

Table F-1
Missouri Consumption of Energy by Source: 1992-2005

	Part I — (trillion BTU)									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Coal ¹	522.3	467.8	540.0	593.7	631.1	670.6	695.7	687.2	688.9	^R 716.4
Natural Gas (Dry) ²	241.2	280.7	268.1	281.1	297.2	286.1	261.5	269.3	289.0	288.6
Total Petroleum	611.7	635.6	666.2	683.1	706.3	703.2	750.4	775.5	681.7	^R 719.0
Asphalt and Road Oil ¹	25.4	26.9	37.8	35.1	35.7	27.5	25.9	33.0	27.7	35.9
Aviation Gasoline ¹	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7
Distillate Fuel ¹	127.7	129.3	134.8	140.5	158.1	167.5	210.7	211.0	167.9	174.2
Jet Fuel ¹	42.6	51.2	60.2	64.8	68.8	69.9	72.3	72.3	27.8	42.5
Kerosene ¹	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases ^{1,3}	30.7	34.6	34.2	40.2	46.8	40.5	29.4	45.8	39.0	46.6
Lubricants ¹	9.1	9.2	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.3	10.1	9.3
Motor Gasoline	342.8	347.3	353.2	359.5	364.8	367.9	373.6	371.0	384.8	377.8
Residual Fuel ¹	4.1	6.7	3.3	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.9
Other Petroleum ^{1,4}	28.4	29.7	32.2	30.5	19.4	17.3	25.7	30.3	22.7	^R 30.4
Nuclear Electric Power	84.6	88.0	104.6	86.6	93.4	94.0	89.3	89.7	104.2	87.6
Hydroelectric Power ⁶	15.0	32.1	19.0	19.1	12.8	15.1	23.1	17.8	4.2	8.5
Biomass ^{6,7}	^R 18.7	^R 16.3	^R 15.7	^R 17.4	^R 16.2	^R 12.7	^R 12.0	12.5	^R 13.0	11.1
Other ^{1,6,8}	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Net Interstate Flow of Electricity/Losses ⁹	14.4	88.6	14.6	3.5	9.8	-20.2	-29.1	-12.9	3.1	^R -22.1
Total Energy Consumed ^{6,10}	1,507.70	1,609.10	1,628.50	1,684.80	1,768.00	1,762.90	1,808.50	1,839.10	1,787.50	^R 1819.7

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	2002	2003	2004	2005
Coal ¹	725.7	795.6	807.5	835.7
Natural Gas (Dry) ²	277.0	267.0	^R 268.4	273.4
Total Petroleum	726.4	737.3	746.5	746.7
Asphalt and Road Oil ¹	31.5	32.1	39.6	37.5
Aviation Gasoline ¹	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9
Distillate Fuel ¹	171.1	181.4	197.8	192.9
Jet Fuel ¹	54.1	45.6	22.7	37.4
Kerosene ¹	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases ^{1,3}	46.0	44.9	44.3	39.1
Lubricants ¹	9.2	8.5	8.6	8.6
Motor Gasoline	384.0	399.7	401.8	401.8
Residual Fuel ¹	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7
Other Petroleum ^{1,4}	28.8	23.4	29.4	27.0
Nuclear Electric Power	87.6	101.1	81.7	83.7
Hydroelectric Power ⁶	13.8	6.7	14.8	11.6
Biomass ^{6,7}	17.3	18.6	19.0	18.0
Other ^{1,6,8}	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Net Interstate Flow of Electricity/Losses ⁹	^R -7.0	^R -85.9	^R -89.1	-54.6
Total Energy Consumed ^{6,10}	^R 1,841.0	^R 1,840.7	^R 1,848.9	1,914.7

Table F-1
Missouri Consumption of Energy by Source: 1992-2005

Part II — (physical units)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Coal ^{1,11}	25,180	23,381	27,663	31,753	34,382	36,860	38,549	37,975	38,300	39,812
Natural Gas (Dry) ^{2,12}	241	280	267	279	294	283	259	266	285	284
Total Petroleum ¹³	114,359	118,969	124,355	128,304	133,107	132,186	139,276	145,135	128,556	135,400
Asphalt and Road Oil ^{1,13}	3,832	4,055	5,703	5,296	5,385	4,141	3,906	4,977	4,167	5,404
Aviation Gasoline ^{1,13}	115	93	113	109	108	160	136	75	98	146
Distillate Fuel ^{1,13}	21,930	22,198	23,150	24,122	27,137	28,760	36,172	36,225	28,818	29,913
Jet Fuel ^{1,13}	7,522	9,034	10,623	11,425	12,133	12,320	12,747	12,760	4,906	7,493
Kerosene ^{1,13}	43	56	48	53	116	77	83	84	105	119
Liquified Petroleum Gases ^{1,3,13}	8,470	9,586	9,407	11,085	12,965	11,200	8,134	12,671	10,820	12,897
Lubricants ^{1,13}	1,497	1,524	1,593	1,566	1,520	1,605	1,680	1,698	1,673	1,532
Motor Gasoline ¹³	65,260	66,109	67,526	68,930	69,947	70,581	71,675	71,189	73,852	72,510
Residual Fuel ^{1,13}	659	1,066	526	354	360	253	233	140	109	141
Other Petroleum ^{1,4,13}	5,031	5,248	5,665	5,363	3,434	3,088	4,509	5,314	4,009	5,227
Nuclear Electric Power ¹⁴	8,084	8,381	10,006	8,242	8,890	8,955	8,517	8,587	9,992	8,384
Hydroelectric Power ^{6,14}	1,481	3,184	1,916	1,919	1,314	1,593	2,347	1,853	600	1,104
Biomass ^{6,7,14}	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other ^{1,6,8,14}	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Interstate Flow of Electricity/Losses ^{9,14}	4,228	25,962	4,280	1,040	2,886	-5,934	-8,517	-3,790	902	R-6,468

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Part II — (physical units)

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Coal ^{1,11}	40,885	45,028	45,635	47,033
Natural Gas (Dry) ^{2,12}	276	263	264	268
Total Petroleum ¹³	136,932	138,941	140,107	139,677
Asphalt and Road Oil ^{1,13}	4,740	4,832	5,972	5,657
Aviation Gasoline ^{1,13}	119	104	^R 124	188
Distillate Fuel ^{1,13}	29,381	31,143	^R 33,955	33,124
Jet Fuel ^{1,13}	9,535	8,048	3,999	6,599
Kerosene ^{1,13}	76	101	131	122
Liquified Petroleum Gases ^{1,3,13}	12,722	12,360	12,234	10,795
Lubricants ^{1,13}	1,514	1,400	1,418	1,411
Motor Gasoline ¹³	73,737	76,754	77,040	76,998
Residual Fuel ^{1,13}	112	118	161	110
Other Petroleum ^{1,4,13}	4,996	4,081	5,073	4,673
Nuclear Electric Power ¹⁴	8,390	9,700	7,831	8,031
Hydroelectric Power ^{6,14}	1,357	652	1,480	1,159
Biomass ^{6,7,14}	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other ^{1,6,8,14}	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Interstate Flow of Electricity/Losses ^{9,14}	-2,505	-25,174	-26,115	-15,992

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Footnotes for Parts I & II

¹The continuity of these data series estimates may be affected by changing data sources and estimation methodologies.

²Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

³Includes ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane.

⁴Subtotal of 16 petroleum products consumed in the industrial sector.

⁶There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1989 and 1990 due to the expanded coverage of nonelectric utility use of renewable energy beginning in 1990.

⁷Includes wood, waste, and ethanol. Ethanol blended into motor gasoline is accounted for in the motor gasoline and total petroleum series. It is also included in the biomass series to give complete biomass data, but it is counted only once in the energy total.

⁸Includes geothermal, wind, photovoltaic and solar thermal energy.

⁹Net interstate flow of electricity is the difference between the amount of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. 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.

¹⁰From 1990, "total" does not equal the sum of the columns. Ethanol (which is shown in the transportation sector table) is included in both motor gasoline and biomass data in this table but only once in the total. Net imports of electricity generated from nonrenewable energy sources is included in the total in this table but not in any other columns.

¹¹Thousand short tons.

¹²Billion cubic feet.

¹³Thousand barrels. (**Note:** 42 U.S. gallons in a barrel.)

¹⁴Million kilowatt-hours.

^RRevised Data

N/A-Not available.

Source: Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, [State Energy Data 2001: Consumption](#)