



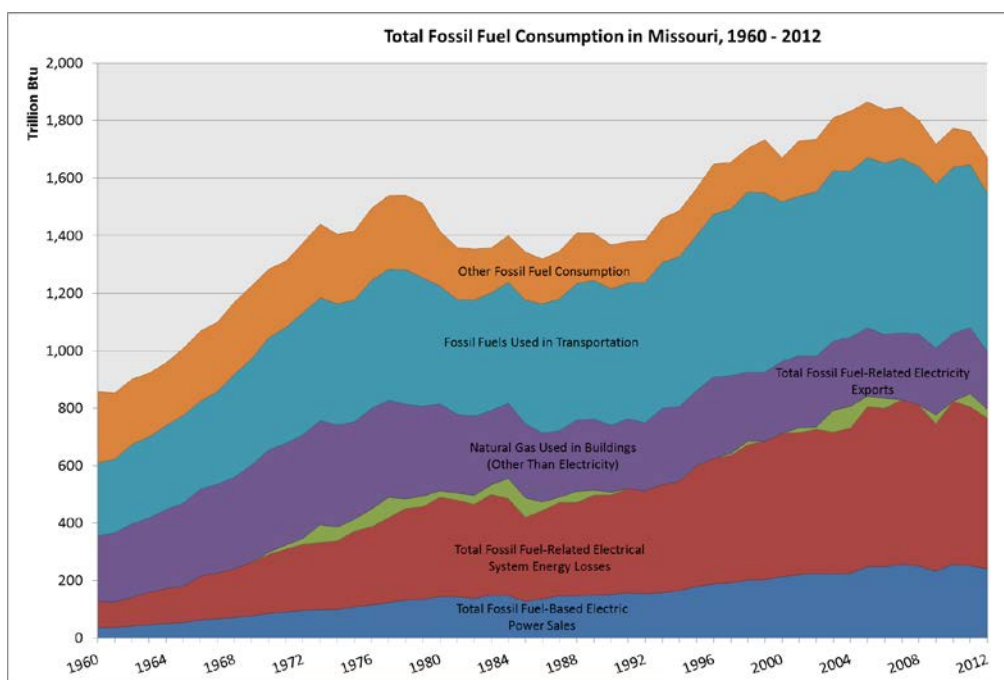
# Fossil Fuel Use in Missouri at a Glance<sup>1</sup>

Division of Energy  
December 2014

## Consumption of Fossil Fuels in Missouri, 1960 – 2012

Missourians consumed a total of 1,813 trillion British thermal units (Tbtu) of energy in 2012, of which 1,673 Tbtu consisted of fossil fuel energy sources.<sup>2</sup> Most of this energy was used in transportation (551 Tbtu) followed by consumption for electric power sales (241 Tbtu); far more fossil fuel-derived energy was ultimately lost in the electrical system (524 Tbtu) (Figure 1). In 2012, the share of fossil fuel-related energy involved in these end uses amounted to 33%, 15%, and 31% of overall fossil fuel consumption, respectively (Figure 2).<sup>3</sup>

Figure 1

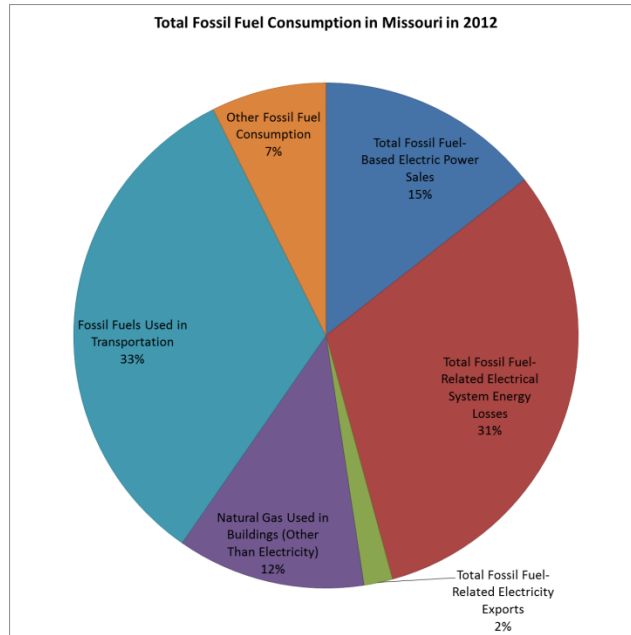


<sup>1</sup> The data supporting the information in this fact sheet are presented in “Fossil Fuel Use in Missouri at a Glance: Supporting Documentation.” Sources for the information in this fact sheet, including the data in the charts, come from the U.S. Energy Information Administration’s State Energy Data System at <http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-data-complete.cfm?sid=MO>. Further information on the original data may be found on the agency’s website.

<sup>2</sup> One British thermal unit (Btu) is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water at or near 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit by an additional degree.

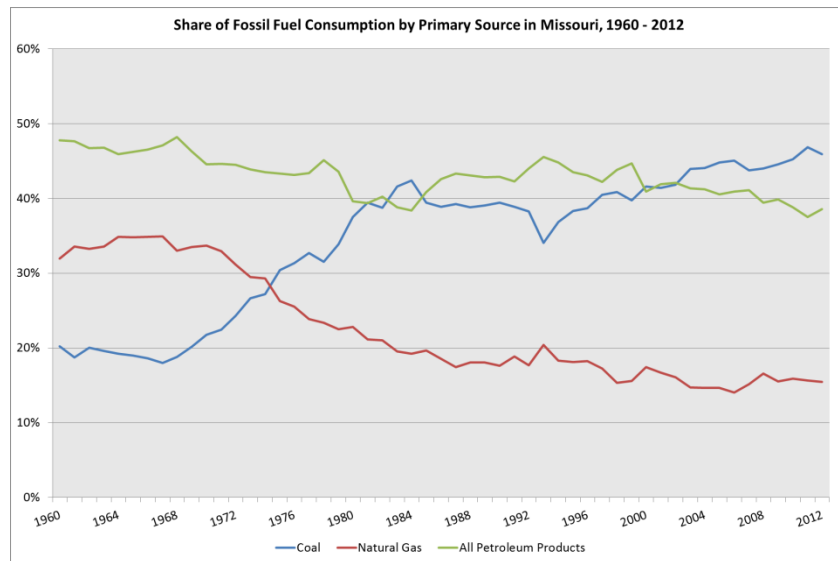
<sup>3</sup> Percentages and totals may not add up as expected due to rounding or other errors.

**Figure 2**



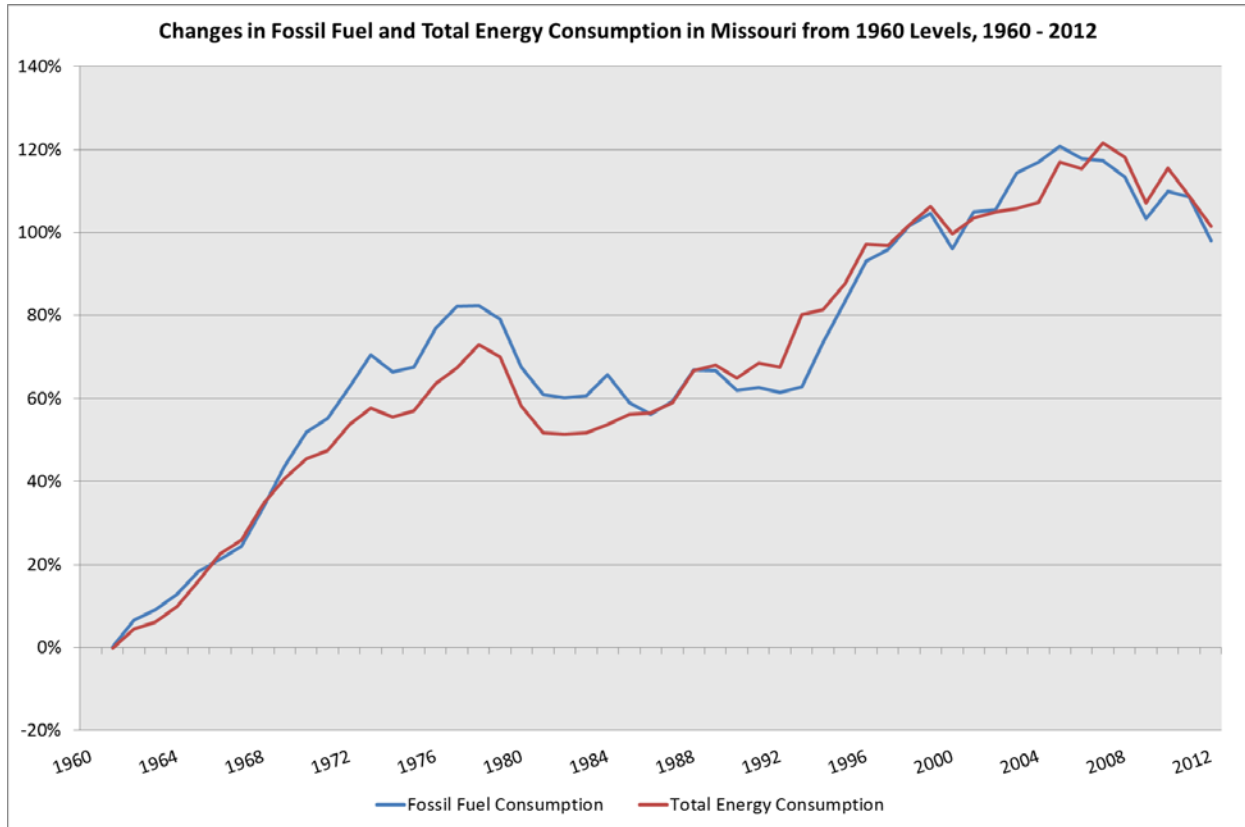
The majority of fossil fuel-related energy consumed in Missouri derives from coal, followed by petroleum products. However, these relative proportions have not remained consistent over time. In 1960 the overall consumption of coal, natural gas, and petroleum products totaled 171 TBtu, 270 TBtu, and 404 TBtu, while in 2012 the consumption of these sources totaled 768 TBtu, 259 TBtu, and 646 TBtu, respectively; as a share of total fossil fuel consumption, these figures amount to 20%, 32%, and 48% respectively in 1960 and approximately 46%, 15%, and 39% in 2012 (Figure 3). The relative amount of coal consumed increased dramatically over the period, overtaking the amount of natural gas consumed in 1975 and, ultimately, the amount of petroleum products consumed in 2003.

**Figure 3**



Total fossil fuel consumption in Missouri closely mirrors total energy consumption in the state, likely due to the high proportional consumption of fossil fuels relative to other energy sources (Figure 4). Growth in fossil fuel consumption peaked in 1977 at approximately 82 percent over 1960 levels, followed by a peak in 1999 at nearly 105% and a peak in 2005 at almost 121%.

**Figure 4**

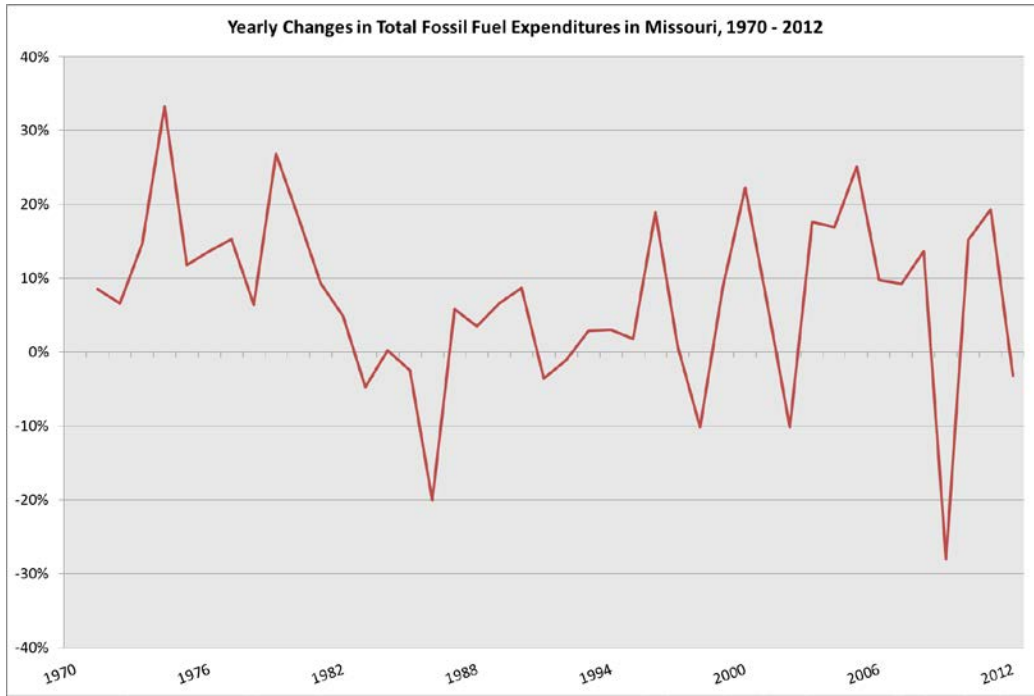


### Spending on Fossil Fuels in Missouri, 1970 – 2012<sup>4</sup>

Fossil fuel-related expenditures in Missouri ranged from \$1.46 billion in 1970 to \$21.26 billion in 2011, settling on \$20.59 billion in 2012. These expenditures fluctuated significantly; while generally increasing from year to year, expenditures sometimes decreased, as occurred between 1982 and 1983, 1984 and 1986, 1990 and 1992, 1997 and 1998, 2001 and 2002, 2008 and 2009, and 2011 and 2012 (Figure 5).

<sup>4</sup> Expenditure data have not been converted into real dollar values.

**Figure 5**



Expenditures increased on the whole from a 1970 baseline (Figure 6). This increase is not constant, with the rate of increase reversing during years roughly coinciding with the yearly declines noted above.

**Figure 6**

