341.9	446.8	288.4	288.6	190.7	62.1	73.9	178.9	1179.0
1972	194.6	310.0	110.4	152.7	364.0	477.1	302.4	302.6	235.4	35.7	79.7	191.4	1242.5
1973	184.8	300.8	108.5	152.9	386.4	511.4	322.4	322.7	245.3	40.2	84.1	201.4	1287.6
1974	190.1	307.6	118.3	163.3	352.0	477.5	317.3	317.5	251.4	36.8	83.8	204.4	1265.8
1975	186.7	305.4	113.6	169.7	340.4	471.8	319.1	319.4	286.1	20.4	89.8	216.7	1266.2
1976	187.2	309.0	102.5	162.8	382.0	524.6	326.6	327.0	319.2	5.9	95.4	229.6	1323.4
1977	177.0	297.7	91.2	151.8	361.1	506.1	330.4	330.8	368.5	-41.8	95.7	231.0	1286.5
1978	178.9	312.0	105.1	167.9	377.5	551.4	348.3	348.6	376.2	-6.3	107.3	262.6	1379.8
1979	171.2	304.9	81.9	146.3	373.8	561.6	359.5	359.9	359.4	26.8	113.5	272.8	1372.7
1980	153.2	290.8	80.0	146.6	286.5	468.3	331.5	331.9	359.0	27.3	112.6	273.7	1237.6
1981	138.1	279.4	79.4	153.3	259.4	443.9	317.5	318.0	347.9	52.3	118.6	281.6	1194.6

[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 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	31.5	9.9	12.5	53.9	14.3	35.6	176.4
1961	8.9	0.1	9.0	69.1	30.1	8.3	12.6	51.0	15.5	37.9	182.5
1962	6.8	0.1	6.9	74.4	33.7	9.2	13.3	56.2	16.5	39.7	193.7
1963	5.9	0.1	6.0	73.3	32.0	9.3	14.5	55.9	17.7	42.5	195.3
1964	4.8	0.2	5.0	81.5	31.7	9.3	14.4	55.4	19.1	45.6	206.6
1965	5.8	0.3	6.1	89.2	36.7	8.8	16.2	61.8	20.7	49.4	227.2
1966	6.7	0.2	6.9	89.7	39.8	10.8	19.0	69.7	22.4	53.8	242.4
1967	6.0	0.2	6.2	91.9	40.8	5.0	19.8	65.6	23.6	56.4	243.6
1968	6.6	0.2	6.8	93.2	43.4	6.5	21.0	71.0	26.0	61.9	258.8
1969	7.9	0.3	8.2	98.5	41.6	5.5	23.8	71.0	28.3	67.7	273.7
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	77.0	31.7	76.8	296.1
1972	2.7	0.1	2.8	110.0	49.3	3.9	28.6	81.8	33.9	81.5	310.0
1973	2.5	0.1	2.6	104.7	48.0	3.6	25.9	77.5	34.2	81.8	300.8
1974	2.9	0.1	3.0	115.6	43.5	4.1	23.8	71.4	34.2	83.3	307.6
1975	2.1	0.1	2.2	116.7	42.2	3.2	22.4	67.8	34.8	83.9	305.4
1976	1.4	*	1.4	107.8	51.5	3.7	22.7	78.0	35.7	86.0	309.0
1977	1.0	*	1.0	102.4	49.4	3.2	20.8	73.5	35.4	85.4	297.7
1978	1.8	*	1.9	108.5	50.0	2.2	16.3	68.5	38.6	94.4	312.0
1979	2.6	*	2.6	114.4	41.7	0.5	12.0	54.2	39.3	94.4	304.9
1980	1.3	0.0	1.3	105.9	34.6	0.6	10.8	46.0	40.1	97.5	290.8
1981	1.3	0.0	1.3	98.4	28.1	0.7	9.7	38.4	41.9	99.4	279.4

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	330	6	336	61	5415	1748	3108	10271	4186	10446
1961	335	3	338	67	5171	1462	3138	9771	4543	11104
1962	257	3	259	72	5789	1618	3310	10717	4834	11649
1963	221	4	225	71	5495	1648	3619	10762	5199	12443
1964	179	8	187	79	5443	1640	3588	10671	5607	13358
1965	216	13	229	86	6309	1556	4043	11908	6063	14177
1966	248	9	257	87	6840	1904	4740	13484	6571	15762
1967	224	10	234	89	7004	875	5162	13042	6919	16519
1968	248	8	256	90	7452	1150	5509	14111	7607	18129
1969	295	12	308	96	7145	979	6260	14384	8303	19829
1970	200	11	211	102	7197	1195	6390	14782	9031	21916
1971	184	4	189	102	7834	969	6851	15655	9297	22507
1972	101	3	105	107	8467	688	7593	16748	9945	23893
1973	92	4	96	103	8239	635	6920	15794	10009	23979
1974	112	4	115	113	7473	719	6387	14579	10019	24422
1975	81	4	85	114	7242	558	6040	13840	10189	24590
1976	54	2	56	106	8850	659	6128	15637	10474	25215
1977	40	1	42	100	8489	572	5668	14728	10368	25024
1978	73	1	74	107	8587	394	4440	13421	11315	27682
1979	105	0	105	112	7165	97	3250	10512	11511	27073
1980	52	0	52	103	5946	114	2929	8989	11749	28562
1981	53	0	53	96	4818	115	2666	7599	12281	29147

[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	7.7	2.1	2.2	0.7	4.0	16.8	5.2	12.9	72.4
1961	16.6	*	16.7	25.3	7.4	1.8	2.2	0.8	3.2	15.4	5.6	13.8	76.7
1962	12.7	*	12.7	39.5	8.2	2.0	2.3	0.8	3.2	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	16.5	6.3	15.1	92.0
1964	8.9	0.1	9.0	25.1	7.7	2.0	2.5	0.8	3.0	16.1	6.3	15.1	71.6
1965	10.7	0.2	10.9	27.7	9.0	1.9	2.9	0.8	2.6	17.2	6.8	16.3	79.0
1966	12.4	0.1	12.5	36.4	9.7	2.3	3.4	0.9	2.7	19.0	7.6	18.3	93.7
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	121.8
1968	12.3	0.1	12.5	67.6	10.6	1.4	3.7	1.1	1.8	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	23.6	140.2
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	11.2	1.2	4.6	1.3	2.0	20.2	11.5	27.8	147.6
1972	5.1	0.1	5.1	82.1	12.1	0.8	5.0	1.3	3.8	23.1	12.4	29.9	152.7
1973	4.6	0.1	4.6	81.8	11.7	0.8	4.6	1.5	3.5	22.0	13.1	31.3	152.9
1974	5.4	0.1	5.5	92.6	10.6	0.9	4.2	1.6	3.0	20.2	13.1	31.9	163.3
1975	3.9	0.1	4.0	91.4	10.3	0.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	18.2	16.4	39.6	169.7
1976	2.6	*	2.6	78.4	12.6	0.8	4.0	1.8	2.2	21.4	17.7	42.6	162.8
1977	1.9	*	1.9	69.1	12.1	0.7	3.7	1.9	1.7	20.1	17.8	42.9	151.8
1978	3.4	*	3.4	82.4	12.2	0.5	2.9	2.2	1.5	19.3	18.2	44.5	167.9
1979	4.9	*	4.9	61.6	10.2	0.1	2.1	2.3	0.7	15.5	18.9	45.4	146.3
1980	2.4	0.0	2.4	65.3	8.4	0.0	1.9	1.8	0.2	12.3	19.4	47.2	146.6
1981	2.4	0.0	2.4	68.4	4.9	*	1.7	1.9	0.1	8.6	21.9	51.9	153.3

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	614	4	618	20	1324	378	548	142	638	3030	1519	3791
1961	623	2	625	24	1264	317	554	146	513	2794	1652	4038
1962	476	2	478	38	1415	350	584	150	506	3005	1734	4179
1963	411	3	413	42	1343	357	639	153	516	3008	1851	4429
1964	332	5	337	24	1330	355	633	154	471	2944	1857	4424
1965	401	9	410	27	1542	337	713	158	414	3164	2004	4784
1966	461	6	467	35	1672	412	836	163	424	3508	2232	5353
1967	416	7	423	64	1712	190	911	169	275	3256	2389	5703
1968	460	6	466	66	1822	249	972	213	279	3535	2591	6179
1969	549	8	557	70	1746	212	1105	216	416	3695	2901	6927
1970	372	7	379	77	1759	259	1128	235	393	3774	3159	7665
1971	342	3	345	76	1915	210	1209	245	320	3899	3362	8138
1972	188	2	191	80	2070	149	1340	256	606	4421	3645	8757
1973	171	3	173	80	2014	137	1221	286	549	4208	3827	9169
1974	208	2	210	90	1827	156	1127	298	470	3877	3834	9353
1975	151	3	154	90	1770	121	1066	355	223	3536	4813	11616
1976	100	1	102	77	2163	143	1081	347	350	4084	5184	12479
1977	75	1	76	68	2075	124	1000	370	274	3844	5208	12571
1978	136	1	137	81	2099	85	783	418	242	3627	5334	13050
1979	194	0	195	61	1751	21	574	440	116	2902	5540	13318
1980	96	0	96	64	1443	0	517	340	32	2331	5690	13832
1981	98	0	98	67	835	5	470	352	19	1682	6414	15222

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	67.5	0.1	67.6	51.0	19.2	35.3	0.0	2.5	3.4	1.6	22.4	36.0	0.7	34.4	155.6	1.7	10.6	26.4	312.8
1961	58.9	*	58.9	54.7	22.1	34.6	0.0	1.4	3.1	1.6	22.1	31.4	1.3	36.2	153.8	1.4	11.2	27.3	307.4
1962	55.0	*	55.0	57.1	21.0	37.4	0.0	1.9	2.9	1.4	22.8	34.9	1.2	37.9	161.5	1.8	12.5	30.0	318.0
1963	62.9	0.1	63.0	51.1	21.9	36.4	0.0	2.5	3.5	1.4	21.3	31.7	1.2	41.6	161.7	1.6	13.5	32.4	323.4
1964	72.2	0.2	72.4	82.2	22.7	37.5	0.0	2.6	3.1	1.5	22.0	29.3	0.8	45.0	164.5	1.7	15.1	35.9	371.7
1965	73.5	0.3	73.9	85.4	24.5	44.6	0.0	2.4	4.0	1.0	20.7	26.5	0.7	45.9	170.2	1.9	16.0	38.1	385.4
1966	66.5	0.2	66.7	93.1	22.9	49.3	0.0	3.3	3.5	1.0	20.3	26.5	1.1	48.0	176.0	2.1	18.1	43.5	399.4
1967	62.8	0.3	63.1	74.4	22.4	46.3	0.0	2.1	3.3	1.5	18.5	19.4	0.9	44.5	158.8	1.7	20.8	49.7	368.5
1968	42.1	0.2	42.3	91.2	21.4	49.0	0.0	1.6	4.5	1.6	20.0	18.8	3.4	48.7	169.0	1.8	24.5	58.3	387.1
1969	72.8	0.3	73.1	95.5	28.6	47.8	0.0	1.1	5.1	1.8	19.2	25.2	1.2	53.3	183.2	1.9	27.2	64.9	445.7
1970	53.5	0.2	53.7	100.6	28.0	45.3	0.0	1.3	5.0	1.8	19.0	24.5	1.3	51.5	177.7	1.8	29.0	70.4	433.2
1971	40.2	0.1	40.3	125.8	28.8	48.7	0.0	1.2	5.0	2.2	17.3	19.8	0.7	50.6	174.2	1.6	30.6	74.2	446.8
1972	46.1	0.1	46.2	106.8	33.9	51.7	0.0	0.8	5.4	2.3	18.8	34.0	0.9	61.4	209.1	1.9	33.2	79.9	477.1
1973	58.1	0.1	58.2	117.3	38.8	52.0	0.0	0.6	6.1	1.9	15.6	32.0	1.0	61.2	209.0	1.9	36.8	88.2	511.4
1974	46.0	0.1	46.0	108.8	36.1	47.1	0.0	1.0	6.3	1.8	15.5	26.5	1.0	60.0	195.3	1.9	36.5	89.0	477.5
1975	57.4	0.1	57.5	102.5	29.6	46.5	0.0	1.0	7.6	1.5	16.5	16.8	1.1	57.8	178.4	2.0	38.5	92.9	471.8
1976	48.7	0.1	48.8	122.3	35.8	55.1	0.0	1.3	5.6	1.7	17.9	23.7	0.2	68.4	209.7	1.2	41.8	100.7	524.6
1977	46.4	*	46.4	118.4	34.1	52.7	0.0	1.2	5.9	2.0	14.9	17.2	1.1	65.8	194.9	1.4	42.5	102.5	506.1
1978	51.8	*	51.9	122.0	34.8	53.7	0.0	1.1	7.6	2.1	15.2	15.0	1.5	70.9	201.8	1.8	50.4	123.4	551.4
1979	39.9	*	39.9	145.9	33.7	45.3	0.0	0.6	17.2	2.2	13.0	8.3	0.1	66.1	186.3	1.6	55.2	132.6	561.6
1980	26.1	0.0	26.1	103.9	23.5	33.3	0.0	0.6	15.5	2.0	7.0	11.4	0.2	61.7	155.1	1.5	53.0	128.8	468.3
1981	31.6	0.0	31.6	90.0	28.3	30.1	0.0	0.2	13.4	1.9	5.7	7.3	0.2	49.1	136.2	1.5	54.7	129.8	443.9

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2528	4	2532	49	2894	6063	0	444	849	263	4266	5723	111	5642	26254	156	3095	7725
1961	2209	2	2211	53	3332	5946	0	254	773	256	4215	4999	191	5896	25860	135	3275	8004
1962	2064	2	2066	55	3172	6415	0	337	729	237	4334	5558	186	6162	27130	175	3652	8802
1963	2356	4	2360	50	3305	6257	0	448	862	237	4061	5050	179	6821	27221	148	3970	9502
1964	2700	8	2709	80	3424	6430	0	460	761	249	4188	4667	125	7424	27728	159	4419	10528
1965	2747	14	2761	83	3686	7651	0	420	1004	163	3947	4213	105	7585	28775	178	4677	11167
1966	2483	9	2492	90	3450	8465	0	585	879	169	3867	4211	164	7979	29770	198	5311	12740
1967	2348	12	2360	72	3370	7956	0	375	858	241	3526	3080	129	7352	26888	163	6098	14559
1968	1570	9	1580	88	3221	8419	0	289	1173	264	3810	2988	567	8004	28659	173	7169	17094
1969	2716	13	2729	93	4310	8206	0	188	1338	291	3661	4001	176	8630	30801	178	7964	19017
1970	1993	10	2003	98	4217	7784	0	231	1328	296	3608	3894	196	8352	29906	168	8506	20641
1971	1483	3	1487	122	4335	8358	0	215	1330	361	3301	3143	100	8194	29337	151	8983	21746
1972	1713	3	1716	104	5104	8874	0	133	1436	386	3579	5408	129	9761	34810	183	9742	23406
1973	2166	3	2169	115	5846	8920	0	100	1625	305	2962	5095	145	9707	34706	185	10785	25838
1974	1760	3	1763	106	5442	8080	0	189	1700	299	2949	4219	159	9515	33250	182	10931	26079
1975	2222	5	2227	101	4462	7991	0	177	2043	252	3132	2675	167	9254	30152	189	11280	27222
1976	1883	2	1885	120	5396	9451	0	238	1522	280	3416	3765	34	10853	34955	112	12265	29526
1977	1845	2	1847	116	5138	9044	0	218	1605	323	2839	2741	172	10488	32568	133	12447	30043
1978	2068	1	2069	120	5242	9219	0	195	2068	347	2894	2384	220	11382	33951	177	14784	36168
1979	1592	1	1593	143	5077	7784	0	99	4665	363	2474	1315	9	10525	32711	151	16169	38872
1980	1040	0	1040	101	3538	5708	0	98	4222	324	1336	1818	26	10208	27280	145	15525	37741
1981	1268	0	1268	88	4266	5171	0	29	3689	310	1094	1156	26	7838	23579	145	16034	38653

[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	4.5	18.6	2.8	0.1	4.2	148.0	0.6	178.8	0.1	0.2	180.6
1961	0.3	0.7	4.9	19.9	4.3	0.1	4.1	146.4	0.6	180.3	0.1	0.2	181.5
1962	0.2	0.8	2.0	17.5	6.4	0.1	3.8	152.4	0.7	182.8	0.1	0.2	184.0
1963	0.2	0.8	1.9	19.2	5.9	0.1	3.8	158.1	1.9	191.0	0.1	0.2	192.3
1964	0.3	1.0	2.0	19.9	9.1	0.1	4.0	157.2	1.5	193.8	0.1	0.2	195.4
1965	0.2	1.2	1.8	19.1	15.0	0.1	3.6	163.8	0.5	203.7	0.1	0.2	205.5
1966	0.2	1.2	1.6	21.4	16.8	0.2	3.8	174.0	0.4	218.1	0.1	0.2	219.8
1967	0.2	2.7	1.4	16.8	16.0	0.2	3.4	179.8	1.1	218.7	0.1	0.2	221.8
1968	0.1	2.8	1.1	24.9	19.0	0.2	3.7	190.6	1.0	240.7	0.1	0.2	243.8
1969	0.1	3.1	0.8	27.0	22.9	0.3	3.7	201.0	0.6	256.4	0.1	0.2	259.8
1970	0.1	7.7	0.8	29.5	19.9	0.2	3.8	211.6	0.2	265.9	0.1	0.2	273.9
1971	0.1	8.1	0.7	29.8	22.7	0.2	4.5	222.3	*	280.2	0.1	0.2	288.6
1972	*	7.7	0.8	31.9	25.8	0.2	4.8	230.6	0.7	294.7	0.1	0.1	302.6
1973	*	5.5	0.9	38.1	29.5	0.2	4.5	241.1	2.6	316.9	0.1	0.2	322.7
1974	*	3.7	0.8	38.9	31.5	0.2	4.3	234.8	3.1	313.5	0.1	0.2	317.5
1975	*	3.9	0.9	39.0	31.8	0.1	4.6	235.2	3.6	315.1	0.1	0.3	319.4
1976	*	4.0	1.0	40.9	30.1	0.1	5.1	242.6	2.9	322.6	0.1	0.3	327.0
1977	*	3.7	0.9	39.4	29.8	0.1	4.8	250.6	1.1	326.7	0.1	0.3	330.8
1978	0.0	3.7	1.0	45.9	28.8	0.1	5.2	260.7	2.8	344.5	0.1	0.2	348.6
1979	0.0	11.2	1.0	57.4	31.9	0.1	5.4	249.8	2.6	348.3	0.1	0.3	359.9
1980	0.0	9.3	0.8	47.3	29.1	0.1	4.8	233.9	6.1	322.2	0.1	0.3	331.9
1981	0.0	10.4	0.7	45.4	25.5	0.1	4.6	228.9	1.7	307.0	0.1	0.3	318.0

Physical Units

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	44	*	898	3195	504	19	697	28175	96	33584	21	53
1961	10	1	969	3417	773	17	679	27879	91	33825	23	57
1962	8	1	394	3001	1143	23	621	29007	111	34300	24	59
1963	9	1	381	3298	1063	26	621	30102	306	35796	24	57
1964	10	1	397	3424	1620	25	652	29924	237	36279	24	57
1965	9	1	350	3276	2654	21	596	31173	75	38145	23	54
1966	8	1	309	3681	2985	38	620	33126	57	40816	23	55
1967	6	3	270	2890	2843	43	562	34232	169	41010	21	50
1968	3	3	213	4282	3379	59	617	36291	157	44997	20	47
1969	5	3	158	4638	4058	66	616	38272	98	47906	20	47
1970	3	7	153	5064	3519	42	628	40280	29	49715	19	47
1971	2	8	142	5120	4015	40	738	42323	4	52381	19	45
1972	2	7	153	5480	4556	46	790	43892	116	55032	18	43
1973	2	5	173	6548	5210	49	741	45905	406	59031	18	44
1974	1	4	162	6680	5571	45	709	44692	488	58347	19	45
1975	0	4	171	6691	5620	38	752	44766	577	58614	31	75
1976	0	4	190	7017	5317	37	835	46179	468	60043	35	84
1977	0	4	177	6768	5263	31	796	47705	167	60906	32	77
1978	0	4	202	7876	5091	35	854	49631	450	64139	28	67
1979	0	11	199	9862	5644	20	894	47561	409	64590	33	80
1980	0	9	160	8117	5141	28	796	44535	971	59750	34	83
1981	0	10	141	7794	4516	36	763	43578	270	57099	42	100

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	54.5	0.0	54.5	50.2	1.5	0.9	0.0	2.4	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	116.1
1961	61.8	0.0	61.8	49.6	1.2	0.8	0.0	2.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	120.9
1962	69.9	0.0	69.9	49.9	1.4	0.9	0.0	2.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	130.6
1963	73.6	0.0	73.6	57.6	1.8	1.1	0.0	2.8	8.4	*	0.0	0.2	142.6
1964	84.7	0.0	84.7	54.7	1.7	1.0	0.0	2.7	9.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	152.4
1965	85.6	0.0	85.6	53.1	1.7	1.1	0.0	2.8	10.7	1.7	0.0	0.1	154.0
1966	100.4	0.0	100.4	52.8	1.3	0.8	0.0	2.1	11.5	1.5	0.0	0.1	168.4
1967	95.1	0.0	95.1	57.4	1.4	0.9	0.0	2.3	8.5	1.6	0.0	0.2	165.1
1968	101.8	0.0	101.8	66.7	2.8	1.7	0.0	4.4	10.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	183.4
1969	113.5	0.0	113.5	66.2	3.4	2.1	0.0	5.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	195.4
1970	125.5	0.0	125.5	60.8	5.3	3.2	0.9	9.4	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	204.8
1971	113.0	0.0	113.0	44.1	4.2	3.4	0.6	8.2	10.1	15.1	0.0	0.2	190.7
1972	119.0	0.0	119.0	54.2	6.2	6.5	0.6	13.3	10.3	38.4	0.0	0.2	235.4
1973	126.3	0.0	126.3	58.9	6.2	5.9	1.2	13.3	10.9	35.7	0.0	0.2	245.3
1974	144.0	0.0	144.0	39.3	4.5	5.5	1.1	11.2	8.1	48.7	0.0	*	251.4
1975	136.2	0.0	136.2	23.3	5.4	3.9	0.4	9.6	9.5	107.4	0.0	*	286.1
1976	177.2	0.0	177.2	13.8	6.6	5.1	0.0	11.7	7.1	109.5	0.0	*	319.2
1977	223.7	0.0	223.7	5.4	8.2	3.5	0.0	11.7	7.5	120.2	0.0	*	368.5
1978	211.6	0.0	211.6	1.6	8.3	5.3	0.0	13.6	22.6	126.8	0.0	*	376.2
1979	195.2	0.0	195.2	7.2	5.0	2.7	0.0	7.7	26.9	122.4	0.0	*	359.4
1980	221.4	0.0	221.4	8.4	2.3	1.0	0.0	3.2	16.6	109.4	0.0	*	359.0
1981	220.6	0.0	220.6	5.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.3	9.2	111.1	0.0	0.0	347.9

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	2433	0	2433	49	239	156	0	395	822	0	0	15
1961	2814	0	2814	48	197	129	0	326	692	0	0	13
1962	3170	0	3170	48	228	149	0	377	790	0	0	14
1963	3308	0	3308	56	282	185	0	466	802	1	0	16
1964	3816	0	3816	53	264	173	0	437	907	56	0	16
1965	3857	0	3857	51	278	182	0	460	1026	143	0	14
1966	4527	0	4527	51	212	139	0	351	1101	129	0	12
1967	4238	0	4238	56	230	151	0	382	817	141	0	18
1968	4562	0	4562	65	439	287	0	726	963	15	0	19
1969	5208	0	5208	64	544	357	0	900	955	0	0	19
1970	6192	0	6192	59	842	551	143	1537	853	0	0	19
1971	5860	0	5860	43	666	587	96	1349	961	1394	0	18
1972	6255	0	6255	53	985	1123	101	2209	990	3559	0	20
1973	6949	0	6949	58	988	1014	199	2200	1050	3270	0	20
1974	8065	0	8065	38	716	950	187	1853	780	4363	0	5
1975	7595	0	7595	22	851	674	55	1584	915	9750	0	4
1976	9947	0	9947	13	1046	878	0	1924	680	9911	0	1
1977	12727	0	12727	5	1305	599	0	1904	723	11163	0	1
1978	12117	0	12117	2	1320	914	0	2233	2184	11591	0	3
1979	11066	0	11066	7	795	458	0	1253	2596	11503	0	3
1980	12610	0	12610	8	361	167	0	529	1594	10027	0	2
1981	12576	0	12576	6	130	80	0	210	884	10187	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	0.8	187.9	5.1	0.9	13.8	7.9	2.3	16.9	2.4	84.6	2.0	0.0	7.5	143.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.9	359.7
1961	0.7	190.6	6.1	0.9	11.5	8.0	1.2	17.7	2.3	85.9	2.2	0.0	7.8	143.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.8	367.5
1962	0.7	199.4	6.3	1.2	15.9	8.6	1.0	19.2	3.0	89.9	3.0	0.0	8.3	156.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.4	394.9
1963	0.8	224.9	9.0	1.4	16.8	8.9	1.0	20.7	3.0	93.0	5.6	0.0	10.8	170.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	432.6
1964	0.7	249.8	8.3	1.3	19.4	9.4	1.8	22.1	3.2	94.3	5.1	0.0	12.5	177.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	470.9
1965	1.0	251.4	7.6	1.4	16.3	7.9	2.0	18.9	2.8	97.4	3.1	0.0	10.6	167.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.8	468.1
1966	0.9	287.6	8.5	1.0	18.1	8.2	3.6	21.3	3.0	104.0	1.3	0.0	12.3	181.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3	527.1
1967	1.0	291.2	9.7	1.1	19.8	9.2	14.7	20.5	2.6	108.6	1.6	0.0	17.7	205.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.5	545.2
1968	7.4	321.6	9.2	1.3	29.7	11.0	13.8	26.3	2.9	115.0	3.7	0.0	19.1	232.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.2	609.2
1969	14.8	336.3	9.0	1.2	33.5	10.1	15.8	32.3	3.1	121.8	4.3	0.0	21.8	252.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.8	651.8
1970	13.3	371.6	11.6	1.0	34.9	8.8	15.0	32.7	3.2	127.7	4.4	0.0	23.6	262.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.9	705.7
1971	13.6	390.0	16.3	1.1	42.1	9.1	11.4	32.6	3.2	133.3	7.1	0.0	24.3	280.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9	746.9
1972	14.1	388.2	18.7	1.1	44.3	8.7	12.4	36.3	3.5	144.7	27.0	0.0	28.1	324.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.2	795.2
1973	29.6	320.5	21.5	1.2	53.6	8.2	21.3	35.3	4.1	148.4	48.2	0.0	34.8	376.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	822.9
1974	34.7	282.7	20.2	0.9	57.2	8.4	9.3	33.8	3.9	148.0	67.6	*	31.4	380.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.9	790.0
1975	33.3	234.8	17.2	0.9	57.4	8.0	8.1	30.4	4.1	146.1	75.8	*	33.5	381.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.4	745.2
1976	42.5	203.0	15.5	0.8	69.9	7.4	7.0	32.1	4.6	152.1	99.3	0.1	36.5	425.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.0	749.0
1977	38.8	201.8	14.6	0.7	82.7	8.1	10.1	33.6	4.0	160.6	130.3	*	44.4	489.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.5	795.3
1978	41.2	207.8	17.6	0.7	90.3	7.4	12.4	30.1	4.3	161.6	153.1	0.0	50.9	528.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	829.2
1979	59.9	260.0	18.1	0.6	64.3	7.9	4.2	22.0	4.5	154.6	140.5	0.0	48.2	464.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.5	852.2
1980	75.1	270.8	13.5	0.9	56.2	8.3	1.4	20.9	4.0	140.7	100.7	0.0	41.3	387.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.9	801.6
1981	83.3	249.7	9.1	0.6	78.3	9.5	0.6	19.0	3.8	145.3	65.4	0.1	39.5	371.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.6	797.8

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	29	182	762	176	2375	1471	398	4220	391	16096	312	0	1322	27523	0	0	0	0	8176
1961	25	184	915	172	1966	1495	214	4406	380	16348	349	0	1372	27618	0	0	0	0	9608
1962	28	193	943	235	2729	1609	173	4780	496	17114	482	0	1463	30023	0	0	0	0	11266
1963	30	218	1352	270	2882	1658	178	5154	496	17696	895	0	1891	32472	0	0	0	0	10796
1964	29	242	1253	249	3333	1749	312	5507	521	17942	810	0	2208	33884	0	0	0	0	12647
1965	39	244	1144	277	2796	1465	346	4720	469	18539	489	0	1858	32105	0	0	0	0	14013
1966	34	278	1281	199	3110	1532	639	5313	488	19793	205	0	2171	34731	0	0	0	0	16800
1967	37	282	1464	213	3394	1711	2599	5350	429	20674	250	0	3055	39139	0	0	0	0	13921
1968	290	312	1389	249	5098	2043	2432	6888	471	21894	595	0	3337	44395	0	0	0	0	14131
1969	594	326	1355	235	5759	1864	2779	8491	515	23195	678	0	3822	48694	0	0	0	0	14000
1970	547	360	1748	201	5991	1619	2646	8645	525	24317	703	0	4113	50506	0	0	0	0	16964
1971	558	378	2450	210	7225	1674	2004	8641	532	25373	1122	0	4173	53403	0	0	0	0	18432
1972	579	378	2819	219	7610	1605	2185	9658	570	27539	4292	0	4770	61266	0	0	0	0	19994
1973	1246	314	3244	242	9199	1518	3756	9414	675	28248	7663	0	5839	69798	0	0	0	0	28199
1974	1507	276	3040	177	9822	1543	1641	9065	647	28176	10748	1	5292	70151	0	0	0	0	26924
1975	1437	230	2586	170	9852	1477	1434	8180	681	27811	12063	3	5642	69899	0	0	0	0	27071
1976	1815	199	2339	156	12000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	756	28957	15794	14	6221	77506	0	0	0	0	22852
1977	1688	198	2197	142	14206	1497	1775	9150	655	30566	20722	4	7567	88479	0	0	0	0	19208
1978	1734	204	2647	136	15503	1361	2193	8217	703	30766	24359	0	8515	94401	0	0	0	0	15181
1979	2555	254	2726	109	11034	1451	740	5972	736	29424	22344	0	7841	82377	0	0	0	0	19794
1980	3128	264	2026	170	9648	1530	242	5694	655	26781	16010	0	6809	69584	0	0	0	0	19909
1981	3451	243	1373	126	13444	1734	100	5224	628	27658	10404	8	6329	67029	0	0	0	0	27420

[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	59.8	18.1	33.1	113.5	137.4	129.1	129.4	36.2	27.9	18.3	45.7	359.7
1961	34.3	59.5	20.3	35.9	115.6	142.6	129.1	129.5	35.4	32.8	19.8	48.4	367.5
1962	36.0	66.6	21.9	39.6	118.9	147.9	140.4	140.8	39.2	38.4	22.8	54.9	394.9
1963	37.5	71.6	23.3	42.4	133.5	166.0	152.3	152.6	49.2	36.8	25.3	60.7	432.6
1964	40.4	78.6	24.5	45.1	154.1	190.4	156.5	156.8	52.2	43.2	28.2	67.1	470.9
1965	36.7	79.5	15.7	38.2	148.8	189.5	160.6	160.9	58.4	47.8	31.4	74.9	468.1
1966	44.2	92.0	19.5	43.5	178.1	222.7	168.5	168.9	59.5	57.3	34.4	82.5	527.1
1967	40.3	92.4	20.6	46.5	182.7	230.3	175.6	175.9	78.5	47.5	37.2	88.8	545.2
1968	47.2	108.8	23.0	51.6	199.4	251.0	197.5	197.8	93.8	48.2	42.0	100.1	609.2
1969	51.3	120.8	23.3	54.4	212.2	267.3	209.0	209.3	108.2	47.8	46.1	110.0	651.8
1970	58.1	138.5	29.4	64.4	228.0	287.7	214.8	215.1	117.5	57.9	51.2	124.2	705.7
1971	61.6	148.2	31.4	69.5	238.3	302.2	226.6	227.0	125.9	62.9	55.2	133.6	746.9
1972	62.6	159.5	31.8	74.3	256.7	321.7	239.5	239.8	136.4	68.2	60.1	144.5	795.2
1973	54.0	162.7	32.4	79.0	264.1	331.3	249.5	249.9	126.7	96.2	65.6	157.3	822.9
1974	50.0	156.7	35.7	82.3	236.0	305.0	245.6	246.0	130.9	91.9	64.8	158.0	790.0
1975	47.7	141.9	34.8	80.9	213.0	292.4	229.7	230.0	124.5	95.4	64.4	155.5	745.2
1976	45.4	141.1	33.2	81.7	205.5	293.1	232.7	233.0	154.2	78.0	68.1	164.0	749.0
1977	45.9	150.5	35.4	86.9	218.2	310.7	246.9	247.2	183.4	65.5	72.9	176.0	795.3
1978	49.2	159.3	36.8	92.6	225.1	320.9	256.1	256.4	210.3	51.8	76.0	186.0	829.2
1979	46.9	152.7	66.6	122.6	223.1	318.6	258.0	258.3	190.0	67.5	75.7	181.9	852.2
1980	38.6	155.2	45.0	104.5	185.8	281.6	260.0	260.3	204.3	67.9	79.4	192.9	801.6
1981	36.8	147.4	39.9	106.8	194.8	286.1	257.2	257.5	175.5	93.6	79.8	189.3	797.8

[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 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	59.8
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	0.2	0.1	10.4	10.6	7.3	17.9	59.5
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.1	0.1	11.1	11.3	9.0	21.7	66.6
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.2	0.1	11.7	11.9	10.0	24.0	71.6
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	0.2	0.1	12.5	12.8	11.3	26.9	78.6
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.2	0.2	11.5	11.8	12.6	30.2	79.5
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	0.2	0.1	13.1	13.5	14.1	33.8	92.0
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.3	0.1	13.0	13.4	15.4	36.7	92.4
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.3	0.2	16.3	16.8	18.2	43.4	108.8
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.5	0.4	19.2	20.1	20.5	49.0	120.8
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.8	0.5	0.4	19.4	20.3	23.5	57.0	138.5
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	0.5	0.3	19.3	20.2	25.3	61.3	148.2
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	0.7	0.4	21.0	22.2	28.5	68.4	159.5
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.8	1.1	20.0	21.9	32.0	76.7	162.7
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	1.0	0.9	18.6	20.4	31.0	75.7	156.7
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	1.1	0.7	15.7	17.6	27.6	66.6	141.9
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	1.5	0.6	16.3	18.3	28.1	67.6	141.1
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	1.8	0.8	16.9	19.5	30.6	73.9	150.5
1978	*	0.0	*	30.9	1.9	1.1	15.4	18.3	31.9	78.1	159.3
1979	*	0.0	*	37.7	0.9	0.1	8.3	9.2	31.1	74.7	152.7
1980	*	0.0	*	30.2	*	0.2	8.1	8.4	34.0	82.6	155.2
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	*	0.2	7.6	7.8	32.8	77.8	147.4

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	0	0	24	23	13	2450	2486	2089	5214
1961	0	0	0	23	28	13	2582	2624	2152	5260
1962	0	0	0	24	17	10	2770	2798	2635	6350
1963	0	0	0	25	26	17	2913	2956	2941	7038
1964	0	0	0	27	31	16	3119	3166	3309	7882
1965	0	0	0	24	32	27	2865	2923	3705	8848
1966	0	0	0	30	40	20	3268	3328	4128	9901
1967	0	0	0	26	44	21	3295	3440	4504	10753
1968	0	0	0	30	48	38	4272	4358	5331	12713
1969	0	0	0	30	80	78	5054	5212	6013	14359
1970	0	0	0	37	89	75	5129	5293	6880	16696
1971	0	0	0	40	93	60	5123	5276	7416	17955
1972	0	0	0	39	124	71	5595	5791	8349	20059
1973	0	0	0	31	146	101	5299	5676	[illegible]	[illegible]
1974	0	0	0	29	166	150	4980	5297	9094	22184
1975	0	0	0	30	196	127	4231	4554	8091	19527
1976	0	0	0	27	250	106	4381	4737	8233	19820
1977	0	0	0	26	307	146	4590	5044	8979	21673
1978	1	0	1	30	319	101	4136	4707	9362	22964
1979	1	0	1	37	146	10	2263	2420	9103	21884
1980	1	0	1	29	7	44	2201	2252	9964	24222
1981	0	0	0	28	2	29	2091	2122	9611	22810

[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	11.0	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	45.1
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.2	2.9	6.6	15.8	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	16.9	43.5
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	0.7	5.1	9.2	21.9	54.4
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	26.9	69.5
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	0.9	0.0	3.7	0.5	1.5	6.5	12.5	30.0	74.3
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	1.0	0.0	3.5	0.5	3.1	8.2	13.7	32.9	79.0
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	1.2	0.0	3.3	0.5	4.6	9.6	13.6	33.1	82.3
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	1.4	0.0	2.8	0.6	5.6	10.4	13.5	32.6	80.9
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	1.8	0.0	2.9	0.6	7.4	12.6	14.2	34.3	81.7
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	2.2	0.0	3.0	0.6	10.0	15.7	15.1	36.4	86.9
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	21.7	2.3	0.0	2.7	0.6	9.5	15.0	16.2	39.6	92.6
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	27.7	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	35.8	38.8	16.5	39.6	122.6
1980	*	0.0	*	21.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.6	21.4	23.6	17.3	42.1	104.5
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.7	17.3	20.2	19.8	47.1	106.8

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	28	0	432	79	18	557	1254	3129
1961	0	0	0	17	34	0	456	83	16	588	1324	3236
1962	0	0	0	19	21	0	489	86	22	618	1521	3665
1963	0	0	0	20	32	0	514	84	8	638	1650	3949
1964	0	0	0	21	38	0	550	83	9	681	1781	4242
1965	0	0	0	12	39	0	506	88	33	665	1943	4640
1966	0	0	0	16	49	0	577	90	26	742	2070	4964
1967	0	0	0	17	53	0	597	90	65	805	2242	5352
1968	0	0	0	18	58	0	754	89	68	968	2478	5909
1969	0	0	0	18	97	0	892	90	105	1183	2692	6429
1970	0	0	0	24	108	0	905	91	45	1149	2990	7257
1971	0	0	0	26	113	0	904	93	35	1146	3260	7892
1972	0	0	0	25	151	0	987	95	231	1465	3656	8784
1973	0	0	0	24	177	0	942	100	492	1711	4027	9649
1974	0	0	0	26	202	0	879	103	728	1912	3974	9694
1975	0	0	0	24	239	0	747	105	898	1988	3958	9553
1976	0	0	0	20	304	0	773	106	1177	2360	4174	10047
1977	0	0	0	19	373	0	810	106	1586	2876	4425	10680
1978	3	0	3	21	387	0	741	107	1513	2748	4748	11615
1979	2	0	2	27	178	0	399	106	5690	6374	4822	11593
1980	1	0	1	21	24	0	388	122	3405	3940	5080	12350
1981	0	0	0	19	138	14	369	131	2747	3398	5812	13793

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.6	0.0	0.6	79.3	5.1	8.4	0.0	2.2	4.8	0.6	3.9	1.4	0.0	7.5	33.7	0.0	6.8	17.1	137.4
1961	0.5	0.0	0.5	82.0	6.1	7.4	0.0	1.1	4.9	0.6	3.9	1.4	0.0	7.8	33.1	0.0	7.8	19.2	142.6
1962	0.6	0.0	0.6	83.1	6.3	7.9	0.0	0.9	5.4	0.6	4.3	1.6	0.0	8.3	35.2	0.0	8.5	20.5	147.9
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	91.0	9.0	7.2	0.0	0.9	6.1	0.6	3.7	3.5	0.0	10.8	41.9	0.0	9.6	23.0	165.0
1964	0.5	0.0	0.5	108.0	8.3	9.4	0.0	1.7	6.5	0.7	3.4	3.2	0.0	12.5	45.6	0.0	10.7	25.6	190.4
1965	0.8	0.0	0.8	108.8	7.6	9.3	0.0	1.8	4.9	1.0	3.2	0.9	0.0	10.6	39.2	0.0	12.0	28.7	189.5
1966	0.8	0.0	0.8	132.1	8.5	11.2	0.0	3.5	5.3	1.0	2.9	0.5	0.0	12.3	45.2	0.0	13.1	31.5	222.7
1967	0.8	0.0	0.8	118.8	9.7	12.1	0.0	14.6	4.8	1.1	2.6	0.6	0.0	17.7	63.1	0.0	14.1	33.6	230.3
1968	1.1	0.0	1.1	132.0	9.2	13.6	0.0	13.6	6.5	1.2	2.1	1.1	0.0	19.1	66.4	0.0	15.2	36.3	251.0
1969	1.0	0.0	1.0	136.2	9.0	15.1	0.0	15.3	8.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.0	21.8	75.0	0.0	16.3	38.8	267.3
1970	1.3	0.0	1.3	145.2	11.6	18.1	0.0	14.6	9.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.0	23.6	81.6	0.0	17.4	42.2	287.7
1971	1.4	0.0	1.4	153.2	16.3	19.4	0.0	11.0	9.1	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.0	24.3	83.7	0.0	18.7	45.2	302.2
1972	1.4	0.0	1.4	159.6	18.7	18.9	0.0	12.0	10.7	1.4	1.4	4.6	0.0	28.1	95.7	0.0	19.1	45.9	321.7
1973	1.3	0.0	1.3	144.1	21.5	21.5	0.0	20.2	10.9	2.2	1.6	6.1	0.0	34.8	118.7	0.0	19.8	47.4	331.3
1974	1.3	0.0	1.3	132.5	20.2	23.1	0.0	8.5	11.2	2.1	1.1	4.7	*	31.4	102.2	0.0	20.1	48.9	305.0
1975	0.5	0.0	0.5	108.9	17.2	26.0	0.0	7.4	11.2	2.3	1.1	4.9	*	33.5	103.6	0.0	23.3	56.1	292.4
1976	2.7	0.0	2.7	90.7	15.5	32.0	0.0	6.4	12.3	2.5	1.1	5.7	0.1	36.5	112.1	0.0	25.7	61.9	293.1
1977	2.7	0.0	2.7	84.0	14.6	39.9	0.0	9.2	13.1	2.1	1.0	7.4	*	44.4	131.6	0.0	27.1	65.4	310.7
1978	1.9	0.0	1.9	78.4	17.6	43.8	0.0	11.3	11.4	2.2	0.8	6.8	0.0	50.9	144.9	0.0	27.8	68.1	320.9
1979	1.7	0.0	1.7	85.4	18.1	27.8	0.0	4.1	12.2	2.3	0.7	22.5	0.0	48.2	135.9	0.0	28.1	67.4	318.6
1980	1.4	0.0	1.4	80.7	13.5	20.5	0.0	1.1	11.2	2.1	0.4	13.7	0.0	41.3	103.7	0.0	27.9	67.9	281.6
1981	2.9	0.0	2.9	82.3	9.1	37.2	0.0	0.3	9.9	2.0	0.4	11.2	0.1	39.5	109.6	0.0	27.0	64.2	286.1

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	21	0	21	77	762	1441	0	385	1185	99	738	219	0	1322	6151	0	2004	5001
1961	20	0	20	79	915	1263	0	201	1211	96	745	215	0	1372	6019	0	2298	5616
1962	21	0	21	80	943	1356	0	163	1345	104	819	248	0	1463	6441	0	2491	6002
1963	20	0	20	88	1352	1241	0	161	1525	104	710	562	0	1891	7547	0	2811	6728
1964	20	0	20	105	1253	1613	0	296	1618	109	644	506	0	2208	8247	0	3144	7490
1965	30	0	30	105	1144	1590	0	319	1221	157	610	149	0	1858	7048	0	3517	8398
1966	30	0	30	128	1281	1914	0	618	1323	163	550	78	0	2171	8099	0	3847	9228
1967	30	0	30	115	1464	2070	0	2579	1244	177	489	94	0	3055	11171	0	4124	9846
1968	39	0	39	128	1383	2335	0	2393	1701	194	395	177	0	3337	11920	0	4465	10647
1969	38	0	38	132	1355	2584	0	2702	2331	238	334	277	0	3822	13642	0	4766	11381
1970	47	0	47	141	1748	3100	0	2571	2403	242	311	240	0	4113	14726	0	5101	12378
1971	53	0	53	149	2450	3332	0	1944	2416	211	308	107	0	4173	14940	0	5474	13251
1972	52	0	52	155	2819	3246	0	2114	2847	226	263	726	0	4770	17010	0	5594	13440
1973	49	0	49	141	3244	3686	0	3565	2910	363	302	968	0	5839	20876	0	5797	13987
1974	50	0	50	130	3040	3966	0	1491	2992	348	218	743	1	5292	18089	0	5880	14344
1975	21	0	21	107	2586	4455	0	1307	3020	374	218	778	3	5642	18383	0	6814	16446
1976	104	0	104	89	2339	5501	0	1126	3313	415	203	902	14	6221	20036	0	7534	18138
1977	106	0	106	82	2197	6851	0	1628	3559	340	181	1171	4	7567	23499	0	7939	19163
1978	74	0	74	77	2647	7513	0	2002	3113	366	161	1083	0	8515	25400	0	8154	19949
1979	66	0	66	84	2726	4776	0	730	3307	383	140	3574	0	7841	23477	0	8221	19764
1980	54	0	54	79	2036	3527	0	198	3040	341	73	2172	0	6809	18196	0	8184	19895
1981	117	0	117	80	1373	6387	0	57	2704	327	73	1781	8	6329	19040	0	7928	18814

[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	0.9	5.1	7.9	0.6	1.8	80.3	0.1	96.6	0.1	0.2	129.4
1961	*	32.1	0.9	3.7	8.0	0.6	1.7	81.5	0.6	97.0	0.1	0.2	129.5
1962	*	33.5	1.2	7.8	8.6	0.7	2.4	85.1	1.1	106.9	0.1	0.2	140.8
1963	*	39.4	1.4	9.2	8.9	0.8	2.4	88.8	1:5	112.9	0.1	0.2	152.6
1964	*	40.7	1.3	9.6	9.4	0.9	2.5	90.4	1.7	115.8	0.1	0.2	156.8
1965	*	46.7	1.4	6.6	7.9	0.5	1.9	93.7	1.9	113.9	0.1	0.2	160.9
1966	*	49.2	1.0	6.4	8.2	0.6	2.0	100.6	0.5	119.3	0.1	0.3	168.9
1967	*	50.3	1.1	7.1	9.2	0.5	1.5	105.6	0.3	125.3	0.1	0.2	175.9
1968	*	53.4	1.3	15.5	11.0	0.6	1.7	112.5	1.6	144.1	0.1	0.2	197.8
1969	*	58.0	1.2	17.4	10.1	0.8	1.7	119.6	0.2	151.0	0.1	0.2	209.3
1970	*	61.2	1.0	15.7	8.8	0.8	1.7	125.6	*	153.6	0.1	0.2	215.1
1971	*	61.3	1.1	21.3	9.1	0.7	2.0	131.2	0.0	165.3	0.1	0.2	227.0
1972	*	59.4	1.1	23.5	8.7	0.9	2.1	142.8	1.0	180.0	0.1	0.2	239.8
1973	*	58.5	1.2	29.8	8.2	0.8	1.9	146.3	2.7	191.0	0.1	0.2	249.9
1974	*	51.5	0.9	31.3	8.4	0.8	1.8	146.3	4.6	194.1	0.1	0.3	246.0
1975	*	39.1	0.9	27.4	8.0	0.7	1.9	144.4	7.4	190.6	0.1	0.2	230.0
1976	*	31.1	0.8	32.6	7.4	0.7	2.1	150.5	7.6	201.6	0.1	0.2	233.0
1977	*	31.6	0.7	36.3	8.1	0.7	1.9	159.1	8.5	215.3	0.1	0.2	247.2
1978	0.0	32.2	0.7	40.4	7.4	0.6	2.0	160.2	12.5	223.9	0.1	0.2	256.4
1979	0.0	42.8	0.6	34.3	7.9	*	2.1	153.3	17.0	215.2	0.1	0.2	258.3
1980	0.0	40.2	0.9	35.1	8.3	0.2	1.9	139.7	33.7	219.8	0.1	0.2	260.3
1981	0.0	41.6	0.6	39.8	9.5	0.2	1.8	144.2	19.4	215.6	0.1	0.2	257.5

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	31	176	882	1471	154	292	15279	11	18265	24	60
1961	0	31	172	640	1495	157	284	15520	88	18356	27	66
1962	0	32	235	1335	1609	175	392	16209	174	20129	30	72
1963	0	38	270	1582	1658	202	392	16902	241	21246	27	65
1964	0	39	249	1651	1749	219	412	17215	276	21772	26	63
1965	0	45	277	1136	1465	128	312	17842	301	21462	25	60
1966	0	48	199	1106	1532	145	324	19152	73	22532	31	74
1967	0	49	213	1226	1711	124	253	20096	54	23676	28	67
1968	0	52	249	2656	2043	162	277	21410	252	27050	27	64
1969	0	56	235	2994	1864	214	278	22772	27	28383	27	64
1970	0	59	201	2690	1619	208	283	23914	3	28918	29	70
1971	0	59	210	3663	1674	199	322	24971	0	31039	28	68
1972	0	58	219	4039	1605	228	344	27180	152	33768	28	67
1973	0	57	242	5123	1518	223	312	27846	428	35692	28	68
1974	0	50	177	5372	1543	214	299	27854	729	36188	31	76
1975	0	38	170	4696	1477	183	307	27489	1184	35505	23	56
1976	0	31	156	5594	1365	195	341	28647	1201	37500	25	60
1977	0	31	142	6232	1497	191	314	30278	1354	40008	26	63
1978	0	32	136	6942	1361	168	338	30498	1987	41430	23	57
1979	0	42	109	5885	1451	2	353	29177	2701	39679	28	67
1980	0	39	179	6020	1530	64	315	26585	5355	40047	30	72
1981	0	41	126	6836	1734	60	302	27454	3086	39598	26	63

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.2	0.0	0.2	35.6	0.4	*	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2
1961	0.1	0.0	0.1	35.1	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4
1962	0.2	0.0	0.2	38.8	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.2
1963	0.2	0.0	0.2	48.4	0.5	*	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.2
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	51.9	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	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	0.0	0.0	58.4
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	59.2	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	78.0	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.5
1968	6.3	0.0	6.3	86.9	0.6	*	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.8
1969	13.8	0.0	13.8	92.7	1.7	*	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	108.2
1970	12.1	0.0	12.1	102.8	2.6	*	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	117.5
1971	12.2	0.0	12.2	107.4	6.2	0.1	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.9
1972	12.7	0.0	12.7	103.4	20.0	0.3	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	136.4
1973	28.3	0.0	28.3	61.7	36.3	0.4	0.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	126.7
1974	33.4	0.0	33.4	43.0	53.7	0.7	0.0	54.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.9
1975	32.8	0.0	32.8	32.3	57.9	1.5	0.0	59.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	124.5
1976	39.8	0.0	39.8	33.6	78.7	2.1	0.0	80.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	154.2
1977	36.1	0.0	36.1	40.2	104.4	2.6	0.0	107.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	183.4
1978	39.3	0.0	39.3	44.7	124.3	2.0	0.0	126.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	210.3
1979	58.1	0.0	58.1	66.4	65.3	0.3	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	190.0
1980	73.7	0.0	73.7	98.3	31.9	0.4	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	204.3
1981	80.4	0.0	80.4	77.1	17.5	0.5	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	175.5

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	8	0	8	34	64	1	0	65	0	0	0	0
1961	5	0	5	34	31	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
1962	7	0	7	38	37	0	0	38	0	0	0	0
1963	10	0	10	47	85	1	0	86	0	0	0	0
1964	8	0	8	50	18	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
1965	9	0	9	56	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
1966	5	0	5	57	28	0	0	29	0	0	0	0
1967	7	0	7	76	37	0	0	37	0	0	0	0
1968	250	0	250	84	99	1	0	100	0	0	0	0
1969	556	0	556	90	270	3	0	273	0	0	0	0
1970	500	0	500	100	415	5	0	420	0	0	0	0
1971	505	0	505	104	979	24	0	1002	0	0	0	0
1972	527	0	527	101	3182	50	0	3232	0	0	0	0
1973	1197	0	1197	60	5776	66	0	5842	0	0	0	0
1974	1457	0	1457	42	8549	116	0	8665	0	0	0	0
1975	1416	0	1416	32	9203	266	0	9469	0	0	0	0
1976	1711	0	1711	33	12513	359	0	12872	0	0	0	0
1977	1582	0	1582	39	16611	442	0	17053	0	0	0	0
1978	1655	0	1655	43	19775	341	0	20117	0	0	0	0
1979	2482	0	2482	64	10379	49	0	10428	0	0	0	0
1980	3072	0	3072	95	5078	70	0	5149	0	0	0	0
1981	3334	0	3334	75	2790	82	0	2872	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, State of Missouri

Trillion Btu

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[4]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	180.9	270.1	21.1	7.1	74.7	7.2	11.8	24.0	5.8	214.4	20.1	3.6	25.6	415.4	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	14.8	888.9
1961	167.0	284.1	24.2	5.8	74.8	10.1	8.5	25.9	5.6	214.9	17.6	2.7	27.2	417.1	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	8.6	890.1
1962	190.1	299.6	23.8	5.6	78.0	12.7	8.6	28.2	6.2	221.1	14.1	3.6	26.8	428.8	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	-0.7	927.0
1963	188.1	312.5	24.4	5.5	80.7	12.9	6.3	32.5	6.2	225.9	15.3	3.4	31.1	444.2	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	948.9
1964	190.4	335.6	23.8	5.8	80.7	15.3	6.0	27.8	6.5	227.9	15.6	3.3	31.6	444.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	979.0
1965	196.2	352.1	25.7	5.2	80.4	20.7	6.6	30.9	6.2	236.5	21.7	3.5	33.7	471.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	1035.2
1966	197.3	363.4	29.2	2.2	79.3	26.8	5.9	41.2	6.5	246.2	17.4	2.2	37.1	493.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	44.2	1105.0
1967	195.6	372.2	27.3	1.5	79.5	36.9	5.2	41.2	6.0	251.7	21.7	4.2	39.4	514.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	49.1	1138.4
1968	219.1	376.9	30.4	1.1	99.3	44.1	6.7	43.4	6.6	268.3	21.6	2.1	43.8	567.4	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	42.4	1219.6
1969	251.2	411.1	33.4	0.7	95.6	44.7	5.0	47.1	6.8	280.6	23.5	3.0	45.4	585.9	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	1275.9
1970	286.0	442.8	34.3	0.6	94.6	45.9	3.6	44.5	7.0	294.4	22.4	3.3	42.2	592.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	-8.4	1322.9
1971	301.4	442.4	37.1	0.7	95.3	45.6	4.2	44.8	6.6	308.4	18.4	1.4	41.0	603.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	-15.4	1339.3
1972	342.4	436.7	36.1	0.6	106.3	47.5	2.7	46.8	7.1	321.6	17.2	1.2	42.2	629.3	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	-22.9	1391.9
1973	391.6	435.6	43.7	1.1	110.9	45.6	2.3	46.6	8.6	327.9	18.1	1.3	48.7	654.8	0.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	-65.5	1437.3
1974	390.3	419.6	40.5	1.1	102.3	43.4	1.8	46.4	8.2	323.1	16.1	3.0	47.7	633.6	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	-50.0	1411.3
1975	433.8	377.2	32.3	0.8	103.8	46.9	1.6	48.3	7.8	327.5	15.9	3.5	48.6	637.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	-42.8	1418.4
1976	472.7	387.6	30.0	0.7	115.8	44.6	3.1	49.2	8.6	342.0	19.1	0.5	48.9	662.6	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	-61.6	1469.0
1977	509.0	374.2	33.0	0.8	120.8	45.0	2.8	49.1	9.7	349.8	23.0	*	54.5	688.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	-69.9	1506.5
1978	492.3	365.1	38.3	0.9	134.8	45.9	2.4	48.3	10.4	356.9	23.4	0.1	64.4	725.8	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	-32.4	1561.4
1979	518.2	353.8	33.3	0.9	134.9	42.4	2.6	49.9	10.9	332.8	22.1	*	68.6	698.3	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	-35.9	1545.8
1980	536.4	326.2	26.5	0.7	107.1	35.5	1.8	33.5	9.7	309.8	9.0	*	56.8	590.3	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	20.0	1438.8
1981	538.2	290.7	23.1	0.9	106.1	26.8	3.1	30.9	9.3	307.7	4.2	0.1	45.3	557.7	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	-20.6	1372.9

Physical Units

Year	Coal (Thousand Short Tons)	Natural Gas (Dry) (Billion Cubic Feet)	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels): Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[4]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power (Million Kilowatt-Hours)	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]
1960	7437	261	3184	1401	12819	1295	2087	5994	953	40807	3196	541	4170	76446	0	726	0	0	4337
1961	6953	274	3645	1142	12845	1802	1496	6465	927	40903	2792	400	4406	76823	0	1240	0	0	2522
1962	7950	289	3583	1119	13399	2270	1511	7042	1025	42095	2235	539	4348	79163	0	881	0	0	-211
1963	7981	303	3684	1090	13847	2303	1118	8101	1024	42995	2432	507	5092	82194	0	377	0	0	61
1964	8113	325	3583	1145	13857	2725	1058	6938	1076	43386	2475	501	5162	81906	0	319	0	0	1562
1965	8440	341	3877	1031	13803	3668	1162	7692	1029	45015	3449	524	5500	86751	0	802	0	0	2218
1966	8526	352	4399	445	13607	4747	1032	10278	1069	46872	2765	326	6170	91710	0	596	0	0	12964
1967	8495	361	4118	295	13641	6540	924	10742	991	47910	3452	628	6484	95726	0	641	0	0	14403
1968	9542	366	4582	211	17045	7809	1178	11376	1088	51079	3438	312	7211	105329	0	1334	0	0	12413
1969	11097	399	5028	143	16406	7915	889	12388	1129	53409	3737	451	7373	108869	0	1435	0	0	3732
1970	12807	430	5167	115	16235	8114	643	11771	1150	56042	3570	490	6786	110085	0	927	0	0	-2465
1971	13472	429	5591	131	16365	8066	740	11890	1090	58712	2923	213	6582	112303	0	703	0	0	-4519
1972	15303	425	5435	121	18256	8405	481	12451	1167	61213	2731	178	6717	117154	0	612	0	0	-6705
1973	17618	427	6584	221	19038	8054	410	12445	1420	62431	2874	200	7747	121423	0	2008	0	0	-19195
1974	17645	410	6101	209	17555	7679	311	12436	1360	61500	2565	450	7572	117739	0	1713	0	0	-14650
1975	19776	370	4866	151	17819	8295	282	12995	1284	62342	2521	534	7736	118826	0	1280	0	0	-12543
1976	21366	380	4524	147	19874	7881	547	13955	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	0	-16046
1977	23035	367	4969	154	20736	7951	489	13354	1602	66596	3658	7	8859	128377	0	454	0	0	-20483
1978	22560	359	5777	181	23138	8114	419	13171	1720	67945	3716	11	10435	134626	0	1017	0	0	-9483
1979	23783	347	5013	174	23152	7480	462	13548	1800	63350	3512	3	11403	129897	0	1100	0	0	-10520
1980	24875	318	3996	126	19300	6268	315	9121	1603	53366	1427	6	9269	109498	0	558	0	0	-5854
1981	25102	284	3479	181	18221	4741	546	8483	1537	58581	667	21	7221	103679	0	669	0	0	-6031

[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	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	154.0	204.4	81.9	121.0	264.9	311.3	251.9	252.3	121.5	14.8	39.0	97.3	888.9
1961	158.0	210.2	76.1	116.1	261.8	308.8	254.5	254.9	131.1	8.6	40.6	99.1	890.1
1962	162.8	218.8	77.7	120.5	266.1	317.5	269.7	270.2	151.4	-0.7	44.2	106.5	927.0
1963	162.5	222.7	71.3	117.1	276.4	333.3	275.4	275.8	163.1	0.2	48.1	115.2	948.9
1964	161.9	226.8	76.2	124.1	280.2	342.3	285.3	285.8	170.0	5.3	51.8	123.5	979.0
1965	168.1	237.1	72.1	123.3	308.0	375.9	298.4	298.9	181.1	7.6	55.7	133.0	1035.2
1966	175.5	251.1	96.7	149.9	306.6	400.3	303.1	303.7	178.9	44.2	65.7	157.5	1105.0
1967	178.7	258.1	111.2	167.7	292.1	390.4	321.5	322.1	185.8	49.1	69.4	165.6	1138.4
1968	184.8	276.3	109.8	172.0	308.5	412.1	358.6	359.1	215.5	42.4	76.2	181.7	1219.6
1969	200.1	302.3	109.6	176.1	316.5	427.2	369.8	370.4	267.1	12.7	82.6	197.2	1275.9
1970	204.1	317.2	117.9	189.4	308.6	424.8	390.9	391.5	309.8	-8.4	88.0	213.4	1322.9
1971	201.1	322.9	117.9	193.8	299.5	418.3	403.7	404.3	332.4	-15.4	92.7	224.3	1339.3
1972	210.2	339.9	123.6	204.6	301.1	423.1	423.7	424.3	356.1	-22.9	97.9	235.3	1391.9
1973	202.8	341.0	118.0	204.9	336.1	463.0	427.8	428.4	418.0	-65.5	103.8	248.7	1437.3
1974	201.0	339.9	116.6	200.4	317.0	449.4	421.0	421.7	405.6	-50.0	103.4	252.2	1411.3
1975	203.6	362.6	115.0	203.3	290.3	427.5	424.4	424.9	428.0	-42.8	112.9	272.4	1418.4
1976	208.7	363.4	125.3	253.4	295.2	407.4	444.2	444.8	457.0	-61.6	116.1	279.4	1469.0
1977	200.8	370.1	119.6	255.8	303.9	423.7	456.4	456.9	495.7	-69.9	124.7	301.1	1506.5
1978	206.2	395.6	127.0	267.2	295.9	429.7	468.4	468.9	496.3	-32.4	134.6	329.3	1561.4
1979	203.5	393.6	124.7	269.1	300.8	435.8	446.8	447.3	505.9	-35.9	138.1	332.0	1545.8
1980	173.6	391.9	94.0	245.5	261.7	390.7	410.3	410.8	519.3	-20.0	145.5	353.8	1438.8
1981	158.4	347.6	83.6	225.4	240.8	400.6	398.7	399.4	511.9	-20.6	145.6	345.7	1372.9

[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	7.8	1.4	18.8	27.9	14.4	36.0	204.4
1961	9.2	0.0	9.2	119.0	8.4	1.0	20.3	29.7	15.2	37.1	210.2
1962	8.7	0.0	8.7	123.5	7.5	0.9	22.2	30.6	16.4	39.6	218.8
1963	4.7	0.0	4.7	124.1	7.8	0.7	25.1	33.7	17.7	42.4	222.7
1964	3.8	0.0	3.8	127.8	7.3	0.7	22.3	30.3	19.2	45.7	226.8
1965	2.8	0.0	2.8	133.7	6.1	0.8	24.6	31.6	20.4	48.7	237.1
1966	2.6	0.0	2.6	134.0	7.1	0.6	31.2	38.9	22.3	53.4	251.1
1967	1.7	0.0	1.7	137.6	7.5	0.2	31.6	39.4	23.5	56.0	258.1
1968	1.2	0.0	1.2	143.1	8.0	0.5	32.0	40.5	27.0	64.5	276.3
1969	1.1	0.0	1.1	156.5	7.5	0.4	34.6	42.5	30.1	72.0	302.3
1970	0.9	0.0	0.9	161.4	7.6	0.4	33.8	41.8	33.0	80.1	317.2
1971	0.7	0.0	0.7	158.1	7.7	0.4	34.1	42.2	35.6	86.2	322.9
1972	0.9	0.0	0.9	164.4	8.9	0.2	35.7	44.9	38.1	91.6	339.9
1973	1.9	0.0	1.9	156.6	9.0	0.2	35.0	44.3	40.7	97.5	341.0
1974	2.0	0.0	2.0	156.5	8.2	0.2	34.2	42.6	40.4	98.5	339.9
1975	1.4	0.0	1.4	158.3	8.4	0.2	35.4	43.9	46.6	112.4	362.6
1976	1.6	0.0	1.6	163.2	9.0	0.2	34.7	43.9	45.4	109.3	363.4
1977	1.0	0.0	1.0	157.0	8.5	0.2	34.2	42.9	49.6	119.7	370.1
1978	2.2	0.0	2.2	161.6	9.6	0.2	32.7	42.4	55.0	134.5	395.6
1979	2.8	*	2.8	164.1	10.3	0.3	26.0	36.6	55.9	134.3	393.6
1980	0.7	*	0.8	146.9	7.3	0.3	18.3	25.9	63.6	154.7	391.9
1981	1.1	0.0	1.1	131.8	8.2	0.4	17.0	25.6	56.1	133.1	347.6

Physical Units

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	415	0	415	111	1331	240	4687	6257	4223	10540
1961	347	0	347	115	1447	179	5054	6680	4447	10868
1962	326	0	326	119	1281	165	5525	6971	4813	11598
1963	177	0	177	120	1344	131	6257	7732	5198	12441
1964	141	0	141	124	1255	123	5562	6940	5622	13394
1965	105	0	105	130	1056	138	6139	7332	5977	14272
1966	97	0	97	130	1218	113	7776	9106	6521	15642
1967	62	0	62	133	1292	37	8244	9573	6878	16421
1968	46	0	46	139	1376	82	8388	9846	7925	18898
1969	42	0	42	152	1287	71	9098	10457	8836	21102
1970	32	0	32	157	1312	69	8934	10315	9672	23471
1971	27	0	27	153	1317	78	9046	10440	10435	25261
1972	32	0	32	160	1532	42	9504	11079	11176	26850
1973	71	0	71	154	1545	42	9355	10942	11931	28583
1974	75	0	75	153	1401	35	9175	10611	11830	28858
1975	54	0	54	155	1455	28	9528	10992	13654	32552
1976	62	0	62	160	1541	43	9339	10923	13302	32022
1977	39	0	39	154	1455	36	9296	10787	14535	35084
1978	87	0	87	159	1646	30	8911	10586	16108	39407
1979	110	2	112	161	1771	45	7061	8876	16369	39353
1980	30	1	31	143	1246	57	4991	6294	18648	45333
1981	43	0	43	129	1407	76	4654	6137	16437	39009

[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	6.4	8.5	3.3	0.6	8.6	27.5	11.2	27.9	121.0
1961	17.2	0.0	17.2	34.8	7.0	6.4	3.6	0.6	6.5	24.1	11.6	28.4	116.1
1962	16.1	0.0	16.1	40.4	6.2	5.9	3.9	0.7	4.6	21.2	12.5	30.2	120.5
1963	8.8	0.0	8.8	41.3	6.5	4.7	4.4	0.7	4.9	21.2	13.5	32.3	117.1
1964	7.0	0.0	7.0	48.2	6.0	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	9.5	24.5	15.1	36.1	123.3
1966	4.8	0.0	4.8	68.1	5.9	4.0	5.5	0.7	7.7	23.8	15.6	37.5	149.9
1967	3.1	0.0	3.1	85.2	6.2	1.3	5.6	0.7	9.1	22.9	16.7	39.8	167.7
1968	2.3	0.0	2.3	82.3	6.6	2.9	5.7	0.8	9.2	25.2	18.4	43.8	172.0
1969	2.1	0.0	2.1	81.5	6.2	2.5	6.1	0.8	10.4	26.1	19.6	46.8	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	189.4
1971	1.4	0.0	1.4	92.3	6.3	2.8	6.0	0.8	8.3	24.2	22.2	53.7	193.8
1972	1.6	0.0	1.6	100.1	7.4	1.5	6.3	0.8	5.9	21.9	23.8	57.2	204.6
1973	3.5	0.0	3.5	92.9	7.4	1.5	6.2	0.8	5.7	21.6	25.6	61.3	204.9
1974	3.6	0.0	3.6	92.5	6.8	1.3	6.0	0.8	5.6	20.5	24.3	59.4	200.4
1975	2.6	0.0	2.6	92.5	6.9	1.0	6.2	0.8	4.8	19.8	25.9	62.5	203.3
1976	3.0	0.0	3.0	100.3	7.4	1.5	6.1	0.8	6.2	22.1	37.6	90.5	253.4
1977	1.8	0.0	1.8	95.1	7.0	1.3	6.0	0.9	7.5	22.7	39.9	96.3	255.8
1978	4.1	0.0	4.1	100.3	7.9	1.1	5.8	0.8	7.0	22.7	40.7	99.5	267.2
1979	5.1	*	5.1	96.3	8.5	1.6	4.6	0.9	7.7	23.3	42.4	102.0	269.1
1980	1.4	*	1.4	77.9	5.8	1.0	3.2	1.2	3.5	14.7	44.2	107.4	245.5
1981	2.0	0.0	2.0	70.2	4.5	2.3	3.0	1.6	0.2	11.5	42.0	99.7	225.4

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	770	0	770	33	1101	1507	827	113	1373	4922	3280	8185
1961	644	0	644	34	1197	1126	892	119	1039	4373	3406	8325
1962	605	0	605	39	1060	1038	975	128	731	3931	3674	8853
1963	329	0	329	40	1112	825	1104	129	779	3949	3959	9475
1964	261	0	261	47	1038	773	981	130	948	3870	4148	9882
1965	196	0	196	41	873	865	1083	133	1508	4463	4433	10585
1966	180	0	180	66	1007	710	1372	135	1225	4449	4586	10999
1967	115	0	115	83	1069	230	1455	140	1447	4341	4889	11671
1968	86	0	86	80	1138	514	1480	150	1461	4744	5385	12840
1969	77	0	77	79	1065	449	1606	152	1660	4932	5750	13731
1970	60	0	60	88	1085	433	1577	153	1654	4901	6119	14849
1971	50	0	50	90	1089	489	1596	154	1320	4649	6500	15736
1972	60	0	60	98	1268	265	1677	154	934	4298	6972	16751
1973	132	0	132	91	1278	264	1651	158	903	4254	7496	17959
1974	139	0	139	90	1159	223	1619	157	897	4054	7136	17408
1975	101	0	101	91	1187	179	1681	159	764	3971	7589	18316
1976	115	0	115	98	1275	269	1648	161	979	4332	11017	26522
1977	72	0	72	93	1203	230	1640	163	1193	4429	11694	28226
1978	162	0	162	99	1361	188	1572	162	1120	4403	11922	29167
1979	204	1	205	95	1465	283	1246	164	1220	4378	12429	29882
1980	55	1	56	76	1001	171	881	223	554	2830	12944	31466
1981	79	0	79	68	773	398	821	298	29	2319	12313	29221

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	67.6	0.0	67.6	81.7	21.1	33.3	0.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	16.1	10.3	3.6	25.6	115.5	0.0	13.3	33.1	311.3
1961	59.3	0.0	59.3	87.0	24.2	32.5	0.0	1.1	2.0	1.7	15.1	9.2	2.7	27.2	115.5	0.0	13.6	33.3	308.8
1962	60.2	0.0	60.2	91.7	23.8	30.3	0.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	16.8	7.3	3.6	26.8	114.1	0.0	15.1	36.4	317.5
1963	59.4	0.0	59.4	96.1	24.4	32.5	0.0	0.9	2.8	1.8	15.6	8.3	3.4	31.1	120.9	0.0	16.7	40.1	333.3
1964	62.1	0.0	62.1	102.5	23.8	30.5	0.0	0.9	1.5	1.9	14.2	7.9	3.3	31.6	115.6	0.0	18.4	43.8	342.3
1965	65.3	0.0	65.3	117.8	25.7	29.7	0.0	0.9	1.8	2.0	16.0	10.8	3.5	33.7	124.0	0.0	20.0	47.8	375.0
1966	64.4	0.0	64.4	106.2	29.2	34.0	0.0	1.2	4.3	2.1	17.0	8.9	2.2	37.1	136.0	0.0	27.6	66.1	400.3
1967	61.1	0.0	61.1	90.3	27.3	33.8	0.0	3.7	3.8	1.9	15.9	10.6	4.2	39.4	140.7	0.0	29.0	69.3	390.4
1968	60.0	0.0	60.0	96.7	30.4	37.8	0.0	3.3	5.6	2.1	16.5	10.4	2.1	43.8	151.8	0.0	30.6	73.0	412.1
1969	56.5	0.0	56.5	104.0	33.4	36.6	0.0	2.1	6.2	2.5	15.4	11.5	3.0	45.4	156.1	0.0	32.7	78.0	427.2
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	82.3	424.8
1971	46.5	0.0	46.5	111.8	37.1	31.4	0.0	1.0	4.6	2.2	14.4	8.2	1.4	41.0	141.3	0.0	34.7	84.0	418.3
1972	55.5	0.0	55.5	101.8	36.1	35.6	0.0	1.0	4.6	2.3	13.3	7.6	1.2	42.2	143.8	0.0	35.9	86.1	423.1
1973	49.4	0.0	49.4	120.6	43.7	35.8	0.0	0.6	5.3	2.9	18.5	9.4	1.3	48.6	166.1	0.0	37.4	89.5	463.0
1974	49.8	0.0	49.8	112.3	40.5	32.4	0.0	0.3	6.0	2.8	14.3	8.0	3.0	47.6	154.9	0.0	38.5	93.9	449.4
1975	48.7	0.0	48.7	91.7	32.3	33.6	0.0	0.4	6.5	3.0	14.2	7.8	3.5	48.5	149.9	0.0	40.2	97.0	427.5
1976	52.5	0.0	52.5	92.7	30.0	36.4	0.0	1.3	8.3	3.3	12.9	8.4	0.5	48.9	150.0	0.0	32.9	79.2	407.4
1977	53.2	0.0	53.2	90.8	33.0	37.0	0.0	1.3	8.8	4.1	12.2	9.7	*	53.9	159.9	0.0	35.1	84.7	423.7
1978	46.0	0.0	46.0	70.6	38.3	42.7	0.0	1.1	9.8	4.4	11.2	8.7	0.1	63.0	179.3	0.0	38.8	95.0	429.7
1979	45.6	0.1	45.6	65.1	33.3	45.3	0.0	0.8	19.2	4.6	9.9	9.7	*	67.4	190.1	0.0	39.7	95.3	435.8
1980	40.5	*	40.5	79.9	26.5	27.9	0.0	0.5	11.8	4.1	9.8	4.4	*	56.2	141.2	0.0	37.6	91.4	390.7
1981	40.0	0.0	40.0	75.1	23.1	30.3	0.0	0.4	10.8	3.9	7.8	3.9	0.1	45.3	125.7	0.0	47.4	112.4	400.6

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2533	0	2533	79	3184	5723	0	340	450	284	3074	1639	541	4170	19406	0	3890	9708
1961	2225	0	2225	84	3645	5572	0	192	492	276	2881	1458	400	4406	19323	0	3995	9764
1962	2260	0	2260	89	3583	5206	0	308	506	294	3191	1166	539	4348	19141	0	4421	10655
1963	2223	0	2223	93	3684	5585	0	162	700	294	2978	1321	507	5092	20324	0	4908	11745
1964	2325	0	2325	99	3583	5229	0	162	370	309	2702	1261	501	5162	19279	0	5383	12823
1965	2440	0	2440	114	3877	5097	0	160	444	328	3224	1710	524	5500	20865	0	5872	14021
1966	2405	0	2405	103	4399	5838	0	210	1081	341	3240	1418	326	6170	23021	0	8081	19383
1967	2283	0	2283	88	4118	5810	0	658	995	316	3024	1680	628	6484	23712	0	8512	20321
1968	2239	0	2239	94	4582	6481	0	582	1462	347	3134	1649	312	7211	25760	0	8974	21399
1969	2106	0	2106	101	5028	6288	0	369	1632	408	2939	1829	451	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	9571	[illegible]
1970	1866	0	1866	110	5167	5689	0	141	1223	415	2767	1620	490	6786	24298	0	9939	24118
1971	1715	0	1715	108	5591	5386	0	173	1211	355	2746	1311	213	6582	23567	0	10174	24631
1972	2061	0	2061	99	5435	6110	0	173	1235	380	2525	1201	178	6717	23954	0	10508	25245
1973	1840	0	1840	118	6584	6153	0	104	1404	477	3518	1494	200	7739	27672	0	10949	26231
1974	1906	0	1906	110	6101	5562	0	53	1607	456	2728	1279	450	7541	25778	0	11284	27526
1975	1886	0	1886	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
1976	2030	0	2030	91	4524	6248	0	235	2242	546	2452	1331	76	7949	25602	0	9646	23222
1977	2118	0	2118	89	4969	6345	0	223	2393	670	2316	1538	7	8769	27230	0	10281	24815
1978	1835	0	1835	70	5777	7327	0	201	2662	720	2132	1390	11	10197	30417	0	11382	27845
1979	1818	2	1820	64	5013	7779	0	134	5217	753	1876	1549	3	11194	33518	0	11622	27940
1980	1616	2	1618	78	3996	4782	0	87	3221	671	1866	703	6	9168	24500	0	11018	26785
1981	1604	0	1604	73	3479	5209	0	72	2973	643	1491	615	21	7221	21724	0	13878	32937

[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	7.1	26.1	7.2	0.1	4.1	197.6	0.2	242.4	0.1	0.3	252.3
1961	0.3	7.9	5.8	26.2	10.1	0.1	3.9	199.1	1.1	246.3	0.1	0.3	254.9
1962	0.2	8.1	5.6	33.3	12.7	0.1	4.4	203.7	1.4	261.4	0.1	0.3	270.2
1963	0.2	8.1	5.5	33.1	12.9	0.2	4.4	209.5	1.4	267.0	0.1	0.3	275.8
1964	0.2	8.7	5.8	36.3	15.3	0.1	4.7	213.0	1.1	276.3	0.1	0.3	285.8
1965	0.2	9.2	5.2	38.9	20.7	0.1	4.3	218.8	1.0	289.0	0.1	0.3	298.9
1966	0.2	8.9	2.2	31.7	26.8	0.2	4.4	228.5	0.2	294.0	0.2	0.4	303.7
1967	0.1	10.9	1.5	31.2	36.9	0.2	4.1	235.0	1.5	310.5	0.2	0.4	322.1
1968	0.1	9.6	1.1	46.3	44.1	0.2	4.5	251.1	1.5	348.8	0.2	0.4	359.1
1969	0.1	9.8	0.7	44.6	44.7	0.2	4.4	264.3	1.0	359.9	0.2	0.4	370.4
1970	0.1	13.1	0.6	46.5	45.9	0.1	4.5	279.1	1.0	377.7	0.2	0.4	391.5
1971	0.1	10.3	0.7	49.2	45.6	0.1	4.5	293.2	0.2	393.4	0.2	0.4	404.3
1972	0.1	9.9	0.6	52.9	47.5	0.1	4.8	307.5	0.3	413.8	0.2	0.4	424.3
1973	*	9.4	1.1	56.9	45.6	0.1	5.7	308.6	0.3	418.4	0.2	0.4	428.4
1974	*	9.2	1.1	53.3	43.4	0.1	5.5	307.9	0.5	411.8	0.2	0.5	421.7
1975	*	7.6	0.8	50.8	46.9	0.1	4.8	312.4	0.9	416.7	0.2	0.4	424.9
1976	*	5.4	0.7	59.0	44.6	0.1	5.3	328.3	0.8	438.8	0.2	0.4	444.8
1977	*	4.7	0.8	62.9	45.0	0.1	5.7	336.8	0.4	451.6	0.2	0.4	456.9
1978	0.0	4.5	0.9	66.0	45.9	0.1	6.1	344.9	0.1	464.0	0.1	0.3	468.9
1979	0.0	7.2	0.9	66.9	42.4	0.1	6.3	322.1	0.9	439.6	0.2	0.4	447.3
1980	0.0	5.7	0.7	63.0	35.5	0.1	5.7	298.8	0.9	404.6	0.1	0.3	410.8
1981	0.0	5.7	0.9	61.3	26.8	0.1	5.4	298.3	*	393.0	0.2	0.5	399.4

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	45	8	1401	4486	1295	30	669	37620	34	45534	36	90
1961	10	8	1142	4493	1802	27	651	37903	181	46199	39	96
1962	9	8	1119	5717	2270	36	731	38776	225	48872	42	102
1963	8	8	1090	5679	2303	40	730	39887	224	49954	40	95
1964	9	8	1145	6235	2725	25	767	40554	182	51634	41	98
1965	8	9	1031	6685	3668	26	701	41658	154	53922	40	96
1966	7	9	445	5435	4747	49	728	43498	30	54931	54	130
1967	6	11	295	5364	6540	49	675	44745	236	57904	50	120
1968	5	9	211	7952	7809	46	741	47795	245	64799	48	115
1969	4	9	143	7657	7915	52	721	50318	157	66963	47	113
1970	3	13	115	7990	8114	38	735	53123	163	70278	49	120
1971	2	10	131	8438	8066	37	735	55812	26	73244	50	121
1972	2	10	121	9088	8405	35	787	58534	53	77023	49	118
1973	1	9	221	9772	8054	35	944	58755	53	77833	52	126
1974	1	9	209	9153	7679	35	904	58616	83	76678	57	138
1975	0	7	151	8721	8295	29	793	59477	141	77606	49	119
1976	0	5	147	10121	7881	27	880	62499	129	81683	51	122
1977	0	5	154	10799	7951	24	932	64117	61	84039	45	109
1978	0	4	181	11323	8110	26	1001	65651	23	86314	40	97
1979	0	7	174	11492	7480	24	1047	61310	142	81670	50	119
1980	0	6	136	10824	6268	29	932	56877	142	75207	42	102
1981	0	6	181	10527	4741	35	894	56792	6	73176	58	139

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	80.4	0.0	80.4	31.3	0.9	1.0	0.0	2.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	121.5
1961	81.0	0.0	81.0	35.3	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.1
1962	104.8	0.0	104.8	35.8	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.5	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.4
1963	115.0	0.0	115.0	42.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	163.1
1964	117.2	0.0	117.2	48.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	170.0
1965	122.6	0.0	122.6	49.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.1
1966	125.3	0.0	125.3	46.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	178.9
1967	129.7	0.0	129.7	48.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	185.8
1968	155.4	0.0	155.4	45.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	215.5
1969	191.5	0.0	191.5	59.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	267.1
1970	233.4	0.0	233.4	64.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	309.8
1971	252.7	0.0	252.7	69.9	1.7	0.8	0.0	2.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	332.4
1972	284.4	0.0	284.4	60.5	3.4	1.5	0.0	4.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	356.1
1973	336.7	0.0	336.7	56.1	2.7	1.7	*	4.4	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	418.0
1974	334.8	0.0	334.8	49.2	1.9	1.6	0.2	3.7	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	405.6
1975	381.1	0.0	381.1	27.0	2.4	4.1	0.1	6.6	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	428.0
1976	415.6	0.0	415.6	26.0	3.8	4.0	0.0	7.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	457.0
1977	452.9	0.0	452.9	26.5	5.4	5.4	0.5	11.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	495.7
1978	440.0	0.0	440.0	28.2	7.4	8.6	1.4	17.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	496.3
1979	464.7	0.0	464.7	21.1	3.8	3.8	1.3	8.8	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	505.9
1980	493.7	0.0	493.7	15.9	0.2	3.1	0.6	3.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	519.3
1981	495.1	0.0	495.1	7.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	511.9

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	3674	0	3674	30	150	178	0	328	726	0	0	0
1961	3728	0	3728	34	113	135	0	249	1240	0	0	0
1962	4750	0	4750	35	113	135	0	249	881	0	0	0
1963	5243	0	5243	41	107	127	0	234	377	0	0	0
1964	5378	0	5378	47	84	100	0	183	319	0	0	0
1965	5690	0	5690	48	77	92	0	168	802	0	0	0
1966	5837	0	5837	45	92	109	0	201	596	0	0	0
1967	6029	0	6029	47	89	107	0	196	641	0	0	0
1968	7165	0	7165	44	82	98	0	180	1334	0	0	0
1969	8869	0	8869	58	91	109	0	200	1435	0	0	0
1970	10846	0	10846	63	133	159	0	291	927	0	0	0
1971	11678	0	11678	68	268	135	0	402	703	0	0	0
1972	13147	0	13147	59	542	258	0	800	612	0	0	0
1973	15573	0	15573	55	424	290	8	722	2008	0	0	0
1974	15523	0	15523	48	306	280	31	617	1713	0	0	0
1975	17734	0	17734	26	375	710	15	1100	1280	0	0	0
1976	19169	0	19169	25	662	629	0	1292	740	0	0	0
1977	20806	0	20806	26	866	935	90	1891	454	0	0	0
1978	20476	0	20476	27	1183	1485	237	2906	1017	0	0	0
1979	21644	0	21644	20	601	645	209	1455	1100	0	0	0
1980	23168	0	23168	15	29	538	101	668	558	0	0	0
1981	23376	0	23376	8	18	305	0	323	669	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	4.3	57.6	5.4	3.8	28.5	1.4	2.7	3.0	1.0	36.4	13.0	0.3	8.6	104.1	0.0	62.4	0.0	0.0	-10.7	217.7
1961	5.4	61.3	5.3	5.5	30.8	1.5	2.1	3.4	0.9	36.7	16.3	0.2	10.6	113.3	0.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	-17.9	231.3
1962	6.0	65.7	5.0	1.1	32.3	1.7	1.5	3.3	1.0	39.7	19.3	0.3	11.8	116.9	0.0	67.7	0.0	0.0	-17.9	238.4
1963	5.7	68.6	5.7	1.1	31.4	1.9	2.0	3.1	1.0	39.3	17.9	0.3	13.5	117.2	0.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	-11.1	243.4
1964	6.2	71.6	7.3	0.7	33.2	2.0	3.8	3.7	1.1	38.7	14.5	1.5	14.9	121.5	0.0	71.3	0.0	0.3	-14.1	256.8
1965	5.8	73.0	5.5	0.7	28.9	2.1	1.4	3.7	1.1	40.5	7.8	1.1	10.3	103.2	0.0	87.7	0.0	0.4	-23.7	246.4
1966	6.1	74.4	6.0	0.5	33.2	2.4	0.7	4.7	1.2	41.8	9.2	0.5	11.3	111.3	0.0	82.7	0.0	0.4	-10.9	264.0
1967	5.7	67.1	6.4	0.3	19.8	3.2	4.9	6.1	1.1	42.6	7.7	0.7	11.1	103.8	0.0	90.8	0.0	0.6	-19.8	248.3
1968	7.0	64.8	7.3	0.2	24.0	3.9	4.6	6.4	1.2	45.1	9.5	0.8	13.3	116.2	0.0	92.8	0.0	0.8	-14.1	267.4
1969	9.9	80.7	6.5	0.1	27.0	4.5	3.7	6.4	1.2	45.9	9.8	1.3	12.6	119.2	0.0	98.7	0.0	0.6	-8.8	300.3
1970	12.2	90.5	7.5	0.1	28.1	3.6	2.1	5.0	1.2	48.7	8.0	1.5	12.1	117.9	0.0	91.8	0.0	0.8	-4.2	309.0
1971	11.8	91.0	8.2	0.1	33.3	4.3	2.1	5.3	1.1	49.9	7.9	0.7	13.3	126.2	0.0	100.5	0.0	0.6	-8.7	321.4
1972	13.5	86.6	8.8	0.3	36.1	4.3	2.2	6.4	1.2	53.2	9.2	1.1	15.2	138.1	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.5	-8.1	328.7
1973	15.6	92.0	8.6	0.4	40.7	4.2	2.3	5.6	1.3	57.2	11.1	0.7	15.6	147.7	0.0	78.1	0.0	0.5	-0.9	333.1
1974	15.1	81.8	7.4	0.4	45.7	4.4	1.0	5.5	1.3	55.4	14.2	0.7	17.7	153.6	0.0	101.5	0.0	0.2	-8.6	343.6
1975	18.8	81.1	5.6	0.3	44.2	4.6	0.7	5.1	1.3	55.8	13.7	0.5	18.4	150.2	0.0	105.8	0.0	0.1	-20.5	335.5
1976	42.8	75.8	7.9	0.4	49.0	4.3	0.4	5.3	1.4	61.0	15.9	0.6	22.0	168.1	0.0	128.6	0.0	0.4	-54.6	361.1
1977	58.9	72.3	7.3	0.4	48.1	4.3	0.5	5.0	1.5	58.3	15.8	0.3	21.9	163.3	0.0	88.3	0.0	0.5	-28.6	354.7
1978	59.1	73.8	6.1	0.4	48.0	3.9	0.5	6.1	1.6	67.3	15.7	0.2	20.9	170.6	0.0	121.3	0.0	0.5	-50.4	375.0
1979	64.7	71.1	6.9	0.6	52.6	5.1	0.1	4.0	1.7	58.6	36.3	0.1	35.0	201.0	0.0	107.1	0.0	0.5	-40.7	403.7
1980	61.9	62.2	6.7	0.7	43.7	5.2	0.0	6.6	1.5	54.7	25.3	*	32.9	177.4	0.0	103.5	0.0	0.2	-38.6	366.6
1981	64.0	53.8	6.4	0.8	37.7	4.5	0.1	4.3	1.4	56.7	15.7	*	22.3	150.0	0.0	117.6	0.0	0.4	-51.3	334.4

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	253	56	821	750	4899	269	477	737	161	6922	2075	44	1377	18530	0	5800	0	0	-3143
1961	335	59	792	1091	5279	284	366	859	157	6979	2596	31	1701	20134	0	6498	0	0	-5247
1962	373	63	748	211	5550	315	265	819	171	7553	3074	38	1880	20624	0	6409	0	0	-5252
1963	356	67	857	210	5393	344	359	766	171	7481	2852	43	2173	20649	0	6011	0	0	-3264
1964	380	69	1101	146	5702	364	679	925	179	7374	2300	227	2408	21406	0	6819	0	31	-4144
1965	368	71	833	135	4962	387	248	926	189	7709	1241	170	1693	18493	0	8388	0	37	-6955
1966	390	72	898	89	5695	444	118	1167	196	7954	1459	76	1869	19966	0	7939	0	39	-3201
1967	380	65	964	66	3394	578	859	1585	175	8108	1231	102	1846	18907	0	8704	0	56	-5800
1968	449	63	1102	34	4113	702	815	1689	192	8587	1509	119	2169	21031	0	8924	0	74	-4142
1969	619	78	986	21	4641	810	657	1690	196	8739	1556	203	2030	21529	0	9448	0	61	-2573
1970	762	88	1124	24	4827	652	376	1326	200	9262	1268	223	1927	21209	0	8744	0	73	-1220
1971	730	88	1236	24	5715	771	362	1402	188	9495	1262	102	2122	22678	0	9593	0	61	-2563
1972	828	84	1324	55	6206	765	383	1705	201	10137	1469	165	2408	24816	0	9443	0	51	-2362
1973	950	90	1296	73	6989	760	405	1503	219	10883	1765	101	2460	26454	0	7518	0	48	-256
1974	923	80	1119	70	7840	783	174	1466	210	10550	2262	102	2758	27334	0	9723	0	16	-2518
1975	1144	80	842	63	7586	817	122	1370	208	10630	2178	83	2866	26765	0	10164	0	14	-6007
1976	2496	74	1187	82	8411	760	79	1421	231	11605	2525	96	3427	29825	0	12400	0	37	-16009
1977	3381	71	1093	79	8258	772	93	1368	247	11100	2506	39	3411	28966	0	8456	0	40	-8351
1978	3394	73	917	73	8232	699	95	1662	266	12809	2502	25	3236	30516	0	11706	0	52	-14767
1979	3686	70	1038	112	9037	908	17	1094	278	11162	5773	16	5289	34723	0	10342	0	52	-11932
1980	3549	61	1016	132	7509	921	0	1806	247	10416	4025	4	5050	31126	0	9963	0	17	-11313
1981	3615	52	971	154	6469	800	26	1183	237	10797	2494	6	3351	26488	0	11321	0	34	-15024

[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	21.3	32.5	18.3	26.2	66.6	101.8	57.0	57.2	65.3	-10.7	15.6	39.0	217.7
1961	22.5	34.0	18.3	26.7	75.3	110.2	60.1	60.4	73.1	-17.9	16.0	39.2	231.3
1962	22.2	34.4	18.1	27.0	81.5	117.7	59.1	59.3	75.4	-17.9	16.9	40.7	238.4
1963	22.1	34.5	18.8	28.2	86.7	123.6	56.7	57.0	70.2	-11.1	17.4	41.7	243.4
1964	24.2	37.3	20.9	30.6	91.0	131.9	56.8	57.1	78.1	-14.1	18.9	45.0	256.8
1965	24.9	39.0	19.3	29.7	75.0	120.6	56.9	57.1	94.0	-23.7	20.7	49.5	246.4
1966	25.3	39.9	18.5	29.6	78.6	132.6	61.6	61.8	91.0	-10.9	23.6	56.5	264.0
1967	25.6	40.5	20.0	31.8	69.8	119.3	56.4	56.7	96.2	-19.8	22.6	53.9	248.3
1968	26.0	41.9	18.1	30.4	76.1	133.6	61.4	61.6	100.0	-14.1	25.4	60.5	267.4
1969	28.1	45.0	21.4	34.1	83.3	155.1	66.1	66.2	110.3	-8.8	30.0	71.5	300.3
1970	30.5	48.4	23.3	37.0	84.9	155.4	68.0	68.1	106.5	-4.2	29.9	72.5	309.0
1971	32.1	51.1	23.4	37.9	91.1	161.2	71.1	71.2	112.5	-8.7	30.3	73.4	321.4
1972	31.2	51.6	24.8	40.0	93.2	161.3	75.6	75.8	111.8	-8.1	30.5	73.3	328.7
1973	32.0	53.0	24.9	40.6	97.5	155.8	83.5	83.6	96.1	-0.9	28.0	67.2	333.1
1974	29.2	51.2	22.5	38.5	99.1	168.6	85.2	85.4	116.2	-8.6	31.3	76.3	343.6
1975	31.7	56.7	25.0	44.0	92.7	152.8	81.9	82.1	124.7	-20.5	30.5	73.7	335.5
1976	31.5	57.8	24.3	44.3	101.9	170.7	88.1	88.2	169.8	-54.6	33.8	81.4	361.1
1977	29.3	57.7	22.9	44.0	100.2	167.3	85.7	85.8	145.2	-28.6	34.2	82.5	354.7
1978	32.0	64.3	24.6	47.2	94.2	166.0	97.3	97.4	177.2	-50.4	36.8	90.0	375.0
1979	29.2	63.6	23.9	47.7	129.7	200.7	91.6	91.7	170.0	-40.7	38.0	91.3	403.7
1980	25.4	59.5	17.9	42.4	107.9	176.0	88.7	88.8	165.3	-38.6	36.9	89.8	366.6
1981	21.2	54.6	17.3	42.6	86.3	153.6	83.6	83.7	177.4	-51.3	37.4	88.7	334.4

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] 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	1.5	0.0	2.0	3.6	3.2	8.0	32.5
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	17.8	2.0	0.0	2.5	4.4	3.4	8.2	34.0
1962	0.3	0.0	0.3	17.8	2.0	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	34.5
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	2.6	4.2	4.1	9.9	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	1.1	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	11.9	45.0
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.6	1.5	0.0	3.4	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	13.5	51.1
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.4	2.5	0.0	4.1	6.7	6.0	14.4	51.6
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.4	2.9	0.0	3.6	6.5	6.2	14.8	53.0
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	22.1	3.2	0.0	3.8	7.0	6.4	15.6	51.2
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.6	3.4	0.0	3.6	7.0	7.3	17.6	56.7
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.0	3.8	0.0	3.7	7.5	7.7	18.6	57.8
1977	*	0.0	*	22.0	3.6	0.0	3.7	7.2	8.3	20.1	57.7
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.3	3.8	0.0	4.7	8.5	9.4	23.0	64.3
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.0	3.9	0.0	2.2	6.2	10.1	24.3	63.6
1980	0.1	0.0	0.1	19.8	2.5	0.0	3.0	5.5	9.9	24.2	59.5
1981	0.1	0.0	0.1	17.7	1.6	0.0	1.8	3.4	9.9	23.5	54.6

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	11	0	11	17	262	0	506	768	935	2334
1961	10	0	10	17	335	0	616	951	982	2400
1962	10	0	10	17	335	0	560	895	1041	2510
1963	9	0	9	17	328	0	499	827	1077	2579
1964	9	0	9	19	312	0	655	967	1139	2712
1965	8	0	8	20	277	0	636	914	1216	2904
1966	8	0	8	20	286	0	758	1043	1261	3025
1967	9	0	9	20	196	0	994	1191	1291	3081
1968	7	0	7	20	250	0	1069	1319	1373	3275
1969	6	0	6	21	289	0	1072	1361	1462	3492
1970	4	0	4	25	249	0	887	1137	1534	3723
1971	7	0	7	25	397	0	905	1302	1633	3952
1972	4	0	4	24	436	0	1094	1531	1757	4222
1973	5	0	5	25	495	0	965	1460	1812	4342
1974	4	0	4	22	549	0	1026	1569	1979	4569
1975	4	0	4	24	589	0	973	1562	2143	5171
1976	3	0	3	24	646	0	993	1640	2261	5443
1977	1	0	1	22	616	0	993	1609	2440	5889
1978	6	0	6	23	657	0	1276	1933	2754	6738
1979	4	0	4	22	675	0	600	1280	2957	7109
1980	5	0	5	19	421	0	829	1250	2916	7089
1981	3	0	3	17	273	0	503	777	2906	6897

[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	1.7	2.6	0.4	0.7	*	5.5	2.3	5.7	26.2
1961	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.6	2.2	1.7	0.4	0.8	*	5.2	2.4	6.0	26.7
1962	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.8	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.6	*	4.8	2.6	6.3	27.0
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	13.0	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.7	*	5.3	2.8	6.6	28.2
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	13.6	2.1	3.7	0.5	0.7	*	6.9	2.9	6.8	30.6
1965	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.6	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	*	4.3	3.1	7.4	29.7
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.5	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	*	3.5	3.3	7.9	29.6
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	8.6	30.4
1969	0.3	0.0	0.3	17.1	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	*	4.0	3.7	8.9	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	2.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	*	4.9	4.5	10.7	40.0
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.5	3.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	*	5.1	4.6	11.1	40.6
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	17.0	3.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	*	5.3	4.6	11.3	38.5
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.0	3.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	*	5.8	5.6	13.5	44.0
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	18.2	4.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	*	6.0	5.9	14.1	44.3
1977	*	0.0	*	17.0	4.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	*	5.9	6.2	14.9	44.0
1978	0.3	0.0	0.3	18.1	4.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	*	6.3	6.6	16.0	47.2
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	17.7	4.5	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	6.0	7.0	16.9	47.7
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.6	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	*	3.1	7.1	17.3	42.4
1981	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.1	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	3.1	7.5	17.8	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	297	466	89	135	2	989	667	1664
1961	18	0	18	12	380	306	109	146	3	944	717	1752
1962	19	0	19	12	380	262	99	121	4	866	764	1840
1963	18	0	18	13	372	356	88	141	4	960	808	1935
1964	17	0	17	13	354	656	116	127	3	1255	836	1992
1965	15	0	15	14	315	227	112	144	1	800	902	2155
1966	15	0	15	14	324	79	134	123	1	662	964	2312
1967	16	0	16	16	223	157	175	135	1	691	1020	2434
1968	12	0	12	14	284	111	188	133	1	717	1062	2531
1969	11	0	11	17	329	133	189	107	1	759	1097	2620
1970	8	0	8	19	283	94	157	220	1	755	1174	2848
1971	12	0	12	18	451	78	160	127	1	817	1245	3015
1972	8	0	8	19	496	77	193	168	1	935	1310	3147
1973	9	0	9	19	562	84	170	136	1	953	1361	3260
1974	8	0	8	17	616	64	181	125	2	988	1360	3318
1975	7	0	7	19	668	54	172	174	2	1071	1636	3948
1976	6	0	6	18	734	41	175	163	3	1116	1719	4139
1977	2	0	2	17	699	51	175	157	3	1086	1806	4360
1978	10	0	10	18	746	47	225	167	4	1188	1920	4698
1979	7	0	7	17	766	17	107	179	11	1080	2055	4939
1980	9	0	9	14	346	0	146	92	7	591	2088	5076
1981	5	0	5	14	380	0	89	110	0	579	2196	5211

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.9	0.0	0.9	27.0	5.4	8.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	4.3	10.6	0.3	8.6	38.7	0.0	10.1	25.1	101.8
1961	1.2	0.0	1.2	29.2	5.3	10.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	4.8	12.4	0.2	10.6	45.0	0.0	10.1	24.8	110.2
1962	1.3	0.0	1.3	29.9	5.0	12.6	0.0	*	0.6	0.2	3.6	16.3	0.3	11.8	50.3	0.0	10.6	25.6	117.7
1963	1.2	0.0	1.2	33.0	5.7	12.7	0.0	*	0.6	0.2	4.2	15.3	0.3	13.5	52.5	0.0	10.9	26.1	123.6
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	131.9
1965	1.3	0.0	1.3	35.4	5.5	9.9	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	4.7	5.7	1.1	10.3	38.3	0.0	13.4	32.1	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	6.2	0.5	11.3	41.1	0.0	15.9	38.1	132.6
1967	0.8	0.0	0.8	29.4	6.4	6.0	0.0	4.0	1.5	0.2	4.2	5.5	0.7	11.1	39.6	0.0	14.6	34.9	119.3
1968	0.8	0.0	0.8	29.2	7.3	7.1	0.0	4.0	1.5	0.3	3.9	7.8	0.8	13.3	46.0	0.0	17.0	40.5	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	7.6	1.3	12.6	43.4	0.0	21.2	50.6	155.1
1970	0.7	0.0	0.7	42.5	7.5	7.4	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.3	3.3	7.1	1.5	12.1	41.7	0.0	29.6	49.9	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	7.4	0.7	13.3	45.8	0.0	20.5	49.6	161.2
1972	1.2	0.0	1.2	40.2	8.8	10.9	0.0	1.7	1.4	0.3	3.7	8.7	1.1	15.2	51.8	0.0	20.0	48.0	161.3
1973	1.2	0.0	1.2	43.0	8.6	12.1	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.4	3.0	9.9	0.7	15.6	53.3	0.0	17.2	41.1	155.8
1974	1.5	0.0	1.5	39.8	7.4	14.1	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	2.6	13.4	0.7	17.7	57.8	0.0	20.2	49.3	168.6
1975	1.1	0.0	1.1	34.6	5.6	14.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	4.1	12.3	0.5	18.4	56.9	0.0	17.6	42.5	152.8
1976	2.9	0.0	2.9	31.4	7.9	17.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	4.1	14.5	0.6	22.0	67.5	0.0	20.2	48.6	170.7
1977	4.6	0.0	4.6	30.8	7.3	16.8	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	3.7	13.7	0.3	21.9	64.8	0.0	19.7	47.4	167.3
1978	4.9	0.0	4.9	29.9	6.1	13.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.0	14.3	0.2	20.9	59.4	0.0	20.8	51.0	166.0
1979	5.4	0.0	5.4	25.7	6.9	16.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	3.5	35.3	0.1	35.0	98.7	0.0	20.9	50.1	200.7
1980	4.6	0.0	4.6	20.6	6.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.3	3.3	25.3	*	32.9	82.7	0.0	19.8	48.2	176.0
1981	6.7	0.0	6.7	17.8	6.4	11.3	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.3	3.5	15.7	*	22.3	61.8	0.0	20.0	47.4	153.6

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	35	0	35	26	821	1500	0	11	121	23	816	1694	44	1377	6407	0	2951	7366
1961	44	0	44	28	792	1842	0	60	115	23	923	1972	31	1701	7459	0	2973	7267
1962	49	0	49	29	748	2159	0	3	139	30	685	2594	38	1880	8276	0	3114	7505
1963	44	0	44	32	857	2174	0	3	159	30	796	2438	43	2173	8672	0	3191	7636
1964	60	0	60	34	1101	2331	0	23	138	31	746	1986	227	2408	8992	0	3541	8443
1965	50	0	50	34	833	1693	0	21	170	41	887	914	170	1693	6423	0	3939	9407
1966	43	0	43	35	898	2123	0	38	265	43	681	980	76	1869	6974	0	4657	11170
1967	30	0	30	28	964	1033	0	703	389	40	792	882	102	1846	6750	0	4282	10223
1968	31	0	31	28	1102	1222	0	704	402	44	745	1242	119	2169	7749	0	4982	11880
1969	25	0	25	38	986	1375	0	524	396	45	476	1212	203	2030	7247	0	6208	14826
1970	27	0	27	41	1124	1274	0	282	266	46	635	1123	223	1927	6899	0	6029	14630
1971	39	0	39	43	1236	1750	0	284	316	43	570	1174	102	2122	7597	0	5999	14523
1972	46	0	46	39	1324	1863	0	306	385	46	702	1390	165	2408	8588	0	5858	14075
1973	43	0	43	42	1296	2073	0	321	340	60	568	1577	101	2460	8797	0	5034	12060
1974	57	0	57	39	1119	2413	0	110	236	58	503	2126	102	2758	9126	0	5929	14469
1975	45	0	45	34	842	2484	0	98	205	46	774	1963	83	2866	9340	0	5160	12454
1976	114	0	114	31	1187	2926	0	39	234	51	774	2303	96	3427	11038	0	5922	14255
1977	182	0	182	30	1093	2890	0	43	187	51	703	2176	39	3411	10593	0	5759	13901
1978	194	0	194	29	917	2375	0	48	148	55	578	2270	25	3236	9652	0	6106	14938
1979	214	0	214	25	1038	2787	0	0	376	57	663	5609	16	5289	15836	0	6111	14691
1980	183	0	183	20	1016	1925	0	0	812	51	619	4018	4	5050	13495	0	5815	14136
1981	269	0	269	17	971	1943	0	26	578	49	663	2494	6	3351	10081	0	5848	13879

[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	3.8	16.5	1.4	0.1	0.8	31.4	2.4	56.4	0.1	0.2	57.2
1961	*	1.4	5.5	15.9	1.5	0.1	0.8	31.0	3.9	58.7	0.1	0.2	60.4
1962	*	1.3	1.1	15.6	1.7	0.1	0.9	35.4	3.0	57.7	0.1	0.2	59.3
1963	*	1.3	1.1	14.7	1.9	0.1	0.9	34.4	2.6	55.5	0.1	0.2	57.0
1964	*	1.3	0.7	15.8	2.0	0.1	0.9	34.1	1.9	55.5	0.1	0.2	57.1
1965	*	0.4	0.7	15.6	2.1	*	0.9	35.1	2.0	56.4	0.1	0.2	57.1
1966	*	0.4	0.5	17.2	2.4	*	0.9	37.6	2.5	61.2	0.1	0.2	61.8
1967	*	0.8	0.3	11.3	3.2	0.1	0.8	37.7	2.1	55.6	0.1	0.2	56.7
1968	*	0.6	0.2	13.7	3.9	0.1	0.9	40.5	1.5	60.8	0.1	0.1	61.6
1969	*	0.6	0.1	15.4	4.5	0.1	0.9	42.8	1.5	65.4	*	0.1	66.2
1970	*	0.7	0.1	17.6	3.6	0.1	0.9	44.2	0.7	67.2	*	0.1	68.1
1971	*	0.8	0.1	18.2	4.3	0.1	0.9	46.2	0.5	70.3	*	0.1	71.2
1972	*	1.1	0.3	19.9	4.3	0.1	0.9	48.7	0.4	74.5	*	0.1	75.8
1973	*	1.7	0.4	22.3	4.2	0.1	1.0	53.5	0.3	81.8	*	0.1	83.6
1974	*	1.8	0.4	24.8	4.4	0.1	0.9	52.1	0.8	83.5	*	0.1	85.4
1975	*	1.8	0.3	22.3	4.6	0.1	1.0	50.9	1.0	80.1	*	0.1	82.1
1976	*	1.5	0.4	23.9	4.3	0.1	1.1	56.0	0.9	86.6	*	0.1	88.2
1977	*	1.5	0.4	23.6	4.3	*	1.2	53.8	0.9	84.2	*	0.1	85.8
1978	0.0	1.6	0.4	25.9	3.9	*	1.3	63.4	0.8	95.7	*	*	97.4
1979	0.0	2.3	0.6	27.9	5.1	*	1.3	54.2	0.1	89.3	*	0.1	91.7
1980	0.0	2.9	0.7	27.7	5.2	0.1	1.2	51.0	0.0	85.8	*	*	88.8
1981	0.0	2.1	0.8	22.3	4.5	*	1.1	52.7	0.0	81.4	*	*	83.7

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	1	*	750	2839	269	20	137	5972	379	10366	21	52
1961	0	1	1091	2722	284	19	134	5910	621	10780	23	57
1962	0	1	211	2676	315	21	141	6747	475	10585	25	60
1963	0	1	210	2520	344	20	141	6544	410	10189	24	58
1964	0	1	146	2705	364	16	148	6501	307	10187	22	53
1965	0	*	135	2676	387	7	148	6678	325	10356	22	54
1966	0	*	89	2961	444	10	153	7150	396	11204	22	53
1967	0	1	66	1941	578	26	135	7182	342	10269	20	48
1968	0	1	34	2356	702	30	148	7709	243	11223	16	39
1969	0	1	21	2649	810	32	151	8156	238	12058	13	32
1970	0	1	24	3020	652	16	154	8407	119	12392	14	33
1971	0	1	24	3116	771	21	145	8798	87	12962	13	31
1972	0	1	55	3408	765	32	155	9267	63	13746	12	28
1973	0	2	73	3834	760	27	159	10179	44	15075	10	25
1974	0	2	70	4266	783	22	152	9922	122	15338	10	23
1975	0	2	63	3835	817	20	162	9682	160	14738	9	22
1976	0	1	82	4101	760	18	180	10668	141	15950	9	22
1977	0	1	79	4049	772	12	196	10240	136	15483	8	20
1978	0	2	73	4451	699	12	211	12064	134	17644	6	14
1979	0	2	112	4791	908	5	220	10320	24	16380	6	16
1980	0	3	132	4759	921	19	196	9705	0	15733	6	14
1981	0	2	154	3834	800	12	188	10024	0	15012	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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.4	*	*	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	*	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.1
1962	3.9	0.0	3.9	3.8	*	*	0.0	*	67.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.4
1963	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.4	*	*	0.0	*	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.2
1964	3.9	0.0	3.9	2.5	*	*	0.0	*	71.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	78.1
1965	3.9	0.0	3.9	2.1	*	*	0.0	*	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	94.0
1966	4.3	0.0	4.3	3.1	0.5	*	0.0	0.5	82.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	91.0
1967	4.3	0.0	4.3	0.5	*	*	0.0	*	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	96.2
1968	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.7	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
1969	8.7	0.0	8.7	1.6	0.7	*	0.0	0.7	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	110.3
1970	11.2	0.0	11.2	2.6	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	91.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	106.5
1971	10.2	0.0	10.2	1.1	*	*	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	0.1	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	111.8
1973	14.0	0.0	14.0	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.1	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	96.1
1974	13.3	0.0	13.3	1.1	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	101.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	116.2
1975	17.4	0.0	17.4	1.1	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	105.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	124.7
1976	39.6	0.0	39.6	0.7	0.5	*	0.0	0.5	128.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	169.8
1977	54.3	0.0	54.3	1.0	1.2	*	0.0	1.2	88.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	145.2
1978	53.8	0.0	53.8	0.9	0.6	*	0.0	0.6	121.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	177.2
1979	59.1	0.0	59.1	2.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	107.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	170.0
1980	57.0	0.0	57.0	4.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	103.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	165.3
1981	57.0	0.0	57.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	117.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	177.4

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	187	0	187	*	0	0	0	0	5800	0	0	0
1961	262	0	262	*	0	0	0	0	6498	0	0	0
1962	295	0	295	4	1	0	0	1	6409	0	0	0
1963	285	0	285	3	1	0	0	1	6011	0	0	0
1964	294	0	294	2	4	0	0	4	6819	0	0	31
1965	296	0	296	2	1	0	0	1	8388	0	0	37
1966	323	0	323	3	81	1	0	82	7939	0	0	39
1967	326	0	326	1	6	0	0	6	8704	0	0	56
1968	399	0	399	1	23	0	0	23	8924	0	0	74
1969	577	0	577	2	104	1	0	105	9448	0	0	61
1970	723	0	723	3	26	0	0	26	8744	0	0	73
1971	672	0	672	1	0	0	0	0	9593	0	0	61
1972	769	0	769	1	15	3	0	17	9443	0	0	51
1973	893	0	893	2	143	26	0	169	7518	0	0	48
1974	854	0	854	1	12	2	0	14	9723	0	0	16
1975	1089	0	1089	1	53	1	0	54	10164	0	0	14
1976	2374	0	2374	1	78	4	0	81	12400	0	0	27
1977	3197	0	3197	1	191	5	0	195	8458	0	0	46
1978	3184	0	3184	1	94	4	0	98	11706	0	0	52
1979	3461	0	3461	2	129	17	0	147	10342	0	0	52
1980	3352	0	3352	4	0	59	0	59	9993	0	0	17
1981	3338	0	3338	2	0	39	0	39	11321	0	0	34

[1] Includes net imports of electricity
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	22.9	140.4	5.1	1.4	24.2	5.8	3.8	10.6	2.6	78.8	2.6	0.1	9.8	144.8	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.5	-1.7	317.3
1961	20.8	144.6	4.5	1.6	26.0	6.3	3.5	11.0	2.5	78.6	3.1	0.1	10.5	147.9	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.5	1.2	324.9
1962	26.1	149.3	4.6	1.0	23.8	7.1	3.5	11.8	2.3	81.3	4.2	0.1	9.6	149.3	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	336.2
1963	27.3	151.7	5.5	1.0	25.3	7.3	2.6	14.7	2.3	83.5	7.3	0.1	11.0	160.6	0.9	10.6	0.0	0.4	-2.0	349.5
1964	26.0	167.4	4.2	1.0	27.1	7.5	2.8	13.1	2.4	81.0	6.2	0.1	12.1	157.5	1.1	10.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	363.1
1965	22.6	171.5	4.3	0.9	21.5	6.8	4.5	13.7	2.6	82.7	2.1	0.1	10.7	149.8	-0.1	11.7	0.0	0.0	7.6	363.0
1966	21.6	203.1	4.6	0.9	26.0	7.5	4.1	15.3	2.7	86.2	2.7	0.1	13.0	163.2	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	406.9
1967	19.6	194.7	3.8	0.9	30.1	9.3	2.0	16.4	2.6	88.1	3.7	0.2	13.6	170.6	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	401.9
1968	18.2	209.6	5.0	1.4	37.6	10.7	3.6	18.0	2.8	91.7	4.0	0.2	14.5	189.6	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	438.8
1969	28.4	216.5	4.6	0.6	37.5	10.4	3.0	21.6	2.9	95.0	4.9	0.4	15.2	196.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	20.5	474.3
1970	31.3	229.2	7.1	0.6	43.4	9.2	3.3	21.2	2.9	97.3	5.0	0.4	16.2	206.6	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	24.6	506.1
1971	27.8	230.6	6.7	0.6	44.3	9.3	3.9	20.6	2.7	101.0	3.6	0.7	16.6	210.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	32.3	514.9
1972	35.0	230.6	5.4	0.3	53.0	8.8	4.4	22.6	2.9	107.2	4.5	0.5	16.7	226.4	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	19.5	525.8
1973	38.9	234.4	5.3	0.6	54.2	8.6	4.4	21.0	3.3	110.0	4.2	0.6	15.7	227.9	6.5	14.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	537.5
1974	34.8	228.1	6.1	0.6	51.5	9.3	3.5	19.7	3.1	107.2	6.6	0.3	19.1	227.3	44.6	13.5	0.0	0.0	-9.4	538.9
1975	34.1	223.4	4.8	0.6	49.6	8.7	3.1	21.3	3.0	108.4	6.9	0.2	20.3	226.8	65.2	12.6	0.0	0.0	-14.6	547.5
1976	56.5	202.5	3.7	0.6	60.7	9.0	3.6	24.3	3.3	113.4	9.5	0.1	24.8	253.0	64.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	-7.0	582.5
1977	62.5	192.5	6.6	0.8	63.6	9.8	3.2	21.8	2.4	114.6	6.8	0.7	25.2	255.3	80.2	12.7	0.0	0.0	-18.4	585.0
1978	64.0	165.9	9.0	0.9	73.6	11.0	2.6	20.1	2.5	116.0	8.0	1.6	29.7	274.9	84.5	12.3	0.0	0.0	-12.6	589.0
1979	81.4	173.3	5.4	0.8	74.9	10.5	0.3	17.2	2.6	107.6	4.4	0.0	31.6	255.5	92.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	-35.4	579.9
1980	96.3	167.1	4.8	0.9	53.3	8.7	0.4	16.5	2.4	100.3	1.4	*	28.5	217.2	63.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	-18.4	539.1
1981	99.8	141.8	3.4	0.9	47.8	8.0	0.5	16.9	2.3	96.3	0.4	*	22.7	199.2	65.3	12.4	0.0	0.0	-13.1	505.6

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	877	136	762	284	4152	1075	677	2650	424	14998	417	18	1695	27153	0	959	0	48	-500
1961	795	140	680	326	4463	1179	622	2730	413	14965	499	22	1804	27702	0	928	0	49	360
1962	1010	144	690	202	4081	1323	610	2953	382	15486	669	15	1636	28047	0	975	0	37	222
1963	1064	147	827	194	4351	1347	457	3672	382	15893	1161	16	1893	30193	75	1014	0	41	-581
1964	1015	162	631	201	4659	1383	496	3255	401	15422	983	23	2098	29552	91	1003	0	29	114
1965	883	166	641	188	3689	1249	790	3407	425	15745	332	14	1851	28332	-5	1116	0	0	2217
1966	844	197	694	171	4464	1384	722	3818	442	16415	430	20	2273	30833	0	1162	0	0	1997
1967	781	189	579	172	5172	1711	348	4262	425	16771	586	27	2370	32422	0	1163	0	0	1418
1968	725	203	756	281	6454	1967	638	4705	467	17452	643	32	2499	35894	0	1254	0	0	2465
1969	1143	210	686	124	6439	1903	526	5669	470	18085	779	54	2629	37366	0	1238	0	0	6004
1970	1275	222	1070	112	7449	1670	582	5616	479	18526	793	61	2752	39115	0	1371	0	0	7215
1971	1170	224	1008	114	7613	1694	680	5468	445	19233	579	103	2819	39755	0	1359	0	0	9457
1972	1479	225	815	56	9097	1611	771	6006	476	20414	720	74	2855	42896	0	1372	0	0	5728
1973	1679	230	800	115	9307	1566	782	5593	542	20948	670	85	2695	43103	599	1371	0	0	4504
1974	1563	223	924	118	8847	1696	623	5289	519	20412	1049	52	3297	42826	3996	1294	0	0	-2748
1975	1562	219	726	113	8507	1579	554	5740	492	20636	1092	28	3553	43020	5916	1213	0	0	-4293
1976	2576	199	562	121	10426	1631	635	6552	547	21580	1505	9	4435	48002	5824	1276	0	0	[illegible]
1977	2825	189	[illegible]	137	10910	1769	559	5922	389	21810	1088	106	4482	48190	7452	1221	0	0	-5404
1978	2979	163	1363	173	12630	1989	456	5469	418	22075	1266	244	5090	51171	7725	1187	0	0	-3697
1979	4060	170	817	166	12862	1900	57	4682	437	20478	707	0	5524	47630	8658	1246	0	0	-10370
1980	5014	163	718	177	9149	1589	62	4499	389	19100	228	0	5068	40979	5782	1336	0	0	-5382
1981	5410	138	517	185	8200	1466	87	4634	373	18333	70	3	4038	37906	5988	1197	0	0	-3829

[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	29.7	44.5	93.3	103.9	93.0	93.3	50.2	-1.7	13.9	34.6	317.3
1961	53.5	77.9	29.0	45.3	95.0	106.0	95.4	95.7	50.8	1.2	15.1	36.9	324.9
1962	57.5	83.3	28.7	46.8	95.1	106.5	99.2	99.6	55.0	0.8	16.3	39.4	336.2
1963	55.6	83.8	29.1	48.9	97.9	110.0	106.5	106.8	62.4	-2.0	17.8	42.6	349.5
1964	58.9	89.0	30.3	51.5	104.3	117.0	105.3	105.7	63.9	0.4	19.0	45.3	363.1
1965	63.1	95.7	31.4	54.4	98.4	112.0	100.6	100.9	62.0	7.6	20.5	49.1	363.0
1966	68.6	101.6	36.5	59.4	125.0	139.5	106.1	106.3	63.9	6.8	20.8	49.9	406.9
1967	68.6	101.2	47.9	71.2	100.0	114.5	114.8	115.0	65.7	4.8	20.8	49.7	401.9
1968	71.2	107.0	49.4	78.5	105.5	125.7	127.3	127.7	76.9	8.4	25.2	60.1	438.8
1969	74.9	117.5	54.9	91.8	110.5	133.7	131.0	131.4	82.6	20.5	30.4	72.6	474.3
1970	78.4	126.5	55.2	95.7	120.3	145.4	138.1	138.5	89.5	24.6	33.3	80.8	506.1
1971	77.6	127.9	55.3	98.9	120.6	146.2	141.5	141.9	87.6	32.3	35.0	84.8	514.9
1972	81.3	128.7	53.9	97.0	120.9	145.3	154.4	154.8	95.7	19.5	33.9	81.4	525.8
1973	69.0	120.4	45.9	91.4	136.3	163.0	162.3	162.6	108.6	15.4	36.5	87.5	537.5
1974	65.5	118.4	49.2	93.7	143.8	174.3	152.0	152.4	137.9	-9.4	37.4	91.1	538.9
1975	69.8	124.4	49.2	91.6	145.0	182.3	149.0	149.2	149.2	-14.6	39.4	95.1	547.5
1976	71.8	126.7	56.4	100.6	156.5	197.7	157.3	157.6	147.5	-7.0	41.2	99.2	582.5
1977	67.8	124.4	54.1	99.9	150.6	192.5	167.9	168.1	163.0	-18.4	42.4	102.2	585.0
1978	62.9	125.7	47.5	93.9	152.5	197.0	172.2	172.4	166.6	-12.6	44.7	109.3	589.0
1979	63.1	124.2	50.3	96.7	155.7	203.0	155.7	156.0	190.5	-35.4	45.6	109.6	579.9
1980	57.6	122.2	47.7	95.1	132.2	180.8	140.7	141.0	179.3	-18.4	46.9	114.0	539.1
1981	52.3	116.8	45.7	97.5	115.3	159.9	131.0	131.4	174.3	-13.1	47.8	113.4	505.6

[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 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	16.2	75.6
1961	1.4	0.0	1.4	41.6	0.8	1.8	7.8	10.4	7.1	17.4	77.9
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	10.5	12.6	8.3	19.9	83.8
1964	0.7	0.0	0.7	46.6	0.9	1.3	9.4	11.6	8.9	21.2	89.0
1965	0.6	0.0	0.6	49.2	0.6	2.6	10.2	13.4	9.6	22.9	95.7
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	54.6	0.9	2.0	10.7	13.5	9.7	23.3	101.6
1967	0.3	0.0	0.3	55.5	1.0	0.5	11.3	12.8	9.6	22.9	101.2
1968	0.3	0.0	0.3	55.0	1.0	2.5	12.4	15.8	10.6	25.2	107.0
1969	0.7	0.0	0.7	56.9	0.9	2.1	14.4	17.4	12.6	30.0	117.5
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	35.6	127.9
1972	0.4	0.0	0.4	61.6	1.3	3.0	15.0	19.3	13.9	33.5	128.7
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	51.4	1.2	3.0	13.2	17.4	15.1	36.3	120.4
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	50.6	1.1	2.3	11.4	14.7	15.4	37.6	118.4
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	54.9	1.0	2.1	11.7	14.8	16.0	38.6	124.4
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	56.0	1.5	2.4	11.8	15.7	16.1	38.8	126.7
1977	0.1	0.0	0.1	53.9	1.3	2.1	10.3	13.8	16.6	40.0	124.4
1978	0.2	0.0	0.2	49.0	1.5	1.6	10.5	13.7	18.2	44.6	125.7
1979	0.5	0.0	0.5	54.5	2.7	0.1	5.3	8.1	18.0	43.2	124.2
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	50.1	2.1	0.1	5.2	7.3	18.8	45.8	122.2
1981	0.2	0.0	0.2	45.0	2.2	0.2	4.8	7.2	19.1	45.4	116.8

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	76	0	76	39	140	337	1790	2267	1907	4760
1961	52	0	52	40	144	321	1940	2405	2082	5089
1962	54	0	54	43	129	336	2169	2635	2221	5353
1963	38	0	38	41	130	228	2626	2984	2442	5843
1964	27	0	27	45	150	236	2352	2738	2607	6212
1965	21	0	21	48	111	453	2545	3110	2816	6723
1966	16	0	16	53	152	345	2659	3155	2850	6836
1967	12	0	12	54	164	93	2948	3204	2816	6723
1968	12	0	12	53	167	440	3240	3846	3099	7391
1969	25	0	25	55	147	362	3796	4305	3682	8792
1970	13	0	13	58	196	379	3889	4464	4107	9967
1971	12	0	12	58	189	450	3745	4385	4308	10430
1972	15	0	15	60	216	531	3990	4738	4081	9806
1973	8	0	8	50	210	536	3518	4264	4436	10627
1974	5	0	5	49	182	411	3044	3637	4512	11007
1975	3	0	3	54	175	372	3143	3688	4693	11327
1976	4	0	4	55	253	428	3170	3851	4722	11368
1977	6	0	6	53	228	376	2809	3413	4859	11728
1978	8	0	8	48	266	288	2864	3418	5347	13081
1979	21	0	21	54	455	26	1428	1909	5263	12653
1980	7	0	7	49	360	10	1406	1775	5521	13421
1981	6	0	6	44	385	29	1312	1726	5601	13294

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	3.2	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	11.5	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	46.8
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	15.0	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	54.4
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	16.4	71.2
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	6.2	10.9	26.0	91.8
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	30.8	98.9
1972	0.7	0.0	0.7	46.7	1.3	0.6	2.6	0.6	1.3	6.4	12.7	30.4	97.0
1973	0.4	0.0	0.4	39.5	1.2	0.6	2.3	0.6	1.3	6.1	13.4	32.1	91.4
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	43.3	1.1	0.4	2.0	0.6	1.5	5.6	13.0	31.6	93.7
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	44.0	1.0	0.4	2.1	0.6	1.0	5.1	12.4	30.0	91.6
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	49.6	1.5	0.5	2.1	0.7	1.9	6.6	13.0	31.2	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	32.4	99.9
1978	0.4	0.0	0.4	41.4	1.6	0.3	1.9	0.7	1.3	5.7	13.5	32.9	93.9
1979	1.0	0.0	1.0	44.3	2.7	*	0.9	0.7	0.7	5.0	13.6	32.7	96.7
1980	0.3	0.0	0.3	44.4	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	3.0	13.8	33.6	95.1
1981	0.3	0.0	0.3	41.6	2.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	3.8	15.3	36.4	97.5

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	142	0	142	22	140	65	316	84	44	649	1247	3112
1961	96	0	96	22	145	62	342	88	37	673	1384	3383
1962	100	0	100	22	130	65	383	90	75	743	1560	3758
1963	70	0	70	22	131	44	463	92	115	845	1710	4093
1964	50	0	50	24	151	45	415	93	107	812	1839	4382
1965	39	0	39	26	112	87	449	95	84	827	1997	4767
1966	30	0	30	30	152	66	469	97	178	963	1975	4736
1967	22	0	22	41	164	18	520	98	161	960	2017	4816
1968	23	0	23	42	167	85	572	103	250	1176	2517	6002
1969	46	0	46	46	148	70	670	108	287	1283	3194	7627
1970	24	0	24	47	197	73	686	110	241	1307	3469	8417
1971	22	0	22	47	190	87	661	114	213	1264	3734	9039
1972	27	0	27	46	217	102	704	119	206	1348	3712	8919
1973	15	0	15	39	211	103	621	121	206	1262	3924	9401
1974	9	0	9	42	183	79	537	119	237	1155	3797	9263
1975	6	0	6	43	174	71	555	120	159	1079	3641	8786
1976	7	0	7	49	254	82	559	126	309	1331	3797	9140
1977	11	0	11	47	229	72	496	130	269	1195	3937	9504
1978	15	0	15	41	267	55	505	136	203	1167	3946	9653
1979	39	0	39	44	457	5	252	140	108	962	3992	9597
1980	13	0	13	43	181	21	248	149	23	622	4046	9836
1981	12	0	12	41	339	10	231	154	17	751	4495	10668

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	10.6	0.0	10.6	38.3	5.1	14.0	0.0	1.6	1.9	0.6	11.3	0.1	0.1	9.8	44.5	*	3.0	7.6	103.9
1961	11.6	0.0	11.6	38.7	4.5	14.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.6	11.5	0.1	0.1	10.5	44.7	*	3.2	7.8	106.0
1962	12.4	0.0	12.4	42.0	4.6	12.2	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.5	11.0	0.2	0.1	9.6	40.7	*	3.3	8.0	106.5
1963	13.1	0.0	13.1	42.2	5.5	12.2	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	9.9	0.4	0.1	11.0	42.7	*	3.5	8.5	110.0
1964	11.6	0.0	11.6	42.5	4.2	14.0	0.0	1.2	1.7	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	9.4	0.2	0.1	10.7	39.7	*	4.0	9.6	112.0
1966	10.2	0.0	10.2	67.1	4.6	15.6	0.0	1.8	2.4	0.8	8.9	0.4	0.1	13.0	47.7	*	4.3	10.2	139.5
1967	6.6	0.0	6.6	45.1	3.8	16.4	0.0	1.3	2.7	0.8	9.2	0.4	0.2	13.6	48.4	*	4.3	10.2	114.5
1968	4.2	0.0	4.2	51.2	5.0	17.4	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	17.0	0.0	0.5	4.1	1.0	8.4	1.1	0.4	15.2	52.1	*	6.8	16.3	133.7
1970	6.2	0.0	6.2	58.2	7.1	19.1	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	18.1	146.2
1972	5.6	0.0	5.6	58.3	5.4	20.6	0.0	0.8	4.6	0.8	6.5	1.0	0.5	16.7	57.0	*	7.2	17.2	145.3
1973	8.2	0.0	8.2	74.3	5.3	20.5	0.0	0.8	5.1	1.2	3.7	0.9	0.6	15.7	53.8	0.0	7.9	18.9	163.0
1974	8.4	0.0	8.4	73.3	6.1	19.3	0.0	0.8	6.0	1.2	8.5	0.9	0.3	19.1	62.1	0.0	8.9	21.7	174.3
1975	7.1	0.0	7.1	75.2	4.8	18.8	0.0	0.6	7.2	1.2	8.6	0.9	0.2	20.3	62.7	0.0	10.9	26.3	182.3
1976	14.3	0.0	14.3	66.2	3.7	25.9	0.0	0.7	10.1	1.3	8.4	1.0	0.1	24.8	76.0	0.0	12.1	29.1	197.7
1977	13.6	0.0	13.6	62.2	6.6	22.3	0.0	0.6	9.4	0.2	8.6	1.1	0.7	25.2	74.8	0.0	12.3	29.6	192.5
1978	14.7	0.0	14.7	53.2	9.0	26.5	0.0	0.6	7.5	0.3	8.5	0.8	1.6	29.7	84.5	0.0	12.9	31.6	197.0
1979	13.5	0.0	13.5	52.9	5.4	32.5	0.0	0.1	10.9	0.3	8.2	0.2	0.0	31.6	89.3	0.0	13.9	33.5	203.0
1980	7.3	0.0	7.3	53.2	4.8	19.9	0.0	0.2	10.2	0.3	7.7	0.2	*	28.5	71.7	0.0	14.2	34.5	180.8
1981	8.1	0.0	8.1	44.2	3.4	17.9	0.0	0.3	11.1	0.2	7.1	0.2	*	22.7	63.0	0.0	13.2	31.4	159.9

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	397	0	397	37	762	2406	0	275	472	97	2146	18	18	1695	7889	0	889	2218
1961	436	0	436	37	680	2474	0	239	389	94	2196	13	22	1804	7911	0	937	2290
1962	466	0	466	41	690	2087	0	209	347	91	2089	38	15	1636	7201	0	979	2359
1963	489	0	489	41	827	2096	0	185	511	91	1880	56	16	1893	7553	0	1039	2487
1964	436	0	436	47	631	2399	0	215	422	95	1910	42	23	2098	7835	0	1094	2607
1965	336	0	336	48	641	1956	0	250	358	130	1790	32	14	1851	7022	0	1182	2821
1966	379	0	379	65	694	2681	0	311	599	135	1701	68	20	2273	8482	0	1252	3002
1967	246	0	246	44	579	2811	0	237	692	134	1756	61	27	2370	8667	0	1250	2985
1968	156	0	156	50	756	2992	0	113	785	148	1505	97	32	2499	8927	0	1743	4157
1969	171	0	171	52	686	2918	0	94	1075	157	1598	172	54	2629	9385	0	2005	4788
1970	232	0	232	56	1076	3271	0	130	944	160	1320	139	61	2752	9853	0	2145	5205
1971	189	0	189	57	1008	3309	0	143	968	129	1500	115	103	2819	10093	0	2193	5310
1972	208	0	208	57	815	3544	0	138	1216	138	1241	162	74	2855	10183	0	2102	5050
1973	306	0	306	73	800	3511	0	143	1357	198	703	146	85	2695	9637	0	2310	5534
1974	391	0	391	79	994	3319	0	133	[illegible]	199	1611	149	52	3257	11205	0	2606	6356
1975	274	0	274	74	726	3234	0	111	1951	193	1644	137	28	3553	11578	0	3200	7722
1976	553	0	553	65	562	4447	0	125	2722	215	1608	161	9	4435	14283	0	3542	8527
1977	542	0	542	61	992	3830	0	111	2543	41	1631	183	106	4482	13919	0	3599	8686
1978	588	0	588	52	1363	4558	0	112	2031	44	1612	130	244	5090	15183	0	3784	9257
1979	529	0	529	52	817	5574	0	26	2950	46	1563	40	0	5524	16540	0	4079	9806
1980	292	0	292	52	718	3411	0	31	2774	41	1471	29	0	5068	13543	0	4155	10101
1981	325	0	325	43	517	3068	0	48	3041	40	1356	37	3	4038	12147	0	3881	9210

[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	1.4	8.2	5.8	0.3	2.0	67.1	1.6	86.3	0.1	0.2	93.3
1961	0.1	6.8	1.6	9.5	6.3	0.2	1.9	66.6	2.2	88.5	0.1	0.2	95.7
1962	0.1	6.8	1.0	9.6	7.1	0.2	1.8	69.9	2.7	92.3	0.1	0.2	99.6
1963	*	6.7	1.0	11.0	7.3	0.3	1.8	73.1	5.3	99.7	0.1	0.2	106.8
1964	*	8.5	1.0	11.1	7.5	0.3	1.9	70.5	4.7	96.8	0.1	0.2	105.7
1965	*	8.9	0.9	8.4	6.8	0.2	1.8	72.8	0.7	91.6	0.1	0.2	100.9
1966	*	9.6	0.9	8.3	7.5	0.4	1.9	76.8	0.7	96.4	0.1	0.2	106.3
1967	*	10.6	0.9	11.6	9.3	0.4	1.8	78.4	1.9	104.2	0.1	0.1	115.0
1968	*	10.3	1.4	17.9	10.7	0.4	1.9	83.2	1.4	117.0	0.1	0.3	127.7
1969	*	11.8	0.6	18.4	10.4	0.5	1.9	86.0	1.3	119.2	0.1	0.3	131.4
1970	*	13.5	0.6	21.3	9.2	0.4	1.9	89.8	1.4	124.6	0.1	0.3	138.5
1971	*	13.6	0.6	22.0	9.3	0.4	1.9	92.6	1.1	127.8	0.1	0.3	141.9
1972	*	13.5	0.3	28.2	8.8	0.4	2.1	100.1	1.1	140.9	0.1	0.3	154.8
1973	*	13.9	0.6	30.0	8.6	0.4	2.1	105.7	1.0	148.4	0.1	0.3	162.6
1974	*	11.8	0.6	28.6	9.3	0.4	2.0	98.1	1.1	140.2	0.1	0.3	152.4
1975	*	10.6	0.6	26.9	8.7	0.3	1.8	99.1	0.9	138.3	0.1	0.2	149.2
1976	*	10.6	0.6	30.2	9.0	0.4	2.0	104.3	0.2	146.7	0.1	0.2	157.6
1977	*	12.5	0.8	37.0	9.8	0.3	2.1	105.3	0.2	155.4	0.1	0.2	168.1
1978	0.0	9.1	0.9	41.9	11.0	0.3	2.3	106.8	*	163.1	0.1	0.2	172.4
1979	0.0	7.2	0.8	35.9	10.5	0.2	2.4	98.6	0.1	148.6	0.1	0.2	156.0
1980	0.0	7.2	0.9	29.8	8.7	0.3	2.1	91.8	0.0	133.6	0.1	0.2	141.0
1981	0.0	6.3	0.9	25.2	8.0	0.2	2.0	88.4	*	124.8	0.1	0.2	131.4

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	7	6	284	1402	1075	72	328	12768	260	16188	22	56
1961	2	7	326	1637	1179	59	319	12681	354	16554	24	60
1962	2	7	202	1649	1323	55	291	13306	429	17256	30	72
1963	2	7	194	1891	1347	72	291	13922	835	18553	30	72
1964	2	8	201	1898	1383	65	306	13419	743	18016	30	72
1965	1	9	188	1439	1249	54	295	13861	109	17195	29	68
1966	1	9	171	1428	1384	91	307	14618	108	18106	22	52
1967	1	10	172	1990	1711	102	291	14917	299	19481	18	44
1968	0	10	281	3075	1967	109	319	15844	218	21813	32	76
1969	0	11	124	3151	1903	128	313	16379	209	22208	35	83
1970	0	13	112	3658	1670	96	319	17096	225	23176	36	88
1971	0	13	114	3784	1694	94	316	17619	175	23796	36	88
1972	0	13	56	4839	1611	95	339	19053	178	26171	33	79
1973	0	14	115	5146	1566	98	344	20124	165	27558	33	78
1974	0	12	118	4918	1696	105	329	18682	170	26018	36	87
1975	0	10	113	4618	1579	91	299	18871	138	25709	19	47
1976	0	10	121	5193	1631	100	332	19846	35	27258	20	49
1977	0	12	157	6352	1769	74	348	20049	26	28774	19	47
1978	0	9	173	7201	1989	68	373	20327	5	30136	18	45
1979	0	7	166	6171	1900	52	391	18775	14	27468	22	53
1980	0	7	177	5112	1589	72	348	17480	0	24776	22	54
1981	0	6	185	4329	1466	50	334	16823	3	23189	29	68

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	6.3	0.0	6.3	32.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	50.2
1961	5.2	0.0	5.2	34.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	50.8
1962	9.5	0.0	9.5	33.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	55.0
1963	11.3	0.0	11.3	37.6	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	10.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	62.4
1964	12.2	0.0	12.2	38.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.9	10.5	1.1	0.0	0.3	63.9
1965	11.9	0.0	11.9	37.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.1	11.7	-0.1	0.0	0.0	62.0
1966	10.2	0.0	10.2	40.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.9
1967	12.1	0.0	12.1	40.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.7
1968	13.0	0.0	13.0	50.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9
1969	21.9	0.0	21.9	46.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.6
1970	24.0	0.0	24.0	49.1	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.9	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.5
1971	21.7	0.0	21.7	50.4	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.3	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.6
1972	28.3	0.0	28.3	50.5	1.1	1.6	0.0	2.7	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.7
1973	30.1	0.0	30.1	55.4	1.0	1.3	0.0	2.3	14.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	108.6
1974	26.1	0.0	26.1	49.1	3.1	1.5	0.0	4.6	13.5	44.6	0.0	0.0	137.9
1975	26.8	0.0	26.8	38.7	4.1	1.8	0.0	5.9	12.6	65.2	0.0	0.0	149.2
1976	41.9	0.0	41.9	20.1	6.3	1.6	0.0	7.9	13.2	64.3	0.0	0.0	147.5
1977	48.5	0.0	48.5	16.1	3.8	1.6	0.0	5.5	12.7	80.2	0.0	0.0	163.0
1978	48.7	0.0	48.7	13.3	5.8	2.0	0.0	7.8	12.3	84.5	0.0	0.0	166.6
1979	66.4	0.0	66.4	14.5	3.4	1.2	0.0	4.6	12.9	92.1	0.0	0.0	190.5
1980	88.4	0.0	88.4	12.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.6	13.9	63.1	0.0	0.0	179.3
1981	91.3	0.0	91.3	4.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.4	65.3	0.0	0.0	174.3

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	256	0	256	31	96	64	0	160	959	0	0	48
1961	209	0	209	33	95	64	0	158	928	0	0	49
1962	388	0	388	32	127	85	0	212	975	0	0	37
1963	465	0	465	36	154	103	0	258	1013	75	0	41
1964	501	0	501	38	91	61	0	151	1002	91	0	29
1965	486	0	486	36	107	71	0	178	1115	-5	0	0
1966	417	0	417	40	76	51	0	127	1162	0	0	0
1967	501	0	501	39	66	44	0	110	1163	0	0	0
1968	534	0	534	49	79	53	0	131	1254	0	0	0
1969	901	0	901	45	111	74	0	186	1237	0	0	0
1970	1006	0	1006	48	188	126	0	314	1370	0	0	0
1971	947	0	947	49	76	140	0	217	1359	0	0	0
1972	1228	0	1228	49	175	280	0	455	1372	0	0	0
1973	1350	0	1350	54	153	229	0	382	1371	599	0	0
1974	1228	0	1228	48	497	251	0	748	1294	3996	0	0
1975	1276	0	1276	38	658	308	0	967	1213	5916	0	0
1976	2012	0	2012	20	1000	280	0	1279	1276	5824	0	0
1977	2277	0	2277	16	610	278	0	888	1221	7452	0	0
1978	2367	0	2367	13	929	338	0	1267	1187	7725	0	0
1979	3461	0	3461	14	546	205	0	750	1246	8658	0	0
1980	4702	0	4702	12	176	86	0	262	1336	5783	0	0
1981	5067	0	5067	5	13	80	0	93	1197	5988	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	3.6	12.9	1.2	1.6	14.0	9.4	*	3.1	0.6	19.0	1.6	0.5	2.4	53.4	0.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	-2.2	88.8
1961	3.4	16.4	2.2	1.6	17.5	10.4	*	3.6	0.5	20.4	1.8	0.6	3.2	61.8	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	103.4
1962	4.0	18.1	2.2	2.2	17.6	11.9	0.1	3.3	0.6	23.7	1.2	0.8	3.2	66.6	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	110.9
1963	3.1	19.9	3.8	2.0	16.5	12.6	*	3.6	0.6	26.1	1.5	0.7	3.9	71.3	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	8.3	121.5
1964	3.0	24.7	3.5	1.8	19.9	13.8	*	2.9	0.6	27.1	1.1	0.7	3.9	75.3	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	12.0	131.8
1965	7.7	28.6	2.1	1.7	16.2	12.7	*	2.9	0.7	28.9	0.9	0.3	3.1	69.5	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	5.9	128.3
1966	10.8	35.3	4.0	1.7	14.2	13.4	*	2.0	0.8	30.0	0.7	1.4	4.0	72.1	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	6.6	143.6
1967	9.2	36.2	4.2	1.4	13.3	17.4	0.0	2.6	0.6	30.5	0.7	0.8	3.8	75.3	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	10.0	148.7
1968	14.4	38.2	2.8	1.4	15.7	21.7	*	2.7	0.6	33.4	0.8	0.7	3.5	83.3	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	160.4
1969	16.5	45.5	3.5	1.1	16.1	23.3	0.1	2.9	0.6	34.6	0.7	0.5	3.7	86.9	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	174.8
1970	17.4	54.2	3.5	0.9	16.5	22.0	0.1	3.2	0.6	38.7	0.9	0.6	4.3	91.2	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	8.6	188.7
1971	36.6	68.6	3.5	0.8	18.4	23.3	0.1	3.2	0.6	40.6	1.4	0.6	5.1	97.5	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	19.2	201.0
1972	84.5	71.4	4.9	0.8	17.2	26.1	0.1	2.9	0.7	44.6	1.8	0.8	5.9	105.6	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	-60.4	217.4
1973	90.2	74.7	5.3	0.8	19.0	28.2	*	2.6	0.8	47.3	2.6	1.1	5.6	113.3	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	-61.2	234.3
1974	100.7	64.9	5.9	0.8	14.7	28.0	0.1	2.6	0.7	47.0	5.1	1.0	5.4	111.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	-59.2	234.4
1975	101.2	62.6	4.7	0.9	14.9	29.7	0.2	1.8	0.7	50.6	8.4	0.9	5.4	118.2	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	-61.9	237.7
1976	111.5	68.2	4.0	0.7	16.1	32.9	0.2	1.6	0.8	52.5	4.5	0.6	5.2	119.3	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	-63.8	251.2
1977	116.2	72.7	4.1	0.8	18.0	36.3	0.3	1.6	0.7	55.7	9.1	0.4	5.8	132.6	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	-77.6	260.9
1978	91.4	65.9	4.4	0.9	22.9	38.5	0.3	1.4	0.7	61.4	18.0	0.6	7.0	156.1	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	-42.1	288.6
1979	99.5	86.6	4.8	0.9	18.3	41.3	*	3.1	0.7	59.5	9.1	0.4	6.4	144.6	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	-45.0	303.5
1980	93.3	60.1	3.7	1.0	23.1	40.4	0.0	3.2	0.7	59.0	15.3	0.3	6.6	153.3	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	-36.4	294.9
1981	112.4	75.4	3.6	0.9	20.3	39.2	0.4	3.5	0.6	60.7	1.8	*	5.6	136.7	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	-54.1	288.4

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	133	12	179	325	2409	1758	3	773	92	3621	247	68	419	9893	0	1967	0	0	-637
1961	126	16	326	315	3001	1927	3	899	89	3874	283	97	562	11378	0	1748	0	0	940
1962	149	18	333	426	3023	2193	9	826	93	4509	191	118	537	12259	0	1972	0	0	413
1963	117	19	566	398	2831	2333	3	895	93	4971	241	103	660	13094	0	1804	0	0	2423
1964	111	24	523	358	3424	2539	7	714	98	5159	169	112	625	13728	0	1617	0	0	3508
1965	296	28	321	336	2775	2329	5	720	121	5504	137	46	509	12803	0	1595	0	0	1721
1966	416	34	604	329	2449	2451	4	492	126	5710	110	211	632	13118	0	1801	0	0	1942
1967	360	35	630	287	2280	3168	0	670	91	5810	118	122	600	13777	0	1732	0	0	2921
1968	568	37	420	268	2689	3949	3	701	100	6356	126	112	563	15288	0	1750	0	0	1848
1969	649	44	526	211	2756	4210	10	752	103	6584	108	77	581	15920	0	1701	0	0	2356
1970	672	53	521	170	2834	3961	16	832	105	7374	143	88	690	16741	0	1646	0	0	2533
1971	1525	67	531	155	3152	4204	13	838	104	7721	224	90	814	17845	0	1678	0	0	-5658
1972	3726	70	740	151	2959	4680	9	769	111	8495	281	118	914	19227	0	1563	0	0	-17695
1973	3997	73	806	152	3258	5049	8	693	126	8999	415	158	866	20531	0	1669	0	0	-17951
1974	4465	63	883	161	2527	5016	26	689	121	8953	809	143	826	20153	0	1600	0	0	-17355
1975	4509	61	706	178	2565	5309	29	493	120	9634	1339	131	823	21325	0	1690	0	0	-18141
1976	4990	67	603	138	2762	5888	30	442	133	10003	723	96	805	21622	0	1555	0	0	-18695
1977	5223	71	624	154	3026	6495	49	425	135	[illegible]	[illegible]	58	876	23547	0	1617	0	0	-22737
1978	4133	65	658	180	3929	6884	51	380	116	11698	2858	92	1081	27927	0	1666	0	0	-12333
1979	4490	84	730	174	3144	7378	6	850	122	11328	1444	64	1019	26258	0	1716	0	0	-13182
1980	4205	58	565	196	3966	7223	0	880	108	11224	2439	50	1064	27716	0	2372	0	0	-10675
1981	5069	72	543	181	3499	7000	72	962	104	11559	285	3	901	25131	0	1729	0	0	-15862

[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	26.4	38.6	38.6	28.0	-2.2	7.4	18.5	88.8
1961	4.8	14.2	2.6	11.3	21.9	35.0	42.8	42.9	28.1	3.2	9.1	22.2	103.4
1962	4.8	15.7	2.9	12.6	21.9	34.3	48.2	48.3	31.6	1.4	9.7	23.4	110.9
1963	6.3	20.2	3.7	14.7	23.1	35.7	50.9	50.9	29.3	8.3	11.1	26.5	121.5
1964	8.1	25.3	4.7	17.4	21.6	33.8	55.2	55.3	30.2	12.0	12.5	29.7	131.8
1965	8.6	23.3	5.2	19.4	20.9	33.2	52.3	52.4	35.3	5.9	12.2	29.0	128.3
1966	9.2	25.7	6.4	23.3	25.1	42.0	52.6	52.7	43.7	6.6	14.8	35.5	143.6
1967	9.1	26.6	8.2	26.2	21.3	39.5	56.3	56.4	43.7	10.0	15.9	37.9	148.7
1968	9.4	27.9	9.0	28.7	21.6	38.2	65.5	65.6	48.5	6.3	16.2	38.6	160.4
1969	10.3	31.8	10.2	32.1	23.3	42.3	68.5	68.6	54.4	8.0	18.4	44.0	174.8
1970	12.3	35.6	12.9	37.0	27.3	46.4	69.7	69.8	57.9	8.6	19.4	47.1	188.7
1971	13.6	39.9	14.2	40.0	30.9	49.3	71.6	71.7	90.0	-19.3	20.7	50.0	201.0
1972	13.8	42.2	15.5	44.0	31.9	53.1	77.9	78.1	138.6	-60.4	23.0	55.2	217.4
1973	13.6	45.4	15.7	46.5	33.3	56.8	85.4	85.6	147.4	-61.2	25.4	60.8	234.3
1974	12.8	45.7	16.2	48.1	30.4	56.1	84.3	84.5	149.8	-59.2	26.3	64.3	234.4
1975	14.1	46.7	17.0	50.3	28.6	51.4	89.1	89.2	150.9	-61.9	26.1	62.9	237.7
1976	13.6	46.1	20.5	50.0	32.2	60.0	95.0	95.1	153.8	-63.8	26.4	63.6	251.2
1977	14.7	48.8	20.2	49.4	30.2	60.3	102.3	102.4	171.1	-77.6	27.4	66.1	260.9
1978	15.3	54.9	22.2	56.4	33.3	64.0	113.2	113.3	146.7	-42.1	30.4	74.3	288.6
1979	16.2	60.0	21.3	46.5	32.6	83.6	113.3	113.4	165.1	-45.0	35.3	84.8	303.5
1980	16.2	59.5	13.2	33.9	27.6	85.3	116.1	116.3	158.3	-36.4	35.5	86.3	294.9
1981	16.1	56.4	11.4	34.6	27.3	82.3	114.8	115.1	172.8	-54.1	35.2	83.5	288.4

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] 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	6.6	14.2
1962	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.6	3.1	3.2	7.7	15.7
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	2.1	3.9	5.1	12.1	25.3
1965	0.6	0.0	0.6	4.3	1.7	0.0	2.1	3.7	4.3	10.3	23.3
1966	0.9	0.0	0.9	5.2	1.5	0.0	1.6	3.2	4.8	11.5	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	13.0	27.9
1969	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.5	1.5	0.0	2.2	3.7	6.3	15.1	31.8
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	18.6	39.9
1972	*	0.0	*	9.3	2.4	0.0	2.1	4.5	8.3	20.0	42.2
1973	*	0.0	*	9.2	2.5	0.0	1.9	4.4	9.3	22.4	45.4
1974	*	0.0	*	9.6	1.4	0.0	1.8	3.2	9.6	23.3	45.7
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.3	1.5	0.0	1.2	2.7	9.6	23.1	46.7
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.9	1.5	0.0	1.1	2.6	9.5	23.0	46.1
1977	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.4	1.8	0.0	1.1	2.9	10.0	24.1	48.8
1978	*	0.0	*	12.0	2.3	0.0	1.0	3.3	11.5	28.1	54.9
1979	*	*	*	13.4	1.2	0.0	1.5	2.7	12.9	30.9	60.0
1980	*	*	*	13.5	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.7	12.6	30.7	59.5
1981	0.1	*	0.1	13.4	0.9	0.2	1.5	2.6	11.9	28.4	56.4

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	8	0	8	2	219	0	275	493	719	1794
1961	6	0	6	2	286	0	343	629	797	1948
1962	8	0	8	1	256	0	392	648	939	2263
1963	12	0	12	3	263	0	425	687	1199	2869
1964	17	0	17	4	312	0	514	826	1484	3536
1965	22	0	22	4	286	0	519	805	1268	3029
1966	32	0	32	5	266	0	401	667	1421	3409
1967	8	0	8	5	252	0	535	787	1508	3600
1968	6	0	6	5	251	0	550	801	1603	3822
1969	3	0	3	6	259	0	588	847	1855	4429
1970	22	0	22	7	328	0	621	949	1990	4828
1971	10	0	10	8	470	0	623	1093	2251	5448
1972	0	0	0	9	413	0	568	981	2444	5872
1973	0	0	0	9	425	0	514	939	2739	6562
1974	1	0	1	9	242	0	478	720	2800	6831
1975	3	0	3	11	265	0	316	581	2803	6765
1976	4	0	4	11	260	0	303	563	2797	6733
1977	17	0	17	11	304	0	312	616	2922	7054
1978	1	0	1	12	402	0	264	666	3369	8242
1979	1	0	2	13	211	0	402	613	3767	9056
1980	1	0	2	13	187	0	427	614	3697	8987
1981	2	0	3	13	151	36	404	590	3501	8309

[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	0.2	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	0.8	2.0	2.5	6.1	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	19.4
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	12.6	26.2
1968	0.3	0.0	0.3	7.2	0.7	*	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.5	5.8	13.8	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	32.1
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	18.3	40.0
1972	*	0.0	*	13.1	1.2	*	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.4	8.4	20.1	44.0
1973	*	0.0	*	13.4	1.2	*	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.3	9.1	21.8	46.5
1974	*	0.0	*	14.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	9.3	22.7	48.1
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	9.8	23.6	50.3
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	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.6	8.5	20.6	49.4
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	20.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	9.9	24.2	56.4
1979	0.1	*	0.1	20.0	0.6	*	0.3	0.3	*	1.2	7.4	17.8	46.5
1980	0.1	*	0.1	10.5	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	*	2.7	6.0	14.6	33.9
1981	0.1	*	0.1	8.5	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.8	6.9	16.3	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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	15	0	15	1	107	0	48	29	87	271	648	1618
1961	11	0	11	*	140	3	61	30	121	355	735	1796
1962	16	0	16	1	126	4	69	30	76	304	831	2002
1963	23	0	23	1	129	0	75	40	50	294	950	2273
1964	31	0	31	2	153	1	91	46	51	342	1106	2635
1965	42	0	42	2	140	1	92	44	38	316	1226	2928
1966	60	0	60	3	130	4	71	45	28	278	1451	3480
1967	15	0	15	6	123	0	94	46	24	288	1552	3706
1968	10	0	10	7	123	2	97	48	30	300	1700	4053
1969	6	0	6	8	127	9	104	42	27	309	1896	4529
1970	41	0	41	10	161	10	110	49	29	358	2060	4998
1971	18	0	18	11	231	7	110	56	46	449	2211	5353
1972	1	0	1	13	202	6	100	56	81	445	2452	5891
1973	1	0	1	13	209	6	91	60	60	425	2661	6375
1974	2	0	2	14	119	14	84	59	55	331	2722	6640
1975	5	0	5	15	130	12	56	69	34	301	2863	6910
1976	8	0	8	18	127	20	54	51	38	290	2536	6105
1977	32	0	32	17	149	26	55	54	22	305	2505	6047
1978	3	0	3	20	197	28	47	53	20	345	2904	7104
1979	2	0	3	20	104	6	71	57	1	238	2174	5225
1980	2	0	2	10	353	0	75	61	7	496	1765	4290
1981	4	0	5	8	332	18	71	68	25	514	2016	4784

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	2.9	0.0	2.9	3.4	1.2	3.3	0.0	*	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.4	10.6	*	2.7	6.8	26.4
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	3.2	13.8	*	3.8	9.3	35.0
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	8.7	34.3
1963	2.2	0.0	2.2	5.8	3.8	4.2	0.0	*	1.6	0.1	0.7	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	8.6	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	11.9	42.0
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	12.8	39.5
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	38.2
1969	0.5	0.0	0.5	10.1	3.5	3.7	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	3.7	12.7	*	5.6	13.4	42.3
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	13.5	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	13.1	49.3
1972	4.0	0.0	4.0	7.9	4.9	6.6	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	5.9	20.0	*	6.2	15.0	53.1
1973	3.6	0.0	3.6	10.5	5.3	5.7	0.0	*	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	5.6	19.2	0.0	6.9	16.6	56.8
1974	3.4	0.0	3.4	9.5	5.9	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.0	5.4	17.6	0.0	7.5	18.2	56.1
1975	1.7	0.0	1.7	10.2	4.7	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.9	5.4	16.6	0.0	6.7	16.2	51.4
1976	3.3	0.0	3.3	12.9	4.0	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	5.2	16.0	0.0	8.2	19.7	60.0
1977	3.2	0.0	3.2	9.8	4.1	5.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	5.8	17.2	*	8.8	21.3	60.3
1978	2.2	0.0	2.2	11.2	4.4	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	7.0	19.9	0.0	8.9	21.8	64.0
1979	2.6	*	2.6	12.0	4.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.7	*	0.4	6.4	18.0	0.0	15.0	36.0	83.6
1980	3.4	*	3.4	7.5	3.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.6	*	0.3	6.6	16.6	0.0	16.8	40.9	85.3
1981	4.6	*	4.6	7.3	3.6	3.4	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	*	5.6	15.4	0.0	16.3	38.7	82.3

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	108	0	108	3	179	575	0	3	447	18	120	119	68	419	1948	0	793	1980
1961	109	0	109	5	326	721	0	0	489	18	110	144	97	562	2467	0	1120	2738
1962	124	0	124	5	333	771	0	5	363	15	130	91	118	537	2362	0	1062	2560
1963	81	0	81	6	566	717	0	3	393	15	125	53	103	660	2634	0	1084	2594
1964	63	0	63	6	523	773	0	6	103	16	118	57	112	625	2333	0	1054	2510
1965	52	0	52	8	321	740	0	4	105	36	131	40	46	509	1933	0	1059	2529
1966	22	0	22	10	604	682	0	0	19	37	137	35	211	632	2356	0	1459	3500
1967	13	0	13	7	630	620	0	0	39	18	138	29	122	600	2196	0	1577	3764
1968	16	0	16	9	420	658	0	1	51	19	152	35	112	563	2012	0	1439	3431
1969	20	0	20	10	526	642	0	1	59	22	137	27	77	581	2073	0	1639	3914
1970	65	0	65	10	521	840	0	6	104	23	166	34	88	690	2472	0	1635	3968
1971	109	0	109	10	531	1156	0	6	100	21	148	47	90	814	2913	0	1584	3834
1972	149	0	149	8	740	1132	0	3	97	23	153	81	118	914	3260	0	1828	4393
1973	133	0	133	10	806	986	0	2	84	24	108	61	158	866	3097	0	2026	4852
1974	129	0	129	9	883	647	0	19	121	22	105	53	149	820	2625	0	2185	5329
1975	67	0	67	10	706	705	0	17	115	26	115	44	131	823	2683	0	1964	4739
1976	128	0	128	13	603	764	0	10	81	29	130	73	96	805	2591	0	2397	5770
1977	126	0	126	10	624	929	0	23	55	25	120	57	58	898	2789	0	2592	6256
1978	86	0	86	11	658	1134	0	23	67	27	109	34	92	1081	3225	0	2616	6400
1979	104	1	104	12	730	716	0	0	359	26	133	1	64	1019	3050	0	4390	10554
1980	137	1	137	7	565	651	0	0	376	25	111	1	50	1064	2843	0	4936	11999
1981	184	0	184	7	543	584	0	18	484	24	112	40	3	901	2709	0	4777	11337

[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	1.6	8.7	9.4	*	0.4	18.2	0.0	38.5	*	0.1	38.6
1961	*	0.0	1.6	10.8	10.4	*	0.4	19.6	0.0	42.8	*	0.1	42.9
1962	*	0.0	2.2	10.9	11.9	*	0.5	22.8	0.0	48.2	*	0.1	48.3
1963	*	0.0	2.0	10.0	12.6	*	0.5	25.2	0.5	50.8	*	0.1	50.9
1964	*	0.1	1.8	12.7	13.8	*	0.5	26.2	0.1	55.1	*	0.1	55.3
1965	*	0.0	1.7	9.3	12.7	*	0.5	28.0	*	52.3	*	0.1	52.4
1966	*	0.0	1.7	7.9	13.4	*	0.5	29.0	0.0	52.6	*	0.1	52.7
1967	*	*	1.4	7.4	17.4	*	0.4	29.6	0.0	56.3	*	0.1	56.4
1968	*	0.0	1.4	9.6	21.7	*	0.5	32.3	0.0	65.5	*	0.1	65.6
1969	*	0.0	1.1	10.0	23.3	*	0.5	33.6	*	68.5	*	0.1	68.6
1970	*	0.0	0.9	8.7	22.0	*	0.5	37.6	*	69.7	*	0.1	69.8
1971	*	0.0	0.8	7.5	23.3	*	0.5	39.5	0.0	71.6	*	0.1	71.7
1972	*	0.0	0.8	7.0	26.1	*	0.5	43.5	*	77.9	*	0.1	78.1
1973	*	0.0	0.8	9.4	28.2	*	0.6	46.4	*	85.4	*	0.1	85.6
1974	*	0.0	0.8	8.7	28.0	*	0.6	46.1	*	84.3	0.1	0.1	84.5
1975	*	0.0	0.9	8.2	29.7	*	0.6	49.6	*	89.1	*	0.1	89.2
1976	*	0.0	0.7	9.1	32.9	*	0.6	51.6	*	95.0	*	0.1	95.1
1977	*	0.0	0.8	9.9	36.3	*	0.5	54.8	*	102.3	*	0.1	102.4
1978	0.0	0.0	0.9	12.6	38.5	*	0.5	60.6	*	113.2	*	0.1	113.3
1979	0.0	0.0	0.9	12.0	41.3	0.1	0.6	58.5	0.0	113.3	*	0.1	113.4
1980	0.0	0.2	1.0	16.0	40.4	*	0.5	58.1	0.0	116.0	*	0.1	116.3
1981	0.0	0.4	0.9	14.0	39.2	*	0.5	59.8	0.0	114.4	0.1	0.2	115.1

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	2	0	325	1502	1758	3	73	3472	0	7133	7	16
1961	1	0	315	1851	1927	6	71	3735	0	7905	8	19
1962	1	0	426	1866	2193	2	78	4349	0	8915	9	22
1963	0	0	398	1713	2333	3	78	4806	79	9409	8	20
1964	0	*	358	2178	2539	7	82	4995	14	10173	9	21
1965	0	*	336	1599	2329	5	86	5329	7	9690	9	22
1966	0	*	329	1363	2451	2	89	5529	0	9762	12	29
1967	0	*	287	1275	3168	1	73	5627	0	10431	10	23
1968	0	*	268	1647	3949	3	81	6155	0	12103	9	21
1969	0	*	211	1718	4210	2	81	6405	1	12630	9	21
1970	0	*	170	1492	3961	4	83	7158	1	12869	9	22
1971	0	*	155	1285	4204	4	82	7518	0	13249	10	24
1972	0	*	151	1196	4680	4	88	8286	4	14410	12	30
1973	0	*	152	1616	5049	4	101	8831	5	15758	14	33
1974	0	*	161	1491	5016	5	97	8785	4	15558	15	36
1975	0	*	178	1407	5309	5	94	9450	5	16447	13	31
1976	0	*	138	1555	5888	4	104	9821	5	17516	13	31
1977	0	*	154	1691	6495	4	83	10434	5	18866	12	30
1978	0	*	180	2171	6884	2	89	11536	3	20865	7	18
1979	0	*	174	2063	7378	19	94	11138	0	20866	9	23
1980	0	*	196	2754	7223	1	83	11052	0	21310	10	25
1981	0	*	181	2399	7030	3	80	11379	0	21072	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 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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2
1965	4.6	0.0	4.6	13.7	0.3	*	0.0	0.4	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3
1966	7.7	0.0	7.7	16.9	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.7
1967	8.2	0.0	8.2	17.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.7
1968	13.6	0.0	13.6	16.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5
1969	15.8	0.0	15.8	20.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.4
1970	14.0	0.0	14.0	26.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.9
1971	32.9	0.0	32.9	38.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
1972	80.4	0.0	80.4	41.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.6
1973	86.6	0.0	86.6	41.5	1.8	0.1	0.0	1.9	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	147.4
1974	97.2	0.0	97.2	31.4	4.4	0.2	0.0	4.5	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	149.8
1975	99.3	0.0	99.3	25.8	7.9	0.3	0.0	8.2	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.9
1976	107.9	0.0	107.9	25.7	3.8	0.3	0.0	4.1	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.8
1977	111.8	0.0	111.8	33.8	8.5	0.1	0.0	8.6	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.1
1978	89.2	0.0	89.2	22.5	17.6	0.1	0.0	17.8	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	146.7
1979	96.8	0.0	96.8	41.2	9.1	0.3	0.0	9.4	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	165.1
1980	89.7	0.0	89.7	28.5	15.3	0.1	0.0	15.4	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	158.3
1981	107.6	0.0	107.6	45.8	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	172.8

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	6	41	7	0	48	1967	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	9	19	3	0	22	1748	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	10	25	4	0	29	1972	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	10	60	10	0	69	1804	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	13	47	8	0	54	1616	0	0	0
1965	180	0	180	13	51	8	0	60	1594	0	0	0
1966	302	0	302	16	47	8	0	54	1800	0	0	0
1967	324	0	324	16	64	11	0	75	1732	0	0	0
1968	536	0	536	16	61	10	0	71	1749	0	0	0
1969	620	0	620	20	53	9	0	62	1701	0	0	0
1970	544	0	544	25	80	13	0	93	1645	0	0	0
1971	1387	0	1387	37	131	9	0	141	1678	0	0	0
1972	3576	0	3576	40	116	16	0	131	1563	0	0	0
1973	3863	0	3863	41	289	22	0	311	1669	0	0	0
1974	4333	0	4333	31	692	28	0	720	1600	0	0	0
1975	4425	0	4425	25	1656	58	0	1714	1630	0	0	0
1976	4850	0	4850	25	606	55	0	662	1555	0	0	0
1977	5048	0	5048	33	1359	12	0	1371	1617	0	0	0
1978	4043	0	4043	22	2801	24	0	2825	1666	0	0	0
1979	4381	0	4381	40	1442	50	0	1492	1716	0	0	0
1980	4064	0	4064	28	2431	22	0	2453	2372	0	0	0
1981	4877	0	4877	44	221	24	0	245	1729	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, State of New Hampshire

Trillion Btu

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[4]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	6.2	3.0	3.1	0.1	26.7	5.5	4.8	2.1	0.6	25.9	13.8	*	2.9	85.6	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	-5.1	104.5
1961	12.9	3.1	2.4	0.1	32.5	5.6	5.2	2.0	0.6	26.2	13.1	*	3.1	90.8	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	-7.1	112.4
1962	12.9	3.4	2.6	0.2	34.5	6.0	5.3	2.3	0.5	27.2	15.5	0.0	4.4	98.5	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	-7.4	121.8
1963	12.1	3.7	3.3	0.2	37.1	6.2	5.2	2.1	0.5	28.2	15.4	0.0	5.2	103.5	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	-4.9	127.9
1964	12.0	3.9	3.9	0.2	34.0	6.3	4.1	2.5	0.5	29.0	15.9	0.0	6.2	102.5	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	-3.3	127.3
1965	11.3	4.2	2.8	0.2	34.4	5.2	4.3	2.6	0.5	30.3	15.2	0.0	4.7	100.4	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	-2.4	124.6
1966	9.8	4.1	3.3	0.2	35.4	5.5	3.8	2.2	0.5	32.5	24.1	0.0	7.9	115.4	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	-1.8	140.2
1967	10.4	4.6	2.5	0.2	39.8	6.1	3.4	2.3	0.5	34.1	22.2	0.0	5.8	116.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	-1.4	142.9
1968	22.4	4.3	3.3	0.2	42.1	7.0	3.8	2.7	0.5	37.3	18.1	0.0	5.8	120.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	-8.5	151.5
1969	27.0	6.0	2.6	0.2	44.3	6.0	4.1	3.0	0.4	37.9	28.6	0.0	9.1	136.1	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	-14.2	169.9
1970	27.1	6.9	3.6	0.1	44.7	5.1	4.4	3.1	0.4	42.7	34.7	0.0	10.6	149.5	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	-12.4	184.1
1971	25.5	7.8	3.5	0.2	47.1	5.2	4.3	3.5	0.5	45.1	38.3	0.6	12.4	160.6	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	-5.8	199.5
1972	30.6	8.2	4.0	0.2	48.9	5.1	4.0	4.3	0.5	47.4	37.3	0.7	13.6	165.9	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	-5.5	212.3
1973	28.3	8.2	4.8	0.2	49.0	4.6	2.8	4.3	0.5	48.9	33.7	0.6	12.9	162.5	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	-0.6	215.2
1974	25.3	8.5	3.7	0.2	45.2	4.7	2.7	4.3	0.5	48.4	27.3	0.1	10.6	147.7	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	202.2
1975	26.1	7.8	2.9	0.1	41.9	4.5	2.6	5.3	0.4	49.2	29.0	*	10.8	146.8	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	198.7
1976	20.3	8.0	3.2	0.1	51.4	4.4	3.0	6.0	0.5	52.1	37.5	*	13.3	171.6	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	7.9	223.5
1977	26.4	7.8	2.9	0.2	48.6	5.0	2.5	7.0	0.5	54.2	36.3	0.0	14.3	171.4	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	6.9	227.1
1978	20.4	8.3	3.0	0.2	49.4	4.5	2.3	6.7	0.5	55.3	35.0	0.0	11.9	168.8	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	15.6	224.8
1979	29.0	8.5	2.8	0.2	34.1	4.2	1.3	5.1	0.6	51.4	36.3	0.0	6.5	142.6	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	194.9
1980	29.3	9.4	1.7	0.2	33.9	4.2	1.9	4.7	0.5	49.3	35.8	0.0	8.7	140.8	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	194.9
1981	24.2	10.5	2.9	0.1	30.9	3.1	1.2	4.6	0.5	48.6	30.9	*	6.3	129.2	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	186.2

Physical Units

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[4]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	253	3	470	25	4591	1025	843	532	97	4940	2199	0	445	15166	0	1373	0	0	-1487
1961	496	3	355	26	5583	1041	926	490	94	4994	2077	0	493	16080	0	1189	0	0	-2068
1962	497	3	398	44	5920	1121	933	565	85	5182	2459	0	681	17388	0	1358	0	0	-2175
1963	460	4	494	35	6377	1152	925	526	85	5373	2450	0	813	18228	0	1289	0	0	-1424
1964	457	4	591	36	5831	1182	722	612	89	5520	2526	0	964	18075	0	1152	0	0	-964
1965	415	4	424	38	5912	978	758	657	84	5773	2416	0	753	17792	0	1053	0	0	-691
1966	368	4	496	35	6071	1024	673	548	87	6192	3831	0	1247	20205	0	1227	0	0	-535
1967	381	4	371	30	6829	1146	596	607	75	6487	3535	0	931	20608	0	1202	0	0	-412
1968	819	4	504	33	7227	1296	673	719	83	7106	2882	0	926	21448	0	1205	0	0	-2495
1969	984	6	390	30	7605	1112	725	783	71	7205	4550	0	1424	23896	0	1439	0	0	-4156
1970	994	7	541	27	7651	942	777	829	72	8122	5520	0	1653	26164	0	1239	0	0	-3646
1971	948	8	526	33	8093	970	765	918	77	8578	6086	89	1927	28061	0	1093	0	0	-1705
1972	1128	8	598	31	8393	950	706	1144	82	9032	5928	99	2105	29067	0	1270	0	0	-1625
1973	1052	8	729	32	8418	863	493	1155	79	9317	5363	98	2005	28553	0	1613	0	0	-179
1974	945	8	552	31	7756	869	480	1161	75	9218	4346	15	1666	26170	0	1465	0	0	1606
1975	980	8	430	28	7194	829	463	1436	70	9373	4611	0	1717	26152	0	1251	0	0	1447
1976	753	8	486	28	8833	817	534	1622	78	9917	5960	0	2118	30394	0	1515	0	0	2327
1977	991	8	401	30	8349	921	439	1835	85	10312	5782	0	2331	30576	0	1404	0	0	2021
1978	783	8	456	37	8474	841	407	1817	89	10531	5572	0	1933	30158	0	1131	0	0	4571
1979	1081	8	426	37	5856	774	236	1379	94	9787	5781	0	1102	25472	0	1212	0	0	672
1980	1093	9	253	34	5820	777	340	1280	83	9382	5692	0	1405	25067	0	1027	0	0	1378
1981	900	10	435	26	5301	584	215	1258	80	9256	4919	3	1014	23091	0	1361	0	0	2405

[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	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	29.6	37.0	3.8	8.1	19.1	26.2	33.0	33.2	24.0	-5.1	5.4	13.5	104.5
1961	34.9	42.6	4.3	8.8	19.0	26.3	34.5	34.6	26.9	-7.1	5.8	14.1	112.4
1962	37.0	45.3	4.7	9.5	24.1	31.9	34.9	35.1	28.5	-7.4	6.2	14.9	121.8
1963	39.4	48.1	5.0	10.1	25.2	33.6	35.9	36.1	27.3	-4.9	6.6	15.8	127.9
1964	35.5	44.7	4.6	10.0	26.1	35.4	37.0	37.2	27.3	-3.3	7.1	16.9	127.3
1965	36.3	46.3	4.7	10.0	21.1	31.5	36.7	36.8	28.2	-2.4	7.6	18.2	124.6
1966	35.0	45.8	4.9	10.3	32.5	44.0	40.0	40.1	29.7	-1.8	8.2	19.6	140.2
1967	38.4	50.5	5.5	11.8	23.8	36.3	44.2	44.3	32.4	-1.4	9.1	21.8	142.9
1968	41.3	54.8	5.6	12.3	23.1	37.8	46.6	46.7	43.5	-8.5	10.3	24.6	151.5
1969	44.3	59.4	6.5	13.8	34.7	50.5	46.1	46.2	52.5	-14.2	11.3	27.0	169.9
1970	44.8	62.1	7.2	15.3	39.7	56.6	50.1	50.1	54.9	-12.4	12.4	30.0	184.1
1971	47.1	66.5	7.8	16.7	45.8	64.0	52.2	52.3	52.5	-5.8	13.6	33.0	199.5
1972	48.9	71.0	8.0	17.7	49.4	69.1	54.4	54.5	57.1	-5.5	15.2	36.4	212.3
1973	47.8	71.7	7.7	18.2	47.6	69.0	56.2	56.3	56.5	-0.6	16.4	39.4	215.2
1974	44.5	69.4	7.3	17.6	38.0	59.1	56.0	56.1	50.9	5.5	16.4	40.0	202.2
1975	42.0	67.0	7.3	17.6	36.6	58.0	56.1	56.1	51.8	4.9	16.6	40.1	198.7
1976	50.7	77.6	8.2	18.9	43.9	67.4	59.4	59.5	53.3	7.9	18.0	43.3	223.5
1977	47.5	74.8	8.0	19.3	46.3	70.7	62.3	62.3	56.2	6.9	18.5	44.6	227.1
1978	48.2	76.7	8.4	20.5	36.8	64.0	63.5	63.5	52.3	15.6	19.7	48.2	224.8
1979	32.2	60.8	6.8	19.3	21.4	49.6	65.2	65.2	67.0	2.3	20.4	48.9	194.9
1980	28.7	57.8	13.5	26.4	24.8	53.0	57.7	57.7	65.5	4.7	20.5	49.7	194.9
1981	28.2	56.8	11.5	25.0	20.4	48.2	56.1	56.2	61.8	8.2	20.8	49.3	186.2

[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 New Hampshire

Trillion Btu

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.8	21.1	4.6	1.7	27.3	2.1	5.3	37.0
1961	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.0	26.0	5.0	1.5	32.5	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	27.5	4.0	1.8	33.4	3.0	7.1	46.3
1966	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.4	27.5	3.4	1.5	32.4	3.2	7.6	45.8
1967	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.9	30.8	3.1	1.5	35.4	3.6	8.6	50.5
1968	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.6	33.6	3.4	1.5	38.6	4.0	9.5	54.8
1969	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.5	35.2	3.7	1.8	40.7	4.5	10.7	59.4
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.8	35.2	4.0	1.8	41.0	5.0	12.2	62.1
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.0	37.2	3.9	1.9	43.0	5.7	13.8	66.5
1972	0.0	*	*	4.3	38.6	3.6	2.3	44.5	6.5	15.7	71.0
1973	0.0	*	*	4.3	38.7	2.6	2.2	43.5	7.0	16.9	71.7
1974	0.0	*	*	4.4	35.5	2.5	2.1	40.1	7.2	17.6	69.4
1975	0.0	*	*	3.8	33.3	2.3	2.6	38.1	7.3	17.7	67.0
1976	0.0	*	*	4.2	41.1	2.7	2.7	46.5	7.9	19.1	77.6
1977	0.0	*	*	3.9	38.6	2.2	2.8	43.6	8.0	19.3	74.8
1978	0.0	*	*	4.0	39.0	2.1	3.2	44.2	8.3	20.2	76.7
1979	0.0	*	*	3.8	25.1	1.2	2.1	28.4	8.4	20.2	60.8
1980	0.0	*	*	4.2	20.5	1.8	2.2	24.5	8.5	20.5	57.8
1981	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.6	20.3	1.2	2.1	23.6	8.5	20.1	56.8

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	3623	803	412	4838	619	1545
1961	0	18	18	2	4456	890	365	5711	662	1617
1962	0	16	16	2	4763	881	421	6065	708	1706
1963	0	15	15	2	5181	878	381	6441	751	1796
1964	0	11	11	3	4633	679	444	5757	802	1910
1965	0	8	8	3	4724	710	460	5894	868	2072
1966	0	7	7	2	4714	606	366	5687	931	2234
1967	0	5	5	3	5294	547	378	6219	1051	2510
1968	0	5	5	3	5769	606	404	6780	1168	2785
1969	0	3	3	3	6039	644	482	7165	1308	3123
1970	0	3	3	4	6039	705	474	7218	1476	3582
1971	0	3	3	4	6378	690	512	7580	1666	4034
1972	0	2	2	4	6631	629	607	7866	1910	4588
1973	0	1	1	4	6643	452	589	7685	2065	4947
1974	0	1	1	4	6094	441	561	7096	2118	5157
1975	0	1	1	4	5709	406	692	6807	2148	5153
1976	0	1	1	4	7054	468	737	8258	2321	5588
1977	0	1	1	4	6620	394	752	7767	2345	5661
1978	0	1	1	4	6687	364	871	7922	2421	5923
1979	0	0	0	4	4314	216	559	5089	2464	5924
1980	0	1	1	4	3519	322	588	4430	2478	6024
1981	0	3	3	4	3477	206	587	4269	2481	5889

[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	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.0	1.2	3.1	8.1
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	0.4	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	4.7	12.3
1969	0.0	*	*	1.7	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	4.8	2.2	5.1	13.8
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.3	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	4.8	2.4	5.7	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	5.4	2.9	6.9	17.7
1973	0.0	*	*	2.4	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	5.3	3.1	7.4	18.2
1974	0.0	*	*	2.5	3.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.8	3.0	7.3	17.6
1975	0.0	*	*	2.7	3.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	4.6	3.0	7.2	17.6
1976	0.0	*	*	2.6	4.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	5.6	3.1	7.6	18.9
1977	0.0	*	*	2.6	4.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	5.3	3.3	8.0	19.3
1978	0.0	*	*	3.0	4.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	5.3	3.5	8.6	20.5
1979	0.0	*	*	3.4	2.6	*	0.4	0.3	0.1	3.4	3.7	8.8	19.3
1980	0.0	*	*	4.0	6.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	2.3	9.5	3.8	9.2	26.4
1981	0.0	*	*	4.5	3.1	*	0.4	0.5	3.0	6.9	4.0	9.5	25.0

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	15	15	1	377	30	73	37	18	534	359	897
1961	0	12	12	1	463	33	64	41	20	621	385	942
1962	0	10	10	1	495	33	74	44	34	679	412	992
1963	0	10	10	1	538	33	67	44	34	716	439	1050
1964	0	7	7	1	481	25	78	42	37	664	466	1109
1965	0	5	5	1	491	26	81	43	26	667	458	1093
1966	0	5	5	1	490	22	65	46	56	679	467	1119
1967	0	4	4	1	550	20	67	47	30	714	542	1295
1968	0	3	3	1	600	22	71	49	25	768	583	1390
1969	0	2	2	2	628	24	85	59	60	856	631	1507
1970	0	2	2	2	628	26	84	46	71	854	694	1684
1971	0	2	2	3	663	26	90	47	84	910	764	1849
1972	0	1	1	3	689	23	107	49	89	958	836	2009
1973	0	1	1	2	690	17	104	50	81	942	906	2170
1974	0	1	1	2	633	16	99	49	60	857	880	2146
1975	0	1	1	3	593	15	122	52	56	839	880	2124
1976	0	0	0	3	733	17	130	53	70	1004	922	2221
1977	0	0	0	3	688	15	133	54	72	961	974	2350
1978	0	0	0	3	695	13	154	58	50	970	1035	2533
1979	0	0	0	3	448	8	99	56	15	626	1071	2576
1980	0	0	0	4	1044	9	104	116	372	1645	1106	2690
1981	0	2	2	4	533	4	104	91	469	1200	1178	2796

[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	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	4.6	*	2.9	12.9	2.6	2.0	5.1	26.2
1961	2.5	0.3	2.8	0.6	2.4	2.1	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.3	5.1	*	3.1	13.4	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	8.5	0.0	4.4	18.7	2.2	2.3	5.5	31.9
1963	1.5	0.3	1.8	0.6	3.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	8.6	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	6.6	0.0	4.7	17.6	1.8	3.1	7.3	31.5
1966	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.7	3.3	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	14.2	0.0	7.9	28.9	1.9	3.4	8.1	44.0
1967	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	2.5	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	8.7	0.0	5.8	20.8	1.9	3.7	8.8	36.3
1968	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	3.3	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	6.5	0.0	5.8	20.0	1.8	4.3	10.4	37.8
1969	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.7	2.6	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	15.3	0.0	9.1	31.4	1.9	4.7	11.1	50.5
1970	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	3.6	3.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	17.9	0.0	10.6	36.6	1.9	5.0	12.0	56.6
1971	0.3	*	0.3	1.0	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	21.2	0.6	12.4	42.8	1.7	5.3	12.9	64.0
1972	0.1	*	0.1	1.0	4.0	3.4	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	22.5	0.7	13.6	46.4	1.8	5.8	13.9	69.1
1973	0.1	*	0.1	1.4	4.8	3.3	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	20.4	0.6	12.9	44.2	1.9	6.3	15.1	69.0
1974	0.2	*	0.3	1.3	3.7	2.8	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.2	15.1	0.1	10.6	34.6	1.8	6.2	15.0	59.1
1975	0.1	*	0.1	1.1	2.9	2.7	*	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.2	14.2	*	10.8	33.5	1.9	6.3	15.1	58.0
1976	0.0	*	*	1.2	3.2	3.1	*	0.3	2.8	0.1	0.2	17.8	*	13.3	40.8	1.9	6.9	16.6	67.4
1977	0.8	*	0.8	1.2	2.9	3.0	*	0.2	3.7	0.1	0.1	18.1	0.0	14.3	42.4	2.0	7.1	17.2	70.7
1978	*	*	*	1.2	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.2	0.1	12.7	0.0	11.9	33.8	1.7	7.9	19.3	64.0
1979	*	*	*	1.2	2.8	2.4	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.2	0.1	3.8	0.0	6.5	18.4	1.7	8.3	19.9	49.6
1980	0.3	*	0.3	1.1	1.7	3.2	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	5.8	0.0	8.7	21.8	1.6	8.2	20.0	53.0
1981	*	*	0.1	1.2	2.9	3.3	0.0	*	2.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	*	6.3	17.5	1.6	8.3	19.6	48.2

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	94	16	109	1	470	280	0	10	47	22	66	731	0	445	2071	239	596	1488
1961	95	12	107	1	355	367	0	3	61	22	57	805	0	493	2162	203	625	1528
1962	88	11	100	1	398	374	0	19	70	21	79	1358	0	681	3000	212	675	1625
1963	57	13	70	1	494	408	0	14	77	21	52	1365	0	813	3245	234	734	1756
1964	33	11	44	1	591	375	0	18	88	22	52	1491	0	964	3602	184	799	1903
1965	31	8	39	1	424	421	0	22	115	24	53	1046	0	753	2856	170	902	2153
1966	30	7	37	1	496	420	0	44	117	24	55	2251	0	1247	4653	186	995	2386
1967	23	7	30	*	371	474	0	28	162	19	44	1377	0	931	3406	180	1082	2583
1968	21	5	26	*	504	493	0	44	242	21	40	1037	0	926	3307	177	1273	3034
1969	21	3	24	1	390	521	0	57	215	17	31	2428	0	1424	5083	180	1367	3264
1970	7	3	10	1	541	511	0	46	270	17	38	2842	0	1653	5918	184	1452	3524
1971	9	2	12	1	526	575	0	49	314	20	34	3366	89	1927	6901	164	1562	3781
1972	4	1	5	1	598	584	0	54	428	21	37	3580	99	2105	7506	176	1693	4069
1973	4	1	5	1	729	560	0	24	460	18	27	3248	98	2005	7169	179	1845	4419
1974	9	1	10	1	552	486	0	23	498	18	40	2398	15	1666	5696	173	1806	4405
1975	4	1	5	1	430	460	7	42	620	22	31	2266	0	1717	5595	178	1839	4438
1976	0	1	1	1	486	528	3	49	753	24	29	2830	0	2118	6822	185	2025	4874
1977	30	1	31	1	434	507	2	30	1005	23	26	2880	0	2331	7238	188	2092	5050
1978	1	1	2	1	456	492	0	30	785	25	22	2023	0	1933	5767	166	2317	5668
1979	1	0	1	1	426	410	0	12	711	26	17	597	0	1102	3300	162	2427	5835
1980	10	1	11	1	253	558	0	9	557	23	27	923	0	1405	3755	155	2406	5849
1981	1	2	3	1	435	571	0	5	565	22	18	417	3	1014	3050	155	2421	5746

[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	0.1	1.2	5.5	*	0.5	25.4	0.3	33.0	*	0.1	33.2
1961	*	0.0	0.1	1.3	5.6	*	0.4	25.7	1.3	34.5	*	0.1	34.6
1962	*	0.0	0.2	1.3	6.0	*	0.4	26.6	0.4	34.9	0.1	0.1	35.1
1963	*	0.0	0.2	1.0	6.2	*	0.4	27.7	0.4	35.9	0.1	0.1	36.1
1964	*	0.0	0.2	1.6	6.3	*	0.4	28.5	0.0	37.0	0.1	0.1	37.2
1965	*	0.0	0.2	1.0	5.2	*	0.4	29.8	*	36.7	*	0.1	36.8
1966	*	0.0	0.2	2.0	5.5	*	0.4	32.0	0.0	40.0	*	0.1	40.1
1967	*	*	0.2	2.2	6.1	*	0.3	33.6	1.8	44.2	*	0.1	44.3
1968	*	0.0	0.2	1.4	7.0	*	0.4	36.9	0.9	46.6	*	*	46.7
1969	*	0.0	0.2	1.6	6.0	*	0.3	37.4	0.7	46.1	*	*	46.2
1970	*	0.0	0.1	1.9	5.1	*	0.3	42.2	0.4	50.1	*	*	50.1
1971	*	0.0	0.2	1.6	5.2	*	0.3	44.6	0.2	52.2	*	*	52.3
1972	*	0.0	0.2	1.7	4.9	*	0.4	47.0	0.2	54.4	*	*	54.5
1973	*	0.0	0.2	2.5	4.5	*	0.4	48.5	0.1	56.2	*	*	56.3
1974	*	0.0	0.2	2.8	4.6	*	0.4	48.0	0.2	56.0	*	*	56.1
1975	*	0.0	0.1	2.4	4.3	*	0.3	48.8	0.1	56.1	*	*	56.1
1976	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.0	4.3	*	0.3	51.7	*	59.4	*	*	59.5
1977	*	0.0	0.2	3.1	4.9	*	0.4	53.8	0.0	62.3	*	*	62.3
1978	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.5	4.5	*	0.4	54.9	0.0	63.5	*	*	63.5
1979	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.0	4.2	*	0.4	51.0	5.4	65.2	*	*	65.2
1980	0.0	*	0.2	4.0	4.1	0.1	0.4	48.5	0.3	57.6	*	*	57.7
1981	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.1	3.1	*	0.3	48.1	0.3	56.1	*	*	56.2

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	2	0	25	209	1025	0	74	4837	49	6219	11	28
1961	0	0	26	221	1041	0	72	4897	207	6465	14	33
1962	0	0	44	215	1121	0	64	5060	71	6574	15	37
1963	0	0	35	177	1152	0	64	5277	68	6773	15	36
1964	0	0	36	269	1182	1	67	5426	0	6981	16	37
1965	0	0	38	178	978	1	60	5677	1	6933	10	24
1966	0	0	35	336	1024	1	63	6092	0	7550	7	17
1967	0	*	30	377	1146	1	56	6397	286	8292	6	15
1968	0	*	33	242	1296	1	61	7018	137	8789	6	14
1969	0	*	30	275	1112	2	54	7115	113	8701	5	12
1970	0	*	27	319	942	2	55	8038	69	9453	5	12
1971	0	*	33	281	970	2	57	8496	36	9875	5	12
1972	0	*	31	296	915	2	61	8946	40	10291	4	11
1973	0	*	32	436	838	3	60	9240	20	10630	5	11
1974	0	*	31	486	849	2	58	9129	26	10581	5	11
1975	0	*	28	418	809	2	48	9290	9	10605	3	8
1976	0	*	28	508	804	2	53	9835	5	11235	3	7
1977	0	*	33	530	913	3	60	10232	0	11771	3	8
1978	0	*	37	597	837	7	64	10451	0	11993	3	7
1979	0	*	37	681	771	10	67	9714	861	12143	4	9
1980	0	*	34	687	771	31	60	9240	49	10871	4	9
1981	0	*	26	705	581	2	58	9147	49	10568	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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	8.8	0.6	0.0	9.4	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0
1961	9.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	6.6	0.4	0.0	7.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9
1962	9.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	6.3	0.4	0.0	6.7	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.5
1963	9.6	0.0	9.6	0.0	6.2	0.4	0.0	6.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3
1964	10.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	6.3	0.4	0.0	6.7	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3
1965	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	8.4	0.6	0.0	9.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2
1966	8.6	0.0	8.6	0.0	9.6	0.6	0.0	10.2	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7
1967	9.4	0.0	9.4	0.0	11.6	0.8	0.0	12.4	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4
1968	21.5	0.0	21.5	0.0	10.6	0.7	0.0	11.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5
1969	26.2	0.0	26.2	0.0	12.3	0.8	0.0	13.1	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.5
1970	26.7	0.0	26.7	0.0	16.0	1.1	0.0	17.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.9
1971	25.1	0.0	25.1	0.2	16.3	1.1	0.0	17.5	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.5
1972	30.4	0.0	30.4	0.1	14.0	1.3	0.0	15.3	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1
1973	28.1	0.0	28.1	0.2	12.7	0.7	0.0	13.3	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.5
1974	24.9	0.0	24.9	0.4	11.7	0.4	0.0	12.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9
1975	26.0	0.0	26.0	0.2	14.3	0.2	0.0	14.5	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8
1976	20.2	0.0	20.2	*	19.2	0.1	0.0	19.3	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.3
1977	25.6	0.0	25.6	0.0	17.8	0.1	0.0	17.8	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.2
1978	20.3	0.0	20.3	0.0	22.0	*	0.0	22.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.3
1979	29.0	0.0	29.0	*	27.1	*	0.0	27.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.0
1980	29.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	27.3	0.1	0.0	27.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.5
1981	24.0	0.0	24.0	0.1	25.0	0.1	0.0	25.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.8

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	94	0	94	0	1401	102	0	1504	1134	0	0	0
1961	351	0	351	0	1045	76	0	1121	987	0	0	0
1962	364	0	364	0	997	73	0	1070	1146	0	0	0
1963	358	0	358	0	982	72	0	1054	1056	0	0	0
1964	390	0	390	0	998	73	0	1071	968	0	0	0
1965	358	0	358	0	1343	98	0	1441	882	0	0	0
1966	315	0	315	0	1525	111	0	1636	1041	0	0	0
1967	338	0	338	0	1842	134	0	1977	1022	0	0	0
1968	781	0	781	0	1682	123	0	1805	1028	0	0	0
1969	953	0	953	0	1949	142	0	2092	1259	0	0	0
1970	975	0	975	0	2537	184	0	2721	1056	0	0	0
1971	930	0	930	*	2601	195	0	2796	929	0	0	0
1972	1118	0	1118	*	2219	227	0	2446	1094	0	0	0
1973	1045	0	1045	*	2015	113	0	2127	1435	0	0	0
1974	931	0	931	*	1863	77	0	1940	1292	0	0	0
1975	972	0	972	*	2279	27	0	2306	1073	0	0	0
1976	751	0	751	*	3055	21	0	3076	1330	0	0	0
1977	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	*	2630	10	0	2640	1216	0	0	0
1978	779	0	779	*	3499	7	0	3506	965	0	0	0
1979	1079	0	1079	*	4308	7	0	4314	1050	0	0	0
1980	1080	0	1080	*	4348	18	0	4366	872	0	0	0
1981	890	0	890	*	3984	19	0	4003	1206	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	198.1	144.1	30.9	5.2	268.3	12.7	14.0	12.9	11.4	255.9	270.6	*	60.7	942.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	14.3	1299.4
1961	220.0	159.2	33.3	4.7	276.5	13.0	14.6	12.9	11.1	258.3	271.9	0.1	71.4	967.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	19.7	1366.6
1962	225.2	180.3	36.0	5.8	286.1	17.9	12.5	14.4	10.8	264.5	315.2	*	77.0	1040.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	24.7	1470.6
1963	217.0	194.1	35.5	4.9	301.1	21.0	12.5	15.9	10.8	274.3	315.5	0.1	86.0	1077.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	25.5	1514.3
1964	227.8	206.5	34.7	4.4	303.7	23.3	10.7	18.4	11.3	275.2	310.0	*	86.2	1078.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	19.7	1532.3
1965	259.1	216.5	35.4	3.9	312.3	30.5	11.9	17.1	12.4	289.7	269.7	*	81.6	1064.6	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	18.3	1558.2
1966	250.9	234.8	35.2	3.7	329.2	36.3	11.5	19.0	12.9	294.6	320.8	*	91.6	1155.0	0.0	-1.4	0.0	0.0	19.0	1658.3
1967	211.1	259.5	34.1	2.4	340.3	43.5	11.6	18.9	11.1	301.5	406.2	*	104.1	1273.8	0.0	-2.1	0.0	0.0	32.0	1774.3
1968	200.2	276.8	35.4	1.7	352.2	52.0	9.3	21.7	12.2	319.5	422.4	*	107.4	1333.8	0.0	-3.6	0.0	0.0	37.3	1844.6
1969	150.9	314.3	37.9	1.2	365.1	41.6	10.0	24.6	11.6	328.1	462.5	*	110.3	1392.8	1.2	-4.0	0.0	0.0	40.2	1895.4
1970	129.9	332.9	38.6	1.0	369.3	38.6	10.4	25.5	11.8	347.9	507.8	*	111.4	1462.3	37.9	-4.2	0.0	0.0	20.8	1979.4
1971	93.7	336.9	40.0	0.8	376.0	38.6	10.4	25.8	12.1	358.9	474.3	*	103.9	1440.8	41.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	52.4	1969.0
1972	32.7	330.0	41.9	0.8	418.7	48.9	11.2	29.9	12.9	389.0	504.6	*	104.8	1562.7	47.0	-2.3	0.0	0.0	91.8	2061.9
1973	66.9	307.7	48.8	0.7	436.6	46.7	8.8	30.4	13.8	398.3	497.8	*	110.9	1592.7	39.1	-3.5	0.0	0.0	102.1	2105.0
1974	82.7	281.6	41.7	0.8	398.2	40.6	7.2	29.2	13.2	396.7	399.4	0.2	104.4	1431.6	41.0	-2.9	0.0	0.0	131.5	1965.5
1975	60.7	249.0	33.3	0.5	347.3	37.4	6.9	27.2	10.6	407.7	311.0	*	99.9	1281.8	34.6	-2.8	0.0	0.0	239.0	1862.4
1976	70.8	327.7	29.5	0.5	356.0	38.7	9.9	28.5	11.7	417.4	363.2	*	111.0	1366.4	42.6	-2.5	0.0	0.0	243.6	2048.6
1977	70.5	251.9	36.4	0.6	345.4	47.7	14.3	29.2	14.4	407.3	375.2	*	119.8	1390.3	74.9	-1.7	0.0	0.0	204.2	1990.1
1978	60.9	232.5	39.9	0.5	330.2	44.0	13.5	29.9	15.4	423.4	365.7	0.0	124.2	1386.8	89.4	-1.8	0.0	0.0	233.7	2001.6
1979	59.2	265.8	36.5	0.5	295.3	47.7	11.1	29.1	16.1	397.3	383.7	0.0	159.7	1377.1	70.3	-2.9	0.0	0.0	275.9	2045.3
1980	68.2	348.8	29.0	0.4	307.9	49.3	9.6	27.1	14.4	382.1	337.1	0.0	148.9	1305.8	83.2	-2.9	0.0	0.0	253.8	2056.8
1981	74.9	400.6	47.2	0.4	295.1	102.2	8.3	36.5	13.8	380.2	237.5	0.3	119.3	1240.7	127.4	-2.4	0.0	0.0	221.2	2062.4

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	7860	139	4652	1026	46060	2351	2468	3213	1879	48706	43035	5	9650	163045	0	45	0	0	4179
1961	8629	154	5013	934	47463	2413	2566	3208	1829	49175	43240	8	11293	167142	0	19	0	0	5764
1962	8852	174	5419	1157	49114	3291	2200	3587	1778	50349	50136	5	12165	179202	0	23	0	0	7231
1963	8505	188	5353	975	51683	3835	2197	3958	1778	52214	50186	15	13716	185908	0	16	0	0	7480
1964	8896	200	5236	873	52146	4241	1887	4591	1867	52380	49313	7	13916	186457	0	19	0	0	5779
1965	10123	210	5334	777	53611	5494	2096	4268	2052	55149	42900	6	13238	184927	0	-31	0	0	5369
1966	9765	227	5306	733	56518	6518	2030	4727	2131	56087	51033	7	14926	200017	0	-131	0	0	5571
1967	8266	251	5134	469	58426	7804	2053	4925	1831	57405	64611	3	16813	219473	0	-202	0	0	9381
1968	7861	268	5334	342	60461	9320	1636	5681	2012	60823	67190	1	17327	230126	0	-342	0	0	10921
1969	5993	305	5713	237	62670	7454	1759	6458	1917	62457	73562	3	17712	239942	107	-379	0	0	11769
1970	5529	323	5824	191	63391	6904	1829	6748	1952	66232	80770	3	17925	251772	3454	-403	0	0	6083
1971	3881	327	6026	159	64551	6919	1842	6834	1993	68314	75446	2	16761	248847	3825	-309	0	0	17407
1972	1361	321	6309	150	71884	8716	1975	7961	2134	74054	80262	1	16914	270358	4356	-217	0	0	26906
1973	2664	302	7355	135	74951	8319	1544	8110	2278	75830	79176	1	17830	275529	3585	-333	0	0	29911
1974	3402	275	6283	154	68360	7246	1267	7840	2182	75512	63532	25	16799	249199	3673	-282	0	0	38527
1975	2437	244	5011	107	59630	6679	1211	7328	1741	77618	49463	0	16026	224815	3146	-272	0	0	70061
1976	2757	322	4451	96	61119	6892	1740	7668	1934	79469	57772	1	17842	238984	3855	-245	0	0	71394
1977	2750	247	5489	112	59302	8485	2519	7940	2369	77535	59682	0	19290	242725	6959	-167	0	0	59845
1978	2364	229	6017	105	56692	7849	2379	8149	2545	80604	58167	0	20029	242534	8169	-173	0	0	68507
1979	2295	261	5500	92	50687	8498	1961	7913	2663	75640	61030	0	24965	238949	6611	-283	0	0	80871
1980	2626	340	4369	82	52854	8781	1694	7383	2371	72740	53617	0	23352	227243	7627	-282	0	0	74395
1981	2893	390	7109	74	50650	18097	1461	10030	2274	72379	37777	44	18874	218778	11675	-231	0	0	64841

[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	253.9	314.4	123.0	175.0	375.1	470.8	338.8	339.2	194.4	14.3	59.7	149.0	1299.4
1961	270.1	336.1	139.1	196.6	402.2	502.6	331.0	331.4	204.6	19.7	65.1	159.1	1366.6
1962	283.2	351.2	148.1	209.6	438.0	546.5	362.9	363.3	213.9	24.7	70.0	168.6	1470.6
1963	295.3	368.1	144.2	210.5	438.8	553.6	381.7	382.1	228.8	25.5	74.9	179.3	1514.3
1964	296.3	375.0	144.0	217.0	418.9	541.3	398.6	399.0	254.7	19.7	81.1	193.3	1532.3
1965	306.3	392.0	137.4	217.4	416.5	549.7	398.8	399.2	280.8	18.3	88.3	210.8	1558.2
1966	311.7	407.1	152.7	240.6	447.3	593.2	417.0	417.4	310.5	19.0	97.0	232.6	1658.3
1967	329.8	433.4	174.5	268.6	482.8	632.7	439.4	439.7	315.8	32.0	102.7	245.1	1774.3
1968	337.5	452.2	176.3	279.6	489.0	647.1	465.3	465.6	339.2	37.3	111.2	265.2	1844.6
1969	349.9	476.4	178.2	291.5	488.8	660.5	466.6	466.9	371.8	40.2	121.6	290.4	1895.4
1970	347.8	489.6	202.3	328.7	489.2	667.1	493.7	494.0	425.7	20.8	130.3	316.2	1979.4
1971	348.0	498.0	195.8	332.6	447.5	627.2	510.9	511.2	407.4	59.4	136.4	330.3	1969.0
1972	368.9	526.4	200.2	348.7	444.3	629.7	556.8	557.1	399.9	91.8	144.5	347.2	2061.9
1973	355.8	527.7	201.1	362.3	461.6	655.5	559.3	559.5	425.1	102.1	155.2	371.9	2105.0
1974	328.0	495.9	178.7	338.2	411.6	602.0	529.1	529.3	386.6	131.5	150.6	367.4	1965.5
1975	317.5	486.3	161.0	322.5	364.2	533.8	519.6	519.8	261.2	239.0	146.5	353.7	1862.4
1976	342.3	516.7	218.0	388.5	416.6	594.7	548.4	548.7	279.7	243.6	153.6	369.7	2048.6
1977	320.7	500.0	172.0	348.8	410.0	592.0	549.1	549.4	334.1	204.2	157.7	380.6	1990.1
1978	312.5	497.0	158.3	344.9	399.4	591.8	567.7	567.9	330.1	233.7	163.6	400.2	2001.6
1979	257.1	440.6	168.3	355.9	504.4	696.9	551.7	551.9	288.0	275.9	165.7	398.3	2045.3
1980	284.2	475.3	186.7	384.5	439.6	630.9	565.9	566.1	326.6	253.8	169.2	411.3	2056.8
1981	289.9	474.4	164.6	363.5	422.6	610.4	613.9	614.2	350.0	221.2	169.4	401.9	2062.4

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] 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	149.1	6.8	3.0	158.8	17.3	43.3	314.4
1961	0.6	15.0	15.6	91.3	153.0	7.5	2.7	163.2	19.2	46.8	336.1
1962	0.5	15.0	15.4	99.7	158.8	6.3	3.0	168.1	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	51.3	368.1
1964	0.2	10.6	10.8	110.3	165.7	5.1	4.5	175.2	23.3	55.4	375.0
1965	0.3	10.6	10.9	118.1	169.1	5.5	2.7	177.3	25.3	60.4	392.0
1966	0.1	7.1	7.2	126.7	169.3	5.3	3.2	177.8	28.1	67.3	407.1
1967	0.1	5.8	6.0	139.5	176.2	5.3	2.9	184.4	30.6	73.0	433.4
1968	0.1	5.4	5.5	141.4	183.6	4.1	2.8	190.6	33.9	80.8	452.2
1969	0.1	4.7	4.9	150.0	187.7	4.2	3.1	195.0	37.4	89.2	476.4
1970	*	3.8	3.9	144.6	191.8	4.4	3.2	199.3	41.4	100.4	489.6
1971	*	2.3	2.4	147.6	190.0	4.9	3.1	198.0	43.9	106.2	498.6
1972	*	1.4	1.5	154.0	204.6	5.4	3.5	213.5	46.3	111.2	526.4
1973	0.2	1.3	1.5	139.4	207.1	4.5	3.3	214.9	50.6	121.3	527.7
1974	0.1	0.9	1.0	139.1	181.2	3.4	3.4	188.0	48.8	119.1	495.9
1975	*	0.9	0.9	132.0	178.6	2.4	3.6	184.6	49.5	119.4	486.3
1976	0.0	0.8	0.8	150.3	182.9	4.0	4.3	191.1	51.2	123.2	516.7
1977	0.0	0.6	0.6	136.7	173.2	5.8	4.4	183.4	52.5	126.8	500.0
1978	0.0	0.6	0.6	138.5	163.8	5.4	4.2	173.3	53.5	131.0	497.0
1979	0.0	0.5	0.5	127.1	125.2	1.4	2.9	129.5	53.9	129.6	440.6
1980	0.0	0.4	0.4	139.8	139.7	1.5	2.9	144.0	55.7	135.4	475.3
1981	0.1	0.9	0.9	149.6	134.9	1.1	3.4	139.5	54.7	129.8	474.4

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	23	689	711	75	25592	1200	737	27529	5080	12677
1961	23	615	638	88	26258	1331	662	28250	5617	13728
1962	17	619	636	96	27259	1109	743	29111	5844	14083
1963	19	513	532	103	28705	1089	844	30638	6286	15044
1964	8	443	451	107	28444	892	1116	30452	6815	16235
1965	12	442	454	114	29038	969	672	30679	7410	17694
1966	6	298	303	123	29071	939	792	30801	8224	19726
1967	5	251	256	135	30256	933	750	31939	8960	21391
1968	2	236	238	137	31524	726	745	32995	9933	23685
1969	5	206	211	145	32223	741	811	33775	10948	26144
1970	1	167	167	140	32933	769	834	34536	12131	29439
1971	1	101	102	143	32623	863	810	34296	12855	31121
1972	1	63	63	150	35119	958	923	37001	13566	32594
1973	8	55	63	137	35546	796	883	37225	14836	35542
1974	3	38	41	136	31103	602	905	32610	14305	34896
1975	1	36	37	129	30655	431	964	32050	14495	34982
1976	0	33	33	148	31391	707	1156	33253	15003	36118
1977	0	23	23	134	29738	1026	1184	31948	15393	37154
1978	0	25	25	136	28119	946	1134	30199	15691	38387
1979	0	18	18	125	21486	247	798	22530	15797	37977
1980	0	17	17	136	23976	262	777	25015	16329	39695
1981	2	34	36	146	23162	193	946	24301	16026	38035

[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	50.3	2.6	0.5	1.6	45.0	100.1	14.9	37.1	175.0
1961	1.1	10.0	11.1	12.7	51.6	2.9	0.5	1.8	58.5	115.4	16.7	40.8	196.6
1962	0.9	10.0	10.8	14.2	53.6	2.4	0.5	1.8	64.7	123.0	18.1	43.5	209.6
1963	0.9	8.2	9.1	16.3	56.5	2.4	0.6	2.0	57.3	118.8	19.5	46.8	210.5
1964	0.4	7.0	7.4	22.1	55.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	53.8	114.5	21.6	51.4	217.0
1965	0.6	7.1	7.7	20.9	57.1	2.1	0.5	2.2	47.0	108.9	23.6	56.3	217.4
1966	0.3	4.7	5.0	23.3	57.2	2.1	0.6	2.6	62.0	124.4	25.9	62.0	240.6
1967	0.2	3.9	4.1	29.6	59.5	2.1	0.5	2.8	76.0	140.8	27.8	66.3	268.6
1968	0.1	3.6	3.7	33.6	62.0	1.6	0.5	2.9	71.9	139.0	30.5	72.8	279.6
1969	0.2	3.2	3.4	35.6	63.4	1.6	0.5	3.1	70.5	139.2	33.5	79.9	291.5
1970	*	2.6	2.6	57.7	64.8	1.7	0.6	3.2	71.8	142.0	36.9	89.5	328.7
1971	*	1.6	1.6	62.1	64.2	1.9	0.5	3.9	61.6	132.1	40.0	96.8	332.6
1972	*	1.0	1.0	64.6	69.1	2.1	0.6	3.0	59.8	134.6	43.7	104.9	348.7
1973	0.4	0.9	1.3	63.1	69.9	1.8	0.6	3.3	61.2	136.7	47.5	113.7	362.3
1974	0.2	0.6	0.8	59.6	61.2	1.3	0.6	3.1	52.1	118.3	46.4	113.1	338.2
1975	*	0.6	0.6	54.4	60.3	1.0	0.6	3.3	40.8	106.0	47.3	114.2	322.5
1976	0.0	0.5	0.5	92.2	61.7	1.6	0.8	3.2	58.0	125.3	50.1	120.5	388.5
1977	0.0	0.4	0.4	54.9	58.5	2.3	0.8	2.7	52.5	116.7	51.8	125.0	348.8
1978	0.0	0.4	0.4	48.8	55.3	2.1	0.7	3.8	47.2	109.1	54.2	132.5	344.9
1979	0.0	0.3	0.3	53.3	42.3	0.5	0.5	5.6	65.8	114.7	55.1	132.5	355.9
1980	0.0	0.3	0.3	61.9	53.4	0.2	0.5	1.6	68.8	124.5	57.6	140.1	384.5
1981	0.1	0.6	0.7	76.5	44.6	0.3	0.6	1.6	40.3	87.4	59.0	139.9	363.5

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	459	501	10	8642	466	130	308	7157	16703	4359	10879
1961	42	410	452	12	8867	517	117	336	9311	19147	4888	11946
1962	32	413	445	14	9205	431	131	333	10287	20387	5293	12755
1963	35	342	377	16	9693	423	149	388	9114	19766	5726	13704
1964	15	295	310	21	9605	347	197	383	8549	19081	6324	15065
1965	23	295	318	20	9805	377	119	420	7473	18194	6916	16515
1966	10	198	209	23	9816	365	140	488	9864	20672	7577	18173
1967	9	167	176	29	10217	363	132	530	12082	23323	8139	19431
1968	4	157	161	33	10645	282	131	556	11444	23059	8950	21343
1969	9	137	146	35	10881	288	143	599	11209	23121	9806	23417
1970	2	111	113	56	11121	299	147	614	11415	23595	10815	26244
1971	1	67	69	60	11016	335	143	752	9796	22042	11718	28367
1972	1	42	43	63	11859	372	163	570	9508	22472	12794	30739
1973	15	37	51	62	12003	309	156	621	9740	22828	13912	33329
1974	6	25	31	58	10503	234	160	596	8290	19782	13593	33159
1975	1	24	25	53	10351	168	170	634	6484	17807	13871	33477
1976	0	22	22	90	10600	275	204	615	9225	20918	14670	35316
1977	0	15	15	54	10042	399	209	512	8354	19516	15175	36628
1978	0	17	17	48	9495	368	200	727	7502	18291	15872	38830
1979	0	12	12	52	7255	96	141	1061	10472	19025	16156	38840
1980	0	12	12	60	9167	39	137	297	10950	20590	16891	41063
1981	4	23	27	75	7662	57	167	308	6404	14597	17280	41010

[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: 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	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	60.8	11.3	72.1	28.7	30.9	39.1	0.0	4.5	9.4	7.2	3.2	119.0	*	60.7	274.1	0.1	27.4	68.3	470.8
1961	57.7	10.0	67.7	31.0	33.3	39.7	0.0	4.1	9.7	7.0	3.3	135.0	0.1	71.4	303.5	0.1	29.1	71.2	502.6
1962	61.0	11.0	72.1	37.5	36.0	43.1	0.0	3.7	10.8	7.0	3.3	147.2	*	77.0	328.3	0.1	31.8	76.7	546.5
1963	52.3	10.5	62.8	41.7	35.5	45.0	0.0	3.9	11.9	7.0	3.1	141.7	0.1	86.0	334.3	0.1	33.8	81.0	553.6
1964	48.3	10.8	59.1	44.7	34.7	43.9	0.0	3.7	13.1	7.4	2.9	123.2	*	86.2	315.1	0.1	36.2	86.2	541.3
1965	48.7	10.9	59.6	53.9	35.4	49.1	0.0	4.3	13.9	8.7	2.8	107.2	*	81.6	302.9	*	39.3	93.8	549.7
1966	43.2	7.5	50.8	60.7	35.2	51.8	0.0	4.1	15.1	9.0	2.7	126.2	*	91.6	335.8	0.1	42.9	103.0	593.2
1967	39.2	6.9	46.1	65.2	34.1	53.1	0.0	4.3	15.4	7.8	2.4	150.3	*	104.1	371.5	0.1	44.2	105.6	632.7
1968	37.6	6.1	43.7	73.0	35.4	53.8	0.0	3.6	18.2	8.6	2.3	142.9	*	107.4	372.2	0.1	46.7	111.4	647.1
1969	24.9	5.2	30.1	79.4	37.9	56.0	0.0	4.1	20.8	8.2	2.2	139.7	*	110.3	379.2	0.1	50.7	121.1	660.5
1970	18.9	3.7	22.6	82.3	38.6	55.7	0.0	4.3	21.6	8.4	2.1	142.1	*	111.4	384.3	*	51.9	126.0	667.1
1971	3.1	1.9	5.0	85.0	40.0	53.2	0.0	3.7	22.0	8.3	1.9	124.7	*	103.8	357.4	0.1	52.5	127.2	627.2
1972	1.2	1.1	2.3	84.9	41.9	57.0	0.0	3.7	25.7	8.9	1.6	113.6	*	104.8	357.1	0.1	54.5	130.9	629.7
1973	2.2	1.0	3.2	79.5	48.8	57.4	0.0	2.5	26.3	10.0	1.5	121.5	*	110.9	378.8	0.1	57.1	136.8	655.5
1974	3.7	0.8	4.5	67.0	41.7	48.1	0.0	2.4	25.1	9.5	1.6	107.0	0.2	104.4	340.1	*	55.4	135.0	602.0
1975	1.0	1.0	2.0	53.4	33.3	46.4	1.5	3.5	22.9	6.9	1.2	93.1	*	99.9	308.7	*	49.7	119.9	533.8
1976	0.4	1.1	1.5	74.4	29.5	47.8	0.6	4.3	23.3	7.7	1.2	115.3	*	111.0	340.7	*	52.2	125.8	594.7
1977	1.8	0.7	2.6	52.3	36.4	46.7	0.4	6.2	23.9	10.1	1.0	110.5	*	119.8	355.1	*	53.3	128.7	592.0
1978	1.0	0.8	1.8	43.9	39.9	43.2	0.0	6.0	24.8	10.8	1.0	103.6	0.0	124.2	353.6	0.1	55.8	136.6	591.8
1979	0.2	0.6	0.8	53.0	36.5	55.5	0.0	9.2	25.5	11.3	0.8	152.0	0.0	159.7	450.6	*	56.6	136.0	696.9
1980	0.3	0.5	0.8	64.4	29.0	42.7	0.0	7.9	23.7	10.1	0.8	111.2	0.0	148.9	374.3	*	55.8	135.6	630.9
1981	0.1	0.6	0.7	91.0	47.2	56.6	0.0	6.9	32.3	9.6	0.8	58.0	0.3	119.3	330.9	*	55.7	132.1	610.4

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	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2276	469	2745	28	4652	6721	0	802	2341	1194	612	18930	5	9650	44907	10	8021	20019
1961	2165	410	2575	30	5013	6812	0	718	2425	1162	624	21473	8	11293	49529	8	8540	20874
1962	2290	455	2746	36	5419	7395	0	660	2703	1161	632	23417	5	12165	53557	7	9329	22481
1963	1959	438	2397	40	5353	7733	0	684	2955	1161	589	22536	15	13716	54742	5	9917	23734
1964	1807	451	2257	43	5236	7544	0	648	3262	1219	551	19589	7	13916	51973	7	10605	25265
1965	1819	457	2276	52	5334	8423	0	750	3456	1433	532	17049	6	13238	50220	4	11519	27506
1966	1615	316	1932	59	5306	8901	0	727	3762	1488	508	20067	7	14926	55692	5	12587	30190
1967	1464	297	1761	63	5134	9118	0	757	4009	1292	453	23907	3	16813	61485	8	12964	30950
1968	1404	264	1668	71	5334	9244	0	628	4776	1420	441	22725	1	17327	61896	6	13693	32651
1969	928	224	1153	77	5713	9613	0	730	5468	1359	414	22219	3	17712	63218	6	14859	35464
1970	704	159	863	80	5824	9560	0	761	5722	1379	401	22609	3	17925	64184	4	15215	36923
1971	116	81	196	82	6026	9126	0	644	5837	1363	353	19838	2	16738	59928	5	15395	37271
1972	43	48	92	83	6309	9786	0	645	6830	1459	311	18066	1	16914	60321	6	15970	38370
1973	82	41	124	78	7355	9849	0	439	7024	1641	291	19323	1	17830	63752	5	16734	40089
1974	143	33	176	65	6283	8252	0	430	6729	1572	308	17025	25	16799	57422	3	16224	39577
1975	40	49	89	52	5011	7969	229	619	6155	1195	229	14866	0	16025	52319	4	14908	35144
1976	14	46	60	73	4451	8212	100	758	6272	1262	219	18347	1	17842	57465	3	15313	36863
1977	73	29	102	51	5489	8019	73	1094	6507	1657	194	17578	0	19290	59902	4	15624	37712
1978	40	32	73	43	6017	7419	0	1065	6768	1780	189	16475	0	20029	59742	5	16365	40036
1979	7	23	30	52	5500	9531	0	1618	6942	1862	159	24173	0	24965	74751	3	16579	39857
1980	12	22	34	63	4369	7339	0	1393	6452	1658	147	17694	0	23352	62405	3	16345	39734
1981	2	25	27	89	7109	9715	0	1211	8870	1590	145	9221	44	18874	56779	3	16311	38711

[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	5.2	27.7	12.7	*	4.2	251.0	36.4	337.1	0.1	0.3	339.2
1961	0.3	0.5	4.7	30.6	13.0	*	4.0	253.3	24.5	330.2	0.1	0.3	331.4
1962	0.2	0.3	5.8	28.9	17.9	*	3.7	259.4	46.4	362.3	0.1	0.3	363.3
1963	0.2	0.6	4.9	30.4	21.0	*	3.7	269.1	51.7	381.0	0.1	0.3	382.1
1964	0.2	0.5	4.4	36.0	23.3	0.1	3.9	270.2	60.0	397.9	0.1	0.3	399.0
1965	0.2	0.5	3.9	34.7	30.5	0.1	3.8	284.7	40.4	398.2	0.1	0.3	399.2
1966	0.1	0.4	3.7	48.0	36.3	0.1	3.9	289.4	35.1	416.5	0.1	0.3	417.4
1967	0.1	0.7	2.4	47.5	43.5	0.1	3.3	296.4	45.4	438.6	0.1	0.2	439.7
1968	0.1	0.5	1.7	47.9	52.0	0.1	3.6	314.3	45.2	464.8	0.1	0.2	465.6
1969	*	0.6	1.2	51.8	41.6	0.1	3.4	322.8	45.0	466.0	0.1	0.2	466.9
1970	*	1.0	1.0	49.8	38.6	0.2	3.5	342.6	57.1	492.7	0.1	0.2	494.0
1971	*	0.9	0.8	52.1	38.6	0.2	3.8	353.0	61.5	510.0	0.1	0.2	511.2
1972	*	0.7	0.8	52.7	41.1	0.2	4.1	384.4	72.9	556.1	0.1	0.2	557.1
1973	*	0.7	0.7	57.8	41.1	0.2	3.9	393.5	61.4	558.6	0.1	0.2	559.5
1974	*	0.6	0.8	57.6	36.0	0.2	3.7	391.9	38.3	528.5	0.1	0.2	529.3
1975	*	0.4	0.5	51.9	33.1	0.1	3.7	403.2	26.7	519.2	0.1	0.2	519.8
1976	*	0.5	0.5	53.4	31.6	0.1	4.1	413.1	45.2	547.9	0.1	0.2	548.7
1977	*	0.6	0.6	57.0	33.6	0.1	4.3	403.6	49.4	548.6	0.1	0.2	549.4
1978	0.0	0.5	0.5	59.9	34.8	0.2	4.6	418.6	48.5	567.2	0.1	0.1	567.9
1979	0.0	0.6	0.5	64.7	42.7	0.1	4.9	390.9	47.4	551.1	0.1	0.2	551.9
1980	0.0	0.5	0.4	59.7	45.4	0.1	4.3	379.8	75.8	565.4	0.1	0.2	566.1
1981	0.0	0.7	0.4	54.6	98.9	0.2	4.1	377.8	77.3	613.3	0.1	0.1	614.2

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	40	1	1026	4749	2351	4	685	47786	5787	62388	35	88
1961	10	*	934	5253	2413	5	667	48214	3903	61389	37	90
1962	9	*	1157	4966	3291	10	617	49384	7385	66810	37	88
1963	7	1	975	5222	3835	10	617	51237	8222	70118	34	80
1964	7	*	873	6180	4241	16	648	51446	9544	72949	33	80
1965	6	*	777	5964	5494	22	619	54198	6431	73505	33	78
1966	5	*	733	8234	6518	33	643	55092	5584	76836	32	78
1967	4	1	469	8151	7804	34	539	56422	7221	80640	28	66
1968	3	*	342	8221	9320	29	592	59825	7185	85514	25	60
1969	2	1	237	8898	7454	37	563	61444	7163	85796	24	57
1970	1	1	191	8558	6904	45	574	65218	9081	90571	23	57
1971	0	1	159	8936	6919	44	630	67209	9784	93680	22	53
1972	0	1	150	9041	7354	45	674	73173	11595	102032	19	47
1973	0	1	135	9926	7339	47	637	74919	9771	102774	19	44
1974	0	1	154	9883	6448	46	610	74608	6095	97844	20	48
1975	0	*	107	8907	5917	39	605	76751	4246	96571	21	50
1976	0	1	96	9165	5646	37	672	78635	7187	101438	21	50
1977	0	1	112	9783	6004	40	712	76828	7850	101329	21	50
1978	0	1	105	10289	6211	46	765	79687	7719	104822	17	42
1979	0	1	92	11112	7606	32	800	74419	7532	101594	19	47
1980	0	*	82	10243	8088	17	713	72296	12053	103492	20	47
1981	0	1	74	9367	17518	48	683	71926	12290	111906	18	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 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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	95.4	*	95.4	26.4	70.2	2.1	0.0	72.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	194.4
1961	125.4	*	125.4	23.7	53.8	1.6	0.0	55.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	204.6
1962	126.6	*	126.6	28.5	56.9	1.7	0.0	58.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	213.9
1963	132.2	*	132.2	29.7	64.8	1.9	0.0	66.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	228.8
1964	150.2	0.1	150.3	28.9	73.1	2.2	0.0	75.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	254.7
1965	180.7	*	180.7	23.2	75.1	2.2	0.0	77.3	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	280.8
1966	187.8	0.0	187.8	23.7	97.6	2.9	0.0	100.5	-1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	310.5
1967	154.8	0.0	154.8	24.6	134.6	4.0	0.0	138.5	-2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	315.8
1968	147.2	0.0	147.2	28.4	162.4	4.8	0.0	167.2	-3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	339.2
1969	112.5	0.0	112.5	48.6	207.3	6.1	0.0	213.5	-4.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	371.8
1970	100.8	0.0	100.8	47.3	236.8	7.1	0.0	243.9	-4.3	37.9	0.0	0.0	425.7
1971	84.7	0.0	84.7	41.2	226.5	16.6	0.1	243.3	-3.3	41.5	0.0	0.0	407.4
1972	28.0	0.0	28.0	25.7	258.4	43.1	0.0	301.5	-2.3	47.0	0.0	0.0	399.9
1973	60.9	0.0	60.9	25.0	253.6	50.0	0.0	303.6	-3.5	39.1	0.0	0.0	425.1
1974	76.5	0.0	76.5	15.4	202.0	54.7	0.0	256.7	-3.0	41.0	0.0	0.0	386.6
1975	57.2	0.0	57.2	8.8	150.4	13.0	0.0	163.4	-2.9	34.6	0.0	0.0	261.2
1976	68.0	0.0	68.0	10.2	144.7	16.7	0.0	161.4	-2.6	42.6	0.0	0.0	279.7
1977	67.0	0.0	67.0	7.4	162.8	23.7	0.0	186.5	-1.8	74.9	0.0	0.0	334.1
1978	58.0	0.0	58.0	0.8	166.4	17.3	0.0	183.7	-1.8	89.4	0.0	0.0	330.1
1979	57.7	0.0	57.7	31.8	118.5	12.7	0.0	131.2	-3.0	70.3	0.0	0.0	288.0
1980	66.6	0.0	66.6	82.2	81.2	16.3	0.0	97.5	-3.0	83.2	0.0	0.0	326.6
1981	72.6	0.0	72.6	82.8	62.0	7.7	0.0	69.7	-2.4	127.4	0.0	0.0	350.0

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	3563	1	3565	25	11160	357	0	11518	35	0	0	0
1961	4685	1	4685	23	8553	274	0	8826	11	0	0	0
1962	4732	1	4732	28	9048	289	0	9337	15	0	0	0
1963	4960	0	4960	29	10315	330	0	10645	10	0	0	0
1964	5652	4	5657	28	11630	372	0	12002	12	0	0	0
1965	6829	0	6829	22	11947	382	0	12329	-35	0	0	0
1966	7123	0	7123	23	15519	496	0	16016	-136	0	0	0
1967	5888	0	5888	24	21401	685	0	22086	-209	0	0	0
1968	5608	0	5608	28	25836	827	0	26662	-348	0	0	0
1969	4332	0	4332	47	32977	1055	0	34032	-385	107	0	0
1970	4054	0	4054	46	37665	1220	0	38885	-407	3454	0	0
1971	3442	0	3442	40	36028	2850	23	38902	-314	3825	0	0
1972	1107	0	1107	25	41093	7440	0	48533	-224	4356	0	0
1973	2380	0	2380	24	40343	8607	0	48950	-338	3585	0	0
1974	3117	0	3117	15	32123	9418	0	41541	-285	3673	0	0
1975	2250	0	2250	9	23924	2244	0	26168	-276	3146	0	0
1976	2604	0	2604	10	23012	2897	0	25909	-249	3855	0	0
1977	2581	0	2581	7	25901	4129	0	30030	-172	6959	0	0
1978	2222	0	2222	1	26471	3008	0	29479	-178	8169	0	0
1979	2209	0	2209	31	18853	2195	0	21049	-286	6611	0	0
1980	2545	0	2545	80	12919	2821	0	15740	-286	7627	0	0
1981	2768	0	2768	80	9861	1334	0	11195	-234	11675	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	4.5	207.3	6.2	0.8	17.9	12.0	2.7	12.1	1.4	50.2	1.2	0.2	6.3	111.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	327.0
1961	3.7	218.9	6.5	0.7	16.6	12.8	1.1	13.1	1.3	50.8	2.0	0.2	6.3	111.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	338.5
1962	2.7	247.1	6.3	0.8	20.5	14.1	0.7	12.3	1.9	52.7	1.8	0.4	6.5	118.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.1	373.6
1963	15.9	223.2	6.4	0.7	21.1	14.7	1.0	12.4	1.9	54.7	1.4	0.5	7.1	121.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-6.6	354.9
1964	31.4	211.0	7.6	0.8	23.0	15.3	2.1	15.7	2.0	55.2	1.1	0.2	10.0	132.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-20.9	354.5
1965	44.4	208.9	8.9	0.6	22.7	14.0	2.1	13.4	1.4	56.8	4.4	0.3	10.9	135.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-46.0	343.2
1966	37.1	230.6	7.8	0.5	20.8	15.1	3.5	11.8	1.5	58.6	2.5	0.4	9.8	132.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-37.5	363.3
1967	44.2	263.8	7.4	0.4	17.5	17.6	4.9	12.4	1.3	59.3	0.7	0.2	9.1	130.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-45.2	334.0
1968	43.1	268.9	9.5	0.4	24.3	20.7	4.9	14.7	1.5	62.3	0.6	0.1	12.3	151.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-38.9	424.7
1969	50.3	259.7	6.2	0.4	26.4	18.1	6.1	17.5	1.6	65.9	0.6	0.2	12.6	155.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-46.8	419.5
1970	99.5	278.5	7.8	0.3	31.5	17.3	5.6	16.7	1.6	69.1	1.4	0.2	14.5	166.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-91.5	453.2
1971	120.7	277.7	5.4	0.4	31.5	16.6	3.6	16.3	1.7	74.4	2.7	*	12.4	164.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-102.2	461.5
1972	122.8	295.8	6.4	0.3	36.2	15.9	3.7	18.9	1.8	79.2	4.1	0.0	15.1	183.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-110.4	493.2
1973	134.6	262.2	6.6	0.3	44.5	15.2	6.5	16.9	1.8	84.4	10.0	0.0	18.6	204.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-125.9	476.4
1974	141.0	263.5	9.0	0.4	40.3	15.3	3.5	16.2	1.7	82.6	14.9	0.1	19.3	203.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-134.8	473.8
1975	132.5	245.5	10.3	0.3	39.1	14.8	3.7	14.4	1.9	86.6	19.1	0.5	22.1	213.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-133.5	458.2
1976	137.5	284.6	9.2	0.4	42.7	13.5	3.2	14.3	2.1	91.5	15.4	0.5	22.3	215.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-132.0	506.1
1977	154.0	234.9	7.6	0.4	51.3	14.2	4.7	14.5	2.0	94.6	14.3	0.3	25.1	229.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-142.9	475.2
1978	146.1	218.3	9.5	0.4	55.4	12.8	4.5	13.2	2.2	99.4	8.4	0.0	25.2	231.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-117.9	477.8
1979	153.3	215.9	9.4	0.4	54.9	14.5	5.1	16.5	2.3	94.4	6.5	0.0	26.9	231.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-119.5	481.5
1980	203.2	227.7	7.5	0.8	46.4	14.6	7.6	17.3	2.0	88.8	6.5	*	27.8	219.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	-160.7	490.6
1981	197.3	201.6	6.3	0.6	72.6	13.9	4.3	13.1	1.9	89.2	5.4	*	24.4	231.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	-150.5	481.2

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	171	200	928	162	3068	2244	485	3014	226	9555	191	36	1125	21033	0	69	0	0	979
1961	141	212	980	148	2846	2380	188	3258	220	9674	324	32	1102	21151	0	52	0	0	1158
1962	107	239	953	151	3518	2628	130	3069	308	10036	286	55	1131	22265	0	64	0	0	1506
1963	876	217	957	141	3625	2737	170	3099	308	10410	224	70	1257	22999	0	44	0	0	-1926
1964	1719	204	1141	155	3950	2845	372	3903	324	10505	173	31	1798	25196	0	9	0	0	-6126
1965	2450	202	1344	122	3895	2585	376	3334	237	10806	699	44	1905	25346	0	43	0	0	-13494
1966	2054	223	1173	106	3565	2793	617	2945	246	11152	401	54	1736	24790	0	68	0	0	-10985
1967	2481	256	1118	84	3005	3238	866	3233	218	11285	116	24	1626	24811	0	35	0	0	-13242
1968	2397	261	1437	76	4178	3799	864	3842	239	11861	98	20	2187	28600	0	43	0	0	-11411
1969	2812	252	939	74	4527	3321	1077	4605	265	12549	102	28	2275	29763	0	64	0	0	-13718
1970	5529	270	1177	68	5410	3162	994	4413	270	13146	226	31	2581	31472	0	66	0	0	-26823
1971	6690	269	813	71	5404	3048	631	4310	282	14162	430	0	2251	31402	0	27	0	0	-29941
1972	6857	288	965	68	6565	2911	660	5026	302	15085	650	0	2717	34950	0	20	0	0	-32357
1973	7533	257	995	60	7647	2768	1150	4520	298	16060	1588	0	3254	38341	0	65	0	0	-36886
1974	7930	257	1355	76	6922	2795	626	4338	286	15719	2374	10	3337	37837	0	73	0	0	-39503
1975	7425	240	1550	67	6717	2704	654	3865	317	16494	3046	82	3740	39235	0	63	0	0	-39119
1976	7698	279	1386	70	7324	2468	566	3853	352	17423	2454	76	3820	39793	0	76	0	0	-38693
1977	8589	230	1152	71	8205	2599	822	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2279	41	4291	42345	0	28	0	0	-41874
1978	8081	214	1432	72	9512	2337	791	3604	356	18922	1333	0	4328	42687	0	30	0	0	-34554
1979	8564	211	1421	83	9429	2647	895	4496	372	17976	1041	0	4681	43041	0	68	0	0	-35019
1980	11458	222	1135	163	7967	2674	1339	4710	332	16913	1033	4	4915	41184	0	94	0	0	-47085
1981	10748	196	950	128	12471	2554	767	3593	318	16972	854	6	4088	42701	0	88	0	0	-44095

[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	155.8	174.3	91.5	91.9	37.0	3.3	11.5	28.8	327.0
1961	30.6	41.5	13.2	25.2	150.2	169.6	101.8	102.2	38.8	4.0	12.4	30.3	338.5
1962	30.9	42.6	15.6	28.6	173.1	193.7	108.2	108.7	40.7	5.1	13.5	32.4	373.6
1963	31.8	44.8	12.5	26.7	152.1	173.4	109.6	110.0	55.5	-6.6	14.4	34.5	354.9
1964	30.7	45.1	15.3	30.9	149.1	171.2	106.8	107.3	73.6	-20.9	15.6	37.1	354.5
1965	31.3	42.7	14.9	31.7	140.9	155.9	112.4	112.8	89.7	-46.0	12.9	30.7	343.2
1966	35.9	48.3	16.1	35.0	152.3	168.7	110.9	111.3	85.5	-37.5	14.1	33.9	363.3
1967	38.4	51.4	30.0	50.3	159.1	176.7	115.4	115.7	96.3	-45.2	15.1	36.1	394.0
1968	39.5	53.7	33.6	55.0	170.1	189.3	126.4	126.7	94.0	-38.9	16.3	38.8	424.7
1969	37.2	52.8	31.8	55.4	159.2	179.9	131.0	131.3	107.0	-46.8	17.8	42.4	419.5
1970	39.5	56.7	36.5	62.1	175.3	197.6	136.4	136.7	157.0	-91.5	19.1	46.4	453.2
1971	40.6	59.6	37.2	65.4	171.7	195.7	140.4	140.7	173.7	-102.2	20.9	50.6	461.5
1972	43.6	64.2	35.8	66.7	180.5	205.7	156.4	156.6	187.3	-110.4	22.6	54.3	493.2
1973	31.1	53.8	28.9	62.5	177.8	203.0	156.8	157.0	207.7	-125.9	24.1	57.7	476.4
1974	32.1	56.1	28.3	63.0	172.3	196.4	158.0	158.3	217.8	-134.8	24.1	58.9	473.8
1975	33.3	56.1	25.6	57.4	165.6	188.4	156.1	156.4	211.0	-133.5	22.7	54.8	458.2
1976	41.9	65.8	36.8	71.3	182.1	207.3	161.4	161.6	215.8	-132.0	24.6	59.2	506.1
1977	31.3	56.4	29.2	65.5	162.9	190.6	162.5	162.7	232.3	-142.9	26.2	63.2	475.2
1978	30.7	57.1	29.1	65.9	151.1	182.2	172.3	172.5	212.6	-117.9	27.5	67.2	477.8
1979	33.3	61.1	29.4	67.1	146.9	180.8	172.2	172.5	219.2	-119.5	29.3	70.4	481.5
1980	34.9	63.6	31.7	71.0	145.8	180.3	175.4	175.7	263.4	-160.7	30.0	72.8	490.6
1981	28.9	56.0	29.2	66.7	129.4	166.4	191.7	192.2	252.5	-150.5	30.3	71.8	481.2

[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 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	42.6
1963	0.2	0.0	0.2	25.3	*	*	6.3	6.3	3.8	9.2	44.8
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.1	*	0.1	7.3	7.4	4.3	10.2	45.1
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.0	*	0.1	6.1	6.2	3.4	8.1	42.7
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	10.0	53.7
1969	*	0.0	*	28.9	*	0.2	8.1	8.3	4.6	11.0	52.8
1970	*	0.0	*	31.7	*	0.2	7.6	7.8	5.0	12.2	56.7
1971	*	0.0	*	33.4	*	0.1	7.1	7.2	5.6	13.5	59.6
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	16.0	53.8
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	*	0.2	6.0	6.2	7.0	17.0	56.1
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	*	0.2	4.7	4.9	6.7	16.1	56.1
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	*	0.2	4.6	4.8	7.0	16.9	65.8
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	*	0.2	5.0	5.3	7.4	17.7	56.4
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	*	0.2	4.1	4.4	7.7	18.8	57.1
1979	*	0.0	*	28.4	*	0.2	4.6	4.9	8.2	19.7	61.1
1980	0.4	0.0	0.4	29.3	0.1	0.7	4.4	5.3	8.4	20.3	63.6
1981	*	0.0	*	25.3	0.1	0.5	3.0	3.6	8.0	19.1	56.0

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	15	0	15	20	3	17	1441	1461	872	2176
1961	12	0	12	23	2	6	1717	1725	930	2273
1962	11	0	11	24	2	4	1547	1553	1013	2441
1963	7	0	7	25	2	8	1565	1575	1125	2693
1964	6	0	6	22	3	12	1829	1844	1249	2975
1965	4	0	4	24	2	14	1518	1534	988	2360
1966	2	0	2	29	1	27	1302	1331	1071	2568
1967	2	0	2	31	1	8	1603	1612	1127	2691
1968	1	0	1	32	1	19	1780	1801	1222	2940
1969	1	0	1	28	2	31	2124	2157	1351	3225
1970	0	0	0	31	3	29	2004	2036	1475	3579
1971	0	0	0	32	3	20	1869	1893	1629	3944
1972	0	0	0	35	4	25	2083	2112	1775	4265
1973	0	0	0	24	5	58	1753	1816	1956	4685
1974	0	0	0	25	4	90	1600	1699	[illegible]	[illegible]
1975	0	0	0	28	5	27	1270	1301	1957	4722
1976	0	0	0	36	5	31	1231	1267	2053	4941
1977	0	0	0	26	8	39	1363	1411	2154	5200
1978	0	0	0	26	7	38	1124	1170	2249	5502
1979	1	0	1	28	5	42	1257	1304	2337	5763
1980	16	0	16	29	11	132	1209	1352	2453	5963
1981	2	0	2	25	18	85	820	923	2355	5590

[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	25.2
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	2.2	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	11.8	31.7
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.4	0.3	*	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.6	5.6	13.3	35.0
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	15.0	55.0
1969	*	0.0	*	29.6	0.4	*	1.4	0.4	0.0	2.2	7.0	16.6	55.4
1970	*	0.0	*	34.1	0.7	*	1.3	0.4	0.0	2.4	7.5	18.1	62.1
1971	*	0.0	*	34.8	0.7	*	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.4	8.2	19.9	65.4
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	0.8	*	1.4	0.4	0.0	2.6	9.1	21.8	66.7
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.8	9.9	23.7	62.5
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	1.0	*	1.1	0.4	0.0	2.5	10.1	24.6	63.0
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	1.0	*	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.4	9.3	22.4	57.4
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	1.1	*	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.5	10.1	24.4	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	25.7	65.5
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.9	10.7	26.2	65.9
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	26.8	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.5	11.1	26.6	67.1
1980	0.7	0.0	0.7	25.1	0.8	3.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	5.9	11.4	27.8	71.0
1981	0.1	0.0	0.1	21.0	4.0	3.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	8.1	11.1	26.4	66.7

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	27	0	27	9	107	4	254	46	0	412	927	2313
1961	22	0	22	10	93	1	303	49	0	446	1021	2495
1962	20	0	20	13	86	1	273	52	0	412	1117	2692
1963	13	0	13	10	74	2	276	54	0	407	1221	2922
1964	10	0	10	12	98	3	323	52	0	476	1355	3228
1965	7	0	7	13	65	4	268	54	0	391	1453	3470
1966	5	0	5	14	51	7	230	57	0	345	1628	3906
1967	3	0	3	27	38	2	283	61	0	384	1749	4177
1968	2	0	2	31	55	5	314	64	0	439	1849	4409
1969	1	0	1	29	68	8	375	68	0	519	2038	4867
1970	1	0	1	33	114	8	354	70	0	545	2190	5316
1971	1	0	1	34	127	5	330	70	0	532	2415	5847
1972	0	0	0	32	138	7	368	69	0	581	2660	6390
1973	0	0	0	26	206	15	309	72	0	603	2902	6952
1974	0	0	0	25	167	8	282	85	0	542	2952	7202
1975	0	0	0	23	179	7	224	91	0	501	2723	6571
1976	0	0	0	34	197	8	217	95	0	517	2965	7138
1977	0	0	0	25	299	10	241	97	0	647	3120	7531
1978	0	0	0	26	278	10	198	101	0	588	3137	7674
1979	2	0	2	26	190	11	222	104	0	527	3240	7789
1980	30	0	30	25	133	659	213	108	0	1113	3355	8156
1981	4	0	4	20	681	526	145	120	0	1472	3259	7735

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	2.7	0.0	2.7	124.5	6.2	6.0	0.0	2.6	4.9	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.2	6.3	28.6	0.0	5.3	13.2	174.3
1961	2.0	0.0	2.0	121.6	6.5	5.2	0.0	1.0	4.6	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.2	6.3	26.6	0.0	5.6	13.7	169.6
1962	1.3	0.0	1.3	144.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	0.7	4.7	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.4	6.5	27.5	0.0	6.0	14.6	193.7
1963	0.7	0.0	0.7	123.8	6.4	5.6	0.0	0.9	4.7	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	7.1	27.6	0.0	6.3	15.0	173.4
1964	1.0	0.0	1.0	111.5	7.6	8.1	0.0	2.0	6.4	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.2	10.0	36.6	0.0	6.6	15.6	171.2
1965	0.6	0.0	0.6	99.8	8.9	7.0	0.0	2.0	5.8	0.4	1.3	3.9	0.3	10.9	40.6	0.0	4.4	10.6	155.9
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	116.0	7.8	5.7	0.0	3.3	5.3	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.4	9.8	35.9	0.0	4.8	11.5	168.7
1967	0.5	0.0	0.5	126.2	7.4	4.3	0.0	4.9	4.9	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	9.1	32.4	0.0	5.2	12.4	176.7
1968	0.4	0.0	0.4	126.9	9.5	7.7	0.0	4.8	6.3	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.1	12.3	42.8	0.0	5.7	13.5	189.3
1969	0.3	0.0	0.3	115.6	6.2	8.8	0.0	5.9	7.5	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	12.6	43.2	0.0	6.1	14.6	179.9
1970	0.3	0.0	0.3	124.9	7.8	12.4	0.0	5.4	7.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	14.5	50.1	0.0	6.5	15.8	197.6
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	128.8	5.4	11.6	0.0	3.4	7.6	0.7	1.1	0.5	*	12.4	42.6	0.0	7.0	17.0	195.7
1972	0.2	0.0	0.2	129.0	6.4	14.0	0.0	3.6	9.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.0	15.1	51.4	0.0	7.4	17.8	205.7
1973	0.5	0.0	0.5	113.8	6.6	16.7	0.0	6.1	8.8	0.6	0.8	5.2	0.0	18.6	63.4	0.0	7.4	17.8	203.0
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	109.2	9.0	12.7	0.0	3.3	8.8	0.6	0.8	8.3	0.1	19.3	62.9	0.0	7.0	17.1	196.4
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	10.3	13.4	0.0	3.5	8.5	0.7	0.8	8.4	0.5	22.1	68.3	0.0	6.7	16.1	188.4
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	113.3	9.2	14.1	0.0	3.0	8.6	0.8	0.7	9.3	0.5	22.3	68.6	0.0	7.4	17.8	207.3
1977	0.5	0.0	0.5	88.1	7.6	19.0	0.0	4.4	8.3	0.7	0.7	8.2	0.3	25.1	74.3	0.0	8.1	19.6	190.6
1978	2.1	0.0	2.1	77.1	9.5	17.7	0.0	4.2	8.2	0.8	0.6	5.7	0.0	25.2	71.9	0.0	9.0	22.1	182.2
1979	2.3	0.0	2.3	68.6	9.4	20.8	0.0	4.8	11.1	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.0	26.9	75.9	0.0	10.0	24.0	180.8
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	75.9	7.5	12.8	0.0	3.1	12.0	0.7	0.4	5.4	*	27.8	69.8	0.0	10.0	24.4	180.3
1981	3.1	0.0	3.1	58.7	6.3	20.5	0.0	0.9	9.5	0.7	0.4	5.0	*	24.4	67.6	0.0	11.0	26.0	166.4

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	102	0	102	120	928	1028	0	463	1232	67	295	60	36	1125	5234	0	1548	3864
1961	73	0	73	118	980	900	0	181	1147	65	269	157	32	1102	4833	0	1648	4027
1962	49	0	49	139	953	1042	0	126	1161	66	264	180	55	1131	4978	0	1771	4267
1963	26	0	26	120	957	954	0	160	1174	66	257	124	70	1257	5018	0	1841	4406
1964	36	0	36	108	1141	1382	0	356	1603	69	223	112	31	1798	6715	0	1920	4574
1965	21	0	21	97	1344	1206	0	358	1436	72	241	621	44	1905	7227	0	1299	3103
1966	14	0	14	112	1173	982	0	582	1330	75	235	310	54	1736	6476	0	1410	3383
1967	17	0	17	122	1118	736	0	857	1281	71	193	39	24	1626	5945	0	1520	3628
1968	17	0	17	123	1437	1322	0	840	1657	78	212	60	20	2187	7813	0	1663	3966
1969	12	0	12	112	939	1511	0	1038	1980	103	185	61	28	2275	8121	0	1794	4284
1970	10	0	10	121	1177	2127	0	957	1949	104	192	123	31	2581	9241	0	1911	4639
1971	12	0	12	125	813	1995	0	605	2004	116	200	75	0	2251	8059	0	2057	4980
1972	7	0	7	126	965	2397	0	628	2444	124	191	223	0	2717	9690	0	2168	5209
1973	19	0	19	112	995	2864	0	1077	2360	104	155	825	0	3254	11636	0	2182	5226
1974	7	0	7	107	1355	2180	0	590	2362	100	153	1319	10	3337	11405	0	2050	5000
1975	0	0	0	95	1550	2299	0	620	2268	120	149	1342	82	3740	12186	0	1960	4730
1976	7	0	7	111	1386	2419	0	527	2331	133	135	1477	76	3820	12304	0	2166	5215
1977	18	0	18	86	1152	3254	0	782	2260	118	128	1304	47	4297	13343	0	2382	5750
1978	85	0	85	76	1432	3046	0	744	2221	127	105	908	0	4328	12910	0	2645	6471
1979	93	0	93	67	1421	3576	0	842	3015	133	104	245	0	4681	14016	0	2922	7025
1980	7	0	7	74	1135	2196	0	548	3276	118	84	858	4	4915	13133	0	2945	7159
1981	122	0	122	57	950	3514	0	156	2598	113	72	801	6	4088	12299	0	3212	7624

[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	0.8	11.2	12.0	0.3	1.0	48.4	0.2	73.9	0.1	0.3	91.9
1961	*	26.7	0.7	10.7	12.8	0.4	0.9	49.1	0.4	75.1	0.1	0.3	102.2
1962	*	26.3	0.8	13.9	14.1	0.4	1.5	51.1	0.2	81.9	0.1	0.3	108.7
1963	*	24.0	0.7	15.1	14.7	0.3	1.5	53.1	0.2	85.6	0.1	0.3	110.0
1964	*	20.5	0.8	14.3	15.3	0.6	1.5	53.7	*	86.3	0.1	0.3	107.3
1965	*	25.7	0.6	15.3	14.0	0.5	1.0	55.2	0.2	86.7	0.1	0.3	112.8
1966	*	21.8	0.5	14.7	15.1	0.3	1.0	57.1	0.3	89.1	0.1	0.3	111.3
1967	*	25.2	0.4	13.0	17.6	0.3	0.9	57.9	0.1	90.1	0.1	0.2	115.7
1968	*	26.9	0.4	16.3	20.7	0.3	1.0	60.9	*	99.5	0.1	0.2	126.7
1969	*	29.4	0.4	17.1	18.1	0.5	1.0	64.6	*	101.7	0.1	0.2	131.3
1970	*	31.2	0.3	18.4	17.3	0.4	1.0	67.7	0.1	105.2	0.1	0.2	136.7
1971	*	30.0	0.4	19.0	16.6	0.4	1.0	73.0	*	110.4	0.1	0.2	140.7
1972	*	37.3	0.3	23.4	15.9	0.5	1.1	77.9	0.0	119.1	0.1	0.2	156.6
1973	*	30.1	0.3	26.5	15.2	0.4	1.2	83.2	0.0	126.7	0.1	0.2	157.0
1974	*	33.1	0.4	26.4	15.3	0.4	1.1	81.3	0.0	124.9	0.1	0.2	158.3
1975	0.0	29.6	0.3	24.5	14.8	0.3	1.2	85.4	0.0	126.5	0.1	0.2	156.4
1976	*	28.4	0.4	27.2	13.5	0.3	1.3	90.3	0.0	132.9	0.1	0.2	161.6
1977	*	22.6	0.4	30.4	14.2	0.3	1.3	93.4	0.0	139.9	0.1	0.2	162.7
1978	0.0	23.3	0.4	35.9	12.8	0.2	1.4	98.3	0.0	148.9	0.1	0.2	172.5
1979	0.0	29.7	0.4	32.8	14.5	*	1.5	93.3	0.0	142.5	0.1	0.2	172.5
1980	0.0	39.3	0.8	31.5	14.6	*	1.3	87.8	0.0	136.1	0.1	0.2	175.7
1981	0.0	40.3	0.6	47.4	13.9	0.1	1.2	88.1	0.0	151.4	0.1	0.3	192.2

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	2	17	162	1919	2244	87	159	9213	25	13808	36	90
1961	0	26	148	1841	2380	91	155	9356	63	14033	40	97
1962	0	25	151	2381	2628	88	243	9720	37	15247	42	102
1963	0	23	141	2589	2737	84	243	10099	35	15928	40	95
1964	0	20	155	2461	2845	149	255	10230	1	16095	42	100
1965	0	25	122	2618	2585	112	165	10511	36	16148	32	77
1966	0	21	106	2526	2793	84	171	10860	41	16581	32	78
1967	0	24	84	2223	3238	66	147	11030	12	16800	29	70
1968	0	26	76	2795	3799	90	161	11585	5	18511	26	62
1969	0	28	74	2943	3321	126	163	12296	2	18924	25	60
1970	0	30	68	3158	3162	107	166	12884	11	19556	26	62
1971	0	29	71	3265	3048	106	166	13892	7	20555	25	61
1972	0	36	68	4015	2911	131	178	14825	0	22127	24	58
1973	0	30	60	4550	2768	98	194	15832	0	23502	23	56
1974	0	32	76	4538	2795	94	186	15480	0	23169	25	62
1975	0	29	67	4200	2704	83	197	16257	0	23509	21	50
1976	0	28	70	4664	2468	74	219	17193	0	24689	23	55
1977	0	22	71	5213	2593	74	213	17780	0	25944	23	55
1978	0	23	72	6156	2337	59	229	18716	0	27570	19	47
1979	0	29	83	5639	2647	3	240	17769	0	26380	23	55
1980	0	38	163	5411	2674	12	213	16721	0	25194	25	61
1981	0	39	128	8134	2554	30	205	16780	0	27829	40	96

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.6	0.0	0.6	34.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0
1961	0.8	0.0	0.8	36.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.8
1962	0.6	0.0	0.6	39.0	0.4	*	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.7
1963	14.7	0.0	14.7	39.9	0.4	*	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.5
1964	30.1	0.0	30.1	43.0	0.4	*	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.6
1965	43.5	0.0	43.5	45.4	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.7
1966	36.5	0.0	36.5	47.9	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.5
1967	43.6	0.0	43.6	51.9	0.4	*	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3
1968	42.5	0.0	42.5	50.8	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.0
1969	49.9	0.0	49.9	56.2	0.2	*	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.0
1970	99.2	0.0	99.2	56.6	0.5	*	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	157.0
1971	120.4	0.0	120.4	50.7	2.2	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	173.7
1972	123.6	0.0	123.6	60.7	2.7	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	187.3
1973	134.1	0.0	134.1	68.0	4.8	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	207.7
1974	140.8	0.0	140.8	69.4	6.6	0.2	0.0	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	217.8
1975	132.5	0.0	132.5	66.9	10.7	0.2	0.0	10.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	211.0
1976	137.3	0.0	137.3	71.3	6.1	0.2	0.0	6.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	215.8
1977	153.5	0.0	153.5	72.2	6.1	0.2	0.0	6.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	232.3
1978	144.0	0.0	144.0	65.4	2.7	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	212.6
1979	150.9	0.0	150.9	62.5	5.0	0.1	0.0	5.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	219.2
1980	201.9	0.0	201.9	58.2	1.1	1.3	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	263.4
1981	194.1	0.0	194.1	56.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	252.5

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	26	0	26	34	107	10	0	117	69	0	0	0
1961	33	0	33	35	105	10	0	115	52	0	0	0
1962	28	0	28	38	68	7	0	75	64	0	0	0
1963	829	0	829	39	65	6	0	72	44	0	0	0
1964	1667	0	1667	42	61	6	0	67	9	0	0	0
1965	2418	0	2418	44	42	4	0	46	43	0	0	0
1966	2033	0	2033	46	51	5	0	56	68	0	0	0
1967	2459	0	2459	50	64	6	0	70	35	0	0	0
1968	2376	0	2376	49	33	3	0	36	43	0	0	0
1969	2798	0	2798	54	38	4	0	42	64	0	0	0
1970	5518	0	5518	55	86	8	0	94	66	0	0	0
1971	6677	0	6677	49	349	14	0	363	27	0	0	0
1972	6850	0	6850	59	427	12	0	440	20	0	0	0
1973	7514	0	7514	66	763	22	0	785	65	0	0	0
1974	7923	0	7923	68	1055	32	0	1087	73	0	0	0
1975	7495	0	7495	65	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	69	0	0	0
1976	7690	0	7690	70	977	39	0	1016	76	0	0	0
1977	8571	0	8571	70	970	31	0	1000	28	0	0	0
1978	7996	0	7996	63	426	24	0	450	30	0	0	0
1979	8467	0	8467	60	796	19	0	815	68	0	0	0
1980	11406	0	11406	56	175	216	0	391	94	0	0	0
1981	10619	0	10619	55	53	124	0	178	88	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	724.6	434.1	36.0	51.7	480.0	53.6	30.1	11.4	14.0	502.7	490.1	*	80.1	1749.6	0.0	169.0	0.0	0.0	-62.7	3014.7
1961	663.7	450.6	34.3	64.3	507.1	69.2	37.6	11.3	13.6	510.0	531.2	0.1	92.0	1870.6	0.0	207.1	0.0	0.0	-71.0	3121.0
1962	645.1	491.1	37.6	11.4	556.9	93.7	32.5	11.8	13.4	529.7	562.3	*	94.6	1943.9	0.7	229.8	0.0	0.0	-43.9	3266.6
1963	668.1	522.7	41.1	9.6	561.8	99.4	31.6	13.1	13.4	543.2	553.5	0.1	106.4	1973.4	7.0	211.3	0.0	0.0	-36.8	3345.7
1964	756.3	530.5	36.9	8.3	557.6	106.7	30.3	15.1	14.1	555.6	524.7	0.2	108.8	1958.2	4.6	212.7	0.0	0.0	-47.3	3415.1
1965	769.4	561.9	41.4	5.4	606.0	134.1	31.9	12.7	13.5	573.8	655.7	*	131.8	2206.2	8.6	209.8	0.0	0.0	35.5	3720.5
1966	744.7	652.6	42.3	3.4	595.9	147.7	29.8	13.2	14.0	596.9	744.7	*	139.3	2327.2	9.3	238.6	0.0	0.0	-37.8	3934.7
1967	738.7	608.0	35.9	1.8	621.4	182.6	31.6	12.5	13.0	607.6	818.6	0.0	153.2	2478.2	13.3	219.1	0.0	0.0	-48.8	4038.6
1968	709.8	659.7	33.9	1.2	630.3	197.4	36.1	14.1	14.3	629.1	831.2	*	155.0	2542.5	12.1	260.5	0.0	0.0	-51.9	4132.7
1969	665.4	704.9	35.6	0.9	640.8	218.9	37.5	16.8	13.1	676.7	857.4	*	157.1	2655.0	14.0	287.1	0.0	0.0	-47.3	4279.1
1970	615.7	732.9	37.2	0.8	647.2	217.6	39.7	17.0	13.3	686.8	957.2	*	154.8	2771.6	46.9	272.8	0.0	0.0	-49.4	4390.5
1971	453.3	738.8	36.8	0.7	663.3	222.9	43.3	17.9	13.6	719.7	995.6	1.4	149.6	2864.9	70.7	275.3	0.0	0.0	-65.3	4337.7
1972	367.8	711.4	36.1	0.6	695.5	246.9	43.8	19.9	14.5	740.5	1014.9	1.5	153.0	2967.4	69.8	305.0	0.0	0.0	-71.4	4350.0
1973	379.3	696.5	48.7	0.6	704.9	246.3	33.7	19.4	12.5	762.2	1063.2	1.5	156.8	3049.7	78.8	328.9	0.0	0.0	-39.3	4493.9
1974	376.3	642.5	44.9	0.8	637.7	216.9	30.6	17.7	12.0	705.7	960.5	0.4	151.6	2778.9	103.5	333.2	0.0	0.0	-42.1	4192.2
1975	312.7	588.5	38.0	1.1	612.3	222.3	29.5	19.3	11.8	701.1	909.9	0.1	145.4	2690.8	144.4	311.7	0.0	0.0	-60.2	3987.9
1976	364.9	607.3	36.5	1.1	670.4	219.8	38.6	20.7	13.1	753.6	959.6	0.1	164.3	2877.9	173.0	324.4	0.0	0.0	-50.9	4296.6
1977	332.1	572.4	37.0	1.2	672.6	222.5	32.5	21.6	12.7	741.1	984.0	0.1	180.4	2905.7	221.7	300.0	0.0	0.0	-59.9	4272.1
1978	297.0	578.8	40.3	1.2	661.4	220.1	31.2	21.8	13.6	761.3	947.6	0.1	184.9	2883.5	237.4	320.7	0.0	0.0	-49.6	4267.9
1979	312.6	636.3	37.2	1.4	524.7	202.2	20.5	20.8	14.2	720.1	803.8	0.4	182.1	2527.5	196.9	397.7	0.0	0.7	-41.0	4030.8
1980	312.8	756.4	32.7	1.3	422.7	203.3	13.1	20.7	12.7	669.3	726.1	0.4	136.7	2239.0	210.3	349.5	0.0	0.1	-18.2	3849.8
1981	301.7	780.6	27.1	1.2	373.5	143.5	11.7	21.9	12.2	681.5	602.0	0.2	86.6	1961.2	190.3	397.3	0.0	*	-35.7	3595.4

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	27961	419	5421	10234	82396	9585	5302	2849	2312	95706	77951	3	12654	304413	0	15709	0	0	-18370
1961	25625	435	5163	12732	87061	12341	6627	2817	2250	97078	84495	10	14502	325075	0	19449	0	0	-20806
1962	24793	474	5661	2259	95605	16679	5731	2948	2207	100832	89431	7	14850	336210	61	21768	0	0	-12872
1963	25688	507	6188	1910	96452	17692	5579	3271	2206	103411	88045	22	16812	341588	591	20163	0	0	-10789
1964	28868	514	5555	1644	95721	18971	5351	3764	2317	105763	83465	27	17401	339979	382	20335	0	0	-13854
1965	29317	545	6232	1076	104033	23785	5623	3174	2221	109226	104296	2	20999	380666	727	20072	0	0	-10412
1966	28479	632	6376	674	102293	26189	5250	3302	2307	113635	118446	1	22269	400742	798	22910	0	0	-11068
1967	28370	589	5413	349	106672	32359	5575	3253	2146	115674	130202	0	24264	425906	1153	23883	0	0	-14290
1968	27204	640	5103	236	108208	34977	6364	3697	2358	119755	132204	3	24375	437280	1074	25050	0	0	-15220
1969	25677	684	5363	179	110015	38746	6622	4415	2159	128829	136383	7	24515	457232	1272	27477	0	0	-13852
1970	24246	711	5605	153	111107	38492	6994	4506	2199	130739	152252	7	24171	476224	4273	25995	0	0	-14479
1971	17930	717	5544	138	113875	39440	7640	4757	2238	137010	158357	218	23361	492579	6521	26273	0	0	-19130
1972	14529	693	5438	120	119408	43658	7730	5303	2397	140964	161435	229	23719	510400	6465	29387	0	0	-20925
1973	14836	683	7334	118	121012	43537	5946	5179	2063	145099	169105	224	24202	523819	7227	31657	0	0	-11504
1974	15324	627	6767	154	109483	38367	5396	4753	1976	134343	152776	68	23294	477375	9272	31908	0	0	-12328
1975	12719	577	5720	222	105118	39312	5206	5188	1948	133463	144721	13	22232	463143	13111	29955	0	0	-17637
1976	14618	596	5503	225	115090	38866	6809	5580	2164	143459	152639	11	25280	495624	15659	31271	0	0	-14919
1977	12615	560	5570	236	115406	39340	5721	5863	2050	141083	156520	16	27862	499791	20590	28754	0	0	-17558
1978	12271	570	6066	236	113553	38907	5510	5928	2244	144925	150720	19	28647	496757	21701	30952	0	0	-14535
1979	12770	624	5602	287	90071	35747	3621	5663	2349	137083	127846	57	27683	436008	18507	38411	0	71	-12015
1980	12689	737	4926	266	72559	35936	2309	5631	2091	127422	115488	57	20786	387479	19276	33641	0	13	-5325
1981	12342	760	4079	235	64120	25384	2072	6006	2006	129730	95745	25	13244	342646	17444	38243	0	1	-10468

[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	563.4	712.5	369.1	596.6	765.5	937.6	761.9	768.1	617.5	-62.7	158.7	396.1	3014.7
1961	601.4	760.2	402.2	573.8	761.6	1001.8	778.6	785.2	648.2	-71.0	167.6	409.6	3121.0
1962	640.3	803.6	415.8	591.7	787.3	1083.0	781.4	788.3	685.7	-43.9	188.2	453.6	3266.6
1963	646.5	819.5	411.0	667.7	814.1	1050.9	801.4	807.7	709.5	-36.8	198.3	474.5	3345.7
1964	643.1	826.6	384.3	658.0	852.8	1099.3	824.8	831.1	757.3	-47.3	209.9	500.1	3415.1
1965	683.3	880.2	463.2	753.8	959.5	1226.5	853.8	860.0	796.1	-35.5	224.5	536.1	3720.5
1966	706.3	918.7	510.6	820.6	1001.6	1285.4	904.0	910.0	850.0	-37.8	239.0	573.3	3934.7
1967	705.0	931.6	551.7	881.1	973.5	1263.0	957.4	962.9	899.8	-48.8	251.2	599.8	4038.6
1968	725.7	972.8	546.0	898.1	974.4	1265.0	991.7	996.8	946.8	-51.9	264.4	630.5	4132.7
1969	739.4	1008.3	542.8	919.7	980.9	1296.5	1049.7	1054.6	1013.6	-47.3	285.2	681.1	4279.1
1970	758.4	1056.5	552.4	958.4	981.4	1298.9	1071.6	1076.7	1076.0	-49.4	299.6	727.0	4390.5
1971	761.3	1072.8	535.0	957.2	878.3	1193.5	1109.3	1114.1	1119.1	-65.3	308.0	745.8	4337.7
1972	784.5	1107.1	530.8	973.1	838.4	1158.2	1107.1	1111.6	1160.7	-71.4	320.1	769.2	4350.0
1973	758.1	1100.0	528.3	994.2	889.2	1235.4	1159.7	1164.2	1197.8	-39.3	341.2	817.4	4493.9
1974	725.5	1056.3	480.6	926.7	808.4	1158.7	1045.6	1050.5	1174.3	-42.1	329.2	803.0	4192.2
1975	696.8	1031.2	434.9	894.4	715.1	1032.4	1024.9	1029.9	1176.4	-60.2	327.0	789.2	3987.9
1976	749.7	1092.2	494.3	957.7	823.8	1156.9	1085.0	1089.8	1194.7	-50.9	335.7	808.1	4296.6
1977	730.6	1077.5	490.0	958.9	801.6	1161.7	1069.5	1074.1	1240.4	-59.9	345.8	834.7	4272.1
1978	732.6	1084.7	483.5	966.2	756.9	1133.9	1079.1	1083.1	1265.4	-49.6	352.8	863.0	4267.9
1979	602.1	952.9	387.2	868.0	757.0	1139.1	1066.2	1070.8	1259.3	-41.0	357.9	860.4	4030.8
1980	583.7	941.7	421.6	915.7	609.8	985.7	1001.9	1006.7	1251.0	-18.2	359.3	873.5	3849.8
1981	572.7	926.1	346.0	856.0	499.9	870.9	937.4	942.3	1275.1	-35.7	367.4	872.0	3595.4

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] 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	261.8	23.7	8.5	294.0	42.6	106.4	712.5
1961	3.9	30.4	34.4	248.0	281.1	29.5	8.4	319.1	46.1	112.7	760.2
1962	4.4	24.5	28.9	263.5	313.3	25.9	8.8	348.0	47.9	115.4	803.6
1963	3.3	22.8	26.1	272.4	313.4	25.0	9.6	348.0	51.0	122.0	819.5
1964	2.5	18.6	21.1	278.2	309.5	23.0	11.3	343.8	54.3	129.3	826.6
1965	3.0	15.3	18.3	296.8	335.7	23.6	9.0	368.3	58.1	138.7	880.2
1966	2.4	12.5	14.9	335.1	325.5	21.6	9.2	356.3	62.5	149.9	918.7
1967	1.4	10.3	11.7	323.7	339.4	21.9	8.3	369.6	66.9	159.7	931.6
1968	1.3	8.7	10.0	329.2	349.4	28.3	8.9	386.6	73.0	174.1	972.8
1969	0.8	6.9	7.7	341.6	349.2	30.1	10.8	390.1	79.3	189.5	1008.3
1970	0.7	8.1	8.7	357.3	350.2	31.6	10.5	392.4	87.0	211.1	1056.5
1971	0.5	8.3	8.8	363.0	345.8	32.8	10.8	389.4	91.1	220.5	1072.8
1972	0.5	5.9	6.3	373.2	358.9	33.9	12.1	404.9	94.8	227.8	1107.1
1973	0.6	5.9	6.4	349.5	363.0	27.6	11.6	402.2	100.7	241.2	1100.0
1974	0.9	5.0	5.8	349.2	335.8	24.1	10.5	370.4	96.2	234.7	1056.3
1975	1.0	3.1	4.2	333.9	326.0	21.2	11.4	358.7	98.0	236.4	1031.2
1976	0.3	3.4	3.7	346.4	358.6	29.1	12.0	399.6	100.5	242.0	1092.2
1977	0.6	3.3	3.9	331.8	360.5	22.2	12.2	394.9	101.6	245.3	1077.5
1978	1.6	3.9	5.4	336.3	359.8	19.8	11.3	390.9	102.2	249.9	1084.7
1979	1.1	2.8	3.9	318.7	259.0	11.1	9.4	279.5	103.1	247.8	952.9
1980	1.2	2.0	3.2	341.9	219.5	9.8	9.2	238.5	104.3	253.7	941.7
1981	2.2	2.8	5.1	345.2	204.1	8.6	9.7	222.4	104.8	248.6	926.1

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	146	1369	1515	225	44936	4174	2130	51240	12496	31185
1961	148	1250	1398	240	48264	5205	2103	55571	13512	33024
1962	165	1011	1176	255	53782	4565	2196	60542	14032	33816
1963	122	956	1079	264	53810	4406	2386	60602	14938	35750
1964	94	778	872	270	53137	4055	2807	59999	15905	37890
1965	111	639	750	288	57623	4161	2254	64037	17027	40658
1966	91	526	616	324	55883	3811	2284	61979	18316	43932
1967	54	443	497	314	58263	3858	2170	64291	19602	46799
1968	48	377	425	319	55988	4990	2319	67298	21394	51016
1969	31	300	331	331	59954	5310	2829	68092	23255	55533
1970	26	350	375	347	60128	5581	2782	68491	25492	61863
1971	20	358	378	352	59366	5783	2869	68018	26691	64616
1972	17	255	273	363	61612	5981	3215	70808	27787	66761
1973	22	241	262	343	62320	4867	3094	70281	29508	70692
1974	34	205	239	341	57942	4251	2624	64817	28193	68713
1975	41	133	174	327	55966	3746	3078	62790	28710	69289
1976	12	141	153	340	61560	5126	3222	69908	29462	70925
1977	24	133	157	326	61894	3909	3311	69113	29780	71880
1978	62	153	215	331	61775	3493	3069	68337	29942	73252
1979	43	113	156	313	44455	1962	2560	48978	30204	72613
1980	48	85	133	334	37690	1723	2511	41923	30583	74347
1981	89	113	202	337	35045	1509	2668	39222	30702	72864

[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.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	88.7	2.7	1.5	3.3	178.4	274.6	65.1	162.4	596.6
1961	7.3	20.3	27.6	73.3	95.3	3.3	1.5	3.6	197.6	301.3	49.8	121.8	573.8
1962	8.2	16.3	24.5	76.8	106.2	2.9	1.6	3.6	200.3	314.6	51.6	124.3	591.7
1963	6.1	15.2	21.3	83.9	106.2	2.8	1.7	4.0	191.1	305.8	75.7	181.0	667.7
1964	4.7	12.4	17.1	83.7	104.9	2.6	2.0	4.2	169.8	283.5	80.9	192.8	658.0
1965	5.5	10.2	15.7	89.3	113.7	2.6	1.6	4.3	235.9	358.2	85.8	204.8	753.8
1966	4.5	8.3	12.8	121.7	110.3	2.4	1.6	4.5	257.1	376.0	91.2	218.8	820.6
1967	2.7	6.9	9.5	126.0	115.0	2.5	1.5	4.9	292.4	416.2	97.2	232.1	881.1
1968	2.4	5.8	8.2	126.7	118.4	3.2	1.6	4.6	283.4	411.1	104.0	248.0	898.1
1969	1.5	4.6	6.1	132.3	118.3	3.4	1.9	5.2	275.5	404.4	111.3	265.7	919.7
1970	1.3	5.4	6.7	143.8	118.7	3.5	1.9	5.5	272.3	402.0	118.5	287.5	958.4
1971	1.0	5.5	6.5	150.0	117.2	3.7	1.9	5.7	250.0	378.5	123.4	298.8	957.2
1972	0.9	3.9	4.8	151.3	121.6	3.8	2.1	6.0	241.1	374.7	130.0	312.3	973.1
1973	1.1	3.9	5.0	145.6	123.0	3.1	2.0	5.9	243.7	377.7	137.2	328.7	994.2
1974	1.6	3.3	5.0	139.6	113.8	2.7	1.9	5.9	211.8	336.0	129.7	316.4	926.7
1975	1.9	2.1	4.0	130.8	110.5	2.4	2.0	6.1	179.1	300.0	134.6	324.9	894.4
1976	0.6	2.2	2.8	146.3	121.5	3.3	2.1	5.9	212.4	345.2	136.0	327.4	957.7
1977	1.1	2.2	3.3	133.4	122.2	2.5	2.1	5.8	220.7	353.3	137.3	331.5	958.9
1978	2.9	2.6	5.5	145.3	121.9	2.2	2.0	6.0	200.6	332.8	140.1	342.7	966.2
1979	2.0	1.9	3.9	146.1	87.8	1.2	1.7	6.1	140.4	237.2	141.2	339.6	868.0
1980	2.2	1.3	3.6	165.7	84.4	1.0	1.6	5.4	159.9	252.3	144.0	350.1	915.7
1981	4.1	1.9	6.0	171.4	73.4	0.9	1.7	6.0	86.5	168.5	151.2	358.8	856.0

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	272	912	1184	63	15228	468	376	636	28370	45078	19069	47591
1961	274	834	1108	71	16355	584	371	683	31435	49428	14601	35687
1962	306	674	980	74	18225	512	387	687	31866	51677	15120	36438
1963	227	638	864	81	18235	494	421	762	30390	50301	22172	53061
1964	175	518	694	81	18007	455	495	798	27011	46766	23720	56509
1965	207	426	633	87	19527	467	398	828	37514	58733	25141	60031
1966	168	350	519	118	18937	427	403	864	40898	61530	26732	64117
1967	100	295	396	122	19744	433	383	931	46504	67994	28499	68039
1968	89	251	340	123	20328	560	409	876	45075	67248	30487	72698
1969	57	200	257	128	20317	595	499	994	43824	66230	32610	77875
1970	48	233	281	139	20376	626	491	1052	43318	65864	34723	84261
1971	37	239	276	145	20118	648	506	1093	39759	62124	36175	87575
1972	32	170	202	147	20879	671	567	1143	38354	61613	38098	91533
1973	41	160	201	143	21119	546	546	1114	38763	62088	40212	96335
1974	63	139	202	136	19533	477	498	1115	33691	55314	38020	92746
1975	75	89	164	128	18965	420	543	1162	28482	49573	39455	95219
1976	22	94	116	144	20861	575	569	1126	33788	56918	39856	95947
1977	45	89	134	131	20974	438	584	1102	35102	58200	40253	97159
1978	116	102	218	143	20934	392	542	1135	31914	54916	41050	100426
1979	80	75	155	144	15065	220	452	1166	22336	39239	41397	99523
1980	89	56	146	162	14492	169	443	1035	25431	41569	42210	102611
1981	165	76	241	167	12598	158	471	1144	13763	28133	44313	105169

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

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of New York

Trillion Btu

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum				
1960	303.2	22.5	325.8	74.2	36.0	75.3	0.0	3.7	1.3	5.7	17.7	141.9	*	80.1	361.8	3.7	49.2	122.9	937.6
1961	283.2	20.3	303.5	63.7	34.3	78.4	0.0	4.8	1.3	5.6	17.6	157.3	0.1	92.0	391.4	3.1	69.7	170.4	1001.8
1962	286.3	18.0	304.3	76.7	37.6	87.1	0.0	3.7	1.4	6.1	14.4	158.2	*	94.6	403.1	3.2	86.7	209.0	1083.0
1963	299.7	19.5	319.2	78.7	41.1	86.8	0.0	3.8	1.8	6.1	15.1	152.0	0.1	106.4	413.2	3.0	69.8	167.0	1050.9
1964	347.5	18.9	366.4	85.7	36.9	85.9	0.0	4.8	1.8	6.4	17.8	135.3	0.2	108.8	397.9	2.7	72.9	173.6	1099.3
1965	355.8	15.8	371.6	95.9	41.4	98.5	0.0	5.6	2.0	6.7	19.5	183.7	*	131.8	489.1	2.9	78.8	188.2	1226.5
1966	356.3	13.3	369.6	118.1	42.3	95.3	0.0	5.7	2.4	6.9	18.3	200.2	*	129.3	510.5	3.3	83.5	200.3	1285.4
1967	346.7	12.2	358.9	64.3	35.9	98.2	0.0	7.3	2.6	6.4	15.5	227.8	0.0	153.2	546.9	3.4	85.5	204.0	1263.0
1968	329.1	9.7	338.9	95.1	33.9	96.8	0.0	4.6	3.6	7.1	14.1	222.3	*	155.0	537.4	3.0	85.9	204.8	1265.0
1969	312.7	7.5	320.2	117.7	35.6	99.2	0.0	4.1	4.0	6.0	19.0	215.1	*	157.1	540.1	2.9	93.2	222.5	1296.5
1970	317.8	7.7	325.4	119.1	37.2	97.9	0.0	4.5	4.5	6.1	17.2	211.8	*	154.8	534.1	2.8	92.6	224.8	1298.9
1971	233.1	6.6	239.7	120.7	36.8	97.7	0.0	6.8	5.0	7.0	16.2	194.7	1.4	149.6	515.3	2.7	92.1	223.1	1193.5
1972	203.6	4.5	208.2	106.4	36.1	103.7	0.0	6.1	5.5	7.5	18.5	189.3	1.5	153.0	521.2	2.6	94.0	225.8	1158.2
1973	219.9	4.4	224.3	127.1	48.7	107.0	0.0	3.0	5.5	6.2	14.6	192.3	1.5	156.8	535.6	2.2	102.0	244.3	1235.4
1974	204.6	4.4	209.0	111.5	44.9	97.4	0.0	3.8	5.1	5.9	10.6	168.7	0.4	149.3	486.0	1.8	101.9	248.5	1158.7
1975	153.5	3.7	157.2	106.8	38.0	91.8	4.4	5.9	5.6	6.1	7.1	144.8	0.1	145.4	449.1	2.0	93.0	224.4	1032.4
1976	206.4	4.6	211.1	106.2	36.5	102.2	1.6	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.1	172.9	0.1	164.3	504.1	2.5	97.8	235.3	1156.9
1977	160.0	4.1	164.1	100.3	37.0	106.1	1.2	7.8	7.0	6.2	9.3	179.4	0.1	180.4	534.7	2.5	105.5	254.6	1161.7
1978	130.5	5.0	135.4	92.6	40.3	106.0	0.0	9.2	8.3	6.7	10.8	160.1	0.1	184.9	526.4	2.5	109.4	267.6	1133.9
1979	147.6	3.5	151.1	89.6	37.2	103.2	0.0	8.2	9.6	7.0	6.4	159.7	0.4	182.1	513.8	2.5	112.2	269.8	1139.1
1980	144.5	2.6	147.1	116.5	32.7	54.4	0.0	2.4	9.7	6.2	8.1	93.1	0.4	136.7	343.7	2.4	109.6	266.3	985.7
1981	130.1	2.1	132.2	125.1	27.1	35.7	0.0	2.3	10.3	6.0	21.8	50.2	0.2	86.6	240.1	2.4	110.0	261.1	870.9

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	11356	932	12288	72	5421	12933	0	660	331	944	3369	22572	3	12654	58886	341	14428	36008
1961	10622	834	11456	62	5163	13466	0	838	329	918	3360	25018	10	14502	63604	288	20439	49955
1962	10742	744	11485	74	5661	14950	0	654	346	999	2747	25165	7	14850	65378	301	25420	61259
1963	11225	818	12043	76	6188	14905	0	678	445	999	2874	24174	22	16812	67097	286	20452	48946
1964	13002	791	13793	83	5555	14752	0	842	438	1049	3396	21527	27	17401	64988	261	21360	50887
1965	13291	661	13952	93	6232	16909	0	996	502	1099	3708	29213	2	20999	79660	275	23101	55161
1966	13311	559	13870	114	6376	16365	0	1012	587	1141	3489	31849	1	22269	83089	321	24478	58711
1967	12959	525	13484	62	5413	16855	0	1284	672	1061	2958	36229	0	24264	88736	326	25046	59795
1968	12285	422	12707	92	5103	16625	0	814	943	1165	2678	35363	3	24375	87069	292	25166	60010
1969	11663	327	11990	114	5363	17031	0	717	1053	985	3617	34213	7	24515	87500	277	27303	65201
1970	11840	333	12172	116	5605	16810	0	787	1185	1003	3281	33696	7	24171	86547	269	27152	65890
1971	8594	286	8880	117	5544	16769	0	1208	1330	1149	3085	30975	218	23361	83640	253	27006	65380
1972	7561	197	7759	104	5438	17805	0	1079	1462	1231	3518	30108	229	23719	84588	251	27549	66189
1973	8194	180	8375	125	7334	18373	0	533	1475	1014	2787	30592	224	24202	86535	209	29883	71590
1974	7834	185	8020	109	6767	16712	0	669	1369	971	2018	26830	68	22911	78216	174	29824	70997
1975	5941	166	6105	105	5720	15761	768	1039	1518	998	1351	23039	13	22232	72439	188	27247	65757
1976	7980	195	8174	104	5503	17544	283	1109	1732	1109	1349	27501	11	25280	81420	242	28650	68971
1977	6367	165	6532	98	5579	18223	206	1379	1912	1027	1779	28537	16	27862	86521	237	30914	74618
1978	5204	197	5401	91	6066	18204	0	1625	2269	1102	2056	25462	19	28647	85451	242	32057	78426
1979	5890	140	6029	88	5602	17711	0	1439	2617	1154	1221	25405	57	27683	82888	243	32894	79880
1980	5767	110	5877	114	4926	9339	0	417	2644	1027	1535	14815	57	20786	55547	233	32110	78059
1981	5214	84	5298	122	4079	6129	0	405	2830	985	4155	7987	25	13244	39840	233	32240	76515

[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	51.7	51.0	53.6	0.1	8.3	481.7	107.9	754.2	1.8	4.4	768.1
1961	1.3	2.5	64.3	48.2	69.2	0.1	8.1	488.7	96.2	774.8	1.9	4.7	785.2
1962	1.2	2.8	11.4	45.5	93.7	0.1	7.3	511.6	107.8	777.4	2.0	4.9	788.3
1963	1.1	3.0	9.6	50.1	99.4	0.1	7.3	524.1	106.6	797.3	1.9	4.4	807.7
1964	1.3	2.9	8.3	51.8	106.7	0.1	7.7	533.5	112.6	820.6	1.9	4.4	831.1
1965	1.2	3.4	5.4	51.3	134.1	0.1	6.8	549.9	101.6	849.2	1.8	4.3	860.0
1966	1.1	3.8	3.4	55.7	147.7	0.1	7.1	574.1	111.0	899.1	1.8	4.3	910.0
1967	0.8	6.9	1.8	59.3	182.6	0.1	6.6	587.2	112.0	949.6	1.6	3.9	962.9
1968	0.7	3.4	1.2	55.0	197.4	0.1	7.2	610.4	116.2	987.5	1.5	3.6	996.8
1969	0.5	2.8	0.9	60.8	218.9	0.1	7.1	652.5	106.0	1046.4	1.4	3.4	1054.6
1970	0.5	3.3	0.8	62.1	217.6	0.2	7.3	664.0	116.0	1067.8	1.5	3.6	1076.7
1971	0.3	3.5	0.7	60.4	222.9	0.2	6.6	697.8	117.0	1105.5	1.4	3.4	1114.1
1972	0.2	3.5	0.6	60.3	225.1	0.2	7.1	716.0	94.0	1103.4	1.3	3.2	1111.6
1973	0.2	3.1	0.6	69.6	230.6	0.2	6.4	741.7	107.4	1156.5	1.3	3.2	1164.2
1974	0.1	3.1	0.8	63.3	204.2	0.2	6.1	689.2	78.6	1042.4	1.4	3.4	1050.5
1975	*	3.0	1.1	61.1	210.1	0.2	5.8	687.9	55.7	1021.9	1.5	3.5	1029.9
1976	*	3.0	1.1	69.8	208.7	0.2	6.4	740.6	55.1	1081 9	1.4	3.4	1089.8
1977	*	2.7	1.2	69.5	215.8	0.2	6.4	726.0	47.6	1066.7	1.4	3.3	1074.1
1978	0.0	3.4	1.2	67.5	216.6	0.2	6.9	744.5	38.7	1075.6	1.2	2.8	1083.1
1979	0.0	3.4	1.4	69.9	199.8	0.1	7.2	707.6	76.6	1062.8	1.4	3.3	1070.8
1980	0.0	3.6	1.3	60.1	203.2	0.1	6.5	655.9	71.3	998.3	1.4	3.4	1006.7
1981	0.0	4.0	1.2	55.0	143.5	0.1	6.2	653.6	73.8	933.4	1.5	3.5	942.3

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	200	2	10234	8759	9585	13	1368	91701	17158	138818	522	1303
1961	49	2	12732	8278	12341	15	1332	93035	15309	143040	569	1391
1962	44	3	2259	7812	16679	19	1208	97399	17144	142519	592	1426
1963	43	3	1910	8596	17692	20	1207	99775	16954	146154	544	1302
1964	49	3	1644	8892	18971	24	1268	101568	17903	150269	543	1293
1965	44	3	1076	8800	23785	21	1122	104690	16158	155653	531	1269
1966	40	4	674	9568	26189	28	1166	109282	17659	164565	523	1254
1967	32	7	349	10183	32359	28	1085	111784	17812	173600	482	1152
1968	27	3	236	9440	34977	26	1192	116202	18488	180561	446	1063
1969	20	3	179	10438	38746	35	1174	124217	16867	191655	422	1009
1970	19	3	153	10653	38492	47	1196	126406	18450	195396	433	1051
1971	11	3	138	10361	39440	52	1089	132832	18609	202520	412	997
1972	8	3	120	10359	39818	59	1166	136302	14957	202782	393	945
1973	6	3	118	11941	40773	64	1048	141197	17085	212226	393	941
1974	4	3	154	10867	36116	62	1004	131210	12503	191916	413	1007
1975	1	3	222	10488	37162	49	950	130949	8862	188683	429	1036
1976	1	3	225	11979	36896	57	1055	140984	8772	199967	415	1000
1977	0	3	236	11931	38152	58	1063	138202	7575	197217	400	965
1978	0	3	236	11593	38286	48	1142	141734	6159	199198	339	830
1979	0	3	287	12006	35328	34	1195	134695	12188	195733	398	956
1980	0	4	266	10309	35916	33	1064	124853	11344	183786	407	990
1981	0	4	235	9443	25382	38	1020	124431	11737	172285	431	1022

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	324.2	3.0	327.2	59.8	61.9	3.1	0.0	65.1	165.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	617.5
1961	295.0	2.0	296.9	63.1	80.1	4.1	0.0	84.1	204.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	648.2
1962	284.9	1.4	286.3	71.3	95.9	4.9	0.0	100.8	226.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	685.7
1963	300.4	0.0	300.4	84.6	103.9	5.3	0.0	109.2	208.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	709.5
1964	350.4	0.0	350.4	79.9	107.0	5.4	0.0	112.5	210.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	757.3
1965	362.6	0.0	362.6	76.6	134.6	6.8	0.0	141.4	206.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	796.1
1966	346.3	0.0	346.3	74.0	176.3	9.0	0.0	185.2	235.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	850.0
1967	357.7	0.0	357.7	87.1	186.5	9.5	0.0	195.9	245.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	899.8
1968	352.1	0.0	352.1	105.3	209.2	10.6	0.0	219.9	257.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	946.8
1969	330.8	0.0	330.8	110.6	260.8	13.3	0.0	274.0	284.2	14.0	0.0	0.0	1013.6
1970	274.3	0.0	274.3	109.4	357.0	18.3	0.0	375.3	270.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	1076.0
1971	198.0	0.0	198.0	101.6	433.9	42.3	0.0	476.2	272.6	70.7	0.0	0.0	1119.1
1972	148.3	0.0	148.3	77.0	490.5	72.8	0.0	563.2	302.4	69.8	0.0	0.0	1160.7
1973	143.4	0.0	143.4	71.2	519.7	58.0	0.0	577.7	326.7	78.8	0.0	0.0	1197.8
1974	156.3	0.0	156.3	39.1	501.4	40.3	2.3	544.0	331.4	103.5	0.0	0.0	1174.3
1975	147.3	0.0	147.3	14.0	530.2	30.8	0.0	561.0	309.8	144.4	0.0	0.0	1176.4
1976	147.4	0.0	147.4	5.4	519.2	27.9	0.0	547.1	321.9	173.0	0.0	0.0	1194.7
1977	160.7	0.0	160.7	4.2	536.3	19.8	0.0	556.2	297.6	221.7	0.0	0.0	1240.4
1978	150.7	0.0	150.7	1.3	548.1	9.6	0.0	557.8	318.2	237.4	0.0	0.0	1265.4
1979	153.7	0.0	153.7	78.5	427.0	7.2	0.0	434.2	395.2	196.9	0.0	0.7	1259.3
1980	158.8	0.0	158.8	128.6	401.7	4.4	0.0	406.1	347.0	210.3	0.0	0.1	1251.0
1981	158.4	0.0	158.4	134.9	391.4	5.3	0.0	396.7	394.8	190.3	0.0	*	1275.1

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	12179	123	12302	58	9851	540	0	10391	15369	0	0	0
1961	11068	82	11149	61	12733	698	0	13432	19160	0	0	0
1962	10642	58	10700	69	15256	837	0	16093	21467	61	0	0
1963	11228	0	11228	82	16527	907	0	17434	19877	591	0	0
1964	13075	0	13075	77	17024	934	0	17957	20074	382	0	0
1965	13591	0	13591	74	21410	1174	0	22584	19797	727	0	0
1966	13092	0	13092	72	28040	1538	0	29578	22589	798	0	0
1967	13641	0	13641	84	29657	1627	0	31284	23557	1153	0	0
1968	13414	0	13414	102	33278	1825	0	35103	24757	1074	0	0
1969	12860	0	12860	107	41480	2275	0	43755	27199	1272	0	0
1970	11125	0	11125	106	56787	3139	0	59927	25726	4273	0	0
1971	8130	0	8130	99	69014	7263	0	76277	26021	6521	0	0
1972	6060	0	6060	75	78017	12592	0	90609	29135	6465	0	0
1973	5793	0	5793	70	82665	10024	0	92689	31448	7227	0	0
1974	6653	0	6653	38	79751	6978	382	87111	31735	9272	0	0
1975	6194	0	6194	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	83098	29766	10111	0	0
1976	6017	0	6017	5	82579	4832	0	87411	31030	15659	0	0
1977	6629	0	6629	4	85307	3433	0	88740	28517	20590	0	0
1978	6267	0	6267	1	87186	1669	0	88855	30710	21701	0	0
1979	6274	0	6274	76	67918	1253	0	69171	38168	18507	0	71
1980	6446	0	6446	124	63898	749	0	64647	33408	19276	0	13
1981	6485	0	6485	131	62258	907	0	63165	38010	17444	0	1

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	234.4	47.0	17.4	3.4	78.3	18.8	68.6	10.6	4.4	188.4	29.1	0.0	22.3	441.3	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	779.7
1961	246.8	52.3	17.8	3.1	78.5	19.2	75.8	10.5	4.3	200.2	30.4	0.0	23.7	463.4	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	814.6
1962	265.1	58.3	20.9	3.2	91.5	21.3	80.1	12.5	4.5	203.0	23.5	0.0	26.1	486.6	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	-5.6	862.4
1963	286.6	64.2	17.4	2.9	93.2	22.4	77.0	14.0	4.5	212.9	20.8	*	27.4	492.5	0.0	45.7	0.0	0.0	-0.9	888.2
1964	298.2	70.7	18.0	3.0	95.2	23.0	69.3	15.2	4.7	218.7	23.4	*	30.7	501.3	0.0	62.7	0.0	0.0	-3.8	929.0
1965	328.5	78.2	17.9	2.8	100.1	20.2	72.1	16.8	5.1	226.6	29.7	*	34.9	526.2	0.0	56.3	0.0	0.0	-21.8	967.3
1966	383.5	89.6	21.6	1.9	119.5	21.6	72.2	17.9	5.3	239.7	33.1	*	41.2	574.0	0.0	45.6	0.0	0.0	-29.9	1062.8
1967	409.6	101.1	23.0	1.6	117.7	25.0	67.6	17.0	4.5	251.5	33.7	*	42.4	584.1	0.0	52.5	0.0	0.0	-34.1	1113.3
1968	451.2	118.4	23.2	1.5	114.4	29.2	74.8	17.1	4.9	265.6	29.4	0.0	40.7	600.8	0.0	49.1	0.0	0.0	-35.8	1183.6
1969	478.0	140.9	24.0	1.4	116.8	27.6	68.5	19.4	5.1	281.5	37.8	0.0	42.8	624.7	0.0	51.8	0.0	0.0	-39.2	1256.3
1970	497.7	155.9	24.0	0.9	131.7	26.2	65.8	20.7	5.2	296.0	42.6	*	44.4	657.7	0.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	-32.7	1324.5
1971	491.6	165.5	25.1	1.0	125.7	26.4	62.7	20.3	5.5	308.3	65.4	0.0	53.1	693.4	0.0	62.0	0.0	0.0	-19.1	1393.4
1972	497.7	168.3	27.4	1.1	134.4	23.1	54.0	22.2	5.9	333.0	99.8	0.0	62.0	762.9	0.0	66.8	0.0	0.0	-23.3	1472.5
1973	537.7	164.1	30.6	1.2	146.5	21.8	43.4	22.7	6.5	346.1	99.9	0.0	57.9	776.7	0.0	73.9	0.0	0.0	-11.9	1540.4
1974	528.8	143.6	25.9	1.1	132.2	21.8	34.5	21.8	6.3	348.6	86.1	0.1	55.4	733.8	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	14.3	1492.3
1975	476.7	117.1	20.2	1.0	123.8	21.2	33.1	23.9	5.7	351.6	48.9	*	55.0	684.5	15.5	73.4	0.0	0.0	76.3	1443.5
1976	544.8	103.1	19.8	0.8	141.0	20.4	35.1	26.1	6.4	367.9	80.4	*	72.6	770.4	27.7	58.6	0.0	0.0	42.7	1547.4
1977	550.1	73.9	23.5	1.1	158.9	22.4	35.9	23.4	7.3	379.8	92.3	0.0	88.1	832.6	61.0	55.2	0.0	0.0	54.1	1626.9
1978	503.3	83.3	23.6	1.3	143.5	23.8	32.9	28.3	7.8	395.0	77.7	0.0	80.0	813.9	108.5	56.8	0.0	0.0	75.6	1641.3
1979	560.4	133.2	23.3	1.2	171.5	23.8	20.8	29.0	8.2	373.8	75.4	0.0	82.0	809.0	72.5	82.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	1699.0
1980	626.0	157.0	20.5	1.1	140.5	28.7	18.5	29.3	7.3	347.9	56.9	*	81.3	732.0	63.0	57.0	0.0	0.0	35.9	1670.9
1981	657.3	156.3	19.3	1.3	123.6	29.4	13.4	31.6	7.0	349.4	35.3	0.1	55.3	665.8	68.1	30.4	0.0	0.0	39.7	1617.6

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	8881	45	2617	670	13448	3504	12091	2635	724	35874	4629	0	3606	79799	0	4998	0	0	945
1961	9358	51	2676	614	13468	3579	13364	2618	704	38114	4832	0	3828	83799	0	4721	0	0	532
1962	10073	56	3153	625	15714	3967	14122	3109	745	38652	3732	0	4220	88039	0	5491	0	0	-1648
1963	10960	62	2620	583	16002	4165	13573	3484	745	40524	3314	4	4498	89512	0	4363	0	0	-252
1964	11391	69	2712	588	16349	4274	12219	3789	782	41633	3726	4	5078	91153	0	5989	0	0	-1120
1965	12613	76	2695	562	17182	3748	12717	4188	835	43144	4723	4	5752	95550	0	5385	0	0	-6391
1966	14814	87	3259	374	20522	3999	12726	4467	868	45622	5262	6	6824	103929	0	4379	0	0	-8776
1967	16046	98	3468	321	20213	4609	11921	4438	735	47879	5365	7	6964	105919	0	5036	0	0	-10005
1968	17686	115	3493	305	19632	5387	13198	4484	807	50567	4673	0	6646	109193	0	4722	0	0	-10500
1969	18960	137	3616	274	20045	5061	12086	5090	835	53581	6015	0	6896	113501	0	4955	0	0	-11479
1970	20343	151	3620	176	22612	4794	11612	5489	851	56350	6778	1	7181	119462	0	4374	0	0	-9576
1971	20346	161	3779	193	21583	4835	11051	5372	915	58684	10409	0	8458	125279	0	5917	0	0	-5609
1972	20585	164	4124	215	23065	4233	9528	5916	979	63390	15870	0	9765	137084	0	6438	0	0	-6816
1973	21827	161	4610	245	25157	3994	7655	6050	1080	65888	15892	0	9220	139792	0	7113	0	0	-3494
1974	21953	140	3899	213	22703	3989	6081	5834	1034	66364	13699	20	8863	132699	0	6890	0	0	4177
1975	19895	115	3048	203	21259	3877	5832	6445	944	66936	7779	0	8930	125252	1405	7055	0	0	22363
1976	22512	101	2988	152	24212	3728	6191	7022	1048	70030	12790	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1977	22958	73	3542	215	27276	4084	6327	6360	1205	72296	14685	0	14007	149997	5664	5287	0	0	15850
1978	20848	82	3554	250	24634	4338	5808	7706	1294	75198	12355	0	12967	148104	9917	5482	0	0	22143
1979	22953	131	3509	243	29434	4332	3666	7873	1354	71154	11997	0	13056	146617	6809	7917	0	0	12289
1980	25476	153	3086	212	24116	5209	3259	7979	1206	66222	9058	3	13022	133271	5775	5486	0	0	10534
1981	26854	152	2909	254	21225	5319	2356	8677	1156	66515	5621	18	9008	123058	6246	2930	0	0	11621

[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	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	118.1	187.2	32.3	63.7	191.3	296.0	232.5	232.8	202.4	3.2	58.8	146.8	779.7
1961	124.8	199.3	29.7	63.7	203.6	307.5	243.6	244.1	211.0	1.8	61.8	151.1	814.6
1962	136.4	214.2	33.2	70.6	213.2	327.2	249.9	250.4	235.3	-5.6	67.4	162.3	862.4
1963	133.9	218.0	31.7	72.3	212.1	332.8	264.7	265.1	246.7	-0.9	72.5	173.4	888.2
1964	126.9	217.6	30.8	77.3	220.0	359.6	274.1	274.5	281.1	-3.8	82.0	195.3	929.0
1965	129.0	228.4	30.0	91.2	244.1	367.9	279.1	279.9	307.0	-21.8	84.2	201.0	967.3
1966	141.2	251.9	35.6	103.8	275.8	410.3	295.9	296.8	344.3	-29.9	92.5	221.8	1062.8
1967	142.1	261.6	42.5	118.4	274.9	424.4	308.1	308.9	379.7	-34.1	102.0	243.6	1113.3
1968	149.9	285.7	45.8	133.7	268.5	433.9	329.6	330.4	425.6	-35.8	115.2	274.6	1183.6
1969	149.7	302.2	49.8	148.9	277.1	455.8	348.6	349.3	470.3	-39.2	127.2	303.9	1256.3
1970	151.1	322.5	46.1	158.7	289.7	478.0	364.6	365.3	505.7	-32.7	138.0	335.0	1324.5
1971	148.1	332.3	50.1	173.5	311.4	511.6	375.3	376.0	527.7	-19.1	148.7	359.9	1393.4
1972	147.2	339.6	48.7	181.8	337.0	551.2	399.2	399.9	563.6	-23.3	158.8	381.5	1472.5
1973	133.5	347.6	47.4	195.2	336.1	570.8	426.1	426.8	609.2	-11.9	175.9	421.4	1540.4
1974	114.2	332.4	43.0	187.6	309.5	545.2	426.4	427.1	584.9	14.3	174.2	425.0	1492.3
1975	109.8	331.1	42.3	177.6	267.2	510.3	423.8	424.5	524.1	76.3	175.9	424.5	1443.5
1976	123.2	355.6	41.5	183.8	300.4	564.5	442.7	443.5	596.8	42.7	187.7	451.8	1547.4
1977	121.4	375.9	39.6	192.5	318.5	594.6	463.2	463.9	630.1	54.1	200.4	483.7	1626.9
1978	116.2	382.6	40.0	199.6	292.5	575.6	482.9	483.5	634.2	75.6	205.9	503.8	1641.3
1979	116.5	379.2	44.5	202.3	343.5	636.5	480.2	480.9	672.4	41.9	209.8	504.5	1699.0
1980	103.4	388.8	49.2	215.5	326.7	622.3	443.7	444.3	712.0	35.9	218.0	529.9	1670.9
1981	88.5	375.4	44.3	224.2	285.2	569.5	447.9	448.6	712.0	39.7	222.8	528.9	1617.6

[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 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	34.3	59.1	6.5	99.9	19.8	49.4	187.2
1961	7.5	0.0	7.5	9.8	34.5	66.4	6.4	107.4	21.6	52.9	199.3
1962	8.3	0.0	8.3	11.9	40.3	68.3	7.6	116.2	22.8	54.9	214.2
1963	7.0	0.0	7.0	14.2	38.9	65.3	8.5	112.6	24.8	59.4	218.0
1964	6.1	0.0	6.1	14.4	38.3	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	108.8	29.3	70.1	228.4
1966	6.0	0.0	6.0	19.0	45.6	59.9	10.7	116.2	32.6	78.1	251.9
1967	5.6	0.0	5.6	22.1	45.3	59.5	9.7	114.5	35.3	84.2	261.6
1968	5.2	0.0	5.2	25.4	47.1	62.7	9.5	119.4	40.1	95.7	285.7
1969	5.1	0.0	5.1	28.6	45.9	59.4	10.7	115.9	45.0	107.5	302.2
1970	4.1	0.0	4.1	28.2	50.5	57.0	11.3	118.8	50.0	121.4	322.5
1971	3.5	0.0	3.5	31.4	48.0	54.1	11.0	113.1	53.9	130.4	332.3
1972	3.3	0.0	3.3	33.9	52.2	46.0	11.7	109.9	56.6	135.9	339.6
1973	3.8	0.0		29.0	51.8	39.1	9.7	100.7	63.1	151.1	347.6
1974	3.6	0.0	3.6	27.5	43.7	30.8	8.6	83.1	63.4	154.7	332.4
1975	3.3	0.0	3.3	28.0	42.3	27.8	8.3	78.4	64.8	156.4	331.1
1976	2.6	0.0	2.6	34.4	47.3	30.0	8.9	86.3	68.2	164.2	355.6
1977	2.1	0.0	2.1	32.9	49.8	27.9	8.7	86.4	74.6	180.0	375.9
1978	2.1	0.0	2.1	35.6	43.2	25.1	10.2	78.5	77.3	189.0	382.6
1979	1.3	0.0	1.3	32.8	55.0	17.6	9.8	82.4	77.2	185.5	379.2
1980	1.6	0.0	1.6	34.8	41.0	15.6	10.5	67.1	83.2	202.2	388.8
1981	1.4	0.0	1.4	33.9	32.1	11.0	10.1	53.3	85.1	201.9	375.4

Physical Units

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	348	0	348	9	5888	10429	1615	17932	5796	14465
1961	283	0	283	10	5929	11715	1602	19247	6344	15505
1962	311	0	311	12	6919	12042	1902	20862	6682	16103
1963	261	0	261	14	6672	11517	2111	20301	7269	17396
1964	229	0	229	14	6581	10379	2271	19232	7864	18734
1965	190	0	190	15	6654	10547	2563	19765	8601	20539
1966	223	0	223	18	7829	10571	2662	21062	9541	22884
1967	208	0	208	21	7774	10493	2527	20793	10337	24678
1968	193	0	193	25	8086	11064	2497	21647	11759	28041
1969	189	0	189	28	7876	10476	2800	21153	13198	31518
1970	153	0	153	27	8663	10045	3003	21711	14660	35576
1971	131	0	131	30	8243	9539	2926	20709	15787	38219
1972	124	0	124	33	8960	8119	3107	20185	16578	39829
1973	142	0	142	28	8899	6904	2597	18401	18489	44273
1974	140	0	140	27	7502	5434	2303	15240	18591	45350
1975	125	0	125	27	7261	4901	2245	14408	18999	45851
1976	101	0	101	34	8126	5295	2400	15821	19987	48115
1977	83	0	83	32	8551	4924	2360	15835	21851	52743
1978	83	0	83	35	7414	4427	2788	14629	22648	55407
1979	52	0	52	32	9434	3106	2664	15204	22614	54366
1980	62	0	62	34	7044	2747	2846	12637	24377	59260
1981	55	0	55	33	5516	1939	2784	10239	24928	59161

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	6.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.8	11.1	9.0	22.5	63.7
1961	14.0	0.0	14.0	4.3	6.8	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.7	11.4	9.9	24.1	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	70.6
1963	13.0	0.0	13.0	6.1	7.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.6	12.6	12.0	28.7	72.3
1964	11.4	0.0	11.4	6.8	7.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.6	12.6	13.8	32.8	77.3
1965	9.4	0.0	9.4	7.5	7.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	0.8	13.1	18.1	43.1	91.2
1966	11.1	0.0	11.1	9.9	9.0	1.4	1.9	1.5	0.8	14.6	20.1	48.2	103.8
1967	10.3	0.0	10.3	17.6	8.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.9	14.5	22.4	53.5	118.4
1968	9.6	0.0	9.6	21.3	9.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.8	14.9	26.0	61.9	133.7
1969	9.4	0.0	9.4	25.3	9.0	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.0	15.1	29.3	69.9	148.9
1970	7.6	0.0	7.6	22.2	9.9	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.1	16.3	32.9	79.8	158.7
1971	6.6	0.0	6.6	27.1	9.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	16.4	36.1	87.4	173.5
1972	6.2	0.0	6.2	24.9	10.2	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	17.7	39.1	94.0	181.8
1973	7.1	0.0	7.1	23.5	10.2	0.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	16.8	43.5	104.3	195.2
1974	6.8	0.0	6.8	21.5	8.6	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.7	14.7	42.1	102.6	187.6
1975	6.2	0.0	6.2	22.0	8.3	0.7	1.5	2.2	1.5	14.1	39.6	95.7	177.6
1976	4.9	0.0	4.9	20.4	9.3	0.7	1.6	2.3	2.4	16.3	41.7	100.5	183.8
1977	3.9	0.0	3.9	18.7	9.8	0.7	1.5	2.3	2.8	17.1	44.8	108.1	192.5
1978	3.9	0.0	3.9	20.7	8.5	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.2	15.4	46.3	113.3	199.6
1979	2.4	0.0	2.4	24.3	10.8	0.4	1.7	2.4	2.3	17.7	46.4	111.5	202.3
1980	2.9	0.0	2.9	26.8	9.7	0.7	1.8	4.1	3.1	19.5	48.5	117.8	215.5
1981	2.5	0.0	2.5	27.0	7.8	0.3	1.8	4.2	0.6	14.7	53.3	126.6	224.2

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	647	0	647	4	1156	248	285	206	123	2019	2639	6587
1961	526	0	526	4	1164	279	283	225	113	2064	2890	7063
1962	577	0	577	5	1359	287	336	235	95	2312	3218	7755
1963	485	0	485	6	1310	274	373	256	88	2301	3511	8401
1964	426	0	426	7	1292	247	401	265	100	2306	4030	9601
1965	352	0	352	7	1307	251	452	278	120	2409	5293	12638
1966	414	0	414	10	1538	252	470	293	134	2686	5885	14116
1967	386	0	386	17	1527	250	446	310	143	2675	6562	15667
1968	358	0	358	21	1588	264	441	326	127	2745	7607	18141
1969	351	0	351	25	1547	250	494	332	163	2785	8578	20484
1970	284	0	284	22	1701	239	530	355	179	3004	9636	23384
1971	243	0	243	26	1619	227	516	366	282	3011	10575	25602
1972	230	0	230	24	1760	193	548	377	363	3241	11462	27538
1973	263	0	263	23	1748	164	458	400	304	3074	12758	30564
1974	259	0	259	21	1473	129	406	399	277	2686	12328	30073
1975	240	0	240	22	1426	117	396	414	233	2586	11616	28035
1976	188	0	188	20	1596	126	424	431	384	2960	12234	29452
1977	155	0	155	18	1679	117	417	434	450	3097	13123	31675
1978	154	0	154	20	1456	105	492	447	347	2848	13577	33214
1979	97	0	97	24	1853	74	470	457	371	3225	13594	32680
1980	116	0	116	26	1673	118	502	790	491	3574	14208	34539
1981	102	0	102	26	1343	45	491	801	102	2782	15635	37106

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	Total Petroleum				
1960	62.9	0.0	62.9	27.0	17.4	18.4	0.0	8.0	2.9	1.1	5.7	25.1	0.0	22.3	100.9	0.5	29.9	74.7	296.0
1961	66.2	0.0	66.2	35.9	17.8	19.1	0.0	7.8	2.9	1.1	5.9	22.7	0.0	23.7	100.9	0.5	30.2	73.7	307.5
1962	66.3	0.0	66.3	35.1	20.9	23.6	0.0	10.2	3.5	1.2	6.1	19.6	0.0	26.1	111.3	0.4	33.4	80.6	327.2
1963	68.3	0.0	68.3	37.0	17.4	21.9	0.0	10.1	4.0	1.2	6.7	17.7	*	27.4	106.4	0.4	35.6	85.1	332.8
1964	64.4	0.0	64.4	42.9	18.0	22.2	0.0	9.0	4.5	1.3	6.7	19.9	*	30.7	112.4	0.4	41.3	98.3	359.6
1965	66.1	0.0	66.1	48.2	17.9	27.4	0.0	10.9	4.7	1.6	6.9	25.2	*	34.9	129.4	0.4	36.5	87.2	367.9
1966	70.5	0.0	70.5	53.8	21.6	36.0	0.0	10.8	5.3	1.6	6.8	27.7	*	41.2	151.1	0.3	39.6	95.0	410.3
1967	68.5	0.0	68.5	54.7	23.0	35.7	0.0	6.7	5.6	1.5	6.9	29.7	*	42.4	151.5	0.3	44.1	105.4	424.4
1968	64.9	0.0	64.9	62.4	23.2	25.6	0.0	10.6	5.9	1.7	6.9	26.5	0.0	40.7	141.0	0.2	48.9	116.5	433.9
1969	57.4	0.0	57.4	72.4	24.0	24.7	0.0	7.7	6.7	2.0	5.6	33.6	0.0	42.8	147.1	0.2	52.7	126.0	455.8
1970	58.9	0.0	58.9	77.4	24.0	26.3	0.0	7.5	7.3	2.0	5.3	36.5	*	44.4	153.4	0.1	54.9	133.3	478.0
1971	49.6	0.0	49.6	79.0	25.1	26.9	0.0	7.3	7.2	2.3	5.2	35.8	0.0	53.1	182.8	0.1	58.5	141.6	511.6
1972	39.5	0.0	39.5	86.0	27.4	28.6	0.0	6.9	8.4	2.5	4.8	70.8	0.0	62.0	211.4	0.1	62.9	151.2	551.2
1973	40.8	0.0	40.8	97.6	30.6	28.6	0.0	3.3	11.0	3.1	4.5	58.7	0.0	57.9	197.6	0.1	69.1	165.6	570.8
1974	40.2	0.0	40.2	88.9	25.9	24.2	0.0	2.9	11.5	2.9	4.5	52.9	0.1	55.4	180.4	*	68.5	167.2	545.2
1975	34.1	0.0	34.1	63.3	20.2	24.9	0.0	4.6	14.0	2.7	4.1	44.3	*	55.0	169.8	0.1	71.2	171.9	510.3
1976	32.1	0.0	32.1	45.5	19.8	30.8	0.0	4.4	15.4	3.0	3.9	72.8	*	72.6	222.8	*	77.5	186.6	564.5
1977	37.2	0.0	37.2	20.1	23.5	36.0	0.0	7.3	13.0	3.5	3.1	86.7	0.0	88.1	261.1	0.1	80.9	195.2	594.6
1978	40.4	0.0	40.4	24.3	23.6	27.3	0.0	7.2	16.1	3.7	3.1	66.7	0.0	80.0	227.7	*	82.1	201.0	575.6
1979	41.7	0.0	41.7	70.4	23.3	28.5	0.0	2.8	17.4	3.9	2.8	70.8	0.0	82.0	231.4	*	86.1	206.9	636.5
1980	34.5	0.0	34.5	87.7	20.5	24.1	0.0	2.2	16.9	3.5	2.7	53.2	*	81.3	204.5	*	86.2	209.5	622.3
1981	43.6	0.0	43.6	88.0	19.3	19.2	0.0	2.1	19.6	3.3	2.6	32.1	0.1	55.3	153.5	*	84.3	200.0	569.5

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2356	0	2356	26	2617	3156	0	1413	731	179	1088	3990	0	3606	16782	48	8773	21895
1961	2484	0	2484	35	2676	3277	0	1370	728	174	1128	3607	0	3828	16789	45	8843	21613
1962	2489	0	2489	34	3153	4059	0	1794	865	203	1168	3118	0	4220	18580	42	9801	23618
1963	2559	0	2559	36	2620	3760	0	1781	993	203	1275	2816	4	4498	17950	34	10423	24944
1964	2410	0	2410	42	2712	3811	0	1592	1110	213	1278	3167	4	5078	18966	38	12096	28817
1965	2469	0	2469	47	2695	4710	0	1919	1163	258	1315	4005	4	5752	21820	37	10707	25567
1966	2634	0	2634	52	3259	6186	0	1902	1324	268	1291	4402	6	6824	25463	28	11606	27839
1967	2560	0	2560	53	3468	6122	0	1178	1454	250	1305	4719	7	6964	25467	25	12935	30882
1968	2424	0	2424	61	3493	4394	0	1871	1532	275	1315	4215	0	6646	23740	20	14320	34146
1969	2143	0	2143	70	3616	4234	0	1360	1773	222	1073	5340	0	6896	24615	19	15458	36915
1970	2194	0	2194	75	3620	4514	0	1328	1927	328	1004	5809	1	7181	25712	10	16099	39067
1971	1827	0	1827	77	3779	4618	0	1285	1899	386	983	8874	0	8458	30281	7	17147	41511
1972	1467	0	1467	84	4124	4913	0	1216	2221	413	908	11264	0	9765	34824	9	18448	44322
1973	1520	0	1520	96	4610	4905	0	586	2949	505	850	9341	0	9220	32967	6	20259	48535
1974	1539	0	1539	87	3899	4163	0	517	3076	484	855	8419	20	8863	30296	3	20083	48990
1975	1319	0	1319	62	3048	4271	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	789	7045	0	8930	29095	5	20875	50379
1976	1242	0	1242	45	2988	5294	0	770	4155	495	750	11574	1	11720	37748	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
1977	1482	0	1482	20	3542	6175	0	1286	3537	571	591	13787	0	14007	43496	5	23698	57199
1978	1613	0	1613	24	3554	4688	0	1275	4384	613	591	10605	0	12967	38678	4	24075	58898
1979	1665	0	1665	69	3509	4894	0	486	4717	641	529	11261	0	13056	39093	3	25229	60653
1980	1378	0	1378	86	3086	4131	0	394	4610	571	514	8468	3	13022	34798	3	25254	61392
1981	1749	0	1749	86	2909	3289	0	372	5368	548	488	5098	18	9008	27097	3	24700	58621

[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	3.4	18.6	18.8	*	3.3	181.6	3.1	228.8	0.1	0.2	232.8
1961	0.3	0.0	3.1	17.8	19.2	*	3.2	193.1	6.9	243.3	0.1	0.3	244.1
1962	0.3	3.6	3.2	19.4	21.3	*	3.3	195.7	3.2	246.1	0.1	0.3	250.4
1963	0.3	4.0	2.9	24.5	22.4	*	3.3	204.8	2.5	260.5	0.1	0.3	265.1
1964	0.2	4.3	3.0	26.8	23.0	*	3.4	210.6	2.7	269.5	0.1	0.3	274.5
1965	0.2	4.4	2.8	26.0	20.2	*	3.5	218.3	3.7	274.5	0.2	0.5	279.9
1966	0.2	4.2	1.9	28.6	21.6	*	3.6	231.3	4.4	291.5	0.2	0.6	296.8
1967	0.2	4.5	1.6	27.7	25.0	*	2.9	243.0	3.1	303.5	0.2	0.5	308.9
1968	0.1	5.0	1.5	31.6	29.2	0.1	3.2	257.0	1.8	324.5	0.2	0.5	330.4
1969	0.1	6.0	1.4	34.1	27.6	0.1	3.1	274.1	2.2	342.5	0.2	0.5	349.3
1970	0.1	6.3	0.9	36.7	26.2	0.1	3.2	288.9	2.2	358.1	0.2	0.5	365.3
1971	0.1	6.4	1.0	35.9	26.4	0.1	3.2	301.2	1.0	368.8	0.2	0.5	376.0
1972	*	6.2	1.1	38.2	23.1	0.1	3.4	326.2	0.8	393.0	0.2	0.4	399.9
1973	*	6.1	1.2	52.6	21.8	0.2	3.5	339.5	1.1	420.0	0.2	0.4	426.8
1974	*	4.6	1.1	52.2	21.8	0.2	3.3	342.0	1.2	421.8	0.2	0.5	427.1
1975	*	3.6	1.0	47.8	21.2	0.2	3.0	345.3	1.7	420.2	0.2	0.5	424.5
1976	*	2.8	0.8	52.2	20.4	0.2	3.4	361.7	1.3	439.9	0.2	0.5	443.5
1977	*	2.2	1.1	58.3	22.4	0.2	3.8	374.4	0.7	460.9	0.2	0.5	463.9
1978	0.0	2.6	1.3	60.8	23.8	0.2	4.1	389.6	0.6	480.3	0.2	0.5	483.5
1979	0.0	5.1	1.2	76.3	23.8	0.1	4.3	368.6	0.8	475.1	0.2	0.5	480.9
1980	0.0	6.0	1.1	62.4	28.7	0.1	3.8	341.0	0.6	437.7	0.2	0.4	444.3
1981	0.0	6.4	1.3	61.7	29.4	0.1	3.7	342.6	2.6	441.5	0.2	0.4	448.5

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	670	3188	3504	4	545	34580	497	42988	28	69
1961	12	0	614	3050	3579	4	530	36762	1097	45637	38	92
1962	10	3	625	3336	3967	7	542	37248	506	46231	40	96
1963	10	4	583	4213	4165	8	541	38993	396	48898	35	83
1964	9	4	588	4595	4274	7	569	40090	437	50559	34	82
1965	8	4	562	4458	3748	9	578	41551	581	51487	67	159
1966	8	4	374	4907	3999	11	600	44038	708	54635	73	175
1967	6	4	321	4763	4609	10	485	46265	495	56948	65	154
1968	5	5	305	5432	5387	14	533	48927	290	60887	63	150
1969	4	6	274	5859	5061	22	514	52177	348	64254	60	144
1970	4	6	176	6301	4794	29	523	54990	345	67158	61	148
1971	2	6	193	6164	4835	30	529	57336	154	69241	58	141
1972	2	6	215	6550	4233	40	566	62105	132	73840	55	131
1973	1	6	245	9031	3994	46	575	64638	181	78709	55	131
1974	1	4	213	8963	3989	48	550	65110	191	79064	55	134
1975	0	4	203	8207	3877	43	498	65740	263	78832	62	150
1976	0	3	152	8969	3728	43	553	68849	206	82502	64	153
1977	0	2	215	10012	4084	46	634	71270	119	86380	65	158
1978	0	3	250	10437	4338	42	681	74159	88	89995	54	133
1979	0	5	243	13090	4332	22	713	70168	130	88697	61	147
1980	0	6	212	10707	5209	21	635	64918	99	81801	50	122
1981	0	6	254	10598	5319	33	609	65227	421	82460	47	111

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	143.8	0.0	143.8	4.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	202.4
1961	158.7	0.0	158.7	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	211.0
1962	174.8	0.0	174.8	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	57.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	235.3
1963	198.1	0.0	198.1	2.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	246.7
1964	216.0	0.0	216.0	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	281.1
1965	247.6	0.0	247.6	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	55.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	307.0
1966	295.8	0.0	295.8	2.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	344.3
1967	325.1	0.0	325.1	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	52.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	379.7
1968	371.3	0.0	371.3	4.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	48.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	425.6
1969	406.0	0.0	406.0	8.6	1.0	3.1	0.0	4.1	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	470.3
1970	427.0	0.0	427.0	21.8	2.8	8.3	0.0	11.1	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	505.7
1971	431.8	0.0	431.8	21.6	6.9	5.5	0.0	12.4	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	527.7
1972	448.6	0.0	448.6	17.3	25.8	5.1	0.0	31.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	563.6
1973	486.0	0.0	486.0	7.9	38.1	3.3	0.0	41.5	73.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	609.2
1974	478.1	0.0	478.1	1.1	30.3	3.5	0.0	33.8	71.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	584.9
1975	433.1	0.0	433.1	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.0	2.0	73.4	15.5	0.0	0.0	524.1
1976	505.2	0.0	505.2	*	3.9	1.3	0.0	5.3	58.6	27.7	0.0	0.0	596.8
1977	506.9	0.0	506.9	*	2.1	5.0	0.0	7.1	55.1	61.0	0.0	0.0	630.1
1978	456.9	0.0	456.9	*	8.3	3.7	0.0	12.0	56.8	108.5	0.0	0.0	634.2
1979	514.9	0.0	514.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.0	2.4	81.9	72.5	0.0	0.0	672.4
1980	587.0	0.0	587.0	1.8	*	3.3	0.0	3.3	57.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	712.0
1981	609.8	0.0	609.8	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	30.4	68.1	0.0	0.0	712.0

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	5488	0	5488	5	19	60	0	79	4951	0	0	0
1961	6055	0	6055	2	15	48	0	63	4676	0	0	0
1962	6685	0	6685	3	13	41	0	54	5450	0	0	0
1963	7645	0	7645	3	15	47	0	62	4329	0	0	0
1964	8317	0	8317	2	21	69	0	91	5951	0	0	0
1965	9595	0	9595	3	16	53	0	70	5349	0	0	0
1966	11535	0	11535	3	20	63	0	83	4351	0	0	0
1967	12885	0	12885	2	8	27	0	36	5011	0	0	0
1968	14706	0	14706	4	41	133	0	174	4703	0	0	0
1969	16273	0	16273	8	164	529	0	693	4936	0	0	0
1970	17709	0	17709	21	445	1432	0	1877	4363	0	0	0
1971	18142	0	18142	21	1098	939	0	2037	5910	0	0	0
1972	18763	0	18763	17	4111	883	0	4995	6428	0	0	0
1973	19900	0	19900	8	6067	573	0	6640	7107	0	0	0
1974	20014	0	20014	1	4812	601	0	5413	6887	0	0	0
1975	18206	0	18206	*	237	93	0	330	7050	1405	0	0
1976	20081	0	20081	*	626	228	0	853	5650	2511	0	0
1977	21235	0	21235	*	329	859	0	1188	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
1978	18998	0	18998	*	1316	639	0	1955	5478	9917	0	0
1979	21138	0	21138	1	236	163	0	398	7913	6809	0	0
1980	23920	0	23920	2	0	561	0	561	5483	5775	0	0
1981	24950	0	24950	1	0	480	0	480	2927	6246	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	42.7	27.4	7.1	0.3	22.0	11.0	5.1	4.9	1.2	40.5	4.3	0.3	11.4	108.2	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	-11.9	177.7
1961	40.6	29.3	5.6	0.2	21.6	11.2	4.8	5.1	1.2	38.6	3.7	0.1	11.2	103.1	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	-16.6	171.4
1962	38.1	32.0	5.0	0.4	26.1	12.1	4.9	5.1	1.1	41.2	3.4	0.4	11.6	111.2	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	-14.0	181.0
1963	33.7	33.3	7.2	0.3	26.6	12.4	5.3	5.8	1.1	42.3	3.5	0.4	14.4	119.4	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	-12.6	189.3
1964	35.2	34.5	6.0	0.4	26.5	12.8	5.2	4.8	1.2	42.5	4.3	0.2	15.1	119.1	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	-17.4	190.9
1965	33.2	33.5	5.0	0.4	30.1	10.8	0.3	4.6	1.0	43.1	5.5	0.2	14.6	115.7	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	-21.1	187.3
1966	44.9	32.8	5.4	0.3	34.3	11.3	0.5	5.3	1.0	43.1	4.5	0.7	15.2	121.5	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	-20.0	199.3
1967	52.4	32.9	8.4	0.3	34.5	12.5	1.1	5.0	0.9	42.9	3.6	0.9	16.5	126.5	0.0	28.9	0.0	0.0	-36.7	203.9
1968	55.3	34.1	7.9	0.3	35.5	14.7	0.7	6.2	1.0	44.7	3.9	0.7	17.1	132.7	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	-38.4	209.7
1969	58.3	33.7	7.8	0.2	34.4	13.3	0.7	6.7	1.0	44.7	3.5	1.0	17.0	130.3	0.0	30.7	0.0	0.0	-41.0	212.0
1970	65.5	33.7	7.9	0.3	29.0	10.9	1.4	6.5	1.0	46.0	4.6	1.4	15.9	124.9	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	-48.4	208.4
1971	74.8	34.6	6.6	0.3	28.7	11.8	1.4	6.4	0.9	48.2	4.1	4.8	16.3	129.5	0.0	41.1	0.0	0.0	-67.8	212.2
1972	79.4	37.5	5.7	0.3	30.3	10.8	1.0	6.9	1.0	50.3	4.9	2.4	15.7	129.2	0.0	40.9	0.0	0.0	-68.0	218.8
1973	76.6	33.1	7.8	0.3	27.7	9.8	0.8	6.0	1.0	52.5	5.7	2.3	15.6	129.4	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	-58.0	216.0
1974	82.7	36.3	7.2	0.3	25.7	10.3	0.6	5.9	0.9	50.6	7.4	1.7	15.8	126.3	0.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	-68.1	219.9
1975	75.5	37.6	6.6	0.3	25.9	9.8	0.4	5.9	1.0	52.8	6.8	0.4	15.6	125.5	0.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	-62.4	223.1
1976	97.0	42.0	6.9	0.4	23.8	8.9	0.3	6.2	1.1	54.7	6.5	0.4	14.6	123.6	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	-77.6	223.6
1977	115.0	38.4	5.7	0.3	23.9	10.3	0.4	5.9	1.1	54.8	6.0	0.3	13.6	122.3	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	-66.3	225.7
1978	141.5	39.7	6.9	0.4	24.6	9.9	0.4	7.2	1.2	56.6	5.7	0.7	15.3	129.0	0.0	54.0	0.0	0.0	-113.6	250.6
1979	159.5	29.8	5.8	0.5	48.5	9.9	0.0	6.3	1.2	51.5	5.7	0.3	20.7	150.3	0.0	62.2	0.0	0.0	-138.0	263.8
1980	172.2	23.4	4.6	0.3	47.4	9.2	0.1	4.8	1.1	48.2	4.5	0.4	21.3	141.7	0.0	55.7	0.0	0.0	-149.2	243.8
1981	181.4	35.3	5.4	0.2	44.8	8.8	0.1	6.1	1.0	50.0	7.0	*	21.9	145.4	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	-158.1	262.0

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	2086	26	1072	51	3774	2051	904	1212	202	7719	691	51	1927	19653	0	1060	0	0	-3495
1961	2070	28	838	49	3704	2086	843	1264	196	7343	581	15	1913	18832	0	1407	0	0	-4862
1962	1969	31	749	71	4485	2252	861	1280	184	7852	539	54	1970	20297	0	1293	0	0	-4095
1963	1725	32	1082	60	4573	2318	939	1446	184	8044	565	67	2454	21733	0	1483	0	0	-3705
1964	1823	33	912	71	4545	2396	923	1208	193	8100	679	29	2594	21649	0	1877	0	0	-5111
1965	1703	32	760	72	5170	2020	52	1154	167	8212	868	36	2484	20992	0	2497	0	0	-6185
1966	2502	32	817	64	5896	2100	81	1310	173	8197	713	103	2603	22060	0	1928	0	0	-5873
1967	3136	32	1264	65	5924	2329	192	1300	145	8168	565	129	2767	22848	0	2770	0	0	-10767
1968	3458	33	1195	64	6096	2731	118	1622	160	8510	616	113	2857	24084	0	2499	0	0	-11244
1969	3586	33	1182	47	5913	2459	119	1755	163	8503	559	154	2817	23671	0	2938	0	0	-12030
1970	4169	33	1189	52	4975	2029	245	1719	166	8766	722	213	2612	22699	0	3108	0	0	-14178
1971	5038	34	998	63	4923	2178	239	1709	147	9183	654	718	2668	23481	0	3919	0	0	-19869
1972	5415	36	854	56	5206	1999	185	1832	158	9575	777	357	2565	23564	0	3939	0	0	-19939
1973	5265	32	1171	61	4750	1817	136	1607	159	9993	899	343	2533	23471	0	3367	0	0	-17008
1974	5699	35	1086	61	4421	1901	103	1584	152	9630	1174	249	2551	22912	0	4084	0	0	-19949
1975	5038	37	997	68	4446	1815	70	1580	158	10044	1089	57	2523	22847	0	4511	0	0	-18264
1976	6202	41	1042	74	4079	1637	61	1663	176	10411	1033	53	2368	22598	0	3720	0	0	-22747
1977	8064	38	862	67	4097	1904	71	1578	177	[illegible]	[illegible]	46	[illegible]	22430	0	1569	0	0	-19417
1978	9720	39	1035	81	4229	1837	76	1962	190	10782	906	108	2509	23715	0	5214	0	0	-33284
1979	11101	29	871	93	8323	1824	0	1711	199	9795	910	48	3406	27182	0	6009	0	0	-40450
1980	12257	23	693	53	8139	1702	15	1302	177	9167	716	60	3469	25493	0	5364	0	0	-43738
1981	13067	34	816	40	7689	1629	14	1672	170	9523	1119	5	3444	26121	0	5580	0	0	-46348

[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	22.3	31.0	14.9	18.5	85.3	86.7	41.4	41.5	25.7	-11.9	3.9	9.8	177.7
1961	22.1	30.4	14.4	18.5	80.6	82.1	40.3	40.4	30.7	-16.6	4.1	10.0	171.4
1962	23.3	32.1	15.1	19.4	81.6	83.5	46.0	46.1	29.0	-14.0	4.4	10.6	181.0
1963	23.3	32.5	13.9	18.5	89.2	91.5	46.8	46.8	28.8	-12.6	4.8	11.4	189.3
1964	22.6	32.4	13.0	17.8	90.6	93.2	47.5	47.6	34.6	-17.4	5.1	12.1	190.9
1965	20.4	30.9	15.0	20.0	87.0	89.8	46.6	46.6	39.6	-21.1	5.4	13.0	187.3
1966	22.2	34.8	16.7	23.4	87.0	91.9	49.2	49.3	44.3	-20.0	7.2	17.2	199.3
1967	21.5	34.6	14.7	21.6	90.4	95.8	51.9	52.0	62.1	-36.7	7.5	17.9	203.9
1968	22.6	36.6	14.8	21.7	87.9	94.4	56.8	56.9	66.0	-38.4	8.2	19.4	209.7
1969	22.9	37.9	14.4	22.0	90.0	97.1	55.0	55.1	70.7	-41.0	8.8	20.9	212.0
1970	22.1	38.5	14.8	22.9	84.7	93.1	53.8	53.9	81.3	-48.4	9.6	23.3	208.4
1971	20.9	38.1	14.8	22.5	83.8	93.7	57.8	57.8	102.7	-67.8	10.2	24.7	212.2
1972	23.3	41.8	15.8	24.1	80.6	92.5	60.4	60.4	106.9	-68.0	11.4	27.4	218.8
1973	19.0	37.8	15.6	25.0	76.7	90.9	62.3	62.4	100.4	-58.0	12.5	29.9	216.0
1974	20.6	41.0	20.5	30.2	74.6	88.8	59.9	60.0	112.5	-68.1	12.9	31.5	219.9
1975	20.8	42.9	20.6	29.9	75.7	87.4	62.7	62.9	105.6	-62.4	12.7	30.6	223.1
1976	20.2	44.0	19.6	29.6	72.6	84.8	64.9	65.1	123.8	-77.6	13.5	32.6	223.6
1977	19.0	44.1	18.4	28.7	68.6	82.3	70.5	70.7	115.4	-66.3	14.4	34.8	225.7
1978	22.7	50.9	20.8	33.9	76.0	92.7	73.1	73.2	171.6	-113.6	16.8	41.2	250.6
1979	25.6	54.8	21.0	34.2	83.5	101.7	72.9	73.1	198.8	-138.0	17.9	42.9	263.8
1980	19.9	48.7	20.7	33.9	70.3	88.7	72.4	72.5	209.8	-149.2	17.7	42.9	243.8
1981	19.5	50.0	16.3	30.5	89.9	109.2	72.1	72.2	222.3	-158.1	19.0	45.1	262.0

[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 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	5.1	4.9	3.2	13.1	2.5	6.2	31.0
1961	4.9	0.0	4.9	4.3	5.1	4.7	3.2	12.9	2.4	5.9	30.4
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	7.4	30.9
1966	3.0	0.0	3.0	6.9	8.3	0.3	3.5	12.2	3.7	8.9	34.8
1967	2.6	0.0	2.6	6.7	8.1	0.7	3.4	12.2	3.9	9.2	34.6
1968	2.1	0.0	2.1	7.4	8.3	0.6	4.2	13.1	4.1	9.9	36.6
1969	1.7	0.0	1.7	7.9	7.9	0.6	4.7	13.3	4.4	10.5	37.9
1970	1.3	0.0	1.3	8.4	6.4	1.1	4.8	12.4	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	38.1
1972	1.0	0.0	1.0	10.6	5.9	0.8	5.0	11.7	5.5	13.1	41.8
1973	0.9	0.0	0.9	8.4	4.7	0.5	4.5	9.7	5.5	13.3	37.8
1974	1.6	0.0	1.6	9.8	4.7	0.1	4.4	9.2	5.9	14.5	41.0
1975	1.4	0.0	1.4	10.4	4.5	0.1	4.4	9.0	6.5	15.7	42.9
1976	1.2	0.0	1.2	10.4	3.8	0.2	4.7	8.7	7.0	16.8	44.0
1977	1.6	0.0	1.6	10.4	2.6	0.1	4.3	7.1	7.3	17.7	44.1
1978	2.4	0.0	2.4	12.6	2.6	0.1	5.0	7.7	8.2	20.0	50.9
1979	1.6	0.0	1.6	11.8	9.3	0.0	2.8	12.1	8.6	20.6	54.8
1980	1.3	0.0	1.3	9.9	6.8	*	1.9	8.7	8.4	20.4	48.7
1981	1.7	0.0	1.7	9.2	6.2	0.1	2.4	8.7	9.0	21.5	50.0

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	195	0	195	4	874	860	787	2521	728	1816
1961	182	0	182	4	868	828	794	2490	710	1736
1962	177	0	177	5	963	851	821	2635	755	1820
1963	141	0	141	5	992	930	856	2778	800	1915
1964	121	0	121	6	942	910	759	2610	847	2018
1965	108	0	108	7	1269	40	758	2067	911	2176
1966	114	0	114	7	1432	59	869	2360	1087	2606
1967	98	0	98	6	1397	120	887	2405	1131	2701
1968	80	0	80	7	1419	107	1096	2622	1214	2894
1969	64	0	64	8	1363	108	1243	2714	1294	3089
1970	50	0	50	8	1103	190	1283	2576	1399	3396
1971	43	0	43	9	891	184	1261	2336	1472	3563
1972	36	0	36	10	1016	139	1318	2473	1598	3840
1973	35	0	35	8	811	91	1196	2098	1623	3887
1974	59	0	59	10	809	23	1172	2004	1739	4242
1975	56	0	56	10	778	21	1181	1978	1901	4587
1976	45	0	45	10	655	27	1268	1949	2050	4935
1977	65	0	65	10	441	24	1183	1647	2148	5185
1978	95	0	95	12	448	17	1355	1820	2399	5869
1979	65	0	65	12	1596	0	772	2368	2516	6049
1980	52	0	52	10	1173	5	511	1689	2456	5970
1981	68	0	68	9	1065	14	653	1733	2651	6291

[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	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	2.3	1.0	2.5	18.5
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	0.9	1.3	4.5	1.5	3.6	20.0
1966	5.7	0.0	5.7	6.4	1.9	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.1	4.6	2.0	4.7	23.4
1967	4.9	0.0	4.9	6.3	1.8	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	21.7
1969	3.2	0.0	3.2	7.7	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	3.5	2.2	5.3	22.0
1970	2.5	0.0	2.5	8.6	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	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	1.0	3.9	2.4	5.9	24.1
1973	1.7	0.0	1.7	10.1	1.1	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	1.1	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	3.1	5.4	2.7	6.5	29.9
1976	2.2	0.0	2.2	12.4	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.4	2.9	5.0	2.9	7.1	29.6
1977	3.0	0.0	3.0	11.4	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	2.2	3.9	3.0	7.3	28.7
1978	4.4	0.0	4.4	12.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.5	4.4	3.8	9.3	33.9
1979	3.0	0.0	3.0	12.3	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.7	5.7	3.9	9.3	34.2
1980	2.4	0.0	2.4	11.3	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.5	7.0	3.9	9.4	33.9
1981	3.1	0.0	3.1	9.7	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.5	4.2	10.0	30.5

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	198	0	139	32	73	442	299	747
1961	338	0	338	3	197	0	140	35	34	406	350	857
1962	330	0	330	4	218	0	145	35	12	410	368	887
1963	262	0	262	5	225	0	151	33	22	431	395	946
1964	225	0	225	4	214	0	134	45	98	490	414	985
1965	201	0	201	5	288	0	134	179	209	809	438	1045
1966	211	0	211	6	325	0	153	194	175	847	580	1391
1967	183	0	183	6	317	0	157	136	66	676	592	1415
1968	148	0	148	7	322	0	193	151	18	685	603	1438
1969	119	0	119	7	309	0	219	106	57	691	654	1561
1970	93	0	93	8	250	0	226	151	104	731	688	1670
1971	80	0	80	9	202	0	222	158	71	653	660	1598
1972	67	0	67	10	230	0	233	114	167	743	715	1719
1973	64	0	64	10	184	0	211	109	225	729	804	1926
1974	110	0	110	12	183	0	207	108	534	1032	826	2016
1975	99	0	99	12	176	0	208	95	493	972	794	1917
1976	84	0	84	12	148	0	224	79	462	913	860	2071
1977	120	0	120	11	100	0	209	76	344	729	886	2138
1978	177	0	177	12	102	0	239	81	394	815	1108	2711
1979	121	0	121	12	362	0	136	71	430	1000	1135	2728
1980	96	0	96	11	642	0	90	73	400	1206	1133	2755
1981	126	0	126	9	392	0	115	80	60	647	1234	2928

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	Total Petroleum				
1960	13.5	0.0	13.5	20.3	7.1	12.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.3	15.4	3.3	0.3	11.4	51.4	0.0	0.4	1.0	86.7
1961	11.1	0.0	11.1	21.7	5.6	11.5	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.3	14.6	3.2	0.1	11.2	47.7	0.0	0.5	1.1	82.1
1962	9.6	0.0	9.6	22.7	5.0	13.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	15.0	3.1	0.4	11.6	49.3	0.0	0.6	1.3	83.5
1963	9.8	0.0	9.8	23.5	7.2	13.6	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	15.2	3.3	0.4	14.4	55.9	0.0	0.7	1.6	91.5
1964	11.0	0.0	11.0	24.4	6.0	13.7	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	15.1	3.6	0.2	15.1	55.3	0.0	0.8	1.8	93.2
1965	11.5	0.0	11.5	21.5	5.0	15.7	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	13.3	4.0	0.2	14.6	54.0	0.0	0.9	2.0	89.8
1966	11.9	0.0	11.9	19.5	5.4	16.4	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	13.5	3.0	0.7	15.2	55.6	0.0	1.4	3.4	91.9
1967	11.7	0.0	11.7	19.9	8.4	16.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	13.0	2.6	0.9	16.5	58.7	0.0	1.6	3.8	95.8
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	2.6	1.0	17.0	58.5	0.0	2.1	5.0	97.1
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	16.3	56.1	0.0	2.9	7.0	93.7
1972	11.2	0.0	11.2	16.1	5.7	12.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.1	12.4	3.7	2.4	15.7	53.3	0.0	3.5	8.4	92.5
1973	9.0	0.0	9.0	14.3	7.8	9.9	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	12.3	4.2	2.3	15.6	53.4	0.0	4.2	10.0	90.9
1974	8.6	0.0	8.6	14.6	7.2	9.4	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	11.9	3.9	1.7	15.8	51.4	0.0	4.1	10.1	88.8
1975	13.1	0.0	13.1	14.3	6.6	9.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	11.5	3.6	0.4	15.6	48.3	0.0	3.4	8.3	87.4
1976	8.8	0.0	8.8	19.0	6.9	7.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	11.0	3.4	0.4	14.6	44.8	0.0	3.6	8.6	84.8
1977	11.9	0.0	11.9	16.4	5.7	5.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	10.3	3.4	0.3	13.6	40.3	0.0	4.0	9.7	82.3
1978	17.6	0.0	17.6	14.9	6.9	5.8	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	10.1	2.9	0.7	15.3	43.5	0.0	4.8	11.8	92.7
1979	19.4	0.0	19.4	5.6	5.8	16.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.2	9.6	2.4	0.3	20.7	58.4	0.0	5.4	12.9	101.7
1980	14.8	0.0	14.8	2.0	4.6	14.3	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.2	8.1	2.0	0.4	21.3	53.4	0.0	5.4	13.1	88.7
1981	12.9	0.0	12.9	16.3	5.4	17.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.2	6.1	6.7	*	21.9	60.8	0.0	5.7	13.6	109.2

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	507	0	507	20	1072	2104	0	44	266	44	2927	533	51	1927	8968	0	121	301
1961	417	0	417	21	838	1971	0	15	311	43	2778	507	15	1913	8389	0	134	328
1962	359	0	359	22	749	2228	0	10	289	22	2855	495	54	1970	8672	0	161	389
1963	366	0	366	23	1082	2335	0	9	410	22	2887	529	67	2454	9796	0	198	474
1964	410	0	410	24	912	2360	0	14	296	23	2883	577	29	2594	9687	0	220	524
1965	428	0	428	21	760	2696	0	12	250	20	2533	632	36	2484	9422	0	241	576
1966	446	0	446	19	817	2819	0	22	267	21	2578	484	103	2603	9714	0	421	1009
1967	439	0	439	19	1264	2748	0	72	231	22	2467	419	129	2767	10118	0	466	1112
1968	351	0	351	19	1195	2715	0	11	304	24	2495	492	113	2857	10207	0	565	1347
1969	502	0	502	17	1182	2711	0	11	281	21	2459	415	[illegible]	2817	[illegible]	0	614	1467
1970	506	0	506	16	1189	2174	0	55	208	28	2315	558	213	2612	9352	0	720	1748
1971	428	0	428	16	998	2080	0	55	225	20	2438	352	718	2668	9554	0	849	2056
1972	415	0	415	16	854	2091	0	46	280	21	2353	581	357	2565	9147	0	1023	2459
1973	336	0	336	14	1171	1701	0	45	199	54	2346	665	343	2533	9057	0	1222	2927
1974	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	14	1086	1614	0	80	205	52	2262	621	249	2551	8720	0	1210	2952
1975	509	0	509	14	997	1613	0	49	190	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1007	2429
1976	341	0	341	19	1042	1296	0	35	170	23	2096	541	53	2368	7625	0	1049	2525
1977	475	0	475	16	862	999	0	48	201	26	1956	536	49	2222	6900	0	1175	2836
1978	702	0	702	15	1035	991	0	59	366	28	1924	465	108	2509	7484	0	1418	3469
1979	776	0	776	5	871	2844	0	0	801	29	1824	375	48	3406	10199	0	1572	3779
1980	591	0	591	2	693	2460	0	10	696	26	1540	315	60	3469	9270	0	1576	3831
1981	515	0	515	16	816	2973	0	0	875	25	1164	1058	5	3444	10359	0	1677	3980

[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	*	0.3	3.5	11.0	0.1	1.0	25.0	0.4	41.2	*	*	41.5
1961	0.1	*	0.2	3.9	11.2	0.1	0.9	23.8	0.2	40.3	*	*	40.4
1962	*	*	0.4	6.2	12.1	0.1	1.0	26.1	0.1	45.9	*	*	46.1
1963	*	*	0.3	5.9	12.4	0.1	1.0	26.9	*	46.7	*	*	46.8
1964	*	*	0.4	6.0	12.8	0.1	1.0	27.2	0.0	47.5	*	*	47.6
1965	*	*	0.4	5.3	10.8	*	0.9	28.9	0.2	46.5	*	*	46.6
1966	*	*	0.3	7.7	11.3	0.1	0.9	28.5	0.3	49.1	*	0.1	49.3
1967	*	*	0.3	8.5	12.5	0.1	0.7	29.2	0.4	51.8	*	0.1	52.0
1968	*	*	0.3	9.5	14.7	0.1	0.8	30.8	0.5	56.8	*	0.1	56.9
1969	*	*	0.2	8.9	13.3	*	0.8	31.2	0.5	54.9	*	0.1	55.1
1970	*	*	0.3	8.4	10.9	*	0.8	33.1	0.3	53.8	*	0.1	53.9
1971	*	*	0.3	10.2	11.8	*	0.8	34.6	0.1	57.7	*	0.1	57.8
1972	*	0.3	0.3	10.8	10.8	*	0.8	37.3	0.0	60.1	*	0.1	60.4
1973	*	*	0.3	11.9	9.8	*	0.6	39.6	0.0	62.3	*	0.1	62.4
1974	*	*	0.3	10.6	10.3	*	0.6	38.1	0.0	59.9	*	0.1	60.0
1975	*	0.1	0.3	11.0	9.8	*	0.8	40.7	0.0	62.7	*	0.1	62.9
1976	*	0.1	0.4	11.4	8.9	*	0.9	43.3	0.0	64.9	*	0.1	65.1
1977	*	0.1	0.3	14.8	10.3	*	0.9	44.1	0.0	70.5	*	0.1	70.7
1978	0.0	0.1	0.4	15.5	9.9	*	1.0	46.1	0.0	73.0	*	0.1	73.2
1979	0.0	0.1	0.5	19.7	9.9	*	1.0	41.5	0.3	72.8	*	0.1	73.1
1980	0.0	0.2	0.3	22.1	9.2	*	0.9	39.7	0.0	72.2	*	0.1	72.5
1981	0.0	0.2	0.2	18.5	8.8	0.1	0.9	43.5	0.0	72.0	*	0.1	72.2

Physical Units

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	9	*	51	593	2051	20	158	4760	70	7702	5	13
1961	2	*	49	665	2086	19	154	4531	25	7528	6	14
1962	1	*	71	1072	2252	25	162	4962	21	8565	6	14
1963	1	*	60	1020	2318	29	162	5124	6	8718	6	13
1964	2	*	71	1028	2396	19	170	5172	0	8856	5	13
1965	1	*	72	916	2020	12	147	5499	25	8691	5	13
1966	1	*	64	1320	2100	22	152	5425	53	9136	9	22
1967	1	*	65	1459	2329	25	123	5565	69	9635	8	20
1968	1	*	64	1634	2731	29	135	5864	85	10543	8	18
1969	1	*	47	1527	2459	12	135	5939	78	10197	8	18
1970	1	*	52	1441	2029	1	138	6300	41	10002	8	18
1971	1	*	63	1744	2178	1	128	6587	18	10719	7	17
1972	0	*	56	1861	1999	1	137	7109	0	11163	7	17
1973	0	*	61	2050	1817	1	105	7538	0	11573	8	19
1974	0	*	61	1812	1901	1	100	7260	0	11135	8	20
1975	0	*	68	1880	1815	1	137	7756	0	11657	11	26
1976	0	*	74	1962	1637	1	152	8236	0	12063	11	27
1977	0	*	67	2536	1904	1	151	8398	0	13058	11	27
1978	0	*	81	2662	1837	2	163	8777	0	13522	10	24
1979	0	*	93	3376	1824	2	170	7899	44	13409	11	28
1980	0	*	53	3795	1702	5	151	7553	0	13260	12	28
1981	0	*	40	3168	1629	29	145	8280	0	13291	9	23

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	14.0	0.0	14.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.7
1961	15.6	0.0	15.6	*	0.1	*	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	0.1	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0
1963	13.2	0.0	13.2	0.1	*	*	0.0	0.1	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.8
1964	14.9	0.0	14.9	*	*	*	0.0	*	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6
1965	13.4	0.0	13.4	*	*	*	0.0	*	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.6
1966	24.2	0.0	24.2	*	*	*	0.0	*	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.3
1967	33.1	0.0	33.1	*	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.1
1968	39.8	0.0	39.8	*	0.1	*	0.0	0.2	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.0
1969	39.9	0.0	39.9	0.1	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.7
1970	48.1	0.0	48.1	0.4	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.3
1971	59.8	0.0	59.8	0.4	1.3	*	0.0	1.4	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.7
1972	65.4	0.0	65.4	0.3	0.2	*	0.0	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	0.1	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.4
1974	69.6	0.0	69.6	0.1	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	112.5
1975	58.4	0.0	58.4	0.2	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	105.6
1976	84.8	0.0	84.8	*	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	123.8
1977	98.4	0.0	98.4	*	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	115.4
1978	117.1	0.0	117.1	*	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.6
1979	135.3	0.0	135.3	*	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.2	62.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	198.8
1980	153.7	0.0	153.7	*	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	55.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	209.8
1981	163.7	0.0	163.7	*	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	222.3

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	1014	0	1014	*	15	4	0	20	1060	0	0	0
1961	1131	0	1131	*	15	4	0	20	1407	0	0	0
1962	1102	0	1102	*	11	3	0	14	1293	0	0	0
1963	956	0	956	*	8	2	0	10	1483	0	0	0
1964	1065	0	1065	*	4	1	0	4	1877	0	0	0
1965	964	0	964	*	2	1	0	3	2497	0	0	0
1966	1730	0	1730	*	2	0	0	2	1928	0	0	0
1967	2415	0	2415	*	11	3	0	15	2770	0	0	0
1968	2878	0	2878	*	21	6	0	27	2499	0	0	0
1969	2900	0	2900	*	10	3	0	12	2938	0	0	0
1970	3519	0	3519	*	25	7	0	32	3108	0	0	0
1971	4486	0	4486	*	213	5	0	219	3919	0	0	0
1972	4896	0	4896	*	29	8	0	38	3939	0	0	0
1973	4830	0	4830	*	10	4	0	14	3367	0	0	0
1974	5200	0	5200	*	19	2	0	21	4084	0	0	0
1975	4377	0	4377	*	18	2	0	20	4511	0	0	0
1976	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	*	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0
1977	7404	0	7404	*	75	21	0	96	1569	0	0	0
1978	8746	0	8746	*	47	26	0	74	5214	0	0	0
1979	10138	0	10138	*	61	145	0	207	6009	0	0	0
1980	11618	0	11618	*	0	68	0	68	5264	0	0	0
1981	12358	0	12358	*	0	91	0	91	5580	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	1299.7	724.8	44.9	8.9	139.4	12.8	22.4	14.8	18.6	410.6	73.4	0.6	54.0	800.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	171.7	2997.0
1961	1188.4	746.5	39.4	8.6	137.2	13.7	14.4	16.0	18.1	409.1	58.3	0.6	50.9	766.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	187.9	2889.2
1962	1260.4	784.6	43.1	11.9	141.7	16.9	18.7	18.9	18.5	424.1	52.2	0.8	52.3	799.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	181.0	3025.4
1963	1275.7	823.7	43.1	11.7	153.0	17.3	19.5	20.1	18.5	428.0	49.4	0.7	59.5	820.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	185.3	3105.8
1964	1302.3	851.8	43.8	11.3	158.2	18.8	18.1	19.0	19.4	436.7	57.9	0.7	66.6	850.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	195.5	3200.5
1965	1357.2	908.5	48.1	10.7	161.1	19.8	35.9	21.8	20.1	453.2	68.9	0.6	74.1	914.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	179.0	3359.7
1966	1458.6	975.8	47.1	8.9	178.6	23.4	33.6	22.8	20.9	475.2	51.7	0.4	71.6	934.1	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	162.5	3531.3
1967	1444.1	993.6	46.2	7.0	178.6	31.1	38.2	26.5	18.8	483.9	43.2	0.4	73.3	947.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	154.1	3539.0
1968	1520.9	1018.5	64.4	6.5	197.1	35.8	42.1	29.7	20.6	512.9	37.8	0.3	89.4	1036.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	145.3	3721.4
1969	1605.3	1064.0	60.0	5.2	199.9	37.9	40.7	35.3	21.6	534.7	38.9	0.5	89.8	1064.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	139.9	3874.0
1970	1635.3	1085.6	59.3	4.2	200.7	35.4	36.8	32.9	22.0	558.4	40.5	0.5	86.4	1077.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	170.5	3968.8
1971	1555.5	1120.8	56.4	3.9	205.1	38.9	34.5	33.9	21.4	563.2	33.0	0.4	81.5	1077.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	156.2	3909.8
1972	1617.2	1178.8	60.0	3.6	241.2	41.6	28.3	38.2	23.0	596.7	36.8	0.6	85.0	1155.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	195.2	4146.3
1973	1668.6	1126.3	71.1	3.5	244.3	41.5	27.5	38.6	25.9	626.5	44.8	1.0	91.6	1216.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	215.3	4226.3
1974	1678.7	1112.7	58.4	3.3	240.4	35.0	23.0	38.1	24.8	617.8	52.8	1.9	90.9	1186.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	216.2	4194.1
1975	1638.4	976.1	55.8	2.7	245.6	36.3	20.4	36.8	21.9	624.1	65.4	2.2	101.0	1212.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	139.5	3966.4
1976	1667.4	1025.1	52.1	2.5	298.6	35.8	27.7	38.5	24.3	642.0	72.9	0.5	111.8	1306.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	189.0	4188.4
1977	1669.7	863.6	61.0	2.5	304.3	38.7	28.7	38.6	23.2	662.6	95.9	0.1	131.6	1387.3	5.0	0.1	0.0	*	255.6	4181.3
1978	1618.8	944.5	63.5	2.7	318.5	39.8	25.7	41.9	24.9	667.1	88.7	0.3	136.2	1409.1	26.5	*	0.0	*	245.1	4244.1
1979	1661.7	914.3	59.4	2.5	263.8	38.4	20.3	171.6	26.0	638.9	71.1	0.1	206.0	1498.1	33.7	*	0.0	*	186.9	4294.7
1980	1529.8	918.6	48.4	2.9	284.5	40.6	13.9	162.6	23.2	594.8	43.5	0.2	222.5	1437.1	23.1	0.1	0.0	*	160.5	4069.1
1981	1567.8	892.1	37.7	2.3	262.8	32.4	15.6	169.2	22.2	578.8	36.8	0.2	185.9	1344.0	48.1	0.1	0.0	*	145.3	3997.4

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	51095	700	6773	1773	23923	2363	3955	3680	3064	78169	11671	89	8695	144156	0	20	0	8	50321
1961	46822	721	5931	1704	23546	2533	2540	3995	2982	77874	9266	88	8207	138665	0	21	0	7	55085
1962	49737	758	6488	2355	24328	3093	3296	4711	3051	80740	8306	125	8464	144958	0	17	0	6	53040
1963	50366	799	6502	2320	26265	3169	3439	5006	3050	81478	7856	110	9730	148926	0	8	0	3	54313
1964	51508	825	6605	2230	27167	3441	3191	4731	3204	83138	9214	102	10902	153925	17	10	0	8	57293
1965	53736	880	7250	2129	27663	3604	6328	5441	3312	86271	10963	94	12136	165190	22	11	0	7	52466
1966	57920	945	7091	1762	30655	4234	5920	5678	3441	90470	8225	66	11833	169375	1	10	0	7	47637
1967	57686	963	6957	1392	30654	5599	6734	6900	3092	92110	6874	65	12080	172457	0	10	0	6	45166
1968	60909	988	9710	1283	33843	6447	7430	7783	3396	97635	6006	45	14631	188209	0	8	0	5	42588
1969	64638	1032	9042	1036	34318	6799	7182	9286	3564	101797	6191	73	14662	193950	0	8	0	3	41017
1970	66716	1053	8936	830	34458	6348	6494	8712	3631	106298	6445	82	14091	196324	0	7	0	5	49973
1971	64460	1087	8497	766	35209	6960	6079	8988	3535	108176	5254	58	13312	196833	0	9	0	4	45786
1972	66595	1148	9041	709	41416	7439	4991	10148	3785	113594	5849	84	13742	210799	0	9	0	4	57215
1973	68946	1104	10716	687	41923	7395	4843	10292	4266	119261	7119	150	14695	221359	0	8	0	3	63099
1974	71555	1087	8805	658	41270	6250	4054	10222	4086	117606	8398	294	14610	216254	0	10	0	3	63363
1975	70645	957	8411	531	42168	6486	3600	9910	3609	118809	10399	338	15959	220220	0	7	0	0	40882
1976	71858	1006	[illegible]	491	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11597	71	17867	237004	0	8	0	1	55397
1977	73173	847	9189	498	52239	6890	5069	10507	3818	126130	15251	20	20988	250599	468	6	0	1	74915
1978	71003	930	9569	528	54670	7075	4525	11423	4100	126987	14109	38	21919	254944	2425	5	0	1	71843
1979	72183	898	8955	492	45290	6815	3573	46635	4290	121618	11316	12	39335	288331	3163	4	0	1	54765
1980	65295	897	7292	569	48833	7219	2452	44263	3821	113232	6919	32	42819	277451	2119	6	0	1	47032
1981	67205	870	5686	450	45122	5745	2751	46452	3664	110193	5846	35	35636	261578	4407	6	0	0	42596

[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	467.3	596.0	197.6	286.6	1153.4	1621.5	490.3	492.9	516.7	171.7	196.9	491.5	2997.0
1961	472.7	606.3	192.8	283.3	1055.9	1515.9	480.8	483.7	499.1	187.9	199.5	487.6	2889.2
1962	494.6	634.2	205.6	300.1	1109.7	1582.4	505.5	508.7	528.9	181.0	208.2	501.7	3025.4
1963	503.5	648.8	200.4	298.2	1146.4	1639.7	516.2	519.0	554.0	185.3	217.9	521.4	3105.8
1964	496.6	652.7	187.5	299.6	1220.5	1710.3	535.8	537.9	564.7	195.5	224.7	535.4	3200.5
1965	522.6	690.3	197.8	316.6	1318.9	1801.5	549.3	551.3	592.0	179.0	227.6	543.4	3359.7
1966	551.7	734.2	206.6	336.2	1397.2	1879.3	579.6	581.5	633.6	162.5	234.3	561.9	3531.3
1967	560.4	754.4	216.6	354.7	1337.2	1834.8	593.3	595.0	677.4	154.1	245.5	586.0	3539.0
1968	563.0	776.1	224.4	376.3	1410.6	1936.4	631.0	632.7	747.0	145.3	263.7	628.7	3721.4
1969	575.2	810.8	232.1	409.6	1459.9	1995.7	656.3	657.8	810.6	139.9	280.6	670.0	3874.0
1970	576.7	837.0	239.6	438.2	1479.7	2015.5	676.4	678.0	825.9	170.5	290.8	705.6	3968.8
1971	574.4	850.0	241.5	452.1	1360.4	1912.9	693.3	694.8	884.0	156.2	304.1	736.2	3909.8
1972	594.2	887.5	257.0	484.0	1409.8	2025.9	747.3	748.8	942.9	195.2	334.5	803.6	4146.3
1973	553.8	869.3	244.7	488.8	1406.6	2089.2	777.5	779.0	1028.4	215.3	366.3	877.5	4226.3
1974	551.8	878.7	247.5	495.1	1391.5	2064.7	754.0	755.7	1033.2	216.2	363.2	886.1	4194.1
1975	539.6	864.4	222.4	454.6	1234.7	1882.2	763.4	765.1	1066.8	139.5	353.4	852.9	3966.4
1976	573.4	907.3	237.9	478.9	1273.9	2002.2	798.2	800.0	1116.1	189.0	383.0	922.1	4188.4
1977	539.9	897.2	212.2	465.3	1214.7	2002.2	814.7	816.6	1144.2	255.6	410.1	989.7	4181.3
1978	551.1	921.2	235.0	487.4	1218.9	1997.3	836.7	838.3	1157.2	245.1	406.9	995.5	4244.1
1979	454.9	825.4	201.5	460.5	1412.9	2193.0	813.9	815.8	1224.5	186.9	414.6	996.7	4294.7
1980	467.2	858.8	210.5	482.1	1292.1	1939.3	786.9	788.8	1152.0	160.5	382.5	929.9	4069.1
1981	443.2	821.4	202.1	500.7	1287.3	1911.2	762.4	764.1	1157.0	145.3	386.1	916.3	3997.4

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] 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	42.4	10.4	7.0	59.8	36.8	91.8	596.0
1961	26.4	1.8	28.2	387.1	42.6	7.2	7.5	57.4	38.8	94.9	606.3
1962	29.2	1.3	30.5	404.1	42.3	9.2	8.5	60.0	40.9	98.7	634.2
1963	22.9	1.8	24.8	415.2	45.2	10.3	8.0	63.6	42.8	102.5	648.8
1964	20.6	1.6	22.1	414.9	43.0	8.3	8.2	59.6	46.1	109.9	652.7
1965	20.8	1.4	22.2	425.2	45.4	20.6	9.2	75.2	49.5	118.2	690.3
1966	21.8	1.0	22.7	448.4	50.9	19.4	10.3	80.6	53.7	123.8	734.2
1967	19.2	1.0	20.2	456.5	52.7	17.5	13.4	83.6	57.3	136.8	754.4
1968	17.0	1.4	18.3	458.8	54.2	18.1	13.6	85.9	63.0	150.1	776.1
1969	15.1	1.6	16.8	470.6	53.7	18.1	16.1	87.9	69.5	166.1	810.8
1970	15.0	1.5	16.6	474.2	54.3	16.9	14.7	85.9	76.0	184.4	837.0
1971	13.0	1.4	14.4	475.1	53.7	15.9	15.5	85.0	80.5	195.0	850.0
1972	11.1	1.0	12.2	491.2	59.1	14.0	17.7	90.7	86.2	207.1	887.5
1973	10.6	1.1	11.7	448.0	62.3	13.9	17.9	94.1	92.9	222.6	869.3
1974	13.9	0.8	14.7	446.3	60.6	12.7	17.5	90.8	95.1	231.9	878.7
1975	10.1	0.5	10.7	436.4	62.8	11.7	18.1	92.6	95.2	229.7	864.4
1976	10.8	0.4	11.1	448.6	78.6	16.5	18.6	113.7	98.0	235.9	907.3
1977	12.1	0.4	12.4	409.6	83.8	16.7	17.4	117.9	104.7	252.7	897.2
1978	12.8	0.3	13.2	423.4	82.7	15.0	16.9	114.6	107.4	262.7	921.2
1979	8.3	0.2	8.6	380.4	45.1	9.2	11.7	66.0	108.8	261.7	825.4
1980	5.0	0.5	5.5	403.2	43.3	5.8	9.4	58.4	114.2	277.5	858.8
1981	7.0	0.6	7.5	386.6	33.2	5.8	10.1	49.1	112.1	266.1	821.4

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	1177	66	1244	362	7271	1837	1750	10858	10786	26919
1961	989	75	1064	374	7318	1278	1873	10469	11374	27799
1962	1095	54	1148	390	7256	1629	2124	11009	11999	28917
1963	859	76	935	403	7762	1820	1999	11581	12549	30033
1964	770	65	835	402	7385	1466	2055	10906	13525	32221
1965	778	59	837	412	7795	3626	2293	13715	14504	34632
1966	813	40	853	434	8746	3416	2566	14728	15740	37754
1967	717	45	762	442	9052	3084	3493	15630	16791	40087
1968	633	59	693	445	9306	3187	3558	16052	18453	44002
1969	565	71	636	456	9215	3193	4233	16640	20382	48672
1970	560	66	626	460	9320	2979	3892	16191	22266	54033
1971	479	59	538	461	9212	2797	4096	16105	23606	57148
1972	414	44	458	478	10149	2464	4697	17310	25269	60711
1973	393	46	440	439	10698	2449	4784	17931	27227	65228
1974	533	33	567	439	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1975	393	23	416	428	10776	2060	4876	17713	27890	67309
1976	416	16	432	440	13494	2904	5013	21411	28725	69151
1977	481	15	496	402	14389	2948	4721	22058	30679	74050
1978	512	13	525	417	14204	2637	4601	21443	31466	76980
1979	332	10	342	374	7746	1618	3184	12548	31899	76828
1980	199	22	221	394	7430	1016	2556	11003	33459	81338
1981	279	23	302	377	5696	1016	2780	9493	32863	77992

[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.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	8.4	0.5	1.2	2.8	13.4	26.4	25.5	63.6	286.6
1961	49.0	1.2	50.2	120.0	8.5	0.4	1.3	2.8	9.7	22.7	26.3	64.2	283.3
1962	54.2	0.9	55.0	128.7	8.4	0.5	1.5	3.0	8.5	21.8	27.7	66.8	300.1
1963	42.6	1.2	43.8	134.8	9.0	0.5	1.4	3.0	7.8	21.7	28.8	69.0	298.2
1964	38.2	1.0	39.3	124.7	8.5	0.4	1.5	3.0	10.1	23.6	33.1	78.9	299.6
1965	38.7	0.9	39.6	130.9	9.0	1.1	1.6	3.0	12.6	27.3	35.1	83.7	316.6
1966	40.4	0.6	41.1	141.0	10.1	1.0	1.8	3.1	8.5	24.5	38.1	91.4	336.2
1967	35.6	0.7	36.3	158.3	10.5	0.9	2.4	1.7	6.6	22.1	40.8	97.3	354.7
1968	31.5	0.9	32.4	170.5	10.8	0.9	2.4	2.0	5.4	21.5	44.9	107.0	376.3
1969	28.1	1.1	29.2	180.8	10.7	0.9	2.8	1.9	5.7	22.0	52.4	125.1	409.6
1970	27.9	1.0	28.9	189.1	10.8	0.9	2.6	2.1	5.2	21.5	58.0	140.7	438.2
1971	24.1	0.9	25.0	195.7	10.7	0.8	2.7	2.1	4.5	20.8	61.6	149.1	452.1
1972	20.7	0.7	21.4	213.7	11.7	0.7	3.1	2.7	3.7	22.0	66.7	160.3	484.0
1973	19.6	0.8	20.4	200.6	12.4	0.7	3.2	3.3	4.2	23.8	71.9	172.2	488.8
1974	25.9	0.5	26.4	197.1	12.0	0.7	3.1	3.2	5.0	24.0	72.0	175.6	495.1
1975	18.8	0.4	19.2	172.7	12.5	0.6	3.2	5.0	9.2	30.4	68.0	164.2	454.6
1976	20.0	0.2	20.2	182.8	15.6	0.9	3.3	4.8	10.3	34.8	70.7	170.3	478.9
1977	22.4	0.2	22.7	151.8	16.6	0.9	3.1	3.9	13.2	37.7	74.1	178.9	465.3
1978	23.8	0.2	24.1	175.2	16.4	0.8	3.0	4.0	11.5	35.7	73.2	179.2	487.4
1979	15.5	0.2	15.6	161.0	9.0	0.5	2.1	5.0	8.4	24.9	76.1	182.9	460.5
1980	9.2	0.4	9.6	170.2	15.1	0.7	1.7	10.8	2.4	30.7	79.2	192.5	482.1
1981	12.9	0.4	13.3	165.1	15.1	0.4	1.8	6.2	0.2	23.7	88.5	210.0	500.7

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	2187	44	2231	108	1444	95	309	541	2131	4520	7465	18629
1961	1836	50	1886	116	1453	66	331	531	1545	3926	7698	18814
1962	2033	36	2069	124	1441	85	375	567	1352	3818	8123	19576
1963	1595	51	1646	131	1541	94	353	565	1247	3800	8454	20231
1964	1430	44	1473	121	1466	76	363	572	1610	4087	9712	23138
1965	1446	39	1485	127	1548	188	405	572	1997	4710	10275	24535
1966	1510	27	1537	137	1736	177	453	588	1355	4310	11174	26801
1967	1331	30	1361	153	1797	160	616	325	1050	3949	11947	28522
1968	1176	39	1216	165	1848	165	628	377	857	3874	13147	31351
1969	1049	47	1096	175	1829	166	747	368	903	4013	15354	36667
1970	1040	44	1084	183	1850	155	687	401	824	3917	16990	41229
1971	889	39	929	190	1829	145	723	392	719	3808	18048	43691
1972	768	30	798	208	2015	128	829	517	585	4073	19555	46981
1973	730	31	761	197	2124	127	844	626	669	4391	21068	50472
1974	990	22	1012	192	2064	116	830	607	799	4416	21097	51464
1975	729	15	745	169	2139	107	861	956	1457	5520	19943	48129
1976	772	10	783	179	2679	151	885	912	1640	6267	20735	49915
1977	893	10	903	149	2857	153	833	743	2099	6685	21727	52444
1978	951	9	960	172	2820	137	812	766	1830	6365	21466	52516
1979	617	7	624	158	1538	84	562	955	1338	4477	22295	53598
1980	369	15	384	166	2591	130	451	2058	380	5610	23206	56413
1981	518	15	533	161	2597	67	491	1186	28	4368	25936	61553

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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			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	Total Petroleum				
1960	681.9	1.1	683.0	226.1	44.9	41.4	0.0	11.5	6.4	10.2	17.6	57.4	0.6	54.0	244.1	0.1	133.9	334.2	1621.5
1961	610.5	1.2	611.7	227.7	39.4	41.9	0.0	6.8	7.1	9.9	14.6	45.2	0.6	50.9	216.3	0.2	133.6	326.5	1515.9
1962	646.3	1.0	647.3	239.5	43.1	41.5	0.0	9.0	8.7	10.8	16.2	40.6	0.8	52.3	222.9	0.1	138.6	334.0	1582.4
1963	652.8	1.6	654.4	260.7	43.1	46.0	0.0	8.6	10.5	10.8	13.3	38.6	0.7	59.5	231.2	0.1	145.4	348.0	1639.7
1964	676.8	1.6	678.4	298.5	43.8	44.4	0.0	9.4	9.1	11.3	13.8	44.4	0.7	66.6	243.5	*	144.8	345.0	1710.3
1965	704.4	1.4	705.8	337.9	48.1	49.4	0.0	14.2	10.8	12.4	13.6	51.7	0.6	74.1	275.1	*	142.5	340.2	1801.5
1966	764.8	1.0	765.8	369.0	47.1	55.5	0.0	13.2	10.4	12.9	13.4	37.9	0.4	71.6	262.4	*	141.9	340.3	1879.3
1967	716.0	1.2	717.3	358.5	46.2	57.3	0.0	19.8	10.4	12.0	11.6	30.5	0.4	73.3	261.5	*	146.9	350.7	1834.8
1968	734.4	1.5	735.9	364.8	64.4	67.4	0.0	23.1	13.5	13.2	12.4	26.1	0.3	89.4	309.9	*	155.4	370.4	1936.4
1969	767.2	1.8	769.0	382.1	60.0	68.7	0.0	21.7	16.0	14.2	11.4	26.4	0.5	89.8	308.8	0.0	158.2	377.7	1995.7
1970	792.4	1.4	793.8	387.8	59.3	66.6	0.0	19.1	15.4	14.5	10.1	26.2	0.5	86.4	298.0	0.0	156.4	379.4	2015.5
1971	663.0	1.1	664.1	415.6	56.4	62.6	0.0	17.8	15.5	13.9	10.2	22.5	0.4	81.5	280.7	0.0	161.5	391.0	1912.9
1972	675.1	0.8	675.9	444.2	60.0	63.3	0.0	13.6	17.1	14.9	8.9	26.3	0.6	85.0	289.6	0.0	181.1	435.1	2025.9
1973	644.8	0.8	645.6	448.1	71.1	65.6	0.0	12.9	17.1	16.5	8.5	28.5	1.0	91.6	312.8	0.0	201.0	481.6	2089.2
1974	656.9	0.7	657.6	437.9	58.4	63.4	0.0	9.6	17.2	15.8	9.3	29.3	1.9	90.9	295.9	0.0	195.7	477.5	2064.7
1975	570.6	0.6	571.2	351.4	55.8	64.9	0.4	8.1	15.2	12.1	8.0	44.2	2.2	101.0	312.0	0.0	189.7	457.8	1882.2
1976	549.8	0.5	550.4	380.4	52.1	82.1	0.1	10.4	16.3	13.4	7.1	49.2	0.5	111.8	343.1	0.0	213.7	514.5	2002.2
1977	533.5	0.5	534.0	290.5	61.0	84.8	0.1	11.2	17.9	14.5	6.6	62.3	0.1	131.6	390.1	*	230.7	556.8	2002.2
1978	497.1	0.4	497.5	333.6	63.5	84.2	0.0	9.9	21.8	15.6	6.1	50.1	0.3	136.2	387.7	*	225.9	552.5	1997.3
1979	479.1	0.3	479.4	352.4	59.4	84.7	0.0	10.6	157.6	16.3	5.3	41.2	0.1	206.0	581.2	0.0	229.2	550.9	2193.0
1980	403.5	0.7	404.2	328.6	48.4	73.3	0.0	7.4	151.2	14.5	6.1	35.7	0.2	222.5	559.4	0.0	188.6	458.5	1939.3
1981	446.0	0.4	446.4	325.1	37.7	72.0	0.0	9.5	157.0	13.9	4.5	34.9	0.2	185.9	515.7	0.0	185.0	439.0	1911.2

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	25539	45	25584	218	6773	7114	0	2023	1596	1683	3354	9134	89	8695	40461	12	39246	97944
1961	22898	50	22948	220	5931	7185	0	1196	1767	1638	2788	7195	88	8207	35994	14	39150	95689
1962	24251	40	24291	231	6488	7117	0	1582	2179	1778	3079	6452	125	8464	37264	12	40622	97893
1963	24449	65	24514	253	6502	7900	0	1525	2618	1778	2536	6133	110	9730	38832	8	42612	101979
1964	25320	67	25387	289	6605	7623	0	1650	2274	1867	2636	7058	102	10902	40717	1	42447	101120
1965	26312	61	26372	327	7250	8479	0	2513	2691	2050	2598	8228	94	12136	46039	1	41757	99709
1966	28568	43	28611	357	7091	9533	0	2327	2590	2130	2558	6023	66	11833	44151	0	41580	99732
1967	26767	53	26820	347	6957	9829	0	3489	2709	1986	2208	4855	65	12080	44179	0	43056	102794
1968	27414	66	27480	354	9710	11567	0	4078	3598	2181	2370	4154	45	14631	52265	0	45531	108572
1969	28616	77	28693	371	9042	11802	0	3823	4217	2346	2173	4192	73	14662	52331	0	46353	110693
1970	29523	63	29586	376	8936	11429	0	3360	4074	2390	1926	4166	82	14091	50453	0	45827	111210
1971	24448	47	24495	403	8497	10740	0	3137	4107	2294	1938	3579	58	13312	47661	0	47337	114599
1972	25069	34	25103	433	9041	10864	0	2399	4549	2456	1697	4177	84	13742	49009	0	53074	127514
1973	24024	35	24059	439	10716	11260	0	2267	4576	2721	1624	4533	150	14695	52544	0	58922	141159
1974	25151	30	25180	429	8885	10870	0	1701	4602	2606	1777	4667	294	14610	49942	0	57366	139938
1975	22108	27	22134	345	8411	11150	63	1433	4102	1987	1519	7038	338	15959	52000	0	55597	134111
1976	21254	22	21276	373	7847	14096	23	1839	4406	2208	1355	7834	71	17867	57544	0	62642	150800
1977	21229	18	21248	285	9189	14552	17	1968	4868	2394	1266	9913	20	20988	65173	1	67615	163203
1978	19829	17	19846	328	9569	14457	0	1751	5932	2571	1168	7976	38	21919	65380	1	66195	161943
1979	19116	12	19129	346	8955	14544	0	1871	42820	2690	1000	6550	12	39335	117777	0	67164	161468
1980	16101	29	16130	321	7292	12591	0	1306	41161	2395	1154	5678	32	42819	114428	0	55283	134392
1981	17869	17	17886	317	5686	12365	0	1668	43099	2297	866	5552	35	35636	107203	0	54209	128653

[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	8.9	46.5	12.8	0.1	8.4	390.2	2.0	468.9	0.8	1.9	492.9
1961	2.8	9.5	8.6	43.6	13.7	0.1	8.2	391.6	2.7	468.5	0.8	2.0	483.7
1962	2.6	9.8	11.9	49.0	16.9	0.1	7.7	405.0	2.5	493.1	0.9	2.2	508.7
1963	2.5	10.7	11.7	52.1	17.3	0.1	7.7	411.7	2.3	503.0	0.8	2.0	519.0
1964	2.6	10.6	11.3	61.6	18.8	0.2	8.1	419.9	2.8	522.6	0.6	1.5	537.9
1965	2.3	11.4	10.7	56.6	19.8	0.2	7.7	436.5	4.0	535.6	0.6	1.3	551.3
1966	2.3	12.6	8.9	61.0	23.4	0.3	8.0	458.7	4.4	564.6	0.6	1.4	581.5
1967	1.8	13.8	7.0	57.0	31.1	0.3	6.7	470.6	5.1	577.8	0.5	1.2	595.0
1968	1.6	13.0	6.5	63.2	35.8	0.3	7.4	498.4	4.8	616.4	0.5	1.2	632.7
1969	1.3	12.5	5.2	65.0	37.9	0.3	7.4	521.4	5.2	642.5	0.5	1.1	657.8
1970	1.3	12.4	4.2	64.5	35.4	0.2	7.5	546.2	4.8	662.8	0.5	1.1	678.0
1971	0.9	13.1	3.9	70.8	38.9	0.2	7.5	556.0	2.0	679.4	0.5	1.1	694.8
1972	0.7	13.1	3.6	95.4	39.9	0.3	8.1	585.1	1.3	733.5	0.4	1.1	748.8
1973	0.5	13.1	3.5	95.4	40.2	0.3	9.4	614.7	0.6	764.0	0.4	1.1	779.0
1974	0.3	10.3	3.3	89.6	33.9	0.3	9.0	605.3	2.0	743.4	0.5	1.2	755.7
1975	0.1	9.2	2.7	91.1	35.3	0.3	9.8	611.1	3.7	754.1	0.5	1.2	765.1
1976	*	7.9	2.5	106.4	34.4	0.3	10.9	630.1	5.6	790.2	0.5	1.3	800.0
1977	*	8.2	2.5	101.6	37.4	0.3	8.6	652.0	4.0	806.5	0.5	1.3	816.6
1978	0.0	9.1	2.7	116.1	38.7	0.3	9.3	656.9	3.7	827.7	0.4	1.1	838.3
1979	0.0	14.8	2.5	115.6	38.0	0.3	9.7	628.6	4.5	799.1	0.5	1.3	815.8
1980	0.0	11.7	2.9	143.2	40.6	0.3	8.6	577.9	1.6	775.2	0.6	1.4	788.8
1981	0.0	13.2	2.3	137.6	32.4	0.3	8.3	568.1	0.3	749.2	0.5	1.2	764.1

Physical Units

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	449	9	1773	7988	2363	25	1381	74274	312	88117	221	550
1961	106	9	1704	7482	2533	23	1344	74555	429	88072	246	600
1962	99	9	2355	8404	3093	33	1273	77095	405	92658	271	652
1963	93	10	2320	8944	3169	36	1273	78378	372	94492	240	575
1964	96	10	2230	10576	3441	40	1337	79931	443	97996	186	442
1965	88	11	2129	9722	3604	52	1263	83101	633	100503	165	395
1966	86	12	1762	10472	4234	69	1312	87324	700	105871	166	399
1967	65	13	1392	9792	5599	81	1106	89577	807	108354	149	357
1968	61	13	1283	10856	6447	68	1215	94888	765	115522	142	338
1969	49	12	1036	11163	6799	89	1218	99256	825	120386	136	324
1970	48	12	830	11068	6348	59	1241	103972	758	124276	137	333
1971	32	13	766	12156	6960	62	1241	105845	322	127351	133	322
1972	26	13	709	16371	7125	74	1329	111380	202	137191	131	314
1973	17	13	687	16370	7169	87	1545	117011	96	142966	130	312
1974	13	10	658	15381	6066	86	1480	115221	323	139216	140	341
1975	4	9	531	15647	6310	71	1622	116334	592	141107	149	358
1976	2	8	491	18270	6116	80	1802	119951	897	147607	155	373
1977	1	8	498	17444	6653	85	1424	124121	639	150864	158	380
1978	0	9	528	19940	6875	78	1530	125053	587	154591	130	318
1979	0	15	492	19845	6753	70	1601	119663	712	149135	156	376
1980	0	11	569	24578	7219	95	1425	110021	255	144163	163	397
1981	0	13	450	23624	5745	82	1367	108141	50	139458	148	351

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	512.2	0.0	512.2	3.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	516.7
1961	495.5	0.0	495.5	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	499.1
1962	525.0	0.0	525.0	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	528.9
1963	550.3	0.0	550.3	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	554.0
1964	559.9	0.0	559.9	3.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	564.7
1965	587.2	0.0	587.2	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	592.0
1966	626.7	0.0	626.7	4.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	633.6
1967	668.6	0.0	668.6	6.6	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	677.4
1968	732.6	0.0	732.6	11.3	1.5	1.5	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	747.0
1969	789.0	0.0	789.0	17.9	1.7	1.8	0.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	810.6
1970	794.7	0.0	794.7	22.0	4.4	4.6	0.0	9.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	825.9
1971	851.1	0.0	851.1	21.4	4.0	7.4	0.0	11.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	884.0
1972	907.1	0.0	907.1	16.6	5.6	13.5	0.0	19.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	942.9
1973	990.4	0.0	990.4	16.5	11.4	9.9	0.0	21.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	1028.4
1974	979.6	0.0	979.6	21.1	16.4	15.9	0.0	32.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	1033.2
1975	1037.3	0.0	1037.3	6.3	8.2	14.9	0.0	23.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	1066.8
1976	1085.7	0.0	1085.7	5.4	7.7	17.1	0.0	24.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	1116.1
1977	1100.6	0.0	1100.6	3.5	16.3	18.7	0.0	35.1	0.1	5.0	0.0	*	1144.2
1978	1084.0	0.0	1084.0	3.2	23.4	20.1	0.0	43.4	*	26.5	0.0	*	1157.2
1979	1158.1	0.0	1158.1	5.8	17.1	9.8	0.0	26.8	*	33.7	0.0	*	1224.5
1980	1110.5	0.0	1110.5	4.9	3.8	9.6	0.0	13.4	0.1	23.1	0.0	*	1152.0
1981	1100.5	0.0	1100.5	2.1	1.4	4.9	0.0	6.3	0.1	48.1	0.0	*	1157.0

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	21559	0	21559	3	94	107	0	201	7	0	0	8
1961	20784	0	20784	2	96	109	0	205	6	0	0	7
1962	22106	0	22106	2	98	111	0	209	5	0	0	6
1963	23143	0	23143	2	103	117	0	220	0	0	0	3
1964	23684	0	23684	3	103	117	0	220	8	17	0	8
1965	24923	0	24923	3	105	119	0	223	10	22	0	7
1966	26806	0	26806	5	147	167	0	314	9	1	0	7
1967	28646	0	28646	6	162	184	0	345	10	0	0	6
1968	31414	0	31414	11	231	263	0	495	8	0	0	5
1969	34112	0	34112	17	272	309	0	581	8	0	0	3
1970	35321	0	35321	21	697	791	0	1487	7	0	0	5
1971	38424	0	38424	21	635	1272	0	1907	9	0	0	4
1972	40171	0	40171	16	885	2331	0	3216	9	0	0	4
1973	43631	0	43631	16	1820	1708	0	3528	8	0	0	3
1974	44751	0	44751	21	2610	2734	0	5343	10	0	0	3
1975	47321	0	47321	6	1312	2568	0	3880	7	0	0	0
1976	49349	0	49349	5	1226	2949	0	4175	8	0	0	1
1977	50507	0	50507	3	2600	3218	0	5817	5	468	0	1
1978	49656	0	49656	3	3716	3448	0	7164	4	2425	0	1
1979	52075	0	52075	6	2715	1679	0	4394	4	3163	0	1
1980	48537	0	48537	5	605	1643	0	2248	6	2119	0	1
1981	48460	0	48460	2	216	840	0	1056	6	4407	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	2.0	319.3	13.4	2.4	15.3	16.3	2.4	25.8	4.0	119.3	9.2	0.1	12.4	220.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	-12.1	537.4
1961	1.6	316.1	13.6	2.2	18.3	17.4	2.2	27.2	3.9	122.2	5.3	0.1	13.6	226.1	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	-12.4	542.1
1962	1.2	416.4	16.7	2.1	18.8	20.1	2.2	29.8	3.6	126.7	6.2	0.2	14.1	240.6	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	-15.0	651.0
1963	1.8	493.4	17.7	2.1	21.7	20.7	2.9	33.3	3.6	129.4	5.1	0.2	15.8	252.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	-18.4	731.1
1964	1.1	525.9	20.8	2.1	19.4	21.3	1.9	30.3	3.7	131.5	5.2	0.5	16.4	253.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	-19.2	764.1
1965	0.8	482.9	23.0	2.1	16.8	19.3	5.4	30.7	4.1	135.6	5.4	0.8	18.0	261.2	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	-17.8	735.7
1966	0.8	453.3	20.9	2.0	20.6	21.4	5.6	32.0	4.3	141.5	4.3	1.0	18.5	272.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	-23.1	708.3
1967	0.6	463.8	20.7	1.6	22.6	24.7	5.6	31.1	3.4	145.6	5.2	0.8	20.3	281.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	-26.7	726.9
1968	0.5	511.9	21.1	1.6	30.1	28.3	6.1	32.2	3.8	153.9	5.6	0.8	22.7	306.1	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	-27.6	806.8
1969	0.2	563.1	21.9	1.5	28.7	26.2	5.6	35.6	3.7	161.5	4.5	0.9	22.6	312.7	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	-46.9	848.9
1970	0.2	615.7	29.6	1.4	32.5	24.6	6.3	36.3	3.8	170.8	5.1	0.9	26.0	337.3	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	-63.4	904.5
1971	0.2	630.5	33.4	1.3	31.9	24.6	5.0	34.6	4.6	177.1	3.9	1.3	28.1	345.8	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	-55.8	935.1
1972	0.2	646.8	32.0	1.3	46.3	23.3	3.8	36.5	4.9	187.8	8.9	0.2	31.2	376.2	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	-45.8	992.4
1973	4.6	625.1	33.4	1.4	52.1	22.6	3.7	36.3	6.5	196.7	9.4	0.1	34.5	396.7	0.0	39.1	0.0	0.0	-65.3	1000.2
1974	4.8	675.3	33.4	1.3	51.5	22.5	2.8	33.9	6.2	194.3	7.6	3.1	36.1	393.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	-71.2	1039.3
1975	0.5	684.0	34.7	1.3	55.0	22.0	1.9	34.7	4.9	202.1	4.0	2.9	37.7	401.3	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	-68.9	1047.6
1976	1.7	775.9	30.8	1.4	69.1	21.5	1.5	35.2	5.5	212.6	4.2	0.6	39.1	421.4	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	-70.8	1144.2
1977	13.2	784.9	30.5	1.5	75.5	23.0	1.4	35.0	8.2	220.1	4.9	0.3	43.7	444.2	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	-58.0	1202.5
1978	45.4	788.8	28.7	1.5	84.5	26.2	1.5	37.3	8.8	229.9	6.5	0.3	50.7	476.1	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	-78.9	1249.7
1979	62.0	845.1	30.9	1.5	84.8	25.1	3.7	31.0	9.2	216.8	5.6	0.0	56.4	465.1	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	-87.8	1308.4
1980	111.5	743.0	32.0	1.5	70.6	26.9	1.9	33.0	8.2	208.2	4.6	*	59.6	446.6	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	-91.0	1223.7
1981	155.3	690.3	24.4	1.2	90.2	27.6	1.7	30.0	7.9	218.9	4.7	0.1	48.9	455.7	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	-55.1	1257.8

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	77	308	2013	482	2619	3043	431	6433	661	22707	1462	20	2118	41989	0	705	0	0	-3548
1961	61	305	2053	426	3150	3243	387	6775	643	23271	845	19	2344	43156	0	1002	0	0	-3622
1962	46	402	2519	417	3234	3725	386	7441	588	24124	981	34	2403	45852	0	731	0	0	-4383
1963	68	479	2668	407	3717	3831	515	8304	588	24632	805	32	2729	48230	0	191	0	0	-5403
1964	43	510	3134	415	3324	3941	329	7563	617	25036	831	80	2803	48073	0	306	0	0	-5641
1965	29	468	3473	422	2877	3569	945	7654	679	25815	851	113	3056	49455	0	825	0	0	-5213
1966	30	439	3153	391	3531	3930	988	7980	706	26936	682	149	3195	51641	0	512	0	0	-6774
1967	24	449	3112	319	3888	4538	984	8096	563	27719	821	127	3478	53647	0	726	0	0	-7827
1968	19	496	3178	307	5163	5199	1083	8430	619	29299	885	126	3863	58152	0	1526	0	0	-8077
1969	6	546	3299	297	4925	4797	996	9367	611	30740	720	134	3854	59741	0	1886	0	0	-13736
1970	7	597	4456	280	5584	4486	1103	9618	622	32521	807	142	4350	63970	0	1406	0	0	-18593
1971	7	612	5036	267	5477	4491	886	9167	752	33714	617	191	4624	65222	0	1383	0	0	-16367
1972	7	630	4819	260	7944	4248	678	9706	805	35754	1418	23	5119	70775	0	1447	0	0	-13421
1973	172	612	5030	276	8951	4111	656	9677	1075	37437	1499	19	5667	74398	0	3761	0	0	19134
1974	182	660	5034	267	8849	4098	494	9087	1029	36997	1216	472	5862	73405	0	3590	0	0	-20862
1975	21	669	5232	256	9449	3997	328	9342	810	38470	641	444	6049	75017	0	2945	0	0	-20190
1976	67	760	4643	269	11856	3901	263	9490	900	40477	672	60	6570	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]
1977	671	767	4597	290	12965	4180	241	9508	1355	41903	781	49	7151	83022	0	1749	0	0	-16998
1978	2471	770	4332	306	14513	4750	256	10179	1456	43763	1028	53	8395	89030	0	1763	0	0	-23113
1979	3383	825	4662	291	14560	4564	645	8437	1523	41279	888	0	9644	86493	0	2323	0	0	-25739
1980	6209	722	4825	296	12125	4900	342	8987	1356	39633	732	0	10342	83539	0	1315	0	0	-26674
1981	8849	671	3673	242	15488	5009	302	8238	1301	41673	741	23	8252	84941	0	1122	0	0	-16152

[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	37.8	60.2	189.0	219.6	150.7	151.0	93.7	-12.1	23.3	58.2	537.4
1961	81.8	110.9	30.6	53.5	188.5	220.9	156.4	156.8	97.2	-12.4	24.6	60.2	542.1
1962	84.1	118.3	31.3	57.2	277.5	311.2	163.7	164.2	109.3	-15.0	27.7	66.7	651.0
1963	85.2	125.3	34.4	63.1	333.6	369.5	172.7	173.1	123.6	-18.4	31.0	74.2	731.1
1964	88.4	131.8	36.6	67.2	350.1	388.2	176.3	176.8	131.9	-19.2	33.3	79.3	764.1
1965	86.2	133.4	36.6	70.1	310.7	351.9	179.7	180.2	140.2	-17.8	36.1	86.3	735.7
1966	88.9	140.4	37.6	73.9	257.3	303.5	189.9	190.5	157.6	-23.1	39.6	94.9	708.3
1967	88.8	141.5	46.7	85.0	253.4	302.3	197.7	198.2	167.0	-26.7	41.4	98.9	726.9
1968	96.9	158.8	51.5	93.6	288.2	339.5	214.4	214.8	183.4	-27.6	46.0	109.8	806.8
1969	99.0	173.0	50.3	97.0	303.9	358.1	220.3	220.7	222.2	-46.9	51.8	123.6	848.9
1970	102.2	187.4	53.5	104.7	314.8	371.9	240.0	240.5	257.5	-63.4	56.6	137.4	904.5
1971	98.9	189.6	51.6	106.5	331.6	392.8	245.8	246.2	263.1	-55.8	60.6	146.7	935.1
1972	102.0	208.4	55.7	117.3	335.7	405.0	261.2	261.7	283.5	-45.8	69.9	167.8	992.4
1973	96.7	208.6	52.9	117.6	327.5	402.0	271.6	272.0	316.9	-65.3	74.1	177.5	1000.2
1974	94.7	214.3	52.6	120.2	355.9	436.2	268.2	268.6	339.1	-71.2	77.9	190.0	1039.3
1975	102.7	210.1	52.0	130.5	343.9	428.2	278.1	278.8	339.8	-68.9	79.4	191.6	1047.6
1976	105.1	213.3	55.8	137.7	401.9	495.3	297.1	297.9	355.2	-70.8	83.5	200.9	1144.2
1977	109.5	229.5	58.6	148.2	411.2	513.0	310.9	311.7	370.3	-58.0	91.5	220.8	1202.5
1978	106.4	236.4	56.4	151.8	432.3	541.9	318.9	319.6	414.5	-78.9	97.4	238.3	1249.7
1979	94.0	217.5	58.8	154.7	502.6	616.8	318.6	319.4	422.4	-87.8	98.3	236.3	1308.4
1980	85.4	229.5	53.6	158.1	412.3	526.9	308.3	309.2	455.2	-91.0	106.1	258.0	1223.7
1981	79.1	232.8	48.1	169.2	406.6	526.1	328.6	329.7	450.6	-55.1	117.2	278.2	1257.8

[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 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	20.2	106.6
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	65.1	*	0.1	16.3	16.4	8.4	20.6	110.9
1962	0.3	0.0	0.3	65.2	*	0.1	18.5	18.6	10.0	24.2	118.3
1963	0.2	0.0	0.2	64.6	*	0.2	20.2	20.4	11.8	28.3	125.3
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	69.6	*	0.1	18.5	18.6	12.8	30.6	131.8
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	66.9	*	0.4	18.6	19.1	13.9	33.3	133.4
1966	0.2	0.0	0.2	69.3	*	0.4	18.9	19.4	15.2	36.3	140.4
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	69.6	*	0.2	18.9	19.1	15.6	37.2	141.5
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	77.1	*	0.2	19.5	19.7	18.3	43.6	158.8
1969	*	0.0	*	77.6	*	0.2	21.1	21.3	21.8	52.1	173.0
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	64.2	189.6
1972	*	0.0	*	79.7	0.1	0.2	22.0	22.3	31.3	75.1	208.4
1973	*	0.0	*	75.2	0.1	0.2	21.1	21.4	33.0	79.0	208.6
1974	*	0.0	*	74.7	0.1	0.2	19.7	20.0	34.8	84.8	214.3
1975	*	0.0	*	81.5	0.1	0.1	20.9	21.1	31.5	75.9	210.1
1976	*	0.0	*	83.6	0.1	0.1	21.3	21.5	31.7	76.4	213.3
1977	0.1	0.0	0.1	88.5	0.1	0.1	20.8	21.0	35.2	84.9	229.5
1978	*	0.0	*	85.4	0.1	0.1	20.8	21.0	37.7	92.3	236.4
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	86.8	*	*	6.9	7.0	36.3	87.2	217.5
1980	0.3	0.0	0.3	78.4	0.1	0.1	6.5	6.7	42.0	102.1	229.5
1981	*	0.0	*	71.5	0.6	0.1	6.9	7.5	45.6	108.1	232.8

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	18	0	18	60	2	18	3938	3959	2372	5920
1961	12	0	12	63	3	17	4059	4080	2472	6041
1962	12	0	12	63	3	16	4609	4628	2942	7091
1963	9	0	9	63	3	29	5031	5063	3462	8286
1964	7	0	7	67	2	20	4618	4640	3761	8960
1965	6	0	6	65	2	78	4642	4722	4086	9756
1966	7	0	7	67	3	79	4711	4792	4441	10653
1967	6	0	6	67	3	28	4925	4956	4563	10893
1968	3	0	3	75	4	39	5100	5142	5360	12781
1969	2	0	2	75	4	43	5538	5584	6397	15277
1970	2	0	2	77	3	52	5802	5856	7293	17698
1971	1	0	1	75	5	41	5567	5613	7776	18826
1972	1	0	1	78	10	39	5861	5910	9161	22009
1973	1	0	1	74	12	41	5637	5690	9659	23140
1974	1	0	1	73	12	32	5287	5332	10188	24852
1975	1	0	1	80	12	24	5628	5663	9222	22257
1976	1	0	1	82	16	13	5742	5770	9303	22394
1977	2	0	2	87	14	14	5657	5685	10304	24871
1978	1	0	1	84	17	18	5663	5698	11053	27041
1979	5	0	5	85	6	6	1887	1899	10635	25567
1980	11	0	11	77	15	21	1759	1795	12309	29923
1981	2	0	2	70	96	15	1889	2000	13351	31686

[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	0.4	0.5	2.8	0.9	2.5	7.1	6.4	15.9	60.2
1961	0.6	0.0	0.6	24.4	0.7	0.4	2.9	1.0	0.6	5.6	6.6	16.2	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	18.3	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	20.2	63.1
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	30.2	0.4	0.5	3.3	1.0	0.9	6.1	9.0	21.6	67.2
1965	0.3	0.0	0.3	28.1	0.4	2.0	3.3	1.1	1.5	8.2	9.9	23.6	70.1
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	29.2	0.5	2.0	3.3	1.1	1.1	8.0	10.7	25.6	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	29.7	93.6
1969	0.1	0.0	0.1	42.4	0.7	1.1	3.7	1.2	1.1	7.8	13.8	33.0	97.0
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	45.3	0.6	1.3	3.9	1.2	1.2	8.1	14.9	36.2	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	38.8	106.5
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	45.0	2.1	1.0	3.9	1.3	2.3	10.6	18.1	43.5	117.3
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	41.2	2.4	1.0	3.7	1.3	3.1	11.6	19.1	45.7	117.6
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	42.1	2.4	0.8	3.5	1.3	2.4	10.5	19.7	48.0	120.2
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	42.6	2.4	0.6	3.7	1.4	1.2	9.3	23.0	55.5	130.5
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	45.7	3.2	0.3	3.8	1.4	1.3	10.0	24.1	57.9	137.7
1977	0.1	0.0	0.1	49.2	2.9	0.4	3.7	1.5	1.0	9.4	26.2	63.4	148.2
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	46.5	3.5	0.5	3.7	1.5	0.8	9.9	27.7	67.7	151.8
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	53.0	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	5.6	28.2	67.7	154.7
1980	0.5	0.0	0.5	48.3	1.8	0.1	1.1	1.6	0.2	4.8	30.4	74.0	158.1
1981	0.1	0.0	0.1	41.9	3.1	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.0	6.1	35.9	85.2	169.2

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	33	0	33	29	72	83	695	177	398	1424	1872	4671
1961	21	0	21	24	120	75	716	185	100	1196	1947	4758
1962	23	0	23	24	98	72	813	193	108	1285	2228	5368
1963	17	0	17	27	91	132	888	196	94	1401	2476	5924
1964	13	0	13	29	62	92	815	198	146	1312	2652	6319
1965	12	0	12	27	68	353	819	204	233	1677	2900	6925
1966	14	0	14	28	90	354	831	209	170	1655	3129	7505
1967	10	0	10	38	100	125	869	208	159	1461	3312	7906
1968	6	0	6	43	122	173	900	209	165	1569	3650	8704
1969	3	0	3	41	120	194	977	222	173	1686	4045	9660
1970	4	0	4	44	95	233	1024	229	190	1771	4375	10617
1971	2	0	2	42	166	183	982	235	207	1773	4702	11383
1972	2	0	2	44	360	174	1034	241	370	2180	5311	12760
1973	2	0	2	40	414	182	995	250	498	2339	5585	13381
1974	3	0	3	41	414	146	933	251	385	2129	5765	14063
1975	2	0	2	42	406	106	993	264	196	1965	6744	16276
1976	2	0	2	45	547	56	1013	276	202	2094	7053	16978
1977	5	0	5	48	489	63	998	282	158	1990	7693	18569
1978	3	0	3	46	594	80	999	290	120	2084	8111	19844
1979	10	0	10	52	209	27	333	295	227	1092	8259	19855
1980	20	0	20	47	315	15	310	301	30	972	8922	21690
1981	4	0	4	41	524	38	333	315	0	1210	10526	24980

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.7	0.0	0.7	132.5	13.4	7.0	0.0	1.9	6.4	1.1	7.3	6.4	0.1	12.4	55.9	0.0	8.7	21.8	219.6
1961	0.5	0.0	0.5	130.1	13.6	9.7	0.0	1.7	7.1	1.0	6.8	4.2	0.1	13.6	57.9	0.0	9.4	23.0	220.9
1962	0.3	0.0	0.3	217.0	16.7	9.3	0.0	1.7	7.2	0.9	6.0	4.1	0.2	14.1	60.2	*	9.9	23.8	311.2
1963	0.2	0.0	0.2	272.1	17.7	8.3	0.0	2.0	8.4	0.9	5.2	2.7	0.2	15.8	61.3	*	10.6	25.3	369.5
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	289.8	20.8	5.3	0.0	1.2	7.6	1.0	4.5	2.6	0.5	16.4	59.9	*	11.3	26.8	388.2
1965	0.3	0.0	0.3	243.6	23.0	7.0	0.0	2.9	7.7	0.9	4.3	2.2	0.8	18.0	66.8	0.0	12.2	29.0	351.9
1966	0.2	0.0	0.2	189.3	20.0	9.4	0.0	3.1	8.6	1.0	3.7	1.6	1.0	18.5	67.8	0.0	13.6	32.6	303.5
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	180.7	20.7	10.2	0.0	4.7	7.8	1.1	3.5	3.4	0.8	20.3	72.5	0.0	14.4	34.4	302.3
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	209.3	21.1	12.5	0.0	4.9	8.3	1.2	3.3	3.8	0.8	22.7	78.7	0.0	15.2	36.1	339.5
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	226.4	21.9	11.3	0.0	4.3	9.9	1.0	3.0	2.7	0.9	22.6	77.6	0.0	16.0	38.2	358.1
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	225.1	29.6	12.1	0.0	4.6	9.7	1.0	2.7	3.0	0.9	26.0	89.7	0.0	16.7	40.5	371.9
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	234.8	33.4	14.5	0.0	3.8	9.1	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.3	28.1	96.8	0.0	17.9	43.3	392.8
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	229.3	32.0	22.1	0.0	2.6	9.7	2.1	2.4	4.1	0.2	31.2	106.4	0.0	20.3	48.9	405.0
1973	4.5	0.0	4.5	205.1	33.4	25.5	0.0	2.5	10.6	3.2	2.5	5.6	0.1	34.5	117.9	0.0	21.9	52.6	402.0
1974	4.6	0.0	4.6	233.6	33.4	23.9	0.0	1.8	10.0	3.1	2.3	4.0	3.1	36.1	117.7	0.0	23.3	56.9	436.2
1975	0.5	0.0	0.5	227.0	34.7	24.3	0.0	1.1	9.4	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.9	37.7	116.5	0.0	24.7	59.6	428.2
1976	1.6	0.0	1.6	280.3	30.8	32.4	0.0	1.1	9.5	1.8	1.9	2.7	0.6	39.1	120.0	0.0	27.4	66.0	495.3
1977	5.7	0.0	5.7	275.9	30.5	36.0	0.0	0.9	9.8	3.5	1.8	3.1	0.3	43.7	129.7	0.0	29.8	72.0	513.0
1978	9.8	0.0	9.8	278.1	28.7	41.2	0.0	0.9	12.2	3.8	1.6	4.8	0.3	50.7	144.3	0.0	31.8	77.8	541.9
1979	9.8	0.0	9.8	333.6	30.9	35.7	0.0	3.5	22.7	3.9	2.1	3.8	0.0	56.4	159.1	0.0	33.6	80.7	616.8
1980	10.7	0.0	10.7	251.8	32.0	21.6	0.0	1.7	25.1	3.5	1.9	4.4	*	59.6	149.8	0.0	33.4	81.2	526.9
1981	11.9	0.0	11.9	259.0	24.4	29.4	0.0	1.4	21.6	3.4	1.8	4.6	0.1	48.9	135.8	0.0	35.4	84.1	526.1

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	25	0	25	128	2013	1193	0	330	1598	176	1383	1023	20	2118	9854	0	2561	6393
1961	18	0	18	126	2053	1671	0	295	1773	171	1287	667	19	2344	10281	0	2763	6752
1962	10	0	10	210	2519	1593	0	298	1786	151	1137	657	34	2403	10578	0	2899	6986
1963	9	0	9	264	2668	1423	0	354	2106	151	996	432	32	2729	10890	0	3101	7422
1964	13	0	13	281	3134	906	0	217	1893	159	862	415	80	2803	10470	0	3302	7867
1965	10	0	10	236	3473	1203	0	514	1923	152	812	346	113	3056	11592	0	3563	8507
1966	8	0	8	183	3153	1620	0	555	2139	158	703	249	149	3195	11920	0	3983	9554
1967	8	0	8	175	3112	1754	0	832	2038	182	658	539	127	3478	12721	0	4224	10085
1968	8	0	8	202	3178	2154	0	871	2186	200	622	598	126	3863	13797	0	4441	10591
1969	0	0	0	220	3299	1944	0	759	2598	163	579	426	134	3854	13756	0	4688	11195
1970	0	0	0	218	4456	2084	0	819	2566	166	515	477	142	4350	15574	0	4888	11861
1971	3	0	3	228	5036	2488	0	663	2402	319	479	354	191	4624	16555	0	5243	12693
1972	3	0	3	223	4819	3801	0	466	2585	341	449	652	23	5119	18255	0	5962	14325
1973	167	0	167	201	5030	4382	0	433	2830	526	485	891	19	5667	20262	0	6430	15403
1974	175	0	175	229	5094	4109	0	316	2669	503	437	642	472	5862	20037	0	6840	16685
1975	18	0	18	223	5232	4166	0	198	2535	274	437	374	444	6049	19708	0	7233	17456
1976	63	0	63	275	4643	5569	0	194	2553	304	369	428	86	6370	20515	0	8034	19341
1977	226	0	226	271	4597	6180	0	165	2652	579	344	489	49	7151	22207	0	8743	21102
1978	392	0	392	274	4332	7072	0	158	3333	621	306	771	53	8395	25041	0	9316	22791
1979	392	0	392	328	4662	6126	0	612	6167	650	404	601	0	9644	28878	0	9835	23644
1980	426	0	426	246	4825	3705	0	306	6819	579	359	702	0	10342	27637	0	9795	23811
1981	476	0	476	253	3673	5052	0	249	5936	555	346	738	23	8252	24825	0	10383	24641

[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	2.4	7.7	16.3	0.8	2.9	111.1	0.1	141.4	0.1	0.3	151.0
1961	*	10.4	2.2	7.8	17.4	0.9	2.9	114.5	0.3	146.0	0.1	0.3	156.8
1962	*	8.3	2.1	8.8	20.1	0.9	2.6	119.7	1.1	155.4	0.1	0.4	164.2
1963	*	9.2	2.1	12.5	20.7	1.1	2.6	123.1	1.4	163.5	0.1	0.3	173.1
1964	*	8.3	2.1	13.5	21.3	1.0	2.8	125.9	1.4	167.9	0.2	0.4	176.8
1965	*	13.0	2.1	9.2	19.3	1.1	3.2	130.3	1.5	166.8	0.2	0.4	180.2
1966	*	13.4	2.0	10.5	21.4	1.2	3.3	136.7	1.5	176.5	0.2	0.4	190.5
1967	*	14.6	1.6	11.7	24.7	1.0	2.3	141.1	0.6	183.0	0.1	0.3	198.2
1968	*	14.3	1.6	16.6	28.3	0.9	2.5	149.5	0.6	200.1	0.1	0.3	214.8
1969	0.0	14.5	1.5	16.5	26.2	1.0	2.7	157.3	0.6	205.8	0.1	0.3	220.7
1970	0.0	23.5	1.4	19.5	24.6	0.9	2.8	166.9	0.5	216.6	0.1	0.3	240.5
1971	*	26.7	1.3	16.2	24.6	0.8	2.6	173.3	0.2	219.1	0.1	0.3	246.2
1972	*	25.3	1.3	21.7	23.3	0.8	2.8	184.2	1.8	236.0	0.1	0.3	261.7
1973	*	26.6	1.4	23.8	22.6	0.8	3.3	192.8	0.2	245.0	0.1	0.3	272.0
1974	*	24.6	1.3	24.9	22.5	0.7	3.2	190.7	0.1	243.5	0.1	0.3	268.6
1975	*	24.2	1.3	28.0	22.0	0.7	3.3	198.4	0.3	253.9	0.2	0.5	278.8
1976	*	27.6	1.4	33.0	21.5	0.7	3.6	209.2	0.0	269.4	0.2	0.6	297.9
1977	*	27.9	1.5	36.2	23.0	0.7	4.7	216.8	0.0	282.9	0.3	0.6	311.7
1978	0.0	19.4	1.5	39.3	26.2	0.7	5.1	226.8	0.0	299.5	0.2	0.5	319.6
1979	0.0	25.9	1.5	47.5	25.1	0.2	5.3	213.2	0.0	292.7	0.3	0.6	319.4
1980	0.0	23.3	1.5	46.8	26.9	0.4	4.7	204.7	0.0	285.0	0.3	0.7	309.2
1981	0.0	22.5	1.2	57.0	27.6	0.3	4.5	215.4	0.0	306.1	0.3	0.8	329.7

Physical Units

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	9	482	1325	3043	202	485	21148	8	26693	33	82
1961	0	10	426	1334	3243	226	472	21799	51	27551	36	89
1962	0	8	417	1512	3725	233	437	22794	179	29297	43	103
1963	0	9	407	2150	3831	279	436	23441	215	30761	42	101
1964	0	8	415	2315	3941	237	458	23976	221	31565	45	106
1965	0	13	422	1582	3569	270	527	24799	244	31413	45	108
1966	0	13	391	1797	3930	299	547	26024	236	33224	46	110
1967	0	14	319	2012	4538	264	381	26853	99	34466	42	100
1968	0	14	307	2856	5199	244	418	28468	88	37582	40	94
1969	0	14	297	2835	4797	255	448	29940	94	38666	39	93
1970	0	23	280	3351	4486	227	457	31777	75	40653	40	97
1971	0	26	267	2773	4491	216	433	33000	34	41213	39	95
1972	0	25	260	3719	4248	226	464	35064	294	44276	40	95
1973	0	26	276	4094	4111	215	549	36701	37	45985	39	93
1974	0	24	267	4281	4098	198	526	36309	15	45693	41	99
1975	0	24	256	4809	3997	187	537	37768	42	47596	66	160
1976	0	27	269	5673	3901	182	596	39833	0	50453	70	167
1977	0	27	290	6210	4180	201	777	41277	0	52934	74	178
1978	0	19	306	6745	4750	183	834	43166	0	55985	63	154
1979	0	25	291	8149	4564	49	873	40580	0	54506	76	183
1980	0	23	296	8030	4900	99	777	38974	0	53076	83	201
1981	0	22	242	9779	5009	79	745	41012	0	56866	99	235

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	*	0.0	*	85.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.7
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	86.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.2
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.3
1963	0.8	0.0	0.8	120.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123.6
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	127.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.9
1965	*	0.0	*	131.3	0.2	0.1	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	0.1	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	0.1	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	0.2	0.0	0.4	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	183.4
1969	*	0.0	*	202.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	222.2
1970	*	0.0	*	242.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	257.5
1971	*	0.0	*	248.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	263.1
1972	*	0.0	*	267.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.9	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	283.5
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	277.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	316.9
1974	*	0.0	*	300.3	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	339.1
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	308.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	339.8
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	338.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	355.2
1977	7.4	0.0	7.4	343.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.3	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	370.3
1978	35.4	0.0	35.4	359.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.4	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	414.5
1979	51.8	0.0	51.8	345.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	422.4
1980	100.0	0.0	100.0	341.2	*	0.3	0.0	0.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	455.2
1981	143.3	0.0	143.3	295.4	*	0.2	0.0	0.2	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	450.6

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	83	33	26	0	59	705	0	0	0
1961	10	0	10	83	27	21	0	48	1002	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	98	35	28	0	64	731	0	0	0
1963	32	0	32	116	64	51	0	114	190	0	0	0
1964	9	0	9	124	49	39	0	87	306	0	0	0
1965	1	0	1	127	28	22	0	50	825	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	147	27	22	0	49	512	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	154	24	19	0	44	726	0	0	0
1968	2	0	2	162	34	28	0	62	1526	0	0	0
1969	1	0	1	196	27	22	0	49	1886	0	0	0
1970	1	0	1	235	64	51	0	116	1406	0	0	0
1971	1	0	1	241	23	45	0	68	1383	0	0	0
1972	1	0	1	260	102	53	0	155	1447	0	0	0
1973	2	0	2	270	73	49	0	123	3761	0	0	0
1974	1	0	1	294	174	40	0	214	3590	0	0	0
1975	0	0	0	301	29	55	0	85	2945	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	331	42	51	0	93	1541	0	0	0
1977	438	0	438	334	134	72	0	206	1749	0	0	0
1978	2075	0	2075	348	137	84	0	221	1763	0	0	0
1979	2975	0	2975	334	59	60	0	119	2323	0	0	0
1980	5752	0	5752	330	0	59	0	59	1315	0	0	0
1981	8368	0	8368	286	4	37	0	41	1122	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	10.0	31.9	12.0	2.5	63.9	2.0	0.3	4.7	2.9	85.9	35.2	0.1	18.4	227.7	0.0	134.1	0.0	0.3	27.8	431.8
1961	10.5	35.0	13.0	3.3	64.8	3.3	0.2	2.5	2.8	88.4	31.3	0.1	18.9	228.7	0.0	133.0	0.0	0.2	34.1	441.5
1962	10.0	39.2	12.9	1.0	69.0	4.1	0.1	3.2	2.9	93.1	31.6	0.4	19.7	238.2	0.0	140.6	0.0	0.3	35.5	463.8
1963	8.4	44.7	12.6	0.7	74.2	3.1	0.1	3.4	2.9	96.0	31.1	0.3	22.3	246.7	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.3	38.7	481.8
1964	7.7	55.7	15.3	0.7	81.0	3.3	0.1	3.8	3.1	99.1	33.2	0.2	26.5	266.2	0.0	157.0	0.0	*	49.1	535.6
1965	8.0	57.9	13.0	0.6	76.2	4.4	0.1	3.9	3.7	104.2	32.2	0.1	24.0	262.3	0.0	172.6	0.0	0.3	46.1	547.0
1966	7.4	67.2	14.2	0.8	79.1	5.2	0.1	3.4	3.9	109.0	36.6	0.6	25.5	278.3	0.0	174.1	0.0	0.5	59.1	586.6
1967	5.5	72.1	11.1	0.8	74.8	8.8	0.1	3.9	3.5	112.0	35.9	1.0	25.0	277.0	0.0	186.3	0.0	*	61.9	602.7
1968	4.5	81.7	11.5	1.2	77.5	11.9	0.1	4.0	3.8	117.3	42.8	0.8	25.8	296.7	0.0	212.6	0.0	*	51.4	646.9
1969	4.6	90.6	12.9	0.5	79.2	13.2	0.4	4.4	4.6	123.0	43.7	0.6	28.0	310.5	0.0	291.4	0.0	*	-6.9	690.3
1970	3.7	98.2	13.8	0.8	75.2	11.6	1.2	4.7	4.7	131.1	41.7	0.6	27.6	313.1	0.0	313.9	0.0	0.5	-14.8	714.5
1971	4.2	104.0	17.5	0.5	82.6	11.5	0.9	5.1	3.9	137.4	41.4	0.7	30.3	331.6	0.0	360.1	0.0	0.3	-41.7	758.6
1972	2.7	113.3	20.1	0.5	91.4	11.6	0.7	4.6	4.2	145.8	49.5	0.8	36.6	365.8	0.0	378.6	0.0	0.6	-55.5	805.5
1973	2.7	110.1	18.3	0.6	94.7	13.4	0.5	4.1	4.9	152.1	46.3	0.7	34.2	369.8	0.0	292.4	0.0	0.6	45.6	821.3
1974	4.1	100.4	16.4	0.7	81.2	12.4	1.4	4.2	4.7	148.4	41.1	0.8	31.7	343.0	0.0	376.0	0.0	0.5	-17.1	806.9
1975	3.0	112.1	20.9	0.7	77.3	11.6	1.3	2.7	4.1	151.8	27.2	0.5	29.8	327.7	*	359.6	0.0	*	28.4	830.9
1976	7.3	94.3	18.0	0.7	82.8	11.6	1.2	2.6	4.6	161.5	21.8	0.5	27.4	332.8	23.2	367.0	0.0	0.5	16.0	841.1
1977	6.8	73.9	18.4	0.9	97.9	13.0	2.1	2.8	4.6	168.4	21.1	0.2	30.5	359.8	69.9	254.5	0.0	2.7	71.1	838.7
1978	6.4	87.5	20.0	0.8	100.1	14.3	3.0	3.1	4.9	176.0	28.9	0.1	33.4	384.5	17.1	330.6	0.0	1.4	73.6	901.2
1979	6.4	95.4	21.6	1.0	106.5	14.9	0.9	5.4	5.1	167.3	34.2	*	32.7	389.6	47.8	309.2	0.0	2.2	77.8	928.4
1980	14.1	80.6	16.5	1.1	97.7	13.9	0.6	5.0	4.6	160.3	28.4	*	40.8	368.8	58.8	314.0	0.0	1.7	60.0	897.9
1981	28.2	77.5	13.4	1.0	95.7	9.6	0.8	5.3	4.4	156.1	39.9	0.1	27.6	353.7	70.1	334.1	0.0	1.2	7.9	872.7

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	375	31	1808	489	10968	355	45	1164	476	16361	5593	12	2965	40237	0	12466	0	24	8151
1961	394	34	1964	652	11127	590	27	615	464	16837	4981	19	3020	40295	0	12493	0	23	9980
1962	376	38	1951	208	11837	733	26	804	485	17714	5032	61	3144	41995	0	13313	0	29	10413
1963	316	43	1892	137	12730	561	21	859	485	18272	4954	46	3577	43532	0	13636	0	31	11340
1964	288	54	2313	130	13899	591	15	940	509	18859	5282	31	4229	46798	0	15005	0	3	14377
1965	298	56	1952	121	13085	784	19	961	612	19838	5115	8	3833	46328	0	16508	0	26	13504
1966	275	65	2144	151	13580	922	21	844	635	20757	5815	90	4084	49042	0	16719	0	46	17329
1967	205	70	1675	162	12836	1572	21	1020	571	21316	5710	150	3985	49018	0	17861	0	-3	18143
1968	168	79	1728	235	13300	2109	22	1042	627	22331	6803	125	4072	52395	0	20447	0	3	15052
1969	173	88	1940	96	13602	2335	67	1159	754	23414	6953	89	4360	54769	0	27898	0	2	-2008
1970	137	95	2073	166	12904	2061	218	1251	768	24959	6632	94	4313	55438	0	29912	0	44	-4352
1971	154	101	2634	93	14178	2045	155	1350	649	26149	6577	101	4685	58616	0	34364	0	32	-12209
1972	101	110	3024	104	15695	2060	117	1214	695	27756	7880	117	5592	64255	0	36477	0	60	-16277
1973	99	108	2750	124	16256	2363	91	1089	803	28953	7372	112	5248	65162	0	28150	0	62	13378
1974	157	98	2469	137	13937	2189	253	1113	769	28253	6542	126	4855	60642	0	36004	0	47	-5004
1975	117	110	3146	135	13267	2045	225	726	679	28904	4321	72	4496	58016	2	34562	0	0	8330
1976	289	93	2707	147	14220	2050	210	710	754	30747	3463	83	4195	59286	2103	35384	0	46	4697
1977	272	73	2770	170	16804	2303	368	749	751	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6409	24985	0	260	20831
1978	256	86	3019	161	17193	2534	522	835	806	33497	4595	11	5128	68301	1563	31911	0	131	21576
1979	255	94	3247	192	18285	2631	160	1466	844	31845	5445	5	4996	69116	4495	29866	0	210	22788
1980	729	79	2480	220	16764	2465	112	1354	751	30511	4511	2	6178	65349	5395	30222	0	160	17582
1981	1534	76	2016	193	16423	1694	142	1450	720	29713	6344	12	4116	62924	6424	32160	0	120	2329

[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	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	27.2	90.0	22.0	58.5	110.3	172.9	110.1	110.4	134.3	27.8	46.4	115.7	431.8
1961	27.3	92.0	22.1	60.3	110.6	174.5	114.4	114.7	133.1	34.1	48.5	118.6	441.5
1962	29.2	98.3	22.7	64.4	117.9	183.0	117.8	118.1	140.7	35.5	51.7	124.5	463.8
1963	31.9	105.3	24.0	69.5	123.0	185.7	121.1	121.4	143.1	38.7	53.6	128.2	481.8
1964	37.2	118.0	26.8	77.3	140.0	214.2	125.9	126.1	156.7	49.1	60.8	144.9	535.6
1965	35.3	118.2	26.5	78.9	134.3	217.1	132.6	132.8	172.3	46.1	64.5	153.9	547.0
1966	36.4	124.4	27.1	84.3	144.6	232.6	145.1	145.3	174.4	59.1	68.7	164.8	586.6
1967	35.9	128.6	26.3	88.1	142.0	235.3	150.6	150.8	186.1	61.9	73.2	174.8	602.7
1968	38.1	137.3	27.9	92.9	146.6	246.1	170.4	170.6	212.5	51.4	78.0	185.9	646.9
1969	44.4	154.0	31.7	102.8	155.2	258.6	174.7	174.9	291.1	-6.9	83.9	200.4	690.3
1970	42.4	157.5	32.1	110.0	158.4	265.1	181.7	181.9	314.7	-14.8	87.5	212.4	714.5
1971	45.0	171.4	35.8	119.1	169.1	277.2	190.6	190.8	359.8	-41.7	93.0	225.1	758.6
1972	46.7	178.0	39.0	129.7	190.8	292.3	205.4	205.5	379.1	-55.5	95.1	228.5	805.5
1973	43.4	178.9	36.2	131.1	180.9	292.1	219.2	219.3	296.1	45.6	100.6	241.1	821.3
1974	40.3	178.9	33.3	129.0	164.0	289.1	209.7	209.8	376.6	-17.1	104.5	255.0	806.9
1975	45.0	185.9	31.3	133.5	153.6	298.0	213.3	213.6	359.4	28.4	113.6	274.2	830.9
1976	38.7	179.9	29.0	130.0	140.7	304.7	226.1	226.4	390.6	16.0	119.3	287.3	841.1
1977	30.4	174.5	27.0	132.7	140.9	290.1	241.0	241.3	328.3	71.1	117.0	282.4	838.7
1978	36.9	187.2	27.7	140.4	149.6	309.8	263.5	263.8	349.8	73.6	122.8	300.5	901.2
1979	37.7	197.4	26.7	148.5	148.8	311.5	270.7	270.9	366.8	77.8	130.6	313.9	928.4
1980	33.1	191.6	33.9	156.0	148.7	310.8	239.2	239.4	383.1	60.0	129.1	313.9	897.9
1981	35.1	186.8	29.3	133.7	125.9	302.9	249.1	249.4	425.3	7.9	128.4	304.8	872.7

[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 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	16.7	*	2.0	18.7	18.0	44.8	90.0
1961	1.7	0.0	1.7	7.3	17.2	*	1.0	18.2	18.8	45.9	92.0
1962	1.3	0.0	1.3	8.3	18.2	*	1.5	19.6	20.3	48.9	98.3
1963	1.1	0.0	1.1	9.4	19.8	*	1.6	21.4	21.6	51.8	105.3
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	*	3.2	22.9	24.5	58.4	118.2
1966	1.1	0.0	1.1	13.1	19.4	*	2.7	22.1	25.9	62.2	124.4
1967	0.8	0.0	0.8	13.9	18.1	*	3.1	21.3	27.4	65.3	128.6
1968	0.6	0.0	0.6	15.6	18.8	*	3.1	22.0	29.3	69.9	137.3
1969	0.6	0.0	0.6	21.1	19.2	0.2	3.3	22.7	32.3	77.2	154.0
1970	0.3	0.0	0.3	20.4	18.1	0.4	3.3	21.7	33.6	81.6	157.5
1971	0.4	0.0	0.4	21.9	19.0	0.2	3.6	22.7	37.0	89.5	171.4
1972	0.3	0.0	0.3	24.0	19.3	0.1	3.0	22.5	38.6	92.7	178.0
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	22.7	17.8	*	2.7	20.5	39.9	95.6	178.9
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	22.4	15.1	0.3	2.4	17.8	40.3	98.3	178.9
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	29.3	13.9	0.3	1.3	15.5	41.3	99.6	185.9
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	21.4	15.5	0.2	1.3	17.0	41.5	99.8	179.9
1977	0.2	0.0	0.2	10.3	18.1	0.4	1.4	19.9	42.2	101.9	174.5
1978	0.2	0.0	0.2	17.9	16.8	0.8	1.3	18.9	43.6	106.7	187.2
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.2	15.7	0.4	2.2	18.3	46.9	112.8	197.4
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	18.8	11.8	0.2	2.1	14.1	46.2	112.3	191.6
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	14.8	0.4	2.3	17.5	45.0	106.7	186.8

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	56	0	56	7	2866	1	507	3373	5263	13133
1961	63	0	63	7	2952	4	254	3210	5510	13467
1962	48	0	48	8	3118	6	363	3486	5941	14318
1963	41	0	41	9	3391	3	410	3803	6341	15175
1964	40	0	40	11	3703	5	753	4461	7002	16680
1965	45	0	45	11	3382	5	785	4172	7169	17119
1966	42	0	42	13	3332	7	667	4006	7595	18217
1967	29	0	29	13	3115	5	805	3925	8020	19147
1968	21	0	21	15	3235	8	808	4050	8591	20485
1969	21	0	21	21	3295	30	873	4197	9479	22636
1970	11	0	11	20	3101	65	867	4033	9850	23904
1971	15	0	15	21	3254	33	945	4232	10835	26231
1972	10	0	10	23	3321	19	808	4148	11303	27156
1973	6	0	6	22	3057	8	714	3779	11694	28016
1974	4	0	4	22	2594	48	637	3279	11809	28807
1975	5	0	5	29	2390	48	362	2800	12096	29193
1976	8	0	8	21	2659	40	355	3054	12152	29293
1977	7	0	7	10	3115	69	375	3559	12377	29874
1978	7	0	7	18	2880	143	361	3384	12779	31263
1979	7	0	7	19	2703	63	608	3374	13749	33054
1980	6	0	6	18	2019	37	574	2630	13545	32928
1981	0	0	0	17	2535	71	629	3235	13182	31285

[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	8.7	*	0.4	0.7	6.3	16.0	10.5	26.1	58.5
1961	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.4	8.9	*	0.2	0.9	5.6	15.6	11.1	27.1	60.3
1962	2.4	0.0	2.4	3.7	9.4	*	0.3	1.0	5.9	16.6	12.2	29.5	64.4
1963	2.0	0.0	2.0	4.3	10.2	*	0.3	1.0	6.1	17.7	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	77.3
1965	2.2	0.0	2.2	5.8	10.2	*	0.6	1.1	6.6	18.4	15.5	37.0	78.9
1966	2.1	0.0	2.1	6.8	10.1	*	0.5	0.9	6.7	18.2	16.8	40.4	84.3
1967	1.5	0.0	1.5	7.2	9.4	*	0.5	1.0	6.6	17.6	18.3	43.6	88.1
1968	1.0	0.0	1.0	8.1	9.8	*	0.5	1.1	7.3	18.7	19.2	45.8	92.9
1969	1.1	0.0	1.1	10.3	9.9	0.1	0.6	1.1	8.6	20.4	21.0	50.1	102.8
1970	0.5	0.0	0.5	11.7	9.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	8.3	19.8	22.7	55.1	110.0
1971	0.7	0.0	0.7	14.0	9.8	0.1	0.6	1.2	9.3	21.1	24.4	59.0	119.1
1972	0.5	0.0	0.5	14.9	10.0	0.1	0.5	1.2	11.7	23.6	26.7	64.1	129.7
1973	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.0	9.2	*	0.5	1.1	11.1	21.9	27.9	67.0	131.1
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	13.7	7.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	9.8	19.3	27.8	67.9	129.0
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	16.2	7.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	6.0	14.8	30.0	72.3	133.5
1976	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.3	8.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	4.8	14.4	29.7	71.4	130.0
1977	0.3	0.0	0.3	11.1	9.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	4.6	15.6	31.0	74.7	132.7
1978	0.3	0.0	0.3	12.3	8.7	0.6	0.2	1.0	4.5	15.1	32.7	80.0	140.4
1979	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.1	8.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.6	12.3	35.8	86.0	148.5
1980	0.3	0.0	0.3	15.5	10.4	0.2	0.4	1.5	5.5	18.1	35.6	86.5	156.0
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	5.6	0.3	0.4	1.6	6.2	14.0	30.9	73.4	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	104	0	104	3	1485	0	89	139	996	2710	3064	7647
1961	118	0	118	3	1530	3	45	163	896	2637	3252	7948
1962	88	0	88	4	1616	4	64	188	944	2816	3585	8639
1963	77	0	77	4	1757	2	72	189	974	2995	3927	9398
1964	75	0	75	5	1919	3	133	173	1065	3293	4372	10415
1965	84	0	84	6	1752	4	139	206	1046	3147	4538	10835
1966	77	0	77	7	1727	5	118	174	1071	3095	4937	11843
1967	55	0	55	7	1614	4	142	200	1049	3009	5350	12772
1968	39	0	39	8	1676	5	143	207	1156	3187	5629	13423
1969	39	0	39	10	1707	21	154	217	1366	3466	6153	14693
1970	20	0	20	11	1607	46	153	249	1326	3382	6658	16157
1971	27	0	27	14	1686	23	167	236	1472	3584	7140	17284
1972	19	0	19	15	1721	14	143	227	1865	3969	7815	18776
1973	10	0	10	14	1584	5	126	209	1758	3683	8191	19623
1974	8	0	8	13	1344	34	112	215	1552	3258	8161	19907
1975	9	0	9	16	1238	34	64	218	962	2517	8780	21188
1976	15	0	15	14	1378	29	63	216	764	2449	8692	20924
1977	14	0	14	11	1614	49	66	207	734	2670	9073	21900
1978	13	0	13	12	1493	102	64	195	722	2576	9583	23445
1979	12	0	12	14	1401	45	107	175	413	2141	10490	25220
1980	11	0	11	15	1792	37	101	291	876	3098	10434	25366
1981	0	0	0	15	957	53	111	296	985	2401	9067	21518

[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	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	21.7	0.0	0.3	2.3	1.1	5.7	21.6	0.1	18.4	82.9	0.8	17.9	44.7	172.9
1961	5.6	0.0	5.6	23.6	13.0	21.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.0	5.1	19.7	0.1	18.9	80.5	0.8	18.6	45.3	174.5
1962	6.4	0.0	6.4	26.7	12.9	22.6	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.0	5.1	20.7	0.4	19.7	84.0	0.8	19.1	46.0	183.0
1963	5.3	0.0	5.3	30.4	12.6	23.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.0	4.8	20.8	0.3	22.3	86.5	0.8	18.5	44.2	185.7
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	21.4	0.1	24.0	89.0	0.6	24.5	58.4	217.1
1966	4.2	0.0	4.2	46.3	14.2	25.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	3.6	22.1	0.6	25.5	93.5	0.7	25.9	62.1	232.6
1967	3.2	0.0	3.2	48.8	11.1	24.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	3.5	22.4	1.0	25.0	89.4	0.7	27.5	65.7	235.3
1968	2.9	0.0	2.9	53.4	11.5	22.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	3.6	23.8	0.8	25.8	89.6	0.7	29.4	70.1	246.1
1969	3.0	0.0	3.0	54.9	12.9	20.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.7	3.8	27.9	0.6	28.0	96.4	0.9	30.5	72.9	258.6
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	95.4	0.8	31.1	75.5	265.1
1971	3.0	0.0	3.0	61.1	17.5	20.7	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.4	3.1	29.2	0.7	30.3	104.3	0.6	31.6	76.6	277.2
1972	1.9	0.0	1.9	64.3	20.1	24.8	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	3.3	36.1	0.8	36.6	124.5	0.1	29.8	71.7	292.3
1973	2.2	0.0	2.2	61.6	18.3	23.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.8	3.1	33.5	0.7	34.2	117.0	0.1	32.7	78.5	292.1
1974	3.8	0.0	3.8	56.5	16.4	17.9	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	3.1	29.3	0.8	31.7	103.3	0.4	36.4	88.7	289.1
1975	2.7	0.0	2.7	58.5	20.9	16.5	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	2.9	18.4	0.5	29.8	92.0	0.4	42.3	102.1	298.0
1976	6.7	0.0	6.7	49.6	18.0	17.9	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.6	14.5	0.5	27.4	84.2	0.3	48.1	115.9	304.7
1977	6.3	0.0	6.3	43.7	18.4	21.1	0.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.5	13.9	0.2	30.5	90.5	0.3	43.7	105.5	290.1
1978	5.9	0.0	5.9	48.5	20.0	21.1	0.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.1	13.9	0.1	33.4	95.0	0.2	46.5	113.7	309.8
1979	5.9	0.0	5.9	50.3	21.6	23.2	0.0	0.3	2.7	1.5	2.1	8.2	*	32.7	92.2	0.3	47.8	114.9	311.5
1980	5.7	0.0	5.7	40.1	16.5	23.3	0.0	0.2	2.4	1.3	2.2	15.9	*	40.8	102.6	0.3	47.2	114.9	310.8
1981	8.4	0.0	8.4	40.6	13.4	19.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	1.3	1.7	11.0	0.1	27.6	76.6	0.3	52.5	124.5	302.9

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	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	3724	0	44	561	175	1080	3430	12	2965	13799	77	5247	13094
1961	212	0	212	23	1964	3631	0	19	311	170	970	3141	19	3020	13246	79	5437	13288
1962	239	0	239	26	1951	3882	0	17	372	165	964	3288	61	3144	13843	80	5598	13491
1963	197	0	197	29	1892	3983	0	16	370	165	923	3304	46	3577	14276	75	5415	12960
1964	172	0	172	37	2313	4529	0	6	50	173	918	3545	31	4229	15794	64	6434	15328
1965	169	0	169	39	1952	4287	0	10	35	208	808	3398	8	3833	14539	61	7167	17113
1966	156	0	156	45	2144	4443	0	9	56	216	685	3512	90	4084	15239	66	7588	18200
1967	120	0	120	47	1675	4244	0	12	68	212	666	3559	150	3985	14573	63	8067	19260
1968	108	0	108	52	1728	3826	0	9	88	233	683	3782	125	4072	14546	71	8615	20542
1969	112	0	112	53	1940	3585	0	16	126	276	717	4442	89	4360	15561	83	8945	21362
1970	105	0	105	58	2073	3413	0	107	222	281	722	4217	94	4313	15443	77	9123	22140
1971	112	0	112	59	2634	3548	0	99	231	236	599	4641	101	4685	16773	60	9268	22436
1972	71	0	71	63	3024	4251	0	84	256	252	623	5743	117	5592	19944	8	8743	21006
1973	83	0	83	60	2750	4108	0	78	244	304	597	5324	112	5248	18765	10	9598	22094
1974	145	0	145	55	2469	3075	0	171	358	291	587	4664	126	4855	16596	40	10657	25997
1975	104	0	104	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	560	2922	72	4496	14649	40	12402	29931
1976	260	0	260	49	2707	3077	0	141	287	210	504	2307	83	4195	13512	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
1977	251	0	251	43	2770	3626	0	251	301	221	482	2204	33	4697	14584	32	12815	30931
1978	236	0	236	48	3019	3619	0	277	390	238	407	2207	11	5128	15297	16	13623	33328
1979	237	0	237	49	3247	3986	0	52	721	249	403	1299	5	4996	14958	29	14010	33681
1980	227	0	227	39	2480	3992	0	38	652	221	417	2528	2	6178	16509	28	13847	33662
1981	336	0	336	40	2016	3264	0	18	677	212	315	1751	12	4116	12381	28	15376	36491

[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	2.5	16.9	2.0	*	1.8	79.5	7.3	110.0	0.1	0.2	110.4
1961	*	0.1	3.3	17.6	3.3	*	1.8	82.5	5.9	114.3	0.1	0.2	114.7
1962	*	0.1	1.0	18.8	4.1	*	1.9	87.0	4.9	117.7	0.1	0.2	118.1
1963	*	*	0.7	21.0	3.1	*	1.9	90.1	4.2	121.1	0.1	0.2	121.4
1964	*	0.5	0.7	21.8	3.3	*	2.0	93.3	4.2	125.4	0.1	0.2	126.1
1965	*	0.7	0.6	21.3	4.4	*	2.4	98.9	4.2	131.9	0.1	0.2	132.8
1966	*	0.9	0.8	23.8	5.2	*	2.5	104.5	7.4	144.1	0.1	0.2	145.3
1967	*	2.0	0.8	22.5	8.8	*	2.2	107.4	6.8	148.6	0.1	0.1	150.8
1968	*	4.1	1.2	26.6	11.9	*	2.4	112.6	11.7	166.4	0.1	0.1	170.6
1969	*	3.8	0.5	29.2	13.2	*	2.9	118.1	7.1	171.0	0.1	0.1	174.9
1970	*	5.7	0.8	27.9	11.6	*	3.0	126.0	6.7	176.0	0.1	0.1	181.9
1971	*	7.0	0.5	33.1	11.5	*	2.5	133.0	2.9	183.6	*	0.1	190.8
1972	*	10.2	0.5	37.3	11.6	*	2.7	141.3	1.7	195.2	*	0.1	205.5
1973	*	8.9	0.6	43.6	13.4	*	3.0	147.9	1.8	210.3	*	0.1	219.3
1974	*	7.5	0.7	40.0	12.4	*	2.9	144.2	2.0	202.2	*	0.1	209.8
1975	*	8.0	0.7	39.5	11.6	*	3.0	147.7	2.8	205.2	0.1	0.2	213.6
1976	*	9.0	0.7	41.3	11.6	*	3.3	157.7	2.5	217.1	0.1	0.2	226.4
1977	*	8.8	0.9	47.7	13.0	*	3.2	164.8	2.7	232.2	0.1	0.2	241.3
1978	0.0	8.8	0.8	52.8	14.3	0.1	3.4	172.8	10.5	254.7	0.1	0.2	263.8
1979	0.0	9.4	1.0	54.0	14.9	0.1	3.6	164.2	23.5	261.2	0.1	0.2	270.9
1980	0.0	5.8	1.1	51.6	13.9	0.1	3.2	156.6	7.0	233.4	0.1	0.2	239.4
1981	0.0	3.7	1.0	56.1	9.6	0.1	3.1	152.9	22.7	245.4	0.1	0.2	249.4

Physical Units

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	4	*	489	2894	355	7	301	15142	1164	20352	19	47
1961	1	*	652	3014	590	6	293	15704	941	21200	22	53
1962	1	*	208	3221	733	5	320	16562	776	21825	22	53
1963	1	*	137	3598	561	6	320	17160	667	22450	21	50
1964	1	*	130	3748	591	3	336	17768	670	23247	20	48
1965	1	1	121	3664	784	2	404	18824	670	24469	20	47
1966	0	1	151	4078	922	3	419	19897	1175	26645	19	46
1967	0	2	162	3863	1572	4	359	20450	1085	27494	18	42
1968	0	4	235	4563	2109	4	394	21442	1855	30602	16	38
1969	0	4	96	5005	2335	5	478	22480	1137	31536	16	38
1970	0	6	166	4782	2061	8	487	23988	1070	32561	16	38
1971	0	7	93	5688	2045	8	414	25314	464	34026	13	32
1972	0	10	104	6401	2060	8	443	26906	271	36193	12	29
1973	0	9	124	7478	2363	6	498	28147	290	38907	11	27
1974	0	7	137	6870	2189	6	477	27451	326	37455	11	27
1975	0	8	135	6783	2045	5	490	28125	438	38022	24	58
1976	0	9	147	7086	2050	6	545	30026	392	40252	23	54
1977	0	9	170	8183	2303	6	529	31366	424	42980	23	55
1978	0	9	161	9059	2534	20	569	32894	1666	46903	19	46
1979	0	9	192	9265	2631	29	595	31268	3733	47712	24	57
1980	0	6	220	8851	2465	27	530	29803	1107	43003	22	53
1981	0	4	193	9631	1694	33	508	29102	3608	44770	21	49

[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			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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	*	*	0.0	*	133.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	134.3
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	*	*	0.0	*	132.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	133.1
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	139.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	140.7
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	142.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	143.1
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	*	*	0.0	*	156.3	0.0	0.0	*	156.7
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	*	171.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	172.3
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	*	0.0	0.4	173.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	174.4
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	185.7	0.0	0.0	*	186.1
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	211.9	0.0	0.0	*	212.5
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	290.6	0.0	0.0	*	291.1
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	313.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	314.7
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	359.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	359.8
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	378.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	379.1
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	*	0.2	0.0	0.2	292.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	296.1
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	*	0.3	0.0	0.3	375.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	376.6
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	359.2	*	0.0	*	359.4
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	366.8	23.2	0.0	0.5	390.6
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	254.1	69.9	0.0	2.7	328.3
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	330.5	17.1	0.0	1.4	349.8
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	5.4	0.0	5.4	308.9	47.8	0.0	2.2	366.8
1980	7.9	0.0	7.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	313.7	58.8	0.0	1.7	383.1
1981	19.8	0.0	19.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	333.8	70.1	0.0	1.2	425.3

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	12389	0	0	24
1961	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	12413	0	0	23
1962	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	25	13233	0	0	29
1963	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	13561	0	0	31
1964	0	0	0	*	2	0	0	2	14941	0	0	3
1965	0	0	0	*	1	0	0	1	16447	0	0	26
1966	0	0	0	*	57	1	0	57	16653	0	0	46
1967	0	0	0	*	17	0	0	17	17797	0	0	3
1968	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	10	20376	0	0	3
1969	0	0	0	*	8	0	0	8	27815	0	0	2
1970	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	19	29535	0	0	44
1971	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	34304	0	0	32
1972	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	36469	0	0	60
1973	0	0	0	3	1	28	0	28	28140	0	0	62
1974	0	0	0	*	0	54	0	54	35964	0	0	47
1975	0	0	0	*	0	29	0	29	34522	2	0	0
1976	0	0	0	*	0	20	0	20	35356	2103	0	46
1977	0	0	0	*	0	266	0	266	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
1978	0	0	0	*	0	142	0	142	31896	1563	0	131
1979	0	0	0	2	0	931	0	931	29837	4495	0	210
1980	485	0	485	*	0	110	0	110	30194	5395	0	160
1981	1197	0	1197	*	0	36	0	36	32132	6424	0	120

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, State of Pennsylvania

Trillion Btu

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Aviation Gasoline	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[4]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	1529.4	540.1	31.1	13.2	269.5	5.5	19.9	9.4	16.8	420.8	271.5	0.3	83.2	1141.2	2.7	19.6	0.0	0.0	-22.0	3211.1
1961	1433.3	547.7	31.2	14.5	271.8	7.8	20.5	10.2	16.4	414.7	246.6	0.2	86.5	1120.3	3.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	-13.5	3107.2
1962	1476.6	568.7	31.9	15.2	290.8	9.9	20.9	10.8	17.4	427.4	259.2	0.4	89.2	1173.1	3.7	16.0	0.0	0.0	-16.3	3221.8
1963	1550.3	604.2	32.5	15.9	303.3	11.5	20.7	11.9	17.4	432.7	263.5	0.3	101.2	1210.7	4.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	-9.8	3373.1
1964	1732.8	628.4	35.3	14.3	298.6	12.8	20.7	13.0	18.3	437.2	270.1	0.2	112.7	1233.2	0.3	13.4	0.0	0.0	-10.6	3597.5
1965	1793.6	649.1	41.0	13.7	317.2	18.9	21.8	12.2	21.5	450.3	271.8	0.2	120.6	1289.2	3.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	3752.6
1966	1798.6	699.5	38.9	11.5	317.0	21.3	21.9	13.7	22.3	463.2	299.8	0.2	124.7	1334.4	5.1	15.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	3868.0
1967	1752.9	700.2	42.2	8.8	333.4	31.8	25.9	12.7	19.9	482.6	279.4	0.2	120.3	1357.2	7.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	3854.0
1968	1773.7	740.2	43.6	8.3	349.1	39.6	25.0	14.7	21.8	512.2	288.5	0.2	123.2	1426.0	5.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	33.6	3991.1
1969	1676.8	789.7	42.3	6.8	358.3	48.4	24.8	16.7	22.9	518.2	329.1	0.3	122.3	1490.1	4.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	37.3	4008.1
1970	1755.3	796.3	43.4	5.3	369.8	51.1	24.1	18.0	23.3	534.3	380.0	0.4	125.7	1575.4	5.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	4146.4
1971	1678.7	827.0	44.2	4.8	368.9	49.1	26.7	18.5	22.0	563.9	381.8	*	126.6	1604.5	4.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	-33.4	4089.7
1972	1720.3	851.3	47.4	4.5	403.6	48.8	31.1	21.0	23.6	610.1	378.2	*	133.0	1701.2	3.1	15.9	0.0	0.0	-61.0	4230.8
1973	1840.4	799.0	46.3	4.1	420.2	52.0	22.5	21.8	29.1	603.3	372.5	*	142.6	1714.4	3.9	14.3	0.0	0.0	-39.0	4332.9
1974	1672.8	732.7	43.7	3.9	419.5	50.4	20.7	21.2	27.9	571.6	356.1	0.6	147.7	1663.3	78.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	-16.5	4145.0
1975	1686.9	666.8	37.6	2.8	396.2	48.1	19.3	22.6	20.3	571.3	261.7	*	133.8	1513.7	174.8	16.4	0.0	0.0	-116.5	3942.1
1976	1709.2	727.1	41.8	2.5	437.5	47.7	20.2	23.7	22.6	618.3	316.3	*	152.6	1683.3	181.4	14.7	0.0	0.0	-124.4	4191.3
1977	1565.7	681.0	43.6	2.7	454.5	48.1	14.5	25.2	24.7	631.7	377.0	*	172.3	1794.2	191.9	12.6	0.0	0.0	-111.4	4134.0
1978	1539.3	684.6	42.0	2.3	439.1	50.7	14.3	26.9	26.5	640.7	366.9	0.0	172.8	1782.3	244.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	-165.0	4093.3
1979	1719.9	754.2	42.0	1.9	446.9	56.0	16.7	31.3	27.7	610.2	292.1	0.2	169.9	1694.8	200.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	-177.5	4204.0
1980	1606.2	794.4	34.0	1.9	399.6	57.4	15.7	26.7	24.7	566.9	220.7	0.2	142.1	1489.7	131.9	7.6	0.0	0.0	-117.9	3911.9
1981	1470.3	804.3	24.2	1.4	348.8	51.0	15.0	32.2	23.7	547.1	187.8	0.1	104.2	1335.7	155.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	-62.7	3710.2

Physical Units

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Aviation Gasoline	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[4]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	58486	522	4690	2619	46266	983	3508	2334	2775	80104	43189	42	13037	199546	230	1826	0	0	-6438
1961	54850	529	4705	2867	46659	1394	3616	2545	2701	78939	39227	36	13569	196257	305	1489	0	0	-3952
1962	56596	550	4803	3012	49926	1765	3692	2700	2867	81358	41221	56	13973	205373	320	1519	0	0	-4774
1963	59389	586	4895	3142	52060	2043	3644	2976	2866	82372	41917	40	15969	211925	355	1280	0	0	-2859
1964	66463	609	5323	2842	51264	2282	3646	3241	3010	83228	42965	25	17896	215723	25	1281	0	0	-3108
1965	68667	629	6173	2715	54459	3356	3851	3030	3540	85723	43238	29	19131	225243	313	1329	0	0	915
1966	69060	677	5869	2282	54414	3774	3858	3411	3678	88179	47678	31	19882	233056	525	1443	0	0	4237
1967	67685	678	6361	1752	57240	5636	4573	3301	3276	91866	44436	31	19060	237532	603	1914	0	0	4925
1968	68625	718	6566	1635	59924	7005	4404	3854	3598	97503	45890	26	19419	249826	468	1182	0	0	9844
1969	65203	766	6379	1340	61519	8555	4372	4376	3774	98653	52345	51	19113	260478	415	916	0	0	10934
1970	68803	772	6546	1047	63489	9036	4251	4754	3844	101720	60436	54	19641	274818	455	1366	0	0	-32
1971	66056	802	6654	944	63171	8504	4711	4895	3629	107344	60724	6	19773	280356	445	779	0	0	-9798
1972	67766	829	7149	882	69280	8623	5486	5577	3886	116142	60152	4	20602	297783	288	1533	0	0	-17890
1973	72617	783	6973	807	72139	9185	3975	5808	4795	114856	59253	3	22131	299925	361	1372	0	0	-11438
1974	67486	716	6592	770	72016	8912	3642	5687	4593	108823	56643	87	22840	290604	6998	1393	0	0	-4823
1975	68568	654	5661	559	68017	8502	3398	6077	3349	108766	41631	2	20708	266670	15869	1576	0	0	-34156
1976	[illegible]	[illegible]	6204	500	75108	8426	3567	6399	3720	117709	50302	1	23738	295773	16425	1416	0	0	-36457
1977	64145	668	6569	528	78031	8496	2551	6857	4066	120253	59902	0	[illegible]	311155	17891	1905	0	0	-32651
1978	62969	674	6330	451	75378	8957	2517	7345	4367	121978	58363	0	27205	312891	22329	760	0	0	-48368
1979	70175	741	6330	375	76720	9890	2937	8511	4569	116157	46461	24	26749	298723	18796	1222	0	0	-52026
1980	65725	776	5116	372	68602	10148	2763	7255	4069	107925	35099	32	22264	263644	12091	734	0	0	-34540
1981	60395	785	3646	280	59885	9018	2651	8846	3902	104151	29878	22	16523	238805	14276	660	0	0	-18383

[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	503.1	635.4	209.7	296.4	1494.8	1741.6	535.8	537.6	489.7	-22.0	133.8	333.9	3211.1
1961	497.9	636.4	202.2	291.4	1413.3	1662.7	514.8	516.7	492.4	-13.5	139.1	339.9	3107.2
1962	515.9	658.9	202.3	294.9	1467.4	1731.4	534.6	536.6	518.0	-16.3	147.1	354.6	3221.8
1963	516.4	666.3	200.3	296.6	1570.7	1852.9	555.5	557.3	539.9	-9.8	156.2	373.9	3373.1
1964	512.4	670.9	201.2	303.6	1741.4	2053.6	567.6	569.4	585.5	-10.6	170.0	404.9	3597.5
1965	516.3	687.4	204.3	314.2	1840.8	2176.9	572.4	574.1	615.6	3.1	182.6	436.1	3752.6
1966	525.7	711.9	208.0	326.0	1868.7	2234.3	594.3	595.8	657.0	14.5	197.6	473.9	3868.0
1967	538.8	740.1	205.4	329.6	1780.6	2153.6	629.3	630.6	683.2	16.8	206.6	493.3	3854.0
1968	547.7	770.1	207.3	342.4	1793.2	2198.7	678.8	680.0	730.5	33.6	225.8	538.4	3991.1
1969	552.8	796.0	213.2	358.4	1724.0	2163.9	688.7	689.8	792.1	37.3	244.8	584.6	4008.1
1970	558.9	827.9	220.3	378.5	1765.5	2221.4	717.6	718.6	884.2	-0.1	258.0	626.1	4146.4
1971	568.7	852.3	229.5	397.4	1628.4	2093.5	745.5	746.4	951.0	-33.4	268.2	649.3	4089.7
1972	577.4	875.8	235.7	413.4	1647.8	2142.9	797.8	798.7	1033.1	-61.0	285.7	686.4	4230.8
1973	561.4	879.2	232.7	422.0	1684.3	2219.6	811.4	812.2	1082.2	-39.0	307.2	736.0	4332.9
1974	516.1	837.0	201.4	390.8	1597.2	2135.3	781.0	781.9	1065.8	-16.5	305.1	744.2	4145.0
1975	508.2	830.5	186.4	404.5	1458.8	1939.3	766.9	767.8	1138.4	-116.5	299.4	722.5	3942.1
1976	545.1	880.5	216.4	444.2	1523.0	2030.0	835.6	836.6	1195.5	-124.4	314.4	756.8	4191.3
1977	532.3	884.1	206.3	444.2	1427.7	1949.9	854.7	855.7	1224.4	-111.4	326.0	786.9	4134.0
1978	525.1	886.9	205.5	449.9	1351.3	1891.6	864.2	865.0	1312.3	-165.0	332.9	814.4	4093.3
1979	515.6	880.4	188.4	434.1	1483.7	2040.6	848.1	849.0	1345.7	-177.5	343.2	825.0	4204.0
1980	496.5	868.4	186.5	442.4	1245.8	1784.8	815.5	816.3	1285.5	-117.9	340.3	827.3	3911.9
1981	476.8	841.9	198.6	457.4	1100.3	1636.6	773.6	774.3	1223.6	-62.7	344.1	816.8	3710.2

[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 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	146.2	15.7	4.5	166.4	37.9	94.5	635.4
1961	10.3	78.0	88.3	245.6	143.7	15.7	4.6	164.0	40.2	98.2	636.4
1962	9.6	68.7	78.3	253.6	162.5	16.4	5.0	184.0	41.9	101.1	658.9
1963	8.1	64.7	72.8	258.0	163.9	16.2	5.5	185.6	44.2	105.7	666.3
1964	6.7	67.0	73.7	259.8	157.5	15.3	6.1	178.9	46.9	111.7	670.9
1965	7.4	58.7	66.1	263.8	165.4	15.6	5.4	186.4	50.5	120.6	687.4
1966	7.6	51.4	59.0	283.7	160.3	16.5	6.2	183.0	54.8	131.4	711.9
1967	6.8	46.5	53.3	288.8	171.1	20.1	5.5	196.7	59.4	141.9	740.1
1968	5.8	43.5	49.4	294.8	179.0	18.9	5.6	203.5	65.7	156.7	770.1
1969	5.6	40.5	46.1	304.2	176.2	19.5	6.7	202.5	71.8	171.4	796.0
1970	6.5	37.9	44.4	306.2	182.0	19.1	7.1	208.2	78.5	190.5	827.9
1971	6.4	38.1	44.5	313.8	182.8	20.7	7.0	210.5	82.9	200.7	852.3
1972	4.0	30.2	34.2	313.7	197.5	24.3	7.6	229.4	87.7	210.7	875.8
1973	6.6	30.7	37.3	298.4	199.9	18.3	7.6	225.8	93.6	224.2	879.2
1974	3.5	26.7	30.2	278.4	186.0	14.3	7.3	207.6	93.3	227.6	837.0
1975	3.0	23.8	26.8	278.1	184.0	11.5	7.8	203.3	94.4	227.9	830.5
1976	3.0	22.9	25.9	296.0	202.7	12.3	8.2	223.3	98.4	237.0	880.5
1977	2.5	23.3	25.8	282.6	205.0	10.4	8.5	223.9	103.1	248.7	884.1
1978	6.7	17.7	24.3	290.7	192.8	9.4	7.8	210.0	105.0	256.8	886.9
1979	3.5	13.0	16.5	293.8	188.7	11.6	5.1	205.3	107.2	257.6	880.4
1980	3.8	16.1	19.9	295.2	162.2	13.4	5.8	181.4	108.4	263.5	868.4
1981	3.7	21.3	25.0	292.9	141.0	11.3	6.7	158.9	108.2	256.8	841.9

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	435	3508	3943	232	25106	2763	1125	28994	11094	27686
1961	387	3207	3593	237	24672	2772	1149	28593	11779	28790
1962	361	2840	3201	245	27896	2899	1258	32053	12291	29621
1963	303	2712	3015	250	28135	2859	1367	32361	12950	30992
1964	250	2806	3056	252	27038	2691	1532	31261	13737	32725
1965	277	2450	2727	256	28391	2753	1349	32493	14807	35355
1966	285	2163	2448	275	27512	2907	1549	31969	16059	38518
1967	255	2000	2255	280	29375	3539	1445	34359	17419	41587
1968	218	1888	2106	286	30728	3333	1464	35526	19254	45914
1969	209	1759	1968	295	30255	3445	1772	35471	21037	50237
1970	244	1644	1888	297	31242	3368	1890	36500	23007	55832
1971	236	1643	1879	304	31383	3650	1865	36897	24297	58820
1972	149	1312	1461	305	33912	4284	2026	40222	25705	61759
1973	245	1262	1506	293	34319	3232	2016	39567	27423	65696
1974	134	1122	1256	272	31931	2528	1945	36403	27343	66702
1975	115	1007	1122	273	31587	2023	2109	35719	27678	66796
1976	115	960	1075	290	34802	2172	2217	39191	28850	69452
1977	99	933	1032	277	35199	1836	2303	39338	30203	72901
1978	266	702	968	286	33102	1661	2116	36879	30767	75270
1979	140	516	656	289	32391	2040	1379	35809	31410	75512
1980	151	679	830	288	27838	2362	1589	31789	31767	77225
1981	146	849	996	286	24202	1992	1827	28022	31714	75267

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	25.4	1.4	0.8	10.9	34.9	73.4	24.8	62.0	296.4
1961	19.1	52.0	71.2	60.9	25.0	1.4	0.8	11.5	31.5	70.2	25.9	63.3	291.4
1962	17.9	45.8	63.7	64.0	28.2	1.4	0.9	11.6	32.4	74.6	27.2	65.5	294.9
1963	15.0	43.1	58.2	66.0	28.5	1.4	1.0	12.2	33.0	76.1	28.4	67.9	296.6
1964	12.4	44.7	57.1	66.8	27.4	1.3	1.1	13.1	34.5	77.4	30.3	72.1	303.6
1965	13.8	39.1	52.9	69.7	28.7	1.4	1.0	13.6	37.1	81.7	32.4	77.4	314.2
1966	14.2	34.2	48.4	76.2	27.9	1.4	1.1	14.2	38.8	83.4	34.7	83.3	326.0
1967	12.7	31.0	43.7	85.3	29.7	1.8	1.0	13.0	30.9	76.4	36.7	87.6	329.6
1968	10.8	29.0	39.9	90.3	31.1	1.6	1.0	12.7	30.6	77.1	39.9	95.2	342.4
1969	10.4	27.0	37.4	98.7	30.6	1.7	1.2	12.9	30.7	77.1	42.9	102.4	358.4
1970	12.2	25.3	37.4	102.4	31.6	1.7	1.3	12.9	33.0	80.5	46.2	112.0	378.5
1971	11.9	25.4	37.3	113.4	31.8	1.8	1.2	11.1	32.9	78.8	49.1	118.8	397.4
1972	7.5	20.1	27.6	125.8	34.3	2.1	1.3	12.7	31.8	82.3	52.2	125.5	413.4
1973	12.2	20.5	32.7	118.6	34.8	1.6	1.3	9.8	33.9	81.4	55.8	133.6	422.0
1974	6.5	17.8	24.3	105.0	32.3	1.3	1.3	6.9	30.4	72.1	55.1	134.3	390.8
1975	5.5	15.9	21.4	101.0	32.0	1.0	1.4	6.9	22.8	64.1	63.9	154.2	404.5
1976	5.5	15.3	20.8	126.9	35.2	1.1	1.5	5.0	25.9	68.7	66.8	160.9	444.2
1977	4.6	15.5	20.2	114.0	35.6	0.9	1.5	6.3	27.8	72.2	69.7	168.2	444.2
1978	12.4	11.8	24.1	112.4	33.5	0.8	1.4	8.2	25.1	69.0	70.9	173.4	449.9
1979	6.5	8.7	15.2	113.5	32.8	1.0	0.9	5.1	19.9	59.7	72.2	173.5	434.1
1980	7.0	10.7	17.8	121.3	34.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	9.6	47.5	74.6	181.3	442.4
1981	6.8	14.2	21.0	131.8	30.1	1.0	1.2	3.5	10.0	45.8	76.7	182.1	457.4

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	808	2338	3147	56	4364	241	198	2084	5546	12433	7275	18157
1961	718	2138	2856	59	4289	242	203	2190	5013	11937	7586	18541
1962	670	1893	2563	62	4849	253	222	2211	5155	12690	7966	19198
1963	563	1808	2371	64	4891	249	241	2329	5256	12966	8317	19903
1964	464	1871	2335	65	4700	235	270	2494	5481	13180	8876	21145
1965	514	1634	2148	68	4935	240	238	2585	5899	13897	9505	22696
1966	529	1442	1971	74	4783	254	273	2707	6167	14184	10178	24414
1967	474	1333	1808	83	5106	309	255	2474	4913	13057	10750	25665
1968	404	1259	1663	88	5342	291	258	2413	4875	13178	11697	27893
1969	387	1173	1560	96	5259	301	313	2449	4879	13201	12567	30012
1970	453	1096	1549	99	5431	294	334	2455	5254	13767	13532	32838
1971	438	1095	1534	110	5455	318	329	2110	5239	13452	14385	34824
1972	277	875	1152	123	5895	374	357	2414	5057	14097	15309	36780
1973	454	841	1295	116	5966	282	356	1874	5388	13866	16342	39150
1974	249	748	997	102	5551	221	343	1316	4828	12259	16139	39370
1975	214	671	885	99	5491	177	372	1310	3630	10980	18721	45181
1976	214	640	854	125	6050	190	391	961	4122	11713	19591	47163
1977	183	622	805	112	6119	160	406	1205	4420	12310	20426	49302
1978	493	468	961	111	5754	145	373	1564	3989	11826	20777	50831
1979	260	344	604	111	5631	178	243	975	3165	10192	21149	50844
1980	280	453	732	118	5858	193	280	313	1521	8165	21860	53140
1981	272	566	838	129	5160	183	322	669	1590	7925	22490	53374

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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: 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	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	840.9	57.8	898.7	220.0	31.1	50.4	0.0	2.9	4.0	8.7	7.6	187.7	0.3	83.2	375.9	0.2	70.6	176.2	1741.6
1961	767.9	52.0	820.0	225.4	31.2	52.7	0.0	3.4	4.7	8.5	8.5	172.0	0.2	86.5	367.7	0.2	72.4	177.0	1662.7
1962	803.0	50.5	853.5	233.5	31.9	56.2	0.0	3.1	4.8	10.6	8.6	175.4	0.4	89.2	380.2	0.2	77.4	186.6	1731.4
1963	863.4	55.3	918.8	258.6	32.5	59.3	0.0	3.0	5.4	10.6	7.9	172.9	0.3	101.2	393.2	0.1	83.2	199.0	1852.9
1964	982.9	68.2	1051.1	278.2	35.3	58.6	0.0	4.1	5.6	11.2	7.9	176.3	0.2	112.7	412.0	0.2	92.3	219.9	2053.6
1965	1038.0	60.7	1098.7	294.4	41.0	67.8	0.0	4.9	5.7	14.7	7.8	185.0	0.2	120.6	447.6	0.2	99.2	226.9	2176.9
1966	1040.4	54.6	1095.0	316.7	38.9	67.5	0.0	4.0	6.2	15.2	7.3	192.8	0.2	124.7	456.8	0.2	107.6	258.0	2234.3
1967	996.8	55.1	1051.9	299.2	42.2	69.2	0.0	4.1	6.0	12.8	6.9	167.6	0.2	120.3	429.3	0.2	110.1	262.9	2153.6
1968	991.0	48.8	1039.8	326.3	43.6	62.0	0.0	4.4	8.0	14.0	6.9	164.7	0.2	123.2	427.0	0.1	119.8	285.7	2198.7
1969	905.9	44.2	950.0	353.4	42.3	63.0	0.0	3.6	8.6	15.0	6.8	158.5	0.3	122.3	420.4	0.2	129.8	310.0	2163.9
1970	945.2	36.1	981.2	350.5	43.4	59.4	0.0	3.3	9.3	15.3	6.2	170.6	0.4	125.7	433.6	0.1	133.0	322.9	2221.4
1971	800.9	30.3	831.2	361.0	44.2	57.6	0.0	4.2	10.0	14.0	7.0	172.6	*	126.6	436.1	0.1	136.0	329.1	2093.5
1972	793.6	23.3	817.0	377.9	47.4	59.7	0.0	4.7	11.8	15.0	6.1	175.3	*	133.0	453.0	*	145.5	349.6	2142.9
1973	817.4	23.0	840.5	356.6	46.3	67.4	0.0	2.6	12.6	22.0	6.0	187.8	*	142.6	487.2	*	157.6	377.7	2219.6
1974	772.6	23.7	796.3	319.9	43.7	66.2	0.0	5.1	12.4	21.0	6.1	178.2	0.6	147.7	481.0	*	156.5	381.7	2135.3
1975	749.2	27.9	777.2	268.5	37.6	64.3	0.2	6.8	13.1	13.7	5.8	137.9	*	133.8	413.2	*	140.8	339.7	1939.3
1976	741.2	31.7	772.8	281.8	41.8	73.3	0.1	6.8	13.8	15.2	5.7	159.0	*	152.6	468.4	*	148.8	358.2	2030.0
1977	627.6	29.0	656.6	260.4	43.6	80.8	0.1	3.1	15.0	16.7	5.4	173.7	*	172.3	510.7	*	153.0	369.3	1949.9
1978	602.8	22.8	625.5	256.1	42.0	73.3	0.0	4.0	17.6	17.9	4.4	145.4	0.0	164.9	469.6	*	156.8	383.5	1891.6
1979	680.5	16.1	696.7	318.3	42.0	88.8	0.0	4.1	25.2	18.8	5.8	117.8	0.2	166.2	468.8	*	163.6	393.3	2040.6
1980	527.9	20.9	548.8	344.7	34.0	64.8	0.0	1.2	19.6	16.7	3.1	72.6	0.2	140.2	352.3	*	157.1	381.9	1784.8
1981	459.3	15.8	475.2	341.6	24.2	58.7	0.0	2.7	24.2	16.0	6.4	48.9	0.1	102.2	283.5	*	159.0	377.3	1636.6

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	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	31494	2388	33882	213	4690	8647	0	503	998	1432	1455	29863	42	13037	60667	16	20693	51641
1961	28805	2139	30944	218	4705	9049	0	601	1180	1394	1613	27365	36	13569	59512	17	21225	51876
1962	30130	2088	32218	226	4803	9651	0	540	1201	1754	1643	27900	56	13973	61521	15	22695	54691
1963	32339	2318	34657	251	4895	10184	0	535	1342	1754	1507	27507	40	15969	63732	14	24373	58328
1964	36771	2857	39627	270	5323	10067	0	720	1407	1842	1510	28048	25	17896	66837	15	27053	64448
1965	38774	2535	41309	285	6173	11641	0	858	1410	2419	1480	29434	29	19131	72573	15	29075	69426
1966	38864	2299	41163	307	5869	11582	0	697	1550	2513	1392	30670	31	19882	74186	18	31529	75625
1967	37264	2369	39633	290	6361	11888	0	725	1566	2104	1318	26651	31	19060	69703	15	32277	77058
1968	36992	2115	39106	316	6566	10650	0	780	2100	2311	1322	26191	26	19419	69367	14	35114	83733
1969	33788	1917	35705	343	6379	10822	0	627	2248	2472	1289	25218	51	19113	68218	15	38059	90865
1970	35214	1565	36780	340	6546	10196	0	589	2471	2518	1181	27132	54	19641	70328	12	38993	94626
1971	29531	1310	30841	350	6654	9894	0	743	2641	2309	1327	27448	6	19773	70794	6	39848	96467
1972	29471	1013	30484	368	7149	10256	0	828	3128	2472	1153	27881	4	20602	73174	1	42641	102449
1973	30456	946	31402	350	6973	11572	0	460	3364	3621	1142	29864	3	22131	79131	1	46201	110683
1974	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6592	11369	0	894	3324	3468	1167	28339	87	22840	78071	1	45854	111856
1975	29028	1181	30209	263	5661	11033	44	1198	3534	2255	1098	21941	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	41958	99587
1976	28650	1328	29978	277	6304	12581	16	1206	3723	2505	1093	25286	1	23738	76452	1	43610	104984
1977	24973	1161	26134	256	6569	13872	12	555	4075	2755	1022	27630	0	26832	83321	0	44839	108230
1978	24044	904	24948	252	6330	12583	0	711	4791	2958	830	23133	0	25891	77228	1	45949	112412
1979	27156	640	27796	313	6330	15229	0	719	6838	3096	1108	18744	24	26124	78222	1	47943	115259
1980	21066	879	21945	337	5116	11128	0	208	5323	2756	586	11555	32	21948	58653	1	46045	111934
1981	18403	630	19033	333	3646	10081	0	476	6641	2644	1218	7777	22	16186	48691	1	46596	110587

[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	13.2	44.6	5.5	0.1	8.1	402.2	31.6	505.4	0.5	1.3	537.6
1961	3.6	13.1	14.5	47.5	7.8	0.1	7.9	394.7	25.7	498.1	0.6	1.4	516.7
1962	3.3	15.7	15.2	41.2	9.9	0.1	6.8	407.1	35.3	515.6	0.6	1.4	536.6
1963	3.3	17.4	15.9	48.6	11.5	0.1	6.7	412.6	39.5	534.9	0.5	1.3	557.3
1964	3.7	18.8	14.3	52.3	12.8	0.1	7.1	416.2	42.2	545.1	0.5	1.2	569.4
1965	3.5	20.0	13.7	51.8	18.9	0.1	6.8	429.0	28.6	549.0	0.5	1.2	574.1
1966	3.1	21.7	11.5	55.5	21.3	0.2	7.1	441.7	32.2	569.4	0.5	1.1	595.8
1967	2.4	24.4	8.8	56.0	31.8	0.1	7.1	462.7	35.9	602.5	0.4	0.9	630.6
1968	2.2	24.2	8.3	67.6	39.6	0.1	7.8	492.6	36.4	652.3	0.3	0.8	680.0
1969	1.5	26.0	6.8	70.3	48.4	0.2	7.9	498.6	29.0	661.2	0.3	0.7	689.8
1970	1.5	27.5	5.3	73.8	51.1	0.2	8.0	515.2	34.9	688.6	0.3	0.7	718.6
1971	1.1	28.8	4.8	70.9	48.1	0.2	8.0	545.8	37.9	715.7	0.3	0.7	746.4
1972	0.8	28.3	4.5	84.4	47.5	0.2	8.6	591.4	32.1	768.7	0.3	0.6	798.7
1973	0.6	22.8	4.1	98.2	51.1	0.3	7.1	587.5	39.7	787.9	0.2	0.6	812.2
1974	0.4	21.4	3.9	101.8	49.7	0.3	6.8	558.6	38.0	759.1	0.3	0.7	781.9
1975	0.1	18.1	2.8	96.5	47.4	0.2	6.6	558.7	36.4	748.7	0.3	0.7	767.8
1976	0.1	22.0	2.5	109.2	47.6	0.3	7.4	607.5	39.1	813.6	0.3	0.7	836.6
1977	*	23.7	2.7	112.2	48.0	0.3	8.0	620.0	39.9	831.0	0.3	0.7	855.7
1978	0.0	24.9	2.3	118.0	50.6	0.2	8.5	628.2	31.5	839.3	0.2	0.6	865.0
1979	0.0	26.7	1.9	125.2	56.0	0.2	8.9	599.2	29.9	821.4	0.3	0.6	849.0
1980	0.0	30.2	1.9	125.5	57.4	0.2	8.0	562.2	30.2	785.3	0.2	0.6	816.3
1981	0.0	34.6	1.4	109.0	51.0	0.2	7.6	537.2	32.6	739.0	0.2	0.5	774.3

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	554	15	2619	7664	983	14	1343	76565	5033	94220	155	388
1961	133	13	2867	8161	1394	13	1307	75136	4082	92960	165	402
1962	123	15	3012	7080	1765	20	1113	77504	5617	96111	173	416
1963	123	17	3142	8345	2043	26	1113	78536	6290	99496	154	368
1964	139	18	2842	8979	2282	32	1169	79225	6718	101247	151	359
1965	129	19	2715	8900	3356	33	1121	81658	4554	102338	144	343
1966	117	21	2282	9529	3774	38	1165	84080	5129	105997	137	329
1967	91	24	1752	9608	5636	34	1172	88074	5716	111992	116	277
1968	82	24	1635	11610	7005	32	1287	93768	5789	121125	102	243
1969	58	25	1340	12071	8555	44	1302	94914	4618	122846	90	216
1970	57	27	1047	12662	9036	59	1327	98084	5548	127762	87	212
1971	39	28	944	12164	8504	60	1320	103908	6024	132924	80	194
1972	30	28	882	14488	8403	66	1413	112575	5109	142936	76	182
1973	22	22	807	16854	9027	73	1174	111839	6315	146089	73	174
1974	15	21	770	17478	8783	75	1125	106340	6048	140619	80	195
1975	5	18	559	16566	8379	62	1094	106358	5788	138807	81	196
1976	2	22	500	18742	8410	68	1215	115655	6227	150817	84	202
1977	2	23	528	19258	8484	72	1312	118036	6346	154036	85	206
1978	0	24	451	20260	8944	64	1408	119584	5007	155719	71	173
1979	0	26	375	21501	9890	51	1474	114074	4755	152120	79	190
1980	0	29	372	21539	10148	62	1312	107026	4796	145256	72	176
1981	0	34	280	18709	9016	56	1259	102264	5177	136762	64	151

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	377.7	63.6	441.3	6.2	17.3	2.8	0.0	20.1	19.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	489.7
1961	391.2	59.0	450.2	2.7	17.4	2.8	0.0	20.2	15.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	492.4
1962	423.6	54.2	477.8	2.0	16.0	2.6	0.0	18.6	15.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	518.0
1963	446.2	51.0	497.2	4.2	18.0	2.9	0.0	21.0	13.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	539.9
1964	493.8	53.4	547.2	4.9	17.1	2.8	0.0	19.9	13.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	585.5
1965	520.8	51.7	572.5	1.3	21.1	3.4	0.0	24.5	13.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	615.6
1966	540.9	52.1	593.0	1.2	35.9	5.9	0.0	41.8	14.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	657.0
1967	550.7	50.8	601.6	2.5	45.0	7.4	0.0	52.4	19.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	683.2
1968	591.7	50.8	642.5	4.5	56.8	9.3	0.0	66.1	12.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	730.5
1969	599.1	42.6	641.7	7.4	110.8	18.1	0.0	129.0	9.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	792.1
1970	647.1	43.7	690.8	9.6	141.5	23.1	0.0	164.5	14.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	884.2
1971	726.6	38.1	764.7	10.0	138.4	24.9	0.0	163.3	8.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	951.0
1972	804.3	36.5	840.7	5.6	139.0	28.8	0.0	167.8	15.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	1033.1
1973	903.5	25.9	929.4	2.6	111.2	20.9	0.0	132.1	14.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	1082.2
1974	795.9	25.8	821.7	8.0	109.6	33.9	0.0	143.5	14.5	78.1	0.0	0.0	1065.8
1975	836.2	25.2	861.5	1.2	64.6	19.9	0.0	84.5	16.4	174.8	0.0	0.0	1138.4
1976	866.0	23.7	889.6	0.5	92.2	17.1	0.0	109.3	14.7	181.4	0.0	0.0	1195.5
1977	838.5	24.6	863.1	0.3	135.6	20.9	0.0	156.5	12.6	191.9	0.0	0.0	1224.4
1978	847.1	18.2	865.3	0.5	164.9	21.5	7.9	194.4	7.9	244.3	0.0	0.0	1312.3
1979	973.3	18.3	991.5	1.9	124.5	11.4	3.8	139.6	12.6	200.0	0.0	0.0	1345.7
1980	1003.0	16.8	1019.8	3.0	108.3	13.0	1.9	123.2	7.6	131.9	0.0	0.0	1285.5
1981	930.4	18.7	949.1	3.4	96.4	10.1	2.0	108.5	6.8	155.7	0.0	0.0	1223.6

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	15435	2627	18062	6	2747	485	0	3232	1810	230	0	0
1961	15921	2427	18348	3	2767	488	0	3255	1472	305	0	0
1962	17186	2238	19423	2	2549	450	0	2998	1504	320	0	0
1963	18000	2139	20138	4	2864	505	0	3370	1266	355	0	0
1964	19919	2235	22154	5	2719	480	0	3198	1267	25	0	0
1965	21024	2158	23182	1	3351	591	0	3943	1313	313	0	0
1966	21954	2192	24146	1	5713	1008	0	6721	1425	525	0	0
1967	22452	2186	24637	2	7157	1263	0	8420	1899	603	0	0
1968	24211	2203	26414	4	9035	1594	0	10630	1168	468	0	0
1969	24623	1850	26473	7	17630	3111	0	20741	902	415	0	0
1970	27245	1897	29141	9	22502	3959	0	26460	1354	465	0	0
1971	30592	1646	32238	10	22013	4276	0	26289	772	445	0	0
1972	33469	1584	35053	5	22105	4949	0	27053	1533	288	0	0
1973	37351	1443	38794	3	17686	3586	0	21272	1371	361	0	0
1974	33554	1498	35052	8	17428	5824	0	23252	1392	6998	0	0
1975	35180	1480	36659	1	10273	3419	0	13691	1575	15869	0	0
1976	36091	[illegible]	[illegible]	*	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	17600	1415	16425	0	0
1977	35026	1425	36451	*	21567	3584	0	25151	1205	17821	0	0
1978	35312	1064	36376	*	26234	3692	1314	31240	759	22329	0	0
1979	40402	1046	41448	2	19797	1958	625	22380	1221	18796	0	0
1980	41515	951	42466	3	17226	2228	316	19780	734	12091	0	0
1981	38656	1029	39685	3	15334	1735	337	17405	659	14276	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	16.8	12.3	4.9	0.1	47.2	*	5.0	0.8	0.9	31.4	62.1	*	9.6	162.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	192.8
1961	15.1	13.2	5.8	0.1	44.0	0.1	4.8	0.8	0.9	31.7	48.4	*	9.0	145.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	178.8
1962	14.9	14.3	5.6	0.1	43.2	0.1	4.9	1.1	0.8	32.6	52.6	*	10.6	151.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	187.2
1963	13.3	15.2	4.9	0.1	42.8	0.1	4.5	1.2	0.8	33.2	51.1	*	10.9	149.7	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	8.5	186.7
1964	11.0	16.0	6.6	0.1	36.6	0.1	2.8	1.1	0.9	33.1	52.0	0.1	13.6	146.8	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	12.4	186.2
1965	11.3	16.9	6.0	0.1	40.1	0.1	3.8	0.9	0.9	34.1	39.5	0.0	8.6	134.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	14.0	176.3
1966	10.4	17.5	5.5	0.2	37.8	0.3	4.1	0.8	1.0	35.4	40.3	0.0	8.6	133.8	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	16.4	178.1
1967	6.4	19.1	4.6	0.2	41.7	0.3	3.5	0.9	0.7	36.1	57.9	0.0	10.1	156.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	16.0	197.6
1968	3.1	21.3	7.0	0.4	45.2	0.5	2.8	0.9	0.8	38.3	51.7	0.0	11.3	159.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	19.3	202.8
1969	0.1	23.3	6.5	0.4	49.7	0.5	2.8	1.3	0.7	39.2	58.2	0.0	12.7	172.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	21.4	216.8
1970	*	25.9	6.2	0.4	50.3	0.6	2.4	1.4	0.8	42.1	61.2	0.0	13.1	178.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	24.4	228.8
1971	*	26.5	7.0	0.4	52.9	0.5	2.4	1.4	0.7	43.2	63.5	0.3	14.4	186.7	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	30.5	243.6
1972	*	23.1	4.9	0.5	54.2	0.8	2.2	1.6	0.8	45.2	61.3	0.4	14.1	185.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	35.3	244.5
1973	*	21.0	8.2	0.7	51.7	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.8	45.3	53.1	0.4	14.8	179.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	40.3	240.4
1974	0.9	24.3	7.6	0.5	48.3	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.8	45.8	40.1	*	12.8	159.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	38.0	222.4
1975	0.1	23.6	8.8	1.1	46.6	1.4	0.7	1.8	0.6	47.0	27.6	*	12.0	147.7	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	41.9	213.4
1976	*	21.1	8.5	1.0	50.3	1.3	1.0	2.0	0.7	46.3	28.2	0.0	14.0	153.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	49.5	224.0
1977	*	26.1	9.5	0.7	48.9	1.2	0.7	2.2	0.8	48.4	29.8	0.0	15.8	158.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	49.0	233.1
1978	*	23.4	8.6	0.8	45.9	1.5	0.7	1.9	0.9	47.8	23.1	0.0	13.5	144.6	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	50.8	219.0
1979	0.1	27.7	6.7	1.1	42.2	1.8	0.5	1.2	0.9	46.6	13.7	0.0	8.7	123.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	51.3	202.5
1980	0.1	28.3	6.9	1.1	29.3	2.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	44.2	15.9	0.0	9.6	111.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	47.9	187.7
1981	0.2	30.0	7.3	0.1	23.2	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.8	44.8	13.9	*	8.4	101.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	47.5	179.1

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	604	12	735	15	8108	7	886	207	155	5975	9880	0	1468	27436	0	9	0	0	488
1961	543	13	881	18	7556	11	848	210	151	6038	7695	1	1380	24787	0	8	0	0	1384
1962	539	14	841	29	7409	10	868	273	139	6199	8365	2	1617	25752	0	5	0	0	1865
1963	484	15	734	22	7354	10	787	303	139	6319	8132	3	1686	25489	0	4	0	0	2505
1964	402	15	992	23	6277	11	490	267	146	6294	8278	8	2105	24889	0	4	0	0	3647
1965	416	16	907	29	6879	19	666	223	153	6492	6276	0	1341	22986	0	2	0	0	4096
1966	385	17	831	41	6487	48	718	203	159	6733	6403	0	1335	22957	0	2	0	0	4811
1967	239	18	695	45	7160	57	618	234	122	6865	9208	0	1572	26577	0	5	0	0	4685
1968	117	21	1059	74	7756	95	500	231	135	7300	8220	0	1741	27110	0	5	0	0	5662
1969	3	23	983	76	8530	91	489	329	123	7470	9264	0	1934	29290	0	4	0	0	6267
1970	2	25	937	80	8631	110	432	375	125	8009	9727	0	2004	30430	0	3	0	0	7141
1971	1	26	1055	87	9073	97	423	363	122	8221	10100	47	2188	31777	0	1	0	0	8926
1972	1	22	733	105	9301	148	383	428	131	8604	9744	65	2134	31776	0	6	0	0	10359
1973	1	21	1242	144	8881	151	230	449	134	8625	8440	64	2249	30609	0	5	0	0	11816
1974	36	24	1146	93	8288	141	175	408	128	8719	6381	4	1930	27413	0	4	0	0	11125
1975	3	23	1330	225	8003	247	128	498	97	8946	4389	0	1808	25669	0	3	0	0	12294
1976	2	21	1288	197	8699	238	183	549	108	8813	4478	0	2129	26610	0	3	0	0	14512
1977	1	26	1429	134	8401	208	128	600	132	9207	4738	0	2406	27675	0	4	0	0	14959
1978	2	23	1295	167	7887	260	115	518	141	9098	3671	0	2060	25212	0	4	0	0	14903
1979	3	27	1014	221	7237	312	96	317	148	8873	2178	0	1296	21691	0	3	0	0	15024
1980	7	28	1041	223	5022	342	84	293	132	8416	2525	0	1410	19504	0	1	0	0	14033
1981	9	29	1093	20	3983	303	54	320	126	8519	2204	7	1195	17824	0	0	0	0	13310

[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	22.5	46.4	57.3	61.3	61.4	21.1	1.7	6.5	16.3	192.8
1961	43.6	51.5	16.3	21.2	41.4	52.9	53.2	53.3	19.6	4.7	7.1	17.2	178.8
1962	43.2	51.5	17.8	22.9	48.6	60.8	51.9	52.0	19.4	6.4	7.5	18.2	187.2
1963	43.2	52.0	17.1	22.5	46.5	59.0	53.1	53.2	18.3	8.5	7.9	18.9	186.7
1964	37.1	46.5	16.8	22.6	54.3	67.7	49.3	49.5	16.2	12.4	8.5	20.1	186.2
1965	41.0	51.1	14.1	20.3	36.5	51.3	53.6	53.7	17.1	14.0	9.2	21.9	176.3
1966	39.3	50.3	13.2	19.9	36.4	52.2	55.6	55.8	17.1	16.4	9.9	23.7	178.1
1967	42.2	54.3	15.4	26.8	41.0	53.1	63.4	63.5	19.6	16.0	10.5	25.1	197.6
1968	43.9	57.3	16.4	28.6	44.7	58.4	58.4	58.5	20.1	19.3	11.6	27.8	202.8
1969	48.0	62.5	18.5	31.9	50.0	64.5	57.7	57.8	21.2	21.4	12.6	30.0	216.8
1970	48.8	65.1	20.2	35.1	51.0	65.7	62.8	62.9	21.6	24.4	13.4	32.5	228.8
1971	50.7	68.3	20.9	37.5	55.8	70.9	66.9	67.0	19.0	30.5	14.4	35.0	243.6
1972	53.2	71.8	21.7	39.4	52.3	68.5	64.7	64.8	17.2	35.3	15.4	37.1	244.5
1973	48.4	68.3	20.9	39.8	55.3	72.5	59.6	59.7	15.9	40.3	16.6	39.7	240.4
1974	46.3	65.9	18.1	35.4	46.3	63.1	57.9	58.0	15.8	38.0	15.6	38.2	222.4
1975	45.8	65.4	16.3	34.6	43.1	56.9	56.4	56.4	9.9	41.9	15.2	36.7	213.4
1976	48.0	69.2	16.8	36.4	48.0	63.3	55.1	55.2	6.6	49.5	16.5	39.7	224.0
1977	48.4	69.1	17.1	37.2	56.2	71.5	55.2	55.3	7.3	49.0	16.5	39.8	233.1
1978	46.4	67.6	16.8	37.9	43.3	59.1	54.2	54.3	7.4	50.8	16.9	41.3	219.0
1979	43.2	64.2	15.5	37.2	30.6	46.7	54.3	54.4	7.6	51.3	17.3	41.6	202.5
1980	34.3	55.8	12.0	34.0	29.5	45.9	51.9	52.0	12.2	47.9	17.5	42.6	187.7
1981	30.5	51.4	10.8	32.4	28.6	44.1	51.2	51.2	10.5	47.5	17.2	40.8	179.1

[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 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	28.1	3.0	0.5	31.7	3.0	7.1	51.1
1966	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.6	25.8	3.3	0.5	29.6	3.2	7.7	50.3
1967	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.7	28.4	2.6	0.5	31.5	3.6	8.5	54.3
1968	0.0	*	*	10.9	30.2	2.3	0.5	32.9	3.9	9.4	57.3
1969	0.0	*	*	11.7	33.4	2.2	0.7	36.2	4.3	10.3	62.5
1970	0.0	*	*	12.3	34.0	1.9	0.6	36.5	4.7	11.5	65.1
1971	0.0	*	*	12.5	35.7	1.9	0.6	38.1	5.1	12.5	68.3
1972	0.0	*	*	13.7	37.1	1.7	0.6	39.5	5.5	13.2	71.8
1973	0.0	*	*	11.6	35.2	1.0	0.5	36.7	5.9	14.1	68.3
1974	0.0	*	*	13.3	31.8	0.7	0.5	33.0	5.7	13.9	65.9
1975	0.0	*	*	13.3	31.4	0.5	0.5	32.5	5.7	13.9	65.4
1976	0.0	*	*	12.6	34.1	0.7	0.6	35.4	6.2	15.0	69.2
1977	0.0	*	*	13.8	33.6	0.4	0.6	34.6	6.1	14.6	69.1
1978	0.0	*	*	13.8	31.7	0.4	0.5	32.6	6.2	15.1	67.6
1979	0.0	*	*	13.7	28.9	0.3	0.4	29.5	6.2	14.8	64.2
1980	0.0	*	*	14.3	19.2	0.3	0.4	19.9	6.3	15.3	55.8
1981	0.0	*	*	14.8	15.0	0.3	0.4	15.7	6.2	14.7	51.4

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	11	11	7	5508	770	149	6427	620	1547
1961	0	10	10	7	5327	738	149	6214	669	1634
1962	0	8	8	8	5172	708	192	6071	708	1706
1963	0	7	7	8	5161	656	200	6017	757	1811
1964	0	6	6	9	4325	389	178	4892	809	1928
1965	0	4	4	9	4828	534	134	5496	871	2080
1966	0	3	3	9	4433	579	127	5140	947	2271
1967	0	3	3	10	4877	452	134	5463	1043	2489
1968	0	2	2	11	5186	397	125	5708	1155	2754
1969	0	1	1	11	5730	381	176	6287	1259	3006
1970	0	1	1	12	5835	335	158	6328	1390	3372
1971	0	0	0	12	6131	328	147	6606	1507	3649
1972	0	0	0	13	6376	305	165	6847	1605	3855
1973	0	0	0	11	6040	178	136	6355	1722	4126
1974	0	1	1	13	5464	125	133	5721	1668	4069
1975	0	1	1	13	5395	87	148	5629	1684	4065
1976	0	0	0	12	5861	117	163	6142	1821	4385
1977	0	0	0	14	5769	76	166	6012	1776	4287
1978	0	0	0	14	5437	66	146	5649	1803	4411
1979	0	0	0	13	4956	46	109	5111	1809	4349
1980	0	1	1	14	3297	54	115	3466	1840	4473
1981	0	2	2	14	2567	47	121	2735	1817	4313

[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	7.8	16.2	1.3	3.1	22.5
1961	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	7.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.9	14.1	1.4	3.5	21.2
1962	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.3	7.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.4	15.3	1.5	3.6	22.9
1963	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	6.6	14.6	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	4.0	11.4	1.8	4.4	20.3
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	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.7	12.1	3.3	8.0	26.8
1968	0.0	*	*	3.5	7.6	*	0.1	0.2	5.0	12.9	3.6	8.6	28.6
1969	0.0	*	*	4.0	8.4	*	0.1	0.2	5.8	14.5	4.0	9.5	31.9
1970	0.0	*	*	5.2	8.5	*	0.1	0.2	6.1	15.0	4.4	10.6	35.1
1971	0.0	*	*	4.7	9.0	*	0.1	0.2	6.9	16.2	4.8	11.7	37.5
1972	0.0	*	*	4.9	9.3	*	0.1	0.2	7.2	16.9	5.2	12.5	39.4
1973	0.0	*	*	4.7	8.8	*	0.1	0.2	7.0	16.1	5.6	13.4	39.8
1974	0.0	*	*	4.5	8.0	*	0.1	0.2	5.3	13.6	5.0	12.3	35.4
1975	0.0	*	*	4.3	7.9	*	0.1	0.2	3.8	12.0	5.4	12.9	34.6
1976	0.0	*	*	3.0	8.6	*	0.1	0.2	5.0	13.9	5.8	13.8	36.4
1977	0.0	*	*	3.1	8.4	*	0.1	0.2	5.2	14.0	5.9	14.2	37.2
1978	0.0	*	*	4.9	7.9	*	0.1	0.2	3.7	12.0	6.1	15.0	37.9
1979	0.0	*	*	6.3	7.2	*	0.1	0.2	1.7	9.2	6.4	15.3	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
1981	0.0	*	*	7.0	2.2	*	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.8	6.4	15.2	32.4

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	0	7	7	2	1382	17	26	26	1244	2695	368	918
1961	0	7	7	2	1336	16	26	28	946	2352	416	1017
1962	0	5	5	2	1297	15	34	30	1176	2552	440	1061
1963	0	5	5	2	1294	14	35	30	1054	2429	467	1118
1964	0	4	4	2	1085	8	31	31	1258	2413	501	1194
1965	0	3	3	3	1211	12	24	32	634	1913	534	1276
1966	0	2	2	2	1112	13	22	33	608	1788	577	1383
1967	0	2	2	3	1223	10	24	34	745	2036	982	2344
1968	0	1	1	3	1301	9	22	35	790	2156	1059	2525
1969	0	1	1	4	1437	8	31	35	920	2431	1164	2779
1970	0	0	0	5	1464	7	28	36	971	2506	1277	3098
1971	0	0	0	5	1538	7	26	37	1102	2710	1420	3439
1972	0	0	0	5	1599	7	29	39	1148	2822	1520	3653
1973	0	0	0	5	1515	4	24	39	1109	2691	1639	3926
1974	0	0	0	4	1370	3	23	39	839	2275	1476	3602
1975	0	0	0	4	1353	2	26	41	602	2024	1570	3789
1976	0	0	0	3	1470	3	29	41	790	2333	1686	4059
1977	0	0	0	3	1447	2	29	43	833	2354	1726	4166
1978	0	0	0	5	1364	1	26	43	586	2020	1796	4394
1979	0	0	0	6	1243	1	19	43	268	1574	1868	4490
1980	0	1	1	7	617	0	20	49	180	866	1884	4581
1981	0	1	1	7	381	1	21	52	190	645	1872	4442

[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			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	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.0	4.9	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	*	25.6	*	9.6	43.2	*	3.1	7.8	57.3
1961	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.9	5.8	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	*	20.4	*	9.0	38.4	*	3.3	8.1	52.9
1962	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.4	5.6	2.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	25.3	*	10.6	45.1	*	3.6	8.6	60.8
1963	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.8	4.9	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	*	23.0	*	10.9	42.5	*	3.7	8.9	59.0
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	67.7
1965	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.4	6.0	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	*	13.4	0.0	8.6	32.1	*	4.3	10.4	51.3
1966	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.0	5.5	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	*	13.3	0.0	8.6	31.3	*	4.6	11.1	52.2
1967	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	3.2	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	*	16.6	0.0	10.1	36.1	*	3.6	8.5	53.1
1968	0.0	*	*	5.3	7.0	3.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	*	16.1	0.0	11.3	39.3	*	4.1	9.7	58.4
1969	0.0	*	*	6.4	6.5	4.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	*	19.1	0.0	12.7	43.6	*	4.3	10.2	64.5
1970	0.0	*	*	5.9	6.2	3.9	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	*	20.4	0.0	13.1	45.1	0.0	4.3	10.4	65.7
1971	0.0	*	*	6.3	7.0	3.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	*	22.7	0.3	14.4	49.4	0.0	4.4	10.7	70.9
1972	0.0	*	*	4.4	4.9	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	*	23.4	0.4	14.1	47.9	0.0	4.7	11.4	68.5
1973	0.0	*	*	4.5	8.2	3.2	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	*	22.3	0.4	14.8	50.7	0.0	5.1	12.2	72.5
1974	0.0	*	*	4.6	7.6	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	*	17.0	*	12.8	41.7	0.0	4.9	11.9	63.1
1975	*	*	*	5.9	8.8	2.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	*	12.0	*	12.0	37.1	0.0	4.1	9.8	56.9
1976	*	*	*	4.9	8.5	2.8	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.3	*	15.8	0.0	14.0	43.0	0.0	4.5	10.8	63.3
1977	0.0	*	*	9.3	9.5	2.9	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.4	*	16.6	0.0	15.8	46.9	0.0	4.5	10.9	71.5
1978	*	*	*	4.7	8.6	2.8	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.4	*	11.7	0.0	13.5	38.5	0.0	4.6	11.3	59.1
1979	0.1	*	0.1	5.9	6.7	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	*	5.5	0.0	8.7	24.6	0.0	4.7	11.4	46.7
1980	0.1	*	0.1	5.2	6.9	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	*	4.1	0.0	9.6	24.2	0.0	4.8	11.6	45.9
1981	0.1	*	0.1	5.3	7.3	1.9	0.0	*	0.6	0.4	*	4.6	*	8.4	23.2	0.0	4.6	10.9	44.1

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	0	7	7	3	735	367	0	99	31	52	6	4074	0	1468	6832	1	916	2285
1961	0	7	7	3	881	363	0	94	33	51	6	3245	1	1380	6053	1	970	2372
1962	0	6	6	3	841	372	0	145	46	64	10	4022	2	1617	7118	0	1050	2531
1963	0	6	6	4	734	391	0	117	65	64	6	3663	3	1686	6728	0	1084	2594
1964	0	6	6	4	992	314	0	92	56	67	5	4221	8	2105	7860	0	1156	2754
1965	0	4	4	4	907	431	0	120	63	85	5	2135	0	1341	5087	0	1274	3042
1966	0	3	3	5	831	435	0	126	51	88	5	2109	0	1335	4980	0	1356	3253
1967	0	3	3	5	695	555	0	156	75	52	4	2640	0	1572	5750	0	1044	2491
1968	0	2	2	5	1059	629	0	94	81	58	4	2555	0	1741	6219	0	1189	2836
1969	0	1	1	6	983	681	0	99	116	48	3	3040	0	1934	6905	0	1256	2999
1970	0	1	1	6	937	672	0	89	177	49	3	3246	0	2004	7177	0	1253	3041
1971	0	0	0	6	1055	608	0	88	178	58	3	3611	47	2188	7835	0	1298	3142
1972	0	0	0	4	733	598	0	71	220	62	2	3725	65	2134	7611	0	1392	3344
1973	0	0	0	4	1242	543	0	48	274	65	2	3554	64	2249	8041	0	1487	3563
1974	0	1	1	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	49	238	62	3	2696	4	1930	6598	0	1434	3499
1975	1	1	2	6	1330	440	0	40	313	40	3	1916	0	1808	5890	0	1191	2875
1976	1	0	1	5	1282	477	0	63	346	45	3	2511	0	2129	6856	0	1314	3163
1977	0	0	0	9	1429	492	0	50	392	62	2	2643	0	2408	7477	0	1320	3187
1978	1	0	1	5	1295	485	0	47	333	66	2	1856	0	2060	6145	0	1348	3298
1979	2	0	2	6	1014	393	0	49	195	69	3	871	0	1296	3880	0	1387	3334
1980	3	1	4	5	1041	415	0	30	155	62	2	654	0	1410	3768	0	1399	3401
1981	2	1	4	5	1093	321	0	6	174	59	2	738	7	1195	3596	0	1342	3184

[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	4.9	*	*	0.6	31.2	24.2	61.0	*	0.1	61.4
1961	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.1	*	0.6	31.5	17.6	52.9	*	0.1	53.3
1962	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	0.1	*	0.5	32.4	15.5	51.8	*	0.1	52.0
1963	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.1	*	0.5	33.0	16.4	52.9	*	0.1	53.2
1964	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	*	0.5	32.9	12.6	49.2	*	0.1	49.5
1965	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	*	0.4	33.9	16.6	53.5	*	0.1	53.7
1966	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.8	0.3	*	0.4	35.2	16.7	55.6	*	0.1	55.8
1967	0.0	*	0.2	2.7	0.3	*	0.4	35.9	23.8	63.4	*	0.1	63.5
1968	0.0	*	0.4	3.5	0.5	*	0.5	38.1	15.4	58.4	*	0.1	58.5
1969	0.0	*	0.4	3.6	0.5	*	0.5	39.0	13.7	57.7	*	0.1	57.8
1970	0.0	*	0.4	3.5	0.6	*	0.5	41.9	15.8	62.8	*	0.1	62.9
1971	0.0	*	0.4	4.3	0.5	*	0.4	43.0	18.1	66.8	*	0.1	67.0
1972	0.0	*	0.5	4.0	0.8	0.1	0.4	45.0	13.9	64.7	*	0.1	64.8
1973	0.0	*	0.7	4.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	45.1	8.1	59.6	*	0.1	59.7
1974	0.0	*	0.5	5.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	45.6	5.2	57.9	*	*	58.0
1975	*	*	1.1	4.6	1.4	*	0.3	46.8	2.1	56.3	*	*	56.4
1976	*	*	1.0	4.7	1.3	*	0.4	46.1	1.5	55.1	*	0.1	55.2
1977	0.0	*	0.7	4.0	1.2	*	0.4	48.1	0.8	55.2	*	0.1	55.3
1978	0.0	*	0.8	3.4	1.5	*	0.5	47.6	0.5	54.2	*	0.1	54.3
1979	0.0	*	1.1	3.6	1.8	*	0.5	46.4	0.9	54.2	*	0.1	54.4
1980	0.0	0.2	1.1	3.9	2.0	*	0.4	43.9	0.4	51.8	*	0.1	52.0
1981	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.1	1.7	*	0.4	44.5	0.3	51.0	*	0.1	51.2

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	0	*	15	838	7	1	103	5943	3848	10755	8	20
1961	0	*	18	517	11	1	100	6004	2795	9446	12	29
1962	0	*	29	556	10	2	75	6159	2465	9296	13	31
1963	0	*	22	493	10	2	75	6284	2613	9499	12	28
1964	0	*	23	539	11	2	79	6258	2000	8911	12	29
1965	0	*	29	393	19	2	69	6455	2637	9603	12	28
1966	0	*	41	488	48	3	71	6694	2649	9994	12	29
1967	0	*	45	466	57	3	70	6827	3786	11254	10	25
1968	0	*	74	597	95	3	77	7261	2453	10559	10	23
1969	0	*	76	625	91	6	75	7433	2173	10479	8	20
1970	0	*	80	604	110	12	77	7970	2519	11372	8	20
1971	0	*	87	745	97	13	64	8181	2879	12067	8	19
1972	0	*	105	686	148	13	69	8563	2211	11796	8	18
1973	0	*	144	739	151	15	69	8583	1296	10997	8	18
1974	0	*	93	935	141	14	66	8677	822	10748	5	13
1975	0	*	225	788	247	11	57	8902	329	10558	6	14
1976	0	*	197	815	238	11	63	8768	242	10335	7	17
1977	0	*	134	686	208	12	70	9162	120	10392	7	18
1978	0	*	167	586	260	13	75	9053	72	10226	6	15
1979	0	*	221	623	312	4	79	8827	137	10203	7	18
1980	0	*	223	675	348	4	70	8365	58	9742	8	18
1981	0	*	20	695	303	3	67	8465	49	9602	7	16

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	16.1	0.0	16.1	0.4	4.5	0.1	0.0	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1
1961	14.6	0.0	14.6	0.4	4.5	0.1	0.0	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6
1962	14.5	0.0	14.5	0.3	4.4	0.1	0.0	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4
1963	12.9	0.0	12.9	0.3	5.0	0.1	0.0	5.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3
1964	10.6	0.0	10.6	0.5	5.0	0.1	0.0	5.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2
1965	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.5	5.5	0.1	0.0	5.6	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1
1966	10.2	0.0	10.2	0.2	6.5	0.1	0.0	6.6	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1
1967	6.2	0.0	6.2	0.3	12.8	0.2	0.0	13.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6
1968	3.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	15.2	0.3	0.0	15.5	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	19.7	0.3	0.0	20.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	18.8	0.3	0.0	19.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	15.8	0.3	0.0	16.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	16.7	0.2	0.0	17.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	15.6	0.3	0.0	15.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9
1974	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.0	12.7	0.3	0.0	13.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	9.7	0.2	0.0	9.8	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.9	0.1	0.0	5.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	*	0.0	7.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.1	0.0	7.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.7	0.1	0.0	5.8	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	10.3	0.2	0.0	10.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2
1981	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	7.7	0.1	0.0	7.8	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	574	0	574	*	714	13	0	727	8	0	0	0
1961	516	0	516	*	710	13	0	723	7	0	0	0
1962	516	0	516	*	702	13	0	714	5	0	0	0
1963	462	0	462	*	802	15	0	816	3	0	0	0
1964	382	0	382	*	799	15	0	813	4	0	0	0
1965	403	0	403	*	870	16	0	886	1	0	0	0
1966	375	0	375	*	1037	19	0	1056	2	0	0	0
1967	229	0	229	*	2037	37	0	2075	5	0	0	0
1968	111	0	111	1	2423	44	0	2467	4	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	1	3131	57	0	3188	3	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	2	2990	56	0	3047	3	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	3	2508	51	0	2559	1	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	*	2660	41	0	2702	6	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	*	2482	44	0	2526	5	0	0	0
1974	34	0	34	2	2023	49	0	2072	4	0	0	0
1975	0	0	0	*	1542	26	0	1568	3	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	1	936	9	0	945	3	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	0	1142	8	0	1150	4	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0	1156	15	0	1171	4	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	2	901	21	0	923	3	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	2	1634	28	0	1662	1	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	3	1228	19	0	1246	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	96.4	60.6	10.9	1.4	30.5	20.2	25.4	5.5	2.3	95.0	29.9	0.0	15.3	236.5	0.0	38.8	0.0	0.0	31.9	464.2
1961	103.1	63.1	10.7	1.2	30.0	20.5	25.3	5.3	2.2	96.7	32.3	0.0	16.1	240.5	0.0	34.5	0.0	0.0	42.9	484.1
1962	109.7	73.1	11.4	1.9	33.9	22.2	26.9	6.4	2.2	101.1	37.4	0.0	16.8	260.3	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	44.4	519.8
1963	118.8	77.4	12.1	1.9	36.0	22.9	24.6	7.1	2.2	104.6	36.7	0.0	18.9	267.0	*	28.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	541.0
1964	108.7	81.2	10.5	1.8	30.6	23.4	20.1	8.5	2.3	106.3	31.6	0.0	19.3	254.3	0.5	45.6	0.0	0.0	50.7	541.0
1965	121.5	89.6	11.4	1.8	28.2	19.1	18.7	8.4	2.1	112.6	24.6	0.0	16.8	243.8	0.9	36.8	0.0	0.0	39.9	532.5
1966	133.5	99.6	12.8	1.8	37.6	20.1	18.6	8.4	2.2	118.7	25.7	0.0	18.3	264.1	0.9	27.2	0.0	0.0	48.3	573.5
1967	135.3	103.8	12.8	1.6	37.8	22.3	19.1	8.2	2.0	123.8	20.4	0.0	18.4	266.5	0.1	27.7	0.0	0.0	52.6	585.9
1968	125.2	131.5	12.3	1.4	45.2	26.3	17.4	8.8	2.2	133.7	23.0	0.0	18.4	288.8	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	61.6	635.2
1969	134.5	145.2	13.4	1.2	49.2	23.3	15.7	10.5	2.3	141.7	23.7	0.0	18.4	299.3	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.0	69.9	681.2
1970	144.2	164.8	14.7	1.0	54.9	20.2	13.5	11.1	2.3	151.1	33.5	0.0	19.5	321.8	0.1	24.1	0.0	0.0	76.2	731.1
1971	156.9	161.1	14.0	0.9	52.7	20.7	17.3	11.4	2.4	160.3	34.9	0.0	23.0	337.6	26.2	36.5	0.0	0.0	49.8	768.1
1972	178.5	148.0	14.6	0.9	57.4	19.7	12.5	12.8	2.5	172.5	40.0	0.0	25.5	358.6	52.1	34.7	0.0	0.0	51.6	823.6
1973	171.9	156.3	14.5	0.8	62.4	17.7	10.4	12.7	3.0	181.5	59.2	0.0	26.0	388.3	67.2	40.6	0.0	0.0	50.6	875.0
1974	159.8	135.1	17.7	0.7	55.9	17.8	6.9	11.0	2.9	181.1	60.2	0.1	25.9	380.2	123.4	36.1	0.0	0.0	13.3	847.9
1975	139.7	125.5	16.2	0.7	48.8	17.1	5.8	11.9	2.8	186.1	48.2	*	25.1	362.7	214.3	45.9	0.0	0.0	-63.2	825.0
1976	170.6	151.8	13.6	0.8	61.2	13.8	6.8	13.6	3.1	196.5	73.1	*	37.4	419.9	197.2	35.4	0.0	0.0	-24.5	950.5
1977	190.7	141.2	14.0	0.7	76.5	14.8	7.7	13.8	3.3	200.8	82.7	0.0	45.1	459.3	185.6	31.8	0.0	0.0	-13.2	995.5
1978	194.8	119.5	14.4	0.8	64.8	15.5	6.9	13.7	3.5	210.1	82.9	0.0	42.9	455.6	212.9	33.2	0.0	0.0	-29.5	986.5
1979	208.4	121.5	13.1	0.8	69.4	15.9	6.5	10.9	3.7	199.1	68.7	0.0	39.9	428.0	193.9	41.0	0.0	0.0	-18.9	973.9
1980	247.9	145.7	10.1	0.8	62.1	16.6	7.7	11.7	3.3	186.6	45.3	0.1	36.9	381.0	189.8	31.4	0.0	0.0	-3.4	992.4
1981	271.3	145.5	8.4	0.7	57.2	15.5	3.8	11.7	3.2	187.0	33.6	0.1	24.1	345.3	189.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	21.2	985.4

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	3607	59	1636	286	5235	3773	4488	1376	375	18094	4759	0	2437	42459	0	3611	0	0	9349
1961	3864	61	1607	244	5153	3826	4464	1323	365	18417	5145	0	2564	43109	0	3238	0	0	12588
1962	4120	71	1723	384	5819	4140	4742	1601	362	19255	5949	0	2675	46649	0	3067	0	0	13005
1963	4485	75	1822	367	6185	4276	4332	1782	362	19910	5839	0	3025	47901	0	2674	0	0	14567
1964	4119	79	1583	354	5253	4363	3548	2109	380	20232	5020	0	3113	45955	39	4355	0	0	14865
1965	4635	87	1721	360	4849	3569	3297	2097	351	21430	3916	0	2712	44302	75	3517	0	0	11682
1966	5154	96	1924	351	6456	3750	3281	2089	365	22587	4088	0	2963	47854	73	2611	0	0	14164
1967	5262	101	1929	317	6496	4158	3362	2134	334	23565	3251	0	2977	48522	8	2654	0	0	15407
1968	4860	128	1851	273	7768	4890	3076	2311	366	25461	3660	0	2952	52608	0	2702	0	0	18065
1969	5277	141	2012	233	8454	4328	2766	2761	379	26967	3770	0	2939	54610	0	3089	0	0	20497
1970	5727	160	2220	199	9423	3739	2377	2927	386	28756	5335	0	3133	58196	7	2293	0	0	22328
1971	6260	156	2107	178	9040	3850	3047	3031	389	30509	5554	0	3676	61380	2414	3485	0	0	14594
1972	7166	144	2200	187	9849	3661	2211	3415	417	32847	6362	0	4035	65184	4829	3347	0	0	15114
1973	6931	153	2191	167	10719	3289	1840	3384	493	34554	9410	0	4109	70156	6166	3908	0	0	14834
1974	6507	132	2673	142	9589	3307	1220	2957	472	34467	9575	10	4044	68457	11057	3455	0	0	3898
1975	5695	123	2439	137	8376	3168	1024	3204	461	35429	7666	0	3932	65835	19458	4413	0	0	-18509
1976	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1977	7914	139	2116	137	13141	2731	1350	3742	543	38220	13151	0	7059	82190	17239	3050	0	0	-3881
1978	8002	118	2169	162	11132	2853	1212	3734	583	39996	13193	0	6736	81771	19457	3207	0	0	-8649
1979	8406	119	1971	157	11918	2941	1150	2968	610	37899	10928	0	6096	76639	18220	3959	0	0	-5525
1980	9965	142	1525	150	10660	3062	1352	3178	543	35517	7285	10	5700	68009	17404	3025	0	0	-990
1981	10997	142	1266	136	9822	2866	679	3220	521	35600	5349	8	3714	63181	17327	1257	0	0	6204

[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	42.9	81.9	17.1	40.2	137.4	211.8	130.0	130.3	104.8	31.9	39.1	97.6	464.2
1961	43.9	84.1	16.2	40.2	140.8	225.9	133.5	133.8	106.8	42.9	43.5	106.3	484.1
1962	48.7	92.8	18.5	45.5	150.4	234.5	146.7	147.1	111.1	44.4	45.6	109.9	519.8
1963	46.5	93.7	18.0	46.6	156.0	244.9	155.4	155.8	115.5	49.7	48.7	116.5	541.0
1964	44.6	96.2	17.5	49.2	153.9	245.9	149.2	149.6	125.1	50.7	52.0	123.8	541.0
1965	41.8	92.3	17.0	45.9	157.2	243.3	150.6	151.0	126.0	39.9	49.0	116.9	532.5
1966	46.6	100.3	18.4	48.9	171.9	263.2	160.7	161.1	127.6	48.3	51.8	124.1	573.5
1967	48.9	106.5	19.9	54.2	166.9	262.0	162.8	163.2	134.9	52.6	55.4	132.1	585.9
1968	52.7	120.2	22.1	61.3	167.2	269.6	183.7	184.1	147.9	61.6	61.9	147.7	635.2
1969	54.6	129.9	25.5	68.3	181.5	293.4	189.2	189.6	160.4	69.9	68.0	162.3	681.2
1970	53.9	139.8	25.8	74.9	196.3	314.5	201.4	201.8	177.5	76.2	74.0	179.6	731.1
1971	56.1	147.7	26.4	79.5	201.8	329.8	210.7	211.1	223.2	49.8	79.8	193.2	768.1
1972	55.7	151.3	26.4	84.7	205.4	367.4	219.9	220.2	264.6	51.6	92.9	223.2	823.6
1973	55.3	163.0	28.7	95.0	208.0	380.0	236.7	236.9	295.7	50.6	102.0	244.3	875.0
1974	46.5	156.2	26.4	93.4	195.2	365.5	232.5	232.7	334.0	13.3	101.0	246.4	847.9
1975	42.0	156.6	28.0	110.5	177.1	325.7	231.8	232.2	409.3	-63.2	101.4	244.8	825.0
1976	61.3	181.8	47.2	134.6	221.9	388.9	244.8	245.3	399.8	-24.5	110.2	265.2	950.5
1977	59.3	191.0	44.1	137.7	237.9	413.4	252.9	253.4	414.5	-13.2	117.6	283.7	995.5
1978	51.8	189.5	34.3	133.9	215.8	397.1	265.5	265.9	448.7	-29.5	121.6	297.5	986.5
1979	40.9	173.5	27.2	122.9	227.7	413.3	263.7	264.1	433.3	-18.9	121.8	292.7	973.9
1980	42.8	190.0	32.2	133.7	233.2	420.2	248.0	248.5	439.6	-3.4	127.1	309.1	992.4
1981	37.8	188.2	27.6	123.9	219.4	426.8	246.0	246.5	433.3	21.2	134.7	319.8	985.4

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] 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	9.3	19.7	3.7	32.7	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	28.6	84.1
1962	2.7	0.0	2.7	9.5	10.3	22.0	4.3	36.5	12.9	31.1	92.8
1963	2.6	0.0	2.6	10.6	8.8	20.0	4.6	33.4	13.9	33.3	93.7
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	35.6	92.3
1966	2.8	0.0	2.8	12.0	11.5	14.7	5.7	31.9	15.8	37.8	100.3
1967	2.4	0.0	2.4	14.2	11.3	15.7	5.4	32.3	17.0	40.6	106.5
1968	2.3	0.0	2.3	17.3	13.0	14.4	5.8	33.1	19.9	47.6	120.2
1969	2.8	0.0	2.8	18.7	13.3	13.1	6.7	33.1	22.2	53.0	129.9
1970	2.3	0.0	2.3	19.5	14.0	11.4	6.7	32.1	25.1	60.8	139.8
1971	2.2	0.0	2.2	20.2	12.9	14.1	6.7	33.7	26.8	64.8	147.7
1972	1.9	0.0	1.9	21.2	14.4	10.7	7.4	32.6	28.1	67.5	151.3
1973	2.3	0.0	2.3	23.2	13.4	9.3	7.1	29.8	31.7	76.0	163.0
1974	2.3	0.0	2.3	20.9	11.6	5.8	6.0	23.4	31.9	77.8	156.2
1975	2.2	0.0	2.2	18.6	9.9	4.9	6.5	21.2	33.6	81.0	156.6
1976	1.3	0.0	1.3	33.9	13.5	5.4	7.2	26.1	35.3	85.1	181.8
1977	1.1	0.0	1.1	32.5	13.8	4.8	7.2	25.7	38.6	93.1	191.0
1978	0.4	0.0	0.4	28.7	11.7	4.2	6.8	22.8	40.0	97.8	189.5
1979	0.4	0.1	0.5	18.0	11.5	5.5	5.3	22.4	39.0	93.7	173.5
1980	1.8	0.1	1.9	19.3	9.2	6.8	5.5	21.6	42.9	104.3	190.0
1981	1.0	0.2	1.2	19.5	8.3	3.1	5.7	17.1	44.6	105.8	188.2

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	1596	3475	926	5997	3272	8166
1961	92	0	92	8	1584	3643	878	6105	3425	8371
1962	102	0	102	9	1768	3876	1060	6705	3785	9122
1963	96	0	96	10	1509	3526	1141	6177	4081	9766
1964	93	0	93	12	1392	2929	1352	5673	4476	10664
1965	80	0	80	12	1178	2606	1419	5203	4371	10438
1966	103	0	103	12	1978	2590	1412	5980	4625	11093
1967	88	0	88	14	1942	2761	1400	6102	4988	11904
1968	86	0	86	17	2231	2537	1509	6277	5847	13942
1969	103	0	103	18	2283	2314	1767	6364	6510	15546
1970	86	0	86	19	2400	2011	1778	6188	7347	17830
1971	81	0	81	20	2214	2493	1779	6486	7841	18983
1972	72	0	72	21	2479	1896	1960	6335	8234	19782
1973	86	0	86	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1974	87	0	87	20	1986	1023	1609	4618	9351	22812
1975	84	0	84	18	1695	858	1750	4304	9837	23741
1976	51	0	51	33	2325	957	1927	5210	10360	24940
1977	42	0	42	32	2362	843	1952	5156	11310	27299
1978	15	0	15	28	2011	744	1859	4614	11714	[illegible]
1979	17	3	20	18	1979	974	1454	4407	11419	27452
1980	72	4	75	19	1580	1200	1510	4290	12580	30582
1981	42	6	48	19	1429	553	1561	3542	13067	31012

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	2.8	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.1	6.5	6.6	16.5	40.2
1961	4.5	0.0	4.5	5.1	2.7	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.1	6.5	7.0	17.1	40.2
1962	5.0	0.0	5.0	6.4	3.1	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.1	7.0	7.9	19.1	45.5
1963	4.7	0.0	4.7	6.7	2.6	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.1	6.5	8.4	20.2	46.6
1964	4.6	0.0	4.6	6.5	2.4	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.2	6.5	9.4	22.3	49.2
1965	4.0	0.0	4.0	7.3	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.8	5.8	8.5	20.3	45.9
1966	5.1	0.0	5.1	6.8	3.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	6.5	9.0	21.5	48.9
1967	4.4	0.0	4.4	9.1	3.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	6.4	10.1	24.2	54.2
1968	4.3	0.0	4.3	10.9	3.9	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	6.9	11.6	27.6	61.3
1969	5.2	0.0	5.2	13.3	4.0	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	7.1	12.6	30.1	68.3
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	1.1	7.6	15.5	37.5	79.5
1972	3.6	0.0	3.6	14.5	4.3	0.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	8.3	17.1	41.2	84.7
1973	4.3	0.0	4.3	16.4	4.0	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	8.1	19.5	46.8	95.0
1974	4.2	0.0	4.2	15.2	3.4	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	7.0	19.5	47.5	93.4
1975	4.0	0.0	4.0	17.5	2.9	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	6.4	24.2	58.3	110.5
1976	2.5	0.0	2.5	35.7	4.0	0.1	1.3	1.2	2.4	9.0	25.7	61.8	134.6
1977	2.0	0.0	2.0	32.7	4.1	0.1	1.3	1.2	2.7	9.4	27.4	66.2	137.7
1978	0.7	0.0	0.7	25.1	3.5	0.1	1.2	1.2	2.4	8.5	28.9	70.8	133.9
1979	0.8	0.1	0.8	18.3	3.4	0.1	0.9	1.2	2.4	8.1	28.1	67.6	122.9
1980	3.3	0.1	3.4	23.4	2.8	0.1	1.0	1.3	0.2	5.4	29.6	71.9	133.7
1981	1.9	0.1	2.0	19.9	2.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	5.7	28.5	67.8	123.9

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	217	0	217	5	474	93	163	275	177	1183	1932	4822
1961	170	0	170	5	471	97	155	282	180	1185	2045	4999
1962	189	0	189	6	526	103	187	293	174	1283	2319	5590
1963	178	0	178	6	449	94	201	286	172	1202	2473	5919
1964	172	0	172	6	414	78	239	278	188	1197	2745	6538
1965	148	0	148	7	350	70	250	301	121	1092	2495	5957
1966	192	0	192	7	588	69	249	189	114	1210	2631	6310
1967	163	0	163	9	578	74	247	186	104	1189	2972	7096
1968	159	0	159	11	663	68	266	190	106	1294	3397	8100
1969	192	0	192	13	679	62	312	199	82	1333	3700	8836
1970	160	0	160	14	714	54	314	204	80	1366	4199	10189
1971	150	0	150	14	658	67	314	208	170	1416	4546	11004
1972	133	0	133	14	737	51	346	213	208	1555	5022	12065
1973	159	0	159	16	682	44	335	219	229	1508	5722	13708
1974	161	0	161	15	591	27	284	216	189	1307	5710	13929
1975	157	0	157	17	504	23	309	225	160	1221	7086	17100
1976	95	0	95	35	691	26	340	227	376	1660	7520	18104
1977	78	0	78	32	702	22	344	231	434	1735	8037	19400
1978	28	0	28	25	598	20	328	232	389	1567	8477	20740
1979	32	2	34	18	588	26	257	235	377	1483	8241	19812
1980	133	2	136	23	481	25	266	240	35	1047	8668	21072
1981	78	4	82	19	433	29	275	256	101	1094	8367	19856

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	Total Petroleum				
1960	44.0	0.0	44.0	23.3	10.9	11.4	0.0	5.2	1.1	0.5	3.2	21.5	0.0	15.3	69.1	1.0	21.3	53.1	211.8
1961	45.4	0.0	45.4	25.9	10.7	11.7	0.0	4.1	1.1	0.5	3.3	21.2	0.0	16.1	68.6	0.9	24.7	60.4	225.9
1962	44.5	0.0	44.5	33.3	11.4	13.0	0.0	4.3	1.4	0.5	3.4	20.7	0.0	16.8	71.7	0.9	24.7	59.4	234.5
1963	46.5	0.0	46.5	35.4	12.1	12.6	0.0	4.0	1.7	0.5	3.2	20.3	0.0	18.9	73.3	0.8	26.2	62.7	244.9
1964	40.8	0.0	40.8	41.5	10.5	9.7	0.0	3.1	2.0	0.6	2.8	22.6	0.0	19.3	70.5	1.0	27.2	64.8	245.9
1965	45.8	0.0	45.8	48.3	11.4	10.2	0.0	3.5	1.7	0.7	2.7	15.3	0.0	16.8	62.3	0.8	25.4	60.7	243.3
1966	44.9	0.0	44.9	59.4	12.8	13.2	0.0	3.5	1.7	0.7	2.4	14.5	0.0	18.3	66.9	0.7	26.9	64.5	263.2
1967	38.1	0.0	38.1	62.3	12.8	13.6	0.0	3.0	1.8	0.7	2.1	13.4	0.0	18.4	65.8	0.6	28.1	67.0	262.0
1968	32.2	0.0	32.2	70.7	12.3	13.4	0.0	2.7	2.0	0.7	2.0	12.2	0.0	18.4	63.7	0.5	30.3	72.2	269.6
1969	37.4	0.0	37.4	80.4	13.4	14.0	0.0	2.2	2.5	0.9	1.7	10.1	0.0	18.4	63.2	0.6	33.0	78.9	293.4
1970	47.5	0.0	47.5	81.1	14.7	15.5	0.0	1.8	2.1	0.9	1.7	10.1	0.0	19.5	67.3	0.4	34.5	83.7	314.5
1971	40.3	0.0	40.3	81.7	14.0	14.3	0.0	2.8	3.4	0.9	1.5	19.4	0.0	23.0	79.3	0.5	37.4	90.6	329.8
1972	33.9	0.0	33.9	84.1	14.6	16.2	0.0	1.5	4.0	1.0	1.1	23.0	0.0	25.5	87.0	0.5	47.6	114.4	367.4
1973	31.3	0.0	31.3	87.4	14.5	15.1	0.0	0.9	4.2	1.4	1.5	25.2	0.0	26.0	88.8	0.5	50.7	121.4	380.0
1974	35.6	0.0	35.6	74.9	17.7	12.4	0.0	1.0	3.8	1.4	1.2	20.8	0.1	25.9	84.3	0.4	49.5	120.8	365.5
1975	27.2	0.0	27.2	71.7	16.2	11.9	0.0	0.8	4.1	1.5	1.1	16.9	*	25.1	77.6	0.5	43.6	105.1	325.7
1976	31.6	0.0	31.6	74.9	13.6	15.3	0.0	1.2	5.0	1.7	0.9	39.7	*	37.4	114.9	0.5	49.0	118.0	388.9
1977	33.6	0.0	33.6	70.2	14.0	18.6	0.0	2.7	5.2	1.7	0.8	45.5	0.0	45.1	133.6	0.5	51.4	124.1	413.4
1978	36.7	0.0	36.7	56.5	14.4	13.1	0.0	2.5	5.6	1.8	0.7	41.1	0.0	42.9	122.2	0.5	52.6	128.7	397.1
1979	37.5	0.1	37.6	77.0	13.1	12.0	0.0	0.9	4.6	1.9	0.6	39.6	0.0	39.9	112.5	0.5	54.5	131.1	413.3
1980	45.6	0.1	45.7	94.3	10.1	10.9	0.0	0.7	5.1	1.7	0.5	26.7	0.1	36.9	92.7	0.5	54.5	132.5	420.2
1981	54.3	0.1	54.5	97.7	8.4	10.5	0.0	0.5	5.0	1.6	0.4	16.2	0.1	24.1	66.8	0.5	61.5	145.9	426.8

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	1647	0	1647	23	1636	1960	0	920	277	86	614	3412	0	2437	11342	97	6234	15558
1961	1701	0	1701	25	1607	2001	0	724	281	83	620	3367	0	2564	11247	89	7245	17707
1962	1670	0	1670	32	1723	2234	0	762	343	89	650	3300	0	2675	11775	85	7226	17414
1963	1741	0	1741	34	1822	2158	0	712	429	89	611	3226	0	3025	12072	73	7679	18377
1964	1528	0	1528	40	1583	1666	0	541	504	93	538	3587	0	3113	11625	93	7977	19003
1965	1710	0	1710	47	1721	1748	0	621	420	108	517	2438	0	2712	10286	79	7450	17790
1966	1676	0	1676	57	1924	2261	0	621	423	112	449	2302	0	2963	11057	65	7876	18892
1967	1425	0	1425	60	1929	2341	0	527	479	108	402	2124	0	2977	10887	61	8228	19645
1968	1203	0	1203	69	1851	2299	0	471	526	119	380	1947	0	2952	10545	52	8870	21151
1969	1393	0	1393	78	2012	2411	0	391	663	147	322	1606	0	2939	10490	55	9680	23115
1970	1771	0	1771	79	2220	2655	0	313	808	149	332	1608	0	3133	11218	37	10110	24533
1971	1484	0	1484	79	2107	2457	0	488	910	149	286	3088	0	3676	13160	46	10967	26550
1972	1259	0	1259	82	2200	2787	0	265	1074	160	209	3661	0	4035	14390	48	13955	33529
1973	1167	0	1167	86	2191	2590	0	156	1117	235	279	4014	0	4109	14693	46	14847	35569
1974	1067	0	1067	73	2678	2129	0	170	1091	235	236	3305	10	4044	13823	43	14512	35402
1975	1053	0	1053	70	2439	2040	0	143	1113	248	209	2687	0	3932	12810	48	12766	30809
1976	1223	0	1223	74	2052	2633	0	214	1349	276	170	6314	0	5858	18866	47	14365	34582
1977	1339	0	1339	69	2116	3189	0	485	1409	282	146	7234	0	7059	21919	49	15068	36369
1978	1464	0	1464	56	2169	2256	0	448	1514	303	133	6536	0	6736	20094	45	15419	37722
1979	1497	4	1500	76	1971	2060	0	150	1242	317	112	6298	0	6096	18254	51	15986	38432
1980	1819	5	1824	92	1525	1875	0	127	1388	282	96	4245	10	5709	15257	49	15979	38845
1981	2177	5	2182	95	1266	1798	0	97	1367	271	73	2580	8	3714	11174	49	18016	42758

[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	1.4	7.0	20.2	*	1.8	90.4	7.2	128.0	0.1	0.2	130.3
1961	0.2	1.5	1.2	6.4	20.5	*	1.7	92.0	9.9	131.8	0.1	0.3	133.8
1962	0.2	1.7	1.9	7.4	22.2	*	1.7	96.2	15.3	144.8	0.1	0.3	147.1
1963	0.2	2.0	1.9	11.9	22.9	*	1.7	99.9	14.9	153.2	0.1	0.3	155.8
1964	0.2	2.1	1.8	10.3	23.4	0.1	1.7	102.0	7.7	147.0	0.1	0.3	149.6
1965	0.2	2.4	1.8	9.1	19.1	*	1.5	108.3	8.3	148.0	0.1	0.3	151.0
1966	0.1	2.7	1.8	9.3	20.1	*	1.5	115.3	9.9	157.9	0.1	0.3	161.1
1967	0.1	2.5	1.6	9.1	22.3	*	1.4	120.7	5.1	160.2	0.1	0.3	163.2
1968	0.1	2.7	1.4	13.9	26.3	*	1.5	130.8	7.0	180.9	0.1	0.3	184.1
1969	0.1	2.9	1.2	15.5	23.3	0.1	1.4	138.9	5.8	186.2	0.1	0.3	189.6
1970	0.1	3.4	1.0	16.9	20.2	0.1	1.4	148.2	10.1	197.9	0.1	0.3	201.8
1971	0.1	3.3	0.9	17.6	20.7	0.1	1.5	157.7	8.9	207.3	0.1	0.3	211.1
1972	*	3.1	0.9	17.2	19.7	0.1	1.6	170.3	6.9	216.8	0.1	0.2	220.2
1973	*	3.6	0.8	26.2	17.7	0.1	1.6	178.9	7.7	233.1	0.1	0.2	236.9
1974	*	2.2	0.7	25.9	17.8	0.1	1.5	178.7	5.5	230.2	0.1	0.2	232.7
1975	*	2.7	0.7	23.4	17.1	0.1	1.3	183.8	2.6	229.1	0.1	0.3	232.2
1976	*	3.5	0.8	26.5	13.8	0.1	1.4	194.4	4.2	241.4	0.1	0.3	245.3
1977	*	3.3	0.7	31.0	14.8	0.1	1.6	198.8	2.7	249.6	0.1	0.3	253.4
1978	0.0	3.9	0.8	31.5	15.5	0.1	1.7	208.2	3.8	261.6	0.1	0.3	265.9
1979	0.0	3.0	0.8	40.0	15.9	0.1	1.8	197.3	5.0	260.7	0.1	0.3	264.1
1980	0.0	3.1	0.8	35.9	16.6	0.1	1.6	184.8	5.3	244.9	0.1	0.3	248.5
1981	0.0	3.3	0.7	33.0	15.5	0.1	1.5	185.3	6.7	242.8	0.1	0.3	246.5

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	29	1	286	1196	3773	9	289	17204	1145	23904	25	61
1961	8	1	244	1090	3826	10	281	17516	1579	24546	31	76
1962	7	2	384	1277	4140	11	274	18312	2439	26837	36	87
1963	7	2	367	2045	4276	11	274	19012	2377	28362	33	79
1964	6	2	354	1773	4363	15	287	19415	1225	27432	34	82
1965	6	2	360	1556	3569	7	243	20612	1313	27660	36	86
1966	5	3	351	1592	3750	4	252	21949	1570	29468	38	91
1967	3	2	317	1558	4158	8	226	22977	813	30057	36	85
1968	3	3	273	2390	4890	10	248	24892	1110	33813	35	83
1969	2	3	233	2654	4328	19	233	26446	927	34840	35	83
1970	3	3	199	2899	3739	27	237	28220	1605	36926	38	92
1971	2	3	178	3018	3850	28	240	30015	1409	38737	38	91
1972	1	3	187	2957	3661	35	257	32425	1090	40613	21	51
1973	1	4	167	4493	3289	37	258	34055	1227	43525	23	54
1974	1	2	142	4448	3307	34	247	34014	869	43062	24	59
1975	0	3	137	4019	3168	31	213	34996	419	42983	35	85
1976	0	3	157	4555	2558	36	237	37012	672	45227	38	90
1977	0	3	137	5324	2731	37	261	37843	424	46757	38	92
1978	0	4	162	5410	2853	33	280	39631	604	48974	34	82
1979	0	3	157	6863	2941	15	293	37551	790	48610	38	92
1980	0	3	150	6156	3062	14	261	35181	844	45668	37	90
1981	0	3	136	5661	2866	17	250	35272	1066	45267	37	88

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	42.7	0.0	42.7	24.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	37.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	104.8
1961	50.5	0.0	50.5	22.6	0.1	*	0.0	0.2	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.8
1962	57.2	0.0	57.2	22.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.1
1963	64.9	0.0	64.9	22.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	27.3	*	0.0	0.0	115.5
1964	60.6	0.0	60.6	19.2	0.1	*	0.0	0.2	44.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	125.1
1965	69.5	0.0	69.5	19.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	35.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	126.0
1966	80.6	0.0	80.6	18.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.9	26.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	127.6
1967	90.4	0.0	90.4	15.6	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.8	27.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	134.9
1968	86.3	0.0	86.3	29.9	3.1	1.1	0.0	4.2	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	147.9
1969	89.1	0.0	89.1	29.8	7.3	2.5	0.0	9.7	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.4
1970	90.0	0.0	90.0	46.5	12.8	4.4	0.0	17.2	23.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	177.5
1971	110.3	0.0	110.3	41.1	5.6	4.0	0.0	9.6	36.0	26.2	0.0	0.0	223.2
1972	139.1	0.0	139.1	25.2	8.8	5.2	0.0	14.0	34.2	52.1	0.0	0.0	264.6
1973	134.0	0.0	134.0	25.7	24.8	3.9	0.0	28.6	40.1	67.2	0.0	0.0	295.7
1974	117.7	0.0	117.7	22.0	32.8	2.5	0.0	35.3	35.6	123.4	0.0	0.0	334.0
1975	106.3	0.0	106.3	14.9	27.7	0.7	0.0	28.3	45.4	214.3	0.0	0.0	409.3
1976	135.2	0.0	135.2	3.9	26.8	1.8	0.0	28.6	34.9	197.2	0.0	0.0	399.8
1977	154.1	0.0	154.1	2.6	31.8	9.1	0.0	40.9	31.3	185.6	0.0	0.0	414.5
1978	157.1	0.0	157.1	5.4	35.6	5.0	0.0	40.6	32.8	212.9	0.0	0.0	448.7
1979	169.4	0.0	169.4	5.4	21.8	2.5	0.0	24.2	40.5	193.9	0.0	0.0	433.3
1980	196.9	0.0	196.9	5.6	13.1	3.3	0.0	16.4	30.9	189.8	0.0	0.0	439.6
1981	213.6	0.0	213.6	5.2	10.1	2.9	0.0	13.0	12.5	189.0	0.0	0.0	433.3

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	1596	0	1596	23	24	9	0	33	3513	0	0	0
1961	1893	0	1893	22	19	7	0	26	3149	0	0	0
1962	2151	0	2151	21	36	13	0	49	2981	0	0	0
1963	2465	0	2465	22	64	24	0	88	2601	0	0	0
1964	2320	0	2320	19	20	8	0	28	4262	39	0	0
1965	2690	0	2690	19	44	16	0	60	3438	75	0	0
1966	3178	0	3178	18	101	37	0	138	2546	73	0	0
1967	3582	0	3582	15	210	78	0	287	2593	8	0	0
1968	3410	0	3410	29	496	183	0	680	2650	0	0	0
1969	3586	0	3586	29	1155	427	0	1582	3035	0	0	0
1970	3708	0	3708	45	2042	756	0	2798	2256	7	0	0
1971	4543	0	4543	40	887	693	0	1580	3439	2414	0	0
1972	5701	0	5701	25	1402	889	0	2291	3300	4829	0	0
1973	5519	0	5519	25	3939	662	0	4602	3862	6166	0	0
1974	4894	0	4894	22	5212	435	0	5647	3413	11057	0	0
1975	4401	0	4401	15	4400	118	0	4517	4300	19400	0	0
1976	5551	0	5551	4	4264	307	0	4571	3368	17850	0	0
1977	6455	0	6455	3	5059	1564	0	6623	3002	17239	0	0
1978	6495	0	6495	5	5664	858	0	6523	3162	19457	0	0
1979	6848	0	6848	5	3463	422	0	3885	3908	18220	0	0
1980	7927	0	7927	5	2080	567	0	2647	2976	17404	0	0
1981	8679	0	8679	5	1601	502	0	2104	1208	17327	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, State of South Dakota

Trillion Btu

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[4]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	7.6	25.4	3.9	0.4	17.1	6.6	5.5	5.5	1.2	45.0	0.6	1.0	8.5	95.4	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	-3.3	137.5
1961	7.1	26.7	4.0	0.3	17.9	6.8	5.0	5.7	1.1	45.5	0.4	1.0	9.0	96.8	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	-2.0	140.8
1962	7.6	28.4	3.2	0.3	18.6	7.3	5.1	6.0	1.1	47.6	1.3	0.6	8.9	99.9	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	-6.1	145.6
1963	6.9	25.9	4.9	0.3	19.4	7.5	5.3	6.3	1.1	47.9	1.7	0.8	10.9	106.1	0.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	-17.5	151.9
1964	6.1	28.5	4.8	0.3	22.2	7.7	5.4	5.8	1.2	46.3	0.8	0.5	12.1	107.2	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	-17.7	156.6
1965	6.2	27.8	3.5	0.3	21.9	6.4	3.2	6.2	1.0	47.0	0.4	0.4	11.2	101.6	0.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	-24.2	151.9
1966	5.8	29.2	4.1	0.4	23.5	6.7	2.1	6.6	1.0	48.0	0.6	0.0	12.1	106.0	0.1	50.5	0.0	0.0	-32.4	159.2
1967	6.0	28.6	4.1	0.4	22.1	7.4	0.7	7.9	0.9	48.3	0.4	0.7	12.2	105.1	0.8	51.4	0.0	0.0	-33.8	158.1
1968	5.6	29.7	4.1	0.3	22.0	8.9	2.0	8.5	1.0	49.9	0.8	0.6	12.4	110.6	*	58.7	0.0	0.0	-38.6	165.9
1969	5.9	34.9	4.2	0.3	21.8	8.0	1.3	9.7	1.0	49.7	1.2	0.8	12.5	110.6	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	-44.9	172.7
1970	6.0	37.4	5.1	0.3	25.5	6.8	0.1	10.2	1.0	52.0	2.1	0.8	13.3	117.2	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	-47.4	182.3
1971	6.1	32.6	6.1	0.2	26.9	7.0	0.1	10.1	1.0	53.8	1.3	0.3	13.2	120.0	0.0	81.5	0.0	0.0	-56.7	183.6
1972	5.5	35.0	6.5	0.3	26.4	6.6	*	11.8	1.1	56.6	2.2	0.3	13.2	124.9	0.0	77.1	0.0	0.0	-59.3	192.3
1973	6.6	31.9	7.3	0.3	24.7	6.2	0.1	10.9	1.2	57.7	1.5	0.9	13.7	124.5	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	-22.8	190.3
1974	7.7	32.8	5.4	0.3	21.5	6.4	*	10.4	1.1	56.2	0.8	0.4	12.5	115.0	0.0	59.1	0.0	0.0	-29.4	185.2
1975	24.8	33.2	5.4	0.3	22.4	6.1	*	10.9	1.0	55.9	1.4	0.4	12.6	116.2	0.0	82.5	0.0	0.0	-62.2	194.4
1976	38.0	40.0	4.7	0.3	19.4	6.0	1.3	11.2	1.1	57.5	1.9	0.2	11.4	115.1	0.0	73.1	0.0	0.0	-58.9	207.3
1977	36.8	36.8	3.6	0.3	17.6	5.9	1.0	13.9	1.0	59.3	1.8	0.1	11.9	116.4	0.0	55.2	0.0	0.0	-36.3	208.9
1978	40.0	36.0	4.9	0.3	21.7	7.2	1.1	11.7	1.0	60.0	1.8	0.3	14.3	124.3	0.0	70.8	0.0	0.0	-51.1	220.0
1979	36.0	26.2	5.1	0.4	37.0	7.2	0.2	9.0	1.1	56.6	1.4	0.1	18.9	137.1	0.0	65.8	0.0	0.0	-41.9	223.1
1980	37.4	24.7	4.2	0.4	28.0	7.1	0.1	9.3	1.0	50.9	0.8	*	17.4	119.1	0.0	60.4	0.0	0.0	-35.1	206.6
1981	38.0	22.6	3.8	0.5	25.7	6.1	0.1	7.5	0.9	48.3	1.0	*	13.5	107.4	0.0	55.1	0.0	0.0	-30.1	193.1

Physical Units

Year	Coal (Thousand Short Tons)	Natural Gas (Dry) (Billion Cubic Feet)	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels): Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[4]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power (Million Kilowatt-Hours)	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]
1960	374	25	581	83	2942	1241	975	1370	193	8561	102	144	1463	17655	0	1156	0	0	-968
1961	360	26	610	61	3066	1261	881	1422	188	8671	68	149	1544	17922	0	1142	0	0	-599
1962	370	27	475	53	3185	1359	898	1502	186	9070	199	87	1527	18540	0	1502	0	0	-1774
1963	342	25	735	67	3335	1397	932	1565	186	9113	276	116	1867	19590	0	2909	0	0	-5141
1964	307	28	730	62	3819	1443	955	1449	195	8822	122	71	2080	19749	0	3094	0	0	-5181
1965	310	27	521	61	3766	1201	563	1541	158	8955	71	67	1936	18840	0	3872	0	0	-7083
1966	294	28	614	75	4035	1255	368	1656	164	9133	88	138	2101	19628	9	4849	0	0	-9489
1967	313	28	624	76	3792	1386	120	2050	143	9189	70	100	2109	19660	67	4930	0	0	-9905
1968	304	29	623	66	3784	1650	360	2213	157	9501	127	91	2133	20705	-3	5645	0	0	-11321
1969	320	34	634	54	3742	1491	224	2554	163	9468	195	113	2132	20771	0	6350	0	0	-13170
1970	338	36	768	56	4375	1257	16	2712	166	9904	326	126	2252	21959	0	6579	0	0	-13881
1971	334	32	923	48	4610	1295	10	2675	164	10244	211	41	2217	22439	0	7778	0	0	-16626
1972	311	34	979	53	4536	1220	7	3149	176	10771	343	40	2197	23471	0	7432	0	0	-14736
1973	385	31	1107	50	4243	1144	14	2922	194	10989	234	129	2293	23319	0	4837	0	0	-6689
1974	446	32	809	59	3691	1177	5	2780	186	10702	133	56	2117	21715	0	5661	0	0	-8619
1975	1881	33	809	61	3841	1126	5	2930	160	10636	218	53	2107	21946	0	7927	0	0	-18243
1976	2899	39	715	65	3334	1111	227	3027	178	10941	307	23	1957	21889	0	7052	0	0	-17257
1977	2728	36	543	68	3013	1083	174	3773	159	11290	284	15	2171	22501	0	5904	0	0	-10632
1978	3008	35	739	66	3718	1333	202	3192	171	11417	283	43	2446	23610	0	6831	0	0	-14976
1979	2771	26	771	75	6359	1326	35	2453	179	10772	221	22	3198	25411	0	6359	0	0	-12280
1980	2829	24	627	81	4801	1311	15	2530	160	9688	122	1	2980	22326	0	5818	0	0	-10276
1981	2777	22	576	90	4414	1136	24	2049	153	9192	158	4	2234	20031	0	5206	0	0	-8824

[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	21.8	31.9	11.9	16.7	44.3	47.4	41.4	41.5	21.4	-3.3	5.2	12.9	137.5
1961	21.6	32.7	12.2	17.7	44.3	46.9	43.4	43.5	21.3	-2.0	5.6	13.7	140.8
1962	22.6	34.6	12.5	18.5	43.7	46.3	46.1	46.2	26.7	-6.1	6.0	14.6	145.6
1963	22.3	34.9	11.8	18.4	48.1	50.7	47.8	47.9	39.4	-17.5	6.4	15.4	151.9
1964	23.6	36.7	12.7	19.6	50.5	53.3	46.9	47.0	40.6	-17.7	6.8	16.1	156.6
1965	22.8	36.4	13.0	20.3	46.9	49.7	45.3	45.4	48.1	-24.2	7.1	16.9	151.9
1966	22.0	36.3	13.9	21.9	50.6	53.6	47.2	47.3	57.9	-32.4	7.5	18.0	159.2
1967	21.0	35.6	14.8	23.2	48.1	51.2	48.0	48.1	60.0	-33.8	7.7	18.5	158.1
1968	23.3	38.9	15.0	24.2	47.7	50.9	51.8	51.9	66.7	-38.6	8.3	19.8	165.9
1969	25.5	42.5	15.4	25.2	50.0	53.2	51.8	51.8	74.9	-44.9	8.8	21.1	172.7
1970	26.6	45.2	15.7	26.6	53.5	56.8	53.7	53.8	80.1	-47.4	9.6	23.2	182.3
1971	24.5	44.0	14.6	26.2	51.6	54.9	58.5	58.6	91.1	-56.7	10.0	24.3	183.6
1972	26.8	47.7	15.6	28.1	51.8	55.1	61.3	61.4	87.1	-50.3	10.8	26.0	192.3
1973	23.2	44.6	14.5	27.5	52.8	56.6	61.6	61.6	61.0	-22.8	11.2	26.9	190.3
1974	22.2	44.7	15.6	29.0	46.7	50.9	60.5	60.6	69.6	-29.4	11.7	28.5	185.2
1975	23.2	47.3	15.2	26.6	46.6	58.2	62.2	62.3	109.5	-62.2	13.8	33.4	194.4
1976	25.0	49.9	18.6	29.8	47.6	61.4	66.1	66.2	108.9	-58.9	14.7	35.4	207.3
1977	24.2	49.8	18.1	29.4	47.0	61.6	68.0	68.1	87.9	-36.3	15.1	36.5	208.9
1978	25.3	54.6	16.6	29.8	52.8	66.0	69.4	69.5	107.0	-51.1	16.2	39.7	220.0
1979	21.8	52.6	13.9	27.0	58.5	73.3	70.1	70.2	100.8	-41.9	17.3	41.6	223.1
1980	19.7	50.4	12.3	25.6	52.0	67.5	63.0	63.1	94.6	-35.1	17.3	42.2	206.6
1981	18.1	46.9	12.0	25.7	46.2	60.6	59.8	59.8	87.2	-30.1	16.9	40.2	193.1

[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 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	3.3	5.1	4.3	12.7	2.9	7.2	31.9
1961	1.1	0.0	1.1	8.2	3.2	4.8	4.4	12.4	3.2	7.9	32.7
1962	1.0	0.0	1.0	8.9	3.1	5.0	4.7	12.8	3.5	8.4	34.6
1963	0.8	0.0	0.8	8.6	3.0	5.2	4.7	12.9	3.7	8.9	34.9
1964	0.7	0.0	0.7	9.6	3.6	5.2	4.5	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	9.6	36.4
1966	0.7	0.0	0.7	10.1	4.2	1.9	5.0	11.2	4.2	10.1	36.3
1967	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.2	4.0	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	6.2	12.2	4.6	11.0	38.9
1969	0.4	0.0	0.4	13.3	3.6	1.0	7.2	11.9	5.0	11.9	42.5
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	4.6	*	8.4	13.0	6.2	14.8	47.7
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	11.4	4.1	*	7.5	11.6	6.3	15.1	44.6
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	11.6	3.5	*	6.8	10.3	6.5	15.9	44.7
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	12.2	3.3	*	7.4	10.8	7.1	17.0	47.3
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.8	2.3	0.7	7.2	10.1	7.3	17.6	49.9
1977	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.4	1.6	0.5	7.4	9.6	7.5	18.1	49.8
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.1	1.8	0.6	7.7	10.1	8.5	20.8	54.6
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.0	5.5	0.1	4.0	9.6	9.1	21.8	52.6
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	10.8	4.4	0.1	4.3	8.8	8.9	21.8	50.4
1981	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.0	4.1	0.1	3.4	7.5	8.5	20.3	46.9

Physical Units

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	43	0	43	8	568	903	1067	2537	847	2114
1961	40	0	40	8	550	842	1091	2483	949	2319
1962	39	0	39	9	529	875	1174	2578	1026	2473
1963	31	0	31	8	507	910	1182	2599	1088	2604
1964	27	0	27	9	624	918	1110	2653	1136	2707
1965	24	0	24	10	677	524	1198	2398	1183	2825
1966	25	0	25	10	723	337	1254	2314	1239	2971
1967	22	0	22	10	693	60	1524	2277	1258	3004
1968	17	0	17	10	725	305	1635	2665	1354	3229
1969	14	0	14	13	618	184	1895	2697	1466	3502
1970	11	0	11	14	763	14	2010	2787	1586	3848
1971	10	0	10	12	684	9	1969	2661	1665	4031
1972	8	0	8	13	783	6	2241	3029	1806	4339
1973	8	0	8	11	701	8	1994	2703	1843	4416
1974	13	0	13	11	595	3	1823	2421	1914	4668
1975	9	0	9	12	574	3	1994	2571	2068	4990
1976	3	0	3	15	392	126	1927	2444	2139	5148
1977	8	0	8	14	281	91	2016	2389	2198	5306
1978	3	0	3	15	315	103	2105	2523	2493	6099
1979	5	0	5	12	946	13	1095	2054	2656	6385
1980	6	0	6	11	762	10	1165	1937	2623	6376
1981	23	0	23	10	700	14	927	1641	2503	5942

[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	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	2.4	1.4	3.4	16.7
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	4.2	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	20.3
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	21.9
1967	1.1	0.0	1.1	10.8	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.2	*	2.9	2.5	6.0	23.2
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	3.4	3.8	9.2	27.5
1974	0.6	0.0	0.6	12.0	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	3.0	3.9	9.5	29.0
1975	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	3.1	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	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.4	2.6	3.3	8.0	29.4
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.8	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.3	2.7	3.8	9.4	29.8
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	10.1	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	3.5	3.9	9.3	27.0
1980	0.3	0.0	0.3	8.7	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	3.3	3.9	9.4	25.6
1981	1.1	0.0	1.1	8.4	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	2.5	4.1	9.7	25.7

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	79	0	79	7	226	0	188	37	16	466	402	1003
1961	74	0	74	8	219	0	192	39	10	460	465	1137
1962	72	0	72	8	210	0	207	41	43	501	516	1243
1963	57	0	57	7	201	0	209	42	77	529	571	1367
1964	50	0	50	8	248	0	196	44	27	514	599	1427
1965	44	0	44	9	269	0	211	46	8	534	637	1521
1966	47	0	47	9	287	0	221	43	11	562	695	1667
1967	40	0	40	10	275	0	269	45	7	596	733	1750
1968	32	0	32	11	288	0	289	47	15	639	794	1893
1969	26	0	26	11	246	0	334	49	33	661	847	2023
1970	20	0	20	11	303	0	355	50	16	724	931	2259
1971	18	0	18	11	272	0	347	51	9	679	988	2392
1972	15	0	15	11	311	0	395	51	24	782	1074	2579
1973	15	0	15	11	279	0	352	55	19	705	1121	2685
1974	24	0	24	12	236	0	322	58	17	633	1147	2798
1975	16	0	16	11	228	0	352	58	20	658	983	2371
1976	6	0	6	15	156	0	340	59	52	608	965	2324
1977	15	0	15	15	112	0	356	60	58	586	974	2351
1978	5	0	5	14	125	0	371	62	41	600	1126	2754
1979	10	0	10	10	376	0	193	63	45	677	1131	2719
1980	11	0	11	9	365	0	206	65	19	655	1130	2748
1981	42	0	42	8	250	0	164	70	14	498	1196	2839

[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: 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	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.3	3.9	10.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	13.7	0.2	1.0	8.5	38.6	0.2	0.9	2.2	47.4
1961	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.5	4.0	10.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	13.1	0.1	1.0	9.0	38.5	0.2	0.7	1.8	46.9
1962	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.4	3.2	10.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	13.7	0.5	0.6	8.9	38.0	0.2	0.8	1.8	46.3
1963	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.2	4.9	10.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	13.6	1.0	0.8	10.9	42.5	0.3	0.8	1.8	50.7
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.8	4.8	12.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	13.2	0.4	0.5	12.1	44.2	0.3	0.8	1.9	53.3
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.8	3.5	12.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	12.9	0.1	0.4	11.2	41.6	0.4	0.8	2.0	49.7
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.7	4.1	13.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	12.9	0.2	0.9	12.1	44.5	0.4	0.9	2.1	53.6
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.0	4.1	12.8	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	12.4	0.1	0.7	12.2	43.7	0.4	0.9	2.2	51.2
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	12.4	43.1	0.3	0.9	2.3	50.9
1969	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.4	4.2	11.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	12.4	0.4	0.8	12.5	43.1	0.3	0.9	2.2	53.2
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	13.2	45.5	0.4	1.0	2.3	54.9
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.3	6.5	13.6	0.0	*	1.8	0.1	9.0	0.4	0.3	13.2	44.9	0.4	1.0	2.3	55.1
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.5	7.3	11.4	0.0	*	2.1	0.2	10.9	0.3	0.9	13.7	46.8	0.4	1.1	2.7	56.6
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.5	5.4	9.4	0.0	*	2.3	0.2	10.3	0.3	0.4	12.5	40.6	0.4	1.2	3.0	50.9
1975	1.4	0.0	1.4	5.9	5.4	9.5	0.0	*	2.1	0.1	8.5	0.3	0.4	12.6	38.9	0.4	3.4	8.2	58.2
1976	4.1	0.0	4.1	8.2	4.7	7.0	0.0	0.6	2.8	0.1	7.5	0.6	0.2	11.4	35.0	0.4	4.1	9.8	61.4
1977	4.3	0.0	4.3	7.1	3.6	5.8	0.0	0.5	5.1	*	7.6	0.8	0.1	11.9	35.3	0.3	4.3	10.3	61.6
1978	4.7	0.0	4.7	7.1	4.9	8.2	0.0	0.6	2.6	*	9.3	0.5	0.3	14.3	40.7	0.3	3.8	9.4	66.0
1979	1.4	0.0	1.4	3.5	5.1	15.5	0.0	0.1	4.2	*	8.7	0.6	0.1	18.9	53.3	0.3	4.3	10.4	73.3
1980	3.2	0.0	3.2	4.8	4.2	9.6	0.0	*	4.2	*	7.7	0.6	*	17.4	43.7	0.3	4.5	11.0	67.5
1981	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.1	3.8	9.3	0.0	0.1	3.4	*	6.4	0.9	*	13.5	37.4	0.3	4.3	10.1	60.6

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	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	5	0	5	5	581	1780	0	72	100	19	2615	35	144	1463	6809	20	258	644
1961	4	0	4	5	610	1781	0	39	124	19	2490	18	149	1544	6774	16	219	535
1962	3	0	3	5	475	1788	0	22	106	16	2616	84	87	1527	6721	22	222	534
1963	4	0	4	5	735	1805	0	22	158	16	2581	153	116	1867	7453	30	221	529
1964	4	0	4	6	730	2139	0	36	127	17	2504	62	71	2080	7767	32	239	570
1965	4	0	4	5	521	2177	0	39	119	15	2455	15	67	1936	7344	38	246	588
1966	4	0	4	5	614	2289	0	31	164	16	2457	31	138	2101	7840	34	260	623
1967	4	0	4	4	624	2195	0	60	231	16	2363	16	100	2109	7715	34	270	644
1968	2	0	3	4	623	2030	0	55	263	18	2344	64	91	2133	7620	31	277	660
1969	5	0	5	6	634	1946	0	40	298	14	2367	66	112	2132	7610	32	272	650
1970	5	0	5	7	768	2332	0	2	326	14	2209	35	126	2252	8064	35	281	681
1971	4	0	4	5	923	2337	0	1	337	16	2041	24	41	2217	7938	37	284	689
1972	4	0	4	6	979	2338	0	1	486	17	1715	64	40	2197	7837	42	285	684
1973	3	0	3	5	1107	1957	0	6	551	32	2071	51	129	2293	8197	42	326	781
1974	4	0	4	5	809	1608	0	2	613	31	1957	44	56	2117	7238	37	360	878
1975	53	0	53	6	809	1635	0	2	561	20	[illegible]	52	59	2107	6866	36	994	2398
1976	157	0	157	8	715	1209	0	101	743	22	1433	99	23	1957	6304	34	1188	2860
1977	169	0	169	7	543	988	0	82	1387	4	1442	120	19	2177	6760	33	1252	3022
1978	189	0	189	7	739	1412	0	99	706	4	1761	87	43	2446	7297	32	1126	2755
1979	55	0	55	3	771	2664	0	22	1147	4	1656	91	22	3198	9575	33	1271	3056
1980	128	0	128	5	637	1640	0	5	1130	4	1473	95	1	2980	7963	32	1322	3214
1981	176	0	176	4	576	1589	0	10	946	3	1215	144	4	2234	6721	32	1253	2974

[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	*	*	0.4	2.1	6.6	0.1	1.1	31.0	0.1	41.4	*	0.1	41.5
1961	*	0.1	0.3	3.0	6.8	0.1	1.0	32.3	0.0	43.4	*	0.1	43.5
1962	*	*	0.3	3.8	7.3	0.1	1.0	33.7	0.0	46.1	*	0.1	46.2
1963	*	*	0.3	4.7	7.5	0.1	1.0	34.1	0.0	47.8	*	0.1	47.9
1964	*	*	0.3	4.7	7.7	0.1	1.1	33.0	0.0	46.8	*	0.1	47.0
1965	*	*	0.3	3.7	6.4	0.1	0.9	33.9	*	45.3	*	0.1	45.4
1966	*	*	0.4	4.2	6.7	0.1	0.9	34.8	*	47.2	*	0.1	47.3
1967	*	0.1	0.4	3.6	7.4	0.1	0.8	35.6	*	48.0	*	0.1	48.1
1968	*	*	0.3	4.3	8.9	0.1	0.8	37.3	*	51.8	*	0.1	51.9
1969	*	*	0.3	5.3	8.0	0.1	0.9	37.0	*	51.7	*	*	51.8
1970	*	*	0.3	5.4	6.8	0.1	0.9	40.2	*	53.7	*	0.1	53.8
1971	*	*	0.2	7.5	7.0	0.1	0.9	42.8	*	58.5	*	*	58.6
1972	*	*	0.3	6.1	6.6	0.1	1.0	47.3	0.0	61.3	*	*	61.4
1973	*	*	0.3	7.5	6.2	0.1	1.0	46.6	0.0	61.6	*	*	61.6
1974	*	*	0.3	7.2	6.4	0.1	0.9	45.6	0.0	60.5	*	*	60.6
1975	*	*	0.3	7.8	6.1	0.1	0.8	47.0	*	62.1	*	0.1	62.3
1976	*	*	0.3	9.0	6.0	0.1	0.9	49.7	*	66.1	*	0.1	66.2
1977	*	*	0.3	9.3	5.9	0.1	0.9	51.5	*	68.0	*	0.1	68.1
1978	0.0	*	0.3	10.4	7.2	*	1.0	50.4	*	69.4	*	0.1	69.5
1979	0.0	0.4	0.4	13.4	7.2	0.1	1.1	47.6	0.0	69.7	*	0.1	70.2
1980	0.0	0.1	0.4	11.5	7.1	0.1	0.9	42.8	0.0	62.9	*	0.1	63.1
1981	0.0	0.1	0.5	10.6	6.1	*	0.9	41.5	0.0	59.7	*	0.1	59.8

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	*	83	362	1241	15	174	5909	11	7795	7	17
1961	0	*	61	509	1261	16	169	6142	0	8157	8	19
1962	0	*	53	645	1359	15	170	6413	0	8655	9	21
1963	0	*	67	814	1397	17	170	6489	0	8954	8	19
1964	0	*	62	802	1443	16	178	6275	0	8776	8	19
1965	0	*	61	635	1201	13	143	6454	1	8509	8	18
1966	0	*	75	728	1255	18	149	6634	3	8862	8	18
1967	0	*	76	620	1386	27	127	6781	5	9022	7	16
1968	0	*	66	734	1650	27	139	7110	6	9732	6	15
1969	0	*	54	917	1491	27	149	7052	7	9697	6	14
1970	0	*	56	929	1257	22	151	7645	6	10066	6	15
1971	0	*	48	1279	1295	23	148	8152	4	10949	6	14
1972	0	*	53	1045	1220	27	159	9006	0	11509	5	13
1973	0	*	50	1284	1144	25	162	8863	0	11528	5	12
1974	0	*	59	1235	1177	21	155	8687	0	11334	6	14
1975	0	*	61	1337	1126	22	140	8952	1	11638	13	30
1976	0	*	65	1553	1111	16	155	9452	1	12354	13	32
1977	0	*	68	1598	1083	14	156	9796	1	12717	11	27
1978	0	*	66	1778	1333	10	167	9594	1	12949	7	18
1979	0	*	75	2306	1326	18	175	9053	0	12953	9	21
1980	0	*	81	1977	1311	29	156	8150	0	11705	9	21
1981	0	*	90	1821	1136	13	150	7907	0	11116	7	16

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.6	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4
1961	4.0	0.0	4.0	5.1	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3
1962	4.5	0.0	4.5	6.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7
1963	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.5	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4
1964	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.3	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.6
1965	4.2	0.0	4.2	3.5	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1
1966	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.6	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	50.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	57.9
1967	4.3	0.0	4.3	3.6	0.3	*	0.0	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	0.3	58.4	*	0.0	0.0	66.7
1969	4.6	0.0	4.6	3.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.7	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.9
1970	5.0	0.0	5.0	4.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	2.0	68.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.1
1971	5.2	0.0	5.2	3.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	81.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.1
1972	4.8	0.0	4.8	3.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	1.9	76.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.1
1973	5.9	0.0	5.9	4.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.0
1974	6.6	0.0	6.6	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.6
1975	22.8	0.0	22.8	3.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.3	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.5
1976	33.8	0.0	33.8	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	72.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	108.9
1977	32.0	0.0	32.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	54.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.9
1978	35.0	0.0	35.0	*	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.0
1979	34.2	0.0	34.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.8
1980	33.8	0.0	33.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	60.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.6
1981	32.0	0.0	32.0	0.1	*	0.3	0.0	0.3	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.2

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	246	0	246	4	40	7	0	47	1136	0	0	0
1961	241	0	241	5	41	7	0	48	1126	0	0	0
1962	256	0	256	6	72	13	0	85	1480	0	0	0
1963	250	0	250	4	46	8	0	54	2879	0	0	0
1964	226	0	226	4	33	6	0	39	3062	0	0	0
1965	237	0	237	3	47	8	0	55	3835	0	0	0
1966	218	0	218	3	42	7	0	49	4815	9	0	0
1967	247	0	247	3	42	7	0	50	4896	67	0	0
1968	251	0	251	4	41	7	0	48	5614	-3	0	0
1969	275	0	275	3	90	16	0	106	6318	0	0	0
1970	301	0	301	4	270	48	0	318	6544	0	0	0
1971	303	0	303	3	174	38	0	212	7741	0	0	0
1972	284	0	284	4	255	59	0	314	7390	0	0	0
1973	360	0	360	4	164	22	0	186	4795	0	0	0
1974	406	0	406	4	72	17	0	89	5624	0	0	0
1975	1804	0	1804	3	145	67	0	212	7890	0	0	0
1976	2658	0	2658	1	155	24	0	179	7018	0	0	0
1977	2536	0	2536	*	105	34	0	139	5261	0	0	0
1978	2811	0	2811	*	154	88	0	241	6799	0	0	0
1979	2702	0	2702	*	84	67	0	151	6326	0	0	0
1980	2683	0	2683	*	9	58	0	67	5786	0	0	0
1981	2536	0	2536	*	1	54	0	54	5274	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	373.4	151.7	11.8	5.3	30.8	2.7	14.9	5.3	4.6	143.2	1.2	*	11.6	231.4	0.0	93.4	0.0	0.0	73.2	923.1
1961	353.4	166.7	12.9	4.8	32.5	3.2	10.6	5.3	4.5	148.1	1.1	0.0	11.5	234.4	0.0	93.2	0.0	0.0	86.6	934.3
1962	348.0	174.0	15.2	4.8	36.1	3.9	12.9	5.8	4.1	154.8	0.7	*	12.3	250.6	0.0	101.7	0.0	0.0	96.4	970.8
1963	386.6	175.1	13.8	5.4	39.0	4.3	13.2	6.9	4.1	159.3	1.7	*	13.3	261.1	0.0	80.9	0.0	0.0	106.9	1010.6
1964	335.4	187.7	17.3	4.9	39.6	5.2	13.5	7.2	4.3	164.3	1.8	0.0	16.8	274.9	0.0	95.2	0.0	0.0	147.0	1040.2
1965	338.5	208.3	22.8	4.6	42.5	6.1	14.4	7.7	4.8	170.6	1.8	0.0	20.2	295.6	0.0	91.5	0.0	0.0	158.3	1092.2
1966	364.3	233.6	27.0	3.7	53.7	7.9	18.5	9.0	5.0	182.9	2.2	0.0	24.5	334.5	0.0	79.5	0.0	0.0	177.2	1189.2
1967	353.4	239.6	22.1	2.7	50.9	11.0	21.4	9.4	4.3	192.3	3.0	*	22.3	339.3	0.0	100.4	0.0	0.0	161.9	1194.8
1968	442.1	241.6	25.2	2.1	59.9	13.9	24.3	10.3	4.7	201.6	2.1	0.1	25.3	369.5	0.0	80.3	0.0	0.0	109.2	1242.7
1969	440.4	255.5	24.0	1.7	60.6	17.1	22.7	12.6	4.9	212.9	5.1	0.2	25.9	387.6	0.0	78.1	0.0	0.0	131.9	1293.6
1970	408.1	264.1	23.9	1.2	63.8	18.4	23.4	12.0	5.0	219.9	3.8	0.2	24.8	396.5	0.0	84.7	0.0	0.0	173.7	1327.1
1971	375.4	273.2	22.9	1.1	67.4	18.4	23.3	12.0	5.4	233.8	2.3	0.0	24.1	410.8	0.0	98.7	0.0	0.0	175.8	1334.0
1972	449.4	284.8	24.8	1.0	83.5	19.0	18.9	13.2	5.8	253.9	3.3	0.0	26.7	450.1	0.0	115.5	0.0	0.0	130.5	1430.3
1973	539.7	299.5	31.1	0.9	92.1	21.1	20.1	14.3	6.8	275.2	4.1	0.1	30.4	496.3	0.0	119.0	0.0	0.0	122.3	1576.9
1974	476.6	266.4	22.5	0.8	94.4	21.3	15.8	12.9	6.5	271.2	5.5	0.2	29.0	480.2	0.0	122.9	0.0	0.0	196.5	1542.6
1975	470.8	221.7	24.8	0.6	101.8	21.8	13.0	14.2	8.1	282.3	4.5	0.2	31.4	502.5	0.0	122.9	0.0	0.0	251.6	1569.4
1976	560.2	216.4	25.7	0.4	128.2	23.0	15.9	14.0	8.9	295.5	18.6	*	44.8	575.1	0.0	98.3	0.0	0.0	232.0	1681.9
1977	555.0	206.0	33.6	0.5	140.4	24.7	15.2	13.0	7.5	302.9	21.2	0.0	52.1	611.1	0.0	108.5	0.0	0.0	264.5	1745.0
1978	568.5	187.0	36.9	0.4	159.6	26.4	14.5	13.4	8.1	315.5	14.4	0.0	54.7	643.9	0.0	91.0	0.0	0.0	242.0	1732.4
1979	544.7	230.6	29.2	3.4	140.7	27.7	13.5	11.1	8.4	300.2	15.4	0.0	51.8	601.3	0.0	127.4	0.0	0.0	254.5	1758.5
1980	577.8	235.2	22.4	1.4	111.7	23.4	8.7	10.2	7.5	288.6	9.4	*	45.3	528.8	5.7	91.0	0.0	0.0	254.9	1693.3
1981	561.8	229.1	19.9	1.2	113.8	19.7	8.6	6.4	7.2	286.8	7.7	0.1	32.5	504.0	51.3	61.4	0.0	0.0	227.5	1635.2

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	15220	147	1785	1057	5292	495	2624	1311	760	27268	189	0	1888	42668	0	8676	0	0	21454
1961	14435	161	1937	946	5585	585	1871	1314	740	28184	175	0	1860	43197	0	8749	0	0	25393
1962	14212	168	2294	951	6199	709	2278	1455	674	29460	106	4	1980	46109	0	9636	0	0	28251
1963	15796	170	2083	1065	6695	776	2329	1731	673	30334	277	1	2159	48123	0	7722	0	0	31323
1964	13827	182	2607	963	6804	936	2374	1794	707	31281	286	0	2754	50507	0	9097	0	0	43079
1965	13909	202	3441	907	7295	1102	2540	1912	800	32481	287	0	3273	54038	0	8750	0	0	46404
1966	15028	226	4075	732	9227	1419	3257	2239	831	34823	344	0	3971	60918	0	7633	0	0	51948
1967	14582	232	3332	534	8734	1959	3780	2437	702	36604	481	0	3595	62158	0	9628	0	0	47459
1968	18388	234	3802	424	10276	2475	4292	2694	771	38379	337	12	4035	67499	0	7721	0	0	31993
1969	18675	248	3616	331	10396	3045	4008	3313	810	40537	804	24	4090	70972	0	7477	0	0	38667
1970	17539	256	3602	235	10952	3268	4135	3182	825	41870	597	26	3909	72602	0	8067	0	0	50002
1971	16521	265	3456	213	11565	3266	4105	3187	898	44508	373	0	3797	75368	0	9420	0	0	51528
1972	19741	277	3734	202	14332	3374	3327	3515	961	48333	518	0	4149	82446	0	11132	0	0	38258
1973	23736	294	4683	179	15816	3737	3549	3825	1121	52393	645	14	4716	90678	0	11452	0	0	35853
1974	21240	260	3394	164	16202	3777	2785	3453	1074	51635	869	37	4499	87890	0	11767	0	0	57600
1975	21036	217	3733	111	17479	3857	2289	3830	1328	53736	714	33	4818	91928	0	11806	0	0	73742
1976	24627	212	3810	81	22011	4071	2804	3766	1476	56247	2963	4	6923	104223	0	9474	0	0	67989
1977	24622	202	5061	93	24108	4370	2688	3545	1240	57655	3370	0	7992	110122	0	10390	0	0	[illegible]
1978	24833	184	5561	89	27395	4683	2559	3662	1331	60053	2284	0	8426	116044	0	8783	0	0	70915
1979	23434	226	4408	666	24146	4895	2377	3008	1393	57140	2445	0	7944	108422	0	12306	0	0	74591
1980	24636	230	3377	280	19176	4154	1534	2787	1241	54948	1499	1	6908	95904	519	8764	0	0	74709
1981	23948	224	2992	239	19545	3486	1524	1745	1190	54603	1227	18	4836	91405	4704	5915	0	0	66686

[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	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	52.3	155.9	45.1	78.1	186.8	515.0	173.7	174.1	391.9	73.2	133.0	332.0	923.1
1961	50.9	156.0	52.3	85.2	185.3	503.2	189.5	189.9	369.6	86.6	132.5	323.8	934.3
1962	54.0	170.0	58.7	94.7	184.2	504.1	201.6	202.0	375.9	96.4	138.5	333.8	970.8
1963	59.5	182.4	46.5	86.3	196.8	527.4	214.1	214.5	386.9	106.9	145.5	348.2	1010.6
1964	52.3	185.6	44.6	89.5	217.2	544.3	220.3	220.8	358.7	147.0	149.5	356.2	1040.2
1965	54.7	194.9	45.4	94.2	245.2	573.1	229.5	230.0	359.2	158.3	152.8	364.7	1092.2
1966	61.1	214.6	49.0	101.9	281.8	624.1	248.1	248.6	372.0	177.2	161.6	387.6	1189.2
1967	65.7	219.8	52.0	108.2	269.3	608.8	257.5	258.0	388.4	161.9	162.5	387.8	1194.8
1968	69.7	246.8	56.7	119.1	283.7	598.9	277.4	277.8	446.1	109.2	164.1	391.2	1242.7
1969	73.3	269.2	61.5	129.4	279.6	598.5	296.0	296.4	451.2	131.9	172.1	411.0	1293.6
1970	74.3	284.1	61.8	135.6	273.5	598.2	308.7	309.2	435.1	173.7	177.7	431.1	1327.1
1971	75.3	287.7	63.9	143.4	265.4	576.8	325.5	326.1	428.0	175.8	176.5	427.3	1334.0
1972	79.4	301.2	63.0	150.1	287.6	622.9	355.7	356.2	514.1	130.5	189.5	455.2	1430.3
1973	72.7	309.0	63.0	156.3	333.4	723.0	388.0	388.5	597.5	122.3	212.0	507.8	1576.9
1974	67.0	299.4	60.1	153.7	307.8	708.1	380.8	381.4	530.3	196.5	211.3	515.5	1542.6
1975	67.0	335.2	57.7	143.9	258.9	700.3	389.5	389.9	544.8	251.6	233.3	563.1	1569.4
1976	68.0	342.6	54.7	146.2	307.1	787.1	405.6	406.0	614.5	232.0	248.4	598.1	1681.9
1977	66.3	374.8	50.8	172.9	333.8	778.9	418.0	418.4	611.7	264.5	256.7	619.5	1745.0
1978	61.2	366.7	45.9	205.8	331.3	716.7	442.8	443.1	609.2	242.0	247.0	604.2	1732.4
1979	60.2	351.8	56.3	217.7	343.0	739.0	449.5	450.0	594.9	254.5	249.5	599.9	1758.5
1980	58.6	365.4	59.1	225.1	307.6	693.5	408.8	409.3	604.2	254.9	250.4	608.7	1693.3
1981	55.2	338.7	56.8	233.9	296.0	653.6	408.7	409.1	591.1	227.5	242.7	575.9	1635.2

[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 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	73.9	155.9
1961	7.6	0.0	7.6	35.1	0.6	4.1	3.6	8.2	30.5	74.5	156.0
1962	8.1	0.0	8.1	36.8	0.5	4.6	3.9	9.1	34.0	82.0	170.0
1963	7.6	0.0	7.6	41.8	0.4	5.1	4.6	10.1	36.2	86.7	182.4
1964	6.1	0.0	6.1	37.7	0.5	3.8	4.3	8.5	39.4	93.8	185.6
1965	6.2	0.0	6.2	38.3	0.6	5.0	4.6	10.1	41.4	98.9	194.9
1966	5.7	0.0	5.7	42.1	0.8	6.5	6.0	13.3	45.2	108.4	214.6
1967	4.9	0.0	4.9	43.0	1.0	10.4	6.5	17.9	45.5	108.6	219.8
1968	4.9	0.0	4.9	45.1	1.1	11.5	7.0	19.7	52.3	124.8	246.8
1969	6.0	0.0	6.0	46.8	1.0	10.9	8.7	20.5	57.8	138.1	269.2
1970	5.1	0.0	5.1	48.0	1.0	11.5	8.8	21.2	61.2	148.6	284.1
1971	5.5	0.0	5.5	48.4	1.0	11.6	8.8	21.4	62.1	150.3	287.7
1972	4.1	0.0	4.1	55.2	1.2	9.1	9.8	20.1	65.2	156.6	301.2
1973	3.6	0.0	3.6	46.9	1.4	10.4	10.4	22.2	69.6	166.7	309.0
1974	3.1	0.0	3.1	44.6	1.3	8.8	9.3	19.3	67.6	164.8	299.4
1975	2.9	0.0	2.9	44.9	1.4	7.5	10.3	19.1	78.6	189.7	335.2
1976	2.2	0.0	2.2	44.6	2.4	8.8	10.0	21.2	80.6	194.0	342.6
1977	2.1	0.0	2.1	44.4	2.2	8.5	9.2	19.9	90.4	218.1	374.8
1978	1.9	0.0	1.9	40.4	2.2	8.0	8.6	18.9	88.6	216.9	366.7
1979	1.6	0.3	1.9	45.9	2.2	4.4	5.8	12.4	85.7	205.9	351.8
1980	1.9	0.3	2.2	46.0	1.8	3.1	5.5	10.4	89.4	217.4	365.4
1981	1.2	0.4	1.6	42.9	2.7	5.1	2.8	10.6	84.0	199.5	338.7

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	331	0	331	34	80	797	862	1740	8683	21671
1961	284	0	284	34	102	715	891	1707	8939	21849
1962	305	0	305	36	93	819	978	1889	9969	24024
1963	285	0	285	41	76	894	1150	2121	10618	25410
1964	227	0	227	37	80	670	1061	1811	11545	27503
1965	231	0	231	37	100	881	1136	2117	12134	28973
1966	212	0	212	41	138	1145	1496	2780	13243	31763
1967	182	0	182	42	165	1840	1694	3699	13330	31825
1968	182	0	182	44	183	2035	1845	4063	15336	36569
1969	223	0	223	45	170	1920	2276	4366	16948	40472
1970	189	0	189	47	169	2027	2316	4512	17942	43539
1971	202	0	202	47	171	2048	2333	4551	18192	44042
1972	151	0	151	54	211	1600	2615	4425	19101	45892
1973	133	0	133	46	248	1829	2766	4843	20396	48863
1974	119	0	119	44	217	1544	2482	4244	19802	48304
1975	113	0	113	44	237	1316	2767	4320	23034	55550
1976	85	0	85	44	411	1554	2699	4663	23622	56866
1977	83	0	83	44	385	1492	2496	4372	26486	63930
1978	75	0	75	40	384	1409	2355	4148	25980	63559
1979	65	10	76	45	375	773	1580	2728	25103	60350
1980	77	12	90	45	308	549	1501	2358	26207	63709
1981	47	18	65	42	471	901	767	2139	24631	58457

[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.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of 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	78.1
1961	14.1	0.0	14.1	34.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	*	4.0	9.6	23.4	85.2
1962	15.1	0.0	15.1	39.3	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	*	4.3	10.6	25.4	94.7
1963	14.1	0.0	14.1	28.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.5	*	4.5	11.7	28.1	86.3
1964	11.3	0.0	11.3	29.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.6	*	4.3	13.3	31.6	89.5
1965	11.5	0.0	11.5	29.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.5	*	4.7	14.4	34.5	94.2
1966	10.5	0.0	10.5	32.4	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.8	*	6.1	15.5	37.3	101.9
1967	9.0	0.0	9.0	35.5	2.4	2.1	1.1	1.9	*	7.5	16.6	39.6	108.2
1968	9.1	0.0	9.1	39.5	2.7	2.3	1.2	2.0	*	8.1	18.4	44.0	119.1
1969	11.1	0.0	11.1	42.3	2.5	2.1	1.5	2.0	*	8.1	20.0	47.8	129.4
1970	9.4	0.0	9.4	44.0	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.1	*	8.3	21.5	52.2	135.6
1971	10.2	0.0	10.2	45.4	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.9	*	8.2	23.2	56.3	143.4
1972	7.5	0.0	7.5	46.9	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	*	8.5	25.6	61.5	150.1
1973	6.6	0.0	6.6	46.9	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	*	9.4	27.5	65.9	156.3
1974	5.8	0.0	5.8	45.7	3.2	1.7	1.6	2.1	*	8.6	27.2	66.4	153.7
1975	5.4	0.0	5.4	43.3	3.4	1.5	1.8	2.2	*	8.9	25.3	61.0	143.9
1976	4.1	0.0	4.1	39.0	6.0	1.7	1.8	2.2	*	11.7	26.8	64.6	146.2
1977	3.9	0.0	3.9	35.8	5.6	1.7	1.6	2.2	*	11.1	35.8	86.4	172.9
1978	3.5	0.0	3.5	31.4	5.6	1.6	1.5	2.4	*	11.0	46.4	113.5	205.8
1979	3.0	0.2	3.2	43.5	5.4	0.9	1.0	2.2	*	9.6	47.4	114.0	217.7
1980	3.6	0.2	3.8	45.1	5.9	0.6	1.0	2.4	0.3	10.2	48.4	117.6	225.1
1981	2.2	0.3	2.5	43.8	6.5	0.4	0.5	2.6	0.5	10.5	52.5	124.6	233.9

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	615	0	615	24	200	157	152	173	0	682	2767	6906
1961	528	0	528	33	253	141	157	213	0	764	2802	6848
1962	566	0	566	38	231	161	173	257	0	822	3095	7458
1963	528	0	528	27	190	176	203	292	0	861	3439	8231
1964	421	0	421	28	200	132	187	303	0	822	3891	9269
1965	428	0	428	28	248	173	200	277	0	899	4229	10097
1966	394	0	394	31	344	225	264	337	0	1171	4557	10930
1967	337	0	337	34	411	362	299	356	0	1429	4864	11613
1968	338	0	338	38	456	400	326	377	0	1559	5406	12891
1969	415	0	415	41	423	378	402	371	1	1575	5871	14021
1970	351	0	351	43	422	399	409	392	1	1622	6309	15310
1971	376	0	376	44	425	403	412	367	1	1607	6813	16494
1972	280	0	280	46	524	315	461	365	1	1666	7505	18032
1973	248	0	248	46	617	360	488	376	1	1841	8058	19305
1974	222	0	222	45	541	304	438	391	1	1674	7977	19459
1975	211	0	211	42	589	259	488	419	1	1757	7406	17872
1976	159	0	159	38	1023	306	476	414	4	2222	7866	18936
1977	153	0	153	35	958	293	440	423	4	2119	10486	25309
1978	139	0	139	31	956	277	416	450	3	2101	13596	33263
1979	121	7	128	43	934	152	279	427	3	1795	13896	33408
1980	144	8	152	44	1015	104	265	465	48	1897	14176	34461
1981	88	12	100	43	1118	72	135	499	76	1901	15386	36516

[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	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	12.2	0.0	9.5	1.1	1.5	3.3	1.1	*	11.6	52.2	0.0	93.9	234.3	515.0
1961	62.0	0.0	62.0	74.4	12.9	12.4	0.0	5.8	1.0	1.5	3.1	0.8	0.0	11.5	48.9	0.0	92.3	225.6	503.2
1962	58.6	0.0	58.6	73.1	15.2	11.9	0.0	7.4	1.1	1.3	2.6	0.7	*	12.3	52.5	0.0	93.8	226.0	504.1
1963	63.4	0.0	63.4	81.8	13.8	10.1	0.0	7.1	1.4	1.3	3.1	1.4	*	13.3	51.6	0.0	97.4	233.2	527.4
1964	61.8	0.0	61.8	93.8	17.3	10.8	0.0	8.9	2.0	1.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	16.8	61.5	0.0	96.7	230.4	544.3
1965	69.7	0.0	69.7	100.6	22.8	15.2	0.0	8.4	2.2	1.9	2.5	1.7	0.0	20.2	74.9	0.0	96.8	231.1	573.1
1966	78.7	0.0	78.7	113.1	27.0	19.7	0.0	10.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	24.5	90.0	0.0	100.7	241.6	624.1
1967	77.2	0.0	77.2	112.4	22.1	18.9	0.0	8.9	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.3	*	22.3	79.7	0.0	100.2	239.3	608.8
1968	84.4	0.0	84.4	111.6	25.2	19.2	0.0	10.5	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.1	0.1	25.3	87.7	0.0	93.1	222.1	598.9
1969	68.9	0.0	68.9	121.9	24.0	18.6	0.0	9.7	2.2	2.0	1.4	5.0	0.2	25.9	88.9	0.0	94.1	224.7	598.5
1970	60.9	0.0	60.9	127.0	23.9	18.5	0.0	9.7	1.6	2.0	1.2	3.7	0.2	24.8	85.6	0.0	94.8	230.0	598.2
1971	49.1	0.0	49.1	133.2	22.9	19.2	0.0	9.4	1.5	2.5	1.1	2.3	0.0	24.1	83.0	0.0	91.0	220.4	576.8
1972	56.8	0.0	56.8	139.9	24.8	22.9	0.0	8.0	1.5	2.7	1.1	3.3	0.0	26.7	90.9	0.0	98.5	236.7	622.9
1973	64.9	0.0	64.9	164.4	31.1	25.3	0.0	7.7	2.0	3.4	0.8	3.2	0.1	30.4	104.0	0.0	114.7	274.9	723.0
1974	62.0	0.0	62.0	151.5	22.5	26.2	0.0	5.3	1.8	3.3	1.0	5.0	0.2	29.0	94.4	0.0	116.4	283.9	708.1
1975	48.1	0.0	48.1	113.9	24.8	27.4	0.0	4.1	2.0	3.2	0.6	3.3	0.2	31.4	96.9	0.0	129.3	312.1	700.3
1976	52.3	0.0	52.3	117.2	25.7	38.6	0.0	5.4	2.0	3.5	0.5	17.0	*	44.8	137.6	0.0	140.9	339.1	787.1
1977	67.6	0.0	67.6	111.7	33.6	37.2	0.0	5.1	2.1	3.4	0.5	20.4	0.0	52.1	154.4	0.0	130.4	314.7	778.9
1978	75.2	0.0	75.2	100.5	36.9	38.0	0.0	4.9	3.1	3.7	0.4	14.0	0.0	54.7	155.7	0.0	111.8	273.6	716.7
1979	75.9	0.3	76.3	120.6	29.2	34.7	0.0	8.2	4.1	3.8	0.3	14.0	0.0	51.8	146.2	0.0	116.3	279.6	739.0
1980	67.3	0.4	67.7	126.1	22.4	24.8	0.0	5.0	3.7	3.4	0.2	9.1	*	45.3	113.8	0.0	112.5	273.5	693.5
1981	81.2	0.3	81.6	124.1	19.9	21.5	0.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	0.1	6.8	0.1	32.5	90.3	0.0	106.0	251.6	653.6

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	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	2096	0	1670	282	256	627	181	0	1888	8783	0	27514	68666
1961	2325	0	2325	72	1937	2133	0	1016	252	249	589	121	0	1860	8157	0	27053	66121
1962	2198	0	2198	71	2294	2049	0	1298	286	215	486	106	4	1980	8719	0	27491	66250
1963	2375	0	2375	79	2083	1742	0	1259	353	215	586	219	1	2159	8618	0	28556	68340
1964	2313	0	2313	91	2607	1862	0	1572	502	226	509	252	0	2754	10284	0	28343	67522
1965	2604	0	2604	97	3441	2601	0	1486	546	321	484	264	0	3273	12415	0	28362	67722
1966	2940	0	2940	109	4075	3382	0	1887	431	333	405	333	0	3971	14817	0	29521	70809
1967	2887	0	2887	109	3332	3244	0	1578	400	287	346	365	0	3595	13147	0	29377	70134
1968	3151	0	3151	108	3802	3288	0	1856	473	315	305	328	12	4035	14415	0	27301	65101
1969	2570	0	2570	118	3616	3193	0	1710	576	326	266	797	21	4090	14598	0	27583	65869
1970	2268	0	2268	123	3602	3172	0	1709	416	334	235	593	26	3909	13997	0	27776	67404
1971	1811	0	1811	129	3456	3288	0	1655	401	415	210	371	0	3797	13593	0	26682	64595
1972	2109	0	2109	136	3734	3931	0	1413	402	445	205	517	0	4149	14795	0	28874	69371
1973	2420	0	2420	161	4683	4347	0	1360	521	564	143	514	14	4716	16862	0	33630	80566
1974	2372	0	2372	148	3394	4501	0	937	483	540	184	803	37	4499	15379	0	34108	83203
1975	1864	0	1864	112	3733	4712	0	719	526	522	111	526	32	4818	15600	0	37904	91476
1976	2021	0	2021	115	3878	6631	0	944	546	580	93	2699	4	6923	22299	0	41285	99386
1977	2691	0	2691	110	5061	6385	0	903	565	564	98	3249	0	7992	24818	0	38214	92238
1978	2998	0	2998	99	5561	6520	0	873	847	606	78	2224	0	8426	25134	0	32772	80175
1979	3020	13	3043	118	4408	5950	0	1452	1118	634	48	2231	0	7944	23785	0	34088	81951
1980	2686	16	2702	123	3377	4252	0	881	996	565	36	1445	1	6908	18460	0	32968	80145
1981	3254	13	3268	121	2992	3685	0	551	821	542	28	1074	18	4836	14547	0	31070	73739

[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	5.3	17.0	2.7	0.1	3.1	139.0	0.1	167.2	0.1	0.3	174.1
1961	0.3	16.0	4.8	18.0	3.2	0.1	3.0	143.8	0.3	173.2	0.1	0.3	189.9
1962	0.2	16.7	4.8	22.3	3.9	0.1	2.8	150.8	0.0	184.7	0.1	0.3	202.0
1963	0.2	18.9	5.4	27.3	4.3	0.1	2.8	154.7	0.4	194.9	0.1	0.3	214.5
1964	0.2	19.5	4.9	27.2	5.2	0.2	2.9	160.1	0.2	200.6	0.1	0.3	220.8
1965	0.2	23.4	4.6	25.3	6.1	0.1	2.9	166.6	0.1	205.8	0.2	0.4	230.0
1966	0.2	22.6	3.7	31.2	7.9	0.2	3.0	179.0	0.1	225.2	0.2	0.4	248.6
1967	0.2	23.0	2.7	28.6	11.0	0.2	2.5	188.6	0.7	234.3	0.1	0.3	258.0
1968	0.2	23.1	2.1	37.0	13.9	0.2	2.8	198.0	0.1	254.1	0.1	0.3	277.8
1969	0.1	25.7	1.7	38.5	17.1	0.2	2.9	209.6	*	270.1	0.1	0.3	296.4
1970	0.1	27.3	1.2	41.9	18.4	0.2	3.0	216.6	*	281.3	0.1	0.4	309.2
1971	0.1	27.5	1.1	44.6	18.4	0.2	2.9	230.8	*	298.0	0.2	0.4	326.1
1972	0.1	26.1	1.0	55.3	19.0	0.1	3.1	250.9	0.0	329.6	0.2	0.4	356.2
1973	*	29.0	0.9	60.0	21.1	0.2	3.4	272.5	0.8	358.9	0.2	0.4	388.5
1974	*	24.6	0.8	62.0	21.3	0.2	3.2	268.2	0.4	356.2	0.2	0.4	381.4
1975	*	19.5	0.6	61.9	21.8	0.2	4.9	279.5	1.2	370.0	0.1	0.3	389.9
1976	*	15.4	0.4	66.8	23.0	0.2	5.4	292.8	1.6	390.2	0.1	0.3	406.0
1977	*	14.1	0.5	73.6	24.7	0.2	4.1	300.1	0.7	403.9	0.1	0.3	418.4
1978	0.0	14.6	0.4	83.6	26.4	0.2	4.4	312.7	0.4	428.1	0.1	0.2	443.1
1979	0.0	20.5	3.4	94.6	27.7	0.1	4.6	297.7	1.0	429.0	0.1	0.4	450.0
1980	0.0	16.9	1.4	76.9	23.4	0.1	4.1	286.0	*	392.0	0.1	0.3	409.3
1981	0.0	18.0	1.2	81.3	19.7	0.1	3.9	284.1	0.5	390.7	0.1	0.3	409.1

Physical Units

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	37	5	1057	2915	495	15	505	26468	8	31462	29	73
1961	11	15	946	3097	585	14	491	27382	54	32569	32	79
1962	9	16	951	3825	709	18	459	28717	0	34679	35	85
1963	9	18	1065	4686	776	24	459	29455	57	36523	35	85
1964	9	19	963	4662	936	44	482	30469	34	37590	40	95
1965	9	23	907	4346	1102	30	479	31721	22	38607	45	108
1966	9	22	732	5363	1419	48	497	34081	10	42150	45	109
1967	7	22	534	4914	1959	45	415	35902	116	43884	42	100
1968	7	22	424	6350	2475	51	456	37698	9	47462	41	97
1969	4	25	331	6610	3045	58	482	39902	6	50434	40	95
1970	4	26	235	7189	3268	42	491	41242	3	52470	43	105
1971	2	27	213	7665	3266	42	482	43930	1	55600	45	108
1972	2	25	202	9500	3374	37	516	47763	0	61393	45	107
1973	2	28	179	10308	3737	50	557	51874	131	66836	45	107
1974	1	24	164	10647	3777	50	533	51061	65	66297	49	121
1975	0	19	111	10631	3867	47	807	53199	191	68843	35	84
1976	0	15	81	11462	4071	44	896	55740	260	72554	38	93
1977	0	14	93	12642	4370	44	675	57133	117	75074	37	88
1978	0	14	89	14359	4683	45	725	59524	58	79484	30	72
1979	0	20	666	16242	4895	31	759	56665	156	79414	43	103
1980	0	16	280	13196	4154	26	676	54446	6	72784	40	98
1981	0	18	239	13949	3486	22	648	54076	76	72496	37	89

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	291.1	0.0	291.1	7.5	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	*	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	369.6
1962	266.0	0.0	266.0	8.1	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	*	80.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	386.9
1964	256.0	0.0	256.0	7.5	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	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	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	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	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	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	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	435.1
1971	310.6	0.0	310.6	18.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	422.0
1972	381.0	0.0	381.0	16.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	115.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	514.1
1973	464.5	0.0	464.5	12.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	119.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	597.5
1974	405.7	0.0	405.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	122.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	530.3
1975	414.3	0.0	414.3	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	7.6	122.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	544.8
1976	501.6	0.0	501.6	0.2	0.0	14.5	0.0	14.5	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	614.5
1977	481.4	0.0	481.4	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	21.8	108.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	611.7
1978	488.0	0.0	488.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	0.0	30.2	91.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	609.2
1979	463.4	0.0	463.4	0.0	0.3	3.8	0.0	4.1	127.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	594.9
1980	504.0	0.0	504.0	1.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	91.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	604.2
1981	476.1	0.0	476.1	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	61.4	51.3	0.0	0.0	591.1

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	12138	0	12138	7	0	0	0	0	8676	0	0	0
1961	11288	0	11288	7	0	0	0	0	8749	0	0	0
1962	11134	0	11134	8	0	0	0	0	9636	0	0	0
1963	12598	0	12598	5	0	0	0	0	7722	0	0	0
1964	10857	0	10857	7	0	0	0	0	9097	0	0	0
1965	10637	0	10637	16	0	0	0	0	8750	0	0	0
1966	11472	0	11472	23	0	0	0	0	7633	0	0	0
1967	11169	0	11169	25	0	0	0	0	9628	0	0	0
1968	14710	0	14710	22	0	0	0	0	7721	0	0	0
1969	15463	0	15463	18	0	0	0	0	7477	0	0	0
1970	14727	0	14727	17	0	0	0	0	8067	0	0	0
1971	14130	0	14130	18	0	17	0	17	9420	0	0	0
1972	17200	0	17200	16	0	166	0	166	11132	0	0	0
1973	20934	0	20934	12	0	296	0	296	11452	0	0	0
1974	18526	0	18526	0	0	296	0	296	11767	0	0	0
1975	18848	0	18848	0	0	1310	0	1310	11806	0	0	0
1976	22362	0	22362	*	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	9474	0	0	0
1977	21694	0	21694	*	0	3739	0	3739	10396	0	0	0
1978	21621	0	21621	*	0	5177	0	5177	8783	0	0	0
1979	20173	0	20173	*	55	645	0	700	12306	0	0	0
1980	21679	0	21679	1	0	406	0	406	8764	519	0	0
1981	20497	0	20497	*	0	322	0	322	5915	4704	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	28.6	2815.5	40.3	22.8	142.2	57.4	19.2	294.0	21.2	482.4	142.8	1.4	118.4	1342.1	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	-5.8	4190.4
1961	20.8	2832.0	46.8	20.5	127.6	62.8	7.7	304.6	20.6	495.5	138.1	1.5	128.2	1353.9	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	-7.2	4211.5
1962	21.9	2959.6	47.9	28.9	140.2	75.2	8.3	328.6	24.9	513.6	118.5	2.1	138.5	1426.7	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	-18.8	4396.7
1963	20.7	3026.8	46.7	28.1	140.0	78.5	12.0	349.9	24.9	532.4	111.0	0.7	161.5	1485.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	-19.7	4516.7
1964	28.4	3037.5	46.8	25.9	140.1	83.2	20.9	406.9	26.2	547.2	109.8	2.0	193.4	1602.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	-28.5	4643.3
1965	31.4	3166.1	49.6	25.0	144.8	83.3	19.6	437.6	23.0	566.5	90.0	2.2	191.7	1633.3	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.9	-6.5	4832.2
1966	29.9	3371.6	54.0	21.7	133.1	96.0	42.3	444.7	23.9	596.1	87.4	2.1	206.3	1707.7	0.0	7.3	0.0	1.0	2.8	5120.2
1967	25.1	3596.8	57.2	19.3	131.4	115.6	39.8	435.7	22.6	619.0	88.6	2.4	209.2	1739.9	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	5369.2
1968	26.5	3811.0	58.8	16.4	134.2	132.5	39.5	491.9	24.8	667.4	87.6	2.8	229.6	1885.5	0.0	12.7	0.0	1.1	4.7	5741.5
1969	25.5	3997.6	62.5	14.4	172.8	138.0	42.3	571.4	25.0	704.1	90.9	3.7	271.1	2096.3	0.0	11.9	0.0	1.0	10.5	6142.8
1970	31.8	4220.3	74.8	11.8	188.8	134.9	42.5	571.5	25.5	742.8	88.9	4.0	279.2	2164.8	0.0	9.3	0.0	1.0	13.6	6440.7
1971	25.2	4500.0	75.1	11.1	203.4	138.4	32.4	582.3	25.9	780.8	76.2	1.0	282.5	2209.2	0.0	7.5	0.0	1.0	-5.5	6737.5
1972	51.5	4531.8	75.0	9.5	268.1	143.4	41.3	670.4	27.8	836.5	93.4	0.5	338.1	2504.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	1.1	-22.6	7072.1
1973	150.1	4718.9	77.7	9.1	313.1	147.3	49.4	690.5	30.4	890.1	187.1	0.3	365.2	2760.2	0.0	14.3	0.0	1.0	2.0	7646.6
1974	158.7	4567.9	81.0	9.2	324.6	144.0	43.1	658.7	29.1	881.8	226.1	0.1	383.2	2780.7	0.0	13.4	0.0	1.0	-8.0	7513.7
1975	208.7	4031.4	52.7	7.3	318.7	151.1	40.8	584.2	26.2	922.1	242.3	1.4	372.2	2718.9	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.9	-27.6	6948.9
1976	251.7	4056.4	43.4	6.8	339.7	143.0	30.3	595.4	29.1	980.8	278.5	1.4	388.3	2836.7	0.0	8.6	0.0	1.0	-20.0	7134.4
1977	310.9	4236.6	35.4	7.3	435.3	149.1	38.6	597.0	32.4	1024.4	337.8	0.7	447.6	3105.6	0.0	11.7	0.0	1.0	-26.9	7638.8
1978	450.2	4305.6	46.0	6.9	471.6	156.5	46.3	605.5	34.8	1061.1	382.7	1.4	499.6	3312.3	0.0	7.8	0.0	1.0	-24.4	8052.6
1979	616.4	4095.8	60.9	6.1	518.5	164.0	100.2	670.6	36.4	1029.5	453.1	1.2	595.6	3636.1	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.9	-46.6	8314.7
1980	752.6	4203.6	69.4	6.6	422.4	173.3	87.1	697.3	32.4	950.8	409.1	3.0	694.7	3546.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.8	-64.6	8442.6
1981	904.1	4037.3	57.6	6.9	528.2	173.4	60.9	601.7	31.1	972.7	423.2	0.4	576.0	3432.1	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.8	-84.2	8298.9

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	1073	2720	6079	4510	24404	10631	3391	73297	3493	91841	22713	205	24445	265009	0	927	0	0	-1699
1961	780	2736	7053	4055	21904	11587	1360	75950	3399	94332	21960	226	26554	268380	0	1130	0	0	-2113
1962	823	2859	7224	5730	24067	13814	1457	81932	4110	97772	18842	315	28688	283951	0	695	0	0	-5517
1963	774	2936	7036	5561	24034	14413	2108	87241	4108	101355	17652	111	33990	297610	0	308	0	0	-5764
1964	1062	2943	7056	5137	24044	15255	3687	101447	4315	104175	17463	305	41457	324341	0	325	0	0	-8344
1965	1173	3068	7474	4953	24854	15164	3459	109109	3788	107851	14322	337	41750	333061	0	661	0	87	-1905
1966	1116	3264	8140	4297	22852	17437	7462	110875	3935	113486	13901	315	44943	347645	0	697	0	92	824
1967	939	3485	8614	3627	22565	20933	7024	113533	3725	117839	14097	361	46771	359089	0	481	0	94	396
1968	991	3696	8860	3243	23036	23993	6965	128836	4092	127046	13936	416	52077	392500	0	1226	0	101	1369
1969	952	3877	9417	2851	29667	24878	7461	150180	4127	134046	14454	551	60888	438520	0	1139	0	100	3079
1970	1184	4093	11278	2346	32410	24243	7500	151223	4204	141396	14146	606	62631	451333	0	893	0	97	2990
1971	935	4365	11322	2206	34926	24873	5721	154363	4274	148632	12126	157	63687	462286	0	718	0	95	-1620
1972	2302	4413	11307	1887	46020	25729	7285	178294	4576	159242	14860	72	75507	524779	0	615	0	101	6616
1973	7856	4621	11709	1807	53752	26370	8709	184322	5016	169451	29754	42	80902	571835	0	1381	0	101	598
1974	8485	4463	12202	1816	55721	25789	7597	176592	4804	167865	35968	10	84165	572528	0	1281	0	95	-2337
1975	12542	3944	7940	1444	54706	27025	7196	157246	4321	175540	38536	210	80998	555163	0	1584	0	89	-8097
1976	15784	3975	6537	1343	58322	25593	5339	160449	4800	186703	44304	212	84903	578508	0	1118	0	98	-5854
1977	19630	4143	5341	1445	74729	26672	6811	162361	5336	195017	53725	99	90045	628189	0	1118	0	96	7888
1978	28816	4211	6932	1360	80965	27954	8157	165026	5731	201991	60875	213	106669	665872	0	748	0	96	-7148
1979	39415	4001	9182	1206	89011	29262	17670	182236	5997	195984	72076	184	124353	727161	0	1174	0	85	-13658
1980	48617	4091	10457	1310	72513	30934	15355	189802	5340	180997	65070	449	146687	718914	0	398	0	79	-18919
1981	56629	3927	8687	1358	90679	30923	10745	165168	5121	185175	67308	53	115034	680251	0	856	0	75	24070

[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.
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	353.8	81.1	196.4	2662.7	2836.9	801.5	803.2	431.9	-5.8	121.9	304.2	4190.4
1961	213.0	349.5	80.6	202.5	2661.2	2840.8	816.7	818.6	447.2	-7.2	127.7	312.2	4211.5
1962	244.7	409.4	87.6	219.4	2724.8	2925.2	841.1	842.7	517.4	-18.8	146.2	352.3	4396.7
1963	246.9	433.8	95.7	241.6	2753.9	2974.9	864.8	866.5	575.1	-19.7	163.7	391.7	4516.7
1964	250.8	449.6	104.3	260.0	2796.3	3040.3	891.7	893.4	628.7	-28.5	177.5	422.7	4643.3
1965	241.3	458.0	103.7	273.2	2907.3	3181.1	918.3	919.9	668.1	-6.5	195.3	466.3	4832.2
1966	251.0	486.5	117.9	301.2	3067.9	3384.2	946.6	948.3	733.9	2.8	216.8	519.9	5120.2
1967	255.0	515.3	169.4	369.2	3142.9	3487.8	995.4	996.9	805.2	1.4	238.1	568.5	5369.2
1968	272.3	564.1	179.3	395.1	3305.8	3693.8	1087.1	1088.5	892.2	4.7	265.0	631.9	5741.5
1969	291.4	640.6	184.8	425.4	3489.4	3925.9	1149.5	1150.9	1017.1	10.5	303.3	724.3	6142.8
1970	298.6	679.6	190.3	456.3	3631.4	4102.3	1201.0	1202.4	1105.7	13.6	326.6	792.7	6440.7
1971	301.6	721.6	182.9	477.2	3800.2	4294.0	1243.3	1244.7	1215.0	-5.5	353.5	855.9	6737.5
1972	306.4	782.4	187.6	514.9	3890.2	4427.3	1346.2	1347.5	1364.3	-22.6	394.3	947.4	7072.1
1973	300.5	794.5	211.5	559.0	4243.0	4819.9	1472.1	1473.3	1417.5	2.0	418.0	1001.5	7646.6
1974	276.1	786.9	187.2	547.1	4075.7	4681.4	1497.0	1498.3	1485.8	-8.0	429.7	1048.1	7513.7
1975	281.2	757.4	167.9	560.6	3443.1	4080.3	1548.5	1550.5	1535.7	-27.6	441.8	1066.3	6948.9
1976	285.5	764.2	186.0	592.0	3474.5	4175.1	1601.0	1603.1	1607.4	-20.0	465.9	1121.6	7134.4
1977	318.2	863.7	219.7	658.6	3605.2	4400.4	1713.7	1716.0	1808.9	-26.9	522.0	1260.0	7638.8
1978	327.0	928.0	234.8	708.8	3752.5	4601.9	1811.8	1813.9	1950.8	-24.4	559.0	1367.5	8052.6
1979	348.9	934.0	338.4	811.6	3801.4	4689.0	1877.8	1880.0	1994.8	-46.6	572.3	1375.9	8314.7
1980	253.9	923.3	245.0	758.6	4043.1	4958.4	1800.1	1802.3	2165.1	-64.6	612.2	1488.3	8442.6
1981	237.8	901.0	245.6	787.5	3867.2	4786.9	1821.6	1823.6	2210.9	-84.2	630.5	1496.3	8298.9

[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 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	41.0	38.6	96.4	353.8
1961	0.1	0.0	0.1	172.0	0.3	*	40.5	40.8	39.7	96.9	349.5
1962	0.1	0.0	0.1	203.3	0.4	*	40.9	41.3	48.3	116.4	409.4
1963	0.1	0.0	0.1	204.4	0.4	*	42.0	42.4	55.1	131.8	433.8
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	199.3	0.4	*	51.0	51.5	58.8	140.0	449.6
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	188.4	0.4	*	52.4	52.8	64.0	152.7	458.0
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	202.8	0.4	0.1	47.6	48.1	69.3	166.2	486.5
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	207.9	0.4	0.1	46.6	47.1	76.8	183.5	515.3
1968	*	0.0	*	218.3	0.4	0.2	53.4	54.0	86.2	205.6	564.1
1969	*	0.0	*	227.6	0.7	0.2	62.9	63.8	103.1	246.2	640.6
1970	*	0.0	*	239.4	0.8	0.2	58.2	59.2	111.2	269.9	679.6
1971	*	0.0	*	244.7	0.9	0.2	55.8	56.9	122.8	297.2	721.6
1972	*	0.0	*	247.2	1.3	0.2	57.7	59.2	139.9	336.1	782.4
1973	*	0.0	*	246.3	1.5	0.3	52.5	54.2	145.5	348.5	794.5
1974	*	0.0	*	227.9	1.5	0.2	46.4	48.1	148.5	362.3	786.9
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	237.0	1.6	0.2	42.4	44.2	139.5	336.7	757.4
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	240.1	1.9	0.2	43.4	45.4	140.5	338.2	764.2
1977	*	0.0	*	275.1	3.3	0.2	39.6	43.1	159.8	385.7	863.7
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	279.2	3.6	0.2	43.9	47.8	174.4	426.6	928.0
1979	0.0	*	*	321.5	4.2	0.5	22.6	27.3	171.9	413.3	934.0
1980	*	*	*	230.2	*	1.1	22.5	23.7	195.1	474.3	923.3
1981	*	*	0.1	214.3	*	0.6	22.8	23.4	196.6	466.6	901.0

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	96	6	10083	10185	11316	28240
1961	4	0	4	166	52	3	10105	10159	11622	28407
1962	4	0	4	196	68	4	10186	10257	14155	34112
1963	3	0	3	198	69	5	10475	10549	16137	38620
1964	2	0	2	193	66	7	12727	12799	17229	41044
1965	2	0	2	183	71	7	13052	13131	18745	44758
1966	2	0	2	196	73	19	11872	11963	20305	48703
1967	2	0	2	201	63	18	12140	12220	22521	53767
1968	1	0	1	212	72	31	13964	[illegible]	[illegible]	60245
1969	1	0	1	221	114	33	16538	16685	30211	72145
1970	1	0	1	232	134	33	15397	15565	32591	79089
1971	0	0	0	237	149	28	14800	14978	35980	87104
1972	0	0	0	241	227	33	15351	15611	40998	98501
1973	0	0	0	241	252	48	14008	14308	42632	102134
1974	0	0	0	223	204	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1975	0	0	0	232	270	39	11419	11728	40892	98686
1976	0	0	0	236	328	27	11685	12039	41171	99111
1977	1	0	1	270	561	35	10779	11375	46831	113037
1978	0	0	0	275	626	39	11963	12628	51105	125026
1979	0	0	0	316	724	94	6131	6948	50383	121125
1980	0	0	1	225	8	198	6131	6337	57178	138999
1981	2	1	3	209	7	114	6245	6366	57621	136751

[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	3.5	1.2	19.0	33.0	82.3	196.4
1961	0.2	0.0	0.2	64.5	1.9	1.6	7.2	3.5	1.9	15.9	35.4	86.5	202.5
1962	0.2	0.0	0.2	70.2	2.4	2.3	7.2	3.6	1.7	17.2	38.7	93.2	219.4
1963	0.1	0.0	0.1	77.3	2.5	3.0	7.4	3.5	1.9	18.2	43.0	102.9	241.6
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	84.0	2.4	4.1	9.0	3.4	1.3	20.2	46.0	109.7	260.0
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	83.2	2.6	4.5	9.2	3.7	0.4	20.4	50.0	119.5	273.2
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	91.4	2.6	11.5	8.4	3.7	0.3	26.4	53.9	129.4	301.2
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	144.2	2.3	10.8	8.2	3.4	0.3	25.1	59.0	140.9	369.2
1968	*	0.0	*	143.8	2.6	19.2	9.4	3.9	0.4	35.5	63.7	152.0	395.1
1969	*	0.0	*	145.2	4.1	20.0	11.1	3.8	0.5	39.6	71.0	169.6	425.4
1970	*	0.0	*	150.6	4.8	20.4	10.3	3.6	0.5	39.7	77.6	188.4	456.3
1971	*	0.0	*	146.8	5.4	17.2	9.9	3.2	0.4	36.0	86.0	208.3	477.2
1972	*	0.0	*	144.9	8.2	20.0	10.2	3.2	1.1	42.7	96.2	231.1	514.9
1973	*	0.0	*	158.2	9.1	29.6	9.3	3.3	2.0	53.3	102.3	245.2	559.0
1974	*	0.0	*	137.6	9.5	24.8	8.2	3.6	3.4	49.5	104 6	255.3	547.1
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	119.1	9.7	23.8	7.5	3.6	4.3	48.8	115.0	277.6	560.6
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.0	11.8	16.3	7.7	8.3	3.9	47.9	119.2	286.9	592.0
1977	*	0.0	*	161.7	20.2	21.4	7.0	5.2	4.2	58.0	128.6	310.3	658.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.6	22.5	24.0	7.7	4.2	4.7	63.2	137.5	336.4	708.8
1979	0.0	*	*	238.0	26.0	57.7	4.0	6.1	6.6	100.4	139.0	334.2	811.6
1980	*	*	*	172.6	16.6	18.4	4.0	17.3	16.2	72.4	149.7	363.9	758.6
1981	0.1	*	0.1	161.1	21.8	38.6	4.0	4.1	15.9	84.4	160.6	381.2	787.5

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	11	0	11	60	596	656	1779	663	192	3885	9666	24123
1961	7	0	7	62	318	283	1783	659	297	3340	10374	25354
1962	7	0	7	68	419	400	1798	678	269	3563	11329	27301
1963	5	0	5	75	425	530	1849	664	296	3764	12603	30161
1964	5	0	5	81	406	728	2246	654	206	4240	13494	32148
1965	4	0	4	81	440	788	2303	711	64	4307	14667	35021
1966	5	0	5	88	449	2020	2095	696	47	5307	15807	37914
1967	4	0	4	140	390	1909	2142	649	55	5145	17293	41285
1968	2	0	2	139	444	3382	2468	748	66	7107	18682	44550
1969	1	0	1	141	704	3533	2918	731	77	7964	20814	49706
1970	1	0	1	146	830	3603	2717	692	78	7920	22751	55209
1971	1	0	1	142	922	3027	2612	614	68	7243	25213	61038
1972	1	0	1	141	1401	3531	2709	610	178	8429	28192	67733
1973	1	0	1	155	1556	5228	2472	628	323	10206	29994	71855
1974	1	0	1	134	1630	4380	2194	689	534	9428	30671	74819
1975	0	0	0	117	1669	4192	2015	687	677	9240	33713	81362
1976	0	0	0	135	2024	2872	2062	1588	615	9161	34927	84082
1977	2	0	2	159	3465	3771	1902	994	670	10802	37684	90957
1978	0	0	0	169	3862	4237	2111	802	743	11756	40305	98603
1979	0	0	0	234	4467	10172	1082	1162	1057	17940	40746	97956
1980	1	0	1	169	2842	3251	1082	3299	2569	13043	43871	106649
1981	4	0	4	157	3740	6808	1102	781	2525	14956	47078	111729

[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			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	Total Petroleum				
1960	27.7	0.0	27.7	2100.3	40.3	59.0	0.0	15.5	240.7	10.4	19.9	29.2	1.4	118.4	534.8	0.0	49.8	124.3	2836.9
1961	20.4	0.0	20.4	2095.7	46.8	45.0	0.0	6.1	251.5	10.1	17.9	38.0	1.5	128.2	545.1	0.0	52.1	127.4	2840.8
1962	21.5	0.0	21.5	2113.3	47.9	54.4	0.0	6.0	275.1	14.1	16.4	35.6	2.1	138.5	590.0	0.0	58.8	141.6	2925.2
1963	20.4	0.0	20.4	2106.2	46.7	50.1	0.0	8.9	294.8	14.1	15.8	34.8	0.7	161.5	627.3	0.0	65.1	155.9	2974.9
1964	28.1	0.0	28.1	2061.0	46.8	50.0	0.0	16.7	339.1	14.8	14.3	30.0	2.0	193.4	707.2	0.0	72.1	171.8	3040.3
1965	31.1	0.0	31.1	2164.8	49.6	49.6	0.0	15.1	365.9	12.0	13.5	11.8	2.2	191.7	711.4	0.0	80.8	193.0	3181.1
1966	29.6	0.0	29.6	2282.3	54.0	47.7	0.0	30.8	379.1	12.4	11.6	12.0	2.1	206.3	756.0	0.0	93.1	223.2	3384.2
1967	24.9	0.0	24.9	2371.1	57.2	41.2	0.0	28.9	372.9	12.5	10.3	12.2	2.4	209.2	746.9	0.0	101.8	243.1	3487.8
1968	26.4	0.0	26.4	2483.2	58.8	28.2	0.0	20.1	420.5	13.8	10.1	12.3	2.8	229.6	796.2	0.0	114.6	273.4	3693.8
1969	25.4	0.0	25.4	2532.2	62.5	47.2	0.0	22.1	487.3	15.4	8.5	14.2	3.7	271.1	931.8	0.0	128.8	307.6	3925.9
1970	31.7	0.0	31.7	2636.5	74.8	52.1	0.0	21.9	493.7	15.7	7.4	14.4	4.0	279.2	963.3	0.0	137.4	333.5	4102.3
1971	25.1	0.0	25.1	2802.1	75.1	55.7	0.0	15.1	507.5	16.0	7.9	12.2	1.0	282.5	973.1	0.0	144.4	349.5	4294.0
1972	25.6	0.0	25.6	2713.0	75.0	80.1	0.0	21.1	592.5	17.2	6.4	20.8	0.5	338.1	1151.6	0.0	157.9	379.3	4427.3
1973	83.8	0.0	83.8	2911.4	77.7	92.4	0.0	19.5	619.4	19.4	6.2	47.8	0.3	365.2	1247.8	0.0	169.9	407.0	4819.9
1974	85.8	0.0	85.8	2742.1	81.0	88.3	0.0	18.0	595.8	18.6	6.0	56.8	0.1	383.2	1247.8	0.0	176.1	429.6	4681.4
1975	90.3	0.0	90.3	2203.1	52.7	89.1	0.0	16.8	527.0	15.7	5.2	69.6	1.4	372.2	1149.7	0.1	186.7	450.5	4080.3
1976	88.3	0.0	88.3	2194.6	43.4	101.1	0.0	13.8	537.5	17.4	6.4	82.2	1.4	388.3	1191.5	0.1	205.6	495.0	4175.1
1977	78.3	0.0	78.3	2200.1	35.4	157.7	0.0	17.0	543.7	20.8	5.0	98.7	0.7	447.6	1326.7	0.1	233.0	562.3	4400.4
1978	92.9	0.0	92.9	2237.0	46.0	172.7	0.0	22.0	548.9	22.3	3.8	105.8	1.4	499.6	1422.6	0.0	246.5	603.0	4601.9
1979	112.2	*	112.2	2009.0	60.9	198.9	0.0	42.0	643.2	23.4	4.6	110.4	1.2	595.6	1680.2	0.0	260.7	626.8	4689.0
1980	81.8	*	81.8	2214.8	69.4	118.0	0.0	67.5	669.8	20.8	2.5	100.8	3.0	694.7	1746.5	0.0	266.8	648.5	4958.4
1981	136.7	*	136.8	2132.4	57.6	166.2	0.0	21.7	573.8	20.0	3.9	178.4	0.4	576.0	1598.0	0.0	272.6	647.0	4786.9

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	1037	0	1037	2029	6079	10120	0	2729	60021	1712	3798	4641	205	24445	113751	0	14602	36441
1961	765	0	765	2025	7053	7730	0	1074	62702	1666	3408	6051	226	26554	116465	0	15280	37347
1962	809	0	809	2042	7224	9343	0	1054	68589	2321	3114	5655	315	28688	126303	0	17221	41501
1963	762	0	762	2043	7036	8596	0	1573	73491	2320	2998	5541	111	33990	135657	0	19091	45688
1964	1051	0	1051	1997	7056	8590	0	2952	84534	2437	2720	4778	305	41457	154829	0	21139	50358
1965	1163	0	1163	2098	7474	8519	0	2663	91222	1974	2563	1879	337	41750	158381	0	23685	56555
1966	1106	0	1106	2209	8140	8189	0	5424	94520	2050	2203	1909	315	44943	167694	0	27278	65428
1967	931	0	931	2298	8614	7080	0	5097	97158	2066	1955	1946	361	46771	171047	0	29842	71245
1968	986	0	986	2409	8860	4841	0	3552	110143	2270	1910	1952	416	52977	186027	0	33599	80118
1969	948	0	948	2456	9417	8100	0	3896	128059	2534	1626	2253	551	60888	217324	0	37752	90153
1970	1180	0	1180	2557	11278	8947	0	3863	130645	2581	1410	2297	606	62631	224259	0	40274	97734
1971	924	0	924	2718	11322	9559	0	2666	134543	2646	1507	1934	157	63687	228021	0	42309	102424
1972	949	0	949	2642	11307	13748	0	3721	157567	2834	1222	3304	72	75507	269282	0	46267	111159
1973	3122	0	3122	2854	11709	15857	0	3433	165339	3199	1184	7603	42	80902	289268	0	49788	119277
1974	3286	0	3286	2678	12202	15156	0	3176	159755	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	84165	287697	0	51615	125910
1975	3497	0	3497	2160	7940	15301	0	2965	141854	2583	997	11070	210	80998	263918	5	54712	132041
1976	3413	0	3413	2154	6537	17351	0	2441	144839	2870	1215	13081	212	84903	273449	5	60264	145075
1977	3117	0	3117	2159	5341	27081	0	3005	147867	3428	951	15703	99	96649	300125	5	68279	164805
1978	3706	0	3706	2202	6932	29646	0	3881	149603	3682	721	16830	213	106669	318176	0	72234	176717
1979	4478	0	4478	1974	9182	34141	0	7404	174190	3853	876	17557	184	124053	372241	0	76419	183718
1980	3263	1	3263	2163	10457	20250	0	11906	182316	3431	470	16029	449	146687	391995	0	78190	190078
1981	5479	0	5479	2080	8687	28539	0	3823	157505	3290	750	28370	53	115034	346051	0	79905	189639

[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	22.8	79.1	57.4	5.7	10.8	459.0	112.1	746.9	0.5	1.2	803.2
1961	0.1	65.0	20.5	80.3	62.8	5.5	10.5	474.2	97.9	751.6	0.6	1.3	818.6
1962	0.1	63.4	28.9	82.8	75.2	5.5	10.8	493.7	80.8	777.6	0.5	1.2	842.7
1963	0.1	67.6	28.1	86.9	78.5	5.7	10.8	513.2	73.9	797.1	0.5	1.1	866.5
1964	0.1	68.4	25.9	87.2	83.2	7.8	11.4	529.5	78.2	823.2	0.5	1.2	893.4
1965	0.1	69.7	25.0	92.1	83.3	10.2	11.0	549.3	77.6	848.5	0.5	1.2	919.9
1966	0.1	69.8	21.7	82.3	96.0	9.6	11.4	580.9	74.8	876.7	0.5	1.2	948.3
1967	0.1	74.7	18.3	87.5	115.6	8.0	10.1	605.3	75.8	920.6	0.5	1.1	996.9
1968	0.1	87.7	16.4	102.9	132.5	8.6	11.1	653.4	74.6	999.4	0.4	1.0	1088.5
1969	*	89.0	14.4	120.7	138.0	10.1	9.7	691.8	75.8	1060.5	0.4	1.0	1150.9
1970	0.1	99.2	11.8	130.8	134.9	9.3	9.8	731.7	73.3	1101.8	0.4	1.0	1202.4
1971	*	102.2	11.1	141.2	138.4	9.1	9.9	769.6	61.8	1141.1	0.4	1.0	1244.7
1972	*	107.2	9.5	178.0	143.4	10.0	10.6	826.9	60.5	1239.0	0.4	0.9	1347.5
1973	0.1	106.7	9.1	209.8	147.3	9.4	11.0	880.6	98.1	1365.3	0.4	0.9	1473.3
1974	*	96.1	9.2	222.9	144.0	8.3	10.6	872.2	133.8	1400.9	0.4	1.0	1498.3
1975	*	83.8	7.3	217.8	151.1	7.3	10.5	913.3	157.5	1464.8	0.6	1.4	1550.5
1976	*	73.3	6.8	224.2	143.0	6.9	11.7	966.0	169.0	1527.6	0.6	1.5	1603.1
1977	*	67.6	7.3	252.6	149.1	6.7	11.6	1014.2	204.5	1645.9	0.7	1.6	1716.0
1978	0.0	76.4	6.9	271.9	156.5	4.9	12.4	1053.1	229.8	1735.5	0.6	1.5	1813.9
1979	0.0	79.3	6.1	287.6	164.0	0.9	13.0	1018.8	308.3	1798.6	0.6	1.5	1880.0
1980	0.0	107.3	6.6	281.3	173.3	1.0	11.6	931.0	288.0	1692.7	0.7	1.6	1802.3
1981	0.0	104.3	6.9	334.8	173.4	1.1	11.1	964.7	225.2	1717.3	0.6	1.4	1823.6

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	4510	13574	10631	1414	1780	87380	17838	137127	143	357
1961	4	63	4055	13788	11587	1359	1733	90265	15572	138359	161	395
1962	3	61	5730	14206	13814	1360	1789	93980	12844	143724	144	347
1963	3	66	5561	14919	14413	1426	1788	97692	11755	147554	140	336
1964	4	66	5137	14967	15255	1941	1878	100801	12442	152422	147	350
1965	4	68	4953	15810	15164	2531	1814	104577	12346	157195	142	338
1966	3	68	4297	14122	17437	2388	1884	110587	11902	162617	141	337
1967	2	72	3627	15017	20933	2094	1659	115235	12062	170627	132	315
1968	2	85	3243	17658	23993	2242	1822	124383	11869	185210	121	289
1969	2	86	2851	20721	24878	2664	1593	131688	12058	196453	119	284
1970	2	96	2346	22454	24243	2462	1623	139295	11667	204090	119	288
1971	1	99	2206	24245	24873	2408	1627	146511	9832	211702	116	280
1972	1	104	1887	30563	25729	2667	1742	157410	9629	229628	113	272
1973	2	105	1807	36010	26370	2503	1817	167639	15604	251751	108	260
1974	2	94	1816	38271	25789	2225	1740	166032	21280	257153	117	285
1975	1	82	1444	37391	27025	1958	1738	173856	25049	268462	171	413
1976	0	72	1343	38487	25593	1863	1931	183900	26877	279994	183	441
1977	0	67	1445	43360	26672	1813	1908	193072	32529	300799	199	480
1978	0	75	1360	46671	27954	1349	2049	200468	36548	316400	177	434
1979	0	78	1206	49369	29262	233	2144	193944	49031	325190	188	453
1980	0	105	1310	48286	30934	273	1909	177228	45812	305753	191	465
1981	0	102	1358	57479	30923	315	1831	183644	35827	311377	175	415

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	421.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	431.9
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	434.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	447.2
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	509.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	517.4
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	571.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	575.1
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	625.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	628.7
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	660.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	668.1
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	725.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	733.9
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	798.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	805.2
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	878.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	12.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	892.2
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	1003.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	11.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	1017.1
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	1094.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1105.7
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	1204.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	2.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1215.0
1972	25.9	0.0	25.9	1319.5	11.0	0.5	0.0	11.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	1364.3
1973	66.2	0.0	66.2	1296.3	39.1	0.4	0.0	39.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1417.5
1974	72.7	0.0	72.7	1364.2	32.2	2.3	0.0	34.5	13.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1485.8
1975	118.5	0.0	118.5	1388.5	10.9	0.4	0.0	11.4	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	1535.7
1976	163.4	0.0	163.4	1410.2	23.5	0.8	0.0	24.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1607.4
1977	232.5	0.0	232.5	1532.0	30.3	1.5	0.0	31.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	1808.9
1978	357.3	0.0	357.3	1541.4	42.5	0.9	0.0	43.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1950.8
1979	504.1	0.0	504.1	1448.0	27.9	1.8	0.0	29.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1994.8
1980	670.7	0.0	670.7	1478.6	4.2	6.6	0.0	10.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	2165.1
1981	767.1	0.0	767.1	1425.1	3.7	5.3	0.0	9.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	2210.9

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	407	43	18	0	61	927	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	420	40	17	0	57	1130	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	492	73	31	0	105	695	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	554	61	26	0	86	308	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	606	36	15	0	51	325	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	640	33	14	0	47	661	0	0	87
1966	0	0	0	702	44	19	0	63	697	0	0	92
1967	0	0	0	774	35	15	0	49	481	0	0	94
1968	0	0	0	852	49	21	0	70	1226	0	0	101
1969	0	0	0	973	65	28	0	93	1139	0	0	100
1970	0	0	0	1062	104	45	0	149	883	0	0	97
1971	9	0	9	1168	292	50	0	343	718	0	0	95
1972	1851	0	1851	1285	1749	81	0	1830	615	0	0	101
1973	4731	0	4731	1266	6224	77	0	6301	1381	0	0	101
1974	5196	0	5196	1335	5114	397	0	5512	1281	0	0	95
1975	9044	0	9044	1353	1740	75	0	1815	1579	0	0	89
1976	12351	0	12351	1379	3732	133	0	3864	821	0	0	98
1977	16510	0	16510	1489	4823	261	0	5084	1112	0	0	96
1978	25110	0	25110	1491	6753	159	0	6913	748	0	0	96
1979	34936	0	34936	1400	4431	311	0	4742	1174	0	0	85
1980	45351	0	45351	1430	660	1126	0	1786	398	0	0	79
1981	51142	0	51142	1378	587	914	0	1500	856	0	0	75

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	92.7	72.4	4.9	4.4	22.0	3.9	0.2	1.8	1.3	41.0	36.1	0.5	8.2	124.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	7.0	299.8
1961	83.6	79.2	4.1	4.7	17.7	4.8	1.2	2.2	1.3	42.3	36.5	0.4	9.2	124.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	8.6	298.3
1962	65.9	87.9	5.4	5.4	20.8	5.5	1.9	2.0	1.3	44.4	38.6	0.6	10.9	136.8	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	14.1	308.8
1963	63.3	98.5	4.8	5.4	20.9	5.0	2.2	2.1	1.3	45.9	36.9	0.5	11.8	136.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	18.5	320.8
1964	72.4	110.8	4.8	4.7	21.8	5.3	3.2	2.4	1.3	46.0	34.7	0.4	12.7	137.5	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	345.9
1965	77.5	111.4	5.1	4.5	24.4	5.3	2.7	2.7	1.5	47.3	35.6	0.4	12.7	142.3	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	10.0	350.7
1966	81.5	107.4	7.5	3.9	27.8	6.3	3.5	2.4	1.6	50.2	37.3	0.6	14.6	155.6	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	10.6	363.4
1967	74.2	108.4	6.6	3.2	26.8	6.9	3.1	3.2	1.3	51.6	34.6	0.5	14.3	152.2	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	10.1	356.2
1968	75.5	113.3	6.4	2.9	27.6	9.1	3.7	3.5	1.5	56.3	35.6	0.4	15.9	162.7	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	15.3	377.4
1969	80.1	123.6	7.2	2.4	29.1	9.4	2.5	3.7	1.5	60.3	38.5	0.8	16.9	172.4	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	22.1	409.8
1970	81.4	125.7	9.5	1.8	29.8	8.7	1.4	3.5	1.6	64.5	29.3	0.9	14.7	165.7	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	27.8	408.4
1971	82.3	125.2	7.8	1.6	38.0	9.4	1.7	3.8	1.5	68.1	31.9	1.5	16.4	181.6	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	30.6	429.4
1972	80.9	127.4	10.4	1.6	37.3	9.6	2.1	4.6	1.6	73.8	28.3	1.6	18.6	189.5	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	32.4	442.8
1973	101.9	125.6	8.5	1.4	46.8	9.3	2.0	4.0	1.9	76.8	22.9	0.9	19.1	193.6	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	37.6	470.2
1974	108.2	123.9	10.1	1.4	51.9	9.2	1.1	4.1	1.8	75.8	26.5	0.3	22.9	205.1	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	38.8	485.9
1975	117.8	126.7	7.8	1.1	53.4	9.4	0.8	4.3	1.4	79.1	28.9	0.3	25.2	211.8	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	29.2	496.7
1976	104.7	149.0	10.5	1.0	49.4	8.7	0.6	4.5	1.6	82.7	30.0	0.5	26.1	215.6	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	47.9	528.9
1977	132.2	108.4	11.2	1.0	51.2	11.3	0.6	3.4	1.8	86.7	28.6	0.9	27.8	224.7	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	28.9	502.1
1978	143.3	120.5	10.6	0.9	53.4	12.1	0.6	3.1	1.9	91.8	25.9	0.6	28.5	229.5	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	24.8	525.7
1979	170.9	128.4	12.2	0.7	56.0	12.8	0.9	6.1	2.0	86.6	20.0	0.4	28.6	226.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	7.6	541.6
1980	165.8	117.9	9.2	0.6	48.9	14.6	0.6	4.8	1.8	81.6	22.0	0.6	28.3	213.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	-1.4	503.9
1981	171.6	104.8	4.9	0.6	41.3	13.5	0.9	6.5	1.7	81.7	6.4	*	17.6	175.2	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	13.1	471.2

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	3507	70	745	876	3776	723	36	452	214	7813	5735	68	1298	21734	0	304	0	0	2064
1961	3168	76	624	936	3041	887	212	538	208	8052	5807	63	1448	21815	0	231	0	0	2516
1962	2502	85	815	1071	3569	1005	330	511	210	8455	6139	87	1703	23895	0	393	0	0	4127
1963	2400	96	720	1060	3581	923	384	521	210	8736	5872	81	1865	23955	0	352	0	0	5428
1964	2728	107	726	938	3749	979	564	599	221	8751	5519	65	2026	24136	0	765	0	0	5054
1965	2917	108	774	888	4193	978	474	677	251	9001	5662	64	2008	24970	0	913	0	0	2935
1966	3071	104	1125	781	4778	1149	626	595	261	9556	5928	84	2302	27184	0	791	0	0	3106
1967	2803	105	990	636	4604	1260	547	836	221	9824	5497	82	2273	26768	0	1074	0	0	2969
1968	2841	110	966	571	4737	1643	650	928	243	10713	5657	55	2499	28661	0	1017	0	0	4495
1969	3012	120	1083	476	4995	1703	436	959	251	11478	6129	126	2624	30261	0	1117	0	0	6467
1970	3067	122	1438	359	5107	1560	250	939	256	12284	4656	138	2279	29266	0	741	0	0	8138
1971	3073	121	1176	322	6522	1689	301	1010	247	12959	5076	223	2544	32070	0	984	0	0	8781
1972	3060	124	1569	307	6403	1722	378	1223	265	14052	4494	235	2871	33520	0	1223	0	0	9487
1973	3896	123	1284	277	8028	1673	361	1080	305	14614	3638	136	2969	34365	0	1111	0	0	11021
1974	4257	121	1522	281	8906	1643	198	1096	292	14439	4222	50	3524	36172	0	941	0	0	11376
1975	4734	124	1175	212	9165	1687	146	1169	232	15063	4603	45	3904	37399	0	1074	0	0	8569
1976	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]
1977	5447	106	1682	208	8797	2032	113	928	299	16509	4543	140	4295	39546	0	757	0	0	8472
1978	5941	119	1603	175	9168	2164	112	841	321	17478	4122	97	4382	40461	0	734	0	0	7258
1979	7103	126	1840	136	9610	2302	158	1658	336	16480	3187	63	4508	40278	0	802	0	0	2241
1980	7040	115	1388	118	8401	2636	102	1301	299	15534	3405	89	4369	37722	0	821	0	0	403
1981	7281	102	744	124	7098	2424	155	1780	287	15548	1022	5	2824	32012	0	623	0	0	3832

[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	22.8	30.3	143.9	165.6	64.5	64.6	34.4	7.0	11.9	29.6	299.8
1961	29.8	42.3	24.8	32.9	139.7	162.7	60.2	60.3	35.3	8.6	12.8	31.2	298.3
1962	33.4	46.5	28.5	37.4	134.3	157.9	67.0	67.1	31.6	14.1	13.4	32.3	308.8
1963	34.1	48.3	29.1	39.0	141.3	165.8	67.5	67.6	30.2	18.5	14.4	34.3	320.8
1964	38.1	53.5	31.3	42.1	159.1	182.1	68.0	68.1	32.1	17.2	14.6	34.8	345.9
1965	36.1	50.4	30.4	43.3	168.8	185.1	71.8	71.9	33.6	10.0	12.9	30.8	350.7
1966	41.6	56.7	21.7	36.3	173.1	190.8	79.4	79.5	37.0	10.6	14.0	33.6	363.4
1967	44.8	60.7	22.1	39.2	163.5	178.3	77.7	77.9	37.9	10.1	14.2	33.8	356.2
1968	46.6	63.6	22.7	41.0	173.6	189.3	83.3	83.5	35.8	15.3	15.1	36.0	377.4
1969	50.4	68.5	25.6	45.5	189.1	207.8	87.7	87.9	35.0	22.1	16.8	40.2	409.8
1970	50.5	70.3	22.2	44.1	183.5	202.8	91.1	91.3	33.3	27.8	17.8	43.3	408.4
1971	57.8	79.8	25.2	48.6	183.8	203.0	97.8	98.0	34.8	30.0	18.9	45.8	429.4
1972	56.3	79.7	22.7	48.3	190.5	211.9	102.6	102.9	38.4	32.4	20.8	49.9	442.8
1973	55.9	82.3	25.8	53.6	199.4	225.1	109.1	109.3	42.4	37.6	23.6	56.5	470.2
1974	59.2	88.8	26.3	55.6	204.2	229.5	111.7	112.0	45.7	38.8	24.6	59.9	485.9
1975	66.3	95.3	24.5	53.0	200.5	235.0	112.9	113.3	63.2	29.2	27.1	65.4	496.7
1976	73.7	104.8	34.7	65.7	213.2	243.2	114.9	115.2	44.5	47.9	27.1	65.3	528.9
1977	42.4	74.6	30.1	61.7	205.5	243.9	121.5	121.9	73.7	28.9	30.1	72.5	502.1
1978	54.7	88.8	27.4	62.3	198.7	244.1	130.2	130.5	89.9	24.8	33.3	81.4	525.7
1979	68.9	106.2	19.2	54.9	201.0	248.6	131.6	132.0	113.3	7.6	35.5	85.4	541.6
1980	63.1	99.6	17.8	54.2	171.2	223.2	126.6	126.9	126.7	-1.4	36.5	88.8	503.9
1981	60.1	99.6	6.2	40.5	145.5	208.3	122.5	122.8	123.7	13.1	40.6	96.2	471.2

[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 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	8.9	42.3
1962	2.6	0.0	2.6	29.0	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.8	3.8	9.2	46.5
1963	2.1	0.0	2.1	30.1	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.9	4.2	10.0	48.3
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	10.1	50.4
1966	1.7	0.0	1.7	37.4	0.6	0.1	1.8	2.5	4.5	10.7	56.7
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	11.9	63.6
1969	1.5	0.0	1.5	45.3	0.9	0.1	2.6	3.6	5.4	12.8	68.5
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	15.5	79.8
1972	1.5	0.0	1.5	50.2	1.4	0.1	3.2	4.6	6.9	16.6	79.7
1973	1.9	0.0	1.9	49.6	1.8	0.1	2.6	4.5	7.7	18.6	82.3
1974	3.2	0.0	3.2	51.6	1.9	*	2.4	4.4	8.6	21.0	88.8
1975	1.2	0.0	1.2	60.9	2.1	*	2.1	4.2	8.5	20.5	95.3
1976	1.9	0.0	1.9	67.7	2.0	*	2.2	4.2	9.1	21.9	104.8
1977	2.5	0.0	2.5	36.2	2.0	*	1.7	3.7	9.4	22.7	74.6
1978	2.5	0.0	2.5	48.5	2.0	*	1.7	3.7	9.9	24.2	88.8
1979	4.8	0.0	4.8	61.6	1.4	*	1.2	2.6	10.9	26.3	106.2
1980	2.1	0.0	2.1	59.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	1.9	10.6	25.8	99.6
1981	2.0	0.0	2.0	56.2	0.4	0.1	1.4	2.0	11.7	27.8	99.6

Physical Units

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	87	0	87	23	100	1	249	349	1012	2526
1961	85	0	85	25	93	10	328	431	1071	2618
1962	96	0	96	28	78	16	306	400	1125	2711
1963	80	0	80	29	87	18	331	436	1228	2938
1964	71	0	71	33	94	26	397	517	1331	3171
1965	63	0	63	31	98	20	505	624	1243	2969
1966	65	0	65	36	97	23	450	570	1306	3133
1967	63	0	63	39	133	12	553	698	1373	3277
1968	42	0	42	41	135	12	685	832	1465	3434
1969	56	0	56	44	150	11	695	857	1569	3747
1970	38	0	38	45	143	6	694	844	1688	4096
1971	84	0	84	50	223	9	743	974	1879	4550
1972	56	0	56	49	233	10	839	1082	2023	4861
1973	70	0	70	49	303	9	705	1017	2271	5441
1974	124	0	124	50	323	5	601	929	2525	6161
1975	46	0	46	60	357	4	564	925	2493	6016
1976	73	0	73	66	337	3	593	933	2672	6433
1977	99	0	99	36	337	3	462	803	2761	6664
1978	98	0	98	48	339	3	475	817	2900	7095
1979	190	0	190	60	234	8	319	561	3209	7715
1980	86	0	86	58	112	0	349	460	3116	7575
1981	79	0	79	55	73	26	384	483	3436	8155

[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	1.5	4.1	7.9	2.2	5.4	30.3
1961	4.2	0.0	4.2	10.5	2.0	0.4	0.2	1.4	6.0	10.0	2.4	5.8	32.9
1962	4.8	0.0	4.8	12.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	1.4	7.5	11.4	2.6	6.3	37.4
1963	4.0	0.0	4.0	13.5	1.9	0.7	0.2	1.4	7.4	11.7	2.9	7.0	39.0
1964	3.5	0.0	3.5	16.2	2.0	1.1	0.3	1.2	7.0	11.5	3.2	7.7	42.1
1965	3.1	0.0	3.1	16.0	2.1	0.8	0.4	1.2	6.7	11.2	3.8	9.1	43.3
1966	3.2	0.0	3.2	6.6	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	7.8	11.9	4.3	10.3	36.3
1967	3.1	0.0	3.1	7.1	2.8	0.5	0.4	1.1	7.1	11.9	5.0	12.0	39.2
1968	2.1	0.0	2.1	8.4	2.9	0.5	0.5	1.2	7.2	12.3	5.4	12.9	41.0
1969	2.8	0.0	2.8	9.7	3.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	7.8	13.0	5.9	14.1	45.5
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	5.6	12.2	6.9	16.6	48.6
1972	2.8	0.0	2.8	8.1	4.9	0.4	0.6	1.0	4.8	11.7	7.5	18.1	48.3
1973	3.5	0.0	3.5	9.2	6.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	4.9	13.2	8.2	19.6	53.6
1974	6.0	0.0	6.0	5.9	6.9	0.2	0.4	0.7	6.2	14.3	8.5	20.8	55.6
1975	2.2	0.0	2.2	6.2	7.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	6.9	16.1	8.4	20.2	53.0
1976	3.5	0.0	3.5	15.0	7.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	7.5	16.2	9.1	21.9	65.7
1977	4.6	0.0	4.6	9.8	7.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	7.0	15.6	9.3	22.4	61.7
1978	4.6	0.0	4.6	8.6	7.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	5.8	14.3	10.1	24.7	62.3
1979	8.8	0.0	8.8	*	5.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	4.0	10.3	10.5	25.2	54.9
1980	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.3	6.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	6.6	13.4	10.6	25.8	54.2
1981	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.2	10.1	24.1	40.5

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	162	0	162	10	362	6	44	281	660	1353	632	1576
1961	158	0	158	10	337	72	58	260	962	1689	696	1702
1962	179	0	179	12	284	113	54	263	1198	1913	766	1845
1963	148	0	148	13	318	128	58	274	1179	1957	856	2050
1964	133	0	133	16	342	189	70	227	1114	1942	942	2244
1965	118	0	118	16	356	148	89	234	1072	1899	1117	2667
1966	121	0	121	6	354	168	79	132	1248	1981	1261	3025
1967	117	0	117	7	484	86	98	205	1132	2004	1476	3525
1968	78	0	78	8	490	91	121	232	1151	2085	1586	3782
1969	105	0	105	9	546	80	123	210	1244	2203	1728	4125
1970	71	0	71	10	521	46	122	202	795	1687	1869	4535
1971	156	0	156	9	810	65	131	192	889	2087	2008	4861
1972	104	0	104	8	847	72	148	194	767	2028	2206	5301
1973	129	0	129	9	1103	66	124	186	786	2266	2397	5741
1974	230	0	230	6	1176	33	116	130	985	2441	2495	6087
1975	85	0	85	6	1300	28	99	210	1098	2736	2452	5917
1976	135	0	135	15	1225	25	105	200	1193	2748	2668	6423
1977	183	0	183	10	1228	22	82	198	1112	2641	2719	6564
1978	182	0	182	8	1234	20	84	171	915	2424	2965	7253
1979	352	0	352	*	851	58	56	159	637	1761	3076	7394
1980	159	0	159	*	1028	34	62	81	1051	2255	3111	7562
1981	146	0	146	*	206	60	68	88	0	421	2973	7055

[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			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	Total Petroleum				
1960	72.0	0.0	72.0	34.7	4.9	5.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.6	15.2	0.5	8.2	37.2	*	6.2	15.5	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	16.3	0.4	9.2	39.1	*	6.7	16.3	162.7
1962	46.8	0.0	46.8	41.0	5.4	6.4	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	19.5	0.6	10.9	46.4	*	6.9	16.7	157.9
1963	45.9	0.0	45.9	49.5	4.8	6.3	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.5	18.7	0.5	11.8	46.0	*	7.2	17.2	165.8
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	18.2	0.4	12.7	47.1	*	4.8	11.4	185.1
1966	65.3	0.0	65.3	54.5	7.5	6.3	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.6	1.2	19.9	0.6	14.6	53.3	*	5.2	12.5	190.8
1967	59.0	0.0	59.0	53.3	6.6	6.5	0.0	2.5	0.6	0.5	1.4	18.1	0.5	14.3	51.2	*	4.4	10.5	178.3
1968	61.6	0.0	61.6	56.9	6.4	7.9	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.6	1.6	18.8	0.4	15.9	55.1	*	4.6	11.0	189.3
1969	66.2	0.0	66.2	64.6	7.2	8.7	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.6	1.4	20.1	0.8	16.9	58.2	*	5.5	13.2	207.8
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	56.8	*	5.6	13.6	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	14.3	1.5	16.4	56.4	*	5.6	13.6	203.0
1972	62.6	0.0	62.6	64.4	10.4	13.1	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	15.3	1.6	18.6	63.5	*	6.3	15.1	211.9
1973	72.8	0.0	72.8	61.3	8.5	16.7	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.3	15.6	0.9	19.1	65.3	0.0	7.6	18.1	225.1
1974	68.1	0.0	68.1	61.7	10.1	18.3	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	19.2	0.3	22.9	74.4	0.0	7.4	18.0	229.5
1975	66.5	0.0	66.5	56.1	7.8	19.6	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.4	1.4	20.7	0.3	25.2	77.9	0.0	10.1	24.4	235.0
1976	69.9	0.0	69.9	63.1	10.5	17.4	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.5	1.3	21.5	0.5	26.1	80.2	0.0	8.8	21.2	243.2
1977	66.7	0.0	66.7	56.4	11.2	19.2	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.4	19.4	0.9	27.8	82.4	0.0	11.3	27.2	243.9
1978	63.0	0.0	63.0	54.6	10.6	19.4	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.2	18.6	0.6	28.5	81.1	0.0	13.2	32.2	244.1
1979	60.4	0.0	60.4	59.9	12.2	18.0	0.0	0.5	4.7	0.7	1.1	14.5	0.4	28.6	80.7	0.0	14.0	33.6	248.6
1980	47.6	0.0	47.6	52.4	9.2	12.9	0.0	0.4	3.2	0.6	0.9	15.0	0.6	28.3	71.2	0.0	15.2	36.9	223.2
1981	52.4	0.0	52.4	44.4	4.9	13.2	0.0	0.4	4.8	0.6	0.9	6.3	*	17.6	48.7	0.0	18.6	44.1	208.3

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2695	0	2695	33	745	990	0	29	134	62	299	2413	68	1298	6038	0	1822	4546
1961	2351	0	2351	37	624	1025	0	130	130	60	269	2600	63	1448	6350	0	1960	4790
1962	1758	0	1758	40	815	1101	0	201	130	80	270	3109	87	1703	7496	2	2028	4886
1963	1718	0	1718	48	720	1089	0	238	114	80	284	2973	81	1865	7445	2	2111	5052
1964	2106	0	2106	55	726	1196	0	349	118	84	226	2775	65	2026	7565	3	1993	4749
1965	2365	0	2365	57	774	1163	0	305	76	101	233	2895	64	2008	7619	3	1404	3354
1966	2438	0	2438	53	1125	1082	0	435	62	105	228	3168	84	2302	8589	3	1523	3653
1967	2207	0	2207	52	990	1119	0	449	167	84	268	2879	82	2273	8312	3	1283	3063
1968	2299	0	2299	55	966	1358	0	547	117	92	297	2994	55	2499	8925	3	1358	3238
1969	2471	0	2471	63	1083	1490	0	345	137	93	270	3197	126	2624	9365	3	1616	3860
1970	2519	0	2519	63	1438	1564	0	197	120	95	261	2068	138	2279	8159	3	1648	3998
1971	2412	0	2412	60	1176	2186	0	227	134	85	252	2281	223	2544	9109	3	1643	3977
1972	2326	0	2326	63	1569	2251	0	296	232	91	258	2436	235	2871	10240	3	1843	4427
1973	2711	0	2711	60	1284	2859	0	285	247	107	247	2484	136	2969	10617	0	2219	5317
1974	2606	0	2606	60	1522	3141	0	160	313	102	160	2961	50	3594	12047	0	2159	5266
1975	2576	0	2576	55	1175	3356	0	114	502	73	266	3285	45	3904	12720	0	2968	7162
1976	2702	0	2702	62	1589	2979	0	83	515	82	255	3416	72	4049	13039	0	2578	6205
1977	2653	0	2653	55	1682	3297	0	88	380	106	259	3090	140	4295	13337	0	3299	7962
1978	2512	0	2512	54	1603	3333	0	89	278	114	222	2954	97	4382	13070	0	3858	9438
1979	2409	0	2409	59	1840	3086	0	92	1280	119	209	2302	63	4508	13499	0	4100	9857
1980	1900	0	1900	51	1388	2220	0	68	884	106	165	2386	89	4369	11676	0	4448	10813
1981	2101	0	2101	43	744	2269	0	69	1315	101	167	1002	5	2824	8496	0	5451	12936

[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	4.4	13.5	3.9	0.1	0.9	38.0	2.3	63.1	*	0.1	64.6
1961	0.3	0.2	4.7	9.2	4.8	0.1	0.9	39.5	0.5	59.7	*	0.1	60.3
1962	0.2	0.2	5.4	12.2	5.5	0.1	0.8	41.6	1.0	66.6	*	0.1	67.1
1963	0.2	0.3	5.4	12.1	5.0	0.1	0.8	43.0	0.8	67.1	*	0.1	67.6
1964	0.2	0.3	4.7	12.3	5.3	0.1	0.8	43.6	0.7	67.5	*	0.1	68.1
1965	0.2	0.4	4.5	15.0	5.3	*	0.9	44.8	0.6	71.2	*	0.1	71.9
1966	0.2	0.2	3.9	18.9	6.3	*	0.9	48.3	0.6	78.9	*	0.1	79.5
1967	0.1	0.2	3.2	16.7	6.9	0.1	0.8	49.1	0.5	77.3	0.1	0.2	77.9
1968	0.1	0.3	2.9	16.0	9.1	*	0.9	53.5	0.5	82.9	0.1	0.2	83.5
1969	0.1	0.2	2.4	16.3	9.4	*	1.0	57.8	0.5	87.4	0.1	0.2	87.9
1970	0.1	0.5	1.8	16.7	8.7	*	1.0	62.1	0.2	90.4	0.1	0.2	91.3
1971	0.1	0.6	1.6	19.2	9.4	*	1.0	65.7	0.2	97.2	0.1	0.2	98.0
1972	0.1	0.9	1.6	17.8	9.6	*	1.1	71.4	0.2	101.7	0.1	0.2	102.9
1973	0.1	0.6	1.4	21.8	9.3	*	1.2	74.5	0.2	108.4	0.1	0.2	109.3
1974	*	0.6	1.4	24.7	9.2	*	1.2	74.3	0.3	111.1	0.1	0.2	112.0
1975	*	0.3	1.1	24.1	9.4	*	1.0	76.6	0.4	112.6	0.1	0.2	113.3
1976	*	0.4	1.0	22.9	8.7	*	1.1	80.3	0.5	114.5	0.1	0.2	115.2
1977	*	0.4	1.0	22.9	11.3	*	1.2	84.3	0.3	121.1	0.1	0.2	121.9
1978	0.0	1.0	0.9	24.8	12.1	*	1.3	89.7	0.5	129.2	0.1	0.2	130.5
1979	0.0	0.6	0.7	31.6	12.8	*	1.3	84.6	0.0	131.0	0.1	0.2	132.0
1980	0.0	0.9	0.6	29.0	14.6	*	1.2	80.3	0.0	125.7	0.1	0.3	126.9
1981	0.0	0.7	0.6	26.2	13.5	*	1.1	80.3	0.0	121.8	0.1	0.2	122.8

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	47	*	876	2312	723	24	152	7232	372	11691	8	21
1961	11	*	936	1575	887	21	148	7524	83	11173	10	25
1962	7	*	1071	2098	1005	21	130	7922	163	12409	11	27
1963	7	*	1060	2079	923	17	130	8178	125	12513	11	27
1964	8	*	938	2109	979	13	137	8297	107	12580	13	30
1965	8	*	888	2569	978	7	151	8534	98	13224	11	26
1966	7	*	781	3237	1149	4	156	9197	89	14614	13	31
1967	5	*	636	2860	1260	18	138	9350	82	14344	21	51
1968	5	*	571	2747	1643	5	151	10183	82	15382	21	50
1969	4	*	476	2800	1703	4	158	10998	72	16211	20	48
1970	4	*	359	2870	1560	3	161	11822	25	16800	21	50
1971	3	1	322	3295	1689	2	163	12515	35	18020	20	49
1972	2	1	307	3064	1722	4	174	13599	30	18901	20	48
1973	2	1	277	3739	1673	4	198	14180	29	20101	19	47
1974	1	1	281	4245	1643	4	190	14141	55	20559	20	50
1975	0	*	212	4141	1687	4	158	14586	68	20857	28	67
1976	0	*	189	3939	1549	6	176	15286	84	21227	29	69
1977	0	*	208	3930	2032	4	194	16052	54	22474	29	71
1978	0	1	175	4256	2164	4	208	17084	77	23968	25	62
1979	0	1	136	5426	2302	3	217	16112	0	24196	30	73
1980	0	1	118	4974	2636	6	194	15288	0	23216	30	74
1981	0	1	124	4492	2424	13	186	15294	0	22532	26	62

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	12.8	0.0	12.8	3.8	14.4	0.1	0.0	14.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.4
1961	14.2	0.0	14.2	5.1	13.6	0.1	0.0	13.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3
1962	11.5	0.0	11.5	5.4	10.5	*	0.0	10.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6
1963	11.2	0.0	11.2	5.2	10.0	*	0.0	10.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2
1964	10.4	0.0	10.4	4.1	9.6	*	0.0	9.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1
1965	9.1	0.0	9.1	4.9	10.0	*	0.0	10.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6
1966	11.1	0.0	11.1	8.7	8.9	*	0.0	9.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0
1967	10.2	0.0	10.2	7.6	8.8	*	0.0	8.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.9
1968	10.6	0.0	10.6	5.7	9.0	*	0.0	9.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8
1969	9.4	0.0	9.4	3.7	10.2	*	0.0	10.2	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0
1970	10.8	0.0	10.8	3.6	11.1	0.1	0.0	11.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
1971	10.3	0.0	10.3	2.5	11.8	0.1	0.0	11.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8
1972	13.8	0.0	13.8	3.9	7.9	0.1	0.0	8.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.4
1973	23.8	0.0	23.8	4.9	2.1	0.1	0.0	2.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.4
1974	30.9	0.0	30.9	4.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7
1975	47.9	0.0	47.9	3.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.2
1976	29.4	0.0	29.4	2.9	0.5	*	0.0	0.5	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.5
1977	58.5	0.0	58.5	5.5	1.8	*	0.0	1.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.7
1978	73.3	0.0	73.3	7.8	1.1	*	0.0	1.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.9
1979	97.0	0.0	97.0	6.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	113.3
1980	112.1	0.0	112.1	5.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	126.7
1981	113.6	0.0	113.6	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	123.7

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	515	0	515	4	2291	12	0	2302	304	0	0	0
1961	563	0	563	5	2162	11	0	2172	231	0	0	0
1962	462	0	462	5	1669	8	0	1677	391	0	0	0
1963	447	0	447	5	1595	8	0	1603	350	0	0	0
1964	411	0	411	4	1524	8	0	1531	762	0	0	0
1965	363	0	363	5	1597	8	0	1605	910	0	0	0
1966	440	0	440	8	1423	7	0	1430	788	0	0	0
1967	410	0	410	7	1404	7	0	1411	1071	0	0	0
1968	417	0	417	6	1430	7	0	1437	1014	0	0	0
1969	375	0	375	4	1616	8	0	1624	1114	0	0	0
1970	435	0	435	4	1768	9	0	1777	738	0	0	0
1971	417	0	417	2	1871	9	0	1880	981	0	0	0
1972	571	0	571	4	1260	9	0	1269	1220	0	0	0
1973	984	0	984	5	340	23	0	363	1111	0	0	0
1974	1296	0	1296	4	121	20	0	141	941	0	0	0
1975	2026	0	2026	3	152	10	0	162	1014	0	0	0
1976	1267	0	1267	3	76	5	0	80	1130	0	0	0
1977	2511	0	2511	5	286	6	0	292	757	0	0	0
1978	3148	0	3148	8	177	5	0	182	734	0	0	0
1979	4151	0	4151	6	249	14	0	263	802	0	0	0
1980	4895	0	4895	5	58	67	0	126	821	0	0	0
1981	4956	0	4956	3	20	59	0	79	623	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	3.6	0.0	1.5	0.1	17.2	0.4	4.6	1.6	0.4	17.5	3.0	0.0	1.5	48.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	62.1
1961	4.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	19.4	0.4	5.8	1.7	0.4	17.7	3.3	0.0	2.0	52.3	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	66.7
1962	3.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	21.1	0.5	5.1	1.7	0.4	18.1	3.8	0.0	1.9	54.2	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	69.5
1963	3.7	0.0	1.4	0.1	22.1	0.5	4.2	1.4	0.4	18.6	3.6	0.0	2.0	54.3	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	70.0
1964	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.1	21.1	0.5	3.2	1.9	0.4	18.8	2.3	*	1.9	51.3	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	67.2
1965	2.9	0.0	1.1	0.1	25.0	0.4	4.3	1.8	0.4	19.9	5.7	0.0	2.7	61.5	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	6.7	78.9
1966	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.1	28.0	0.5	3.6	1.9	0.4	21.2	6.2	0.0	3.4	67.6	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	87.4
1967	2.0	1.4	2.0	0.1	28.8	0.6	4.6	1.8	0.4	22.6	2.7	0.0	2.9	66.4	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	12.0	90.5
1968	1.8	1.7	2.2	0.1	30.4	0.7	5.1	2.2	0.4	23.9	2.5	0.0	3.1	70.5	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	96.4
1969	1.9	2.4	1.9	0.1	31.9	0.6	4.0	2.2	0.4	24.8	3.6	0.0	3.2	72.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	16.0	102.7
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	77.1	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	19.3	109.9
1971	1.6	3.1	1.7	0.1	31.4	0.6	2.8	2.2	0.3	28.0	5.8	0.3	3.5	76.7	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	23.1	113.1
1972	1.1	3.9	0.5	0.1	33.1	1.4	2.9	2.6	0.4	29.8	5.9	0.3	3.3	80.2	1.8	10.6	0.0	0.0	22.7	120.4
1973	1.3	4.3	0.4	0.1	35.2	1.2	2.4	2.6	0.4	30.3	5.5	0.3	3.2	81.5	17.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	6.9	122.9
1974	1.2	4.9	0.7	*	29.5	1.1	2.1	2.6	0.4	29.6	3.3	*	2.7	72.0	27.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	-3.8	113.2
1975	0.6	4.1	0.2	0.1	27.0	1.1	1.8	3.1	0.3	29.9	5.0	*	3.2	71.7	39.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	-15.6	110.5
1976	0.1	3.7	0.2	*	31.9	0.8	2.1	3.5	0.4	31.6	7.9	*	4.2	82.5	36.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	-7.1	127.3
1977	0.2	4.1	0.2	*	31.2	0.8	1.9	3.5	0.4	32.2	7.2	0.0	4.1	81.5	38.1	10.9	0.0	*	-11.2	123.6
1978	0.1	3.8	0.1	*	30.8	0.7	1.8	4.4	0.4	33.1	6.2	0.0	4.4	82.0	35.5	10.2	0.0	0.1	-4.6	127.0
1979	0.4	4.4	0.5	*	32.0	1.0	2.2	2.0	0.5	30.6	2.2	0.0	3.6	74.5	36.7	11.1	0.0	0.3	-5.0	122.6
1980	0.5	4.4	0.3	0.1	23.9	0.9	1.6	2.4	0.4	28.6	3.0	0.0	3.8	64.9	32.5	10.4	0.0	0.5	2.7	115.9
1981	0.9	4.5	1.6	0.1	22.2	0.5	1.2	2.6	0.4	28.9	2.2	*	3.8	63.5	38.9	12.3	0.0	0.3	-8.6	111.9

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	*Billion Cubic Feet*	*Thousand Barrels*												*Million Kilowatt-Hours*				
1960	156	0	224	23	2958	78	819	404	70	3332	480	0	243	8631	0	938	0	0	135
1961	169	0	234	19	3329	79	1022	427	68	3365	518	0	324	9385	0	838	0	0	450
1962	141	0	234	28	3627	85	899	420	66	3447	601	0	308	9715	0	805	0	0	1047
1963	156	0	204	29	3795	95	744	352	66	3547	567	0	317	9715	0	715	0	0	1315
1964	115	0	157	25	3628	90	570	476	69	3577	367	0	307	9265	0	711	0	0	1698
1965	123	0	171	25	4285	76	760	450	63	3789	910	0	444	10973	0	755	0	0	1951
1966	95	1	324	22	4807	90	643	485	65	4041	982	0	565	12025	0	860	0	0	2277
1967	88	1	295	20	4940	113	804	468	59	4312	431	0	475	11916	0	834	0	0	3523
1968	80	2	331	17	5212	122	898	582	65	4546	397	0	518	12688	0	820	0	0	4068
1969	79	2	280	15	5480	116	698	587	65	4726	572	0	515	13052	0	930	0	0	4691
1970	84	3	271	13	5741	118	502	542	66	5078	905	0	560	13796	0	835	0	0	5671
1971	71	3	254	11	5391	109	502	590	57	5331	916	41	562	13765	0	810	0	0	6766
1972	47	4	79	11	5674	252	503	699	61	5677	944	43	530	14472	169	1026	0	0	6667
1973	52	4	67	11	6047	216	427	685	60	5763	870	42	514	14702	1598	1113	0	0	2034
1974	52	5	99	9	5071	201	376	703	58	5626	526	1	433	13101	2483	1068	0	0	-1112
1975	25	4	28	10	4642	200	317	833	56	5699	796	0	520	13099	3561	1013	0	0	-4572
1976	15	4	32	9	[illegible]	149	373	946	69	6013	1250	0	679	14978	3260	1158	0	0	-2085
1977	20	4	33	8	5360	144	343	946	67	6125	1142	0	673	14842	3538	1042	0	1	[illegible]
1978	12	4	18	5	5280	134	326	1199	72	6309	979	0	762	15084	3241	982	0	11	-1360
1979	19	4	75	4	5486	172	387	541	76	5830	347	0	591	13507	3449	1076	0	32	-1459
1980	21	4	43	26	4035	155	283	666	67	5437	471	0	638	11876	2979	1000	0	49	801
1981	45	4	243	14	3819	82	212	720	64	5506	348	1	603	11614	3569	1187	0	26	[illegible]

[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	23.1	5.5	8.3	9.1	11.4	19.3	19.3	10.0	0.5	3.0	7.4	62.1
1961	20.6	26.3	5.6	8.5	10.7	13.1	18.9	18.9	9.4	1.5	3.2	7.8	66.7
1962	21.5	27.6	6.4	9.2	10.3	13.3	19.4	19.4	8.4	3.6	3.5	8.5	69.5
1963	21.5	28.2	6.4	9.4	9.5	12.6	19.7	19.7	8.3	4.5	3.8	9.0	70.0
1964	20.0	27.2	5.0	8.2	8.2	11.7	20.2	20.2	8.0	5.8	4.1	9.7	67.2
1965	23.6	31.4	7.3	10.7	11.5	15.6	21.1	21.1	8.8	6.7	4.5	10.9	78.9
1966	25.4	34.2	7.9	11.7	14.0	18.8	22.6	22.6	9.6	7.8	5.1	12.3	87.4
1967	26.5	36.0	6.5	11.7	11.6	18.5	24.2	24.3	9.6	12.0	6.4	15.3	90.5
1968	27.9	38.7	6.5	12.1	12.6	19.9	25.6	25.7	9.9	13.9	7.0	16.8	96.4
1969	28.7	41.1	7.4	13.6	12.9	21.3	26.6	26.7	11.1	16.0	8.0	19.1	102.7
1970	27.6	41.9	8.4	15.4	14.1	23.3	29.2	29.3	11.2	19.3	8.9	21.6	109.9
1971	26.5	42.4	8.3	16.1	14.3	24.3	30.3	30.4	10.7	23.1	9.9	23.9	113.1
1972	28.6	46.0	8.8	17.3	13.4	24.5	32.5	32.6	14.4	22.7	10.9	26.2	120.4
1973	28.8	46.4	8.6	17.4	13.5	25.2	33.9	34.0	31.1	6.9	11.2	26.8	122.9
1974	24.6	42.1	6.8	15.4	11.3	22.4	33.2	33.3	41.2	-3.8	10.9	26.5	113.2
1975	22.6	39.3	7.5	15.6	12.2	22.2	33.3	33.4	50.5	-15.6	10.2	24.7	110.5
1976	26.5	43.8	9.5	18.1	15.3	29.8	35.4	35.5	47.7	-7.1	11.9	28.7	127.3
1977	24.5	41.6	8.8	17.8	14.6	26.2	38.0	38.1	49.0	-11.2	11.1	26.7	123.6
1978	25.0	43.0	8.5	18.0	14.9	28.0	38.0	38.0	45.2	-4.6	11.8	28.8	127.0
1979	23.0	42.7	6.4	16.6	12.9	26.4	36.9	36.9	48.5	-5.0	12.8	30.8	122.6
1980	16.6	37.4	7.0	17.7	12.1	26.7	33.9	34.0	43.5	2.7	13.5	32.8	115.9
1981	15.6	35.3	5.8	15.5	13.6	27.1	34.0	34.0	51.5	-8.6	12.7	30.2	111.9

[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 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	11.9	4.0	1.0	16.9	1.5	3.8	23.1
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	20.8	1.8	4.3	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	20.1	3.0	1.2	24.4	2.6	6.2	34.2
1967	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	20.5	3.8	1.0	25.4	2.8	6.7	36.0
1968	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	21.3	4.3	1.3	27.0	3.2	7.6	38.7
1969	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	22.6	3.4	1.4	27.4	3.7	8.8	41.1
1970	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	22.6	2.5	1.3	26.4	4.1	10.1	41.9
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	21.3	2.5	1.5	25.2	4.6	11.2	42.4
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	23.2	2.3	1.8	27.3	5.1	12.3	46.0
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	23.8	1.9	1.7	27.5	5.2	12.4	46.4
1974	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	19.7	1.7	1.8	23.2	5.1	12.5	42.1
1975	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	18.1	1.3	2.1	21.5	4.9	11.8	39.3
1976	0.0	*	*	1.2	21.3	1.6	2.3	25.2	5.1	12.2	43.8
1977	0.0	*	*	1.2	19.5	1.6	2.2	23.3	5.0	12.1	41.6
1978	0.0	*	*	1.2	19.9	1.5	2.4	23.8	5.2	12.8	43.0
1979	0.0	*	*	1.1	18.8	1.8	1.2	21.8	5.8	13.9	42.7
1980	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	12.6	1.3	1.3	15.3	6.1	14.8	37.4
1981	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	11.7	1.0	1.4	14.1	5.8	13.8	35.3

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	35	35	0	2044	701	258	3003	451	1124
1961	0	32	32	0	2392	846	266	3504	487	1189
1962	0	29	29	0	2642	768	252	3661	528	1273
1963	0	28	28	0	2797	637	242	3675	577	1380
1964	0	20	20	0	2633	490	358	3481	618	1473
1965	0	20	20	0	3110	649	316	4075	678	1619
1966	0	15	15	1	3457	537	297	4291	760	1824
1967	0	12	12	1	3527	679	264	4470	820	1957
1968	0	11	11	1	3658	763	345	4767	933	2224
1969	0	8	8	1	3557	598	372	4527	1076	2571
1970	0	8	8	1	3873	436	356	4665	1216	2951
1971	0	6	6	1	3649	436	388	4473	1360	3292
1972	0	4	4	1	3988	401	469	4858	1496	3595
1973	0	4	4	1	4093	341	461	4894	1515	3629
1974	0	3	3	1	3388	295	487	4170	1496	3650
1975	0	2	2	1	3101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1427	3444
1976	0	1	1	1	3656	289	622	4568	1485	3575
1977	0	1	1	1	3345	284	594	4223	1466	3539
1978	0	1	1	1	3423	263	641	4328	1529	3741
1979	0	1	1	1	3222	324	324	3870	1698	4082
1980	0	3	3	1	2171	230	356	2757	1781	4330
1981	0	8	8	1	2008	177	381	2566	1707	4052

[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	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.4	5.0	0.8	2.0	8.3
1961	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	5.1	0.8	2.0	8.5
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	0.6	1.7	6.0	0.9	2.1	9.4
1964	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	4.7	1.0	2.3	8.2
1965	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.7	6.9	1.0	2.5	10.7
1966	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.8	7.5	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	2.7	7.5	2.3	5.5	16.1
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.7	8.1	2.5	6.1	17.3
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.5	8.0	2.6	6.2	17.4
1974	0.0	*	*	0.6	4.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	6.1	2.5	6.1	15.4
1975	0.0	*	*	0.8	3.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.3	6.6	2.4	5.8	15.6
1976	0.0	*	*	0.8	4.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.7	8.7	2.5	6.1	18.1
1977	0.0	*	*	0.8	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.3	8.0	2.6	6.4	17.8
1978	0.0	*	*	0.9	4.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.9	7.6	2.7	6.7	18.0
1979	0.0	*	*	1.0	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	5.3	3.0	7.2	16.6
1980	0.0	*	*	1.2	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	5.7	3.1	7.6	17.7
1981	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	4.8	2.9	6.8	15.5

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	0	23	23	0	418	43	46	127	226	860	233	581
1961	0	21	21	0	489	52	47	49	241	878	242	592
1962	0	19	19	0	540	47	44	107	278	1017	244	588
1963	0	19	19	0	572	39	43	115	265	1033	259	621
1964	0	13	13	0	538	30	63	23	158	812	279	666
1965	0	14	14	0	636	40	56	24	422	1177	302	721
1966	0	10	10	*	707	33	52	24	450	1266	327	784
1967	0	8	8	*	721	42	47	24	191	1025	451	1076
1968	0	7	7	*	748	47	61	24	169	1049	487	1161
1969	0	6	6	*	795	37	66	24	259	1180	541	1293
1970	0	5	5	1	792	27	63	25	414	1320	601	1458
1971	0	4	4	1	746	27	68	24	422	1288	669	1619
1972	0	3	3	1	815	25	83	25	435	1383	739	1775
1973	0	3	3	1	837	21	81	27	405	1371	758	1816
1974	0	2	2	1	693	18	86	26	245	1068	732	1786
1975	0	1	1	1	634	15	98	30	373	1149	702	1695
1976	0	1	1	1	747	18	110	31	581	1487	746	1796
1977	0	1	1	1	684	18	105	31	531	1368	775	1870
1978	0	1	1	1	700	16	113	32	457	1319	803	1965
1979	0	1	1	1	659	20	57	32	158	926	879	2113
1980	0	2	2	1	620	44	63	33	237	996	917	2229
1981	0	5	5	1	554	26	67	36	153	836	845	2006

[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	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	13.1
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	10.1	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	3.3	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	5.1	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	1.9	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	3.0	0.3	3.5	12.1	0.6	2.9	7.1	24.3
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	7.8	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	10.9	0.7	3.4	8.2	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	1.7	*	2.7	8.7	0.7	3.2	7.9	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	2.6	*	3.2	9.8	0.7	2.9	7.1	22.2
1976	*	*	0.1	1.7	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	4.1	*	4.2	12.8	0.8	4.3	10.3	29.8
1977	0.1	*	0.1	1.7	0.2	2.4	*	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.7	0.0	4.1	12.0	0.7	3.4	8.2	26.2
1978	*	*	0.1	1.7	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.3	3.2	0.0	4.4	12.4	0.7	3.8	9.3	28.0
1979	0.1	*	0.1	1.7	0.5	3.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	3.6	10.3	0.8	4.0	9.6	26.4
1980	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	3.8	9.7	0.7	4.3	10.3	26.7
1981	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1	1.6	2.7	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	*	3.8	10.6	0.7	4.0	9.5	27.1

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	40	24	64	0	224	234	0	75	99	2	0	253	0	243	1130	64	191	476
1961	41	21	62	0	234	270	0	123	114	2	80	274	0	324	1421	64	202	494
1962	39	21	60	0	234	275	0	83	124	16	0	315	0	308	1357	61	256	616
1963	25	24	49	0	204	292	0	68	67	16	0	301	0	317	1265	55	268	641
1964	14	20	35	0	157	280	0	50	54	17	95	186	0	307	1146	50	300	716
1965	13	21	35	0	171	316	0	71	78	19	100	484	0	444	1683	53	352	841
1966	13	16	29	0	324	375	0	73	135	20	98	519	0	565	2108	65	413	990
1967	10	15	25	*	295	390	0	83	156	16	95	228	0	475	1739	60	596	1422
1968	8	13	21	1	331	429	0	88	176	18	78	213	0	518	1850	57	632	1508
1969	8	9	17	1	280	447	0	63	149	17	70	297	0	515	1837	63	720	1720
1970	3	7	10	1	271	463	0	39	122	17	68	466	0	560	2006	62	787	1910
1971	4	5	9	1	254	440	0	39	133	12	57	474	41	562	2011	59	856	2072
1972	2	3	5	1	79	451	0	78	146	12	59	491	43	530	1889	69	954	2292
1973	3	3	6	2	67	469	0	65	142	11	70	458	42	514	1639	65	1003	2402
1974	4	3	7	2	99	417	0	63	129	11	50	278	1	433	1480	71	947	2311
1975	2	3	5	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	69	179	10	77	421	0	520	1693	67	858	2072
1976	1	2	3	2	27	459	10	67	213	12	69	652	0	679	2185	74	[illegible]	[illegible]
1977	3	2	5	2	33	418	7	42	246	15	61	594	0	673	2089	72	994	2399
1978	1	1	2	2	18	430	0	47	439	16	49	512	0	762	2272	70	1114	2725
1979	2	1	3	2	75	668	0	43	159	17	38	177	0	591	1769	73	1168	2808
1980	2	3	5	2	43	501	0	9	246	15	19	235	0	638	1706	70	1247	3031
1981	3	6	9	2	243	468	0	9	270	15	12	194	1	603	1814	70	1172	2782

[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	16.8	0.0	19.3	*	*	19.3
1961	*	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.4	*	0.4	17.0	*	18.9	*	*	18.9
1962	*	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	*	0.3	17.5	*	19.4	*	*	19.4
1963	*	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	*	0.3	18.0	0.0	19.7	*	*	19.7
1964	*	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	*	0.3	18.2	0.1	20.2	*	*	20.2
1965	*	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	*	0.3	19.3	0.0	21.1	*	*	21.1
1966	*	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.5	*	0.3	20.6	*	22.6	*	*	22.6
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	3.1	0.7	*	0.3	29.8	*	33.9	*	0.1	34.0
1974	*	0.0	*	3.0	0.7	*	0.3	29.2	*	33.2	*	0.1	33.3
1975	*	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.7	*	0.3	29.4	*	33.3	*	0.1	33.4
1976	*	0.0	*	3.4	0.6	*	0.3	31.1	*	35.4	*	0.1	35.5
1977	*	0.0	*	5.2	0.7	*	0.3	31.7	0.0	38.0	*	0.1	38.1
1978	0.0	0.0	*	4.1	0.7	*	0.3	32.7	0.0	38.0	*	*	38.0
1979	0.0	0.0	*	5.3	0.9	*	0.4	30.3	0.0	36.9	*	*	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
1981	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.5	0.4	*	0.3	28.7	0.0	34.0	*	*	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	23	254	78	0	68	3205	0	3628	1	1
1961	0	0	19	166	79	0	66	3237	1	3568	1	2
1962	0	0	28	163	85	0	49	3339	7	3672	1	3
1963	0	0	29	121	95	0	49	3433	0	3726	1	3
1964	0	0	25	161	90	0	52	3460	22	3809	1	3
1965	0	0	25	185	76	1	44	3665	0	3996	1	3
1966	0	0	22	191	90	1	46	3920	6	4276	1	3
1967	0	*	20	206	113	1	43	4193	3	4578	7	16
1968	0	*	17	205	122	0	47	4444	0	4836	7	17
1969	0	*	15	210	116	1	48	4631	4	5025	7	17
1970	0	*	13	346	118	1	49	4985	2	5514	8	19
1971	0	*	11	300	109	1	46	5250	2	5719	8	20
1972	0	*	11	361	120	1	49	5593	2	6136	8	20
1973	0	*	11	530	121	1	49	5666	2	6379	8	19
1974	0	*	9	513	124	1	47	5550	3	6245	8	20
1975	0	*	10	504	126	0	45	5591	2	6279	7	16
1976	0	*	8	583	113	1	50	5914	1	6670	7	17
1977	0	*	8	897	125	1	52	6033	0	7116	7	18
1978	0	*	5	706	134	5	56	6228	0	7135	6	15
1979	0	*	4	910	168	1	58	5759	0	6899	6	15
1980	0	*	20	757	137	1	52	5386	0	6354	6	15
1981	0	*	14	772	75	3	50	5459	0	6373	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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
1961	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4
1962	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4
1963	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
1964	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
1965	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	*	0.2	0.0	0.2	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8
1966	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	*	0.4	0.0	0.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6
1967	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6
1968	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9
1969	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1
1970	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.7	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2
1971	1.2	0.0	1.2	*	0.1	1.5	0.0	1.6	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7
1972	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.2	9.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	14.4
1973	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.6	*	1.2	0.0	1.3	10.9	17.4	0.0	0.0	31.1
1974	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	*	0.8	0.0	0.8	10.4	27.7	0.0	0.0	41.2
1975	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	*	0.5	0.0	0.5	9.8	39.2	0.0	0.0	50.5
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	11.2	36.0	0.0	0.0	47.7
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	10.1	38.1	0.0	*	49.0
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	9.4	35.5	0.0	0.1	45.2
1979	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	10.4	36.7	0.0	0.3	48.5
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	9.7	32.5	0.0	0.5	43.5
1981	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.6	38.9	0.0	0.3	51.5

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	19	0	19	0	1	8	0	9	873	0	0	0
1961	39	0	39	0	1	13	0	14	775	0	0	0
1962	19	0	19	0	1	7	0	7	743	0	0	0
1963	48	0	48	0	1	14	0	15	660	0	0	0
1964	38	0	38	0	1	16	0	17	661	0	0	0
1965	43	0	43	0	3	38	0	42	702	0	0	0
1966	32	0	32	0	7	77	0	84	795	0	0	0
1967	34	0	34	0	8	96	0	105	774	0	0	0
1968	31	0	31	0	15	172	0	187	763	0	0	0
1969	42	0	42	0	12	141	0	153	867	0	0	0
1970	55	0	55	0	23	268	0	291	773	0	0	0
1971	47	0	47	*	18	256	0	274	751	0	0	0
1972	32	0	32	1	17	190	0	207	957	169	0	0
1973	35	0	35	1	4	214	0	218	1048	1598	0	0
1974	37	0	37	1	1	137	0	138	997	2483	0	0
1975	13	0	13	1	0	86	0	87	946	3561	0	0
1976	0	0	0	*	16	50	0	66	1083	3260	0	0
1977	12	0	12	*	17	29	0	46	910	[illegible]	0	*
1978	7	0	7	*	10	20	0	29	912	3241	0	11
1979	13	0	13	1	12	32	0	43	1003	3449	0	32
1980	9	0	9	*	0	63	0	63	930	2979	0	49
1981	14	0	14	*	0	24	0	24	1117	3569	0	26

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, State of Virginia

Trillion Btu

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[4]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	320.5	68.4	11.6	4.7	82.4	21.3	28.6	4.6	3.8	163.2	112.7	0.0	19.6	452.6	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	-44.6	810.6
1961	331.9	73.0	14.8	4.4	85.5	21.6	31.4	5.0	3.7	161.8	91.4	0.0	20.9	440.6	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	-42.1	816.0
1962	352.3	79.9	12.4	7.6	92.6	24.1	32.5	5.3	3.9	170.6	84.0	0.0	21.1	454.1	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	-50.7	848.9
1963	365.8	85.6	15.2	7.7	98.4	30.0	32.9	6.9	3.9	176.1	88.8	0.0	26.9	486.8	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	-39.5	907.8
1964	375.2	91.9	15.9	7.3	96.3	31.5	29.9	7.6	4.1	180.2	96.7	0.0	30.0	499.5	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	-35.5	940.1
1965	391.1	98.7	17.8	7.1	108.4	33.2	31.4	6.6	4.0	189.7	105.5	*	32.5	536.2	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	-15.8	1019.5
1966	391.7	125.7	17.6	6.5	121.5	37.2	34.9	6.6	4.2	197.2	96.6	*	31.2	553.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	1086.4
1967	377.0	119.6	15.2	5.5	124.5	49.3	35.2	7.2	3.8	205.9	97.2	0.0	27.7	571.5	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	30.0	1106.5
1968	391.6	125.7	16.6	4.9	129.3	57.2	37.6	7.3	4.2	222.5	93.3	*	34.1	607.1	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	38.9	1171.4
1969	337.8	132.7	16.4	3.9	134.8	61.1	32.4	8.4	4.3	242.0	144.5	0.0	32.3	680.2	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	51.3	1209.4
1970	285.5	140.8	14.9	3.0	143.5	59.5	28.5	9.1	4.4	255.7	209.8	0.0	36.6	765.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	56.0	1254.5
1971	241.3	148.5	18.5	2.6	142.0	63.4	28.7	9.3	4.3	271.5	254.8	0.0	44.1	839.2	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	67.0	1307.8
1972	207.1	159.9	18.2	2.5	146.1	62.8	26.8	10.8	4.7	289.4	281.5	0.0	49.9	892.5	4.8	14.6	0.0	0.0	81.8	1360.7
1973	205.4	155.9	20.7	2.3	157.9	66.8	18.6	10.3	5.3	306.9	281.7	0.0	49.7	920.4	74.8	13.7	0.0	0.0	57.3	1427.4
1974	186.2	147.1	19.8	2.2	147.7	61.7	14.3	10.0	5.1	304.4	276.0	0.3	47.7	889.1	66.4	11.3	0.0	0.0	75.4	1375.6
1975	168.4	123.7	15.4	1.6	133.9	62.6	12.8	11.4	4.5	311.5	257.5	*	43.7	855.0	98.8	13.6	0.0	0.0	78.2	1337.8
1976	202.5	125.9	17.9	1.4	146.2	66.3	14.6	11.9	4.9	327.9	248.2	*	48.4	887.7	85.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	99.7	1410.5
1977	189.3	120.3	19.4	1.5	164.2	70.2	12.1	12.4	5.8	338.4	259.7	0.0	56.4	940.0	102.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	105.4	1464.6
1978	173.5	136.3	23.0	1.9	153.2	69.1	10.3	11.5	6.2	349.9	237.0	0.0	51.5	913.8	154.2	13.3	0.0	0.0	92.7	1483.9
1979	215.3	136.6	21.6	1.2	192.6	67.6	15.5	13.3	6.5	330.4	222.0	0.0	55.2	925.8	75.1	16.0	0.0	0.0	164.0	1532.6
1980	235.8	162.3	17.4	1.4	143.3	68.8	9.7	11.5	5.8	310.1	155.0	0.0	53.7	776.7	125.1	9.3	0.0	0.0	194.4	1503.5
1981	265.1	155.6	17.1	1.2	137.5	62.9	6.6	12.4	5.5	311.2	85.4	0.1	38.1	678.2	194.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	178.7	1475.7

Physical Units

Year	Coal (Thousand Short Tons)	Natural Gas (Dry) (Billion Cubic Feet)	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels): Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[4]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power (Million Kilowatt-Hours)	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]
1960	12004	66	1753	938	14149	3935	5038	1146	633	31077	17927	0	3091	79687	0	1267	0	0	-13058
1961	12436	71	2227	878	14685	3986	5540	1250	616	30793	14540	0	3298	77814	0	1183	0	0	-12332
1962	13251	77	1862	1514	15890	4435	5734	1332	645	32484	13354	0	3345	80594	0	1263	0	0	-14871
1963	13749	83	2296	1520	16888	5495	5801	1726	645	33525	14126	0	4275	86297	0	875	0	0	-11585
1964	14073	89	2392	1441	16534	5749	5268	1891	677	34312	15385	0	4798	88447	0	859	0	0	-10394
1965	14715	96	2681	1399	18609	6022	5544	1658	664	36104	16780	0	5154	94615	0	883	0	0	-4616
1966	14879	122	2655	1288	20867	6739	6150	1642	690	37541	15370	0	5018	97960	0	764	0	0	2187
1967	14359	116	2289	1090	21373	8878	6216	1879	623	39206	15455	0	4447	101457	0	806	0	0	8791
1968	14922	122	2501	976	22205	10295	6639	1924	685	42360	14838	0	5429	107851	0	785	0	0	11400
1969	13014	129	2476	781	23145	10955	5722	2201	706	46066	22989	0	5105	120146	0	705	0	0	15032
1970	11152	137	2250	588	24640	10615	5029	2412	720	48685	33373	0	5847	134191	0	691	0	0	16407
1971	9396	144	2786	522	24376	11336	5064	2463	717	51677	40527	0	6938	146407	0	1123	0	0	19646
1972	8086	156	2743	494	25075	11226	4722	2863	768	55089	44778	0	7788	155547	448	1408	0	0	23972
1973	8099	153	3119	458	27103	11921	3285	2749	881	58429	44813	0	7690	160448	6857	1318	0	0	16783
1974	7565	144	2985	438	25364	11018	2525	2672	844	57945	43895	41	7314	155040	5953	1085	0	0	22101
1975	6818	121	2327	326	22995	11171	2264	3077	734	59294	40953	1	6739	149882	8970	1311	0	0	22911
1976	8124	124	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2580	3209	815	62422	39473	1	7481	155881	7740	888	0	0	29214
1977	7689	118	2928	295	28183	12526	2142	3365	951	64412	41301	0	8754	164555	9461	714	0	0	[illegible]
1978	7032	134	3465	367	26309	12339	1823	3138	1022	66616	37705	0	7997	160780	14098	1286	0	0	27163
1979	8659	134	3249	239	33056	12079	2727	3624	1069	62890	35306	0	8550	162789	7056	1543	0	0	48054
1980	9423	158	2618	282	24599	12270	1716	3131	952	59035	24651	0	8192	137455	11466	892	0	0	56985
1981	10671	152	2582	228	23613	11255	1172	3399	913	59241	13590	16	5820	121830	17818	365	0	0	52360

[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	156.3	45.6	88.6	229.0	274.2	290.7	291.6	182.4	-44.6	39.4	98.4	810.6
1961	112.5	165.6	44.0	90.5	239.7	287.4	271.7	272.6	190.2	-42.1	43.0	105.1	816.0
1962	117.9	174.0	45.2	96.1	243.3	296.1	281.7	282.7	211.6	-50.7	47.2	113.7	848.9
1963	122.6	183.7	44.1	100.8	270.1	326.6	295.7	296.8	214.8	-39.5	51.7	123.6	907.8
1964	116.9	184.0	43.1	105.9	277.6	338.5	310.6	311.7	227.3	-35.5	56.7	135.1	940.1
1965	120.7	196.5	42.6	113.0	308.4	375.8	333.1	334.2	230.6	-15.8	63.4	151.4	1019.5
1966	132.2	217.2	47.7	126.5	318.8	392.1	348.8	350.6	231.4	7.5	70.3	168.6	1086.4
1967	137.7	229.6	50.7	136.6	284.1	362.9	375.4	377.3	228.6	30.0	76.3	182.2	1106.5
1968	142.1	248.2	51.9	150.2	294.7	382.9	388.3	390.2	255.5	38.9	87.0	207.4	1171.4
1969	138.0	259.1	51.6	162.9	270.7	365.2	420.2	422.2	277.5	51.3	97.1	231.8	1209.4
1970	143.4	278.4	54.6	178.9	263.1	350.4	444.8	446.9	292.6	56.0	101.7	246.9	1254.5
1971	141.8	282.4	59.1	193.0	271.8	362.5	467.9	469.9	300.2	67.0	107.3	259.9	1307.8
1972	146.2	297.6	58.7	203.2	279.0	375.2	482.8	484.8	312.2	81.8	115.8	278.2	1360.7
1973	138.9	309.2	64.6	225.4	290.6	393.1	497.7	499.7	378.4	57.3	128.3	307.4	1427.4
1974	126.8	299.9	63.7	223.8	271.0	376.5	473.2	475.3	365.5	75.4	128.2	312.7	1375.6
1975	123.1	307.9	54.1	215.0	237.3	347.2	465.3	467.6	379.8	78.2	134.2	323.8	1337.8
1976	131.7	331.1	59.3	231.3	234.5	356.9	488.7	491.2	396.6	99.7	145.7	350.6	1410.5
1977	130.2	342.2	60.0	238.0	254.7	380.9	501.2	503.6	413.1	105.4	151.9	366.6	1464.6
1978	124.5	344.0	62.9	251.5	243.1	372.6	513.6	515.8	447.1	92.7	156.6	383.2	1483.9
1979	147.8	365.2	58.3	245.8	280.9	416.6	502.5	505.1	379.2	164.0	159.6	383.6	1532.6
1980	114.4	345.4	58.1	254.5	283.0	419.2	481.8	484.4	371.8	194.4	165.0	401.2	1503.5
1981	96.4	333.2	52.9	260.4	258.9	396.2	483.4	485.9	405.4	178.7	173.2	410.9	1475.7

[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	67.3	14.0	34.9	156.3
1961	10.2	0.1	10.4	29.5	40.3	29.1	3.2	72.7	15.4	37.6	165.6
1962	10.3	0.2	10.5	32.3	41.8	29.8	3.4	75.1	16.4	39.6	174.0
1963	9.1	0.1	9.2	34.3	44.4	30.2	4.5	79.0	18.0	43.1	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	43.5	27.5	4.5	75.5	22.4	53.4	196.5
1966	7.8	0.2	7.9	42.0	49.3	28.6	4.3	82.2	25.0	60.0	217.2
1967	6.6	0.2	6.8	42.8	51.7	31.9	4.5	88.1	27.1	64.8	229.6
1968	6.0	0.1	6.1	44.9	53.5	32.9	4.6	91.0	31.4	74.8	248.2
1969	5.3	0.1	5.4	48.1	49.8	29.5	5.2	84.5	35.7	85.3	259.1
1970	4.4	0.1	4.5	51.1	56.7	25.8	5.4	87.9	39.4	95.6	278.4
1971	4.1	0.1	4.1	51.0	55.4	25.7	5.4	86.6	41.1	99.6	282.4
1972	3.7	*	3.8	56.9	56.1	23.3	6.0	85.5	44.5	106.9	297.6
1973	4.5	0.1	4.6	52.7	59.3	16.7	5.6	81.7	50.1	120.1	309.2
1974	6.2	0.1	6.3	49.3	53.2	12.7	5.3	71.2	50.3	122.8	299.9
1975	2.9	*	2.9	49.8	53.0	11.7	5.8	70.4	54.2	130.7	307.9
1976	3.9	*	4.0	53.5	55.0	13.0	6.2	74.2	58.5	140.9	331.1
1977	3.8	*	3.8	49.9	59.7	10.8	6.1	76.5	62.1	149.9	342.2
1978	1.9	0.1	1.9	55.1	52.9	9.0	5.5	67.4	63.7	155.8	344.0
1979	1.7	0.1	1.7	51.9	76.1	13.1	5.0	94.1	63.9	153.5	365.2
1980	1.7	0.1	1.8	56.1	43.0	8.0	5.5	56.5	67.3	163.7	345.4
1981	1.3	0.1	1.4	52.3	32.5	5.2	5.1	42.7	70.2	166.6	333.2

Physical Units

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	450	8	458	27	6521	4655	734	11910	4099	10230
1961	384	6	390	29	6924	5139	793	12857	4511	11026
1962	388	7	395	31	7172	5261	858	13292	4821	11618
1963	341	6	347	33	7622	5320	1116	14058	5277	12629
1964	332	7	338	34	7047	4666	1225	12938	5812	13845
1965	276	13	289	36	7471	4847	1133	13452	6557	15656
1966	290	8	298	41	8465	5040	1066	14570	7337	17598
1967	246	7	253	41	8881	5626	1173	15680	7954	18989
1968	224	5	229	44	9181	5809	1204	16194	9189	21911
1969	196	6	202	47	8544	5208	1376	15128	10473	25010
1970	163	4	167	50	9734	4544	1430	15708	11546	28018
1971	150	3	153	49	9511	4541	1441	15492	12053	29179
1972	139	1	141	55	9638	4118	1599	15355	13037	31323
1973	168	3	171	52	10185	2949	1499	14633	14697	35209
1974	238	3	241	48	9194	2249	1410	12190	14705	35905
1975	112	1	113	49	9091	2056	1561	12708	15871	38302
1976	153	1	154	52	9450	2288	1665	13403	17156	41301
1977	150	1	151	49	10240	1899	1662	13801	18198	43926
1978	75	3	78	54	9089	1592	1492	12173	18669	45673
1979	67	2	69	51	13058	2302	1361	16721	18717	44997
1980	69	3	72	55	7380	1403	1506	10289	19731	47966
1981	51	3	55	51	5572	919	1395	7886	20579	48839

[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	30.7	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	32.9	90.5
1962	19.2	0.1	19.3	13.5	8.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.9	12.3	14.9	36.0	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	40.0	100.8
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	105.9
1965	13.7	0.2	13.9	15.3	9.3	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.3	13.4	20.8	49.6	113.0
1966	14.4	0.1	14.5	18.8	10.5	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.0	14.4	23.2	55.6	126.5
1967	12.2	0.1	12.3	23.5	11.0	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.7	14.8	25.4	60.6	136.6
1968	11.2	0.1	11.2	25.4	11.4	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	15.3	29.0	69.2	150.2
1969	9.8	0.1	9.9	28.0	10.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	13.8	32.8	78.4	162.9
1970	8.1	0.1	8.2	31.0	12.1	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.7	15.4	36.3	88.0	178.9
1971	7.6	0.1	7.6	35.7	11.8	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	15.7	39.1	94.7	193.0
1972	7.0	*	7.0	35.1	12.0	0.5	1.1	1.5	1.7	16.6	42.5	102.0	203.2
1973	8.4	0.1	8.4	38.4	12.6	0.3	1.0	1.9	2.0	17.8	47.3	113.4	225.4
1974	11.6	*	11.6	36.1	11.3	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	16.0	46.6	113.6	223.8
1975	5.4	*	5.4	33.0	11.3	0.2	1.0	1.6	1.5	15.7	47.2	113.8	215.0
1976	7.3	*	7.4	35.5	11.7	0.3	1.1	1.7	1.7	16.4	50.5	121.5	231.3
1977	7.0	*	7.0	35.3	12.7	0.2	1.1	1.8	1.9	17.7	52.1	125.8	238.0
1978	3.5	*	3.5	43.8	11.3	0.2	1.0	1.8	1.4	15.6	54.7	133.9	251.5
1979	3.1	*	3.1	34.6	16.2	0.3	0.9	1.9	1.3	20.6	55.1	132.4	245.8
1980	3.2	*	3.3	39.4	9.5	0.3	1.0	1.9	2.8	15.5	57.2	139.1	254.5
1981	2.4	0.1	2.4	36.1	8.1	0.2	0.9	2.7	2.4	14.3	61.5	145.9	260.4

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	835	5	841	11	1388	93	130	223	176	2010	3605	8996
1961	714	4	718	13	1474	103	140	242	147	2106	3951	9656
1962	721	5	725	13	1527	105	151	257	140	2180	4378	10552
1963	634	4	638	13	1623	106	197	264	166	2356	4898	11721
1964	616	4	620	13	1500	93	216	267	181	2258	5438	12955
1965	512	9	521	15	1591	97	200	275	211	2373	6092	14546
1966	539	5	544	18	1802	101	188	296	162	2550	6790	16286
1967	457	5	462	23	1891	112	207	312	118	2640	7437	17755
1968	417	3	420	25	1955	116	212	312	134	2729	8507	20286
1969	364	4	368	27	1819	104	243	192	105	2464	9623	22980
1970	303	2	305	30	2072	91	252	210	118	2744	10631	25798
1971	279	2	281	35	2025	91	254	218	211	2799	11470	27768
1972	259	1	259	34	2052	82	282	283	267	2966	12445	29899
1973	311	2	313	38	2168	59	265	359	313	3164	13877	33245
1974	442	2	444	35	1945	45	249	299	298	2836	13647	33290
1975	208	1	209	32	1935	41	275	310	245	2807	13820	33353
1976	284	1	284	35	2012	46	294	320	266	2937	14793	35611
1977	278	1	279	35	2180	38	293	347	296	3154	15277	36873
1978	139	2	141	43	1935	32	263	349	220	2799	16037	39234
1979	124	1	125	34	2780	46	240	368	206	3640	16147	38819
1980	128	2	130	38	1634	46	266	371	443	2759	16775	40780
1981	96	2	98	35	1396	37	246	517	380	2576	18023	42775

[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	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	12.4	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	4.6	36.3	0.0	19.6	88.4	0.8	12.9	32.2	274.2
1961	125.9	0.1	126.0	24.0	14.8	15.2	0.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	4.5	29.5	0.0	20.9	88.9	0.8	13.9	33.9	287.4
1962	125.6	0.1	125.7	26.9	12.4	18.3	0.0	2.1	1.3	1.3	4.9	28.7	0.0	21.1	89.9	0.8	15.5	37.3	296.1
1963	135.3	0.1	135.4	29.5	15.2	19.5	0.0	2.1	1.6	1.3	4.7	33.1	0.0	26.9	104.4	0.8	16.6	39.8	326.6
1964	133.2	0.2	133.4	33.7	15.9	17.0	0.0	2.0	1.7	1.3	4.7	36.2	0.0	30.0	109.7	0.8	18.0	42.9	338.5
1965	149.9	0.3	150.3	36.7	17.8	17.3	0.0	3.4	1.2	1.4	4.4	42.5	*	32.5	120.6	0.9	19.9	47.5	375.8
1966	147.5	0.2	147.7	55.9	17.6	19.6	0.0	5.7	1.5	1.5	4.1	33.1	*	31.2	114.4	0.8	21.6	51.7	392.1
1967	140.9	0.2	141.1	43.5	15.2	20.7	0.0	2.7	1.9	1.4	3.7	25.6	0.0	27.7	98.9	0.6	23.3	55.6	362.9
1968	131.9	0.1	132.0	43.9	16.6	25.5	0.0	4.0	1.9	1.5	3.9	30.7	*	34.1	118.3	0.5	26.0	62.1	382.9
1969	115.2	0.2	115.3	43.8	16.4	27.3	0.0	2.3	2.2	1.7	3.5	25.3	0.0	32.3	111.1	0.5	27.9	66.7	365.2
1970	108.0	0.1	108.1	46.2	14.9	25.7	0.0	2.2	2.7	1.6	3.4	26.2	0.0	31.4	108.4	0.4	25.5	61.8	350.4
1971	86.5	0.1	86.5	50.0	18.5	21.6	0.0	2.5	2.8	1.7	2.9	45.8	0.0	39.2	134.9	0.4	26.5	64.1	362.5
1972	75.4	*	75.4	54.7	18.2	20.1	0.0	3.0	3.6	1.8	2.6	55.6	0.0	43.6	148.4	0.5	28.3	67.9	375.2
1973	71.3	0.1	71.4	54.7	20.7	22.3	0.0	1.6	3.6	2.5	2.7	62.8	0.0	48.0	164.1	0.5	30.2	72.4	393.1
1974	62.8	0.1	62.8	52.5	19.8	18.2	0.0	1.3	3.7	2.3	2.6	59.3	0.3	47.7	155.2	0.4	30.7	74.9	376.5
1975	64.6	*	64.6	37.3	15.4	18.2	0.0	0.9	4.5	1.9	2.4	47.9	*	43.7	135.0	0.4	32.2	77.7	347.2
1976	52.1	*	52.1	33.6	17.9	19.3	0.0	1.4	4.5	2.1	2.1	52.7	*	48.4	148.4	0.4	35.9	86.5	356.9
1977	56.2	*	56.3	30.9	19.4	22.7	0.0	1.2	5.1	2.6	2.0	57.9	0.0	56.4	167.3	0.3	36.9	89.2	380.9
1978	62.3	0.1	62.4	33.7	23.0	19.7	0.0	1.1	5.0	2.7	1.7	41.9	0.0	51.5	146.8	0.2	37.6	91.9	372.6
1979	82.6	0.1	82.7	42.3	21.6	24.8	0.0	2.1	7.3	2.9	1.7	40.0	0.0	55.2	155.7	0.3	39.8	95.8	416.6
1980	91.6	0.1	91.7	56.0	17.4	20.8	0.0	1.5	4.9	2.6	1.5	32.7	0.0	53.7	135.1	0.3	39.7	96.5	419.2
1981	98.9	0.1	99.0	53.9	17.1	21.9	0.0	1.2	6.3	2.5	1.2	17.2	0.1	38.1	105.7	0.3	40.7	96.6	396.2

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	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	2134	0	291	278	182	882	5772	0	3091	14382	79	3786	9450
1961	4722	4	4726	23	2227	2610	0	298	310	177	861	4685	0	3298	14466	75	4060	9924
1962	4713	5	4718	26	1862	3147	0	367	314	208	926	4558	0	3345	14728	77	4536	10931
1963	5068	5	5073	29	2296	3353	0	375	403	208	890	5261	0	4275	17062	72	4874	11665
1964	4983	7	4990	33	2392	2916	0	509	436	219	890	5758	0	4798	17918	75	5277	12571
1965	5601	14	5614	36	2681	2977	0	600	311	236	838	6754	0	5154	19551	87	5834	13930
1966	5511	8	5519	54	2655	3372	0	1009	375	245	785	5264	0	5018	18724	77	6322	15163
1967	5268	9	5276	42	2289	3556	0	478	488	230	705	4072	0	4447	16264	59	6822	16288
1968	4924	5	4929	43	2561	4372	0	710	495	252	740	4888	0	5429	19392	45	7634	18204
1969	4296	7	4303	42	2476	4689	0	410	566	284	666	4026	0	5105	18222	44	8182	19539
1970	4023	3	4026	45	2250	4415	0	395	709	289	653	4170	0	4991	17872	41	7467	18120
1971	3188	3	3191	48	2786	3703	0	433	743	279	560	7282	0	6118	21904	41	7765	18799
1972	2801	1	2802	53	2743	3443	0	522	954	298	497	8844	0	6742	24043	46	8284	19902
1973	2656	2	2659	54	3119	3828	0	277	956	404	518	9982	0	7410	26493	44	8851	21205
1974	2403	3	2406	51	2985	3122	0	225	988	367	501	9424	41	7314	25600	40	8993	21937
1975	2503	1	2504	37	2327	3128	0	167	1218	307	460	7611	1	6739	21958	38	9437	22776
1976	2014	1	2016	33	2701	3314	0	246	1225	341	399	8386	1	7481	24093	35	10529	25346
1977	2238	1	2239	30	2928	3904	0	206	1381	422	385	9205	0	8754	27185	26	10829	26138
1978	2486	4	2490	33	3465	3379	0	199	1362	453	328	6672	0	7997	23854	22	11010	26935
1979	3297	3	3299	42	3249	4257	0	379	1996	474	330	6365	0	8550	25600	28	11678	28075
1980	3656	3	3659	55	2618	3573	0	267	1339	422	278	5203	0	8192	21892	27	11637	28289
1981	3963	2	3966	53	2582	3768	0	216	1734	405	232	2736	16	5820	17509	27	11931	28316

[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	4.7	23.9	21.3	*	2.7	157.4	74.5	284.6	0.2	0.6	291.6
1961	0.6	4.9	4.4	21.4	21.6	*	2.7	156.0	60.2	266.2	0.3	0.7	272.6
1962	0.5	5.5	7.6	23.5	24.1	*	2.6	164.4	53.3	275.6	0.3	0.7	282.7
1963	0.5	6.2	7.7	25.0	30.0	*	2.6	170.0	53.6	289.0	0.3	0.8	296.8
1964	0.5	6.8	7.3	29.5	31.5	0.1	2.8	174.2	58.1	303.3	0.3	0.8	311.7
1965	0.5	7.0	7.1	38.2	33.2	0.1	2.6	183.8	60.6	325.6	0.3	0.8	334.2
1966	0.4	7.2	6.5	42.0	37.2	0.1	2.7	191.5	61.2	341.2	0.5	1.3	350.6
1967	0.3	7.2	5.5	41.0	49.3	*	2.4	200.6	69.1	367.8	0.5	1.3	377.3
1968	0.3	7.9	4.9	38.9	57.2	*	2.6	217.0	59.5	380.1	0.6	1.3	390.2
1969	0.2	8.2	3.9	44.9	61.1	0.1	2.6	237.5	61.8	411.8	0.6	1.4	422.2
1970	0.2	8.0	3.0	44.8	59.5	0.1	2.6	251.2	75.4	436.6	0.6	1.4	446.9
1971	0.1	7.4	2.6	49.9	63.4	0.1	2.7	267.4	74.4	460.4	0.6	1.4	469.9
1972	0.1	8.5	2.5	51.2	62.8	0.1	2.8	285.3	69.4	474.2	0.6	1.4	484.8
1973	0.1	5.9	2.3	58.1	66.8	0.1	2.9	302.3	59.1	491.7	0.6	1.5	499.7
1974	*	4.3	2.2	56.0	61.7	0.1	2.8	300.2	45.9	468.9	0.6	1.5	475.3
1975	*	3.1	1.6	47.9	62.6	0.1	2.6	307.4	40.0	462.2	0.7	1.6	467.6
1976	*	2.8	1.4	54.3	66.3	0.1	2.9	324.1	36.9	486.0	0.7	1.7	491.2
1977	*	2.8	1.5	59.8	70.2	0.1	3.2	334.5	29.1	498.4	0.7	1.7	503.6
1978	0.0	2.7	1.9	63.0	69.1	0.1	3.4	346.4	27.0	510.8	0.6	1.6	515.8
1979	0.0	4.1	1.2	71.3	67.6	0.1	3.6	326.7	27.9	498.4	0.8	1.8	505.1
1980	0.0	8.5	1.4	65.3	68.8	0.1	3.2	306.7	27.8	473.3	0.8	1.9	484.4
1981	0.0	11.0	1.2	71.5	62.9	0.1	3.1	307.3	26.4	472.4	0.7	1.7	485.9

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	77	4	938	4100	3935	5	451	29972	11848	51249	71	177
1961	22	5	878	3671	3986	6	439	29689	9567	48237	81	198
1962	19	5	1514	4036	4435	8	437	31301	8480	50210	91	220
1963	19	6	1520	4284	5495	11	436	32371	8532	52647	94	224
1964	19	7	1441	5061	5749	13	458	33156	9239	55118	98	234
1965	19	7	1399	6564	6022	13	428	34992	9645	59063	100	240
1966	17	7	1288	7219	6739	13	445	36460	9727	61890	153	367
1967	13	7	1090	7034	8878	11	394	38190	10984	66581	159	380
1968	11	8	976	6682	10295	13	432	41307	9462	69166	164	391
1969	7	8	781	7707	10955	16	423	45207	9835	74924	168	402
1970	7	8	588	7698	10645	21	430	47822	12000	79206	173	420
1971	4	7	522	8568	11336	24	439	50898	11832	83619	173	420
1972	3	8	494	8798	11226	28	470	54309	11043	86368	173	415
1973	2	6	458	9978	11921	29	477	57552	9397	89813	177	425
1974	1	4	438	9616	11018	27	457	57145	7300	86001	180	439
1975	0	3	326	8217	11171	23	427	58525	6356	85045	193	466
1976	0	3	273	9319	11825	25	475	61703	5873	89493	211	508
1977	0	3	295	10266	12526	28	529	63680	4628	91951	210	506
1978	0	3	367	10814	12339	21	569	65939	4292	94341	187	457
1979	0	4	239	12235	12079	26	595	62192	4437	91804	222	534
1980	0	8	282	11219	12279	20	530	58386	4419	87135	226	549
1981	0	11	228	12274	11255	24	508	58492	4202	86982	215	509

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	167.3	0.0	167.3	1.5	0.8	*	0.0	0.9	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	182.4
1961	175.8	0.0	175.8	1.7	0.9	*	0.0	0.9	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	190.2
1962	196.3	0.0	196.3	1.6	1.1	*	0.0	1.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	211.6
1963	203.5	0.0	203.5	1.8	1.0	*	0.0	1.1	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	214.8
1964	215.8	0.0	215.8	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	227.3
1965	218.8	0.0	218.8	2.3	1.1	*	0.0	1.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	230.6
1966	221.1	0.0	221.1	1.8	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	231.4
1967	216.4	0.0	216.4	2.6	1.8	0.1	0.0	1.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	228.6
1968	241.9	0.0	241.9	3.6	2.2	0.1	0.0	2.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	255.5
1969	207.0	0.0	207.0	4.6	56.7	2.2	0.0	59.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	277.5
1970	164.6	0.0	164.6	4.4	107.4	4.2	5.2	116.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	292.6
1971	143.0	0.0	143.0	4.3	133.3	3.3	4.9	141.6	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.2
1972	120.8	0.0	120.8	4.6	154.8	6.7	6.3	167.8	14.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	312.2
1973	121.0	0.0	121.0	4.3	157.9	5.5	1.7	165.1	13.2	74.8	0.0	0.0	378.4
1974	105.5	0.0	105.5	4.8	168.9	9.0	0.0	177.9	10.9	66.4	0.0	0.0	365.5
1975	95.5	0.0	95.5	0.5	168.1	3.6	0.0	171.8	13.2	98.8	0.0	0.0	379.8
1976	139.1	0.0	139.1	0.5	156.9	5.9	0.0	162.7	8.8	85.5	0.0	0.0	396.6
1977	122.3	0.0	122.3	1.4	170.8	9.3	0.0	180.1	7.2	102.1	0.0	0.0	413.1
1978	105.6	0.0	105.6	1.0	166.7	6.4	0.0	173.1	13.1	154.2	0.0	0.0	447.1
1979	127.8	0.0	127.8	3.7	152.8	4.2	0.0	157.0	15.7	75.1	0.0	0.0	379.2
1980	139.1	0.0	139.1	2.4	91.7	4.6	0.0	96.3	9.0	125.1	0.0	0.0	371.8
1981	162.4	0.0	162.4	2.3	39.4	3.5	0.0	43.0	3.5	194.4	0.0	0.0	405.4

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	6262	0	6262	1	130	6	0	136	1189	0	0	0
1961	6577	0	6577	2	141	6	0	147	1108	0	0	0
1962	7390	0	7390	2	177	8	0	185	1186	0	0	0
1963	7669	0	7669	2	167	7	0	174	803	0	0	0
1964	8103	0	8103	2	207	9	0	215	784	0	0	0
1965	8265	0	8265	2	170	7	0	178	797	0	0	0
1966	8496	0	8496	2	216	9	0	225	686	0	0	0
1967	8349	0	8349	2	280	12	0	292	747	0	0	0
1968	9330	0	9330	3	355	15	0	370	740	0	0	0
1969	8129	0	8129	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	661	0	0	0
1970	6644	0	6644	4	17085	721	856	18662	650	0	0	0
1971	5764	0	5764	4	21203	570	820	22593	1082	0	0	0
1972	4880	0	4880	5	24625	1144	1046	26815	1362	448	0	0
1973	4951	0	4951	4	25121	944	280	26345	1274	6857	0	0
1974	4469	0	4469	5	26863	1547	0	28410	1045	5953	0	0
1975	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	*	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
1976	5669	0	5669	*	24948	1006	0	25954	853	7740	0	0
1977	5019	0	5019	1	27173	1593	0	28766	687	9481	0	0
1978	4320	0	4320	1	26522	1092	0	27614	1264	14098	0	0
1979	5162	0	5162	4	24298	726	0	25025	1515	7056	0	0
1980	5560	0	5560	2	14586	793	0	15379	864	11466	0	0
1981	6550	0	6550	2	6272	604	0	6876	338	17818	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, State of Washington

Trillion Btu

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[4]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	15.9	67.2	8.6	9.3	105.6	23.2	0.6	2.2	3.5	121.2	58.8	*	26.9	360.0	0.0	369.1	0.0	*	-57.5	754.7
1961	16.5	72.8	9.1	9.5	102.7	24.6	0.3	2.1	3.4	125.6	47.9	0.2	25.9	351.3	0.0	397.9	0.0	*	-82.7	755.8
1962	16.5	84.3	10.0	4.4	99.9	30.1	0.2	3.7	3.4	133.0	48.2	0.1	26.2	359.1	0.0	417.2	0.0	*	-88.6	788.5
1963	13.8	89.5	10.9	4.2	97.7	32.1	0.2	4.1	3.4	133.2	48.2	0.1	29.3	363.3	0.0	452.0	0.0	*	-99.9	818.8
1964	12.4	109.2	10.1	3.7	105.2	34.8	0.1	4.6	3.6	134.9	55.2	*	34.6	386.7	0.0	491.8	0.0	*	-113.8	886.2
1965	12.7	111.6	11.1	2.9	99.7	37.1	0.2	4.9	3.6	141.3	57.5	0.1	35.2	393.6	0.0	510.3	0.0	0.0	-114.1	914.0
1966	11.7	120.7	14.0	2.9	102.5	40.1	0.2	4.5	3.8	153.1	62.0	0.8	37.7	421.6	11.5	550.1	0.0	0.0	-137.7	977.9
1967	8.8	131.3	13.2	2.5	94.1	51.0	0.1	5.1	3.6	162.8	61.0	0.7	37.1	431.1	23.3	603.1	0.0	0.0	-168.6	1029.0
1968	7.4	143.7	14.7	2.3	103.7	57.9	0.4	5.2	4.0	174.6	75.1	0.2	40.6	478.8	44.1	660.6	0.0	0.0	-215.7	1119.0
1969	7.7	149.0	15.2	1.9	105.7	61.0	0.2	5.8	4.0	182.2	70.8	0.2	41.6	488.6	40.5	707.7	0.0	0.0	-195.9	1197.5
1970	6.4	154.6	15.2	1.7	106.0	58.3	1.4	6.3	4.0	189.5	65.3	0.3	40.9	488.8	28.7	736.1	0.0	*	-206.7	1207.9
1971	7.2	161.5	15.4	1.3	108.6	64.3	1.4	6.3	3.1	193.3	59.6	0.3	40.4	493.9	27.7	753.2	0.0	0.0	-217.6	1225.9
1972	4.6	175.1	19.4	1.5	112.9	58.6	0.8	5.1	3.4	199.8	74.3	0.4	49.9	526.0	31.5	798.0	0.0	0.0	-172.3	1362.8
1973	65.4	201.8	21.8	1.5	117.9	64.9	0.6	4.4	3.7	209.4	71.1	0.4	47.6	543.3	48.3	767.1	0.0	0.0	-224.4	1401.5
1974	55.0	187.1	15.8	1.5	98.2	68.0	2.0	4.3	3.6	208.8	64.0	2.5	43.8	512.3	43.4	886.6	0.0	0.0	-281.2	1403.2
1975	76.1	167.6	16.7	1.3	98.9	77.5	2.0	2.8	3.8	215.4	53.2	2.6	40.8	514.9	36.4	889.1	0.0	0.0	-325.1	1359.0
1976	82.9	151.6	19.5	1.3	108.8	72.0	2.3	3.0	4.2	227.5	46.6	2.4	39.3	527.0	26.6	986.1	0.0	0.0	-368.5	1405.5
1977	104.2	145.4	19.1	1.4	118.1	67.7	3.4	3.5	4.3	238.5	60.5	1.1	48.5	566.2	46.5	747.3	0.0	0.0	-194.8	1414.7
1978	87.4	129.3	20.5	1.6	123.7	64.3	3.8	4.8	4.6	249.2	72.0	0.2	51.4	596.1	45.3	946.7	0.0	0.0	-291.0	1513.8
1979	101.1	161.4	21.0	1.5	126.5	71.4	1.5	5.6	4.8	238.5	80.8	0.2	41.5	593.2	38.4	823.2	0.0	0.0	-153.3	1564.1
1980	93.2	131.9	13.6	1.7	107.6	67.5	0.7	5.5	4.3	224.1	108.6	*	56.5	590.0	22.3	872.3	0.0	0.0	-160.4	1549.2
1981	92.8	128.1	13.1	1.5	102.6	67.8	4.2	6.6	4.1	226.0	102.8	0.1	51.5	580.3	22.3	1059.0	0.0	0.0	-228.2	1654.2

Physical Units

Year	Coal (Thousand Short Tons)	Natural Gas (Dry) (Billion Cubic Feet)	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels): Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[4]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum	Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power (Million Kilowatt-Hours)	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]
1960	597	65	1303	1845	18126	4284	105	548	571	23075	9353	6	4277	63493	0	34299	0	1	-16866
1961	618	70	1365	1886	17637	4528	49	519	556	23917	7616	33	4104	62208	0	37362	0	2	-24244
1962	620	81	1508	862	17145	5506	43	930	562	25311	7667	10	4142	63686	0	39512	0	2	-25975
1963	518	87	1640	833	16770	5868	39	1012	562	25348	7668	16	4653	64408	0	43119	0	1	-29279
1964	464	106	1520	730	18053	6355	23	1137	590	25679	8774	2	5526	68387	0	47007	0	2	-33364
1965	476	108	1674	582	17116	6711	34	1227	597	26906	9140	9	5613	69609	0	48814	0	0	-33449
1966	438	117	2106	573	17597	7256	30	1113	621	29155	9867	125	6021	74463	989	52815	0	0	-40359
1967	329	127	1994	489	16150	9191	26	1329	596	30983	9696	101	5891	76447	2015	57810	0	0	-49414
1968	278	139	2219	458	17796	10446	72	1369	654	33243	11950	28	6376	84612	3903	63535	0	0	-63227
1969	285	145	2294	380	18144	10946	28	1525	654	34689	11264	36	6443	86403	3667	67745	0	0	-57410
1970	238	150	2297	334	18201	10444	239	1659	666	36066	10394	38	6261	86592	2614	70142	0	0	-60590
1971	267	157	2324	249	18642	11519	240	1659	516	36791	9482	40	6260	87721	2553	71884	0	0	-63774
1972	2173	170	2925	289	19374	10492	148	1368	553	38036	11824	58	7618	92684	2919	76883	0	0	-50500
1973	3921	198	3282	290	20242	11594	110	1164	611	39861	11306	61	7257	95777	4432	73835	0	0	-65777
1974	3215	183	2378	293	16859	12139	345	1147	585	39752	10180	380	6640	90699	3889	84903	0	0	-82421
1975	4441	164	2513	263	16971	13803	346	763	620	41008	8459	397	6146	91290	3308	85438	0	0	-95291
1976	4799	149	2943	262	18680	12831	400	813	689	43311	7411	360	5978	93679	2405	95061	0	0	-108012
1977	6056	143	2879	283	20281	12078	599	957	702	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4315	71619	0	0	-57081
1978	4984	127	3094	308	21243	11480	669	1300	754	47438	11455	34	7900	105675	4140	91370	0	0	-85291
1979	5862	159	3165	296	21716	12716	258	1522	789	45399	12856	31	6333	105081	3613	79509	0	0	-44918
1980	5469	129	2046	335	18471	12036	120	1487	703	42653	17277	3	8471	103602	2041	83971	0	0	-47003
1981	5461	125	1974	303	17617	12081	748	1802	674	43029	16346	12	7564	102151	2042	101943	0	0	-66888

[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	53.9	158.3	27.5	65.6	186.5	353.1	177.3	177.6	367.1	-57.5	88.5	221.0	754.7
1961	53.7	160.8	27.6	66.6	179.6	346.5	181.5	181.9	396.0	-82.7	91.0	222.3	755.8
1962	53.2	166.7	27.1	69.2	191.5	362.1	190.1	190.4	415.3	-88.6	95.8	230.9	788.5
1963	55.5	172.5	27.1	71.3	194.0	382.5	192.0	192.4	450.1	-99.9	103.2	247.0	818.8
1964	63.6	187.2	32.5	79.0	215.3	421.0	198.8	199.1	489.9	-113.8	111.2	264.9	886.2
1965	60.8	188.1	30.1	80.4	223.3	439.4	205.7	206.1	508.3	-114.1	116.3	277.8	914.0
1966	65.4	200.6	32.7	88.2	233.4	465.3	223.4	223.8	560.7	-137.7	124.5	298.5	977.9
1967	63.4	204.9	32.8	92.4	230.0	484.6	246.8	247.1	624.5	-168.6	134.6	321.3	1029.0
1968	70.8	225.9	35.2	100.2	244.8	511.4	281.2	281.5	702.8	-215.7	143.9	343.1	1119.0
1969	76.0	247.4	36.4	109.3	245.6	551.9	288.7	289.0	746.7	-195.9	162.6	388.2	1197.5
1970	79.2	258.7	38.1	116.5	244.1	542.6	289.8	290.1	763.4	-206.7	162.4	394.2	1207.9
1971	81.2	274.0	40.5	124.8	245.7	529.9	296.9	297.2	779.2	-217.6	164.2	397.5	1225.9
1972	82.6	302.6	42.8	154.2	279.2	603.7	301.5	302.4	828.9	-172.3	193.0	463.7	1362.8
1973	77.1	300.2	50.7	169.3	292.8	603.2	327.9	328.7	877.4	-224.4	192.3	460.6	1401.5
1974	68.8	296.5	49.2	166.3	262.6	611.6	327.9	328.7	975.9	-281.2	202.0	492.7	1403.2
1975	65.9	289.6	46.4	166.1	232.5	551.8	350.4	351.6	989.0	-325.1	194.5	469.4	1359.0
1976	65.1	301.3	45.9	173.5	218.5	562.8	366.8	368.0	1077.7	-368.5	208.1	501.0	1405.5
1977	67.9	308.1	47.4	175.2	236.7	552.3	378.0	379.1	879.5	-194.8	200.6	484.2	1414.7
1978	64.6	322.4	43.4	184.4	231.3	600.0	406.1	407.1	1059.4	-291.0	222.9	545.4	1513.8
1979	65.7	344.5	48.4	197.4	216.9	584.0	436.9	438.1	949.5	-153.3	233.9	562.3	1564.1
1980	54.5	340.7	46.2	206.7	217.4	584.6	415.7	417.2	975.8	-160.4	237.7	577.8	1549.2
1981	51.7	379.4	43.5	247.2	221.5	621.2	404.7	406.4	1161.1	-228.2	276.5	656.3	1654.2

[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 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	42.5	0.0	1.4	43.9	29.9	74.5	158.3
1961	1.9	0.0	1.9	8.8	41.4	*	1.5	43.0	31.1	76.0	160.8
1962	1.4	0.0	1.4	10.3	38.6	0.1	2.8	41.5	33.3	80.3	166.7
1963	1.3	0.0	1.3	13.0	38.3	*	3.0	41.3	34.5	82.5	172.5
1964	1.2	0.0	1.2	17.8	41.3	*	3.3	44.6	36.5	87.0	187.2
1965	1.4	0.0	1.4	17.9	37.8	0.1	3.6	41.5	37.6	89.7	188.1
1966	1.3	0.0	1.3	21.1	39.8	0.1	3.2	43.0	39.8	95.4	200.6
1967	0.9	0.0	0.9	23.9	34.9	0.1	3.7	38.7	41.7	99.7	204.9
1968	0.6	0.0	0.6	27.2	39.0	0.3	3.8	43.0	45.8	109.3	225.9
1969	0.6	0.0	0.6	31.4	39.6	0.1	4.2	44.0	50.6	120.8	247.4
1970	0.3	0.0	0.3	32.9	41.0	0.7	4.3	46.0	52.4	127.1	258.7
1971	0.5	0.0	0.5	35.0	40.6	0.8	4.3	45.7	56.4	136.5	274.0
1972	0.3	0.0	0.3	39.7	38.8	0.6	3.3	42.6	64.6	155.3	302.6
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	37.2	36.5	0.4	2.9	39.8	65.7	157.4	300.2
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	36.4	28.5	1.3	2.6	32.3	66.2	161.4	296.5
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	35.0	28.0	1.1	1.5	30.6	65.5	158.2	289.6
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	33.0	28.9	1.5	1.5	32.0	69.3	166.8	301.3
1977	1.2	0.0	1.2	31.1	31.9	1.9	1.8	35.6	70.4	169.9	308.1
1978	1.6	0.0	1.6	27.9	31.2	2.0	1.9	35.1	74.8	183.0	322.4
1979	1.1	0.0	1.1	33.4	28.2	0.8	2.1	31.1	81.9	196.9	344.5
1980	1.5	0.0	1.5	30.4	19.9	0.4	2.3	22.6	83.4	202.8	340.7
1981	1.2	0.0	1.2	27.5	17.5	3.0	2.5	23.0	97.2	230.6	379.4

Physical Units

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	63	0	63	8	7304	0	347	7651	8755	21849
1961	71	0	71	9	7114	9	381	7503	9110	22265
1962	54	0	54	10	6623	10	705	7338	9760	23521
1963	47	0	47	13	6578	4	740	7322	10105	24183
1964	45	0	45	17	7087	8	816	7910	10707	25506
1965	51	0	51	17	6495	9	894	7399	11015	26301
1966	47	0	47	20	6827	16	791	7633	11660	27967
1967	33	0	33	23	5988	16	961	6965	12236	29213
1968	24	0	24	26	6687	52	984	7722	13428	32020
1969	23	0	23	30	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1970	12	0	12	32	7035	115	1145	8296	15355	37261
1971	17	0	17	34	6964	146	1152	8263	16521	39997
1972	11	0	11	39	6658	100	877	7634	18945	45517
1973	6	0	6	36	6258	79	766	7104	19254	46126
1974	5	0	5	36	4890	229	688	5807	19397	47316
1975	7	0	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1976	8	0	8	32	4963	272	412	5647	20311	48895
1977	47	0	47	31	5476	335	478	6290	20630	49795
1978	64	0	64	27	5355	354	525	6235	21920	53626
1979	46	0	46	33	4843	135	567	5545	24006	57713
1980	58	0	58	30	3422	65	626	4113	24445	59425
1981	48	0	48	27	3000	535	680	4215	28475	67581

[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	13.4	0.0	0.2	1.2	2.8	17.6	10.9	27.2	65.6
1961	3.5	0.0	3.5	7.2	13.1	*	0.3	1.2	2.3	16.9	11.3	27.7	66.6
1962	2.7	0.0	2.7	8.2	12.2	*	0.5	1.3	2.3	16.3	12.3	29.7	69.2
1963	2.3	0.0	2.3	8.6	12.1	*	0.5	1.3	2.2	16.1	13.1	31.2	71.3
1964	2.2	0.0	2.2	12.7	13.0	*	0.6	1.3	2.6	17.5	13.8	32.8	79.0
1965	2.5	0.0	2.5	11.0	12.0	*	0.6	1.3	2.6	16.5	14.9	35.5	80.4
1966	2.3	0.0	2.3	13.2	12.6	*	0.6	1.4	2.6	17.2	16.3	39.2	88.2
1967	1.6	0.0	1.6	15.6	11.0	*	0.7	1.4	2.4	15.5	17.6	42.0	92.4
1968	1.2	0.0	1.2	16.7	12.3	*	0.7	1.5	2.7	17.2	19.2	45.9	100.2
1969	1.2	0.0	1.2	17.7	12.5	*	0.7	1.5	2.7	17.6	21.5	51.3	109.3
1970	0.6	0.0	0.6	19.1	13.0	0.1	0.8	1.6	3.0	18.4	22.9	55.5	116.5
1971	0.9	0.0	0.9	21.3	12.8	0.1	0.8	1.7	3.1	18.4	24.6	59.7	124.8
1972	0.6	0.0	0.6	23.9	12.3	0.1	0.6	1.7	3.8	18.4	32.7	78.7	154.2
1973	0.3	0.0	0.3	33.0	11.5	0.1	0.5	1.7	3.6	17.4	34.9	83.7	169.3
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	34.0	9.0	0.2	0.5	1.9	3.4	15.0	34.1	83.1	166.3
1975	0.3	0.0	0.3	32.6	8.8	0.1	0.3	2.0	2.2	13.5	35.1	84.6	166.1
1976	0.4	0.0	0.4	32.3	9.1	0.2	0.3	2.1	1.6	13.3	37.4	90.1	173.5
1977	2.2	0.0	2.2	30.5	10.1	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.1	14.7	37.4	90.3	175.2
1978	3.0	0.0	3.0	25.7	9.9	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.1	14.7	40.9	100.1	184.4
1979	2.1	0.0	2.1	34.0	8.9	0.1	0.4	1.9	1.0	12.3	43.8	105.3	197.4
1980	2.7	0.0	2.7	31.5	6.2	0.1	0.4	2.5	2.7	11.9	46.8	113.8	206.7
1981	2.2	0.0	2.2	29.3	4.3	0.1	0.4	2.3	4.8	11.9	60.4	143.3	247.2

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	2308	0	61	222	444	3035	3195	7973
1961	132	0	132	7	2248	1	67	230	367	2913	3318	8109
1962	100	0	100	8	2093	1	124	242	364	2825	3614	8710
1963	87	0	87	8	2079	0	131	249	350	2809	3825	9154
1964	84	0	84	12	2240	1	144	251	408	3044	4030	9601
1965	95	0	95	11	2053	1	158	255	412	2880	4353	10394
1966	87	0	87	13	2158	2	140	268	419	2986	4791	11492
1967	61	0	61	15	1892	2	170	271	385	2720	5154	12306
1968	44	0	44	16	2113	6	174	294	426	3013	5637	13441
1969	44	0	44	17	2151	2	196	293	435	3078	6301	15046
1970	23	0	23	18	2224	15	202	304	481	3226	6703	16267
1971	31	0	31	21	2201	18	203	317	485	3225	7222	17485
1972	21	0	21	23	2104	13	155	319	599	3190	9596	23055
1973	12	0	12	32	1978	10	135	331	574	3028	10236	24523
1974	9	0	9	33	1545	29	121	370	540	2606	9982	24351
1975	13	0	13	32	1519	26	71	374	355	2345	10273	24794
1976	15	0	15	32	1569	34	73	401	249	2325	10972	26414
1977	87	0	87	30	1731	42	84	380	334	2572	10967	26472
1978	118	0	118	25	1692	45	93	421	330	2581	11986	29324
1979	85	0	85	33	1531	17	100	363	159	2170	12832	30850
1980	108	0	108	31	1073	18	111	478	426	2105	13714	33339
1981	89	0	89	29	744	18	120	430	762	2074	17698	42003

[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			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	Total Petroleum				
1960	10.9	0.0	10.9	51.8	8.6	34.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	4.2	45.1	*	26.9	121.6	2.1	47.7	119.0	353.1
1961	11.0	0.0	11.0	56.4	9.1	32.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	3.4	37.8	0.2	25.9	110.3	1.9	48.5	118.5	346.5
1962	12.4	0.0	12.4	65.3	10.0	30.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	4.4	38.6	0.1	26.2	111.8	2.0	50.1	120.6	362.1
1963	10.2	0.0	10.2	68.0	10.9	29.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	4.3	38.0	0.1	29.3	113.8	2.0	55.6	133.0	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	44.7	*	34.6	126.5	1.9	60.8	144.9	421.0
1965	8.8	0.0	8.8	81.9	11.1	32.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.3	4.0	45.8	0.1	35.2	130.5	2.0	63.8	152.4	439.4
1966	8.1	0.0	8.1	85.0	14.0	33.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.4	3.3	46.5	0.8	37.7	138.1	2.2	68.2	163.7	465.3
1967	6.3	0.0	6.3	89.2	13.2	32.3	0.0	*	0.7	1.4	3.1	43.9	0.7	37.1	132.6	1.9	75.2	179.4	484.6
1968	5.6	0.0	5.6	96.3	14.7	31.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.5	3.2	48.8	0.2	40.6	140.9	2.0	78.8	187.8	511.4
1969	5.8	0.0	5.8	95.2	15.2	30.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.6	2.9	50.3	0.2	41.6	142.9	1.6	90.4	215.9	551.9
1970	5.5	0.0	5.5	96.0	15.2	29.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.9	49.5	0.3	40.9	141.2	1.4	87.1	211.4	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	49.0	0.3	40.4	139.1	1.7	83.1	201.1	529.9
1972	3.7	0.0	3.7	103.9	19.4	31.9	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.9	2.7	63.3	0.4	49.9	169.9	1.7	95.4	229.1	603.7
1973	4.3	0.0	4.3	124.1	21.8	30.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.1	2.5	57.4	0.4	47.6	162.7	1.7	91.4	219.0	603.2
1974	7.2	0.0	7.2	111.1	15.8	23.1	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.1	2.2	52.4	2.5	43.8	142.5	1.8	101.5	247.5	611.6
1975	10.7	0.0	10.7	94.0	16.7	23.4	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	2.3	37.2	2.6	40.8	125.9	1.9	93.5	225.8	551.8
1976	15.8	0.0	15.8	80.3	19.5	24.1	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.3	2.2	30.1	2.4	39.3	120.7	1.7	101.1	243.3	562.8
1977	13.9	0.0	13.9	77.4	19.1	27.5	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.9	41.8	1.1	48.5	143.8	1.5	92.5	223.2	552.3
1978	14.3	0.0	14.3	69.2	20.5	29.1	0.0	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.9	37.9	0.2	51.4	146.4	1.5	107.0	261.7	600.0
1979	14.2	0.0	14.2	84.4	21.0	30.6	0.0	0.6	3.0	1.4	1.5	17.2	0.2	41.5	117.0	1.4	107.8	259.3	584.0
1980	8.8	0.0	8.8	65.2	13.6	25.3	0.0	0.2	2.6	1.2	1.5	41.1	*	56.5	142.1	1.3	107.0	260.2	584.6
1981	9.0	0.0	9.0	68.4	13.1	24.4	0.0	1.1	3.5	1.2	1.3	46.6	0.1	51.5	142.8	1.3	118.5	281.2	621.2

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	409	0	409	50	1303	5938	0	105	136	158	802	7178	6	4277	19902	195	13975	34876
1961	412	0	412	54	1365	5575	0	39	67	154	651	6011	33	4104	17998	183	14205	34720
1962	465	0	465	63	1508	5305	0	31	95	174	828	6141	10	4142	18235	187	14670	35352
1963	383	0	383	66	1640	5054	0	35	135	174	818	6045	16	4653	18570	188	16285	38973
1964	334	0	334	76	1520	5453	0	14	171	183	666	7103	2	5526	20637	181	17825	42464
1965	329	0	329	79	1674	5546	0	23	164	216	765	7281	9	5613	21292	190	18703	44660
1966	303	0	303	82	2106	5787	0	13	174	225	623	7393	125	6021	22467	211	19997	47964
1967	234	0	234	86	1994	5549	0	8	188	228	598	6988	101	5891	21545	186	22028	52590
1968	210	0	210	93	2219	5318	0	14	201	251	605	7764	28	6376	22776	195	23086	55051
1969	218	0	218	92	2294	5184	0	12	206	262	552	8009	36	6443	22996	155	26500	63282
1970	203	0	203	93	2297	4986	0	109	295	267	551	7874	38	6361	22778	135	25530	61953
1971	218	0	218	96	2324	4983	0	75	286	140	507	7796	40	6260	22413	158	24351	58952
1972	138	0	138	101	2925	5472	0	36	391	150	523	10066	58	7618	27168	166	27947	67144
1973	162	0	162	122	3282	5301	0	21	247	185	468	9125	61	7257	25948	160	26789	64178
1974	276	0	276	108	2378	3958	0	87	323	178	424	8329	380	6640	22697	177	29738	72544
1975	413	0	413	92	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	118	279	192	438	5924	397	6146	20027	181	27416	66166
1976	609	0	609	79	2943	4142	0	93	313	214	421	4789	360	5978	19252	161	29016	71257
1977	552	0	552	76	2879	4727	0	221	377	202	360	6651	165	7401	22983	147	27099	65408
1978	569	0	569	68	3094	4995	0	270	657	216	370	6028	34	7900	23565	147	31347	76689
1979	565	0	565	83	3165	5247	0	106	820	227	289	2744	31	6333	18961	135	31607	75986
1980	352	0	352	64	2046	4350	0	37	711	202	278	6538	3	8471	22637	129	31366	76290
1981	360	0	360	67	1974	4197	0	195	953	193	251	7416	12	7564	22755	129	34726	82416

[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	9.3	15.0	23.2	*	2.5	115.8	10.8	176.7	0.1	0.2	177.6
1961	0.1	0.4	9.5	15.7	24.6	*	2.4	121.0	7.7	181.0	0.1	0.2	181.9
1962	0.1	0.5	4.4	18.2	30.1	*	2.3	127.3	7.2	189.6	0.1	0.3	190.4
1963	*	0.0	4.2	17.8	32.1	*	2.3	127.5	8.0	192.0	0.1	0.2	192.4
1964	*	0.7	3.7	19.1	34.8	*	2.5	130.1	7.9	198.0	0.1	0.2	199.1
1965	*	0.7	2.9	17.6	37.1	*	2.3	136.0	9.1	205.0	0.1	0.2	206.1
1966	*	1.5	2.9	16.3	40.1	*	2.4	148.5	11.7	222.0	0.1	0.2	223.8
1967	*	2.5	2.5	15.8	51.0	*	2.2	158.2	14.5	244.3	0.1	0.2	247.1
1968	*	3.6	2.3	21.4	57.9	*	2.4	169.9	23.6	277.6	0.1	0.2	281.5
1969	*	4.7	1.9	23.3	61.0	*	2.4	177.8	17.6	284.0	0.1	0.2	289.0
1970	*	6.6	1.7	23.0	58.3	0.1	2.4	185.0	12.7	283.2	0.1	0.2	290.1
1971	*	6.3	1.3	26.2	64.3	0.1	2.3	188.9	7.5	290.6	0.1	0.2	297.2
1972	*	7.6	1.5	29.9	58.6	0.1	2.4	195.4	6.1	293.9	0.2	0.6	302.4
1973	*	7.5	1.5	38.9	64.9	0.1	2.6	205.2	7.3	320.4	0.3	0.6	328.7
1974	*	5.6	1.5	37.6	68.0	0.1	2.5	204.6	7.9	322.2	0.3	0.6	328.7
1975	*	6.0	1.3	38.5	77.5	0.1	2.6	211.1	13.3	344.4	0.4	0.9	351.6
1976	*	6.1	1.3	46.6	72.0	0.1	2.9	223.2	14.7	360.8	0.3	0.8	368.0
1977	*	6.3	1.4	48.5	67.7	0.1	3.0	234.7	16.4	371.7	0.3	0.8	379.1
1978	0.0	6.5	1.6	53.6	64.2	0.1	3.3	245.0	31.8	399.6	0.3	0.7	407.1
1979	0.0	7.5	1.5	58.7	71.2	0.1	3.4	235.1	59.4	429.4	0.4	0.9	438.1
1980	0.0	3.8	1.7	55.9	67.5	0.1	3.0	220.1	63.6	411.9	0.5	1.1	417.2
1981	0.0	2.3	1.5	56.2	67.8	0.2	2.9	222.5	51.3	402.4	0.5	1.2	406.4

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	7	*	1845	2574	4284	4	413	22052	1716	32889	26	66
1961	2	*	1886	2699	4528	4	402	23036	1230	33784	29	72
1962	2	*	862	3123	5506	5	387	24241	1151	35275	32	77
1963	1	*	833	3058	5868	6	387	24281	1268	35702	29	70
1964	1	1	730	3274	6355	6	407	24761	1259	36791	28	68
1965	1	1	582	3022	6711	11	381	25886	1443	38036	28	67
1966	1	1	573	2804	7256	8	396	28264	1866	41167	28	68
1967	1	2	489	2720	9191	10	367	30114	2311	45203	26	63
1968	0	3	458	3677	10446	11	404	32344	3750	51088	24	58
1969	0	5	380	4001	10946	12	393	33844	2807	52383	24	57
1970	0	6	334	3956	10444	17	400	35214	2025	52389	22	53
1971	0	6	249	4493	11519	16	376	35967	1197	53818	22	54
1972	0	7	289	5139	10492	16	403	37194	968	54501	73	174
1973	0	7	290	6675	11594	15	426	39062	1155	59216	75	180
1974	0	6	293	6460	12139	15	408	38958	1260	59534	75	183
1975	0	6	263	6616	13803	15	428	40196	2109	63430	105	253
1976	0	6	262	8004	12831	16	476	42489	2333	66411	100	240
1977	0	6	283	8334	12077	17	501	44671	2602	68485	93	225
1978	0	6	308	9200	11468	25	538	46647	5066	73251	87	212
1979	0	7	296	10078	12694	35	563	44747	9448	77860	106	254
1980	0	4	335	9595	12036	39	501	41897	10112	74514	133	323
1981	0	2	303	9643	12081	50	481	42348	8164	73070	148	351

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	367.0	0.0	0.0	*	367.1
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	396.0	0.0	0.0	*	396.0
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	415.2	0.0	0.0	*	415.3
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	450.0	0.0	0.0	*	450.1
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	489.9	0.0	0.0	*	489.9
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	508.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	508.3
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	547.9	11.5	0.0	0.0	560.7
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	601.1	23.3	0.0	0.0	624.5
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	658.6	44.1	0.0	0.0	702.8
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	706.1	40.5	0.0	0.0	746.7
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	734.7	28.7	0.0	*	763.4
1971	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	1.2	*	0.0	1.2	796.2	31.5	0.0	0.0	828.9
1973	60.6	0.0	60.6	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.0	3.0	765.4	48.3	0.0	0.0	877.4
1974	47.4	0.0	47.4	0.0	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	884.7	43.4	0.0	0.0	975.9
1975	64.9	0.0	64.9	0.0	0.4	*	0.0	0.5	887.2	36.4	0.0	0.0	989.0
1976	66.5	0.0	66.5	0.0	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	984.3	26.6	0.0	0.0	1077.7
1977	87.0	0.0	87.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	745.7	46.5	0.0	0.0	879.5
1978	68.6	0.0	68.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	945.2	45.3	0.0	0.0	1059.4
1979	83.7	0.0	83.7	2.2	3.2	0.2	0.0	3.4	821.8	38.4	0.0	0.0	949.5
1980	80.2	0.0	80.2	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	870.9	22.3	0.0	0.0	975.8
1981	80.4	0.0	80.4	0.5	*	0.2	0.0	0.2	1057.6	22.3	0.0	0.0	1161.1

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	0	14	2	0	16	34104	0	0	1
1961	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	9	37180	0	0	2
1962	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	12	39325	0	0	2
1963	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	5	42931	0	0	1
1964	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	46826	0	0	2
1965	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	48624	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	188	22	0	210	52604	989	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	14	57623	2015	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	12	63340	3903	0	0
1969	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	14	67590	3667	0	0
1970	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	70008	2614	0	0
1971	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	71726	2553	0	0
1972	2002	0	2002	0	191	0	0	191	76717	2919	0	0
1973	3741	0	3741	0	452	30	0	482	73676	4432	0	0
1974	2925	0	2925	0	51	5	0	55	84726	3889	0	0
1975	4009	0	4009	0	71	4	0	75	85257	3308	0	0
1976	4107	0	4107	0	40	5	0	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
1977	5370	0	5370	0	34	15	0	49	71465	4315	0	0
1978	4233	0	4233	*	31	13	0	44	91223	4140	0	0
1979	5166	0	5166	2	505	40	0	544	79375	3613	0	0
1980	4950	0	4950	1	201	31	0	232	83841	2041	0	0
1981	4964	0	4964	*	4	33	0	37	101813	2042	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	359.2	155.6	6.1	0.5	14.4	0.7	1.6	2.2	3.5	61.0	9.4	*	6.5	105.8	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	-41.9	588.8
1961	391.6	168.3	5.1	0.1	14.8	0.6	1.6	2.6	3.4	61.3	7.8	*	6.5	103.8	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	-61.6	613.2
1962	396.3	159.2	5.3	*	14.6	0.6	1.4	3.7	3.2	62.7	9.4	*	7.2	108.3	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	-57.6	617.2
1963	444.1	159.4	4.7	0.5	15.3	0.5	1.3	3.2	3.2	65.8	10.0	*	8.3	112.9	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	-63.3	661.5
1964	473.8	168.8	5.5	0.5	13.5	0.6	1.1	3.1	3.4	64.6	14.4	*	10.6	117.3	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	-62.5	706.8
1965	485.3	169.7	6.0	0.4	16.5	0.5	1.4	3.9	3.9	67.0	13.5	*	11.3	124.5	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	-57.0	731.1
1966	529.3	177.1	4.9	0.5	18.2	0.8	1.7	3.4	4.0	70.3	16.5	*	12.3	132.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	*	22.5	758.5
1967	552.7	155.9	3.3	0.4	18.9	0.9	4.3	3.2	3.7	72.0	13.7	0.0	11.2	131.7	0.0	11.0	0.0	*	-124.0	727.3
1968	612.8	188.7	5.2	0.4	21.7	1.1	2.0	3.9	4.1	76.3	12.6	*	12.4	139.7	0.0	9.9	0.0	*	-154.1	797.0
1969	635.9	175.1	4.5	0.3	21.8	1.4	2.2	4.5	4.1	78.4	12.7	*	12.5	142.3	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	-175.5	787.7
1970	627.9	186.9	5.7	0.2	22.8	1.4	1.8	4.6	4.2	83.2	13.0	*	12.1	149.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	*	-178.4	795.8
1971	638.1	183.9	6.6	0.2	27.2	1.1	2.1	5.0	4.6	86.3	11.8	*	12.3	157.2	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	-205.4	785.8
1972	734.0	204.5	6.9	0.2	32.6	0.9	2.2	5.7	4.9	88.8	11.0	*	12.6	165.8	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	-287.9	829.4
1973	828.0	190.0	6.0	0.2	35.4	0.9	1.7	6.0	4.8	95.6	8.7	*	11.7	171.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	-357.7	843.5
1974	853.3	186.7	5.4	0.2	32.9	1.0	1.8	6.6	4.6	96.3	10.9	0.1	11.6	171.3	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	-390.5	832.8
1975	821.2	161.6	6.3	0.2	34.5	1.2	1.8	5.6	4.2	101.5	15.7	*	16.5	187.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	-411.7	769.7
1976	875.2	153.6	7.0	0.3	35.8	1.5	1.7	5.4	4.6	107.9	29.7	*	25.1	218.9	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	-443.3	815.1
1977	844.4	147.3	5.9	0.3	48.3	1.7	1.4	5.6	4.1	111.4	30.8	*	29.3	238.8	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	-436.7	803.7
1978	781.9	154.3	7.7	0.2	43.7	1.6	1.3	5.1	4.4	111.7	26.6	*	25.0	227.3	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	-385.1	788.0
1979	824.7	151.2	7.7	0.3	58.8	1.8	4.5	11.5	4.6	107.7	17.3	*	31.4	245.6	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	-423.8	810.4
1980	843.3	146.5	4.7	0.3	61.4	2.0	2.8	12.6	4.1	101.9	9.2	*	32.3	231.3	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	-456.3	776.4
1981	881.3	152.2	3.5	0.1	54.9	1.9	2.1	13.6	3.9	98.8	6.2	*	22.3	207.4	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	-487.1	765.1

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	14055	150	918	89	2473	130	276	558	570	11609	1490	0	1041	19153	0	938	0	0	-12272
1961	15422	163	775	28	2540	107	277	648	555	11660	1245	0	1047	18882	0	1042	0	0	-18065
1962	15636	154	803	8	2503	110	250	930	531	11946	1489	2	1159	19730	0	1039	0	0	-16874
1963	17462	155	709	108	2619	95	236	803	531	12533	1585	2	1335	20555	0	801	0	0	-18546
1964	18582	164	822	92	2326	103	187	777	558	12304	2291	2	1715	21176	0	904	0	0	-18320
1965	19037	164	906	86	2837	93	253	961	636	12762	2153	1	1847	22535	0	828	0	0	-16712
1966	20882	171	744	103	3118	140	292	857	661	13390	2623	2	2016	23945	0	767	0	0	-25944
1967	22024	151	504	85	3241	156	765	833	616	13715	2187	0	1847	23948	0	1050	0	0	-36341
1968	24346	183	780	78	3722	203	350	1026	676	14526	2001	1	2047	25410	0	957	0	0	-45163
1969	25368	170	673	50	3746	257	379	1172	672	14923	2015	4	2059	25952	0	952	0	0	-51430
1970	25347	181	858	43	3917	256	320	1230	684	15831	2065	5	1991	27200	0	996	0	0	-52294
1971	25975	178	998	38	4663	195	368	1324	761	16429	1882	1	2029	28687	0	1146	0	0	-60198
1972	29800	199	1038	35	5598	166	383	1514	815	16904	1751	1	2078	30283	0	1246	0	0	-84368
1973	33640	186	910	40	6080	163	296	1610	785	18200	1377	1	1967	31429	0	1176	0	0	-104832
1974	35756	182	807	41	5651	175	324	1763	752	18326	1736	8	2002	31585	0	1148	0	0	114151
1975	34419	158	943	46	5922	223	325	1498	686	19314	2504	1	2674	34136	0	1063	0	0	-120656
1976	36950	151	1056	51	6146	272	297	1454	762	20538	4718	0	3973	39268	0	1026	0	0	-129923
1977	35635	145	889	52	8292	300	254	1519	670	21205	4901	1	4680	42765	0	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]
1978	32836	152	1154	50	7502	285	228	1390	720	21267	4236	1	3983	40815	0	925	0	0	-112870
1979	34177	149	1163	54	10097	325	801	3118	753	20498	2745	1	5248	44802	0	1232	0	0	-124217
1980	34553	143	715	54	10541	357	496	3435	671	19390	1463	1	5547	42670	0	1114	0	0	-133723
1981	36216	149	527	27	9432	339	362	3742	643	18802	991	3	3911	38779	0	1090	0	0	-142766

[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	56.6	77.1	21.3	34.6	321.8	392.4	84.5	84.7	146.4	-41.9	29.9	74.6	588.8
1961	57.2	78.4	21.7	35.6	347.8	419.6	79.3	79.5	168.8	-61.6	31.1	76.0	613.2
1962	59.4	81.9	24.8	39.7	338.9	415.4	79.9	80.1	171.8	-57.6	33.5	80.7	617.2
1963	60.9	84.6	23.7	39.6	372.0	452.2	84.9	85.1	183.4	-63.3	35.4	84.7	661.5
1964	59.2	84.8	20.6	37.9	410.4	495.3	88.7	88.8	190.5	-62.5	37.8	90.1	706.8
1965	57.4	84.8	20.5	39.1	418.4	510.7	96.5	96.6	195.4	-57.0	40.8	97.5	731.1
1966	61.7	91.8	23.2	43.4	426.7	522.7	100.5	100.6	235.0	-88.5	43.1	103.4	758.5
1967	61.8	94.3	27.0	48.9	388.7	483.0	101.0	101.1	272.7	-124.0	43.9	104.8	727.3
1968	64.5	100.4	28.9	53.8	431.9	534.8	107.8	107.9	318.0	-154.1	48.4	115.5	797.0
1969	65.1	105.0	28.0	55.7	425.0	534.3	92.7	92.8	352.4	-175.5	52.2	124.7	787.7
1970	65.5	106.0	26.8	53.0	418.5	528.7	108.1	108.2	355.2	-178.4	51.6	125.2	795.8
1971	64.7	108.2	29.7	57.5	395.4	503.5	116.6	116.7	384.8	-205.4	52.5	127.0	785.8
1972	69.8	116.7	33.7	63.8	412.5	522.7	126.1	126.2	475.0	-287.9	55.0	132.2	829.4
1973	65.4	117.1	33.0	65.6	406.8	522.4	138.5	138.5	557.5	-357.7	58.8	141.0	843.5
1974	64.6	119.2	34.6	67.6	389.8	510.3	135.6	135.6	598.8	-390.5	60.6	147.7	832.8
1975	60.3	118.3	31.3	64.5	341.9	447.9	138.9	138.9	609.0	-411.7	57.8	139.5	769.7
1976	60.9	122.3	26.5	61.7	374.7	488.8	142.2	142.3	654.1	-443.3	61.9	149.0	815.1
1977	62.5	130.2	26.5	64.5	341.9	458.2	150.6	150.7	658.9	-436.7	65.1	157.1	803.7
1978	62.8	134.7	29.3	68.4	312.5	431.0	153.9	153.9	614.6	-385.1	66.6	162.9	788.0
1979	64.4	137.0	31.3	71.5	321.2	449.2	152.7	152.7	664.5	-423.8	70.7	170.0	810.4
1980	61.2	138.6	27.3	70.1	297.6	421.3	146.4	146.5	700.1	-456.3	71.1	172.8	776.4
1981	58.3	135.5	31.2	78.1	280.8	408.4	143.1	143.1	738.8	-487.1	74.6	177.1	765.1

[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 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	2.9	5.8	14.6	77.1
1961	2.3	0.0	2.3	50.9	1.8	1.1	1.2	4.0	6.2	15.1	78.4
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	16.7	84.6
1964	2.1	0.0	2.1	53.5	1.6	0.8	1.2	3.6	7.6	18.1	84.8
1965	2.3	0.0	2.3	51.2	1.8	1.0	1.1	3.9	8.1	19.3	84.8
1966	2.9	0.0	2.9	54.6	2.1	1.2	0.9	4.2	8.9	21.3	91.8
1967	3.4	0.0	3.4	51.8	2.3	3.6	0.7	6.6	9.6	22.9	94.3
1968	3.5	0.0	3.5	56.4	1.9	1.7	1.0	4.6	10.6	25.3	100.4
1969	2.4	0.0	2.4	58.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	4.5	11.8	28.1	105.0
1970	1.8	0.0	1.8	59.8	1.5	1.5	1.0	4.0	11.8	28.6	106.0
1971	2.4	0.0	2.4	57.4	2.1	1.8	1.1	5.0	12.7	30.8	108.2
1972	2.4	0.0	2.4	61.1	3.1	1.8	1.3	6.3	13.8	33.1	116.7
1973	2.4	0.6	3.0	56.8	3.0	1.4	1.2	5.6	15.2	36.4	117.1
1974	4.0	0.4	4.5	55.1	2.8	1.1	1.2	5.0	15.9	38.7	119.2
1975	2.2	0.2	2.4	52.3	3.4	1.0	1.2	5.6	17.0	41.0	118.3
1976	1.7	0.1	1.8	52.4	4.6	0.8	1.2	6.7	18.0	43.4	122.3
1977	2.0	0.1	2.1	52.6	5.5	1.0	1.3	7.7	19.8	47.9	130.2
1978	2.3	0.1	2.4	54.2	3.9	0.9	1.3	6.1	20.9	51.0	134.7
1979	2.7	*	2.7	48.8	7.6	3.8	1.5	12.9	21.3	51.3	137.0
1980	1.2	*	1.2	49.4	6.8	2.3	1.5	10.6	22.5	54.8	138.6
1981	1.8	0.1	1.8	48.3	5.2	1.6	1.4	8.2	22.9	54.3	135.5

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	85	0	85	50	204	148	226	578	1714	4277
1961	85	0	85	49	302	193	294	789	1809	4421
1962	120	0	120	50	320	192	468	980	1932	4656
1963	93	0	93	52	341	202	359	902	2049	4904
1964	79	0	79	52	270	134	306	710	2222	5292
1965	84	0	84	50	304	184	280	768	2365	5648
1966	107	0	107	53	365	211	230	806	2600	6235
1967	128	0	128	50	388	643	184	1215	2808	6705
1968	132	0	132	55	332	297	252	881	3112	7421
1969	90	0	90	56	302	299	282	883	3452	8243
1970	67	0	67	58	250	267	266	783	3459	8394
1971	88	0	88	56	358	313	292	963	3723	9014
1972	91	0	91	60	539	313	358	1210	4041	9708
1973	90	23	114	56	522	245	321	1088	4457	10677
1974	154	18	172	54	482	186	309	976	4656	11357
1975	83	10	93	51	581	172	331	1084	4979	12016
1976	66	4	70	51	792	145	331	1268	5285	12723
1977	81	4	85	52	936	175	354	1466	5816	14038
1978	93	2	95	53	675	154	366	1195	6114	14958
1979	106	2	108	48	1301	664	417	2382	6248	15021
1980	47	2	49	48	1169	408	395	1973	6606	16059
1981	70	3	73	47	892	275	394	1561	6705	15913

[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	34.6
1961	4.2	0.0	4.2	16.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	*	1.3	4.0	9.9	35.6
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	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	5.5	13.1	39.1
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	15.4	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	17.5	53.8
1969	4.5	0.0	4.5	22.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	8.2	19.5	55.7
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	19.7	57.5
1972	4.5	0.0	4.5	27.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	1.8	8.8	21.2	63.8
1973	4.5	0.4	4.9	26.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	1.7	9.6	23.0	65.6
1974	7.5	0.3	7.8	25.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	1.6	9.6	23.5	67.6
1975	4.0	0.2	4.2	25.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	9.7	23.5	64.5
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	26.9	64.5
1978	4.3	*	4.4	22.9	1.4	*	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.1	11.3	27.7	68.4
1979	4.9	*	5.0	22.7	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.6	11.8	28.4	71.5
1980	2.2	*	2.2	22.5	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	*	2.6	12.5	30.3	70.1
1981	3.3	*	3.3	22.7	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	*	5.2	13.9	33.0	78.1

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	158	0	158	15	75	8	40	65	8	195	1118	2790
1961	158	0	158	16	110	10	52	69	7	248	1184	2895
1962	223	0	223	17	117	10	83	71	8	288	1285	3097
1963	173	0	173	17	125	10	63	66	8	273	1374	3288
1964	147	0	147	15	99	7	54	57	12	229	1499	3571
1965	157	0	157	15	111	9	49	66	12	248	1611	3848
1966	199	0	199	16	134	11	41	61	14	260	1744	4184
1967	238	0	238	19	142	33	32	55	11	274	1895	4524
1968	246	0	246	20	122	15	44	56	10	247	2157	5143
1969	167	0	167	22	111	15	50	56	10	241	2395	5719
1970	124	0	124	22	92	14	47	56	9	218	2234	5421
1971	164	0	164	23	131	16	52	57	8	264	2386	5777
1972	168	0	168	27	198	16	63	58	6	340	2587	6215
1973	168	15	183	26	191	13	57	59	4	324	2810	6733
1974	287	13	299	25	176	10	55	59	3	303	2818	6875
1975	155	7	161	25	213	9	58	59	9	349	2854	6888
1976	123	3	125	20	290	7	58	60	20	436	3031	7296
1977	150	2	153	20	343	9	62	61	20	495	3268	7887
1978	172	1	174	23	247	8	65	61	13	394	3319	8119
1979	197	1	198	22	477	34	74	62	9	656	3456	8309
1980	87	1	88	22	262	37	70	110	5	484	3654	8883
1981	130	2	132	22	710	16	70	126	2	924	4076	9673

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	208.1	0.0	208.1	78.4	6.1	2.6	0.0	0.7	1.2	2.3	1.1	9.1	*	6.5	29.5	5.8	20.2	50.4	392.4
1961	221.3	0.0	221.3	92.7	5.1	3.8	0.0	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.9	7.6	*	6.5	27.8	6.0	20.8	50.9	419.6
1962	220.1	0.0	220.1	81.6	5.3	4.2	0.0	0.3	1.5	2.2	1.0	9.1	*	7.2	30.8	6.4	22.4	54.1	415.4
1963	257.2	0.0	257.2	78.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.1	1.5	2.2	0.9	9.7	*	8.3	32.1	4.7	23.7	56.6	452.2
1964	281.4	0.0	281.4	84.7	5.5	3.6	0.0	0.3	1.7	2.3	0.8	14.1	*	10.6	38.9	5.4	25.1	59.8	495.3
1965	287.4	0.0	287.4	83.9	6.0	5.2	0.0	0.3	2.5	2.7	0.8	13.1	*	11.3	41.9	5.1	27.2	65.0	510.7
1966	290.9	0.0	290.9	86.8	4.9	5.8	0.0	0.4	2.3	2.8	0.8	15.8	*	12.3	45.1	3.9	28.2	67.8	522.7
1967	275.6	0.0	275.6	67.1	3.3	6.5	0.0	0.5	2.4	2.7	0.8	12.6	0.0	11.2	39.9	6.1	27.8	66.5	483.0
1968	290.0	0.0	290.0	93.1	5.2	7.6	0.0	0.2	2.8	3.0	0.7	11.2	*	12.4	43.1	5.6	30.4	72.5	534.8
1969	282.4	0.0	282.4	94.0	4.5	7.6	0.0	0.4	3.2	3.0	0.7	11.2	*	12.5	43.0	5.6	32.3	77.0	534.3
1970	275.1	0.0	275.1	95.9	5.7	6.3	0.0	0.2	3.4	3.0	0.6	10.2	*	12.1	41.6	5.0	32.2	78.0	528.7
1971	254.2	0.0	254.2	92.0	6.6	6.5	0.0	0.2	3.7	3.3	0.5	9.2	*	12.3	42.3	6.9	31.6	76.5	503.5
1972	261.9	0.0	261.9	100.4	6.9	8.1	0.0	0.3	4.1	3.5	0.5	6.8	*	12.6	42.8	7.4	32.4	77.8	522.7
1973	270.9	0.4	271.3	88.6	6.0	8.1	0.0	0.2	4.6	3.4	0.4	5.4	*	11.7	39.8	7.1	34.0	81.6	522.4
1974	254.5	0.4	254.9	90.0	5.4	7.6	0.0	0.7	5.2	3.3	0.5	3.5	0.1	11.6	37.9	7.0	35.0	85.5	510.3
1975	215.1	0.3	215.4	69.3	6.3	8.9	*	0.8	4.1	2.7	0.4	11.2	*	16.5	51.0	6.2	31.1	75.0	447.9
1976	225.4	0.1	225.5	65.9	7.0	11.8	*	0.8	3.9	3.0	0.4	24.9	*	25.1	77.0	6.3	33.5	80.6	488.8
1977	189.6	0.1	189.7	59.7	5.9	19.3	*	0.4	4.0	2.5	0.4	25.0	*	29.3	87.0	5.5	34.1	82.3	458.2
1978	174.4	0.1	174.4	61.7	7.7	14.5	0.0	0.4	3.5	2.7	0.3	17.1	*	25.0	71.2	5.2	34.4	84.1	431.0
1979	162.7	0.1	162.8	62.3	7.7	23.8	0.0	0.6	9.6	2.9	0.3	12.3	*	31.4	88.7	7.4	37.6	90.4	449.2
1980	148.1	0.1	148.2	60.9	4.7	20.9	0.0	0.3	10.9	2.5	0.4	9.2	*	32.3	81.3	7.2	36.1	87.6	421.3
1981	146.4	*	146.5	65.3	3.5	14.7	0.0	0.4	11.9	2.4	0.4	6.2	*	22.3	61.8	7.2	37.8	89.7	408.4

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	7795	0	7795	76	918	452	0	120	291	372	204	1446	0	1041	4843	540	5915	14762
1961	8301	0	8301	90	775	645	0	73	301	362	178	1209	0	1047	4590	567	6108	14928
1962	8258	0	8258	79	803	720	0	48	374	363	184	1451	2	1159	5105	604	6577	15849
1963	9632	0	9632	76	709	803	0	24	376	363	178	1537	2	1335	5327	450	6934	16595
1964	10528	0	10528	82	822	625	0	46	414	381	160	2239	2	1715	6404	517	7357	17527
1965	10735	0	10735	81	906	890	0	60	629	438	155	2080	1	1847	7006	493	7984	19064
1966	10865	0	10865	84	744	995	0	69	585	455	147	2509	2	2016	7522	375	8279	19858
1967	10303	0	10303	65	504	1109	0	89	616	446	144	1998	0	1847	6753	585	8158	19476
1968	10825	0	10825	90	780	1307	0	33	733	490	127	1791	1	2037	7311	538	8915	21258
1969	10533	0	10533	91	673	1304	0	65	838	491	128	1786	4	2059	7348	535	9455	22580
1970	10250	0	10250	93	858	1087	0	39	913	500	114	1621	5	1991	7129	558	9426	22873
1971	9373	0	9373	89	998	1113	0	39	976	546	96	1467	1	2029	7264	661	9260	22417
1972	9726	0	9726	98	1038	1396	0	54	1086	584	87	1088	1	2078	7411	712	9492	22805
1973	10093	17	10110	87	910	1388	0	39	1226	563	85	854	1	1967	7032	679	9977	23901
1974	9743	17	9759	88	807	1305	0	125	1305	555	81	561	2	2009	6849	671	10971	25056
1975	8335	12	8347	68	943	1533	4	144	1104	447	78	1787	1	2674	8714	595	9102	21967
1976	8711	5	8716	65	1056	2031	1	144	1059	496	74	3961	0	3973	12797	606	9816	23630
1977	7546	5	7550	59	889	3315	1	70	1097	420	81	3979	1	4680	14532	526	9987	24107
1978	6955	3	6957	61	1154	2488	0	66	952	451	64	2722	1	3983	11882	504	10077	24653
1979	6494	2	6496	61	1163	4091	0	103	2621	472	65	1950	1	5248	15715	719	11017	26486
1980	5912	3	5914	59	715	3585	0	51	2963	420	81	1458	1	5547	14822	690	10567	25688
1981	5867	2	5869	64	527	2517	0	71	3271	403	73	989	3	3911	11765	690	11083	26303

[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	10.2	0.7	*	1.2	59.6	*	72.1	0.1	0.1	84.7
1961	1.0	7.8	0.1	8.6	0.6	*	1.2	60.0	*	70.5	0.1	0.2	79.5
1962	0.9	8.1	*	7.8	0.6	*	1.0	61.4	0.0	70.9	0.1	0.2	80.1
1963	1.0	9.4	0.5	7.9	0.5	*	1.0	64.6	*	74.6	0.1	0.2	85.1
1964	1.1	14.3	0.5	7.8	0.6	*	1.1	63.5	*	73.4	*	0.1	88.8
1965	1.0	18.6	0.4	8.9	0.5	*	1.2	65.9	0.0	76.9	*	0.1	96.6
1966	0.9	18.4	0.5	9.5	0.8	*	1.2	69.2	0.0	81.2	*	0.1	100.6
1967	0.7	17.2	0.4	9.3	0.9	*	1.0	71.0	0.5	83.1	*	0.1	101.1
1968	0.6	17.3	0.4	11.4	1.1	*	1.1	75.3	0.5	89.9	*	0.1	107.9
1969	0.5	0.0	0.3	11.8	1.4	*	1.1	77.4	0.2	92.2	*	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	20.2	0.8	*	1.4	88.0	0.0	110.7	*	*	126.2
1973	0.2	17.9	0.2	23.2	0.8	*	1.3	94.8	0.0	120.4	*	*	138.5
1974	0.1	16.1	0.2	21.5	0.9	*	1.3	95.5	0.0	119.4	*	*	135.6
1975	*	14.3	0.2	20.9	1.2	*	1.5	100.7	0.0	124.5	*	*	138.9
1976	*	14.1	0.3	17.7	1.3	*	1.6	107.2	0.0	128.1	*	*	142.3
1977	*	15.0	0.3	21.6	1.6	*	1.5	110.6	0.0	135.6	*	*	150.7
1978	0.0	15.5	0.2	23.8	1.6	*	1.6	111.1	0.0	138.4	*	*	153.9
1979	0.0	17.2	0.3	24.6	1.8	*	1.7	107.0	*	135.4	*	*	152.7
1980	0.0	13.5	0.3	28.2	2.0	*	1.5	100.9	0.0	132.9	*	*	146.5
1981	0.0	15.7	0.1	26.2	1.8	*	1.5	97.7	0.0	127.4	*	*	143.1

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	137	8	89	1743	130	1	199	11340	3	13505	16	40
1961	38	8	28	1483	107	1	193	11413	3	13228	18	44
1962	34	8	8	1346	110	5	168	11691	0	13327	20	49
1963	37	9	108	1350	95	4	168	12289	7	14020	19	44
1964	40	14	92	1331	103	3	176	12087	4	13796	9	22
1965	36	18	86	1530	93	2	198	12541	0	14450	9	22
1966	33	18	103	1625	140	1	205	13182	0	15255	9	21
1967	25	17	85	1601	156	1	170	13515	75	15603	7	16
1968	24	17	78	1960	203	0	186	14334	81	16842	7	16
1969	18	0	50	2028	257	2	181	14739	26	17284	6	15
1970	17	8	43	2485	256	4	185	15660	5	18638	4	9
1971	12	10	38	3056	195	4	215	16277	0	19785	4	9
1972	10	15	35	3470	147	7	230	16760	0	20649	4	9
1973	7	18	40	3977	149	6	222	18056	0	22450	4	9
1974	5	16	41	3687	164	6	213	18173	0	22284	4	9
1975	1	14	46	3589	212	6	239	19176	0	23268	4	9
1976	1	14	51	3032	240	6	266	20404	0	23999	4	9
1977	0	15	52	3700	282	6	250	21063	0	25354	4	9
1978	0	15	50	4092	283	7	268	21142	0	25842	3	8
1979	0	17	54	4228	323	6	281	20370	1	25263	4	9
1980	0	13	54	4846	353	6	250	19199	0	24708	4	9
1981	0	15	27	4500	325	8	240	18603	0	23704	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 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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	140.9	0.0	140.9	1.0	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	146.4
1961	162.8	0.0	162.8	0.8	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	168.8
1962	166.2	0.0	166.2	0.8	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.8
1963	178.9	0.0	178.9	0.7	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	183.4
1964	185.3	0.0	185.3	0.9	0.2	*	0.0	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	190.5
1965	190.5	0.0	190.5	1.0	0.4	*	0.0	0.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	195.4
1966	229.4	0.0	229.4	0.9	0.6	*	0.0	0.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	*	235.0
1967	266.6	0.0	266.6	0.6	0.6	*	0.0	0.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	*	272.7
1968	312.0	0.0	312.0	0.8	0.8	*	0.0	0.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	*	318.0
1969	346.1	0.0	346.1	0.8	1.2	*	0.0	1.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	352.4
1970	347.2	0.0	347.2	0.7	2.7	*	0.0	2.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	*	355.2
1971	376.8	0.0	376.8	0.4	2.6	*	0.0	2.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	384.8
1972	464.8	0.0	464.8	0.5	4.1	0.1	0.0	4.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	475.0
1973	548.6	0.0	548.6	0.4	3.3	0.1	0.0	3.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	557.5
1974	586.0	0.0	586.0	0.4	7.4	*	0.0	7.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	598.8
1975	599.2	0.0	599.2	0.4	4.4	0.1	0.0	4.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	609.0
1976	644.7	0.0	644.7	0.3	4.6	0.2	0.0	4.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	654.1
1977	648.7	0.0	648.7	*	5.7	0.1	0.0	5.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	658.9
1978	600.8	0.0	600.8	*	9.4	*	0.0	9.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	614.6
1979	654.2	0.0	654.2	0.1	4.9	*	0.0	4.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	664.5
1980	691.7	0.0	691.7	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.1
1981	729.7	0.0	729.7	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	738.8

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	5879	0	5879	1	33	0	0	33	398	0	0	0
1961	6841	0	6841	1	26	0	0	27	475	0	0	0
1962	7001	0	7001	1	30	0	0	30	435	0	0	0
1963	7528	0	7528	1	33	0	0	33	351	0	0	0
1964	7788	0	7788	1	36	0	0	36	387	0	0	0
1965	8025	0	8025	1	61	0	0	62	336	0	0	0
1966	9678	0	9678	1	101	1	0	101	392	0	0	0
1967	11329	0	11329	1	103	1	0	104	465	0	0	0
1968	13120	0	13120	1	129	1	0	130	418	0	0	0
1969	14559	0	14559	1	194	1	0	196	417	0	0	0
1970	14889	0	14889	1	430	3	0	433	437	0	0	0
1971	16338	0	16338	*	408	4	0	411	486	0	0	0
1972	19805	0	19805	*	658	15	0	672	534	0	0	0
1973	23206	0	23206	*	519	16	0	535	497	0	0	0
1974	25501	0	25501	*	1172	9	0	1181	477	0	0	0
1975	25805	0	25805	*	708	14	0	722	467	0	0	0
1976	27433	0	27433	*	736	31	0	768	420	0	0	0
1977	27842	0	27842	*	902	15	0	917	417	0	0	0
1978	25608	0	25608	*	1501	2	0	1503	420	0	0	0
1979	27373	0	27373	*	785	2	0	787	513	0	0	0
1980	28499	0	28499	*	0	683	0	683	424	0	0	0
1981	30139	0	30139	*	0	826	0	826	400	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	326.0	93.8	13.1	4.7	126.7	1.6	16.8	17.1	5.3	174.0	27.8	5.8	31.6	424.6	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	-0.4	869.8
1961	329.6	117.7	11.1	4.3	129.6	1.7	17.2	16.8	5.1	174.1	26.1	5.2	32.6	423.8	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	893.8
1962	333.5	141.3	10.8	7.6	136.8	2.2	15.7	18.6	5.4	178.0	24.3	6.7	32.6	438.8	0.0	22.6	0.0	*	0.7	936.9
1963	338.8	157.1	11.5	7.5	136.3	2.9	14.0	21.3	5.4	181.9	26.2	5.5	36.6	449.2	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.1	-1.2	960.3
1964	350.9	175.6	10.5	7.0	136.2	3.1	12.5	20.1	5.7	183.9	26.1	4.0	38.1	447.2	0.0	16.0	0.0	*	2.0	991.9
1965	366.2	206.9	14.0	6.6	136.9	3.8	7.1	21.0	5.4	190.7	20.2	4.6	37.1	447.4	0.0	22.3	0.0	*	4.4	1047.2
1966	390.2	232.1	14.2	5.9	139.6	3.8	7.5	27.1	5.7	199.1	19.9	6.9	38.3	467.7	0.0	21.4	0.0	*	0.6	1111.9
1967	380.1	256.0	14.9	5.0	153.7	5.5	22.6	26.3	5.2	203.2	14.7	5.5	42.3	499.0	0.0	21.6	0.0	0.3	2.2	1159.1
1968	376.0	280.2	13.2	4.6	153.4	7.9	23.1	27.1	5.7	217.1	13.7	6.0	44.0	515.8	0.0	24.9	0.0	0.4	8.2	1205.5
1969	394.9	326.1	16.9	3.6	151.4	9.8	20.7	28.9	5.9	227.0	13.8	8.3	45.6	531.8	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.3	-3.1	1272.7
1970	403.9	348.3	21.8	2.8	150.5	9.3	17.0	29.0	6.0	238.9	18.5	9.2	47.8	550.9	1.7	20.0	0.0	0.1	-6.7	1318.2
1971	359.4	358.9	23.5	2.4	154.6	10.8	12.8	29.9	5.9	246.0	13.6	6.1	45.6	551.1	37.6	23.4	0.0	0.0	-11.2	1319.2
1972	348.7	329.5	21.4	2.3	156.3	11.6	8.7	33.0	6.3	260.7	15.2	7.8	46.0	569.3	35.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	-5.7	1302.4
1973	324.4	375.4	24.7	1.9	159.8	13.1	8.5	32.7	7.4	269.2	15.8	8.5	47.1	588.6	64.9	25.4	0.0	0.0	-11.0	1367.8
1974	290.4	390.2	21.1	1.8	156.8	12.3	6.3	31.6	7.1	266.3	11.8	3.0	43.6	561.7	92.1	21.1	0.0	0.0	-6.8	1348.8
1975	278.5	372.2	17.8	1.3	154.7	12.7	5.5	31.4	5.6	270.8	13.2	2.3	44.2	559.5	113.4	21.2	0.0	0.0	-4.6	1340.2
1976	308.0	321.2	20.7	1.1	175.7	12.8	4.4	35.1	6.2	281.8	20.2	3.0	52.5	613.6	118.5	17.1	0.0	0.0	-8.1	1370.4
1977	312.2	355.9	18.4	1.2	178.5	13.0	3.8	39.4	6.2	288.6	22.9	2.5	56.5	630.9	117.9	19.0	0.0	*	3.5	1439.3
1978	303.8	376.8	22.4	0.7	190.3	13.4	3.9	33.4	6.6	298.3	23.0	4.7	59.2	656.0	128.2	24.6	0.0	0.2	8.2	1497.8
1979	328.0	374.5	20.4	0.6	187.2	14.6	1.3	25.3	6.9	282.5	15.6	1.6	54.6	610.6	110.7	23.7	0.0	0.3	9.0	1456.8
1980	329.9	360.4	18.0	0.5	131.0	13.5	1.3	22.2	6.2	260.6	11.1	2.0	46.9	513.4	108.1	22.0	0.0	0.6	14.9	1349.3
1981	332.8	332.8	14.2	0.5	122.1	12.9	0.7	20.7	5.9	253.4	5.4	0.1	33.5	469.4	106.0	22.2	0.0	0.6	27.9	1291.7

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	12713	91	1967	940	21755	290	2964	4258	872	33124	4419	880	5223	76694	0	2399	0	0	-130
1961	12854	114	1669	852	22254	304	3033	4197	849	33140	4156	781	5379	76613	0	2017	0	0	371
1962	12980	137	1626	1500	23486	406	2764	4626	896	33894	3867	1016	5355	79437	0	2137	0	1	210
1963	13277	152	1735	1489	23404	520	2477	5313	896	34631	4165	831	6057	81519	0	1551	0	7	-361
1964	13781	170	1579	1380	23380	565	2198	5011	941	35017	4152	607	6336	81166	0	1532	0	5	595
1965	14370	200	2110	1312	23508	672	1249	5246	898	36295	3209	696	6155	81350	0	2131	0	2	1280
1966	15420	225	2133	1164	23958	674	1319	6751	933	37899	3166	1038	6366	85402	0	2052	0	0	169
1967	15119	248	2251	1000	26387	988	3985	6852	851	38687	2345	823	6987	91155	0	2072	0	29	640
1968	14965	272	1982	912	26333	1402	4077	7105	935	41324	2182	911	7256	94419	0	2391	0	41	2400
1969	15923	316	2554	703	25985	1735	3648	7599	974	43222	2196	1251	7395	97262	0	2158	0	33	-895
1970	16765	338	3279	557	25841	1643	3002	7679	992	45484	2936	1392	7744	100550	157	1904	0	8	-1959
1971	14974	348	3538	480	26538	1914	2254	7935	975	46822	2155	923	7374	100908	3469	2230	0	0	-3289
1972	14594	321	3227	455	26833	2053	1533	8769	1044	49625	2411	1181	7393	104525	3294	2413	0	0	-1669
1973	13592	368	3717	368	27430	2318	1499	8735	1220	51239	2520	1284	7585	107915	5952	2444	0	0	-3228
1974	12651	381	3179	356	26913	2182	1110	8472	1168	50702	1881	457	7050	103469	8256	2020	0	0	-1984
1975	12518	365	2679	259	26561	2249	974	8448	923	51548	2106	339	7210	103296	10293	2037	0	0	-1342
1976	13811	315	3121	221	30155	2271	778	9470	1025	53642	3211	457	8668	113019	10722	1652	0	0	-2361
1977	14258	349	2777	241	30646	2294	665	10705	1019	54934	3641	376	9600	116899	10945	1821	0	0	1039
1978	14017	371	3378	146	32663	2370	692	9106	1094	56790	3663	701	9736	120340	11718	2371	0	20	2406
1979	15159	368	3075	110	32137	2590	221	6888	1145	53781	2478	241	8941	111607	10403	2294	0	33	2624
1980	15561	352	2720	108	22495	2397	222	6036	1019	49606	1772	296	7607	94277	9911	2115	0	62	4377
1981	16217	325	2135	94	20968	2282	125	5680	977	48233	866	13	5416	86789	9719	2142	0	57	8191

[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	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	158.5	221.7	77.5	113.6	300.6	351.1	182.9	183.4	150.6	-0.4	42.9	107.2	869.8
1961	169.2	234.7	83.2	120.7	306.9	357.0	181.0	181.5	152.2	1.3	44.6	108.9	893.8
1962	178.3	246.6	85.3	124.7	319.5	374.4	190.7	191.2	162.4	0.7	47.8	115.3	936.9
1963	178.2	249.3	75.9	117.2	335.0	395.6	197.7	198.2	174.6	-1.2	51.1	122.3	960.3
1964	176.6	251.6	70.5	114.0	357.9	423.6	202.2	202.7	182.7	2.0	54.6	130.1	991.9
1965	188.3	268.8	77.8	125.4	375.3	446.4	206.1	206.5	195.3	4.4	58.9	140.8	1047.2
1966	199.3	285.0	85.5	137.6	392.3	470.8	218.1	218.5	216.2	0.6	63.8	153.0	1111.9
1967	216.9	308.2	85.7	141.0	401.9	484.6	224.9	225.3	227.5	2.2	67.8	161.9	1159.1
1968	217.6	316.0	87.8	148.0	409.5	500.3	240.8	241.1	241.7	8.2	73.8	176.0	1205.5
1969	221.7	327.9	102.6	168.0	422.1	519.8	256.7	257.0	272.7	-3.1	79.6	190.0	1272.7
1970	219.3	334.2	96.2	168.1	442.8	543.0	272.6	272.9	294.0	-6.7	83.8	203.5	1318.2
1971	223.3	344.0	90.3	166.7	419.7	523.9	284.2	284.6	312.9	-11.2	88.2	213.5	1319.2
1972	212.3	340.7	75.5	157.7	389.1	501.9	301.7	302.0	329.5	-5.7	95.2	228.7	1302.4
1973	212.9	345.6	81.6	177.0	413.7	530.7	314.2	314.5	356.4	-11.0	101.7	243.6	1367.8
1974	215.4	350.5	92.1	187.6	376.9	497.7	312.5	312.8	358.6	-6.8	102.3	249.6	1348.8
1975	214.9	352.1	94.0	190.7	352.0	478.0	318.9	319.4	365.0	-4.6	105.6	254.8	1340.2
1976	226.0	367.0	85.5	187.4	348.8	483.3	332.1	332.7	386.0	-8.1	110.9	267.0	1370.4
1977	219.7	366.7	86.6	193.6	392.7	535.5	343.0	343.5	393.9	3.5	116.4	281.0	1439.3
1978	229.1	382.5	101.3	214.5	386.2	540.4	360.0	360.4	413.0	8.2	122.2	299.0	1497.8
1979	213.5	367.8	103.4	219.3	358.2	515.0	354.3	354.8	418.4	9.0	125.5	301.8	1456.8
1980	185.8	345.0	92.5	209.3	310.2	465.8	328.8	329.3	417.1	14.9	125.9	306.1	1349.3
1981	168.5	326.6	79.5	196.7	285.8	447.7	320.2	320.8	409.7	27.9	129.7	307.9	1291.7

[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 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	65.3	7.0	10.7	83.0	18.1	45.1	221.7
1961	27.6	0.9	28.5	53.9	66.4	9.5	10.8	86.7	19.0	46.5	234.7
1962	26.0	0.5	26.5	60.9	69.4	8.5	13.0	90.9	20.0	48.3	246.6
1963	21.1	0.4	21.5	65.8	68.5	7.9	14.5	90.9	21.0	50.2	249.3
1964	17.1	0.3	17.3	70.7	67.5	6.7	14.4	88.6	22.2	52.8	251.6
1965	18.9	0.2	19.1	82.0	68.7	3.7	14.8	87.2	23.8	56.7	268.8
1966	19.8	0.1	19.9	86.7	69.2	3.8	19.7	92.7	25.2	60.5	285.0
1967	16.7	0.1	16.9	93.9	75.3	10.7	20.1	106.1	26.9	64.3	308.2
1968	16.7	0.1	16.8	96.3	73.2	10.9	20.5	104.5	29.1	69.3	316.0
1969	15.9	0.1	15.9	104.3	70.0	10.5	21.0	101.5	31.4	74.9	327.9
1970	12.1	0.1	12.2	108.5	68.3	9.1	21.2	98.6	33.5	81.4	334.2
1971	13.0	0.1	13.0	113.2	68.6	6.6	21.8	97.1	35.3	85.4	344.0
1972	7.1	0.1	7.1	107.5	69.2	4.7	23.9	97.7	37.7	90.6	340.7
1973	4.6	0.1	4.6	112.7	68.5	4.7	22.4	95.6	39.1	93.6	345.6
1974	4.5	0.1	4.6	119.1	67.0	3.4	21.4	91.8	39.3	95.8	350.5
1975	5.2	*	5.2	122.4	64.2	3.0	20.1	87.3	40.2	97.0	352.1
1976	4.8	*	4.8	125.1	73.0	2.3	20.8	96.0	41.4	99.7	367.0
1977	3.4	*	3.4	121.6	73.0	1.9	19.8	94.7	43.1	103.9	366.7
1978	2.5	0.0	2.5	130.9	74.4	2.1	19.1	95.7	44.5	108.9	382.5
1979	3.2	0.0	3.2	126.9	71.4	0.7	11.3	83.4	45.3	109.0	367.8
1980	0.5	*	0.5	126.2	47.5	0.7	11.0	59.2	46.4	112.8	345.0
1981	0.4	*	0.4	114.2	43.6	0.4	9.9	53.9	46.9	111.2	326.6

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	960	36	996	47	11208	1227	2675	15109	5298	13222
1961	1034	38	1071	52	11408	1669	2698	15775	5574	13624
1962	976	22	997	59	11912	1507	3240	16659	5870	14146
1963	792	16	808	64	11757	1396	3624	16778	6143	14702
1964	638	11	650	68	11584	1189	3585	16359	6498	15479
1965	706	8	714	79	11790	660	3692	16142	6963	16625
1966	738	6	744	84	11886	670	4907	17463	7395	17737
1967	626	6	632	91	12932	1884	5234	20050	7898	18855
1968	622	6	627	93	12560	1914	5375	19848	8516	20307
1969	592	3	595	101	12026	1845	5514	19385	9190	21945
1970	452	5	457	105	11721	1608	5606	18935	9825	23843
1971	479	3	482	110	11776	1170	5788	18734	10343	25040
1972	262	3	265	105	11872	831	6345	19048	11055	26560
1973	171	3	173	111	11757	824	5981	18562	11449	27428
1974	173	2	175	116	11494	605	5730	17829	11513	28084
1975	202	1	203	120	11019	530	5405	16953	11782	28435
1976	185	1	186	123	12530	397	5604	18531	12133	29209
1977	136	1	137	119	12531	332	5398	18262	12618	30455
1978	100	0	100	129	12780	363	5219	18362	13046	31916
1979	128	0	128	125	12264	122	3064	15450	13285	31938
1980	18	1	19	123	8155	124	2983	11261	13597	33054
1981	16	1	17	111	7490	72	2705	10267	13735	32597

[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	10.6	0.6	1.9	1.5	3.5	18.1	10.3	25.7	113.6
1961	51.2	0.6	51.8	13.2	10.8	0.8	1.9	1.6	3.1	18.2	10.9	26.6	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	1.7	3.1	19.1	12.2	29.1	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	11.1	0.3	2.6	1.6	2.6	18.2	14.1	33.6	125.4
1966	36.7	0.1	36.8	29.9	11.2	0.3	3.5	1.4	2.4	18.9	15.3	36.7	137.6
1967	31.1	0.1	31.2	34.7	12.2	0.9	3.5	1.5	1.7	19.8	16.3	39.0	141.0
1968	30.9	0.1	31.0	37.2	11.9	0.9	3.6	1.5	1.7	19.6	17.8	42.5	148.0
1969	29.5	*	29.5	53.9	11.4	0.9	3.7	1.5	1.7	19.2	19.3	46.0	168.0
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	54.1	166.7
1972	13.1	*	13.2	44.9	11.2	0.4	4.2	0.3	1.3	17.4	24.2	58.1	157.7
1973	8.5	*	8.5	56.1	11.1	0.4	4.0	0.3	1.2	16.9	28.1	67.3	177.0
1974	8.4	*	8.4	67.3	10.9	0.3	3.8	0.3	1.2	16.3	27.8	67.8	187.6
1975	9.7	*	9.7	68.8	10.4	0.2	3.5	0.3	1.1	15.5	28.3	68.3	190.7
1976	8.9	*	8.9	58.8	11.8	0.2	3.7	0.3	1.8	17.8	29.9	72.0	187.4
1977	6.3	*	6.4	62.4	11.8	0.2	3.5	0.3	2.0	17.8	31.4	75.7	193.6
1978	4.6	0.0	4.6	79.1	12.1	0.2	3.4	0.3	1.6	17.6	32.8	80.3	214.5
1979	6.0	0.0	6.0	82.2	11.6	0.1	2.0	0.3	1.3	15.3	34.0	81.8	219.3
1980	0.8	*	0.9	79.0	9.8	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.2	12.6	34.0	82.8	209.3
1981	0.7	*	0.8	69.8	6.7	*	1.7	0.4	0.1	9.0	34.7	82.4	196.7

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	1782	24	1806	11	1817	101	472	295	559	3243	3020	7537
1961	1920	25	1945	13	1849	137	476	313	498	3273	3192	7802
1962	1812	14	1826	17	1931	124	572	275	482	3383	3389	8167
1963	1471	11	1481	17	1906	114	640	317	492	3468	3567	8536
1964	1186	8	1193	19	1878	97	633	293	496	3397	3774	8991
1965	1312	5	1317	24	1911	54	652	309	407	3332	4122	9843
1966	1371	4	1375	29	1927	55	866	274	386	3508	4488	10764
1967	1163	4	1167	34	2096	154	924	289	269	3733	4786	11426
1968	1154	4	1158	36	2036	157	949	284	269	3694	5220	12448
1969	1100	2	1101	52	1950	151	973	288	276	3638	5651	13495
1970	839	3	842	55	1900	132	989	56	244	3321	6147	14918
1971	889	2	891	48	1909	96	1021	50	195	3271	6547	15849
1972	487	2	489	44	1925	68	1120	54	202	3369	7085	17022
1973	317	2	319	55	1906	68	1055	53	189	3272	8235	19728
1974	322	2	323	66	1863	50	1011	53	184	3161	8144	19867
1975	375	1	375	67	1786	43	954	52	168	3004	8298	20026
1976	344	1	344	58	2031	33	989	51	289	3393	8769	21110
1977	252	1	253	61	2032	27	953	50	320	3382	9191	22185
1978	185	0	185	78	2072	30	921	61	258	3342	9625	23548
1979	238	0	238	81	1988	10	541	60	211	2809	9972	23972
1980	34	0	34	77	1682	57	526	76	30	2371	9978	24257
1981	30	1	30	68	1152	5	477	81	12	1727	10182	24164

[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)	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	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	40.5	0.0	9.3	4.4	2.1	14.6	21.6	5.8	31.6	143.0	3.6	14.4	36.0	351.1
1961	125.4	0.6	126.0	39.1	11.1	42.8	0.0	7.0	4.0	2.0	14.7	19.2	5.2	32.6	138.5	3.3	14.5	35.5	357.0
1962	127.4	0.4	127.8	49.3	10.8	43.6	0.0	6.4	3.2	2.2	15.1	18.4	6.7	32.6	139.1	3.2	16.1	38.8	374.4
1963	129.3	0.3	129.6	60.7	11.5	43.8	0.0	5.5	4.1	2.2	13.9	18.9	5.5	36.6	142.2	2.6	17.8	42.7	395.6
1964	141.5	0.3	141.8	74.0	10.5	43.9	0.0	5.2	3.1	2.3	13.1	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	44.6	0.0	3.0	3.5	2.5	13.3	14.9	4.6	37.1	137.6	3.2	21.0	50.1	446.4
1966	151.7	0.2	151.9	96.7	14.2	45.5	0.0	3.4	3.8	2.6	11.1	14.5	6.9	38.3	140.3	3.4	23.1	55.4	470.8
1967	143.7	0.2	143.9	103.7	14.9	50.1	0.0	11.0	2.6	2.2	11.7	10.7	5.5	42.3	150.9	3.5	24.4	58.3	484.6
1968	132.3	0.1	132.4	120.9	13.2	48.2	0.0	11.4	2.8	2.4	14.0	10.6	6.0	44.0	152.6	3.6	26.8	64.0	500.3
1969	129.6	0.1	129.7	132.4	16.9	47.8	0.0	9.4	4.0	2.6	11.2	10.8	8.3	45.6	156.6	3.5	28.8	68.9	519.8
1970	134.2	0.1	134.3	145.3	21.8	46.1	0.0	7.2	4.0	2.7	13.0	9.8	9.2	46.4	160.0	3.2	29.2	71.0	543.0
1971	102.5	*	102.5	160.8	23.5	46.6	0.0	5.6	4.1	2.3	12.0	8.2	6.1	44.3	152.7	3.6	30.4	73.7	523.9
1972	91.9	0.1	91.9	141.8	21.4	46.1	0.0	3.6	4.8	2.5	12.4	8.9	7.8	44.7	152.2	3.2	33.2	79.7	501.9
1973	80.9	0.1	80.9	170.7	24.7	45.4	0.0	3.4	6.2	3.7	11.4	8.9	8.5	46.4	158.6	3.5	34.4	82.5	530.7
1974	68.3	*	68.4	163.7	21.1	43.3	0.0	2.6	6.3	3.6	9.9	8.3	3.0	43.5	141.5	3.3	35.1	85.7	497.7
1975	57.3	*	57.3	155.5	17.8	41.6	0.1	2.3	7.6	2.6	10.6	6.9	2.3	44.0	135.9	3.3	36.9	89.1	478.0
1976	62.4	*	62.4	122.7	20.7	47.2	*	2.0	10.5	2.9	11.1	11.0	3.0	52.4	160.9	2.9	39.5	95.0	483.3
1977	59.7	*	59.7	162.9	18.4	47.1	*	1.7	15.9	3.0	10.0	12.3	2.5	56.4	167.3	2.8	41.9	101.0	535.5
1978	58.1	0.0	58.1	156.4	22.4	48.2	0.0	1.7	10.7	3.2	8.4	9.9	4.7	59.2	168.5	3.2	44.7	109.4	540.4
1979	62.6	0.0	62.6	139.5	20.4	44.8	0.0	0.5	11.9	3.4	7.6	8.8	1.6	54.4	153.4	2.8	46.0	110.7	515.0
1980	57.1	*	57.1	132.6	18.0	20.9	0.0	0.2	9.2	3.0	8.6	9.0	2.0	46.9	117.8	2.7	45.3	110.2	465.8
1981	58.1	*	58.1	132.8	14.2	20.7	0.0	0.3	8.9	2.9	7.1	4.8	0.1	33.2	92.2	2.7	48.0	113.9	447.7

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	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	6951	0	1636	1095	345	2774	3435	880	5223	24307	338	4230	10556
1961	4705	25	4730	38	1669	7341	0	1227	1006	336	2803	3050	781	5379	23591	311	4258	10407
1962	4780	16	4796	48	1626	7485	0	1133	795	366	2878	2924	1016	5355	23578	308	4722	11379
1963	4841	14	4855	59	1735	7527	0	967	1028	366	2654	3009	831	6057	24174	244	5227	12510
1964	5294	12	5305	72	1579	7543	0	912	774	385	2487	3042	607	6336	23664	265	5694	13564
1965	5610	8	5618	82	2110	7654	0	535	882	405	2541	2371	696	6155	23350	306	6153	14692
1966	5668	6	5674	94	2133	7820	0	594	956	421	2118	2308	1038	6366	23755	328	6774	16249
1967	5370	7	5290	100	2251	8594	0	1946	669	356	2229	1699	823	6987	25553	333	7156	17084
1968	4937	6	4944	117	1982	8274	0	2006	746	391	2669	1683	911	7256	25918	342	7866	18757
1969	4834	3	4836	128	2554	8207	0	1652	1063	432	2127	1714	1251	7395	26395	333	8451	20180
1970	4999	5	5004	141	3279	7917	0	1262	1051	440	2471	1554	1392	7504	26870	306	8570	20796
1971	3779	2	3781	156	3538	8000	0	988	1092	385	2277	1298	923	7170	25671	347	8924	21603
1972	3411	2	3413	138	3227	7922	0	633	1264	412	2359	1414	1181	7174	25586	304	9723	23361
1973	3018	0	3015	167	3717	7791	0	607	1654	618	2166	1411	1284	7473	26721	336	10093	24180
1974	2616	2	2618	160	3179	7432	0	455	1687	592	1888	1318	457	7033	24040	314	10294	25112
1975	2220	2	2222	152	2679	7150	21	401	2053	426	2027	1105	339	7174	23375	318	10823	26119
1976	2411	1	2412	120	3121	8109	8	348	2839	473	2106	1751	457	8651	27864	277	11563	27836
1977	2374	1	2375	160	2777	8077	6	305	4313	496	1899	1949	376	9595	29794	271	12266	29608
1978	2318	0	2318	154	3378	8281	0	299	2929	533	1593	1589	701	9731	29026	310	13107	32066
1979	2496	0	2496	137	3075	7694	0	89	3244	558	1455	1393	241	8900	26647	269	13494	32441
1980	2277	1	2278	130	2720	3589	0	41	2492	497	1633	1439	296	7598	20305	258	13290	32308
1981	2326	1	2327	130	2135	3555	0	48	2453	476	1354	763	13	5376	16173	258	14064	33377

[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	4.7	10.3	1.6	0.1	3.2	157.9	2.4	180.2	0.1	0.3	183.4
1961	0.6	0.4	4.3	9.6	1.7	0.1	3.1	157.7	3.6	180.1	0.1	0.3	181.5
1962	0.5	0.4	7.6	12.5	2.2	0.1	3.2	161.5	2.7	189.8	0.1	0.3	191.2
1963	0.5	0.4	7.5	12.9	2.9	0.1	3.2	166.3	3.9	196.8	0.1	0.3	198.2
1964	0.5	1.4	7.0	13.8	3.1	0.1	3.4	169.3	3.6	200.3	0.1	0.3	202.7
1965	0.5	1.6	6.6	12.5	3.8	0.1	3.0	175.7	2.4	204.0	0.1	0.3	206.5
1966	0.5	2.3	5.9	13.5	3.8	0.1	3.1	186.5	2.5	215.4	0.1	0.3	218.5
1967	0.4	2.9	5.0	16.1	5.5	0.1	3.0	190.0	1.9	221.7	0.1	0.3	225.3
1968	0.3	2.8	4.6	20.0	7.9	0.1	3.3	201.6	0.2	237.7	0.1	0.3	241.1
1969	0.2	3.2	3.6	22.0	9.8	0.2	3.3	214.4	0.1	253.3	0.1	0.3	257.0
1970	0.2	6.8	2.8	24.3	9.3	0.1	3.3	225.7	*	265.6	0.1	0.3	272.9
1971	0.1	5.7	2.4	27.6	10.8	0.1	3.6	233.7	0.1	278.3	0.1	0.3	284.6
1972	0.1	6.4	2.3	29.6	11.0	0.2	3.8	248.0	0.3	295.2	0.1	0.3	302.0
1973	0.1	5.5	1.9	32.4	12.7	0.2	3.6	257.5	0.4	308.6	0.1	0.2	314.5
1974	*	5.6	1.8	32.8	12.0	0.2	3.5	256.1	0.5	306.9	0.1	0.3	312.8
1975	*	5.1	1.3	35.3	12.4	0.1	3.0	259.9	1.8	313.8	0.1	0.4	319.4
1976	*	2.4	1.1	39.9	12.4	0.1	3.4	270.4	2.4	329.8	0.2	0.4	332.7
1977	*	2.4	1.2	42.8	12.7	0.2	3.2	278.3	2.2	340.5	0.2	0.4	343.5
1978	0.0	1.7	0.7	48.1	13.4	0.1	3.4	289.6	2.8	358.3	0.1	0.3	360.4
1979	0.0	4.0	0.6	54.8	14.6	0.1	3.6	274.6	2.1	350.3	0.1	0.3	354.8
1980	0.0	8.4	0.5	49.9	13.5	0.1	3.2	251.6	1.5	320.4	0.1	0.3	329.3
1981	0.0	8.3	0.5	49.0	12.9	0.2	3.0	245.8	0.5	311.9	0.2	0.4	320.8

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	81	1	940	1774	290	16	527	30056	380	33984	39	97
1961	22	*	852	1652	304	18	513	30023	569	33931	40	97
1962	20	*	1500	2154	406	20	530	30742	423	35775	41	98
1963	18	*	1489	2209	520	21	530	31660	625	37054	37	89
1964	20	1	1380	2371	565	19	557	32237	577	37705	38	91
1965	19	2	1312	2148	672	20	493	33446	378	38468	38	91
1966	17	2	1164	2318	674	22	512	35507	402	40599	38	91
1967	13	3	1000	2757	988	25	496	36169	308	41742	35	83
1968	11	3	912	3440	1402	36	545	38371	29	44736	33	78
1969	8	3	703	3782	1735	48	542	40807	15	47633	32	76
1970	8	7	557	4179	1643	33	552	42957	6	49927	32	79
1971	5	6	480	4734	1914	33	590	44494	16	52263	32	77
1972	3	6	455	5075	1949	40	632	47212	53	55417	31	73
1973	2	5	368	5555	2243	44	602	49020	61	57893	30	73
1974	1	5	356	5632	2121	44	576	48761	79	57569	33	79
1975	0	5	259	6064	2191	37	497	49469	285	58802	43	105
1976	0	2	221	6852	2188	37	552	51484	388	61723	46	111
1977	0	2	241	7352	2245	42	522	52985	343	63730	44	107
1978	0	2	146	8263	2370	38	561	55137	453	66966	38	92
1979	0	4	110	9415	2590	40	587	52266	332	65341	41	100
1980	0	8	108	8570	2397	35	523	47897	235	59764	41	99
1981	0	8	94	8420	2282	46	501	46797	77	58217	47	111

[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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	125.9	0.0	125.9	2.1	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.6
1961	122.7	0.0	122.7	11.1	0.2	*	0.0	0.3	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	152.2
1962	130.1	0.0	130.1	12.7	0.2	*	0.0	0.3	19.3	0.0	0.0	*	162.4
1963	147.7	0.0	147.7	12.9	0.2	*	0.0	0.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	174.6
1964	159.3	0.0	159.3	9.8	0.2	*	0.0	0.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	*	182.7
1965	161.0	0.0	161.0	14.9	0.3	*	0.0	0.4	19.1	0.0	0.0	*	195.3
1966	181.2	0.0	181.2	16.6	0.4	*	0.0	0.5	18.0	0.0	0.0	*	216.2
1967	187.8	0.0	187.8	20.8	0.4	*	0.0	0.5	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	227.5
1968	195.5	0.0	195.5	23.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.4	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	241.7
1969	219.6	0.0	219.6	32.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	272.7
1970	234.6	0.0	234.6	31.6	7.1	0.7	1.4	9.3	16.8	1.7	0.0	0.1	294.0
1971	219.5	0.0	219.5	30.1	4.1	0.7	1.2	6.0	19.7	37.6	0.0	0.0	312.9
1972	236.4	0.0	236.4	28.9	4.7	0.8	1.3	6.8	21.9	35.5	0.0	0.0	329.5
1973	230.2	0.0	230.2	30.4	5.4	2.9	0.7	9.0	21.9	64.9	0.0	0.0	356.4
1974	208.9	0.0	208.9	34.6	1.9	3.2	0.1	5.2	17.8	92.1	0.0	0.0	358.6
1975	206.3	0.0	206.3	20.5	3.4	3.4	0.2	7.0	17.9	113.4	0.0	0.0	365.0
1976	231.9	0.0	231.9	12.3	4.9	4.1	0.1	9.1	14.3	118.5	0.0	0.0	386.0
1977	242.7	0.0	242.7	6.5	6.5	4.0	*	10.6	16.2	117.9	0.0	*	393.9
1978	238.6	0.0	238.6	8.6	8.6	7.4	*	16.0	21.4	128.2	0.0	0.2	413.0
1979	256.3	0.0	256.3	21.9	3.4	4.5	0.2	8.2	21.0	110.7	0.0	0.3	418.4
1980	271.5	0.0	271.5	14.2	0.4	2.9	0.1	3.4	19.3	108.1	0.0	0.6	417.1
1981	273.5	0.0	273.5	7.7	0.1	2.0	0.2	2.4	19.6	106.0	0.0	0.6	409.7

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	5195	0	5195	2	45	5	0	50	2061	0	0	0
1961	5070	0	5070	11	39	4	0	43	1706	0	0	0
1962	5332	0	5332	12	38	4	0	42	1829	0	0	1
1963	6106	0	6106	12	39	4	0	43	1307	0	0	7
1964	6606	0	6606	9	36	4	0	40	1267	0	0	5
1965	6697	0	6697	14	53	6	0	59	1825	0	0	2
1966	7605	0	7605	16	70	8	0	78	1724	0	0	0
1967	7923	0	7923	20	69	8	0	77	1739	0	0	29
1968	8221	0	8221	22	201	22	0	223	2049	0	0	41
1969	9381	0	9381	31	191	21	0	212	1825	0	0	33
1970	10450	0	10450	31	1132	124	240	1497	1597	157	0	8
1971	9814	0	9814	29	647	118	204	970	1883	3469	0	0
1972	10420	0	10420	28	742	144	219	1104	2109	3294	0	0
1973	10080	0	10080	30	859	497	112	1468	2108	5952	0	0
1974	9521	0	9521	34	901	552	18	870	1706	8256	0	0
1975	9716	0	9716	20	548	578	37	1163	1719	10293	0	0
1976	10868	0	10868	12	784	708	16	1508	1375	10722	0	0
1977	11492	0	11492	6	1029	696	6	1731	1550	10945	0	0
1978	11415	0	11415	8	1370	1268	5	2643	2061	11718	0	20
1979	12297	0	12297	21	542	776	41	1359	2025	10403	0	33
1980	13229	0	13229	14	68	499	9	576	1857	9911	0	62
1981	13841	0	13841	7	13	351	40	404	1884	9719	0	57

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Source, 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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	16.7	52.8	4.1	0.5	19.1	0.3	0.5	4.5	0.6	23.3	11.1	0.8	6.2	70.9	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	-10.8	136.2
1961	21.2	59.3	3.8	0.4	19.1	0.3	0.7	4.6	0.5	23.3	16.4	0.5	8.5	78.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	-14.4	150.8
1962	25.8	61.2	3.5	0.4	22.5	0.3	0.6	4.5	0.7	24.3	20.8	0.7	10.1	88.3	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	-14.0	171.7
1963	31.5	61.3	3.6	0.5	22.2	0.3	0.6	4.1	0.7	24.6	15.7	0.7	10.6	83.6	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	-19.2	166.5
1964	33.4	62.3	4.2	0.5	21.4	0.4	0.8	4.6	0.7	24.5	14.0	0.4	11.4	83.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	-20.4	167.4
1965	35.4	61.1	4.5	0.5	21.5	0.4	1.2	4.7	0.5	24.9	13.6	0.5	9.7	82.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	-13.8	173.9
1966	42.5	67.8	3.8	0.6	17.4	0.5	2.7	5.3	0.5	25.4	12.2	0.3	8.0	76.7	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	-17.2	179.4
1967	41.1	75.6	3.4	0.6	23.0	0.7	3.5	5.9	0.4	25.9	17.8	0.4	9.7	91.3	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	-9.1	207.2
1968	45.3	81.2	6.2	0.7	30.0	0.8	4.0	7.0	0.5	27.8	12.6	0.5	12.6	102.8	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	-11.0	228.3
1969	57.3	103.2	4.8	0.8	30.5	0.9	3.2	7.5	0.7	29.3	15.1	0.6	13.6	107.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	-23.2	255.6
1970	65.1	113.4	6.6	0.7	29.5	0.7	1.9	7.0	0.7	31.0	9.3	0.7	12.6	100.7	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	-35.3	254.5
1971	60.3	118.9	5.7	0.7	33.4	0.7	2.1	7.8	0.6	31.8	7.6	2.6	13.4	106.4	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	-31.6	267.7
1972	81.9	129.2	6.0	0.8	32.0	0.9	2.1	9.3	0.6	34.4	8.1	1.1	13.6	108.8	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	-46.9	285.2
1973	104.5	110.8	5.8	0.8	36.7	0.9	2.0	7.9	0.6	36.3	9.7	0.7	14.8	116.4	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	-65.0	279.2
1974	113.0	98.0	4.0	0.8	41.3	0.9	1.4	6.7	0.6	35.7	12.5	0.3	16.4	120.7	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	-66.2	280.3
1975	131.4	88.9	3.8	0.9	44.6	0.7	1.0	6.7	0.9	38.6	13.1	0.2	20.7	131.2	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	-74.9	288.3
1976	185.3	88.5	4.8	1.0	47.5	0.7	0.4	6.8	1.0	41.3	16.9	0.4	23.9	144.8	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	-113.0	316.4
1977	241.5	85.2	7.3	1.1	54.4	0.8	0.5	6.6	1.3	43.5	16.3	1.3	29.3	162.4	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	-146.7	350.3
1978	241.6	88.7	10.0	1.2	61.5	1.0	0.1	7.4	1.4	46.4	18.5	0.9	34.0	182.4	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	-135.3	387.6
1979	283.4	95.5	6.8	1.5	70.2	1.1	0.5	7.6	1.4	44.9	19.3	0.2	37.5	190.9	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	-166.2	414.5
1980	282.0	70.6	7.6	0.5	77.2	0.9	0.4	7.5	1.3	44.7	13.6	0.1	42.7	196.3	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	-166.0	394.5
1981	334.7	70.8	6.0	0.4	72.4	1.4	0.4	8.5	1.2	44.6	12.5	*	34.0	181.5	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	-210.4	385.4

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	Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	990	51	615	99	3279	57	91	1114	93	4431	1759	119	1022	12680	0	609	0	0	-3167
1961	1244	57	565	71	3278	57	117	1139	90	4427	2615	81	1375	13816	0	633	0	0	-4222
1962	1444	59	523	72	3860	59	109	1124	108	4616	3315	111	1631	15528	0	975	0	0	-4095
1963	1883	59	537	102	3815	63	103	1018	108	4686	2498	109	1733	14772	0	879	0	0	-5630
1964	1923	60	639	101	3666	68	146	1153	113	4670	2235	66	1888	14746	0	874	0	0	-5978
1965	2104	59	673	93	3696	75	206	1171	84	4739	2171	71	1633	14611	0	884	0	0	-4054
1966	2602	66	567	128	2982	100	470	1321	87	4837	1939	45	1366	13841	0	923	0	0	-5042
1967	2480	73	508	127	3949	121	625	1546	72	4932	2826	65	1633	16403	0	789	0	0	-2661
1968	2660	79	938	146	5154	153	705	1822	79	5301	2006	78	2098	18480	0	959	0	0	-3234
1969	3321	100	726	152	5229	159	572	1967	112	5573	2408	95	2259	19253	0	1097	0	0	-6814
1970	3795	110	994	138	5059	129	341	1848	114	5900	1487	105	2075	18190	0	1006	0	0	-10338
1971	3596	115	857	143	5731	130	373	2078	93	6055	1203	389	2212	19263	0	1312	0	0	-9259
1972	4808	126	903	152	5499	164	368	2475	99	6552	1281	161	2248	19902	0	1172	0	0	-13755
1973	6081	109	880	167	6295	164	349	2120	101	6910	1550	103	2434	21071	0	1209	0	0	-19047
1974	6368	96	607	163	7094	166	242	1789	96	6798	1995	50	2655	21655	0	1411	0	0	-19392
1975	7559	87	580	172	7656	125	172	1815	154	7354	2076	26	3310	23439	0	1120	0	0	-21956
1976	10064	87	718	193	8161	134	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1043	0	0	-33111
1977	13002	84	1105	212	9340	150	81	1795	208	8275	2595	191	4667	28621	0	762	0	0	-43003
1978	12979	87	1508	246	10553	176	24	2022	223	8833	2945	138	5358	32027	0	982	0	0	-39645
1979	15315	94	1018	291	12047	190	93	2068	234	8544	3075	31	5932	33522	0	1053	0	0	-48712
1980	15276	69	1148	90	13247	162	62	2030	208	8501	2171	13	6734	34366	0	1108	0	0	-48641
1981	18485	69	907	74	12433	249	69	2336	199	8498	1989	6	5304	32063	0	841	0	0	-61660

[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	7.3	9.3	67.2	70.4	41.1	41.2	19.4	-10.8	2.5	6.1	136.2
1961	13.0	16.5	9.3	11.4	79.3	83.0	39.9	40.0	23.6	-14.4	2.7	6.5	150.8
1962	13.3	17.5	9.8	12.4	91.3	98.2	43.5	43.5	27.8	-14.0	4.1	9.8	171.7
1963	11.9	16.5	10.2	13.3	88.1	96.7	39.9	39.9	35.5	-19.2	4.8	11.5	166.5
1964	13.3	18.5	11.5	15.1	86.3	95.3	38.4	38.5	38.2	-20.4	5.3	12.5	167.4
1965	13.8	18.9	10.8	17.6	78.5	93.4	43.8	43.9	40.7	-13.8	7.9	18.9	173.9
1966	15.1	20.2	13.0	20.3	76.5	94.5	44.2	44.3	47.7	-17.2	9.0	21.5	179.4
1967	16.3	21.4	15.1	22.6	86.7	109.1	54.1	54.1	44.2	-9.1	10.4	24.7	207.2
1968	17.4	22.8	16.0	23.7	103.6	128.1	53.6	53.6	48.7	-11.0	11.1	26.5	228.3
1969	21.4	27.3	18.2	26.5	117.5	144.8	57.1	57.2	64.7	-23.2	12.2	29.2	255.6
1970	22.8	29.9	17.3	24.9	120.8	143.0	56.7	56.7	72.2	-35.3	10.8	26.1	254.5
1971	24.8	32.4	17.6	25.7	125.6	148.4	61.1	61.2	70.2	-31.6	11.3	27.4	267.7
1972	28.4	36.5	21.0	29.6	133.7	158.3	60.8	60.8	88.3	-46.9	12.2	29.2	285.2
1973	18.7	27.8	16.4	26.0	131.6	158.4	67.1	67.1	110.5	-65.0	13.4	32.1	279.2
1974	16.3	25.8	16.2	27.4	129.8	158.3	68.8	68.8	115.5	-66.2	14.3	35.0	280.3
1975	16.6	27.0	13.4	22.4	138.9	172.8	66.0	66.1	128.3	-74.9	15.6	37.7	288.3
1976	16.3	27.4	12.7	22.2	159.2	195.5	71.2	71.2	170.0	-113.0	16.7	40.3	316.4
1977	16.2	28.1	13.2	24.9	182.5	221.9	75.2	75.3	209.8	-146.7	18.5	44.6	350.3
1978	20.3	34.0	14.5	26.0	195.4	242.5	85.1	85.1	207.6	-135.3	21.0	51.3	387.6
1979	20.6	35.9	16.1	28.5	211.8	262.2	87.9	87.9	244.2	-166.2	22.9	55.1	414.5
1980	13.4	29.9	10.6	23.9	198.5	252.6	88.0	88.0	249.9	-166.0	24.5	59.5	394.5
1981	13.1	31.9	8.5	25.0	189.7	240.4	88.1	88.2	296.3	-210.4	25.5	60.5	385.4

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] 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	2.4	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	2.3	2.4	1.5	3.6	18.5
1965	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.1	*	0.2	2.1	2.4	1.5	3.6	18.9
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	32.4
1972	0.4	0.0	0.4	22.8	0.1	0.2	4.9	5.2	2.4	5.7	36.5
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.1	0.1	0.2	4.1	4.4	2.7	6.4	27.8
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	12.4	0.1	0.1	3.4	3.6	2.8	6.8	25.8
1975	0.4	0.0	0.4	12.4	0.2	0.1	3.6	3.8	3.0	7.3	27.0
1976	0.6	0.0	0.6	11.9	0.2	*	3.7	3.8	3.3	7.9	27.4
1977	1.1	0.0	1.1	11.4	0.2	*	3.6	3.7	3.5	8.4	28.1
1978	2.0	0.0	2.0	14.1	0.2	*	4.0	4.2	4.0	9.7	34.0
1979	3.2	0.0	3.2	14.7	0.2	0.1	2.5	2.8	4.5	10.8	35.9
1980	1.0	0.0	1.0	10.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	2.5	4.8	11.7	29.9
1981	1.1	0.0	1.1	9.1	0.2	*	2.6	2.8	5.6	13.2	31.9

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	20	0	20	9	4	8	561	573	275	687
1961	19	0	19	10	8	18	587	614	294	718
1962	21	0	21	10	8	14	553	575	367	884
1963	17	0	17	9	10	16	511	537	397	949
1964	15	0	15	10	8	23	561	592	448	1067
1965	15	0	15	11	7	32	532	570	442	1055
1966	14	0	14	12	4	69	617	690	437	1047
1967	9	0	9	12	10	96	805	912	446	1064
1968	9	0	9	13	10	98	933	1040	468	1117
1969	9	0	9	17	13	77	943	1033	503	1201
1970	7	0	7	18	12	39	1001	1053	604	1465
1971	10	0	10	19	12	44	1100	1157	654	1583
1972	13	0	13	22	13	42	1295	1350	701	1684
1973	8	0	8	14	17	39	1082	1138	785	1880
1974	11	0	11	12	18	20	914	952	812	1981
1975	17	0	17	12	26	11	960	997	891	2150
1976	23	0	23	12	26	0	984	1011	957	2304
1977	45	0	45	11	30	1	968	999	1020	2462
1978	80	0	80	14	35	1	1083	1119	1167	2855
1979	127	0	127	14	39	9	682	730	1318	3169
1980	38	0	38	10	23	0	644	667	1410	3428
1981	45	0	45	9	26	8	719	753	1633	3876

[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	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.6	1.4	9.3
1961	0.9	0.0	0.9	6.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.6	1.4	11.4
1962	1.0	0.0	1.0	6.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.8	1.8	12.4
1963	0.9	0.0	0.9	7.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.9	2.2	13.3
1964	0.8	0.0	0.8	8.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.9	1.1	2.5	15.1
1965	0.8	0.0	0.8	8.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.8	2.0	4.8	17.6
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	20.3
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	3.3	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	25.7
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	6.7	26.0
1974	0.5	0.0	0.5	13.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.0	3.3	8.0	27.4
1975	0.8	0.0	0.8	10.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.1	2.6	6.3	22.4
1976	1.1	0.0	1.1	9.3	0.4	*	0.6	0.5	0.7	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	24.9
1978	3.7	0.0	3.7	8.2	0.5	*	0.7	0.5	0.8	2.5	3.3	8.1	26.0
1979	5.9	0.0	5.9	8.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.9	3.6	8.7	28.5
1980	1.8	0.0	1.8	5.1	2.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	3.7	3.9	9.4	23.9
1981	2.1	0.0	2.1	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.6	*	1.8	4.9	11.6	25.0

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	37	0	37	5	9	29	99	73	37	247	169	423
1961	35	0	35	6	20	69	104	75	69	337	172	420
1962	39	0	39	7	18	54	98	76	117	363	223	537
1963	32	0	32	7	24	61	90	85	90	350	263	631
1964	29	0	29	9	19	88	99	73	75	353	309	735
1965	28	0	28	8	16	119	94	73	40	341	589	1407
1966	25	0	25	10	10	261	109	47	31	458	631	1515
1967	17	0	17	11	24	364	142	77	45	652	647	1544
1968	17	0	17	12	24	369	165	80	44	681	667	1590
1969	16	0	16	14	31	291	166	67	70	625	714	1705
1970	14	0	14	14	30	147	177	85	48	487	652	1582
1971	18	0	18	14	30	167	194	78	48	516	702	1700
1972	25	0	25	17	32	158	229	78	34	530	741	1781
1973	15	0	15	13	42	146	191	81	49	508	826	1978
1974	21	0	21	13	44	75	161	68	64	412	957	2333
1975	32	0	32	10	63	43	169	72	83	431	770	1858
1976	42	0	42	9	63	1	174	98	117	452	820	1975
1977	83	0	83	9	73	2	171	94	107	447	1004	2423
1978	149	0	149	8	85	2	191	102	124	504	976	2387
1979	236	0	236	8	94	34	120	99	29	376	1060	2548
1980	71	0	71	5	428	23	114	103	27	694	1132	2753
1981	84	0	84	5	125	0	127	113	5	370	1427	3388

[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	Total Petroleum				
1960	3.1	0.0	3.1	36.1	4.1	8.5	0.0	0.3	1.6	*	1.7	4.8	0.8	6.2	28.0	0.0	0.9	2.3	70.4
1961	3.6	0.0	3.6	39.7	3.8	9.3	0.0	0.2	1.6	*	1.6	10.6	0.5	8.5	36.0	0.0	1.1	2.6	83.0
1962	7.4	0.0	7.4	40.8	3.5	11.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.6	14.1	0.7	10.1	43.0	0.0	2.0	4.9	98.2
1963	4.3	0.0	4.3	42.5	3.6	11.8	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.6	11.2	0.7	10.6	41.3	0.0	2.5	6.1	96.7
1964	3.4	0.0	3.4	41.2	4.2	11.5	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.1	2.3	9.6	0.4	11.4	41.7	0.0	2.7	6.3	95.3
1965	3.2	0.0	3.2	39.2	4.5	10.4	0.0	0.3	2.1	*	2.7	5.9	0.5	9.7	36.1	0.0	4.4	10.5	93.4
1966	3.5	0.0	3.5	43.7	3.8	7.2	0.0	0.8	2.3	*	2.5	4.3	0.3	8.0	29.2	0.0	5.3	12.8	94.5
1967	4.7	0.0	4.7	47.5	3.4	9.6	0.0	0.9	2.2	*	2.0	6.2	0.4	9.7	34.5	0.0	6.6	15.8	109.1
1968	6.5	0.0	6.5	53.5	6.2	11.5	0.0	1.3	2.7	*	2.5	6.3	0.5	12.6	43.6	0.0	7.2	17.3	128.1
1969	6.1	0.0	6.1	64.6	4.8	12.1	0.0	1.2	3.1	0.2	2.5	8.7	0.6	13.6	46.8	0.0	8.1	19.2	144.8
1970	5.5	0.0	5.5	71.9	6.6	11.2	0.0	0.9	2.4	0.2	2.9	6.0	0.7	12.6	43.5	0.0	6.5	15.7	143.0
1971	4.6	0.0	4.6	74.9	5.7	11.9	0.0	0.9	2.8	*	3.3	5.6	2.6	13.4	46.2	0.0	6.7	16.1	148.4
1972	5.8	0.0	5.8	81.6	6.0	11.8	0.0	1.0	3.3	*	3.4	6.1	1.1	13.6	46.3	0.0	7.2	17.4	158.3
1973	7.0	0.0	7.0	73.9	5.8	14.9	0.0	0.9	3.0	*	2.9	7.6	0.7	14.8	50.7	0.0	7.9	18.9	158.4
1974	12.8	0.0	12.8	63.7	4.0	16.0	0.0	0.8	2.5	*	3.1	10.1	0.3	16.4	53.3	0.0	8.3	20.2	158.3
1975	14.7	0.0	14.7	60.2	3.8	20.9	0.0	0.7	2.4	0.3	3.1	11.8	0.2	20.7	63.9	0.0	10.0	24.0	172.8
1976	25.8	0.0	25.8	59.9	4.8	23.1	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.3	3.2	15.0	0.4	23.9	73.4	0.0	10.7	25.7	195.5
1977	37.8	0.0	37.8	57.7	7.3	27.2	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.3	4.0	14.8	1.3	29.3	87.0	0.0	11.6	27.9	221.9
1978	40.2	0.0	40.2	58.5	10.0	30.1	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.4	1.9	16.8	0.9	34.0	96.7	0.0	13.7	33.4	242.5
1979	42.5	0.0	42.5	63.7	6.8	35.9	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.4	1.9	18.2	0.2	37.5	105.7	0.0	14.8	35.5	262.2
1980	41.8	0.0	41.8	49.3	7.6	36.4	0.0	0.2	4.6	0.3	1.9	13.5	0.1	42.7	107.4	0.0	15.8	38.3	252.6
1981	44.8	0.0	44.8	50.5	6.0	34.4	0.0	0.3	5.3	0.3	1.4	12.5	*	34.0	94.4	0.0	15.0	35.6	240.4

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	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	115	0	115	35	615	1459	0	55	405	2	320	760	119	1022	4758	0	270	673
1961	135	0	135	38	565	1594	0	30	401	2	302	1681	81	1375	6030	0	312	761
1962	278	0	278	39	523	1882	0	41	424	22	305	2242	111	1631	7182	0	595	1434
1963	161	0	161	41	537	2032	0	26	379	22	303	1775	109	1733	6916	0	742	1775
1964	126	0	126	40	639	1977	0	35	449	23	442	1533	66	1888	7053	0	780	1858
1965	119	0	119	38	673	1790	0	55	518	3	510	942	71	1633	6195	0	1285	3067
1966	132	0	132	42	567	1244	0	140	570	3	477	684	45	1366	5097	0	1558	3738
1967	177	0	177	46	508	1639	0	164	579	3	389	993	65	1633	5972	0	1939	4630
1968	243	0	243	52	938	1967	0	238	696	3	478	999	78	2098	7494	0	2123	5061
1969	227	0	227	63	726	2080	0	204	805	29	484	1281	95	2259	8063	0	2361	5638
1970	203	0	203	70	994	1931	0	155	630	30	552	960	105	2075	7430	0	1896	4602
1971	168	0	168	73	857	2044	0	162	737	3	628	888	389	2212	7919	0	1951	4724
1972	215	0	215	79	903	2021	0	168	888	3	655	970	161	2248	8017	0	2121	5097
1973	260	0	260	72	880	2552	0	164	793	4	560	1212	103	2434	8702	0	2313	5541
1974	490	0	490	62	607	2742	0	148	664	4	598	1607	50	2655	9075	0	2428	5923
1975	571	0	571	59	580	3590	0	117	640	45	591	1981	96	3310	10785	0	2918	7042
1976	998	0	998	59	718	3970	0	77	624	50	602	2390	55	3822	12308	0	3127	7527
1977	1504	0	1504	57	1105	4665	0	79	611	57	766	2351	191	4667	14494	0	3390	8182
1978	1604	0	1604	58	1508	5160	0	21	698	62	370	2667	138	5358	15982	0	4003	9793
1979	1694	0	1694	63	1018	6166	0	50	1245	64	358	2897	31	5932	17762	0	4333	10417
1980	1670	0	1670	48	1148	6255	0	39	1241	57	365	2144	13	6734	17996	0	4621	11234
1981	1796	0	1796	49	907	5913	0	61	1461	55	269	1981	6	5304	15957	0	4402	10446

[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	10.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	21.2	6.0	39.3	*	*	41.2
1961	*	2.3	0.4	9.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	21.3	5.4	37.6	*	*	40.0
1962	*	2.4	0.4	11.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	22.2	6.0	41.0	*	*	43.5
1963	*	1.8	0.5	10.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	22.6	3.9	38.1	*	*	39.9
1964	*	1.4	0.5	9.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	21.8	3.9	37.0	*	*	38.5
1965	*	2.3	0.5	10.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	21.8	7.4	41.6	*	*	43.9
1966	*	2.1	0.6	10.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	22.7	7.7	42.1	*	*	44.3
1967	*	4.5	0.6	13.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	23.5	11.2	49.6	*	*	54.1
1968	*	2.3	0.7	18.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	24.9	6.0	51.3	*	*	53.6
1969	*	4.4	0.8	18.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	26.4	5.9	52.7	*	*	57.2
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	*	*	61.2
1972	*	6.2	0.8	19.9	0.9	0.2	0.6	30.6	1.5	54.5	*	*	60.8
1973	*	8.9	0.8	21.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	32.9	1.2	58.1	*	*	67.1
1974	*	7.7	0.8	25.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	32.2	1.4	61.1	*	*	68.8
1975	*	5.4	0.9	23.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	35.2	0.0	60.6	*	*	66.1
1976	*	6.7	1.0	23.8	0.7	0.2	0.7	37.7	0.3	64.5	*	*	71.2
1977	*	6.4	1.1	26.6	0.8	0.2	0.9	39.0	0.3	68.8	*	*	75.3
1978	0.0	7.1	1.2	30.6	1.0	0.2	1.0	43.9	*	77.9	*	*	85.1
1979	0.0	8.3	1.5	33.5	1.1	0.1	1.0	42.5	*	79.6	*	*	87.9
1980	0.0	6.0	0.5	37.4	0.9	0.1	0.9	42.2	0.0	82.0	*	*	88.0
1981	0.0	6.5	0.4	36.2	1.4	0.1	0.9	42.6	*	81.6	*	*	88.2

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	2	2	99	1801	57	49	91	4038	956	7091	5	11
1961	1	2	71	1647	57	47	88	4051	857	6817	5	13
1962	1	2	72	1950	59	49	86	4236	953	7404	5	12
1963	1	2	102	1736	63	38	86	4298	621	6943	5	11
1964	0	1	101	1654	68	44	90	4155	621	6734	5	12
1965	0	2	93	1864	75	27	81	4157	1173	7470	5	13
1966	0	2	128	1714	100	25	84	4313	1218	7581	6	13
1967	0	4	127	2262	121	19	69	4466	1776	8841	5	11
1968	1	2	146	3137	153	29	76	4743	951	9234	4	10
1969	0	4	152	3090	159	53	83	5022	945	9505	4	9
1970	0	6	138	3072	129	40	85	5263	469	9195	4	11
1971	0	8	143	3626	130	47	90	5349	239	9624	4	10
1972	0	6	152	3421	164	64	97	5819	242	9958	4	9
1973	0	9	167	3676	164	53	96	6269	199	10625	4	9
1974	0	8	163	4286	166	49	92	6132	219	11108	4	10
1975	0	5	172	3965	125	46	108	6692	0	11107	5	12
1976	0	7	193	4092	134	50	120	7169	52	11810	4	9
1977	0	6	212	4564	150	45	151	7415	45	12582	4	10
1978	0	7	246	5258	176	50	162	8361	1	14253	4	11
1979	0	8	291	5743	190	20	169	8087	8	14507	5	13
1980	0	6	90	6419	162	31	151	8034	0	14886	6	14
1981	0	6	74	6223	249	28	144	8116	3	14837	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 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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum					
1960	12.1	0.0	12.1	0.7	*	*	0.0	0.1	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4
1961	16.1	0.0	16.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6
1962	16.8	0.0	16.8	0.7	*	*	0.0	*	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8
1963	25.9	0.0	25.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.5
1964	28.8	0.0	28.8	0.2	*	*	0.0	0.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.2
1965	31.0	0.0	31.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.7
1966	37.9	0.0	37.9	0.2	*	*	0.0	0.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.7
1967	35.6	0.0	35.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.2
1968	38.1	0.0	38.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7
1969	50.5	0.0	50.5	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.7
1970	59.0	0.0	59.0	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.2
1971	55.0	0.0	55.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.2
1972	75.1	0.0	75.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.3
1973	96.9	0.0	96.9	0.4	0.6	*	0.0	0.6	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	110.5
1974	99.4	0.0	99.4	0.7	0.7	*	0.0	0.7	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	115.5
1975	115.4	0.0	115.4	0.5	0.7	*	0.0	0.7	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	128.3
1976	157.8	0.0	157.8	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	170.0
1977	200.5	0.0	200.5	0.8	0.6	*	0.0	0.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	209.8
1978	195.6	0.0	195.6	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	207.6
1979	231.9	0.0	231.9	0.5	0.9	*	0.0	0.9	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	244.2
1980	237.4	0.0	237.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	249.9
1981	286.6	0.0	286.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	296.3

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		Heavy Oil[2]	Light Oil[3]	Petro-leum Coke	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	815	0	815	1	5	6	0	12	609	0	0	0
1961	1054	0	1054	1	8	10	0	18	633	0	0	0
1962	1104	0	1104	1	2	2	0	4	975	0	0	0
1963	1672	0	1672	*	12	14	0	26	879	0	0	0
1964	1752	0	1752	*	6	7	0	13	874	0	0	0
1965	1941	0	1941	*	15	19	0	34	884	0	0	0
1966	2431	0	2431	*	7	8	0	15	923	0	0	0
1967	2276	0	2276	*	12	14	0	26	789	0	0	0
1968	2390	0	2390	*	14	16	0	30	959	0	0	0
1969	3068	0	3068	2	12	15	0	28	1097	0	0	0
1970	3571	0	3571	2	11	13	0	25	1006	0	0	0
1971	3400	0	3400	1	28	19	0	47	1312	0	0	0
1972	4554	0	4554	1	36	12	0	47	1172	0	0	0
1973	5797	0	5797	*	90	8	0	98	1209	0	0	0
1974	5846	0	5846	1	105	3	0	108	1411	0	0	0
1975	6938	0	6938	1	112	6	0	118	1120	0	0	0
1976	9000	0	9000	1	126	10	0	136	1040	0	0	0
1977	11371	0	11371	1	93	7	0	100	762	0	0	0
1978	11147	0	11147	1	154	14	0	169	982	0	0	0
1979	13258	0	13258	*	141	6	0	147	1053	0	0	0
1980	13498	0	13498	*	0	123	0	123	1106	0	0	0
1981	16559	0	16559	*	0	147	0	147	841	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
[2] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in steam plants. Since 1980, heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and residual fuel oils.
[3] Prior to 1980, based on oil used in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. Since 1980, light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene and jet fuel.
* 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
AB = aviation gasoline blending components
AS = asphalt
AV = aviation gasoline
BC = bituminous coal and lignite
CC = coal coke
CL = coal, total
DF = distillate fuel
EL = electricity
ES = electricity sales
FN = petrochemical feedstocks, naphtha, 400 degrees F. or less
FO = petrochemical feedstocks, other oils, over 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
LU = lubricants
LO = electrical energy losses
MB = motor gasoline blending components
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
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
BCRT = bituminous coal and lignite distributed to retail dealers

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 July 1982 report.

Technical Documentation

Section 2. Petroleum

Section 2. Petroleum

Petroleum Overview

Twenty-six petroleum products are covered in this section. For 12 of these 26 petroleum products, the means of estimating their individual consumption level by state 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 descriptions of these 12 petroleum products, a brief description of how the remaining petroleum products (for which no state series are available) are estimated in SEDS. Basically, the 14 other petroleum products are assumed to be used in the industrial sector (except for a small amount of petroleum coke consumed by electric utilities) and are assumed to be used by each state in proportion to that state's industrial sector consumption of the 9 products for which state industrial sector estimates have been derived. The 14 products are:

- miscellaneous petroleum products (MS)
- natural gasoline (NA) (including isopentane)
- petroleum feedstocks, naphtha 400 degrees F. or less (FN)
- petroleum feedstocks, other oils over 400 degrees F. (FO)
- petroleum feedstocks, still gas (FS)
- petroleum coke (PC)
- plant condensate (PL)
- special naphthas (SN)
- still gas (SG)
- unfractionated stream (US)
- waxes (WX)
- unfinished oils (UO)
- motor gasoline blending components (MB)
- aviation gasoline blending components (AB)

Finally, the last part of this section is "Petroleum Summaries" which describes how the 26 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
			+		+		+				+
Residual Fuel (RF):			RFCC	+	RFIC	+	RFAC	+	RFEU	=	RFTC
					+				+		+
Road Oil (RD):					RDIC					=	RDTC
					+						+
Other Petroleum Products(PO):					POIC[1]			+	PCEU[2]	=	POTC
Total Petroleum (PA):	PARC	+	PACC	+	PAIC	+	PAAC	+	PAEU	=	PATC

[1]"Other petroleum products" consumed by the industrial sector is comprised of: miscellaneous products; natural gasoline; petroleum feedstocks (naphtha 400 degrees Fahrenheit or less, other oils over 400 degrees Fahrenheit, and still gas); petroleum coke for non-utility use; plant condensate; special naphthas; still gas; unfractionated stream; waxes; unfinished oils: motor gasoline blending components; and aviation gasoline blending components.
[2]This is petroleum coke consumed at electric utilities.

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 the industrial sector. Asphalt is classified in the industrial sector because it is used in construction activity. The sources of these state sales data are provided in Appendix B of this narrative. The second variable, ASTCPUS, which represents total U.S. consumption of asphalt, is the product supplied data series in the publication *Petroleum Supply Annual* 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 = ΣASINPZZ

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 = ΣASICPZZ

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 per barrel. This factor is applied to convert asphalt estimated consumption from physical 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

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
AVMISZZ = state ZZ's share of the U.S. military consumption of aviation 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 product supplied data series in the publication *Petroleum Supply Annual* published by the Energy Information Administration.

The third variable, AVMISZZ, is an estimate of each state's share of the U.S. military consumption of aviation fuel. More information about this variable is available in Part C of this aviation gasoline 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 multiplying the U.S. total military aviation product supplied by each state's percent of total military aviation use (AVMISZZ):

$$AVMCPZZ = AVMCPUS * AVMISZZ$$

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:

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

C. Additional Notes on Aviation Gasoline

Estimates of state shares of U.S. military aviation fuel use are from the U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Fuel Supply Agency's *Defense Energy Information System* and are based on fiscal year data. State-by-state coefficients representing each state's percent of the U.S. total military aviation use have been developed for the fiscal years 1977 through 1981. Because state coefficients for years prior to 1977 are not available, SEDS applies the 1977 state coefficients against the U.S. military aviation product supplied for all years 1960 through 1977 to estimate state usage of aviation fuel. The use of military aviation fuel state shares is an improvement to this year's SEDS; in previous years, jet fuel state shares were used to disaggregate total U.S. aviation fuel consumption. The estimated shares by state are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Military Aviation Fuel State Shares (AVMISZZ) Used in SEDS

Percent of U.S. Total

State	1960-77	1978	1979	1980	1981
Alabama	3.240	4.488	4.909	6.221	7.087
Alaska	0.293	0.362	0.910	0.818	0.624
Arizona	3.948	1.773	2.288	2.232	2.353
Arkansas	0.021	0.247	0.280	0.212	0.239
California	8.127	9.192	10.004	10.465	8.336
Colorado	0.321	0.229	0.316	0.392	0.366
Connecticut	0.011	0.007	0.002	0	0
Delaware	0.020	0.021	0.008	0.017	0
District of Columbia	0.216	0.381	0	0	0
Florida	17.061	17.081	13.288	12.701	13.407
Georgia	2.928	3.616	5.758	6.664	7.666
Hawaii	1.778	1.541	1.759	1.582	1.532
Idaho	0.147	0.204	0.444	0.413	0.488
Illinois	2.187	1.725	1.469	1.835	1.684
Indiana	0.034	0.070	0	0	0
Iowa	0.032	0.023	0.011	0.016	0.021
Kansas	0.273	0.151	0.250	0.130	0.087
Kentucky	0.352	0.410	0.325	0.253	0.111
Louisiana	1.412	1.863	2.707	2.449	1.413
Maine	0.570	0.327	0.962	0.254	0.226
Maryland	6.119	6.085	6.977	5.471	4.185
Massachusetts	2.799	3.811	6.091	5.276	5.696
Michigan	1.921	2.117	1.841	2.009	3.435
Minnesota	0.046	0.048	0.005	0.003	0
Mississippi	0.324	0.574	0.321	0.369	0.226
Missouri	0.203	0.206	0.088	0.073	0.013
Montana	0.014	0.019	0	0.001	0.017
Nebraska	0.059	0.056	0.023	0	0
Nevada	0.765	1.044	0.753	1.148	1.350
New Hampshire	0.075	0.013	0.003	0	0
New Jersey	1.147	0.554	0.627	0.601	0.596
New Mexico	0.084	0.160	0.817	1.130	0.684
New York	0.206	0.214	0.080	0.030	0.039
North Carolina	1.026	1.526	2.157	1.532	1.422
North Dakota	0.010	0.012	0	0	0
Ohio	4.854	6.315	7.483	8.117	6.435
Oklahoma	0.425	0.622	0.765	1.135	0.643
Oregon	0.017	0.020	0.064	0.218	0.209
Pennsylvania	7.501	5.615	5.293	4.276	2.649
Rhode Island	0.009	0.020	0	0	0
South Carolina	0.832	1.240	1.227	1.203	1.344
South Dakota	0.026	0.047	0.040	0.046	0.073
Tennessee	1.873	1.778	1.711	1.814	2.563
Texas	13.768	12.455	11.036	12.051	15.406
Utah	2.861	1.613	0.106	0.127	0.149
Vermont	0.056	0.016	0	0	0
Virginia	4.312	6.507	4.305	4.665	4.506
Washington	1.573	1.933	1.899	1.822	2.634
West Virginia	0.007	0.012	0	0	0
Wisconsin	4.110	1.647	0.591	0.214	0.067
Wyoming	0.007	0.010	0.007	0.015	0.019
United States	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

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" 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;
DFCMPZZ	=	distillate fuel delivered to commercial establishments for space heating, water heating, and cooking;
DFIBPZZ	=	distillate fuel delivered to industrial establishments for space heating and for other industrial use (i.e., for all uses to mines, smelters, plants engaged in producing manufactured products, in processing goods, and in assembling), including farm use;
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
DFRSPZZ	=	distillate fuel delivered to the residential sector for space heating, water heating, and cooking.

Another independent variable for distillate fuel is DKEUPZZ which represents consumption of fuel oil by internal combustion and gas turbine plants for 1960 through 1979 and consumption of light oil by electric utilities (steam, internal combustion, and gas turbine combined) for 1980 and 1981 in thousand barrels. These data are from the Federal Power Commission Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and consist primarily of distillate fuel plus small amounts of jet kerosene fuel consumed at electric utilities. DKEUPZZ replaces the "distillate fuel oil delivered at electric utilities" series (DFEIPZZ) used in previous versions of SEDS. (See note 4 in Part C of this distillate fuel section for further information.)

The series DKEUPZZ includes kerosene-type jet fuel consumed at utilities which is identified as an independent variable named JKEUPZZ, also in thousand barrels. The kerosene-type jet fuel is removed from the distillate data and accounted for in the jet fuel data described in a later section of this technical documentation.

Another independent variable for distillate fuel represents total U.S. consumption of distillate fuel. It is the product supplied series in the publication *Petroleum Supply Annual* published by the Energy Information Administration:

DFTCPUS = distillate fuel total consumed in the United States, in thousand barrels.

Since state consumption data and end-use consumption data do not exist directly from the sources (with the exception of electric utilities data), they are estimated by using the deliveries data described above.

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
DFBKPUS &= \Sigma DFBKPZZ \\
DFCMPUS &= \Sigma DFCMPZZ \\
DFIBPUS &= \Sigma DFIBPZZ \\
DFMIPUS &= \Sigma DFMIPZZ \\
DFOCPUS &= \Sigma DFOCPZZ \\
DFOFPUS &= \Sigma DFOFPZZ \\
DFONPUS &= \Sigma DFONPZZ \\
DFOTPUS &= \Sigma DFOTPZZ \\
DFRRPUS &= \Sigma DFRRPZZ \\
DFRSPUS &= \Sigma DFRSPZZ \\
DKEUPUS &= \Sigma DKEUPZZ \\
JKEUPUS &= \Sigma JKEUPZZ
\end{aligned}
$$

Next, the input variables are combined into groups as closely resembling the major end-use sectors used in SEDS as possible. The residential portion of deliveries is identified by the input series DFRSPZZ above. The commercial sector portion of deliveries is identified by the input series DFCMPZZ above.

The deliveries of distillate fuel to the industrial sector are 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):

$$
\begin{aligned}
DFINPZZ &= DFIBPZZ + DFOCPZZ + DFOFPZZ + DFOTPZZ \\
DFINPUS &= \Sigma DFINPZZ
\end{aligned}
$$

The deliveries of distillate fuel to the transportation sector are 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:

$$
\begin{aligned}
DFTRPZZ &= DFBKPZZ + DFMIPZZ + DFRRPZZ + DFONPZZ \\
DFTRPUS &= \Sigma DFTRPZZ
\end{aligned}
$$

Deliveries of distillate fuel oil to the residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors are summed to create a non-utilities deliveries total (DFNDPZZ). (A data series for distillate fuel oil deliveries to electric utilities is no longer required in SEDS, since actual electric utility consumption of distillate fuel by state is used instead.) The formulas for calculating the non-utilities deliveries totals are:

$$
\begin{aligned}
DFNDPZZ &= DFRSPZZ + DFCMPZZ + DFINPZZ + DFTRPZZ \\
DFNDPUS &= \Sigma DFNDPZZ
\end{aligned}
$$

Next, consumption estimates by end-use are calculated. Consumption of distillate fuel by electric utilities (DFEUPZZ) is calculated by subtracting the kerosene-type jet fuel consumed by electric utilities from the input series DKEUPZZ:

$$
\begin{aligned}
DFEUPZZ &= DKEUPZZ - JKEUPZZ \\
DFEUPUS &= \Sigma DFEUPZZ
\end{aligned}
$$

The estimated total non-utilities distillate fuel consumption for the United States (DFNCPUS) is calculated by subtracting the total distillate fuel consumption at electric utilities from the total U.S. distillate fuel consumption:

DFNCPUS = DFTCPUS - DFEUPUS

The total non-utilities deliveries are used next to derive the estimated total non-utilities consumption for each state (DFNCPZZ). This is done by assuming that each state consumes distillate fuel in proportion to the amount delivered to that state:

DFNCPZZ = (DFNDPZZ / DFNDPUS) * DFNCPUS

Total state distillate fuel consumption is the sum of the non-utilities consumption and the electric utilities consumption:

DFTCPZZ = DFNCPZZ + DFEUPZZ

Each state's estimated total non-utilities consumption of distillate fuel (DFNCPZZ) is further divided into end-use estimates in proportion to each sector's deliveries as a portion of total non-utilities deliveries. The estimated residential sector consumption in state ZZ is represented by DFRCPZZ and is calculated:

DFRCPZZ = (DFRSPZZ / DFNDPZZ) * DFNCPZZ

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

DFCCPZZ = (DFCMPZZ / DFNDPZZ) * DFNCPZZ

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

DFICPZZ = (DFINPZZ / DFNDPZZ) * DFNCPZZ

The transportation sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented by DFACPZZ and is calculated:

DFACPZZ = (DFTRPZZ / DFNDPZZ) * DFNCPZZ

The consumption of distillate fuel in the United States by major end-use sector is estimated by summing the states' estimated consumption:

DFRCPUS = ΣDFRCPZZ
DFCCPUS = ΣDFCCPZZ
DFICPUS = ΣDFICPZZ
DFACPUS = ΣDFACPZZ

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:

DFRCBZZ = DFRCPZZ * 5.825
DFCCBZZ = DFCCPZZ * 5.825
DFICBZZ = DFICPZZ * 5.825
DFACBZZ = DFACPZZ * 5.825
DFEUBZZ = DFEUPZZ * 5.825
DFTCBZZ = DFRCBZZ + DFCCBZZ + DFICBZZ + DFACBZZ + DFEUBZZ

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

$$DFRCBUS = \Sigma DFRCBZZ$$
$$DFCCBUS = \Sigma DFCCBZZ$$
$$DFICBUS = \Sigma DFICBZZ$$
$$DFACBUS = \Sigma DFACBZZ$$
$$DFEUBUS = \Sigma DFEUBZZ$$
$$DFTCBUS = \Sigma DFTCBZZ$$

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 forward.

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:

   $$DFONPZZ(67) = [DFONPZZ(66) / DFMSPZZ(66)] * DFMSPZZ(67)$$

   $$DFOFPZZ(67) = [DFOFPZZ(66) / DFMSPZZ(66)] * DFMSPZZ(67)$$

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

   $$DFOTPZZ = DFMSPZZ - DFONPZZ - DFOFPZZ$$

   The three components of the miscellaneous category are 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 redefined—in many cases to collect more disaggregated data. The reclassifications 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' 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 sum of residential, commercial, industrial, and farm deliveries in 1979 and the sum of heating and industrial deliveries in the pre-1979 years. Therefore, 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 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 comparable deliveries subtotals for all years.

- 'Residential', 'commercial', and 'industrial' (including farm) shares of the subtotal in 1979 were calculated for each state.

- These 1979 end-use shares were then applied to each pre-1979 subtotal of distillate fuel deliveries in state ZZ to create state estimates of end-use deliveries for 1960 through 1978.

The 1980 and 1981 distillate fuel deliveries data are based on the same survey as that used for 1979; therefore, the 1980 and 1981 data are directly comparable to 1979 data.

4. In this edition of the *State Energy Data Report* (SEDR), an improvement has been made to the fuel oil consumed at electric utilities series. In previous editions of the SEDR, the input for this series was the fuel oil (residual fuel and distillate fuel) deliveries to electric utilities from the Energy Information Administration's series of reports called "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" based on the Form EIA-172 since 1979 and the Form BOM-6-1337-A in previous years. The deliveries data were used in the State Energy Data System (SEDS) to disaggregate a known U.S. total product supplied into state consumption estimates. In this edition of the SEDR, the fuel oil at electric utilities input data for all years and all states have been revised, based on actual data of fuel oil consumption at electric utilities from the Federal Power Commission Form 4 "Monthly Power Plant Report." Due to changes in fuel oil reporting classifications on the Form 4 over the years, it is not possible to develop a thoroughly consistent series for all years on SEDS; however, over time, data more closely representing specifically distillate fuel and residual fuel have become available. For 1960 through 1969, only total fuel oil consumed at electric utilities by state is available. For 1970 through 1979, fuel oil consumed by plant type (internal combustion and gas turbine plants versus steam plants) by state is available; and for 1980 and forward, consumption of light oil at all plant types combined versus consumption of heavy oil at all plant types combined is available by state. In SEDS, the following assumptions have been made:

   - 1960 through 1969 — state estimates of fuel oil consumption by plant type have been created for each year by applying the shares of steam plants (primarily residual fuel) versus internal combustion and gas turbine plants (primarily distillate fuel plus small amounts of jet kerosene), by state from 1970 to each year's total fuel oil consumption at electric utilities for 1960 through 1969.

   - 1970 through 1979 — fuel oil consumed by steam plants is assumed to equal residual fuel consumption and fuel oil consumed by internal combustion and gas turbine plants is assumed to equal distillate fuel plus jet kerosene consumption.

   - 1980 and 1981 — total heavy oil consumption at all plant types is assumed to equal residual fuel consumption, and total light oil consumption at all plant types is assumed to equal distillate fuel plus jet kerosene consumption.

   The input series thus derived for residual fuel and distillate fuel plus jet kerosene consumption at electric utilities is considered to be actual consumption at electric utilities for each state and each year on SEDS.

5. In this edition of the SEDR, state-by-state corrections have been made to the 1960 subtotal of 'heating and industrial' distillate deliveries (explained in note 3 above). These corrections were made in order to include range oil which had inadvertently been omitted from the heating oil total for 1960. The impact of this adjustment is to increase the 1960 'heating and industrial' distillate deliveries subtotal by 15,155 thousand barrels at the U.S. level and to cause slight adjustments to each state's residential, commercial, and industrial deliveries of distillate fuel oil.

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 fuel. 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 product supplied data series in the publication *Petroleum Supply Annual* published by the Energy Information Administration.

The second variable, JKICPZZ, is available for 1975 through 1977 only and is 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 Utility Plants* 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. Prior to 1964, kerosene-type jet fuel was included in the kerosene product supplied total in the source. Table 3 below summarizes the derivation of kerosene and jet fuel consumption estimates used for 1960 through 1963 in SEDS.

Table 3. Estimate of Kerosene and Jet Fuel U. S. Consumption for 1960 through 1963 (Thousand barrels)

	(1) Kerosene Domestic Demand, Including Commercial Jet Fuel	(2) Jet Fuel Domestic Demand, Military Use Only	(3) Sales of Kerosene for Commercial Jet Fuel Use	(4) Estimated Kerosene Domestic Consumption (1) — (3)	(5) Estimated Total 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 product supplied data series in the publication *Petroleum Supply Annual* published by the Energy Information Administration.

Data for the other variable, JNMISZZ, representing state shares of U.S. military consumption of naphtha-type jet fuel, was created from U.S. Department of Defense data. See Table 4 (in Part C, 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 States:

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 through 1981. Data for 1975 and 1976 are based on calendar year data, while data for 1977 through 1981 are based on fiscal year data. Because state coefficients for years prior to 1975 are not available, SEDS applies the 1975 state coefficients against the U.S. total military consumption for each year 1960 through 1975 to estimate state usage of naphtha-type jet fuel. The estimated shares by state are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Military Jet Fuel State Shares (JNMISZZ) Used in SEDS

Percent of U.S. Total

State	1960-75	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Alabama	1.189	1.158	1.036	0.827	0.786	1.233	1.007
Alaska	1.966	1.869	1.694	1.801	2.264	1.997	1.879
Arizona	4.262	4.526	4.463	4.662	4.556	4.941	4.633
Arkansas	2.071	2.165	2.131	2.041	1.946	1.977	1.955
California	18.425	18.780	17.712	17.494	16.787	16.545	16.208
Colorado	0.498	0.508	0.451	0.528	0.447	0.451	0.506
Connecticut	0.097	0.103	0.115	0.133	0.117	0.116	0.133
Delaware	1.686	1.767	2.083	1.812	1.798	1.882	1.940
Dist. of Columbia	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Florida	6.525	6.773	7.029	7.024	8.212	8.192	8.164
Georgia	1.976	1.867	2.092	2.198	2.330	2.154	2.267
Hawaii	3.837	3.567	3.027	2.995	3.058	3.174	3.048
Idaho	0.952	0.961	0.854	0.809	0.920	0.934	1.029
Illinois	0.631	0.736	0.817	0.854	0.805	0.822	0.863
Indiana	1.085	1.157	1.026	0.916	0.895	0.791	0.960
Iowa	0.174	0.238	0.190	0.187	0.153	0.156	0.164
Kansas	0.928	0.913	0.923	0.825	0.794	0.770	0.873
Kentucky	0.401	0.375	0.392	0.387	0.342	0.415	0.475
Louisiana	2.361	2.271	2.547	2.456	2.341	2.476	2.397
Maine	1.581	1.793	1.851	1.887	1.592	1.581	1.518
Maryland	1.593	1.470	1.443	1.313	1.448	1.684	1.745
Massachusetts	0.326	0.420	0.386	0.364	0.387	0.460	0.418
Michigan	2.823	2.941	2.788	2.366	2.228	2.124	2.238
Minnesota	0.275	0.265	0.244	0.288	0.265	0.284	0.276
Mississippi	1.431	1.344	1.425	1.251	1.267	1.370	1.513
Missouri	0.395	0.389	0.351	0.304	0.239	0.338	0.295
Montana	0.244	0.252	0.241	0.233	0.225	0.176	0.178
Nebraska	1.044	1.087	1.168	1.277	1.188	1.274	1.324
Nevada	1.641	1.970	2.326	2.358	2.382	2.336	2.689
New Hampshire	0.997	1.034	1.119	1.058	0.938	0.896	0.743
New Jersey	2.031	1.832	1.812	1.992	2.021	1.957	1.796
New Mexico	2.182	2.167	2.126	1.969	2.303	2.370	2.507
New York	2.406	2.360	2.237	2.220	2.094	1.850	1.878
North Carolina	3.308	3.229	3.207	3.447	3.318	3.425	3.421
North Dakota	1.995	1.822	2.045	2.091	2.007	1.726	1.842
Ohio	1.914	1.319	1.374	1.296	1.144	1.157	0.903
Oklahoma	2.912	2.708	2.793	3.200	3.302	3.538	3.333
Oregon	0.179	0.206	0.207	0.205	0.195	0.199	0.182
Pennsylvania	0.356	0.397	0.407	0.536	0.480	0.521	0.555
Rhode Island	0.007	0.033	0.037	0.049	0.043	0.061	0.063
South Carolina	3.617	2.987	2.992	3.160	3.346	3.105	3.149
South Dakota	1.207	1.253	1.114	1.485	1.431	1.343	1.345
Tennessee	0.342	0.381	0.415	0.469	0.456	0.475	0.461
Texas	8.812	9.011	9.017	8.665	8.398	8.477	8.486
Utah	0.637	0.529	0.909	0.905	1.257	1.310	1.179
Vermont	0.075	0.075	0.079	0.075	0.078	0.074	0.067
Virginia	3.050	3.394	3.542	3.738	3.652	3.477	3.952
Washington	3.246	3.274	3.459	3.419	3.243	2.921	2.985
West Virginia	0.067	0.086	0.105	0.099	0.090	0.093	0.091
Wisconsin	0.192	0.182	0.148	0.284	0.381	0.320	0.312
Wyoming	0.050	0.054	0.049	0.046	0.049	0.050	0.053
United States	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	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 four are data on kerosene delivered and are from the series of reports called "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," published by the Energy Information Administration. The fifth independent variable represents the product supplied series from the publication called *Petroleum Supply Annual* also published by the Energy Information Administration:

KSCMPZZ = kerosene delivered to the commercial sector for heating, in thousand barrels;
KSIHPZZ = kerosene delivered to the industrial sector for heating, in thousand barrels;
KSOTPZZ = kerosene delivered for all other uses, including farm use, in state ZZ, in thousand barrels;
KSRSPZZ = kerosene delivered to the residential sector for heating, in thousand barrels; and
KSTCPUS = kerosene total consumed in the United States, in thousand barrels.

State consumption data and end-use consumption data are not available from the sources. For this reason, SEDS applies the 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:

KSCMPUS = ΣKSCMPZZ
KSIHPUS = ΣKSIHPZZ
KSOTPUS = ΣKSOTPZZ
KSRSPUS = ΣKSRSPZZ

Next, the input variables are combined into groups as closely resembling the major end-use sectors used in SEDS as possible. The residential and commercial deliveries are the input variables explained above.

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:

KSINPZZ = KSOTPZZ + KSIHPZZ
KSINPUS = ΣKSINPZZ

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

KSTTPZZ = KSRSPZZ + KSCMPZZ + KSINPZZ
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 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 forward.

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 reclassifications 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' is related to the sum of 'residential,' 'commercial,' and 'industrial' in 1979. Therefore, 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 was created by summing each state's 'residential,' 'commercial,' and 'industrial' deliveries categories, thereby creating a comparable deliveries subtotal for all years.
- 'Residential', 'commercial', and 'industrial' shares of the heating subtotal in 1979 were calculated for each state.
- These 1979 end-use shares were then applied to each pre-1979 heating subtotal in state ZZ to create state estimates of end-use deliveries for 1960 through 1978.

The 1980 and 1981 kerosene deliveries data are based on the same survey as that used for 1979; therefore, the 1980 and 1981 data are directly comparable to 1979 data.

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" 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 oil field drilling and production uses;

LGCIPZZ = LPG sold to chemical plants for use as raw materials or solvents and all LPG sold for use in the production of synthetic rubber (chemical use) plus 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 (industrial use). Also included are sales to refineries for fuel use;

LGHCPZZ = LPG sold for residential and commercial use. Included are sales for non-farm private households for space 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;

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 the product supplied data series in the publication *Petroleum Supply Annual* 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.)

The U.S. sums of the LPG sales input variables are calculated:

LGCBPUS = ΣLGCBPZZ
LGCIPUS = ΣLGCIPZZ
LGHCPUS = ΣLGHCPZZ
LGMSPUS = ΣLGMSPZZ
LGUGPUS = ΣLGUGPZZ

Next, the sales input variables are combined into groups as closely resembling the major end-use sectors used in SEDS as possible.

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

The sales of LPG to the industrial sector (LGIXPZZ) is estimated by summing the sales for chemical and industrial use (LGCIPZZ), for miscellaneous use (LGMSPZZ), utility gas use (LGUGPZZ) and 84 percent of the sales for internal combustion engine fuel (LGCBPZZ):

LGIXPZZ = LGCIPZZ + LGMSPZZ + LGUGPZZ + (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 state sector sales data are calculated by the following formulas:

LGRSPUS = ΣLGRSPZZ
LGCMPUS = ΣLGCMPZZ
LGIXPUS = ΣLGIXPZZ
LGTRPUS = ΣLGTRPZZ
LGTTPUS = ΣLGTTPZZ

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. First, an assumption is made in SEDS that the LPG sales to the residential, commercial, and transportation sectors of each state are directly equal to the consumption of LPG by these sectors. (This is a significant change in methodology from previous versions of SEDS. See Part C., note 5 of this LPG section for explanation.) Since the LPG sales data are in gallons, they must be converted to barrels (42 U.S. gallons per U.S. barrel) in order to equal consumption. Therefore, the formulas for creating state consumption estimates for the residential (LGRCPZZ), commercial (LGCCPZZ), and transportation (LGACPZZ) sectors are:

LGRCPZZ = LGRSPZZ / 42
LGCCPZZ = LGCMPZZ / 42
LGACPZZ = LGTRPZZ / 42

The industrial (LGICPZZ) sector consumption of each state is the difference between the state's total LPG consumption and the sum of its residential, commercial, and transportation sectors consumption:

LGICPZZ = LGTCPZZ - (LGRCPZZ + LGCCPZZ + LGACPZZ)

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)

For each year prior to 1967, the conversion factor for LPG, LGTCKUS, is a weighted average of the components of LPG. Each component is from the product supplied data series in the *Energy Data Report* "Petroleum Statement, Annual" (1967 - 1980) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981) 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 states and all end-uses:

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

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:

$$LGRCBUS = \Sigma LGRCBZZ$$
$$LGCCBUS = \Sigma LGCCBZZ$$
$$LGICBUS = \Sigma LGICBZZ$$
$$LGACBUS = \Sigma LGACBZZ$$
$$LGTCBUS = \Sigma LGTCBZZ$$

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 forward.

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 chemical use, utility gas use and for miscellaneous use have been allocated entirely to Maryland in all years.

5. In previous editions of the *State Energy Data Report (SEDR),* state end-use consumption of LPG was estimated by applying the LPG sales end-use ratios of total sales in each state to the estimated total consumption of the state. For the years 1960 through 1978 the published total LPG sales equaled or nearly equaled total LPG product supplied (consumption). Hence, the state end-use consumption estimates equaled or nearly equaled the published end-use sales to each state. However, in 1979, when the LPG sales survey was revised, total reported LPG sales fell short of LPG product supplied by 21.3 percent. The difference between reported LPG sales and LPG product supplied in 1980 and 1981 was 17.6 percent and 19.6 percent, respectively. The estimation procedure used in previous editions of the SEDR allocated the difference between sales and product supplied in 1979 and 1980 proportionally to the residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors. However, recent analyses by EIA's Office of Oil and Gas indicate that these differences are due primarily to unreported intra-company transfers of LPG which should have been reported as sales in the industrial/chemical category.

   Therefore, in the current version of SEDS, the difference between LPG sales and product supplied has been wholly allocated to the industrial sector. This is done by assuming that consumption by the residential, commercial, and transportation sectors of each state is directly equal to the sales to these sectors as published in the LPG sales report. The industrial sector consumption of each state, then, is the difference between the state's total LPG consumption and the sum of its residential, commercial, and transportation sectors' consumption. These assumptions are applied to all years in SEDS.

   The effect of these new assumptions on the LPG consumption estimates by state is an increase in the industrial sector consumption in each year beginning in 1979 and a reduction in the residential, commercial, and transportation sectors' consumption in the same years. These assumptions have minimal affect on LPG consumption estimates prior to 1979 since the reported LPG sales equaled or nearly equaled LPG product supplied in those years.

6. Year-specific aggregations of LPG sales categories by state (except 'chemical' which is discussed separately in Note 7 below) are formed from the EIA's "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane." In 1979, the EIA modified the survey form and replaced the previous collection sample which had experienced some deterioration over time. Because the new sample was a census based on an updated sampling frame, the 1979 (and following years) sales data were determined by simple aggregation of reported data and, therefore, may not be directly comparable to the pre-1979 sales data when a different estimation procedure was used. In addition, because of the change in survey techniques used for measuring LPG sales, many states' data were withheld from publication in the post-1978 LPG sales reports to avoid disclosure of company-level data. Since they contained gaps where state data were withheld, the post-1978 LPG sales reports were not used in last year's SEDS. Instead, state data from the 1978 LPG sales report were continued for 1979 and 1980. However, in the current version of SEDS, sales data used in the SEDS estimation procedure include all data published in the 1979, 1980, and 1981 LPG sales reports and estimates (prepared by EIA's Office of Oil and Gas) for items which were withheld from publication. Therefore, except for chemical/industrial sales, the post-1978 end-use consumption estimates in SEDS now reflect the same proportional changes in end-use sales as were published in the post-1978 LPG sales reports.

   The reader is reminded, however, that discontinuities exist between the LPG sales survey implemented in 1979 and previous years' sales data. (Details of the new sample are provided in the *Energy Data Report,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane in 1979.") Certain use categories experienced change in 1979 due to redefinition of the classifications. One of these changes, for example, involves LPG sold to farms for household heating and cooking: prior to 1979 these sales were reported as part of the residential and commercial category, while in 1979 they were counted in the 'farm use' category which goes into the industrial sector in SEDS. No attempt has been made in SEDS to adjust for this inconsistency.

   The following general procedure was used to estimate the state end-use sales which were withheld from publication in the 1979, 1980, and 1981 LPG sales reports:

   - For 1979, 1980, and 1981, missing state totals of all sales were estimated by allocating the sum of the missing state sales within the Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) to the individual unknown states, proportional to the sum of the known end-use sales for those states with missing totals.
   - Missing PADD end-use totals for 1979 and 1980 were obtained (using the 1980 and 1981 sales reports) by first estimating missing PADD chemical sales by allocating the total missing volume of chemical sales to the PADD in proportion to the number of chemical plants in each PADD. The remaining missing PADD end-use totals were obtained by subtraction. For 1981, no PADD estimations were necessary as all PADD end-use totals are known.
   - The published data and the estimated state and PADD end-use totals were used to estimate missing state end-use sales volumes within a PADD: missing state end-use sector values were estimated by allocating the missing volume for the state approximately proportional to the PADD end-use sector totals.

7. Only total U.S. data exist for chemical use of LPG on a regular basis from the EIA's "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane" reports. 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. State estimates for withheld data for chemical use sales of LPG for 1979, 1980, and 1981 were created using the estimation procedure described in Note 6 above. Then the published state data and the estimated state data for 1979 were used to create state shares of the total U.S. sales of LPG for chemical use for 1979. These shares (shown in Table 5) were applied to the total U.S. LPG chemical use sales for each year for 1960 through 1978 to create state chemical use estimates for those years. In the current version of SEDS, chemical use sales have been combined with industrial sales for all years to create the new input variable, LGCIPZZ, which is a combination of the old input variables, LGCHPZZ and LGINPZZ. This change was necessary in order to be consistent with the 1981 LPG sales report which combined the chemical and industrial categories. The implementation of new state shares for chemical use of LPG (1960 through 1978) in the current version of SEDS causes the industrial consumption (and consequently the total state consumption) of LPG for most states to differ from estimates published in last year's SEDR.

Table 5. State Shares of the Total U.S. Sales of LPG for Chemical Use Based on 1979 Data

State	Percent	State	Percent
Alabama	0	Montana	0
Alaska	0.589	Nebraska	0
Arizona	0	Nevada	0
Arkansas	0	New Hampshire	0
California	2.667	New Jersey	2.040
Colorado	0.232	New Mexico	0.603
Connecticut	0.053	New York	0
Delaware	0.811	North Carolina	0.327
District of Columbia	0	North Dakota	0
Florida	0	Ohio	1.103
Georgia	0.699	Oklahoma	0.309
Hawaii	0	Oregon	0
Idaho	0	Pennsylvania	0.354
Illinois	7.066	Rhode Island	0
Indiana	0.243	South Carolina	0.021
Iowa	0.900	South Dakota	0
Kansas	0.451	Tennessee	0
Kentucky	2.548	Texas	57.425
Louisiana	20.566	Utah	0
Maine	0.012	Vermont	0
Maryland	0.050	Virginia	0.025
Massachusetts	0.009	Washington	0
Michigan	0.151	West Virginia	0.286
Minnesota	0	Wisconsin	0
Mississippi	0.315	Wyoming	0.091
Missouri	0.054	United States	100.000

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 product supplied data series in the publication *Petroleum Supply Annual* 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:

$$LUICBUS = \Sigma LUICBZZ$$
$$LUACBUS = \Sigma LUACBZZ$$
$$LUTCBUS = \Sigma LUTCBZZ$$

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 1981

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

Ten independent variables are used in SEDS to estimate the state end-use consumption of motor gasoline. Nine of the independent variables are from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration publication, *Highway Statistics*, and represent sales of motor gasoline. The sales data are categorized as sales for highway and non-highway use:

> **Highway Use** sales data (variable MGMFP in SEDS) are from the *Highway Statistics* Table MF 21; however, they are reduced by the amount of highway "special fuels" used in each state each year as reported on Table MF-25 (variable MGSFP in SEDS). Special fuels are primarily diesel fuels, not motor gasoline, and are accounted for in the transportation sector of distillate fuel.
>
> **Non-Highway Use** sales are further subdivided into sales for: (1) public use by states, counties, and municipalities (variable MGPNP in SEDS) from Table MF-21, and (2) private and commercial use as reported on MF-24. The private and commercial non-highway use of motor gasoline has the following components: agricultural use (MGAGP), industrial and commercial use (MGIYP), construction use (MGCUP), marine use (MGMRP), miscellaneous use (MGMSP), and unclassified use (MGUCP). (Note: one other component of private and commercial non-highway use is an aviation category which is identified as AVNMP in SEDS and discussed under the Aviation Gasoline section of this report).

The tenth independent motor gasoline variable is MGTCPUS which represents total U.S. consumption of motor gasoline and is the product supplied series in the publication *Petroleum Supply Annual* published by the Energy Information Administration.

The 10 motor gasoline independent variables are summarized here:

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 fuel 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 fuel 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.

U.S. totals for the nine state series named above are formed as the sum of the state data:

MGAGPUS	=	ΣMGAGPZZ
MGCUPUS	=	ΣMGCUPZZ
MGIYPUS	=	ΣMGIYPZZ
MGMFPUS	=	ΣMGMFPZZ
MGMRPUS	=	ΣMGMRPZZ
MGMSPUS	=	ΣMGMSPZZ
MGPNPUS	=	ΣMGPNPZZ
MGSFPUS	=	ΣMGSFPZZ
MGUCPUS	=	ΣMGUCPZZ

The transportation sector, of course, accounts for most of the sales of motor gasoline. Sales to the transportation sector is estimated to be the sum of motor fuel sales for 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:

$$MGINPZZ = MGAGPZZ + MGCUPZZ + MGIYPZZ$$

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:

$$MGCCPUS = \Sigma MGCCPZZ$$
$$MGICPUS = \Sigma MGICPZZ$$
$$MGACPUS = \Sigma MGACPZZ$$

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Motor gasoline has a heat content value of approximately 5.253 million Btu per barrel. This factor is applied to convert motor gasoline estimated consumption from physical units to Btu:

$$MGCCBZZ = MGCCPZZ * 5.253$$
$$MGICBZZ = MGICPZZ * 5.253$$
$$MGACBZZ = MGACPZZ * 5.253$$
$$MGTCBZZ = MGCCBZZ + MGICBZZ + MGACBZZ$$

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

$$MGCCBUS = \Sigma MGCCBZZ$$
$$MGICBUS = \Sigma MGICBZZ$$
$$MGACBUS = \Sigma MGACBZZ$$
$$MGTCBUS = \Sigma MGTCBZZ$$

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

One independent variable exists for petroleum coke:

PCEUPZZ = petroleum coke consumed by electric utilities in state ZZ, 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 assumed.

The U.S. sum of petroleum coke used at electric utilities is created by summing the state data:

$$PCEUPUS = \Sigma PCEUPZZ$$

All petroleum coke not consumed by electric utilities is assumed to be used in the industrial sector. This is described in more detail in the "Other Petroleum Products" write-up 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:

$$PCEUBZZ = PCEUPZZ * 6.024$$

The U.S. level Btu consumption estimate for electric utilities is the sum of the states:

$$PCEUBUS = \Sigma PCEUBZZ$$

Residual Fuel

A. Physical Units

The following independent variables for residual fuel provide input data 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" 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;
RFCMPZZ	=	residual fuel delivered to the commercial sector for heating;
RFIBPZZ	=	residual fuel delivered to industrial establishments for space heating and for other industrial use (i.e., for all uses to mines, smelters, plants engaged in producing manufactured products, in processing goods, and in assembling).
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; and
RFRRPZZ	=	residual fuel delivered to the railroads.

Another independent variable for residual fuel is RFEUPZZ which represents consumption of fuel oil by steam plants for 1960 through 1979 and consumption of heavy oil by electric utilities (steam, internal combustion, and gas turbine combined) for 1980 and 1981 in thousand barrels. These data are from the Federal Power Commission Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." RFEUPZZ replaces the residual fuel oil delivered to electric utilities series (RFESPZZ) used in previous versions of SEDS. (See note 3 in Part C of this residual fuel section for further information.)

The final independent variable for residual fuel is RFTCPUS which represents total U.S. consumption of residual fuel. It is the product supplied series in the publication *Petroleum Supply Annual* published by the Energy Information Administration:

RFTCPUS	=	residual fuel total supplied in the United States, in thousand barrels.

Since state consumption data and end-use consumption data do not exist directly from the sources (with the exception of electric utilities data), they are estimated by using the deliveries data described above.

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

RFBKPUS	=	ΣRFBKPZZ
RFCMPUS	=	ΣRFCMPZZ
RFEUPUS	=	ΣRFEUPZZ
RFIBPUS	=	ΣRFIBPZZ
RFMIPUS	=	ΣRFMIPZZ
RFMSPUS	=	ΣRFMSPZZ
RFOCPUS	=	ΣRFOCPZZ
RFRRPUS	=	ΣRFRRPZZ

Next, the input variables are combined into groups as closely resembling the major end-use sectors used in SEDS as possible. No residual fuel is delivered to the residential sector; residual fuel deliveries to the commercial sector are identified as the input series RFCMPZZ above.

The deliveries of residual fuel to the industrial sector are 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):

$$\text{RFINPZZ} = \text{RFIBPZZ} + \text{RFOCPZZ} + \text{RFMSPZZ}$$
$$\text{RFINPUS} = \Sigma\text{RFINPZZ}$$

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:

$$\text{RFTRPZZ} = \text{RFBKPZZ} + \text{RFMIPZZ} + \text{RFRRPZZ}$$
$$\text{RFTRPUS} = \Sigma\text{RFTRPZZ}$$

Deliveries of residual fuel oil to the commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors are summed to create a non-utilities deliveries total (RFNDPZZ). (A data series for residual fuel oil deliveries to electric utilities is no longer required in SEDS, since actual electric utility consumption of residual fuel by state is used instead.) The formulas for calculating the non-utilities deliveries totals are:

$$\text{RFNDPZZ} = \text{RFCMPZZ} + \text{RFINPZZ} + \text{RFTRPZZ}$$
$$\text{RFNDPUS} = \Sigma\text{RFNDPZZ}$$

Next, the estimated total non-utilities residual fuel consumption for the United States (RFNCPUS) is calculated by subtracting the total residual fuel consumption at electric utilities from the U.S. residual fuel consumption or 'product supplied':

$$\text{RFNCPUS} = \text{RFTCPUS} - \text{RFEUPUS}$$

The total non-utilities deliveries are used next to derive the estimated total non-utilities consumption for each state (RFNCPZZ). This is done by assuming that each state consumes residual fuel in proportion to the amount delivered to that state:

$$\text{RFNCPZZ} = (\text{RFNDPZZ} / \text{RFNDPUS}) * \text{RFNCPUS}$$

Total state residual fuel consumption is the sum of the non-utilities consumption and the electric utilities consumption:

$$\text{RFTCPZZ} = \text{RFNCPZZ} + \text{RFEUPZZ}$$

Each state's estimated total non-utilities consumption of residual fuel is further divided into end-use estimates in proportion to each sector's deliveries as a portion of total non-utilities deliveries. The estimated commercial sector consumption in state ZZ is represented by RFCCPZZ and is calculated:

$$\text{RFCCPZZ} = (\text{RFCMPZZ} / \text{RFNDPZZ}) * \text{RFNCPZZ}$$

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

$$\text{RFICPZZ} = (\text{RFINPZZ} / \text{RFNDPZZ}) * \text{RFNCPZZ}$$

The transportation sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented by RFACPZZ and is calculated:

$$\text{RFACPZZ} = (\text{RFTRPZZ} / \text{RFNDPZZ}) * \text{RFNCPZZ}$$

The consumption of residual fuel in the United States by major end-use sector is estimated by summing the states' estimated consumption:

$$RFCCPUS = \Sigma RFCCPZZ$$
$$RFICPUS = \Sigma RFICPZZ$$
$$RFACPUS = \Sigma RFACPZZ$$

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 forward.

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 redefined—in many cases to collect more disaggregated data. The reclassifications 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' 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, 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 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 subtotal for all years.

- 'Commercial' and 'industrial' shares of the subtotal in 1979 were calculated for each state.
- These 1979 end-use shares were then applied to each pre-1979 subtotal of residual fuel deliveries in state ZZ to create state estimates of end-use deliveries for 1960 through 1978.

The 1980 and 1981 residual fuel deliveries data are based on the same survey as that used for 1979; therefore, the 1980 and 1981 data are directly comparable to 1979 data.

3. In this edition of the *State Energy Data Report (SEDR),* an improvement has been made to the fuel oil consumed at electric utilities series. In previous editions of the SEDR, the input for this series was the fuel oil (residual fuel and distillate fuel) deliveries at electric utilities series from the Energy Information Administration's series of reports called "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" based on the Form EIA-172 since 1979 and the Form BOM-6-1337-A in previous years. The deliveries data were used in the State Energy Data System (SEDS) to disaggregate a known U.S. total product supplied into state consumption estimates. In this edition of the SEDR, the fuel oil at electric utilities input data for all years and all states have been revised, based on actual data of fuel oil consumption at electric utilities from the Federal Power Commission Form 4 "Monthly Power Plant Report." Due to changes in fuel oil reporting classifications on the Form 4 over the years, it is not possible to develop a thoroughly consistent series for all years on SEDS. However, over time, data more closely representing specifically distillate fuel and residual fuel have become available. For 1960 through 1969, only total fuel oil consumed at electric utilities by state is available; for 1970 through 1979, fuel oil consumed by plant type (internal combustion and gas turbine plants versus steam plants) by state is available; and for 1980 and forward, consumption of light oil at all plant types combined versus consumption of heavy oil at all plant types combined is available by state. In SEDS, the following assumptions have been made:

   - 1960 through 1969 — state estimates of fuel oil consumption by plant type have been created for each year by applying the shares of steam plants (primarily residual fuel) versus internal combustion and gas turbine plants (primarily distillate fuel plus small amounts of jet kerosene) by state from 1970 to each year's total fuel oil consumption at electric utilities for 1960 through 1969.
   - 1970 through 1979 — fuel oil consumed by steam plants is assumed to equal residual fuel consumption, and fuel oil consumed by internal combustion and gas turbine plants is assumed to equal distillate fuel plus jet kerosene consumption.
   - 1980 and 1981 — total heavy oil consumption at all plant types is assumed to equal residual fuel consumption, and total light oil consumption at all plant types is assumed to equal distillate fuel plus jet kerosene consumption.

   The input series thus derived for residual fuel and distillate fuel plus jet kerosene consumption at electric utilities is considered to be actual consumption at electric utilities for each state and each year on SEDS.

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" for 1960 through 1980, published by the Energy Information Administration. This sales series was discontinued with the 1980 report. For 1981, state estimates of road oil sales (RDINPZZ) were created by first converting the 1981 total U.S. road oil product supplied data into short tons (one short ton contains 5.5 barrels of road oil). Then, the U.S. total road oil product supplied, in short tons, was disaggregated to each state in proportion to the state's share of total 1981 U.S. asphalt sales as reported by the Asphalt Institute's "Report on Sales of Asphalt in the U.S. in 1981."

The second variable, RDTCPUS, which represents total U.S. consumption of road oil, is the product supplied data series in the publication *Petroleum Supply Annual* 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 = ΣRDINPZZ

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 = ΣRDICPZZ

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 not 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 per barrel. This factor is applied to convert road oil estimated consumption from physical units to Btu:

RDICBZZ = RDICPZZ * 6.636
RDICBUS = ΣRDICBZZ

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:

$$RDTCBZZ = RDICBZZ$$
$$RDTCBUS = RDICBUS$$

Other Petroleum Products

There are 14 petroleum products for which state level consumption estimates have not been made. These products are summed together as a subtotal and called other petroleum products which are represented by PO in SEDS. The individual components of PO are:

- miscellaneous petroleum products (MS)
- natural gasoline, including isopentane (NA)
- petroleum feedstocks, naphtha 400 degrees F. or less (FN)
- petroleum feedstocks, other oils over 400 degrees F. (FO)
- petroleum feedstocks, still gas (FS)
- petroleum coke (PC)
- plant condensate (PL)
- special naphthas (SN)
- still gas (SG)
- unfractionated stream (US)
- waxes (WX)
- unfinished oils (UO)
- motor gasoline blending components (MB)
- aviation gasoline blending components (AB)

First, the U.S. totals consumed for all of these products are summed in physical units:

POTCPUS = MSTCPUS + NATCPUS + FNTCPUS + FSTCPUS + FOTCPUS + PCTCPUS + PLTCPUS + SNTCPUS + SGTCPUS + USTCPUS + WXTCPUS + UOTCPUS + MBTCPUS + ABTCPUS

It is assumed that all of these other petroleum products are used by the industrial sector, except for the small portion of petroleum coke consumed at electric utilities (PCEUPUS). (See "Petroleum Coke" section.) Therefore, the total U.S. industrial sector consumption of other petroleum products is calculated:

POICPUS = POTCPUS - PCEUPUS

To derive consumption estimates of these products by state, it is assumed that each state uses the other 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 of the nine products consumed by the U.S. industrial sector times the total other products in the United States provides an estimate of state ZZ's industrial sector consumption of other products:

POICPZZ = [(ASICPZZ + DFICPZZ + JKICPZZ + KSICPZZ + LGICPZZ + LUICPZZ + MGICPZZ + RFICPZZ + RDICPZZ) / (ASICPUS + DFICPUS + JKICPUS + KSICPUS + LGICPUS + LUICPUS + MGICPUS + RFICPUS + RDICPUS)] * POICPUS

State totals for other petroleum products are equal to the industrial sector consumption plus petroleum coke used at electric utilities:

POTCPZZ = POICPZZ + PCEUPZZ

A similar approach is applied in developing Btu estimates for other products, but, first, each individual component of the other 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
PCTCBUS = PCTCPUS * 6.024
PLTCBUS = PLTCPUS * 5.418
SNTCBUS = SNTCPUS * 5.248
SGTCBUS = SGTCPUS * 6.000
USTCBUS = USTCPUS * 5.418
WXTCBUS = WXTCPUS * 5.537
UOTCBUS = UOTCPUS * 5.825
MBTCBUS = MBTCPUS * 5.253
ABTCBUS = ABTCPUS * 5.048

These are summed as:

POTCBUS = MSTCBUS + NATCBUS + FNTCBUS + FOTCBUS + FSTCBUS + PCTCBUS + PLTCBUS + SNTCBUS + SGTCBUS + USTCBUS + WXTCBUS + UOTCBUS + MBTCBUS + ABTCBUS

Again, the industrial sector is assumed to equal the total of these products, minus petroleum coke consumed at electric utilities:

POICBUS = POTCBUS - PCEUBUS

And the state estimates of the other 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:

POICBZZ = [(ASICBZZ + DFICBZZ + JKICBZZ + KSICBZZ + LGICBZZ + LUICBZZ + MGICBZZ + RFICBZZ + RDICBZZ) / (ASICBUS + DFICBUS + JKICBUS + KSICBUS + LGICBUS + LUICBUS + MGICBUS + RFICBUS+ RDICBUS)] * POICBUS

and

POTCBZZ = POICBZZ + PCEUBZZ

For the statistical tables in this report, a column called 'Other Petroleum' is shown for 'Consumption of Energy by Type' and 'Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector.' For the industrial sector table the 'Other Petroleum' column is simply the other petroleum products consumption total (POICB and POICP), and for the 'Consumption of Energy by Type' table, 'Other Petroleum' is the other products including petroleum coke consumed by electric utilities (POTCB and POTCP).

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 fuel (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 three petroleum products are summed to create industrial sector petroleum consumption estimates. Fourteen of the 23 are already summed together in the petroleum other products (PO) subtotal. The other nine products are: asphalt (AS), 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:

$$\text{PAICPZZ} = \text{ASICPZZ} + \text{DFICPZZ} + \text{JKICPZZ} + \text{KSICPZZ} + \text{LGICPZZ} + \text{LUICPZZ} + \text{MGICPZZ} + \text{RFICPZZ} + \text{RDICPZZ} + \text{POICPZZ}$$
$$\text{PAICPUS} = \Sigma\text{PAICPZZ}$$

State and U.S. totals in Btu are:

$$\text{PAICBZZ} = \text{ASICBZZ} + \text{DFICBZZ} + \text{JKICBZZ} + \text{KSICBZZ} + \text{LGICBZZ} + \text{LUICBZZ} + \text{MGICBZZ} + \text{RFICBZZ} + \text{RDICBZZ} + \text{POICBZZ}$$
$$\text{PAICBUS} = \Sigma\text{PAICBZZ}$$

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 fuel (DF), kerosene-type jet fuel (JK), petroleum coke (PC), and residual fuel (RF). In physical units, the state and U.S. totals are:

$$\text{PAEUPZZ} = \text{DFEUPZZ} + \text{JKEUPZZ} + \text{PCEUPZZ} + \text{RFEUPZZ}$$
$$\text{PAEUPUS} = \Sigma\text{PAEUPZZ}$$

State and U.S. totals in Btu are:

$$\text{PAEUBZZ} = \text{DFEUBZZ} + \text{JKEUBZZ} + \text{PCEUBZZ} + \text{RFEUBZZ}$$
$$\text{PAEUBUS} = \Sigma\text{PAEUBZZ}$$

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:

$$\text{PATCPZZ} = \text{ASTCPZZ} + \text{AVTCPZZ} + \text{DFTCPZZ} + \text{JKTCPZZ} + \text{JNTCPZZ} + \text{KSTCPZZ} + \text{LGTCPZZ} + \text{LUTCPZZ} + \text{MGTCPZZ} + \text{RFTCPZZ} + \text{RDTCPZZ} + \text{POTCPZZ}$$
$$\text{PATCPUS} = \Sigma\text{PATCPZZ}$$

Finally, the state and U.S. totals in Btu are:

$$\text{PATCBZZ} = \text{ASTCBZZ} + \text{AVTCBZZ} + \text{DFTCBZZ} + \text{JKTCBZZ} + \text{JNTCBZZ} + \text{KSTCBZZ} + \text{LGTCBZZ} + \text{LUTCBZZ} + \text{MGTCBZZ} + \text{RFTCBZZ} + \text{RDTCBZZ} + \text{POTCBZZ}$$
$$\text{PATCBUS} = \Sigma\text{PATCBZZ}$$

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 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 (includes gas used by nonmanufacturing organizations, such as hotels, restaurants, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises, and gas used in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries);
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:

$$NGACPUS = \Sigma NGACPZZ$$
$$NGCMPUS = \Sigma NGCMPZZ$$
$$NGEUPUS = \Sigma NGEUPZZ$$
$$NGINPUS = \Sigma NGINPZZ$$
$$NGLPPUS = \Sigma NGLPPZZ$$
$$NGOTPUS = \Sigma NGOTPZZ$$
$$NGRCPUS = \Sigma NGRCPZZ$$

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:

$$NGCCPUS = \Sigma NGCCPZZ$$
$$NGICPUS = \Sigma NGICPZZ$$
$$NGTCPUS = \Sigma NGTCPZZ$$

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:

$$NGRCBUS = \Sigma NGRCBZZ$$
$$NGCCBUS = \Sigma NGCCBZZ$$
$$NGICBUS = \Sigma NGICBZZ$$
$$NGACBUS = \Sigma NGACBZZ$$
$$NGEUBUS = \Sigma NGEUBZZ$$
$$NGTCBUS = \Sigma NGTCBZZ$$

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

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 = ΣACEUPZZ
ACTTPUS = ΣACTTPZZ

Next, an estimate of state total consumption, ACTCPZZ, is made by assuming that the states consume the anthracite in proportion to the amount delivered to each state:

ACTCPZZ = (ACTTPZZ / ACTTPUS) * ACTCPUS

The share of U.S. total anthracite consumption which is used by the residential and commercial sectors is applied to all states to develop an estimate by state:

ACHCPZZ = ACTCPZZ * ACHCSUS

Similarly, the share of U.S. total anthracite consumption used by the industrial sector is applied to all states to develop an estimate by state:

ACICPZZ = ACTCPZZ * ACINSUS

Little information is available regarding disaggregating the combined residential and commercial estimates. An estimate of 60 percent to the residential sector and 40 percent to the commercial sector was made in SEDS for all states and all years. Therefore, the residential sector consumption of anthracite, ACRCPZZ, is estimated:

ACRCPZZ = ACHCPZZ * 0.60

and the commercial sector consumption, ACCCPZZ, is estimated:

ACCCPZZ = ACHCPZZ * 0.40

For perspective on the residential and commercial sectors' estimates, it is noted that the total of all anthracite consumed in the United States in 1981 was 4,084 thousand short tons which is 0.6 percent of all coal consumed in the United States in 1981; and the sum of the anthracite residential and commercial sectors' consumption was 1,981 thousand short tons or only 0.3 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 1981 was 5,441 thousand short tons which is only 0.7 percent of all bituminous coal and lignite consumed in the United States in 1981.

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 and its U.S. sum, BCIXPUS:

BCIXPZZ = BCINPZZ + BCOTPZZ
BCIXPUS = ΣBCIXPZZ

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., the transportation sector accounted for less than 1 percent of the total U.S. bituminous coal and lignite consumed in 1960 and none in 1981), an assumption is applied that, where it exists at all, 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:

$$BCRCPUS = \Sigma BCRCPZZ$$
$$BCCCPUS = \Sigma BCCCPZZ$$
$$BCTCPUS = \Sigma BCTCPZZ$$

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 = the factor for converting bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the electric utility sector in state ZZ from physical units to Btu; and
BCNUKUS = the 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:

$$BCRCBUS = \Sigma BCRCBZZ$$
$$BCCCBUS = \Sigma BCCCBZZ$$
$$BCICBUS = \Sigma BCICBZZ$$
$$BCACBUS = \Sigma BCACBZZ$$
$$BCEUBUS = \Sigma BCEUBZZ$$
$$BCTCBUS = \Sigma BCTCBZZ$$

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	4 — Georgia	7 — Montana
New Hampshire	Florida	Idaho
Vermont		
Rhode Island	5 — Alabama	8 — Arizona
	Mississippi	Nevada
2 — North Dakota		
South Dakota	6 — Arkansas	9 — Washington
	Louisiana	Oregon
3 — Delaware	Oklahoma	
Maryland	Texas	

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. Corrections in the input series for bituminous coal and lignite consumed at electric utilities in Alaska (BCEUPAK) for 1960, 1961, and 1962 were made in this year's SEDS. Federal Power Commission collection of electric utility data for Alaska did not begin until 1963, so values for 1960 through 1962 appeared as zeros in previous versions of SEDS. However, in this year's SEDS, estimates for electric utility consumption of coal in Alaska for 1960 through 1962 were provded by EIA's Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels. Estimates for BCEUPAK in thousand short tons are:

1960	51.570
1961	63.640
1962	77.560

In addition, a correction was made to an input error for bituminous coal and lignite consumed at electric utilities in South Carolina for 1969 as follows:

From 3585.967 to 3585.957

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, in thousand short tons; and
CCEXPUS = coal coke exported from the United States, in thousand short tons.

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 (i.e., electricity sold to end-users); 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 conversion factor for fossil fuels burned at steam electric plants (HYEOKUS) is used for hydropower, wood and waste, and 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 = ΣESRCPZZ
ESCCPUS = ΣESCCPZZ
ESICPUS = ΣESICPZZ
ESACPUS = ΣESACPZZ
ESTCPUS = ΣESTCPZZ

U.S. totals of the input variables ESCMPZZ and ESOTPZZ are also created:

ESCMPUS = ΣESCMPZZ
ESOTPUS = ΣESOTPZZ

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 = ΣESRCBZZ
ESCCBUS = ΣESCCBZZ
ESICBUS = ΣESICBZZ
ESACBUS = ΣESACBZZ
ESTCBUS = ΣESTCBZZ

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) total electricity sold to end-users (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.

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 usually 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 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 approximately 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
LOCCPZZ = LOCCBZZ / 3.412
LOICPZZ = LOICBZZ / 3.412
LOACPZZ = LOACBZZ / 3.412
LOTCPZZ = LOTCBZZ / 3.412

LORCPUS = LORCBUS / 3.412
LOCCPUS = LOCCBUS / 3.412
LOICPUS = LOICBUS / 3.412
LOACPUS = LOACBUS / 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:

$$\text{ESISBZZ} = (\text{ESTCBZZ} + \text{LOTCBZZ}) - \text{TEEUBZZ}$$
$$\text{ESISBUS} = \Sigma\text{ESISBZZ}$$

In physical units, the net interstate sales are:

$$\text{ESISPZZ} = \text{ESISBZZ} / 3.412$$
$$\text{ESISPUS} = \Sigma\text{ESISPZZ}$$

Positive net interstate sales for state ZZ mean 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	1971	0.048
1961	0.105	1972	0.044
1962	0.105	1973	0.042
1963	0.093	1974	0.045
1964	0.089	1975	0.044
1965	0.083	1976	0.044
1966	0.078	1977	0.043
1967	0.068	1978	0.036
1968	0.060	1979	0.042
1969	0.054	1980	0.042
1970	0.052	1981	0.038

2. The source for the electricity sales data is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 5 "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement" and predecessor systems. Electricity sales data for the District of Columbia and Maryland are combined on the FERC Form 5 and predecessor systems. Separate sales estimates for the District of Columbia and Maryland are created by first obtaining electricity sales data by sector for the District of Columbia only from the Federal Power Commission (FPC) Form 1 "Annual Report for Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others (Class A and B)," the section on sales of electricity by communities, filed by the Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO). (PEPCO sales to the District of Columbia are assumed to be total electricity sales in the District of Columbia.) The FPC Form 1 data are used directly as electricity sales to the District of Columbia. The FPC Form 1 data are then subtracted from the FERC Form 5 District of Columbia and Maryland aggregate figures to obtain estimates of Maryland electricity sales by sector. This is done for each year on SEDS. Note: Beginning with 1981, electric utilities were no longer required to report sales to specific communities; only total sales by utility were reported on the FPC Form 1. Therefore, it was necessary to contact PEPCO's accounting department in order to obtains sales data for the District of Columbia.

3. 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:

$$\begin{aligned}
HYSCPZZ &= HYEOPZZ + ELIMPZZ - ELEXPZZ \\
HYSCPUS &= HYEOPUS + ELIMPUS - ELEXPUS \\
HYSCBZZ &= HYEOBZZ + ELIMBZZ - ELEXBZZ \\
HYSCBUS &= HYEOBUS + ELIMBUS - ELEXBUS
\end{aligned}$$

Total hydroelectric power generation consists of hydroelectric power generation at electric utilities and hydroelectric power generation in the industrial sector. The input variable HYICPZZ represents industrial hydroelectric power generation:

HYICPZZ = electricity produced from hydropower in the industrial sector, in million kilowatt hours.

The U.S. total is created:

$$HYICPUS = \Sigma HYICPZZ$$

And the state U.S. level industrial hydropower generation in billion Btu is created as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
HYICBZZ &= HYICPZZ * HYEOKUS \\
HYICBUS &= \Sigma HYICBZZ
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, 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:

$$\begin{aligned}
HYTCPZZ &= HYSCPZZ + HYICPZZ \\
HYTCPUS &= HYSCPUS + HYICPUS \\
HYTCBZZ &= HYSCBZZ + HYICBZZ \\
HYTCBUS &= HYSCBUS + HYICBUS
\end{aligned}$$

4. Corrections in the input series for electricity generated by hydropower at electric utilities in Alaska (HYEOPAK) and Hawaii (HYEOPHI) for 1960, 1961, and 1962 were made in this year's SEDS. Federal Power Commission collection of electric utility data for Alaska and Hawaii did not begin until 1963, so values for 1960 through 1962 appeared as zeros in previous versions of SEDS. However, in this year's SEDS, estimates for electric utility hydropower generation for Alaska for 1960 through 1962 were provided by the Energy Information Administration's Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels, and Hawaii estimates were obtained from the Hawaii State Energy Office. These estimates in million kilowatt-hours are:

		HYEOPAK	HYEOPHI
1960	=	289.940	27.151
1961	=	297.460	24.228
1962	=	303.750	20.246

Electricity sales estimates by sector for Alaska and Hawaii for 1960 through 1962 were also provided. See Appendix E, Note 2 for a list of the specific revisions. In addition, revisions to 1979 and 1980 state sales of electricity which were released with the 1981 *Electric Power Annual* have been incorporated into this version of SEDS.

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. 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:

TPOPPZZ = The resident population of any state ZZ; and
TPOPPUS = The resident population of the United States.

Note: Last year's variables for resident population have been renamed from POPUPZZ and POPUPUS to TPOPPZZ and TPOPPUS, respectively.

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 / TPOPPZZ
TETPBUS = TETCBUS / TPOPPUS

The residential sector's energy consumption per capita is calculated:

TERPBZZ = TERCBZZ / TPOPPZZ
TERPBUS = TERCBUS / TPOPPUS

The commercial sector's energy consumption per capita is calculated:

TECPBZZ = TECCBZZ / TPOPPZZ
TECPBUS = TECCBUS / TPOPPUS

The industrial sector's energy consumption per capita is calculated:

TEIPBZZ = TEICBZZ / TPOPPZZ
TEIPBUS = TEICBUS / TPOPPUS

The transportation sector's energy consumption per capita is calculated:

TEAPBZZ = TEACBZZ / TPOPPZZ
TEAPBUS = TEACBUS / TPOPPUS

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 subtotal of the 48 states (including the District of Columbia) exists 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
ABTCB	Aviation gasoline blending components total consumed in the United States.	Billion Btu	(ABTCBZZ does not exist.) ABTCBUS = ABTCPUS * 5.048
ABTCP	Aviation gasoline blending components total consumed in the United States.	Thousand barrels	(ABTCPZZ does not exist.) ABTCPUS is independent.
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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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
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 = AVMISZZ * AVMCPUS AVMCPUS = AVTCPUS - AVNCPUS
AVMIS	A state's share of the aviation fuel consumed by the military in the United States.	Percent	AVMISZZ is independent. AVMISUS does not exist.
AVNCP	Aviation gasoline consumed by non-military users.	Thousand barrels	AVNCPZZ = AVNMPZZ / 42 AVNCPUS = ΣAVNCPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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
BCIXP	Bituminous coal and lignite distributed to the industrial sector.	Thousand short tons	BCIXPZZ = BCINPZZ + BCOTPZZ BCIXPUS = ΣBCIXPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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
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 / DFNDPZZ) * DFNCPZZ DFACPUS = ΣDFACPZZ
DFBKP	Distillate fuel delivered for vessel bunkering use, excluding that sold to the Armed Forces.	Thousand barrels	DFBKPZZ is independent. DFBKPUS = ΣDFBKPZZ
DFCCB	Distillate fuel consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	DFCCBZZ = DFCCPZZ * 5.825 DFCCBUS = ΣDFCCBZZ
DFCCP	Distillate fuel consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	DFCCPZZ = (DFCMPZZ / DFNDPZZ) * DFNCPZZ DFCCPUS = ΣDFCCPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
DFCMP	Distillate fuel delivered to the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	DFCMPZZ is independent. DFCMPUS = ΣDFCMPZZ
DFEUB	Distillate fuel consumed by the electric utilities.	Billion Btu	DFEUBZZ = DFEUPZZ * 5.825 DFEUBUS = ΣDFEUBZZ
DFEUP	Distillate fuel consumed by the electric utilities, excluding kerosene-type jet fuel.	Thousand barrels	DFEUPZZ = DKEUPZZ - JKEUPZZ DFEUPUS = ΣDFEUPZZ
DFIBP	Distillate fuel delivered for industrial space heating and other industrial use, including farm use.	Thousand barrels	DFIBPZZ is independent. DFIBPUS = ΣDFIBPZZ
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 / DFNDPZZ) * DFNCPZZ 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
DFNCP	Total non-utilities distillate fuel consumption.	Thousand barrels	DFNCPZZ = (DFNDPZZ / DFNDPUS) * DFNCPUS DFNCPUS = DFTCPUS - DFEUPUS
DFNDP	Total non-utilities distillate fuel deliveries.	Thousand barrels	DFNDPZZ = DFRSPZZ + DFCMPZZ + DFINPZZ + DFTRPZZ DFNDPUS = ΣDFNDPZZ
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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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 / DFNDPZZ) * DFNCPZZ 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 = is independent. DFRSPUS = ΣDFRSPZZ
DFTCB	Distillate fuel total consumed.	Billion Btu	DFTCBZZ = DFRCBZZ + DFCCBZZ + DFICBZZ + DFACBZZ + DFEUBZZ DFTCBUS = ΣDFTCBZZ
DFTCP	Distillate fuel total consumed.	Thousand barrels	DFTCPZZ = DFNCPZZ + DFEUPZZ DFTCPUS is independent.
DFTRP	Distillate fuel delivered to the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	DFTRPZZ = DFBKPZZ + DFMIPZZ + DFRRPZZ + DFONPZZ DFTRPUS = ΣDFTRPZZ
DKEUP	Distillate fuel consumed by the electric utilities, including kerosene-type jet fuel.	Thousand barrels	DKEUPZZ is independent. DKEUPUS = ΣDKEUPZZ
ELEXB	Electricity exported from the United States.	Billion Btu	ELEXBZZ = ELEXPZZ * HYEOKUS ELEXBUS = ΣELEXBZZ
ELEXP	Electricity exported from the United States.	Million 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.	Million 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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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
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)

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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.
GEEOB	Electricity produced from geothermal power at electric utilities.	Billion Btu	GEEOBZZ = GEEOPZZ * GEEOKUS GEEOBUS = ΣGEEOBZZ
GEEOKUS	Factor for converting electricity produced from geothermal power from physical units to Btu.	Thousand Btu per kilowatt-hour	GEEOKUS is independent.
GEEOP	Electricity produced from geothermal power at electric utilities.	Million kilowatt-hours	GEEOPZZ is independent. GEEOPUS = ΣGEEOPZZ
HYEOB	Electricity produced from hydropower at electric utilities.	Billion Btu	HYEOBZZ = HYEOPZZ * HYEOKUS HYEOBUS = ΣHYEOBZZ
HYEOKUS	Factor for converting electricity produced from hydropower from physical units to Btu.	Thousand Btu per kilowatt-hour	HYEOKUS is independent.
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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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
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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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.
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
KSCMP	Kerosene delivered to the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	KSCMPZZ is independent. KSCMPUS = ΣKSCMPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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 is independent. KSIHPUS = ΣKSIHPZZ
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
KSRSP	Kerosene delivered to the residential sector.	Thousand barrels	KSRSPZZ is independent. 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 / 42 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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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 / 42 LGCCPUS = ΣLGCCPZZ
LGCIP	LPG sold to chemical plants for use as raw materials or solvents and all LPG sold for use in the production of synthetic rubber plus 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 is LPG sold to refineries for fuel use.	Thousand gallons	LGCIPZZ is independent. LGCIPUS = ΣLGCIPZZ
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 = LGTCPZZ - (LGRCPZZ + LGCCPZZ + LGACPZZ) LGICPUS = ΣLGICPZZ
LGIXP	LPG sold to the industrial sector.	Thousand gallons	LGIXPZZ = LGCIPZZ + LGMSPZZ + LGUGPZZ + (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 / 42 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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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
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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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
LUTCB	Lubricants total consumed.	Billion Btu	LUTCBZZ = LUICBZZ + LUACBZZ LUTCBUS = ΣLUTCBZZ
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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
LUTTP	Lubricants total sold.	Thousand barrels	LUTTPZZ = LUINPZZ + LUTRPZZ LUTTPUS = ΣLUTTPZZ
MBTCBUS	Motor gasoline blending components total consumed in the United States.	Billion Btu	MBTCBUS = MBTCPUS * 5.253
MBTCPUS	Motor gasoline blending components total consumed in the United States.	Thousands barrels	MBTCPUS is independent.
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 gallons	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 fuel sold for highway use.	Thousand gallons	MGMFPZZ is independent. MGMFPUS = ΣMGMFPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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 fuel sold for public non-highway use.	Thousand gallons	MGPNPZZ is independent. MGPNPUS = ΣMGPNPZZ
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 = ΣMGTCBZZ
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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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 (includes gas used by nonmanufacturing organizations and gas used in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries).	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
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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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
NUEOB	Electricity produced from nuclear power at electric utilities.	Billion Btu	NUEOBZZ = NUEOPZZ * NUEOKUS NUEOBUS = ΣNUEOBZZ
NUEOKUS	Factor for converting electricity produced from nuclear power from physical units to Btu.	Thousand Btu per kilowatt-hour	NUEOKUS is independent.
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 transporation 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 + POICBZZ PAICBUS = ΣPAICBZZ
PAICP	All petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	PAICPZZ = ASICPZZ + DFICPZZ + JKICPZZ + KSICPZZ + LGICPZZ + LUICPZZ + MGICPZZ + RFICPZZ + RDICPZZ + POICPZZ 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 + RFTCBZZ + RDTCBZZ + POTCBZZ 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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
PATCP	All petroleum products consumed by all sectors.	Thousand barrels	PATCPZZ = ASTCPZZ + AVTCPZZ + DFTCPZZ + JKTCPZZ + JNTCPZZ + KSTCPZZ + LGTCPZZ + LUTCPZZ + MGTCPZZ + RFTCPZZ + RDTCPZZ + POTCPZZ 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
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.
PCTCBUS	Petroleum coke total consumed in the United States (utility and non-utility sectors).	Billion Btu	PCTCBUS = PCTCPUS * 6.024
PCTCPUS	Petroleum coke total consumed in the United States (utility and non-utility sectors).	Thousand barrels	PCTCPUS 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.
POICB	Petroleum other products consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	POICBZZ = [(ASICBZZ + DFICBZZ + JKICBZZ + KSICBZZ + LGICBZZ + LUICBZZ + MGICBZZ + RFICBZZ + RDICBZZ) / (ASICBUS + DFICBUS + JKICBUS + KSICBUS + LGICBUS + LUICBUS + MGICBUS + RFICBUS + RDICBUS)] * POICBUS POICBUS = POTCBUS - PCEUBUS

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
POICP	Petroleum other products consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	POICPZZ = [(ASICPZZ + DFICPZZ + JKICPZZ + KSICPZZ + LGICPZZ + LUICPZZ + MGICPZZ + RFICPZZ + RDICPZZ) / (ASICPUS + DFICPUS + JKICPUS + KSICPUS + LGICPUS + LUICPUS + MGICPUS + RFICPUS + RDICPUS)] * POICPUS POICPUS = POTCPUS - PCEUPUS
POTCB	Petroleum other products total consumed.	Billion Btu	POTCBZZ = POICBZZ + PCEUBZZ POTCBUS = FNTCBUS + FOTCBUS + FSTCBUS + MSTCBUS + NATCBUS + PCTCBUS + PLTCBUS + SGTCBUS + SNTCBUS + USTCBUS + WXTCBUS + UOTCBUS + MBTCBUS + ABTCBUS
POTCP	Petroleum other products total consumed.	Thousand barrels	POTCPZZ = POICPZZ + PCEUPZZ POTCPUS = FNTCPUS + FOTCPUS + FSTCPUS + MSTCPUS + NATCPUS + PCTCPUS + PLTCPUS + SGTCPUS + SNTCPUS + USTCPUS + WXTCPUS + UOTCPUS + MBTCPUS + ABTCPUS
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
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.

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
RFACB	Residual fuel consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	RFACBZZ = RFACPZZ * 6.287 RFACBUS = ΣRFACBZZ
RFACP	Residual fuel consumed by the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	RFACPZZ = (RFTRPZZ / RFNDPZZ) * RFNCPZZ RFACPUS = ΣRFACPZZ
RFBKP	Residual fuel delivered for vessel bunkering use, excluding deliveries to the Armed Forces.	Thousand barrels	RFBKPZZ is independent. RFBKPUS = ΣRFBKPZZ
RFCCB	Residual fuel consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	RFCCBZZ = RFCCPZZ * 6.287 RFCCBUS = ΣRFCCBZZ
RFCCP	Residual fuel consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	RFCCPZZ = (RFCMPZZ / RFNDPZZ) * RFNCPZZ RFCCPUS = ΣRFCCPZZ
RFCMP	Residual fuel delivered to the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	RFCMPZZ is independent. RFCMPUS = ΣRFCMPZZ
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 is independent. RFEUPUS = ΣRFEUPZZ
RFIBP	A portion of residual fuel delivered for industrial use, including industrial space heating.	Thousand barrels	RFIBPZZ is independent. RFIBPUS = ΣRFIBPZZ
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 / RFNDPZZ) * RFNCPZZ 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
RFMSP	Residual fuel delivered for miscellaneous uses.	Thousand barrels	RFMSPZZ is independent. RFMSPUS = ΣRFMSPZZ
RFNCP	Total non-utilities residual fuel consumption.	Thousand barrels	RFNCPZZ = (RFNDPZZ / RFNDPUS) * RFNCPUS RFNCPUS = RFTCPUS - RFEUPUS

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
RFNDP	Total non-utilities residual fuel deliveries.	Thousand barrels	RFNDPZZ = RFCMPZZ + RFINPZZ + RFTRPZZ RFNDPUS = ΣRFNDPZZ
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
RFTCB	Residual fuel total consumed.	Billion Btu	RFTCBZZ = RFCCBZZ + RFICBZZ + RFACBZZ + RFEUBZZ RFTCBUS = ΣRFTCBZZ
RFTCP	Residual fuel total consumed.	Thousand barrels	RFTCPZZ = RFNCPZZ + RFEUPZZ RFTCPUS is independent.
RFTRP	Residual fuel delivered to the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	RFTRPZZ = RFBKPZZ + RFMIPZZ + RFRRPZZ RFTRPUS = ΣRFTRPZZ
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 / TPOPPZZ TEAPBUS = TEACBUS / TPOPPUS
TECCB	Total energy consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	TECCBZZ = PACCBZZ + NGCCBZZ + CLCCBZZ + ESCCBZZ + LOCCBZZ TECCBUS = PACCBUS + NGCCBUS + CLCCBUS + ESCCBUS + LOCCBUS

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
TECPB	The commercial sector's energy consumption per capita.	Million Btu	TECPBZZ = TECCBZZ / TPOPPZZ TECPBUS = TECCBUS / TPOPPUS
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 / TPOPPZZ TEIPBUS = TEICBUS / TPOPPUS
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 / TPOPPZZ TERPBUS = TERCBUS / TPOPPUS
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 / TPOPPZZ TETPBUS = TETCBUS / TPOPPUS
TPOPP	The United States resident population including armed forces residing in each state.	Thousand people	TPOPPZZ is independent. TPOPPUS is independent.

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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)
UOTCBUS	Unfinished oils total consumed in the United States.	Billion Btu	UOTCBUS = UOTCPUS * 5.825
UOTCPUS	Unfinished oils total consumed in the United States.	Thousand barrels	UOTCPUS is independent.
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.
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 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, unpublished data from the Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

ACEUKUS — Factor for converting anthracite consumed by the electric utilities from physical units to Btu.

- 1960 through 1972: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines assumption that the average thermal conversion factor is equal to that of total anthracite consumption.
- 1973 through 1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration by dividing the heat content of anthracite receipts at electric utilities by the quantity of anthracite consumed at electric utilities. The heat content of receipts are from Form FPC-423 and quantities consumed are from Form EIA-759 and predecessor forms.

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 through 1981: 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 through 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Weekly Coal Report."

ACNUKUS — Factor for converting anthracite consumed by the non-utility sectors from physical units to Btu.

- 1960 through 1972: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines assumption that the heat content was equal to that of total anthracite consumption.
- 1973 through 1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration by subtracting the total heat content of anthracite consumed at electric utilities from the total heat content of all anthracite consumed and dividing the resulting amount by the quantity of anthracite consumed by non-electric utility users.

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 through 1981: 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 and 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Coal Distribution,* 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.)

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.
- 1981: The Asphalt Institute "Report on Sales of Asphalt in the U.S. in 1981," April 1982, State total 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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

Aviation Gasoline

AVMISZZ — A state's share of the aviation fuel consumed by the military in the United States by state.

- 1960 through 1981: Estimated from the U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Fuel Supply Agency's Defense Energy Information System, military retail consumption/issues data series based on fiscal year data. (See further explanation in Section 2 of the Technical Documentation under "Aviation Gasoline," Part C.)

AVNMPZZ — Aviation gasoline sold to non-military users by state.

- 1960 through 1981: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-24, "Private and Commercial 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.'

- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components

ABTCPUS — Aviation gasoline blending components total in the United States.
- 1960 through 1980: No data available.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

Bituminous Coal and Lignite

BCACPUS — Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the transportation 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 through 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Weekly Coal Report."

BCEUKZZ — Factor for converting bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the electric utilities from physical units to Btu by state.
- 1960 through 1972: Energy Information Administration adopted the average thermal conversion factor of the Bureau of Mines which adopted the National Coal Association (NCA) average thermal conversion factor for coal burned at steam electric plants calculated from form FPC-1 on a state-by-state basis and published in *Steam Electric Plant Factors,* an NCA annual.
- 1973 through 1981: The average Btu per pound of coal delivered to steam electric plants 25 megawatts or greater on a state-by-state basis from Form FPC-423 and published in the Energy Information Administration's *Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.*

BCEUPZZ — Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the electric utilities by state.
- 1960 through 1981: 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 through 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Weekly Coal Report."

BCINPZZ — Bituminous coal and lignite distributed to coke plants, a portion of 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 and 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Coal Distribution* Table 9, Coke Plants Total by state for Districts 1 through 23.

BCNUKUS — Factor for converting bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the non-electric utility sector from physical units to Btu.

- 1960 through 1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration as the addition of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite consumed at coke plants (estimated to have an average thermal conversion factor of 26.00 million Btu per short ton) plus the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite consumed by other industrial consumers and the transportation sector (estimated to have an average thermal conversion factor of 24.00 million Btu per short ton) plus the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the residential and commercial sectors (estimated to have an average thermal conversion factor of 25.00 million Btu per short ton; and then dividing this accumulated heat content by the accumulated quantity of bituminous coal and lignite consumed at coke plants, by other industrial users, in the transportation sector and by residential and commercial users.

BCOTPZZ — Bituminous coal and lignite distributed to other industrials 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 and 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Coal Distribution,* Table 9, Other Industrial Total by state for Districts 1 through 23.

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 through 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Weekly Coal Report."

BCRTPZZ — Bituminous coal and lignite distributed to retail (residential and commercial) 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 and 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Coal Distribution,* Table 9, Residential/Commercial Total by state for Districts 1 through 23.

Coal Coke

CCEXPUS — Coal coke exported from the United States.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *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."
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, "Coke Plant Report, Quarterly."

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 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."
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, "Coke Plant Report, Quarterly."

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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene,' Table 1, vessel bunkering column.

DFCMPZZ — Distillate fuel delivered to the commercial sector for space heating, water heating, and cooking.

- 1960 through 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration estimates based on statistics of commercial sector deliveries of distillate fuel from the Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979," Table 1. State ratios based on 1979 commercial sector deliveries were applied to each state's sum of 'heating' plus 'industrial (including farm use)' deliveries categories from the fuel oil deliveries reports for each year 1960 through 1978. (See further explanation in Section 2 of the Technical Documentation under "Distillate Fuel, Part C.")
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 1, commercial column.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 1, commercial column.

DFIBPZZ — Distillate fuel delivered to industrial establishments for space heating and for other industrial use, including farm use.

- 1960 through 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration estimates based on statistics of industrial sector deliveries of distillate fuel from the Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979," Table 1. State ratios based on 1979 industrial sector deliveries were applied to each state's sum of 'heating' plus 'industrial (including farm use)' deliveries categories from the fuel oil deliveries reports for each year 1960 through 1978. (See further explanation in Section 2 of the Technical Documentation under "Distillate Fuel, Part C.")
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 1, the sum of industrial plus farm columns.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene." Table 1, the sum of industrial plus farm columns.

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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," 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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," 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 and 1980: Table 1, off-highway column.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," 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."

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

- 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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," 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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 1, other column.

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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 1, railroad column.

DFRSPZZ — Distillate fuel delivered to the residential sector for space heating, water heating, and cooking.

- 1960 through 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration estimates based on statistics of residential sector deliveries of distillate fuel from the Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979," Table 1. State ratios based on 1979 residential sector deliveries were applied to each state's sum of 'heating' plus 'industrial (including farm use)' deliveries categories from the fuel oil deliveries reports for each year 1960 through 1978. (See further explanation in Section 2 of the Technical Documentation under "Distillate Fuel, Part C.")
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene." Table 1, residential column.

- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene." Table 1, residential column.

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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

DKEUPZZ — Distillate fuel consumed by the electric utilities, including kerosene-type jet fuel.

- 1960 through 1981: Federal Power Commission Form 4 "Monthly Power Plant Report." The following assumptions have been made:
  - 1960 through 1969: Only total fuel oil consumed at electric utilities by state is available. State estimates of distillate fuel consumption were created for each year by applying the shares of internal combustion and gas turbine plants (primarily distillate fuel plus small amounts of jet kerosene) by state from 1970 to each year's total fuel oil consumption at electric utilities for 1960 through 1969.
  - 1970 through 1979: Fuel oil consumed by plant type by state is available. Fuel oil consumed by internal combustion and gas turbine plants combined is assumed to equal distillate and jet kerosene consumption.
  - 1980 and 1981: Consumption of light and heavy oil at all plant types by state is available. Total light oil consumption at all plant types is assumed to equal distillate and jet kerosene consumption.

Electricity Exports and Imports

ELEXPZZ — Electricity exported from the United States by state.

- 1960 through 1981: 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 1981: 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 1975: Federal Power Commission, *Electric Power Statistics,* "Sales of Electric Energy to Ultimate Consumers."
- 1976 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual,* November 1982, Table 125.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, unpublished data from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Form 5.

ESICPZZ — Electricity consumed by the industrial sector by state.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

- 1960 through 1975: Federal Power Commission, *Electric Power Statistics,* "Sales of Electric Energy to Ultimate Consumers."
- 1976 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual,* November 1982, Table 126.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, unpublished data from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Form 5.

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 1975: Federal Power Commission, *Electric Power Statistics,* "Sales of Electric Energy to Ultimate Consumers."
- 1976 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual,* November 1982, Table 127.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, unpublished data from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Form 5.

ESRCPZZ — Electricity consumed by the residential sector by state.

- 1960 through 1975: Federal Power Commission, *Electric Power Statistics,* "Sales of Electric Energy to Ultimate Consumers."
- 1976 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual,* November 1982, Table 124.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, unpublished data from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Form 5.

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 1981: 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; 1981: Table 25.

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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* Table 14.

Geothermal

GEEOKUS — Factor for converting electricity produced from geothermal power from physical units to Btu.

- 1960 through 1981: Calculated by Energy Information Administration by weighting the average annual heat rates of operating geothermal units by the installed nameplate capacities as reported on Form FPC-12.

GEEOPZZ — Electricity produced from geothermal power at electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, unpublished data from the Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Hydropower

HYEOKUS — Factor for converting electricity produced from hydropower from physical units to Btu.

- 1960 through 1980: Assumed by Energy Information Administration to be the weighted average annual heat rate for all fossil fuel steam-electric plants in the United States as published in *Thermal-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses-1980* and *Steam-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses-1978.*

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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual,* Table 32.

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.
- 1981: 1980 estimates are repeated due to lack of 1981 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 and 1981: U. S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Cost and Quality of Fuel for Electric Utility Plants,* Table 30, "Fuel Oil Receipts at 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 1981: No data available.

JKNSPZZ — Kerosene-type jet fuel sold (or delivered) for non-military use by state.
- 1960 through 1981: 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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

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, Defense Fuel Supply Agency's Defense Energy Information System, military retail consumption/issues data series. Data for 1975 and 1976 are based on calendar years, while data for 1977 through 1981 are based on fiscal years. (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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

Kerosene

KSCMPZZ — Kerosene delivered to the commercial sector for heating.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

- 1960 through 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration estimates based on statistics of commercial sector deliveries of kerosene from the Energy Information Administration *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene, in 1979," Table 3. State ratios based on 1979 commercial sector deliveries were applied to each state's 'heating' deliveries category from the fuel oil deliveries reports for each year 1960 through 1978. (See further explanation in Section 2 of the Technical Documentation under "Kerosene, Part C.")
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 3, commercial column.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 3, commercial column.

KSIHPZZ — Kerosene delivered to the industrial sector for heating.

- 1960 through 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration estimates based on statistics of industrial sector deliveries of kerosene from the Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979," Table 3. State ratios based on 1979 industrial sector deliveries were applied to each state's 'heating' deliveries category from the fuel oil deliveries reports for each year 1960 through 1978. (See further explanation in Section 2 of the Technical Documentation under "Kerosene, Part C.")
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 3, industrial column.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 3, industrial column.

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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 3, the sum of farm and other use columns.

KSRSPZZ — Kerosene delivered to the residential sector for heating.

- 1960 through 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979," Table 3. State ratios based on 1979 residential sector deliveries were applied to each state's 'heating' deliveries category from the fuel oil deliveries reports for each year 1960 through 1978. (See further explanation in Section 2 of the Technical Documentation under "Kerosene, Part C.")
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 3, residential column.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 3, residential column.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

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 1980: 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 1980: 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use,' internal combustion fuel column.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane," Table 3, internal combustion fuel column.

LGCIPZZ — 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 plus 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.

Chemical use portion —

- 1960 through 1978: State estimates of chemical use sales are based on 1979 published and estimated data from the 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., Note 7.)

Industrial use portion —

- 1960 through 1967: U.S. Department of 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,' industrial column.
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane in 1980," Table 2., industrial plus chemical columns.

- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane," Table 3., chemical/industrial column.

LGHCPZZ — LPG sold for residential and commercial use by state.
- 1960 through 1967: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."
- 1968 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."
- 1976 through 1980: 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 1980: 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use,' residential and commercial column.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane," Table 3., residential/commercial column.

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 1980: 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 1980: 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use,' miscellaneous uses column.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane," Table 3., other column.

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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

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 1980: 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 1980: 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use,' gas utility column.

- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane," Table 3., gas utility column.

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. (See further explanation in Section 2 of the Technical Documentation under "Lubricants," Part C.)

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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

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 1981: 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 1981: 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 1981: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-24, "Private and Commercial Nonhighway Use of Gasoline."

MGMFPZZ — Motor fuel sold for highway use by state.

- 1960 through 1981: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-21, "Motor Fuel Use."

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MGMRPZZ — Motor gasoline sold for marine use by state.

- 1960 through 1981: 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 1981: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-24, "Private and Commercial Nonhighway Use of Gasoline."

MGPNPZZ — Motor fuel sold for public non-highway use by state.

- 1960 through 1981: 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 1981: 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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

MGUCPZZ — Motor gasoline sold for unclassified use by state.

- 1960 through 1981: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-24, "Private and Commercial Nonhighway Use of Gasoline."

Motor Gasoline Blending Components

MBTCPUS — Motor gasoline blending components total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1980: No data available.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Annual,* Table 13, 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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Annual,* Table 14, quantity column under commercial heading.

NGEUKUS — Factor for converting natural gas consumed by the electric utilities from physical units to Btu.

- 1960 through 1972: Assumed by the Energy Information Administration to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for the consumption of dry natural gas.
- 1973 through 1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed at electric utilities. The heat contents are from Form FPC-423 and the quantities consumed are from EIA-759 and predecessor forms.

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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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual,* Table 67.

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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Annual,* Table 14, 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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Annual,* Table 13, quantity column under lease and plant fuel heading.

NGNUKUS — Factor for converting natural gas consumed by non-utility sectors from physical units to Btu.

- 1960 through 1972: Assumed by Energy Information Administration to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for the consumption of dry natural gas.
- 1973 through 1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by non-electric utility consumers by the quantity of non-electric utility natural gas consumed. Data are from Forms EIA-176, FPC-423, EIA-759, and predecessor forms.

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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Annual,* Table 14, 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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Annual,* Table 14, quantity column under residential heading.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

Nuclear

NUEOKUS — Factor for converting electricity produced from nuclear power from physical units to Btu.

- 1960 through 1980: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration by dividing the total heat content consumed in reactors at nuclear plants by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear plants as reported on Form FPC-1, EIA-412 and predecessor forms.

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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual,* Table 31.

Petroleum Coke

PCEUPZZ — Petroleum coke consumed by the electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1969: No data available.
- 1970 through 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, unpublished data from the Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

PCTCPUS — Petroleum coke 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 Report,* "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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

Population

TPOPPUS — 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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Population Estimates and Projections,* Series P25, No. 927, issued February 1983, resident population column for July 1, 1981.

TPOPPZZ — 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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Population Estimates and Projections,* Series P25, No. 927, issued February 1983, resident population column for July 1, 1981.

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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 2, vessel bunkering column.

RFCMPZZ — Residual fuel delivered to the commercial sector for heating.

- 1960 through 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration estimates based on statistics of commercial sector deliveries of residual fuel from the Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979," Table 2. State ratios based on 1979

commercial sector deliveries were applied to each state's sum of 'heating' plus 'industrial' deliveries categories from the fuel oil deliveries reports for each year 1960 through 1978. (See further explanation in Section 2 of the Technical Documentation under "Residual Fuel, Part C.")

- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 2, commercial column.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 2, commercial column.

RFEUPZZ — Residual fuel consumed at electric utilities.

- 1960 through 1981: Federal Power Commission Form 4 "Monthly Power Plant Report." The following assumptions have been made:
  - — 1960 through 1969: Only total fuel oil consumed at electric utilities by state is available. State estimates of residual fuel consumption were created for each year by applying the shares of steam plants (primarily residual fuel) by state from 1970 to each year's total fuel oil consumption at electric utilities for 1960 through 1969.
  - — 1970 through 1979: Fuel oil consumed by plant type by state is available. Fuel oil consumed by steam plants is assumed to equal residual fuel consumption.
  - — 1980 and 1981: Consumption of light and heavy oil at all plant types by state is available. Total heavy oil consumption at all plant types is assumed to equal residual fuel consumption.

RFIBPZZ — Residual fuel delivered to industrial establishments for heating and for other industrial use.

- 1960 through 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, estimates based on statistics of industrial sector deliveries of residual fuel from the Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979," Table 2. State ratios based on 1979 industrial sector deliveries were applied to each state's sum of 'heating' plus 'industrial' deliveries categories from the fuel oil deliveries reports for each year 1960 through 1978. (See further explanation in Sectiron 2 of the Technical Documentation under "Residual Fuel, Part C.")
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 2, industrial column.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 2, industrial column.

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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," 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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," 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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 2, oil company column.

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 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 2, railroad column.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 2, railroad column.

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.'

- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

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.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration estimates. (See further explanation in Section 2 of the Technical Documentation under "Road Oil.")

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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* Table 14.

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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

Unfinished Oils

UOTCPUS — Unfinished oils total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1980: No data available.
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

Wood and Waste

WWEOPZZ — Electricity produced from wood and waste consumed at electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1981: 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.'
- 1981: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 'Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Year 1981.'

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 (GEEOKUS)	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	21.545	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	21.637	10.388	10.908	3.674	5.479
1981	22.10	18.17	25.12	21.80	21.09	24.96	1.027	1.034	1.025	21.594	10.388	10.908	3.643	5.448

[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	1981
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	24.00
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	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	21.01
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	16.96
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	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	20.12
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	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	24.96
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	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	23.83
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	23.91
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	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	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	20.82
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	21.64
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	18.29
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	18.12
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	22.90
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	16.19
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	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	24.51
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	26.11
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	23.49
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	17.54
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	24.11
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	21.18
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	17.09
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	18.01
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	22.06
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	26.95
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	26.23
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	18.28
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	24.42
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	24.44
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	13.25
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	22.71
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	17.12
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	16.57
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	24.07
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	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	24.61
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	12.63
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	23.23
Texas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.10	13.23	14.08	14.23	14.43	14.79	15.00
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	22.92
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	25.10
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	24.79
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	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	24.21
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	19.76
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	17.31
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	21.09

Thermal Conversion Factor Documentation

This section provides documentation and methodologies for developing the thermal conversion factors used in this report.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PLANT LIQUIDS

Asphalt. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million British thermal units (Btu) per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Aviation Gasoline. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.048 million Btu per barrel as adopted by the Bureau of Mines from the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation publication *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* 1968.

Butane. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 4.326 million Btu per barrel as published by the Gas Processors Suppliers Association/Gas Processors Association in the *Engineering Data Book,* Ninth Edition, 1972.

Butane-Propane Mixture. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines calculation of 4.130 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane. See **Butane** and **Propane.**

Distillate Fuel Oil. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, *Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Value of Various Fuels, adopted January 3, 1950.*

Ethane. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.082 million Btu per barrel as published by the Gas Processors Suppliers Association/Gas Processors Association in the *Engineering Data Book,* Ninth Edition, 1972.

Ethane-Propane Mixture. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration calculation of 3.308 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane. See **Ethane** and **Propane.**

Isobutane. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.974 million Btu per barrel as published by the Gas Processors Suppliers Association/Gas Processors Association in the *Engineering Data Book,* Ninth Edition, 1972.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as published for "Jet Fuel, Commercial" by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* 1968.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.355 million Btu per barrel as published for "Jet Fuel, Military" by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* 1968.

Kerosene. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, *Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, adopted January 3, 1950.*

Lubricants. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the thermal converson factor of 6.065 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Motor Gasoline. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel as published for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* 1968.

Natural Gasoline • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.620 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha 400 degrees F or Less. • 1960-1981: Assumed by the Energy Information Administration to be 5.248 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for special naphtha. See **Special Naphtha.**

Petrochemical Feedstock, Over 400 degrees F. • 1960-1981: Assumed by the Energy Information Administration to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for distillate fuel oil. See **Distillate Fuel Oil.**

Petrochemical Feedstock, Still Gas. • 1960-1981: Assumed by the Energy Information Administration to be 6.000 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for still gas. See **Still Gas.**

Petroleum Coke. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.024 million Btu per barrel as reported in Btu per short ton in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum *Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Value of Various Fuels, adopted January 3, 1950.* Bureau of Mines calculated this factor by dividing the 30,120,000 Btu per short ton as given in the referenced Bureau of Mines internal memorandum by 5.0 barrels per short ton as given in the Bureau of Mines Form 6-1300-M and successor EIA forms.

Plant Condensate. • 1960-1981: Estimated to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel by Energy Information Administration from data provided by McClanahan Consultants, Inc., Houston, Texas.

Propane. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.836 million Btu per barrel as published by the Gas Processors Suppliers Association/Gas Processors Association in the *Engineering Data Book,* Ninth Edition, 1972.

Residual Fuel Oil. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.287 million Btu per barrel as reported in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum *Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, adopted January 3, 1950.*

Road Oil. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million Btu per barrel which was assumed to be equal to that of asphalt (see **Asphalt**) and was first published by the Bureau of Mines in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970.*

Special Naphtha. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.248 million Btu per barrel which was assumed to be equal to that of total gasoline (aviation and motor) factor and was first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970.*

Still Gas. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines estimated thermal conversion factor of 6.000 million Btu per barrel and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970.*

Unfinished Oil. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for distillate fuel oil (see **Distillate Fuel Oil**) and first published in the *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 3, 1977.*

Unfractionated Stream. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for natural gasoline (see **Natural Gasoline**) and first published in the *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 2, 1981.*

Wax. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.537 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Miscellaneous Products. • 1960-1981: Energy Information Administration adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.796 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Consumption of All Petroleum Products by All Users. • 1960-1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed, weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product consumed.

NATURAL GAS

Dry Natural Gas, Consumption. • 1960-1962: Energy Information Administration adopted the thermal conversion factor of 1,035 Btu per cubic feet as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.* • 1963-1979: Energy Information Administration adopted the thermal conversion factor calculated annually by the American Gas Association (AGA) and published in *Gas Facts,* an AGA annual. • 1980-1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed by the total quantity of natural gas consumed. Heat content and quantity consumed are from Form EIA-176.

Dry Natural Gas, Consumption by Electric Utilities Only. (NGEUKUS) • 1960-1972: Assumed by Energy Information Administration to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for the consumption of dry natural gas. See **Dry Natural Gas, Consumption.** • 1973-1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed at electric utilities. The heat contents are from Form FPC-423 and the quantities consumed are from Form EIA-759 and predecessor forms.

Dry Natural Gas, Consumption by Non-Electric Utility Users Only. (NGNUKUS) • 1960-1972: Assumed by Energy Information Administration to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for the consumption of dry natural gas. See **Dry Natural Gas, Consumption.** • 1973-1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by non-electric utility consumers by the quantity of non-electric utility natural gas consumed. Data are from Forms EIA-176, FPC-423, EIA-759, and predecessor forms.

BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE, ANTHRACITE, AND COAL COKE

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption. • 1960-1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration by the addition of heat content of bituminous coal and lignite consumed by electric utilities plus the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite consumed by non-electric utility consumers and dividing this sum by the total quantity of bituminous coal and lignite consumed.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption by Electric Utilities Only. (BCEUKZZ) • 1960-1972: Energy Information Administration adopted the average thermal conversion factor of the Bureau of Mines from the National Coal Association (NCA) average thermal conversion factor for coal burned at steam electric plants calculated from Form FPC-1 on a state-by-state basis and published in *Steam Electric Plant Factors,* an NCA annual. • 1973-1981: The average Btu per pound of coal delivered to steam electric plants 25 megawatts or greater on a state-by-state basis from Form FPC-423 and published in the Energy Information Administration's *Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.* Note: The state-by-state conversion factors for 1960-1972 were derived from actual consumption data, while the conversion factors for 1973 to the present are based on deliveries of coal. This break in the series creates some data discrepancies. For example, the FPC-423 excludes deliveries data for Alaska and Hawaii. However, Alaska does report consumption of bituminous coal and lignite at electric utilities for all years (321 thousand short tons in 1981). In this case, the 1972 conversion factor (the last year for which a conversion factor for Alaska is available) is repeated for all succeeding years. In addition, there are instances where a state may have no deliveries for a particular year but will report consumption. In these cases, it is assumed that coal deliveried the previous year was consumed during the following year, and the Btu value of the previous year's deliveries is used.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption by Non-Electric Utility Users Only. (BCNUKUS) 1960-1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration as the addition of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite consumed at coke plants (estimated to have an average thermal conversion factor of 26.00 million Btu per short ton) plus the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite consumed by other industrial consumers and the transportation sector (estimated to have an average thermal conversion factor of 24.00 million Btu per short ton) plus the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the residential and commercial sectors (estimated to have an average thermal conversion factor of 25.00 million Btu per short ton) and then dividing this accumulated heat content by the accumulated quantity of bituminous coal and lignite consumed at coke plants, by other industrial users, in the transportaion sector, and by residential and commercial users.

Anthracite, Average Consumption by All Users. • 1960-1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration by adding the heat content of anthracite production plus the heat content of anthracite imports less the heat content of anthracite exports, including shipments to U.S. Armed Forces overseas and dividing this total heat content by the total quantity of anthracite consumed.

Anthracite, Consumption by Electric Utilities Only. (ACEUKUS) • 1960-1972: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines assumption that the average thermal conversion factor is equal to that of total anthracite consumption (see **Anthracite, Average Consumption by All Users**). • 1973-1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration by dividing the heat content of anthracite receipts at electric utilities by the quantity of anthracite consumed at electric utilities. The heat content of receipts are from Form FPC-423 and quantities consumed are from Form EIA-759 and predecessor forms.

Anthracite, Consumption by Non-Electric Utility Users Only. (ACNUKUS) • 1960-1972: Energy Information Administration adopted the Bureau of Mines assumption that the heat content was equal to that of total anthracite consumption (see **Anthracite Average Consumption by All Users**). • 1973-1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration by subtracting the total heat content of anthracite consumed at electric utilities from the total heat content of all anthracite consumed and dividing the resulting amount by the quantity of anthracite consumed by non electric utility users.

HYDROPOWER. NUCLEAR POWER, GEOTHERMAL POWER, AND WOOD AND WASTE

Hydropower. (HYEOKUS) There is no generally accepted practice for measuring hydropower thermal conversion rates. Energy Information Administration has selected a rate that is equal to the prevailing heat rate factor at fossil fuel steam electric powerplants. By using the heat rate factor, it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing hydropower production during periods of drought. Furthermore, it allows for better comparisons with certain other countries such as Norway where hydropower is the principal means for producing electricity. The heat content of a kilowatt-hour of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process, is 3,412 Btu per kilowatt-hour. • 1960-1981: Assumed by Energy Information Administration to be the weighted average annual heat rate for all fossil fuel steam-electric plants in the United States as published in *Thermal-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses—1980* and *Steam-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses—1978.*

Nuclear Power. (NUEOKUS) • 1960-1981: Calculated annually by Energy Information Administration by dividing the total heat content consumed in reactors at nuclear plants by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear plants as reported on Form FPC-1, EIA-412 and predecessor forms.

Geothermal Power. (GEEOKUS) • 1960-1981: Calculated by Energy Information Administration by weighting the average annual heat rates of operating geothermal units by the installed nameplate capacities as reported on Form FPC-12.

Wood and Waste (Consumed at Electric Utilities Only). • 1960-1981: Assumed by Energy Information Administration to be the weighted average annual heat rate for all fossil fuel steam-electric plants in the United States as published in *Thermal-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses—1980* and *Steam-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses—1978.*

Technical Documentation

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. 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 1 pound of water by 1 degree Fahrenheit at or near 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit. An average Btu content of fuel is a heat value per 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 electricity produced from wood and waste to a thermal equivalent. 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, 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 and petrochemical feedstock.

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.

United States. Unless otherwise noted, United States in this publication means the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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.

Technical Documentation

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

   - Aviation gasoline - Total U.S. military use of aviation gasoline is disaggregated to the states in proportion to state shares of U.S. military aviation fuel use (AVMISZZ) developed from data obtained from the U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Fuel Supply Agency. State-by-state coefficients representing each state's percent of the U.S. total military aviation use were developed for the fiscal years 1977 through 1981. Because state coefficients for years prior to 1977 are not available, SEDS applies the 1977 state coefficients against the U.S. military aviation consumption for all years 1960 through 1977. Previous versions of SEDS applied state shares of U.S. military consumption of naphtha-type jet fuel to disaggregate total U.S. military aviation consumption.

   - Distillate fuel - In previous versions of SEDS, product supplied totals were disaggregated into the major end-use sectors in proportion to their deliveries to the sectors as published in the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) series of reports called "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene." In this year's SEDS, the deliveries of distillate fuel oil at electric utilities input data for all years and all states have been replaced with consumption data from the Federal Power Commission Form 4 "Monthly Power Plant Report." The aggregate non-utility use of distillate fuel is total distillate fuel supplied minus the electric utility consumption. The non-utility totals are allocated into the individual non-utility sectors in proportion to the total non-utilities deliveries from EIA's "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" reports. This new estimation procedure caused revisions to distillate fuel consumption for all states and all years on SEDS. (See the Distillate Fuel section, Part C, note 4 of the Technical Documentation for further explanation.)

   - Jet fuel - State shares of U.S. military consumption of naphtha-type jet fuel for the years 1977 through 1981 have been developed this year and are used to create state estimates of jet-naphtha consumption for those years. In previous versions of SEDS, 1976 state shares were repeated for 1977 and subsequent years. (See the Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel section, Part C, note 2 of the Technical Documentation for further explanation.)

   - LPG - Previously, end-use shares developed from the "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane" reports for 1960 through 1978 (with 1978 shares continued for following periods due to survey alterations in 1979) were used to disaggregate total supply of LPG into the end-use sectors. In this year's SEDS, end-use shares for 1960 through 1981 from the sales data are used and the industrial sector is enlarged to account for a shortfall between total LPG sales and total LPG supplied. This shortfall which had previously been proportionally distributed over all end-use sectors is now attributed entirely to the industrial sector. (See the LPG section, Part C of the Technical Documentation for further explanation.)

   - Residual fuel - The same estimation procedure as explained above for distillate fuel applies. (See the Residual Fuel section, Part C, note 3 of the Technical Documentation for further explanation.)

2. Improvements to Input Data

   - Estimates for electric utility consumption of bituminous coal and lignite in Alaska for 1960 through 1962 were provided by EIA's Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels. The input for variable BCEUPAK was, therefore, revised as follows:

     1960, BCEUPAK: from 0 to 51.570
     1961, BCEUPAK: from 0 to 63.640
     1962, BCEUPAK: from 0 to 77.560

- Estimates for electricity generated by hydropower at electric utilities in Alaska (HYEOPAK) and Hawaii (HYEOPHI) for 1960 through 1962 were provided by EIA's Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels. The input variables were revised as follows:

1960,	HYEOPAK:	from	0	to	289.940
1961,	HYEOPAK:	from	0	to	297.460
1962,	HYEOPAK:	from	0	to	303.750
1960,	HYEOPHI:	from	0	to	27.151
1961,	HYEOPHI:	from	0	to	24.228
1962,	HYEOPHI:	from	0	to	20.246

- Electricity sales estimates for Alaska and Hawaii for 1960 through 1962 were also provided. (In previous versions of SEDS, the 1963 values were used for 1960 through 1962.) The electricity sales to the residential, commercial, industrial, and other sectors were revised as follows:

1960,	ESRCPAK:	from	226.755	to	151.485
1961,	ESRCPAK:	from	226.755	to	172.922
1962,	ESRCPAK:	from	226.755	to	197.067
1960,	ESCMPAK:	from	158.363	to	86.966
1961,	ESCMPAK:	from	158.363	to	106.697
1962,	ESCMPAK:	from	158.363	to	130.053
1960,	ESICPAK:	from	73.872	to	45.463
1961,	ESICPAK:	from	73.872	to	48.606
1962,	ESICPAK:	from	73.872	to	52.079
1960,	ESOTPAK:	from	24.279	to	12.477
1961,	ESOTPAK:	from	24.279	to	16.110
1962,	ESOTPAK:	from	24.279	to	19.048
1960,	ESRCPHI:	from	731.814	to	514.140
1961,	ESRCPHI:	from	731.814	to	576.191
1962,	ESRCPHI:	from	731.814	to	643.014
1960,	ESCMPHI:	from	386.499	to	282.055
1961,	ESCMPHI:	from	386.499	to	310.853
1962,	ESCMPHI:	from	386.499	to	342.223
1960,	ESICPHI:	from	925.985	to	465.260
1961,	ESICPHI:	from	925.985	to	639.307
1962,	ESICPHI:	from	925.985	to	803.183
1960,	ESOTPHI:	from	35.250	to	23.446
1961,	ESOTPHI:	from	35.250	to	27.477
1962,	ESOTPHI:	from	35.250	to	31.767

3. Corrections to Input Data

- Distillate fuel - State-by-state corrections were made to the 1960 subtotal of 'heating and industrial' distillate deliveries. These corrections were made in order to include range oil which had inadvertently been omitted from the heating oil total for 1960.
- Motor gasoline - State-by-state corrections were made to the input variable MGUCPZZ (motor gasoline sold for unclassified use) for the years 1960 through 1965 due to a double - counting error which had previously existed in SEDS for those years.
- Bituminous coal and lignite - The input number for bituminous coal and lignite consumed at electric utilities in South Carolina for 1969 was corrected:

  From 3585.967 to 3585.957

- Electricity sales - Extensive revisions to 1979 and 1980 state sales of electricity which were released with the 1981 *Electric Power Annual* have been incorporated into this volume of SEDS.

4. Summary of Variable Name Changes

- DKEUP is a new input variable created for consumption of distillate fuel and kerosene at electric utilities by state.
- DFNDP is a new dependent variable which is a non-utilities deliveries subtotal of distillate fuel by state.
- DFNCP is a new dependent variable which is a non-utilities consumption subtotal of distillate fuel by state.
- For distillate fuel, the following variables were deleted:

  DFSBP
  DFCBS
  DFIBS
  DFRBS
  DFEIP
  DFEEP
  DFTTP

- For kerosene, the following variables were deleted:

  KSHTP
  KSRHS
  KSCHS
  KSIHS

- For liquefied petroleum gases, the variables LGCHPZZ (chemical use) and LGINPZZ (industrial use) were combined to create a new input variable LGCIPZZ, and the variable LGCHS was deleted.
- RFNDP is a new dependent variable which is a non-utilities deliveries subtotal of residual fuel by state.
- RFNCP is a new dependent variable which is a non-utilities consumption subtotal of residual fuel by state.
- For residual fuel, the following variables were deleted:

RFSBP
RFCBS
RFIBS
RFESP
RFTTP

- The minor petroleum products (PM) series which existed in previous versions of SEDS was renamed to other petroleum products (PO). The variable name changes are:

From	PMTCP	to	POTCP
From	PMICP	to	POICP
From	PMTCB	to	POTCB
From	PMICB	to	POICB

The old PO series which previously existed on SEDS was deleted.

- The following variables were added to the list of other petroleum products:

UOTCP	UOTCB
MBTCP	MBTCB
ABTCP	ABTCB

- The population input variable was renamed:

From POPUP to TPOPP

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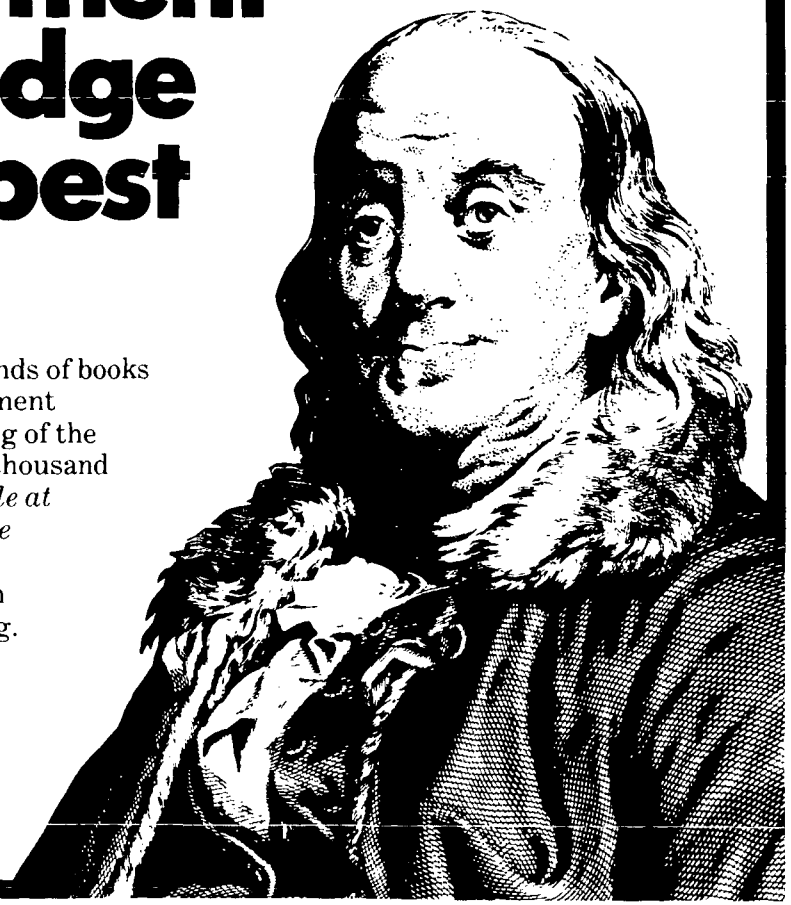

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