

# EIA: State Energy Info 101

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*Shirley Neff / Barbara Fichman*

*Michael Leahy / Chris Noonan Sturm*

*September 12, 2011*

*NASEO Energy Data & Security Committee Meeting*



U.S. Energy Information  
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*Independent Statistics & Analysis*

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- Brief energy analysis every weekday
- Energy education in plain language



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September 7

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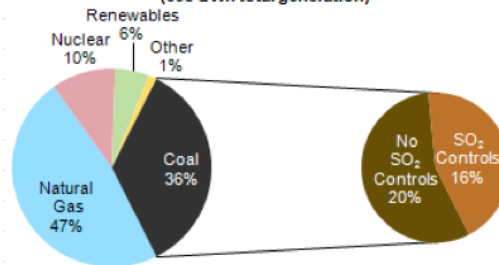
### Today in Energy

Posted September 8, 2011

#### EPA rule requires SO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction from Texas coal power plants in 2012 >

Starting in 2012, power plants in 23 states must meet new sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions caps in order to comply with the Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR). Including Texas in CSAPR was a key difference between the final rule and the draft version released last year. The rule requires power plants in Texas to reduce SO<sub>2</sub> emissions 53% below 2010 levels by 2012. [More](#) >

Electricity generation by fuel in Texas, 2009  
(398 GWh total generation)



Source: EIA, Form EIA-923 "Annual Power Plant Operations Report".

### Data Highlights

#### Crude oil futures price

9/7/2011: **\$89.34/bbl**

↑ \$0.53 from week earlier

↑ \$15.25 from year earlier

#### Natural gas futures price

9/7/2011: **\$3.940/mmBtu**

↓ \$0.114 from week earlier

↑ \$0.090 from year earlier

#### Natural gas inventories

9/2/2011: **3,025 Bcf**

↑ 64 Bcf from week earlier

↓ 131 Bcf from year earlier

#### Crude oil inventories

9/2/2011: **353.1 mmbbl**

↓ 4.0 mmbbl from week earlier

↓ 6.8 mmbbl from year earlier

#### Weekly coal production

8/27/2011: **21.153 million tons**

↑ 0.366 million tons from week earlier

↓ 0.251 million tons from year earlier



### Petroleum & Other Liquids

Crude oil, gasoline, heating oil, diesel, propane, and other liquids including biofuels and natural gas liquids.

### Natural Gas

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### Consumption & Efficiency

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### Coal

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Weekly Petroleum Status Report >

Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report >

Natural Gas Weekly Update >

Electric Power Monthly >

Quarterly Coal Report >

Monthly Energy Review >

Residential Energy Consumption Survey 2009 >

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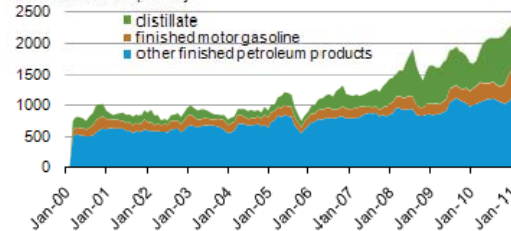
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increasingly exported to Latin America. Annual U.S. exports of gasoline and distillate fuel oil increased by 133% and 144%, respectively, from 2007 to 2010. [More >](#)

U.S. petroleum product exports, rolling three-month average  
thousand barrels per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Monthly.

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Brief >

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Monthly and yearly energy forecasts, analysis of energy topics, financial analysis, Congressional reports.

### Environment

Greenhouse gas data, voluntary reporting, electric power plant emissions.

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[Annual Energy Outlook](#)

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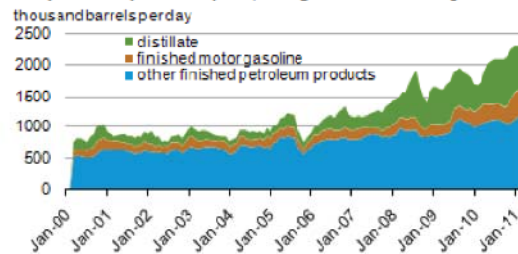
### Today in Energy

Posted September 7, 2011

#### U.S. exports of petroleum products increase as markets become more globally integrated

Total U.S. exports of finished petroleum products have increased more than 60% since 2007 as markets have become more globally integrated. This trend is driven primarily by finished motor gasoline and distillate, which are increasingly exported to Latin America. Annual U.S. exports of gasoline and distillate fuel oil increased by 133% and 144%, respectively, from 2007 to 2010. [More](#)

U.S. petroleum product exports, rolling three-month average



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Monthly.

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**U.S. States**

State energy information, detailed and overviews.

**Countries**

Country energy information, detailed and overviews.

**Maps**

Maps by energy source and topic, includes forecast maps.

**Highlights**

State Energy Data System (SEDS) ▾

International Energy Statistics ▾

Middle East & North Africa ▾



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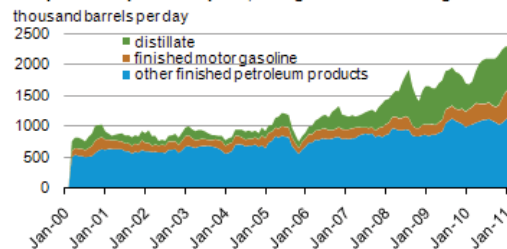
**Today in Energy**

Posted September 7, 2011

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**U.S. petroleum product exports, rolling three-month average**



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Monthly.

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**Today in Energy**

**Data Highlights**

**Coming Up**

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**data that cut across all sources & uses**

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**What is shale gas and why is it important?**

**Annual Energy Outlook 2011, Early Release**

**What are Mcf, Btu, and therms? How do I convert prices in Mcf to Btu's and therms?**



Home > Energy Explained

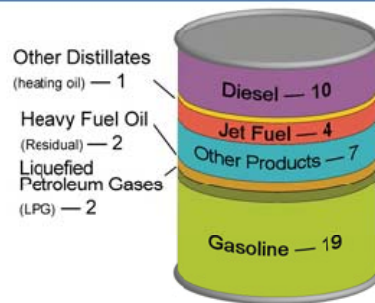
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- ▣ What Is Energy?
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- ▣ U.S. Energy Facts
- ▣ Use of Energy
- ▣ Energy and the Environment
- ▣ **Nonrenewable Sources**
  - ▣ Oil and Petroleum Products
    - ▣ Gasoline
    - ▣ Diesel Fuel
    - ▣ Heating Oil
    - ▣ Propane
  - ▣ Natural Gas
  - ▣ Coal
  - ▣ Nuclear
- ▣ **Renewable Sources**
  - ▣ Hydropower
  - ▣ Biomass
  - ▣ Biofuels: Ethanol & Biodiesel
  - ▣ Wind
  - ▣ Geothermal
  - ▣ Solar
- ▣ **Secondary Sources**
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## Energy Explained

Your Guide To Understanding Energy



### Products Made from a Barrel of Crude Oil

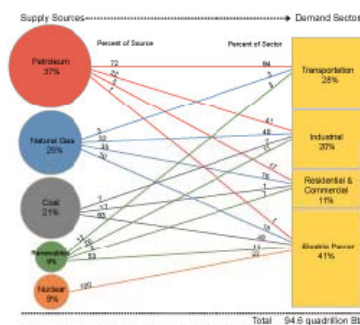
A 42-U.S. gallon barrel of crude oil provides slightly more than 44 gallons of petroleum products. This gain from processing the crude oil is similar to what happens to popcorn, which gets

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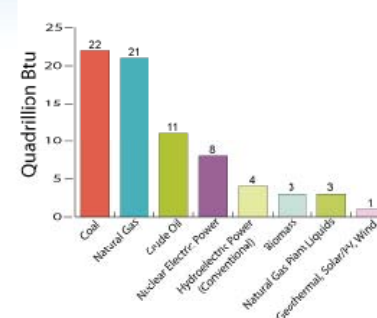
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### U.S. Primary Energy Consumption by Source and Sector, 2009



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### U.S. Primary Energy Production by Energy Source, 2009



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2009*, Table 1.2 (August 2010)

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## — What everyone should know about energy

Energy in Briefs explain important energy topics in plain language. Each Brief answers a question relevant to the public and recommends resources for further reading. Please use the tools to the right to give us feedback, share with others, or sign up for notices as new Briefs are released.

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August 30, 2011

### How much of the world's electricity supply is generated from wind and who are the leading generators?

Worldwide wind power generation exceeded 250 billion kilowatthours in 2009, which is equivalent to the annual electricity consumption of over 22 million average households in the United States. Wind generation increased by about 20% from 2008 to 2009, and has more than tripled since 2004. This growth is mostly due to capacity increases in the United States, China, India, and Western Europe. Despite this growth, the world still generated only 1% of its total electricity from wind power in 2009.



August 8, 2011

### How old are U.S. power plants?

The current fleet of electric power generators has a wide range of ages. About 530 gigawatts, or 51% of all generating capacity, were at least 30 years old at the end of 2010. Trends in generating capacity additions vary by fuel type, for coal, hydropower, natural gas, nuclear, petroleum, and wind.



August 4, 2011

### What is shale gas and why is it important?

Shale gas refers to natural gas that is trapped within shale formations. Shales are fine-grained sedimentary rocks that can be rich sources of petroleum and natural gas. Over the past decade, the combination of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing has allowed access to large volumes of shale gas that were previously uneconomical to produce. The production of natural gas from shale formations has rejuvenated the natural gas industry in the United States.



June 24, 2011

### How dependent are we on foreign oil?

The United States imported about 49% of the petroleum, which includes crude oil and refined petroleum products, that we consumed during 2010. About half of these imports came from the Western Hemisphere. Our dependence on foreign petroleum has declined since peaking in 2005.

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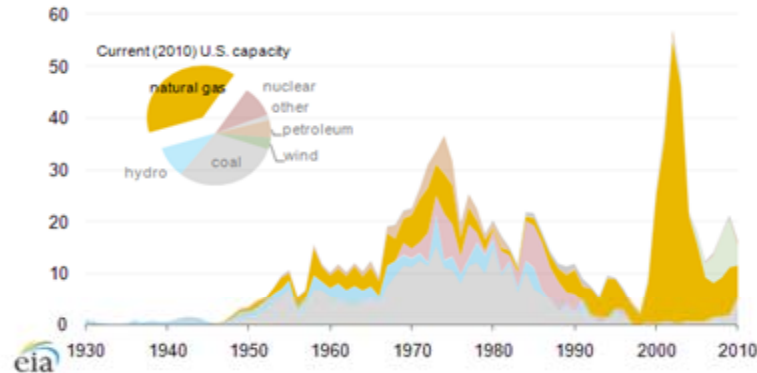
February 2011

About Our Charts

JULY 5, 2011

### Most electric generating capacity additions in the last decade were natural gas-fired

Current (2010) capacity by initial year of operation and fuel type gigawatts



Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860 Annual Electric Generator Report, and Form EIA-860M (see Table E83 in the March 2011 [Electric Power Monthly](#))

Note: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Generators with online dates earlier than 1930 are predominantly hydroelectric. Data include non-retired plants existing as of year-end 2010. This chart shows the most recent (summer) capacity data for each generator. However, this number may change over time, if a generator undergoes an [update](#) or [derate](#).

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The [June 16](#) edition of Today in Energy examined the wide age range of all electric power generators for all fuels; today's article looks specifically at natural gas-fired generators. At the end of 2010, natural gas-fired generators constituted 39% of the Nation's total electric generation capacity of 1,042 gigawatts (GW). Nearly 237 GW of natural gas-fired generation capacity was added between 2000 and 2010, representing 81% of total generation capacity additions over that period.

Capacity additions for most fuels decreased during the 1980s, compared to the 1970s. This reflected several factors, including a lower growth rate for electric power demand in the 1980s and capacity overbuilding during the 1970s. In the case of natural gas, other factors were supply shortages and price increases in the 1970s and early 1980s. In addition, the Federal Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 discouraged the use of natural gas and petroleum for power generation.



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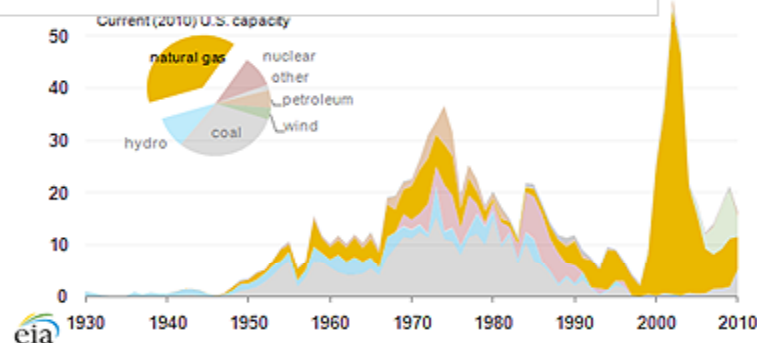
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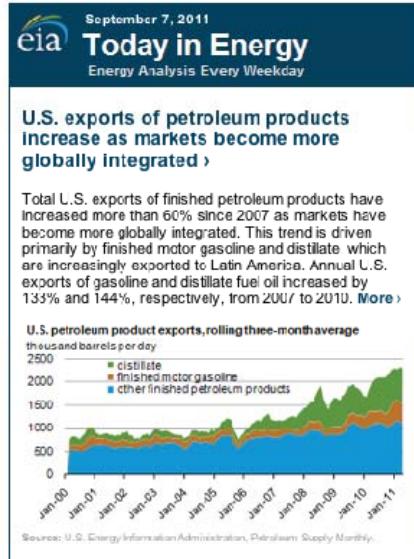
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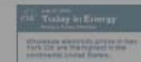
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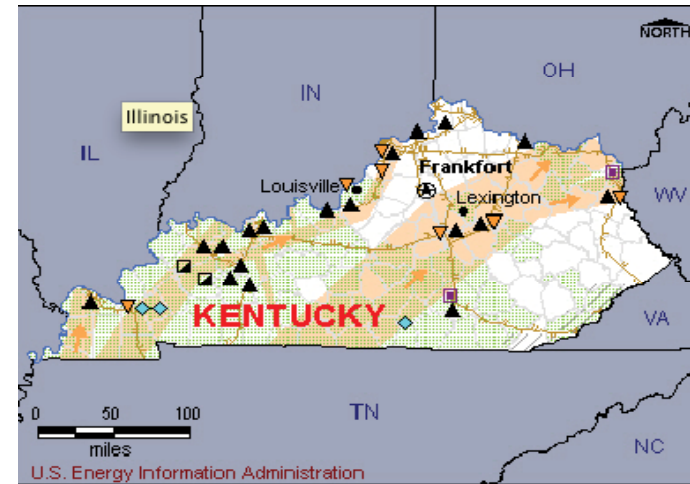
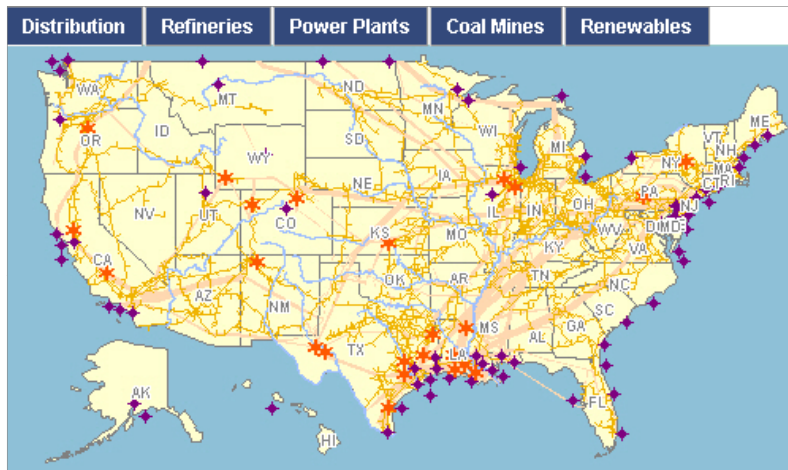
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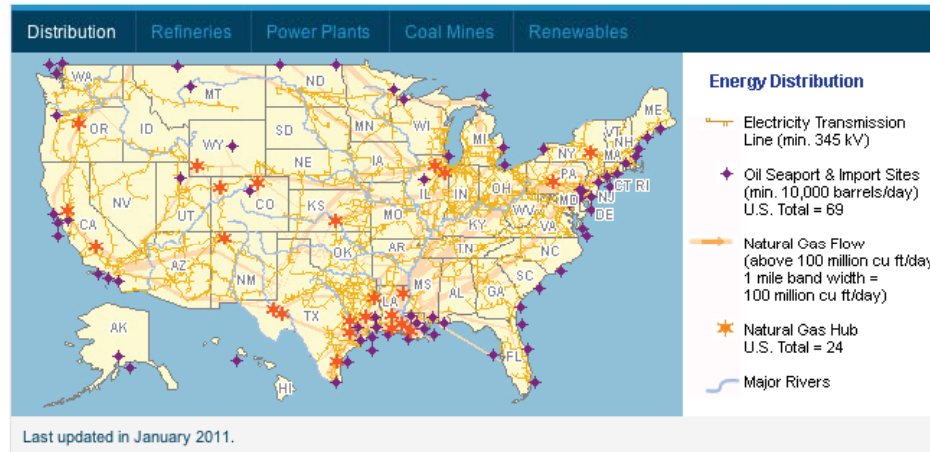
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- State energy maps
- Quick facts & energy overview
- Data

# U.S. STATES

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## State Ranking 1. Total Energy Production, 2009 (trillion Btu)

Total Energy Production (trillion Btu)

1 Texas	11,915
2 Wyoming	10,337
3 Louisiana	7,302
4 West Virginia	3,727
5 Kentucky	2,819
6 Pennsylvania	2,674
7 California	2,605
8 Oklahoma	2,571
9 Colorado	2,483
10 New Mexico	2,412

[See Complete List »](#)

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<a href="#">Colorado</a>	<a href="#">Kansas</a>	<a href="#">Nebraska</a>	<a href="#">Pennsylvania</a>	<a href="#">Wisconsin</a>
<a href="#">Connecticut</a>	<a href="#">Kentucky</a>	<a href="#">Nevada</a>	<a href="#">Rhode Island</a>	<a href="#">Wyoming</a>
<a href="#">Delaware</a>	<a href="#">Louisiana</a>	<a href="#">New Hampshire</a>	<a href="#">South Carolina</a>	
<a href="#">District of Columbia</a>	<a href="#">Maine</a>	<a href="#">New Jersey</a>	<a href="#">South Dakota</a>	
<a href="#">Florida</a>	<a href="#">Maryland</a>	<a href="#">New Mexico</a>	<a href="#">Tennessee</a>	
<a href="#">Georgia</a>	<a href="#">Massachusetts</a>	<a href="#">New York</a>	<a href="#">Texas</a>	

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as of August 25, 2011

#### New statistics for May 2011:

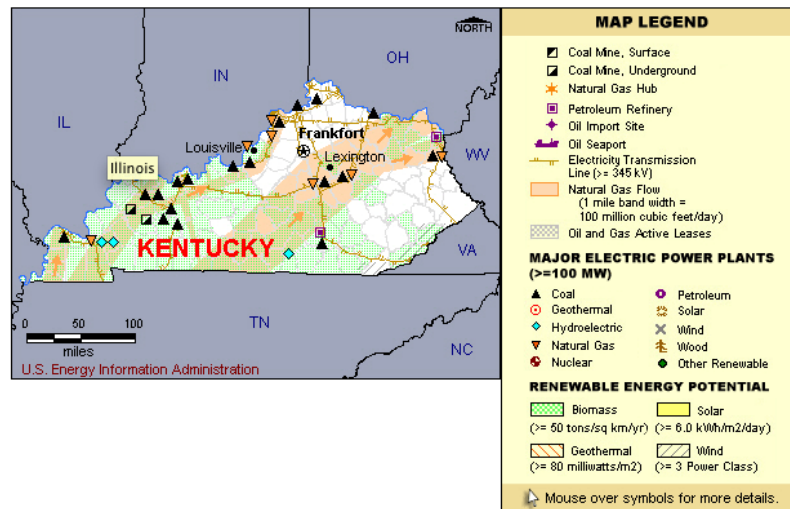
- Price of coal delivered to the electric power sector
- Prices of electricity sold to the residential, commercial, and industrial

U.S. STATES  
**KENTUCKY**

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Map of Kentucky



Last updated in November 2009.

Kentucky Quick Facts

- Kentucky ranks third in the Nation in coal production. It accounts for about one-tenth of U.S. coal production and nearly one-fourth of U.S. production east of the Mississippi River.
- Nearly one-third of all the coal mines in the Nation are found in Kentucky.
- Coal-fired plants typically generate more than nine-tenths of the electricity produced in Kentucky.
- The majority of Kentucky's natural gas is supplied by pipeline from the Gulf Coast.

Last updated in October 2009.

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(includes overview, data, & analysis)

Updates

as of August 25, 2011

New statistics for May 2011:

- Price of coal delivered to the electric power sector
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[Maps](#)

[Quick Facts & Analysis](#)

[Data](#)

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A-Z ▾  
Index

U.S. STATES

## KENTUCKY

OVERVIEW

DATA ▾

ANALYSIS

STATES ▾

GLOSSARY ▾

FAQS ▾

### Analysis

#### Resources and Consumption

Kentucky has major coal deposits in the eastern Central Appalachian Basin and in the western Illinois Basin. Those basins also hold minor reserves of oil and gas. The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers in the Ohio River Basin provide hydroelectric power potential. Kentucky's per capita energy consumption is among the highest in the Nation, and the industrial sector leads State energy demand. The State is a leader in the energy-intensive aluminum industry.

#### Petroleum

Kentucky has minor crude oil production but is host to two refineries, located in Catlettsburg and Somerset. The Catlettsburg refinery is the larger of the two and receives crude oil supply from the Gulf Coast via the Capline Pipeline. The much smaller Somerset refinery processes crude oil produced regionally in Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia. In addition to deliveries from these refineries, Kentucky also receives petroleum product shipments by pipeline and river barge. Kentucky's total petroleum consumption is high relative to its population. The Louisville metropolitan area and the Kentucky suburbs of Cincinnati require reformulated motor gasoline blended with ethanol. Kentucky has two ethanol plants that help supply those areas.

#### Natural Gas

Kentucky's natural gas production, much of which comes from the Big Sandy field in the eastern part of the State, typically accounts for less than 1 percent of total U.S. natural gas production. The majority of Kentucky's natural gas is supplied by pipeline from the Gulf Coast. Industry is Kentucky's largest natural gas-consuming sector, accounting for about one-half of total natural gas consumption in the State. More than two-fifths of Kentucky households use natural gas as their primary fuel for home heating.

#### Coal, Electricity, and Renewables

Kentucky is the third largest coal-producing State, after Wyoming and West Virginia. It accounts for roughly one-tenth of total U.S. coal production and nearly one-fourth of U.S. coal production east of the Mississippi River. Although all Kentucky coal is bituminous, its sulfur content varies across the State. Coal produced in the Central Appalachian Basin is low in sulfur, while coal produced in the Illinois Basin is high in sulfur. Nearly one-third of all the coal mines in the Nation are found in Kentucky, more than in any other State. Kentucky has both surface and underground coal mines. Large volumes of coal move into and out of Kentucky by railcar and river barge. Kentucky delivers approximately three-fourths of State coal production to more than two dozen States, most of which are on the East Coast and in the Midwest. Nearly 95 percent of the coal used in Kentucky is burned for electricity generation, and most of the remainder is used in industrial and coke plants.

Coal-fired power plants typically account for more than nine-tenths of the electricity produced in Kentucky, making it one of the most coal-dependent States in the Nation. The remaining electricity generation within the State is mostly provided by petroleum-fired and hydroelectric power plants.

Kentucky's per capita consumption of residential electricity is among the highest in the United States. More than two-fifths of Kentucky households use electricity as their primary energy source for home heating.

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(includes overview, data, & analysis)

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[Maps](#)

[Quick Facts & Analysis](#)

[Data](#)

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[State Nuclear Profiles »](#)

U.S. STATES

# KENTUCKY

OVERVIEW DATA ▾ ANALYSIS STATES ▾

GLOSSARY | FAQs |

## Data

Last Update: August 25, 2011  
 Next Update: September 15, 2011

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### Economy

### Prices

### Reserves & Supply

Reserves	Kentucky	Share of U.S.	Period
<a href="#">Crude Oil</a>	20 million barrels	0.1 %	2009
<a href="#">Dry Natural Gas</a>	2,782 billion cu ft	1.0 %	2009
<a href="#">Natural Gas Plant Liquids</a>	101 million barrels	1.2 %	2008
<a href="#">Recoverable Coal at Producing Mines</a>	1,303 million short tons	7.5 %	2009

Rotary Rigs & Wells	Kentucky	Share of U.S.	Period
<a href="#">Rotary Rigs in Operation</a>	10	0.9 %	2009
<a href="#">Crude Oil Producing Wells</a>	18,053	3.4 %	2009

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- Total net electricity generation and net electricity generation by fuel
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[View all updates »](#)

### Notes & Sources

[Maps](#)

[Quick Facts & Analysis](#)

[Data](#)

# U.S. STATES

OVERVIEW DATA ▾ ANALYSIS ▾ STATES ▾

GLOSSARY ▾ FAQs ▾

## State Data for Prices

Total Energy	Period
<a href="#">State Energy Data System (SEDS), Price and Expenditure Estimates</a>	Annual
<a href="#">Primary Energy, Electricity, and Total Energy Price Estimates</a>	Annual
<a href="#">Total End-Use Energy Price Estimates</a>	Annual
<a href="#">Residential Sector Energy Price Estimates</a>	Annual
<a href="#">Commercial Sector Energy Price Estimates</a>	Annual
<a href="#">Industrial Sector Energy Price Estimates</a>	Annual
<a href="#">Transportation Sector Energy Price Estimates</a>	Annual
<a href="#">Electric Power Sector Energy Price Estimates</a>	Annual
<a href="#">Energy Prices and Expenditures, Ranked by State</a>	Annual
<a href="#">Motor Gasoline Prices and Expenditures, Ranked by State</a>	Annual
<a href="#">Petroleum and Natural Gas Prices and Expenditures, Ranked by State</a>	Annual
<a href="#">Coal and Retail Electricity Prices and Expenditures, Ranked by State</a>	Annual

Petroleum	Period
<a href="#">Weekly Retail Gasoline &amp; Diesel Prices</a>	Weekly, Monthly, Annual
<a href="#">Weekly Heating Oil and Propane Prices</a>	Weekly, Monthly
<a href="#">Refiner Petroleum Product Prices by Sales Type</a>	Monthly, Annual
<a href="#">Refiner Gasoline Prices by Grade and Sales Type</a>	Monthly, Annual
<a href="#">Gasoline Prices by Formulation, Grade, Sales Type</a>	Monthly, Annual
<a href="#">No. 2 Distillate Prices by Sales Type</a>	Monthly, Annual
<a href="#">Propane (Consumer Grade) Prices by Sales Type</a>	Monthly, Annual
<a href="#">Residual Fuel Oil Prices by Sales Type</a>	Monthly, Annual
<a href="#">Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Prices by Area</a>	Monthly, Annual

Natural Gas	Period
<a href="#">Wellhead Price</a>	Annual
<a href="#">Imports Price</a>	Annual

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as of August 25, 2011

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### Notes & Sources

[Maps](#)

[Quick Facts & Analysis](#)

[Data](#)

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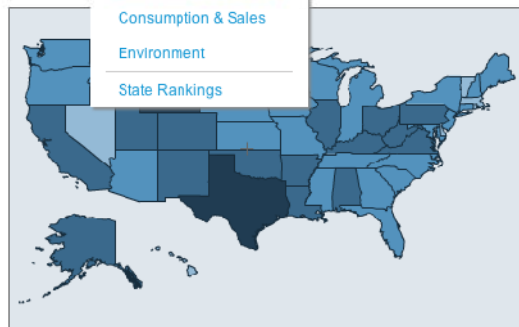
## U.S. STATES

OVERVIEW **DATA** ▾ ANALYSIS ▾ STATES ▾

GLOSSARY ▾ FAQs ▾

### State I

- Prices
- Reserves & Supply
- Distribution & Marketing
- Consumption & Sales
- Environment
- State Rankings



**Map Instructions**  
 For statistical information for a given State, hover over the State. For full information about the State, click to zoom in and then click the when it appears. To zoom out, right-click and select "Zoom Out!"  
[Total Energy Production Data Source](#)

**Legend (trillion Btu)**

- > 10,000
- 1,001 - 10,000
- 100 - 1,000
- < 100
- NA

### Additional State Rankings

#### PRODUCTION

1. Total Energy
2. Crude Oil
3. Natural Gas
4. Coal
5. Electricity
6. Carbon Dioxide Emissions

### Energy Production, 2009 (trillion Btu)

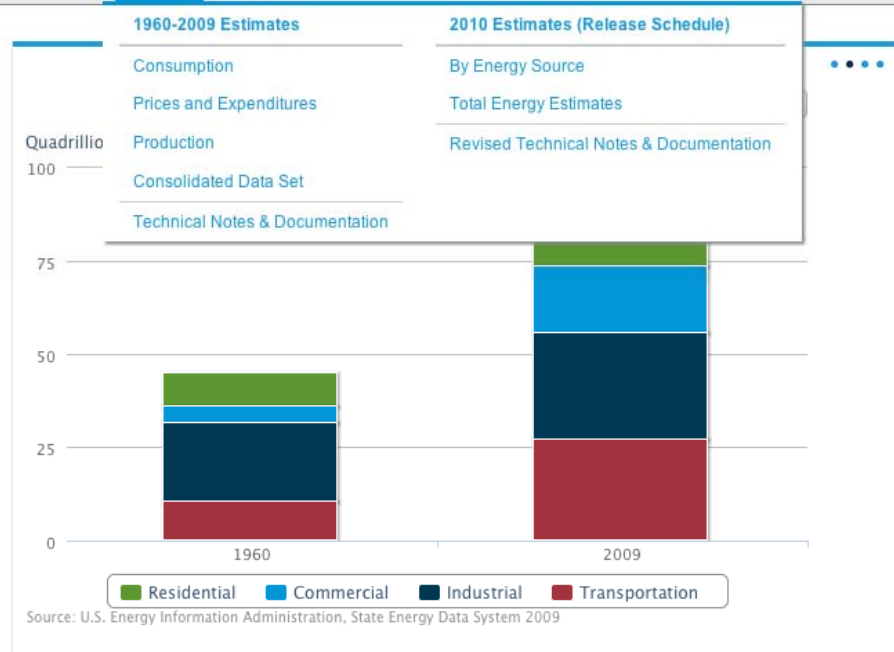
Click **Rank** to sort in ascending order by rank. Click **State** to sort alphabetically by State.

Rank	State	Total Energy Production (trillion Btu)
1	Texas	11,915
2	Wyoming	10,337
3	Louisiana	7,302
4	West Virginia	3,727
5	Kentucky	2,819
6	Pennsylvania	2,674
7	California	2,605
8	Oklahoma	2,571
9	Colorado	2,483
10	New Mexico	2,412
11	Illinois	2,076
12	Alaska	1,852
13	Alabama	1,633
14	Utah	1,129
15	Virginia	1,092
16	Montana	1,084
17	Ohio	1,052
18	North Dakota	1,017
19	Arkansas	1,004
20	Indiana	969
21	New York	910
22	Washington	896
23	Kansas	818
24	South Carolina	650
25	Iowa	589
26	North Carolina	575
27	Arizona	571

U.S. STATES  
**SEDS | STATE ENERGY DATA SYSTEM**

OVERVIEW **DATA ▾** STATES ▾

GLOSSARY ▾ FAQs ▾



### About SEDS

The State Energy Data System (SEDS) is the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) source for comprehensive State energy statistics. Included are estimates of energy production, consumption, prices, and expenditures broken down by energy source and sector. Production and consumption estimates begin with the year 1960 while price and expenditure estimates begin with 1970.

The multidimensional completeness of SEDS allows users to make comparisons across States, energy sources, sectors, and over time.

**What's New in SEDS**

[Schedule of release dates for 2010 estimates](#)  
 June 30, 2011

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OVERVIEW DATA ▾ STATES ▾

GLOSSARY ▾ FAQs ▾

## Kentucky

Released: June 30, 2011  
Next Release: Last Week of June 2012

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### Consumption Estimates, 1960-2009

All Tables and Data

 PDF  CSV

Consumption for Major Energy Sources in Physical Units

Primary Energy Consumption

Total End-Use Consumption

— Residential Sector Consumption

— Commercial Sector Consumption

— Industrial Sector Consumption

— Transportation Sector Consumption

Electric Power Sector Consumption

### Price and Expenditure Estimates, 1970-2009

All Tables and Data

 PDF  CSV

Primary Energy, Electricity, and Total Energy Prices and Expenditures

Total End-Use Prices and Expenditures

— Residential Sector Prices and Expenditures

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- [Prices and Expenditures](#)
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# We need your insights...

1. What sections, reports or data do you use on the EIA website?
2. Do you produce reports from EIA data?
3. What information do you use on the States section of the website? (data, analysis, maps) What is most useful?
4. How important is States content compared to other EIA web content?

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## Energy maps: your thoughts?

1. Do you use the maps on the States website? How important are they to you?
2. What data layers would you like to see in State maps?
3. What functionality would you like to see in State maps?

# Thank you! Contact us:

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