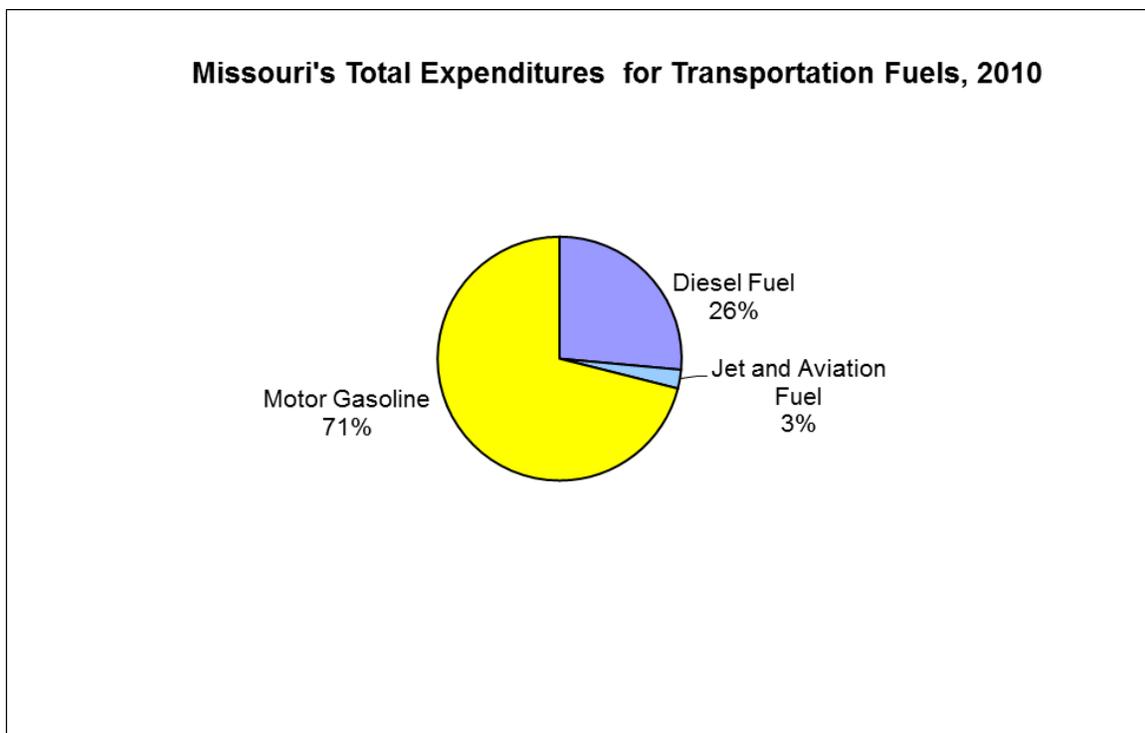


Missouri's Total Bill for Transportation Fuels at a Glance

Figure 1



[State Energy Data System \(SEDS\) - EIA](#)

Missouri's Total Expenditures for Transportation Fuels, 2010

Missouri's transportation sector relies almost exclusively on petroleum fuels. In 2010, Missouri expenditures for energy in the transportation sector totaled about \$11.5 billion. Of the 13.6 billion dollars expended on petroleum in all sectors about 85 percent of that total was spent for petroleum fuels, including about \$8.20 billion for motor gasoline and \$3.05 billion for diesel fuel and 0.29 billion for Jet and aviation fuel.

Transportation is also the main end use for petroleum in Missouri and accounts for about 86.7 percent of the state's total expenditures for petroleum.

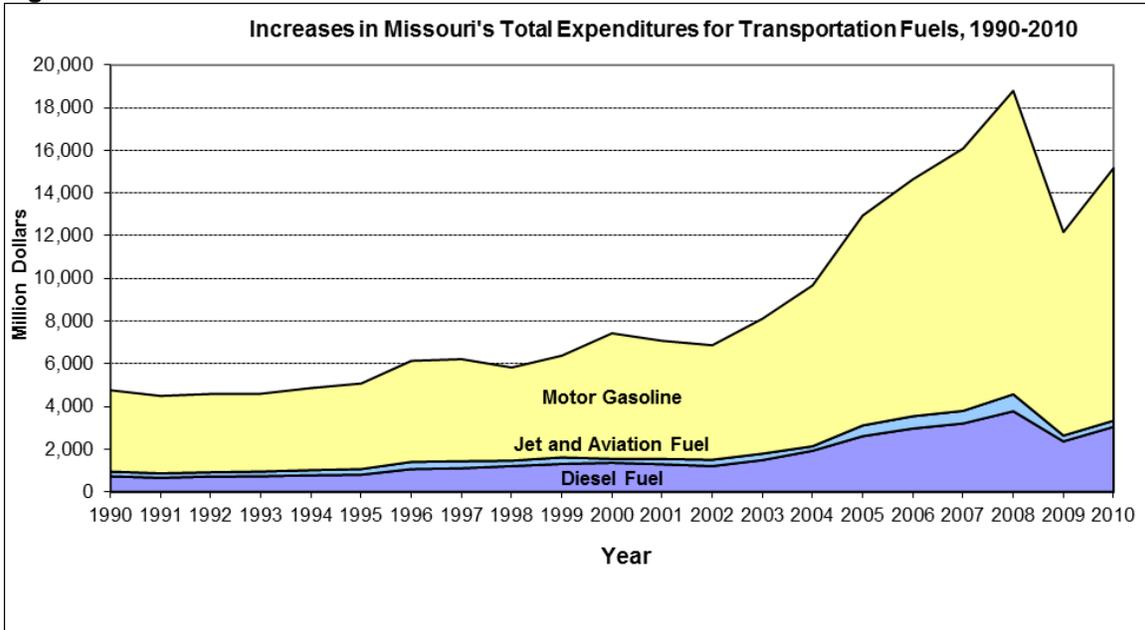
As the pie chart indicates, three fuels, gasoline, diesel and jet and aviation fuel, account for Missouri's transportation energy bill.

In 2010 Missouri ranked 15th among all states in expenditures for highway diesel fuel, 24th in expenditures for jet fuel and aviation fuel and 14th in expenditures for motor gasoline.

Per capita expenditures for gasoline for transportation in 2010 were \$1,388, about 13.9 percent higher than the national average of \$1,217 (See Figure 1).

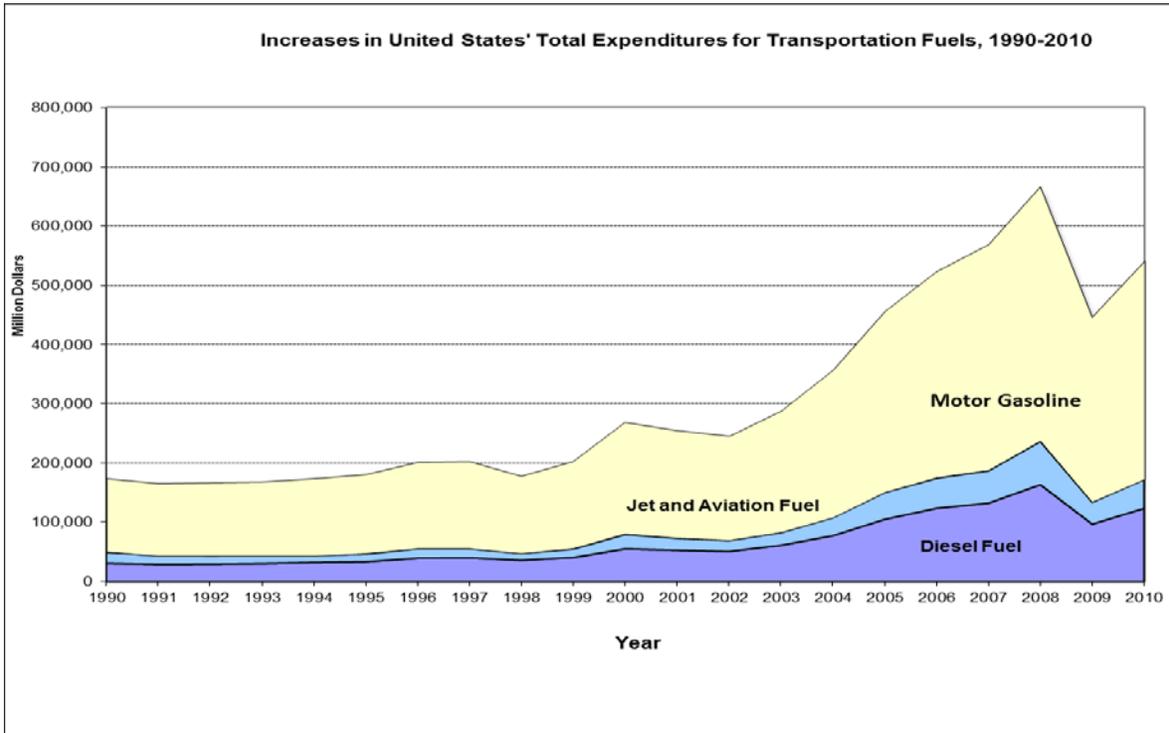
Per capita expenditures for diesel fuel in 2010 were 27.8 percent higher than the national average. The level of expenditures reflects Missouri's central location with respect to national and regional trucking, barge and train routes. It should be recognized that these expenditures include sales to commercial transportation companies or independent truckers that are not necessarily based in Missouri.

Figure 2



Source: State Energy Data System, 1960-2010 http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html

Figure 3



Source: State Energy Data System, 1960-2010 http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html

Changes in Missouri's Total Expenditures for Transportation Fuels, 1989-2009

Transportation sector expenditures for these three fuels – gasoline, diesel and aviation and jet fuel-- increased at an average [compound annual growth rate](#) of about 5.7 percent between 1990 and 2010 (see Figure 2).

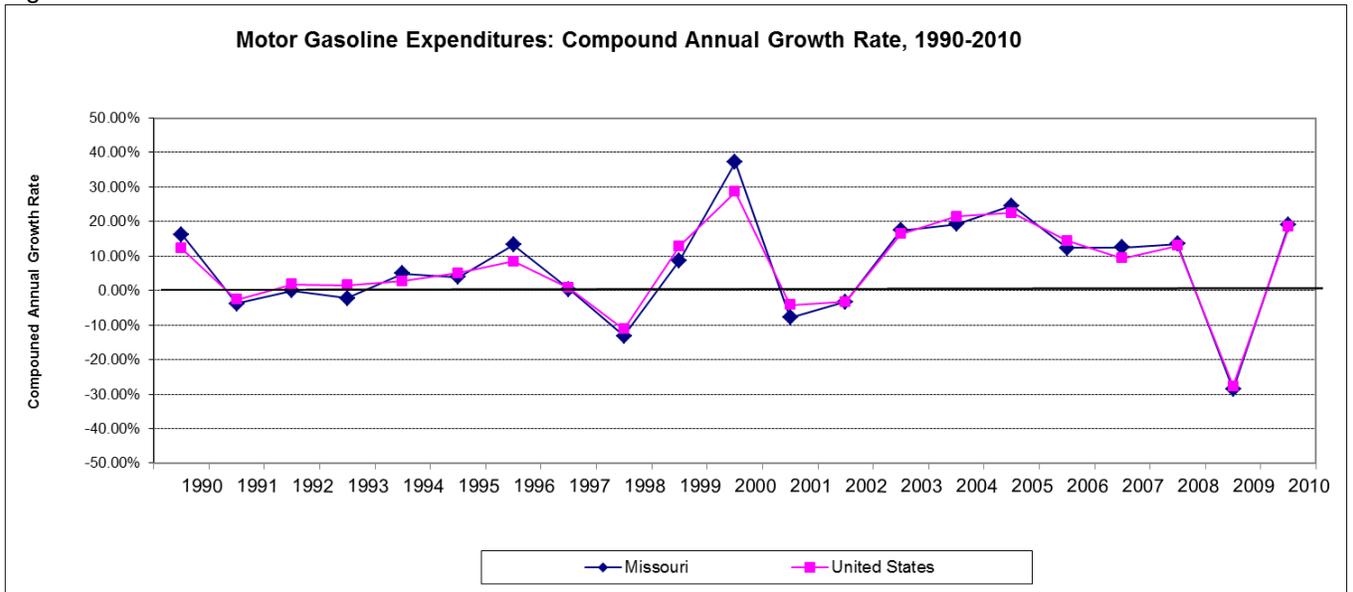
Since 1990, consumption grew slower than expenditures. In 1990 Missourians consumed 426 trillion BTUs of these three fuels, compared to 542 trillion BTUs in 2010, an average compound annual growth rate of 1.20 percent.

Gasoline expenditures in Missouri grew at an annual average rate of 5.5 percent between 1990 and 2010, increasing from about \$2.8 billion to \$8.2 billion over the period. This rate of growth was somewhat slower than the U.S. average. As Figures 2 and 3 illustrate, the general patterns of growth in gasoline consumption, price and revenue that occurred in Missouri over the period closely mirrored those that occurred in the U.S. as a whole.

Between 1990 and 2010 expenditures for diesel fuel increased in Missouri at an average annual rate of 7.4 percent. Expenditures for jet fuel in the state increased at an annual average rate of 1.6 (a much lower rate of increase than the U.S. as a whole- approximately 6%). As noted earlier, some of the expenditures included in the jet fuel and diesel fuel data were not necessarily expenditures by Missourians even though they took place within Missouri's borders.

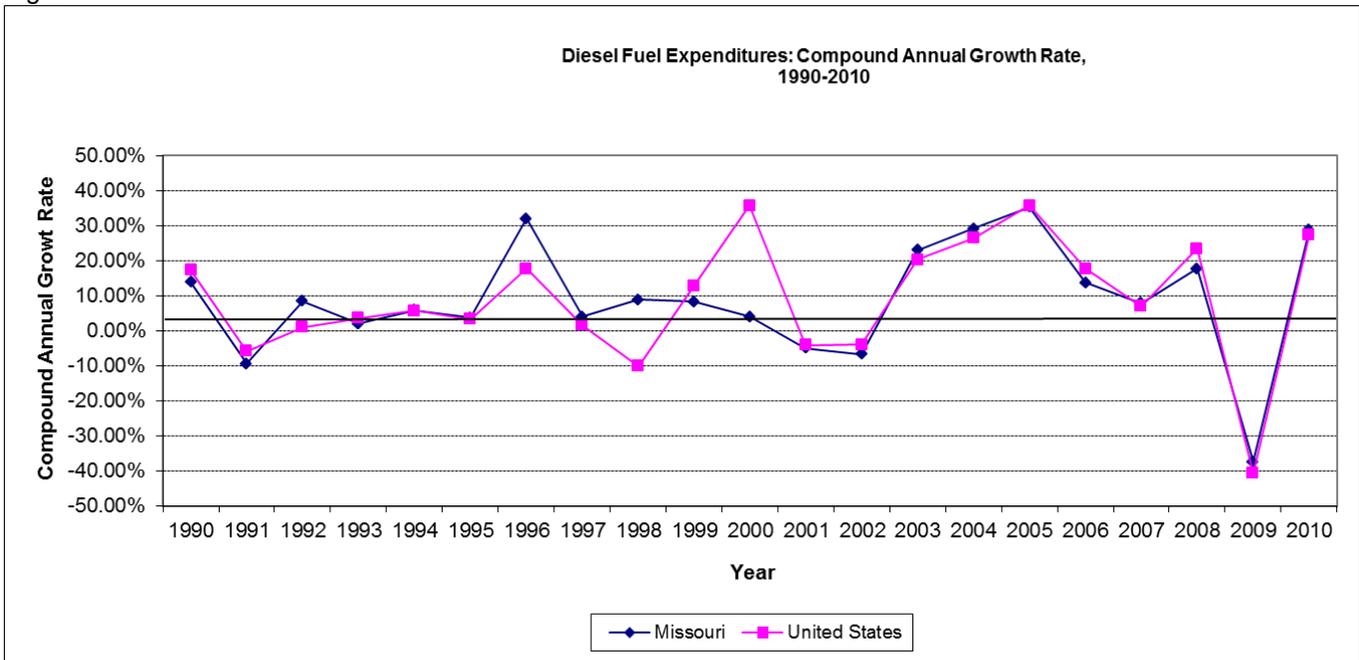
Figures 4 and 5 show a steep reduction in the growth rate in expenditures occurred between 2008 and 2009. Then during the 2009 and 2010 time frame, the growth rate recouped to near normal levels. As with other fuel expenditure data, this difference reflects the impact of economic conditions.

Figure 4



Source: State Energy Data System, 1960-2010 http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html

Figure 5

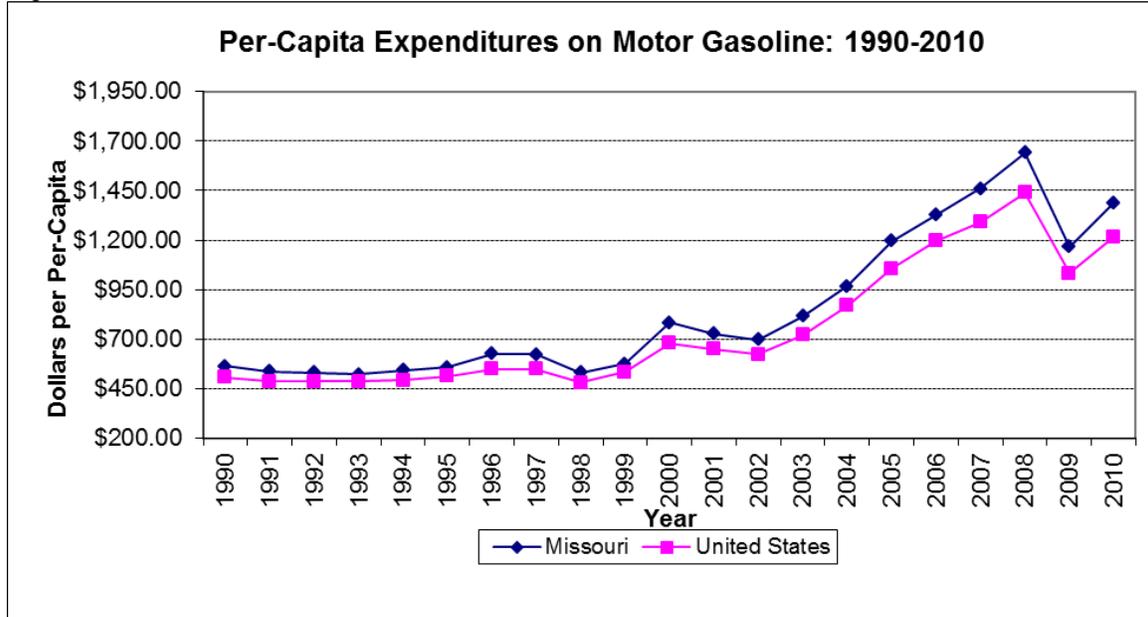


Source: State Energy Data System, 1960-2010 http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html

Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Consumption, 1999-2010

Figures 6 and 7 show the trend lines for per-capita consumption (average gallons per capita) of gasoline and diesel fuel for Missouri and the United States. Overall, per-capita expenditures on gasoline and diesel fuel track each other closely, although Missouri expenditures are consistently higher than the national average. As seen in Figures 8 and 9, Missouri's per-capita consumption of transportation fuels is also higher than the national average.

Figure 6

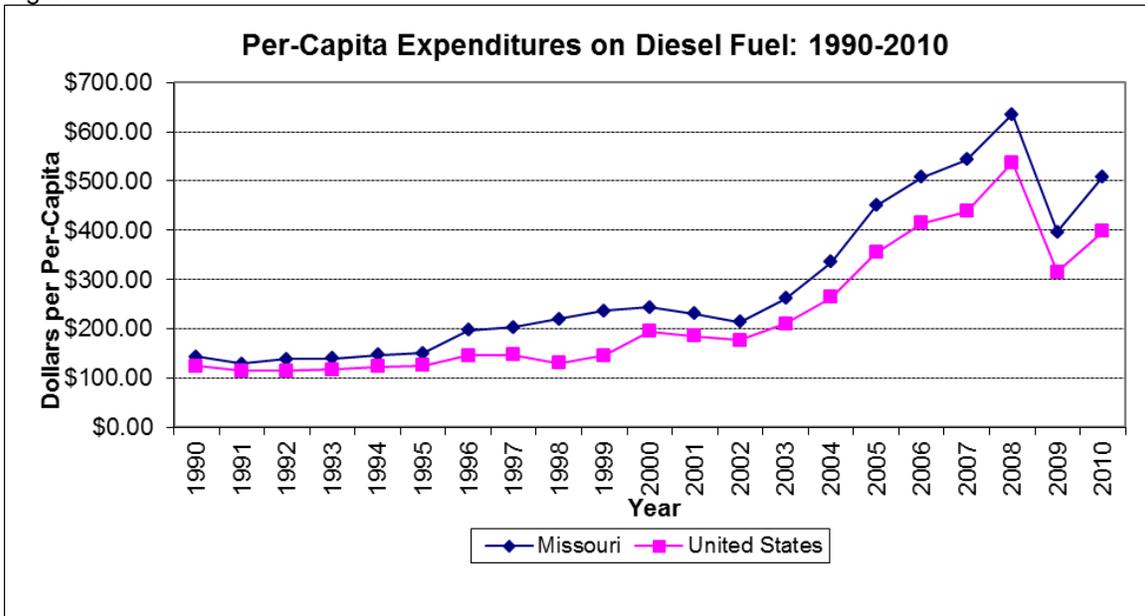


Source: State Energy Data System, 1960-2010 http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html

Figure 10 shows the overall trend in gasoline and diesel fuel prices between 1999 and 2010 from the Missouri Energy Bulletin. These figures show a general increase in per-gallon prices between 1999 and 2008, followed by a decline in 2009 through 2010. In 2008, average diesel fuel prices reached \$3.72 per gallon, while gasoline rose to an average price of \$3.05 per gallon. In 2010, average gasoline prices fell back to \$2.59 per gallon and \$2.83 for diesel. The other notable feature in Figure 10 is the divergence of diesel fuel and gasoline prices. Diesel fuel prices increased at a higher rate than gasoline beginning in 2004, and remain higher than gasoline prices through 2009.

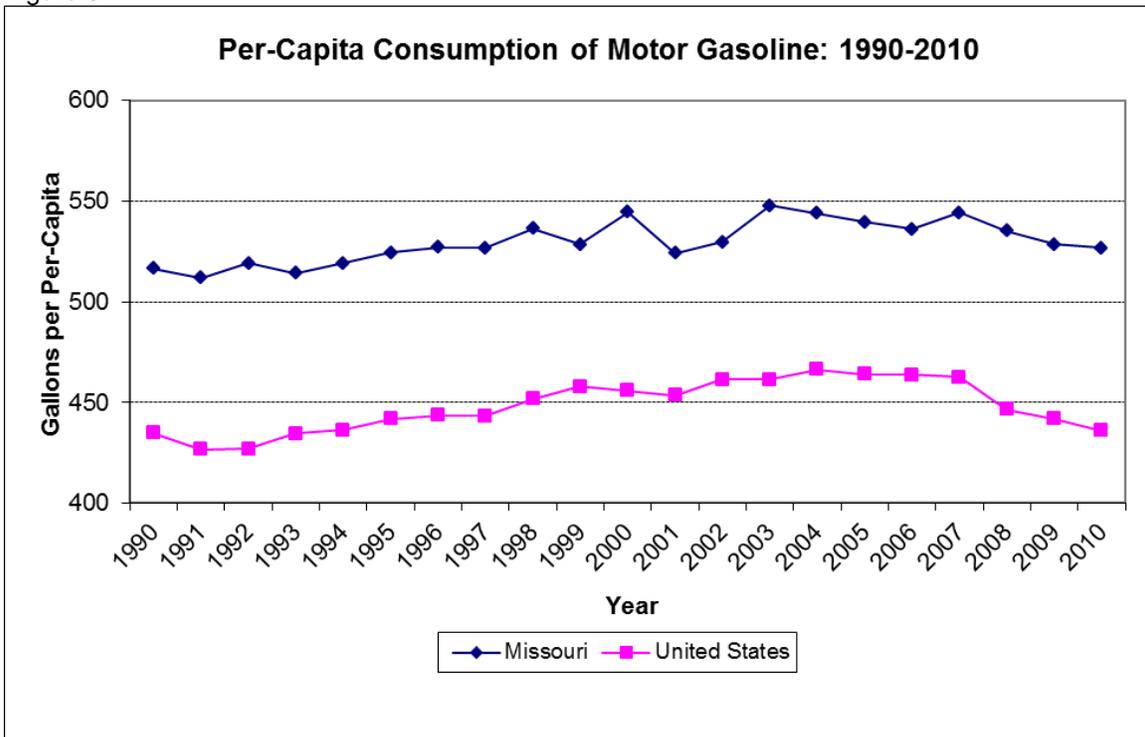
Throughout the year, the Division of Energy surveys a sample of gasoline and diesel retailers around the state and reports price information in bimonthly [Energy Bulletins](#).

Figure 7



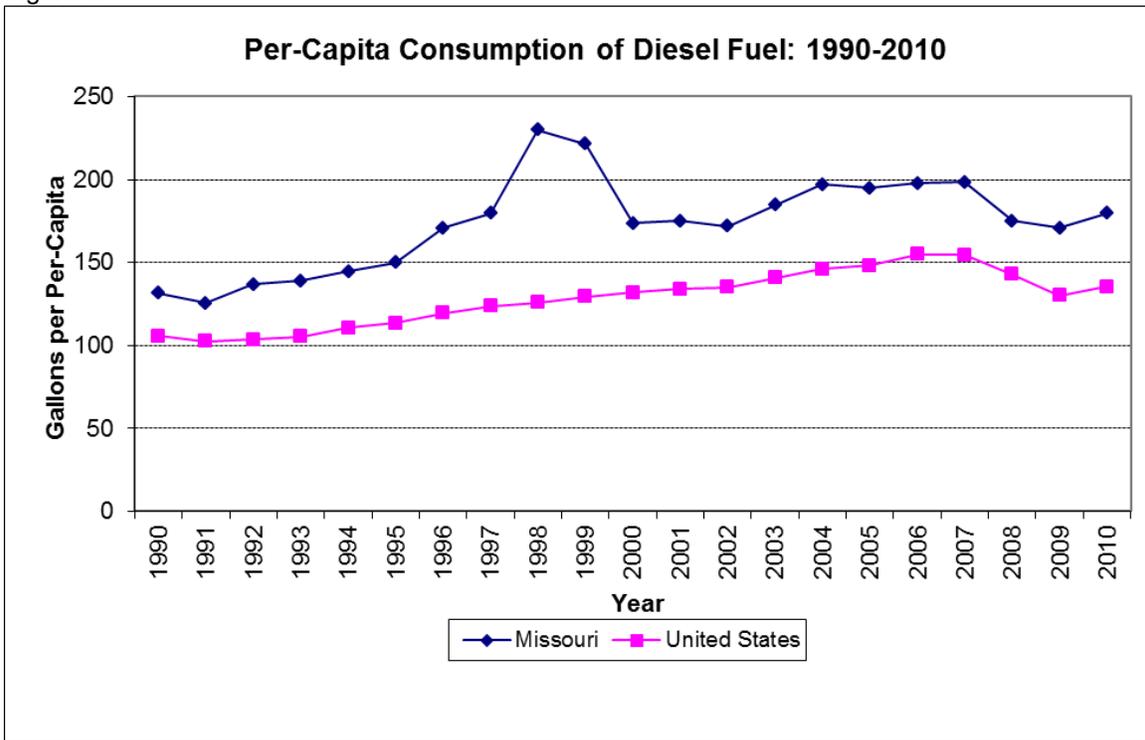
Source: State Energy Data System, 1960-2010 http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html

Figure 8



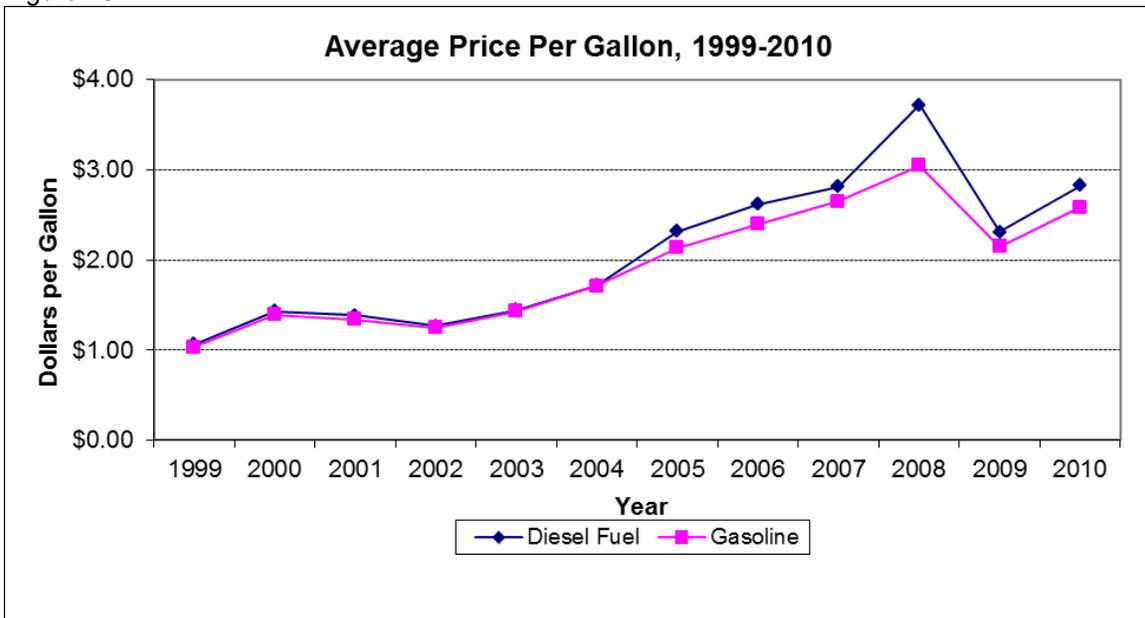
Source: State Energy Data System, 1960-2010 http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html

Figure 9



Source: State Energy Data System, 1960-2010 http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html

Figure 10



Source: State Energy Data System, 1960-2010 <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/energy/transportation/fb.htm>