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ENERGY USE FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

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ABSTRACT

The building construction industry, as broken down by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce, was integrated into the Energy Input/Output Model developed at the Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois. The resulting expanded model was used to determine energy intensities of various (49) building construction (new and maintenance) sectors and of the overall building construction industry, for year 1967. The latter figure was computed at about 70,000 Btu/\$, i.e., the construction industry on the average required about 70,000 Btu of direct and indirect energy per dollar of output produced. The most energy intensive sector was New Construction of Petroleum Pipelines (about 150,000 Btu/\$), while the least intensive was Maintenance Construction for Electric Utilities (about 25,000 Btu/\$).

Also developed were total energy (direct and indirect) requirements to final demand for the building construction industry, for 1967. The overall industry required about 6000 trillion Btu, or about nine percent of the total U. S. energy requirement. New Highway Construction required the most energy to final demand (about 1000 trillion Btu, or 16 percent of the total construction industry requirement), while Maintenance Construction Residential required the least (about 9 trillion Btu, or .1 percent of the total industry requirement).

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I. INTRODUCTION

This document serves as a preliminary progress report for the first two and a half months of contract duration for "Energy Use for Building Construction," Contract No. E(11-1)-2791. It presents some of the significant results developed so far. These include energy intensities of building construction sectors and the overall building industry plus total energy of final demand required by building construction.

Development of these energy figures involved two major tasks:

- 1) Embedment of Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U. S. Department of Commerce dollar flow data for the building construction industry into the Energy Input/Output Model [1] developed at the Center for Advanced Computation (CAC), University of Illinois. This process results in an expanded model and is described in Section II.
- 2) Collection of data on prices paid for direct energy by the construction industry in 1967. This was conducted by Richard G. Stein and Associates (RGSA) and was essential in computing direct energy required by the building construction industry. Data collection and relevant computations are described in Section III. (A separate section with calculational details for refined petroleum prices appears as Appendix B.) Results are given in tabular form in Appendix A.

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II. THE EXPANDED ENERGY INPUT/OUTPUT MODEL

In order to develop energy figures for the entire building construction industry, a highly disaggregated BEA breakdown (484 industries in total) containing 49 building construction sectors was used in conjunction with CAC's Energy I/O Model [1], which ordinarily consists of 357 industries. The 357 order system was altered by replacing its usual 7 construction sectors with BEA's expanded 49 sectors. This results in a model with 399 sectors. These are listed in Table 1, along with the I/O codes used by BEA. (All tables can be found in Appendix A.) The expanded construction sectors wind up in positions 23 through 71, inclusively.

In addition to the computations for deriving energy cost figures (which are fully described elsewhere [1]), it was necessary to develop direct energy transfers from the energy sectors (Coal, Crude Petroleum, Refined Petroleum, Electricity, and Natural Gas) to the 49 construction sectors. These figures (see Table 2) were computed using data collected by RGSA on energy prices paid by the construction industry in 1967. (The data collection is detailed in Section III.) Given the price per Btu for a given energy type paid by a given construction sector and the corresponding dollar transaction from BEA, computation of the implied energy (Btu) flow is straightforward. (Where prices supplied by RGSA were in purchaser dollars, BEA margin figures were used along with inter-industry purchased a total of 1484.7 trillion Btu of direct energy in 1967, most of which was for refined petroleum products.

Once the direct energy figures were embedded in CAC's Energy I/O tables, energy intensities were computed. The intensity figures for building construction sectors (Btu/\$) are shown in Table 3. Total primary intensity is the sum of the Coal, Crude Petroleum, and the hydro and nuclear portion of

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Electricity figures. The total primary intensities of construction are shown ranked in Table 4. Most intensive are New Construction of Petroleum Pipelines (147197 Btu/\$) and New Construction of Gas Utilities (140038 Btu /\$; this sector also involves pipeline construction). This is probably due to the use of heavy construction equipment and large amounts of raw materials (steel, pipe, etc.). New Highway Construction is also, understandably, highly energy intensive.

To obtain a broad picture of the building construction industry, various average energy intensities were computed by weighting the figures for the construction sectors by the corresponding gross domestic outputs for those sectors. The results are shown in Table 5, with the total primary intensity of the overall building construction industry turning out to be 70059 Btu/\$.

Using the energy intensities of construction sectors along with the total final demand dollar figures for these sectors (from BEA), the total energy of final demand required by the construction sectors was determined. These total energy figures (see Table 6) include direct and indirect energy use. Table 6 also shows the percentage of each construction sector's total energy use which was direct, and the percentage of total energy each sector required with respect to the total construction industry and the total U. S. economy. The construction industry as a whole required 6301.94 trillion Btu of direct plus indirect energy for final demand in 1967, of which just less than 20 percent was for direct energy. The industry represented 9.42 percent of the total U. S. energy requirement in 1967.

Table 7 shows the ranked total final demand energy use figures for building construction. New Highway Construction requires the largest faction: 1035.87 trillion Btu, with nearly 40 percent of it for direct energy. (The zeroes which appear for certain maintenance and repair construction sectors occur because these sectors have no dollar (or energy) transactions to final demand.)

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III. ESTABLISHMENT OF PRICES PAID BY THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY FOR DIRECT

ENERGY IN 1967.

A. SUMMARY

In order to establish overall use of energy according to different categories of building, it has been necessary to convert the dollar figures in the Input/Output transaction charts, established by BEA and used as the basis of the CAC energy matrix, into Btu quantities. Of the five direct energy sectors only three - Refined Petroleum, Electricity, and Natural Gas show any direct transactions to the 49 Construction sectors. There are no direct transactions to Construction from the Coal Mining or Crude Petroleum sectors.

The average prices of these energy materials have been developed using regional figures, where available; weighting these according to the extent of construction in the regions; and, further, weighting the price per unit of energy according to the kind of energy purchased. On this basis we have established an overall quantity of energy use and have distributed this according to building category.

In toto, about 1.9 percent of the total dollar transactions in the construction sectors was used to purchase energy directly. This sum - \$1,093.2 million - purchased a total of 1485 trillion Btu. (See Table 2.)

B. <u>COMPUTATION OF PRICES PAID BY THE CONSTRUCTION SECTORS FOR DIRECT ENERGY</u> IN 1967.

According to the transactions charted by BEA, there was no direct purchase of coal or crude oil by the Construction Sectors in 1967. Of the remaining direct fuel sectors: Refined Petroleum, Electricity, and Natural Gas, natural gas represented less than one percent of total direct fuel expenditures, and less than 1/100 percent of the total dollar transactions in the 49 Construction

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Sectors. Direct purchase of electricity accounted for slightly over four percent of all direct fuel expenditures and approximately 8/100 percent of total dollar transactions; direct purchase of refined petroleum accounted for 95 percent of direct fuel expenditures and 1.8 percent of total dollar transactions.

C. NATURAL GAS

In view of the small percentage of both direct fuel expenditures and total construction expenditures represented by natural gas, and in view of the relatively minor natural gas transactions (quantitatively) in any of the 49 construction sectors, direct energy transfers from the natural gas sector were computed by allocating the previously developed CAC 357-level total among the expanded construction sectors based on their proportional BEA dollar transactions. Price collection for natural gas was attempted, but regional price breakdowns were not available for 1967. Since use of natural gas in construction is restricted to temporary heating purposes, we felt that very little accuracy would be lost if previously developed CAC direct energy flow data were used as mentioned above.

D. ELECTRICITY

Using the Edison Electric Institute's Statistical Year Book for 1967 [2] and the U. S. Department of Commerce 1967 <u>Census of the Construction Industries</u> [3] as sources, figures were obtained for average cost per kilowatt hour and for dollar volume of construction in the United States in 1967, broken down by State, by Region (major and minor) and for the country as a whole. Because the greater volume of construction occurred in more built-up

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areas, which, typically, have higher utility prices, the average cost/kwh rose as the geographical breakdown became more particular. Because different types of construction work are subject to different electricity rates, averages were computed for three electric service classifications: Commercial/ Industrial: Large Light and Power; Commercial/Industrial: Small Light and Power; and Residential.

All New Construction

It is assumed that the direct electricity purchased by a contractor for new construction - both building and non-building - will be mainly for his home office and thus subject to the Industrial/Commercial: Small Light and Power classification. In the case of building construction, the Contractor will often hook up to the local utility for temporary power at a rate higher than any of the rates we have considered. However, we could find no data regarding either average temporary power rates throughout the country or the percentage of Contractors' electricity costs which temporary power would represent. Although the differential represented by temporary power rates may be quite large (in one specific case, a \$30 million hospital project in New York, temporary power costs approximately 60 to 70 percent more per kwh than power supplied at regular Residential or Small Light and Power rates), there is no way of assessing its effect on the overall average price without a great deal more information about the breakdown of Contractors' electricity costs nationwide. The actual effect would be considerably smaller. The Sectors affected would be mainly in the large buildings sectors: High-rise residential, Office Buildings, and Hospital Buildings.

In the Non-building Sectors: Utility Facilities, Oil and Gas Wells, Highways, etc., temporary power needs are comparatively minor. Unless there is enough

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time pressure to complete a job quickly to necessitate maintaining night shifts, temporary power will show up in the refined petroleum Sector as fuel for the 1 to 2 kw generator, which is generally all that is required.

Maintenance and Repair Construction

Electricity directly purchased for maintenance and repair sectors was divided among the three service classifications because these Sectors consist of work done within existing facilities and include "do-it-yourself" and other "in-house" work. Therefore, only such work as is normally done by outside contractors, e.g., Highways, or within building types which normally receive the Small Light and Power Rate, e.g., Other Non-farm Buildings, was assigned to "Commercial/Industrial: Small Light and Power." Residential Sectors were assigned to the residential classification; all other categories were such as would normally be classified in the Commercial/Industrial: Large Light and Power service classification and were assigned the appropriate average rate.

Conclusion

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Tables 8 and 9 show the detailed data and calculations used to determine average electricity rates paid by the building construction industry in 1967. Prices resulting from the breakdown by state were used by CAC to compute direct electric energy (Btu) used by the construction sectors. The prices were applied to the sectors as follows:

Commercial/Industrial: Large Light & Power (.0101 \$/kwhr)

Commercial/Industrial: Small Light & Power (.0210 \$/kwhr) sectors 59-68, 70, 71

sectors 23-54, 56, 69

Residential (.0230 \$/kwhr)

sectors 55, 57, 58

(Sector indices are those of 399-order model; see Table 1.)

These average rates are in 1967 purchaser dollars. Thus, although the total Btu of electricity directly purchased by the construction industry (7.64 trillion Btu on transactions of \$45.7 million) agrees closely with CAC's 357 level direct energy transfers (within 6 percent), the distribution of direct energy flows to the 49 construction sectors varied. This resulted mainly from the use of the Large Light and Power service classification, (the rate for which is roughly half that of either of the other two service classifications) which shifted a greater proportion of direct energy into the non-building maintenance and repair sectors than had originally been allocated. These results are considered more accurate than previous direct energy computations for construction in CAC's 357 order model.

E. REFINED PETROLEUM

The variables in our study of Contractors' direct purchase of refined petroleum are quite different from those confronted in the case of direct purchase of electricity. First of all, although there are undoubtedly records of regional prices for the various refined petroleum products within private industry files, these are not available to the general public. We therefore used national average prices for 1967; the only regional difference was a recognition of the fact that temporary heat is generally not needed in the Southern region of the United States.

Secondly, and more important, the Refined Petroleum Sector covers a multitude of petroleum products, each of which has a different Btu content and a different dollar cost per unit of product. In order to determine the Btu content per dollar of Construction transaction, it was necessary first to determine which petroleum products were used by the industry and then their ratio of use in each of the 49 Construction Sectors.

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In breaking down refined petroleum use into its various product components, it was necessary first to break out asphalt and road oil. Although these are not used as fuels, but are by-products of the process of refining petroleum, they do have Btu content. They must be taken into account, therefore, since they were considered in the original formation of CAC's full 357 level direct energy transfers table [4], into which the table developed here for the construction industry (Table 2) is embedded to form the 399-order expanded I/O model. We therefore subtracted the dollar value of the asphalt and roal oil transactions from the total refined petroleum transactions, accounted for the Btu content of these products, and applied the proper ratio of other refined petroleum to the remainder. (In a sense, we have treated asphalt and road oil as if they were fuels.)

There are mainly four refined petroleum products used as fuel in the Construction Industry.

- Gasoline:* used for automobiles, pick-up trucks, some electricity generators, and some other small motors.
- Distillate Diesel fuel and No. 2 oil: used for large trucks and heavy construction equipment and some electric generators.

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Although not considered here, it would be interesting to investigate the use of gasoline for automobiles used to bring construction works to the job site. This is reported under personal transportation use and does not show up in the construction sectors. In reality, most construction workers go to the construction site by automobile, first, because many construction sites are remote from public transportation. Second, construction workers commonly have tools and work clothes that they often bring with them: and third, the hours that construction personnel work often require starting jobs before public transportation is available. This amount of automobile use becomes a fairly significant figure. If we assume three and one-half million construction workers working 200 days a year, travelling 10 miles a day by car, getting 15 miles per gallon of gas, and each gallon with an energy content of 140,000 Btu, the total number of Btu involved in this under those assumptions would be 65.33 x 10^{12} (about one-tenth of one percent of the total U. S. energy requirement in 1967).

3. Residual - No. 6: used for some temporary heat particularly where a permanently installed boiler using No. 6 oil is used for temporary heat during the building process.

4. Propane: used for some temporary heat.

These fuels are used in different proportions by different categories of construction, e.g., one-family residential construction uses virtually no heavy equipment and little or no temporary heat; heavy construction (bridges, dams, highways, etc.) uses no temporary heat and a great deal of heavy equipment. In order to properly assign the percentages of fuels used in the different Construction sectors, we employed the services of a consultant, W. J. Barney Corporation, a large building construction and construction management company in New York City. Other references are: Department of Commerce <u>1967 Census of Construction Industries</u> [3] for regional variations in the dollar volume of construction within the various building categories; Jack Faucett Associates [5], for average prices of petroleum products; and Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis [6], for information regarding the BEA I/O breakdown with regard to the Construction Industry Sectors.

Although the BEA and Census breakdowns are independent of each other and do not coincide, data from each was used as a proportion of its own total, e.g., the BEA asphalt and road oil transactions were considered as a percentage of BEA total refined petroleum transactions; Census construction receipts in the Southern region of the U. S. were considered as a percentage of Census Construction receipts for the entire U. S. A. (Construction transactions by region for 1967 are shown on Table 10.) In our opinion, these percentages remain valid, and they may be applied to either set of data, even though the quantitative information cannot be so transferred from one set to the other.

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It should be noted that although asphalt (which is used for driveways and for roofing) represents less than one percent of the total transactions in any of the 49 sectors, it represents a very large percentage of refined petroleum use (24 percent of total for all 49 sectors, but over 49 percent of some individual sectors). Thus, its consideration is important in assuring accuracy of later results.

All prices used in the Refined Petroleum breakdown are <u>1967 Producer's</u> prices. Prices for Propane and Ashphalt/Road Oil come originally from the U. S. Tariff Commission publication <u>Synthetic Organic Chemicals: United</u> <u>States Production and Sales</u> and from the <u>Census of Manufacturers</u>, respectively, and are considered by Faucett to be extremely reliable. Prices of motor gasoline, diesel fuel No. 2 and No. 6 oil, on the other hand, come originally from <u>Platts' Oilgram Price Service</u> and are averages of spot prices. They are considered by Faucett to be "not completely reliable, but still good enough to be recorded." [5] Annual prices in Standard and Poor's Industry Surveys [7] and in the American Petroleum Institute's <u>Annual Review</u> [8] and <u>Facts and Figures</u> [9] also refer back to <u>Platts' Oilgram Price Service</u> and contain spot prices only. Regional prices, available from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, do not go back earlier than 1975 and cannot be adapted to the 1967 economy with any assurance of validity.

The resulting direct energy transfers of refined petroleum to the building construction industry turn out to be 15 percent higher than the previously computed CAC 357 level total. Due to the extensive data collection conducted for refined petroleum transfers, the new result (see Table 2) is considered more

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accurate than the old total. (When considered with respect to the direct flows of refined petroleum to all 399 sectors, the difference in the two results drops to less than 1/100 percent.)

Appendix B gives details of the computation of cost per Btu of refined petroleum products purchased directly by the building construction industry. As before, these results, when combined with BEA dollar transactions, yield direct energy flows.

APPENDIX A - TABLES

This section contains the following tables referred to in the main text: 399-Order Sectors l. Direct Energy Transfers to Construction Sectors -- 1967 2. Energy Intensities for 399-Order Construction Sectors -- 1967 3. Ranked Total Primary Energy Intensities for 399-Order 4. Construction Sectors -- 1967 Average Energy Intensities for Construction -- 1967 5. 6. Total Energy of Final Demand for Construction Sectors -- 1967 Ranked Total Energy of Final Demand for Construction Sectors -- 1967 7. 8. 1967 Average Electricity Rates by State and Region 1967 Average Electricity Cost to Construction Industry 9. 1967 Transactions (\$ MIL) (Gross Construction Receipts) by 10. Region Showing Region as Percentage of Sector and Sector as Percentage of Total.

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			• • • • •			108	· .	1429		COOKING DILS	•			: .		
•	• .•					109	. • .	1430		MANUFACTURED ICE				• • • • • •		·: ·
• .	• •	• •			·. ·.	110	·· ·	1432		FOR OPERADATION	11 A. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		•	· · · ·	· • • • • • •	•••
	• •				· · ·	111		1501		CICADETTER						
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ļ				۰. ۱	•	113		1601		BROAD FAR MILLE		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		. · ·		. : .
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		•	·. · ·	· · ·		115		1603		YARN MULLS			. : :			·
	· · ·		• •			116		1604		THREAD MILLS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· . · .	· · · · ·		· · · ·	
	·• .	· · · ·	• •		·	117 -	• •	1701		FLOOR COVERINGS		a i e				• • •
		· • · .				118	•. • •	1702		FELT GOODS	· · · ·					• .
			•		•	119		1703	•	LACE GOODS	•			•••		
•••	· • • •	· · · .				120		1704	·	UPHOLSTERY FILL		• • •	· · · · ·		• • •	
	. •	• . •			• .	151	·	1705		PROC TEX WASTE				• •		
. ·				·		122 -	· · ·	1706	•	COATED FABRICS		· · ·				· . ·
	• .				• •	123		- 1707	•	TIRE CORD					·	
· ·		•	•		•	124		.1708	· •.	SCOURING PLANTS		· ·	• • • • •	· .	•	
	• • • •			•. •	•	125	· ·	1709	-	CORDAGE, TWINE			· · ·			•
· · · *	· · ·			· · ·		127		1/10	•	TEXTILE GOODS	· · ·	• •		•.		
	•			• •		128		1801		HUSIERY	:		. •	•		
•			•	•		120	· · · :	1802		KNII APPRL MILLS			· ·	• • • •		
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130 1804 APPARL.PURCH MAT 131 1901 CURTAINS 132 1902 HOUSEFURNISHINGS 133 1903 FAB TEXTILE PROD 134 2001 LOGGING 135 2002 SAWMILLS 136 2003 HARDWD FLOORING 137 2004 SPEC PROD SAWMIL 138 2005 MILLWORK 139 2006 VENEER.PLYWOOD 140 2007 PREFAB WD STRUC 141 2008 WOOD PRODUCTS 143 2100 WOOD CONTAINERS	•
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146 2203 MET H'HOLD FURN 147 2204 MATTRESSES	· ·
148 2301 WOOD OFC FURN 149 2302 METAL OFC FURN	· ·
150 2303 PUBLIC BLDG FURN 151 2304 WOOD FIXTURES	•
152 2305 MET FIXTURES	
154 2307 FURN, FIXTURES	•
155 2401 POLP MILLS 156 2402 PAPER MILLS	
157 2403 PAPERBOARD MILLS 158 2404 ENVELOPES	· ·
159 2405 SANIT PAPER PROD 160 2406 BUILDING PAPER	· ·
161 2407 CONV PAPER PROD 162 2500 PAPERBOARD CONT	
163 2601 NEWSPAPERS 164 2602 PERIDDICALS	
1 165 2603 BOOK PUBLISHING 166 2604 MISC PUBLISHING	· · · ·
167 2605 COMM PRINTING	
169 2607 GREETING CARDS	
170 2000 MISC PRINTING 171 2701 INDRG-ORG CHEM	
172 2702 FERTILIZERS 173 2703 AG CHEMICALS	
174 2704 MISC CHEM PROD 175 2801 PLASTICS	·
176 2802 SYN RUBBER 177 2803 MAN-MADE FIBERS	• •
178 2804 ORGANIC FIBERS 179 2901 ORUGS	
180 2902 CLEANING PREP 181 2003 TOLIET PREP	
182 3000 PAINT PRODUCTS	
184 3103 ASPHALT	
186 3202 RUBBER FOOTWARE	• •
187 3203 MISC RUBBER PRUD 188 3204 MISC PLASTICS	
189 3300 INDUST LEATHER 190 3401 FOOTWARE CUT STK	· · ·
191 3402 FOOTWARE EXC RUB 192 3403 MISC LEATHER	
193 3501 GLASS PRODUCTS 194 3502 GLASS CONTAINERS	•
195 3601 CEMENT	•
197 3603 CERAMIC TILE	• •
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198	3604 CLAY DEEDACT
199	
200	
201	3607 FOOD UTENELLO
202	JOUT FOUD DIENSILS
	JOVO PURCEL ELEC SUPP
203	3609 POTTERY PRODUCTS
204	3010 CONCRETE BLOCKS
205	3611 CONCRETE PRODUCT
<u> </u>	3612 READY-MIX CONCR
207	. 3613 LIME
208	3614 GYPSUM PRODUCTS
- 209	3615 STONE PRODUCTS
	. 3616 ABRASIVE PRODUCT
211	3617 ASBESTOS PRODUCT
212	3618 GASKETS
213	3619 TREATED MINEPALS
214	3620 NINERAL WOOL
215	3621 NONCLAY DEEDACT
216	3622 NONVET HIN DOOD
217	3701 STEEL DOOD
218	3702 TO STEEL PROD
210	3702 IRISIL FOUNDRIES
617 200	3703 IR,STL FORGING
220	3704 PRIMARY MET PROD
221	J801 PRIMARY COPPER
222	3802 PRIMARY LEAD
223	3803 PRIMARY ZINC
224	3804 PRIM ALUMINUM
225	3805. PRIM NONFER MET
226	3806 SEC NONFERR MET
227	3807 COPPER ROLLING
228	3808 ALUM ROLLING
229	3809 NONFER ROLLING
230	3810 NONFER WIDE
231	3811 ALUM CASTINGS
232	3812 BRASS OTHE CAST
233	3813 NONEED CASTING
234	3814 NONEED EDOCTING
235	3001 NETAL CANC
236	3902 METAL CANS
237	A DOL METAL BARRELS
234	A002 METAL SANIT WARE
230	4002 PLUMB FITTINGS
234	4003 HEATING EQUIP
	4004 FAB STRUC STEEL
241	4005 METAL DOORS
242	4006 FAB PLATE WORK
	4007 SHEET METAL WORK
244	4008 ARCH METAL WORK
245	4009 MISC METAL WORK
246	4101 SCREW MACH PROD
247	4102 METAL STAMPINGS
248	4201 CUTLERY
249	4202 HANDTOOLS
250	4203 HARDWARE
251	4204 COAT. ENGRAV SER
2.52	4205 FAB WIRE PRODUCT
253	4206 SAFES, VALUES
254	4207 STEEL SPOINCE
255	4208 DIDE
256	
557	
55 - 55 - 55 - 55 - 55 - 55 - 55 - 55	
250	A301 FAD METAL PROD
	A 302 SIEAM ENGINES
200	ASUZ INI CUMBUST ENG
	4400 FARM MACHINERY
202	4501 CONST MACHINERY
263	4502 MINING MACHINERY
264	4503 OIL FIELD MACH
265	4601 ELEVATORS

266 4603 MOINT FILL 267 4603 MOINT FILL 269 4701 MET CUTTIN 270 4701 MET CUTTIN 271 4701 MET CUTTIN 272 4704 MET WORKIN 273 4803 WOONDKIN 274 4804 PAPER ING 275 4803 WOONDKIN 276 4803 WOONDKIN 277 4805 PERTING 278 4805 PERTING 280 4902 BLARINGS 281 4903 HOURES INF 283 4905 POWERS INF 284 4905 INDUS FUNC 285 5607 GENRAL INF 286 5607 GENRAL INF 287 5201 MERTING 288 5102 TYPEWRITER 289 5201 MERTING 280 5201 MERTING 290 5201 MERTING
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2	•		35 6103	LOCOMOTIVES		
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\frown	•		139 6107	TRAILER CUACHES		
			6201	SCIEN INSTR		
•.			1 6202 142 6207	MECH MEAS DEVICE		
· · ·			6204	MEDICAL INSTR		
			6205	SURGICAL SUPPLY		
			145 6206 146 6207	DENTAL EQUIPMENT		
· ·			6301	OPTICAL INSTR		
•			6302	OPHTHALMIC GOODS		
			149 6303 150 6401	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQ		
			6402	MUSICAL INSTR		
•			6403	GAMES		
			53 6404 54 6405	ATHLETIC EQUIP		
·• .			6406	ARTIFICAL FLOWER		
	• • • •		6407	CLOTH FASTENERS		
• •	· · · ·	· · · · · ·	57 6408	BRUSHES		
· · ·			6410	MORTICIAN GOODS		
	•		60 6411	SIGNS, ADS		
			61 6412 62 6501	MISC MFG		
•			63 6502	LOCAL TRANSPORT		
			64 6503	MOTOR FGT TRANSP		
•			65 6504	WATER TRANSPORT		
• •			67 6506	PIPE LINE TRANSP		
			68 6507	TRANSP SERVICES		
l I.			69 6600 70 6700	COMMUNICATIONS		
01			71 6803	WATER SANIT SER		
, Ĩ			6901	WHOLSALE TRADE		
			6902	RETAIL TRADE		
· · .			75 7002	CREDIT ACENCIES		
•			76 7003	SEC, COMMOD BROK		
			77 7004	INSUR CARRIERS		
			79 7101	INSURANCE AGENTS		
			80 7102	REAL ESTATE		
			81 7201	HOTELS ,		
			83 7203	PERSONAL SERVICE		
			84 7301	MISC BUS SERVICE		
		3	85 7302	ADVERTISING		
			87 7500	AUTO REPAIR		
	· · · · · ·		88 7601	MOTION PICTURE		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		89 7602	AMUSMNT.REC SER		
			91 7702	HDSPITALS		
• •	• • • • •	3	92 7703	MED. HEALTH SER		
· · ·			93 7704	EDUCATIONAL SER		
		3	95 7801	POST OFFICE		
, ,		3	96 7804	FED GOVT ENTERP		
			97 7903	ST.LOC GOVT ENTR		
			99 8200	DEFICE SUDDITES		
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TABLE 2. DIRECT ENERGY TRANSFERS TO CONSTRUCTION SECTORS -- 1967 (TRILLION BTUS)

	399-ORDER			CRUDE	REF INED	· · · ·	NATURAL	
NUMBER	INDEX .	NAME	COAL	PETROLEUM	PETROLEUM	ELECTRICITY	GAS	TOTAL
1	23	NEW CONST RES1 FAM.	0.0	0.0	74.01	1.02	2.63	77.66
2 · ·	24	NEW CONST RES2-4 FAM.	0.0	° 0.0	4.45	0.05	0.18	4.68
· 3 .	25	NEW CONST RES-GRON APT.	0.0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20.89	0.16	0.35	21.40
4	26	NEW CONST HIGH-RISE APT.	0.0	0.0	18.89	0.20	0.53	19.61
5	27	NEW CONST RESALT.ADD.	0.0	0.0	7.26	0.08	0.18	7.51
· 6	28	NEW CONST HOTELS,MCTELS	0.0	0.0	11.67	0.13	0.35	12.15
7	29 .	NEW CONST DORMITORIES	0.0	0.0	10.45	0.10	0.18	10.72
. 8.	30	NEW CONST INDUST. BLDG.	0.0	0.0	37.41	0.21	0.53	38.15
9	31	NEW CONST OFFICE BLDG.	0.0	0.0	44.55	0.44	1.05	46.04
. 10	32	NEW CONST WAREHOUSES	0.0	0.0	6.33	0.05	0.18	6.56
11	33	NEW CONST GAR.,SRV. STA.	0.0	0.0	4.96	0.05	0.18	5.19
12	34	NEW CONST STORES, RSTRNTS	. 0.0	0.0	36.09	0.34	0.88	37.31
13	35	NEW CONST RELIG. BLDG.	0.0	0.0	10.95	0.11	0.18	11.24
14	36	NEW CONST EDUC. BLDG.	0.0 v	0.0	65.41	0.70	1.58 : '	67.69
15	37	NEW CONST HOSPITAL BLDG.	0.0	0.0	18.70	0.21	0.53	19.44
16	38	NEW CONST OTH. NON-FARM	0.0	0.0	39.17	0.39	0.88	40.44
- 17	39	NEW CONST TELEPH. TELEG.	0.0	0.0	12.08	0.08	0.18	12.34
18	40	NEW CONST RAILROADS	0.0	C.O	2.78	0.02	0.0	2.79
. 19.	41	NEW CONST ELECT. UTIL.	. 0.0	0.0	37.36	0.34	0.68	38.58
. 20	42	NEW CONST GAS UTIL.	· 0.0	0.0	61.53	0.16	0.35	62.04
21	43.	NEW CONST PETROL. PIPE.	0.0	0.0	15.69	0.02	0.0	15.71
. 22	44 . *	NEW CONST WATER SUPPLY	0.0	0.0	15.69	0.11	0.18	15.98
23	45	NEW CONST SEWER	. 0.0	0.0	15.42	0.13	0.35	15.90
- 24	46	NEW CONST LOC. TRANSIT	0.0	0.0	2.22	0.02	. : 0.0	2.24
25 -	47	NEW CONST HIGHWAYS	0.0	0.0	407.50	0.78	1.93	410.21
26	48	NEW CONST FARM RESID.	0.0	0.0	1.32	0.02	0.0	1.34
· 27		NEW CONST FARM SERVICE	0.0	• • • •	2.64	0.02	0.0	2.65
28	·. 50 ·	NEW CONST DIL/GAS WELLS	. 0.0	0.0	71.53	0.11	0.35	71.99
29	51	NEW CONST DIL/GAS EXPL.	0.0	0.0	15.83	0.03	0.0	15.87
1 30	• 52	NEW CONST MILITARY	0.0	0.0	10.14	• 0.07	0.18	10.38
N 31,	- 53	NEW CONST CONS. DEV.	0.0	0.0	90.56	;. 0.20	0.53	91.28
O 32 ·	. 54	NEW CONST DTH. NON-BLDG. ::	0.0	. 0.0	26.94	0.11	0.35	27.41
1 33	55	MAINT CONST RESID.	0.0	0.0	21.64	0.31	0.88	22.82
34.	56	MAINT CONST OTH. NON-FRM	0.0	1 0.0	36.51	0.29	0.70	37.51
. 35	57	MAINT CONST FARM RESID.	. 0.0	0.0	1.85	0.03	0.0	1.88
36 .	58	MAINT CONST FARM SERVICE	. 0.0	0.0	1.85	0.0	0.0	1.85
37	. 59	MAINT CONST TEL., TEL.	. 0.0	0.0	2.92	0.03	0.0	2.95
38	60	MAINT CONST RAILROADS	00	0.0	5.83	0.03	0.0	5.87
- 39	61	MAINT CONST ELECT. UTIL.	• • • • • •	0.0	2.36	0.03	0.0	2.39
40	62	MAINT CONST GAS UTIL.	0.0	0.0	5.83	0.0	0.0	5.83
- 41	63	MAINT CONST PETR. PIPE.	0 . 0	0.0	2.78	0.0	0.0	2.78
42	64	MAINT CONST WATER SUPPLY	0.0	. 0.0	14.31	0.07	0.0	14.37
43	. 65	MAINT CONST SEWER	. 0.0 1	0.0	4.03	0.03	0.0	4.06
. 44	. 66 .	MAINT CONST LOC. TRANSIT	0.0	0.0	0.42	0.0	0.0	0.42
. 45	- 67	MAINT CONST MILITARY	0.0	0.0	14.58	0.10	0.18	14.86
46	68	MAINT CONST CONSER. DEV.	. 0.0	.0.0	13.19	0.0	0.0	13.19
47	69	MAINT CONST HIGHWAYS	0.0	0.0	98.75	0.08	0.18	99.01
. 48	70	MAINI CONST DIL/GS WELLS	0.0	0.0	11.81	0.03	0.0	11.84
49	71	MAINI CONST OTH. N-BLDG.	0.0	0.0	20.28	. 0.14	0.18	20.59
					····	a terra de la composición de	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	· .	. TUTAL. 1	0.0	0.0	1459.36	7.64	17.71 1	484.71

TABLE 3. ENERGY INTENSITIES FOR 399-ORDER CONSTRUCTION SECTORS -- 1967 (BTUS/\$)

		399	ORDE	R							•		CRUDE	- 1 × 1	REFINED	. '		NA'	TURAL	•	TOTAL
NUMBE	ER	1	NDEX		I/O CODE			NAME	•		COAL	F	PETROLEUM	· P	ETROLEUM	ELE	CTRICITY		GAS		PRIMARY
- 1 I		•	23		110101	NEW	CONST	RES1	FAM .		14003.		39413.		19978.		3397.	- · · 1	8462.		55511.
· 2	•	· .	24		110102	NEW	CONST	RES2-	-4 FAM 🚬 🤅		13355.	· ·	36375.	۰	19221 .		3096.	10	6768		52139.
਼ 3			25		110103	NEW	CONST	RE SGF	RON APT.		13605.		37351.	*	20061.	· · .	3095. 1	. * 1 .	6408.	· ·	52864.
4	•	•	26		.110104	NEW	CONST	HIGH-R	ISE APT.		16495.		41452。		21938.	· .	3329.	1. 1	8536.	۰.	60000.
5			. 27		110105	NEW	CONST	RESAL	T • • ADD•		15047•		34245.	• •	14833.	·	3820.	1	8514.	·	51646.
6	•	· ·	28		110106	NEW	CONST	HOTELS	MOTELS	4.4	18493.	•	48311.		26089.	1	3862.	2	1071.		69184.
7	•		29		110107	NEW	CONST	DORMITO	DRIES		18828.		49390.	· ·	26507.		3869.	2	1711.	·	70604.
8			30	. •	110201	NEW	CONST	INDUST	BLDG.		22820.	•	45543.	· · ·	21141.		4055.	· 2	3311.		70864.
, 9			31		1.10202	NEW	CONST	OFFICE	BLDG.	•	19360.	• • •	46984.		25301.		3882.	2	0564.		68737.
10		• .	32		110203	NEW	CONST	WAREHOU	ISES		24198.		50752,	· · ·	26327.		4227.	2	3224.	•	77556.
11		· .	33		110204.	NEW	CONST	GAR. SF	RV. STA.		22108.	· ·	51517.		28071•	·	4203.	2	2250.	• .	76217.
. 12		•	34		110205	NEW	CONST	STORES	RSTRNTS		19519.	• •	51308.	11.11	29090.		3821.	2	1039.		73183.
13		•	35		110206	NEW	CONST	RELIG.	BLOG.		17318.	· .	46060•		24464.		3598.	2	0481.	. •	65597.
. 14			36		110207	NEW	CONST	EDUC . E	BLDG.		18677.		46869		24693.		3857.	2	0996.		67924.
15		•	37		110208	NEW	CONST	HOSPIT	AL BLDG.		16746.	•	41563.		21726.		3670.	1	8309.		60572.
16			38	•	110209	NEW	CONST	OTH. NO	DN-FARM	-, ·	19887•	• •	47587.	•.	25532.		3925.	· 2	0939.		69894.
17	·		39		110301	NEW	CONST	TELEPH	, TELEG.	· ·	17424.		45895.		22999.		5381.	2	1808.		66636.
18			40	· .	110302	NF.W.	CONST.	RAILRO	ADS		28458.	•	'46451。	` :	23908.	•	4339.	. 2	1433.		77585.
19			41		110303.	NEW	CONST	ELECT.	UTIL.		20993.		43175		21598.	••	4008.	2	0546.		66639.
20			42		110304	NE W	CONST	GAS UT	ll. ,		45636.		91094.		59589.		5366.	· 2	9562.		140038.
21		•	43	·.	110305	NEW	CONST	PETROL	PIPE.		42247.	·, ·	101722.	·	70642.	•	5235+	2	8955.		147197.
22			44		110306	NEW	CONST	WATER S	SUPPLY -	· · ·	23406•	1.1	47726.		25645.		4227.	, 2	0957.		73738.
23		•	45		110307	NEW	CONST	SEWER			18434.	÷	56272.	•	28998.	· · ·	3442.	. 2	5944.		76828.
24		·	46	<u>,</u> ·	110308	NE W.	CONST	LOC. TR	RANSIT		20327•	1 · · .	40174 •		21904.		3157.	1	7338.		62447.
25		. •	47.	•••	110400	NEW	CONST	HIGHWAY	rs 👘	·	20241.	• •	101369.	· .	75998.	•	3464.	2	3254.		123745.
. 26	•	•	48		110501	NEW	CONST	FARM RE	ESID.	· · · ·	15569.	•• •	35935.	•	15948.		3681.	. 1	9060.		53773.
. 27	• ·		49		110502	NEW	CONST	FARM SE	ERVICE		_26409 .	•	46623.	·. ·	21702.		4744.	· 2	3754.		75956.
28		· •	50	• . • •	110503	NEW	CONST	OIL/GAS	S WELLS	-	37407.		76881.		49357.		4229 .	· 2	5680.		116895.
29			51		110504	NEW	CONST	OIL/GAS	S EXPL.		5356.	•	86708.	. :	74494.		1422.	- 1	0144.		92941 •
. 30	•	•	52.		110505	NEW	CONST	MILITAR	Υ		20415.	•	55006.		31182.		3884 •	· 2	2537.		77815.
. 31		• .	53		110506	NEW	CONST	CONS	DEV		12722.	• •	70539.		54079.		2476.	. 1	4970.		84788.
32	•	•	54		110507	NEW	CONST	OTH. NO	DN-BLDG.	• •	18129.	· · ·	69414.		48460.	. ·	3120.	· 1	9467.	•	89466.
33			55 .	•	120100	MAIN	IT CON	ST RESI)• 		11488.		36812.		20899.	•	2875.	. 1	5033.		50072.
3,4			50.		120201	MAIN	IT CON	ST OTH.	NON-FRM	· · .	12150.	•	35776.		18784.		2910.	1	6154.	•	49720.
35	•	•	57		120202	MAIN	IT CON	ST FARM	RESID.		20102 •	·	48673.		26137.	•	4083.	· 2	1373.		71292.
30		۰.	58		120203	MAIN	IT CON	ST FARM	SERVICE		26852.		66421.	· · ·	38132.		4890•	· 2	6744.		96288.
37			59		120204	MAIN	IT CON	ST TEL	TEL.	· .	8819.		25240.		14395.	•	2385.	1	0267.		35530.
38		•	60		120205	MAIN	IT CON	ST RAIL	ROADS		15268.		26129.	·	13882.	• •	2270.	1	1617.		42796
39			01.		120206	MAIN	I CUN	SI ELEC	UTIL.		8253•	· .	17092.	• •	8891.		1741.		7802.		26418.
40			62		120207	MALN	IT CON	ST GAS (JT IL .		22634.	•	58705.		40899.		2821.	1	6578 •	. •	83078.
. 41		`	63		120208	MAIN	IT CON	ST PETR	PIPE.		32697.		82023.	•	57954 •		3956.	2	2337.		117158.
42			64		120209	MAIN	IT CON	ST WATER	SUPPLY		11793.		48781.		34501.		2193.	1	3261.		61927.
. 43			05		120210	MAIN	IL CON	SI SEWER	۲		10341.		33544.	·	20229 •		1880.	1	2580.		45044.
44			00		120211	MAIN	L CON	ST LOC.	TRANSIT		11190.	•	35902.	•	23320.		2353.	· 1	1786.		48542.
45	•		0/	• •	120212	MAIN	L CON	SI MILI	TARY		11130.		49546.		34243.	. •	2718.	1	4238.		62352.
40	•••		00		120213	MAIN	CUN	SI CUNST	K DEV.		4484 •		87809.		/6723.		1088.	•.	9348.		92963.
47			0.4.	1 1	120214	. MAIN	LI CUN	SI HIGH	NAYS		7345.	• ;	67689.	1 M N	55122.		1638.	1	1228.		76044.
	·				120215	MAIN			S WELLS	• • • •	39382.	· ·.	67146.	•	39866.	۰	4177.	Ş	5703.		109.103.
4 9		•	· • • •		120210	MAID	IL CON		N~aLDG.		/104.	•	22818.	•	42237.		1819.	. 1	046.4.		62045.

TABLE 4. RANKED TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY INTENSITIES FOR 399-ORDER CONSTRUCTION SECTORS -- 1967 (BTUS/\$)

			Δ100/ψ/	
	399-0RDER			TOTAL OPTHADY
ANK	INDEX	I/O CODE ·	NAME	INTENETTAL
1	43	110305	NEW CONST DETOOL OF OF	INTENSITY
2	42.	110304	NEW CONST PETRUL, PIPE,	. 147197.
2		110304	NEW CONST GAS UTIL.	140038.
	47	110400	NEW CONST HIGHWAYS	123745.
÷.	63	120208	MAINT CONST PETR. PIPE.	117158
5	50	110503	NEW CONST DILZGAS WELLS	116005
6	. 70	120215	MAINT CONST OIL (CS WELLS	110893.
7	58	120203	MAINT CONST CADA ACTURA	109103.
8.	88	120203	MAINT CONST FARM SERVICE:	96288
ŏ		120213	MAINI CONST CONSER., DEV.	92963.
• ~		110504	NEW CONST OIL/GAS EXPL.	92941
10.	. 54	, 110507	NEW CONST OTH. NON-BLDG.	89466
11	53	110506	NEW CONST CONS. DEV.	84788
12	62	120207	MAINT CONST GAS UTL	07070
13	52	110505	NEW CONST NEL TRADY	0.5070.
14	40	110702	NEW CONST DATIONARY	//815.
15	30	110302	NEW CUNST RAILROADS	77585.
16	5 <u>-</u>	110203	NEW CUNST WAREHOUSES	77556
17	40	110307	NEW CONST SEWER	76828.
		110204	NEW CONST GAR. SRV. STA.	76217
18	69	120214	MAINT CONST HIGHWAYS	76044
19	49	110502	NEW CONST FARM SERVICE	75056
20 ·	44	110306	NEW CONST WATER SUDDLY	73950
21	34	110205	NEW CONST GROODE BOTENTS	/ /3/38.
22	57	120202	HER CONST STURES, RSTRNIS	73183.
23		110202	MAINE CUNST FARM RESID.	71292
20	50	110201	NEW CONST INDUST. BLOG.	70864
25	29 .	110107	NEW CONST DORMITORIES	70604
2		110209	NEW CONST OTH. NON-FARM	69894
20	28	110106	NEW CONST HOTELS, MOTELS	69184
27	31,	. 110202	NEW CONST DEFICE BLDG.	69777
28	. 36	110207	NEW CONST EDUC. BLDC	67004
29	41	110303	NEW CONST ELECT UTT	01924.
30	39	110301	NEW CONST TELEON TOTAL	00039.
31	35	110206	NEW CONST TELEPROOTELEGO	. 66636.
32	46	110200	NEW CONST RELIG. BLDG.	65597.
33	67	120212	NEW CONST LUC. TRANSIT	62447.
36	71	120212	MAINT CONST MILITARY	62352
76		120216	MAINT CONST OTH. N-BLDG.	62045.
36 .	. 04	120209	MAINT CONST WATER SUPPLY	61927.
20	37	110208	NEW CONST HOSPITAL BLDG.	60572.
37	26	110104	NEW CONST HIGH-RISE APT.	60000
38	23	110101	NEW CONST RESHALL FAM.	EGEL
39.	48	110501	NEW CONST EARN DECTO	55511.
4 O	25	110103	NEW CONST DES COON INT	53//3.
41	. 24	110102	NEW CONST RESTORDN APT.	52864.
12	27	110105	NEW CONST REST-2-4 FAM.	52139.
13	55	120100	NEW CUNSI RESTALT. , ADD.	51646
14	56	120100	MAINI CUNST RESID.	50072.
15		120201	MAINT CONST OTH. NON-FRM.	49720.
16	00	120211	MAINT CONST LOC. TRANSIT	48542.
	05	120210	MAINT CONST SEWER	45044
• 1	60	120205	MAINT CONST RAILROADS	42796
+ 0	59	120204	MAINT CONST TEL TEL	35530
13	61	120206	MAINT CONST FLECT, UTTL	353300
	· · · · · ·		Contraction of the state of the	. 20410.

TABLE 5. AVERAGE ENERGY INTENSITIES FOR CONSTRUCTION -- 1967 (BTUS/\$)

	NEW /	AINTENANCE AND REPAIR DNSTRUCTION	ALL CONSTRUCTION
COAL	19138.	12059.	17535 •
CRUDE PETROLEUM	52678.	42498.	50372 •
ELECTRICITY	3742.	2635 •	3492•
NATURAL GAS	20695.	14601 •	19315•
TOTAL PRIMARY	74122.	56182.	70059.

TABLE 6. TOTAL ENERGY OF FINAL DEMAND FOR CONSTRUCTION SECTORS -- 1967 (TRILLIONS OF BTUS)

· ·			• • • • •		TOTAL F	NERGY			INSTRUCT		UNITE	STAT	FS
	399-ORDER	•			(DIREC	TAND	PERCENT		DIRECT	AND	(DIR	ECT AN	٩Ď
NUMBER	INDEX	I/O CODE	•	NAME	INDIE	ECT)	DIRECT ,		INDIREC	г) –	IND	RECT)
• 1	23	110101	NEW CONST	RES1 FAM.	780.	98	9.94	· · ·	12.39		·	1.17	
2	24	110102	NEW CONST	RES2-4 FAM.	34	83	13.43	· · ·	0.55	•	Ċ	0.05	
. 3	25	110103 .	NEW CONST	RESGRON APT.	147.	76	14.49	•	2.34		Č	.22	
4	26	110104	NEW CONST	HIGH-RISE APT.	. 117.	96 .	16.63	•	1.87	. *.	Ċ	0.18	
ʻ 5 [·]	27	110105	NEW CONST	RESALT. ADD.	261	85	2.87	•••	4.16			0.39	
. 6	28	110106	NEW CONST	HOTELS, MOTELS	69.	05	17.60		1.10	· · · · ·	· ·	10	
7	29	110107	NEW CONST	DORMITORIES	57	82	18.54		0.92	· · ·	: 7	0.09	•
8	30	110201	NEW CONST	INDUST. BLDG.	463	38	8.23		7.35		, i	6.69	
. / . 9	31	110202	NEW CONST	OFFICE BLDG.	258	66	17.80		4.10		č	2.39	
10 -	32	110203	NEW CONST	WAREHOUSES	57	78 .	11.35		0.92		• 6	0.09	
ĩĩ	33	110204	NEW CONST	GAR . SRV. STA.	32	24	16.09		··· 0.51		• 6	0.05	•
12	. 34	110205	NEW CONST	STORES RSTRNTS	197.	01	18,94	· .	3.13		č	2.29	•
13	35.	110206	NEW CONST	RELIG. BLDG.	68	61	16.39	t	1.09		1	10	
. 14	36	110207	NEW CONST	FDUC BLDG	437	36	15.48		6.94		. i	0.65	
15	3.7	110208	NEW CONST	HOSPITAL BLDG.	117	21	16.58		1.86	• •		1.18	
16		110209	NEW CONST	OTH- NON-FARM	231	07	17.50		3.67			0.35	•
17	. 39	110301	NEW CONST	TELEPH. TELEG.	109	15	11.31	. <u>.</u>	1.73			1.16	
18	. 40	110302	NEW CONST	RATERDADS	25	37	11.01		. 0.40				
10	41	110303	NEW CONST	FIECT, UTU -	303.	94	12.69		4.82	• .	•	0.45	
20	42	110304	NEW CONST	GAS UTIL	216	02	28.60		3.44	· .		0.32	. ·
	4 3	110305	NEW CONST	PETROL	45	03	34.21		0.73				
22		110306	NEW CONST	WATED SUDDI V		65	17.07		1.40	•		0.14	
23	45'	110307	NEW CONST	SEWED		28	10 56		1 20				
. 24	. 46 .	110308	INEW CONST	LOC. TRANSIT	12	74	17.57		0.20		· · ·		•
·	47 .	110400	NEW CONST	HIGHWAYS	1035	87	30.60	· ·	16.44			1.55	•
N 25	49	110501	NEW CONST	EADA DESTA		22		· ·	0.48	•		0.05	
+ 20	. 40	110502	NEW CONST	EADM SERVICE	57	88	4.50	· · · ·	. 0.92	• •		0.03	
29	50	110503	NEW CONST	DTL/CAS WELLS	· · · · · · 235	54	30.56		3 74	•		0.36	
. 20 .	51	110505	MEW CONST		200	52.	70.25		0.36			0.03	
29	. 51	110504	NEW CONST	VILITADY	<i>22</i>	10	10 10	÷	. 0.30		•		
30	52	110505	NEW CONST	CONS DEV	190	00	50 69		2 96	•		0.00	
30	55	110500	NEW CONST			76	37.12		2.00	. ·		0.12	
		110000		ST DESTD		01	7 29	• •	0 10	•	• •	0.12	
	50	120100	MAINT CON	ST OTH NON-SON	70	70	. 1.20	•					
74		120201	MAINT CON	ST EADM DESTD		0	10.55	· ·	1.12	• •	L. L		
	. 57	120202	MAINT CON	ST FACH SEDVICE		0					•		:
	50	120203	MAINT CON	ST TEL TEL		0		• •					
	- 59 - 60	120204	MAINI CON	ST DATLOOADE	· · · · ·		0.0	· .	0.0	·		0.0	•
	. 60	120205	MAINT CON	ST RAILRUADS		0.	. 0.0	÷.	0.0	5 C			
		120200	MAINI CON	ST CAR UTIL		0		•	0.0		•		
40	67	120207	MAINI CON	ST GAS VIIL.		0	0.0	۰.	0.0			0.0	
41	63	120208	MAINT CON	ST PETRA PIPEA		0	0.0		0.0		(0.0	•
42	04	120209	MAINI CON	ST WATER SUPPLY		0			0.0			0.0	
43		120210	MAINI CON	ST LOC TONIELS		0	0.0		0.0			0.0	
·	47	120211		ST LUC. INANSLI		0.	20.07	· · · ·	0.0				
40	. 0/	120212	MAINI CUN	ST CONCEP DEV		07	20.07		. 0.84	: .*			
: 40	60	120213	MAINI CUN	ST UTCUM/VC	220	0.5	13.10		2.29				
47 .	70	120214	MAINI CUN	ST DILYCE WELL	220	00	43437		3+49			0.33	
48	10	120215	MALNI CUN	ST UIL/GS WELLS					0.0	۰.			
49	· /1	120216	MAINI CON	SI UTH. N-BLDG.	. 9	00	50.13		V • 16		•	0.01	
	· .		τοται		6301	94	10.52		100.00	• •	• •	0.42	

TABLE 7. RANKED TOTAL ENERGY OF FINAL DEMAND
FOR CONSTRUCTION SECTORS -- 1967
(TRILLION BTUS)

		TOTAL ENERGY	
	399-ORDER	(DIRECT AND	PERCENT
ANK	INDEX	NAME INDIRECT)	DIRECT
1	47	NEW CONST HIGHWAYS 1035.87	39.60
2	23	NEW CONST RES1 FAM. 780.98	9.94
3		NEW CONST INDUST. BLDG. 463.38	8.23
Ā	36	NEW CONST EDUC. BLDG. 437.36	15.48
. 5	41	NEW CONST ELECT. UTIL. 303 04	12 60
ž	27	NEW CONST DESmall T ADD. 261 05	12.05
7		NEW CONST DEFICE DLDC . 201.00	
			11.00
ŝ	50	NEW CONST UTL/GAS WELLS	30.50
	38	NEW CUNST UTH NUN-FARM 231.07	17.50
10	69	MAINT CONST HIGHWAYS 220.00	43.57
11	42	NEW CONST GAS UTIL. 216.92	28.60
12.	. 34	NEW CONST STORES, RSTRNTS . 197.01	18.94
13	53 🦿	NEW CONST CONS., DEV. 180.09	50.68
14	25	NEW CONST RESGRON APT. 147.76	14.49
15	26	NEW CONST HIGH-RISE APT. 117.96	16.63
16	37	NEW CONST HOSPITAL BLOG. 117.21	16.58
iž	30	NEW CONST TELEPHARTELEG. 109-15	11.31
18	44	NEW CONST WATER SUPPLY 03.65	17.07
iõ.	5.4		77 10
20.	45		33.12
20.	4)	NEW CONST SEWER	19.50
21		MAINT CONST UTH: NON-FRM 70.79	10.53
22	20	NEW CUNST HUTELS MOTELS 69.05	17.50
23		NEW CUNST RELIG. BLUG. 68.61	15.39
24	49	NEW CONST FARM SERVICE 57.88	4.59
25	29	NEW CONST DORMITORIES 57.82	18.54
26	32	NEW CONST WAREHOUSES 57.78	11.35
27	52	NEW CONST MILITARY 54.08	19.19
28	67	MAINT CONST MILITARY 52.94	28.07
29	43	NEW CONST PETROL. PIPE. 45.93	34.21
30	24	NEW CONST RES2-4 FAM. 34.83	13.43
31	33	NEW CONST GAR SRV. STA	16.09
32	48	NEW CONST FARM RESID. 30.22	4.42
33	40	NEW CONST RALLEDADS 25.37	11.01
74	51		70 25
36	68		77 16
26	00	MAINI CONST CONSERVICEVILLE 10.005	17 57
20	40	NEW CONST EUC. TRANSIT	1/+5/
31	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	MAINI CONST UTH. N-BLUG. 9.85	50.13
38	55	MAINI CONST RESID. 8.81	. 7.28
33	57	MAINT CONST FARM RESID. 0.0	0.0
40	58	MAINT CONST FARM SERVICE 0.0	0.0
41	59	MAINT CONST TEL. TEL. 0.0	0.0
42	60	MAINT CONST RAILROADS 0.0	. 0.0
43	61	MAINT CONST ELECT. UTIL. 0.0	0.0
44	62	MAINT CONST GAS UTIL. 0.0	0.0
45	63	MAINT CONST PETR. PIPE. 0.0	0.0
46	. 64	MAINT CONST WATER SUPPLY 0.0	0.0
47	65	MAINT CONST SEVER 0.0	
48	66	MAINT CONST LOC. TRANSIT	0.0
λă	. 70	MAINT CONST DILZCS WELLS	
7.7	<i>i</i> v	MALAT CONST ULE/03 WEELS V+U	0.0

TABLE 8. 1967 AVERAGE ELECTRICITY RATES BY STATE AND REGION

	COMMERCIA	AL/INDUSTR	IAL CLASS	5	RESIDENTIAL CLASS					
· .	Large Li	zht & Power	r	Small Lig	ht & Power					
,	Revenues	Sales	Rate	Revenues	Sales	Rate	Revenues	Sales	Rate	1
· · ·	(\$Thous)	(Mil Kwh)	\$/Kwh	(\$Thous)	(Mil Kwh)	\$/Kwh	(\$Thous)	(Mil Kwh)	\$/Kwh	
ME	18.803	1.540	.0122	20,071	724	.0277	38,652	1,350	.0286	
. NH	14,883	1,070	.0139	12,013	388	.0310	30,465	1,043	.0292	
VT	8,135	566	.0144	8,649	372	.0233	18,366	812	.0226	
MA	116,086	7,300	.0159	131,480	4,773	.0275	197,503	6,624	.0298	
RI	22,350	1,407	.0159	14,297	469	.0305	31,069	1,025	.0303	
CT	64,225	4,737	.0136	74,538	3,150	.0237	113,439	4,583	.0248	
New England	244,482	16,620	.0147	261,048	9,876	.0264	429,494	15,437	.0278	
NY	261,834	25,166	.0104	521,399	20,422	.0255	579,725	19,440	.0298	
NJ	153,885	13,147	.0117	181,833	7,621	.0239	233,559	8,967	.0260	
PA ·	333,693	31,480	.0106	214,326	10,348	.0207	387,997	17,003	.0228	
. Mid-Atlantic	749,412	69,793	.0107	917,558	38,391	.0239	1,201,281	45,410	.0265	
TOTAL			· .		<u> </u>	· ·		·····		
NORTHEAST	993,894	86,413	.0115	1,178,606	48,267	.0244	1,630,775	60,847	.0268	
OH .	367,759	43,038	.0085	217,636	10,019	.0217	381,430	16,094	.0237	
IN	166,519	14,938	.0111	104,036	4,803	.0217	204,468	9,109	.0224	
IL	223,372	20,991	.0106	332,645	14,692	.0226	398,961	15,099	.0264	
MI	231,405	21,143	.0109	191,674	8,363	.0229	305,383	13,188	.0232	
WI	96,557	7,747	.0125	88,268	3,896	.0227	166,544	7,748	.0215 •	
East North-										
Central	1,085,612	107,857	.0101	934,259	41,773	.0224	1,456,786	61,238	.0238	
MN	83,141	6,187	.0134	66,362	2,505	.0265	151,916	6,363	.0239	
IA	50,595	4,135	.0122	70,817	2,744	.0258	126,856	4,903	.0259	
MO	99,956	8,397	.0119	109,889	4,712	.0233	181,397	7,105	.0255	
ND ·	5,124	259	.0198	17,322	738	.0235	29,319	1,154	.0254	
SD	4,818	336	.0143	17,288	643	.0269	31,424	1,228	.0256	
NE	17,801	1,663	.0107	38,530	2,259	.0171	60,287	· 2,833	.0213	
KS	46,766	4,288	.0109	64,561	3,084	.0209	88,606	3,552	.0249	
West North-										
Central	308,201	25,265	.0122	384,769	16,685	.0231	669,805	27,138	.0247	
TOTAL NORTH-										
CENTRAL	1,393,813	133,122	.0105	1,319,028	58,458	.0226	2,126,591	88,376	.0241	
	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>	L	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					_

Source: Edison Electric Institute, Statistical Yearbook of the Electric Utility Industry for 1967. [2]

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•								•		
· - ·										· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		COMMERCIA	L/INDUSTR	IAL CLAS	RESIDENTIAL CLASS					
•		Large Lig	ght & Powe	r	Small Lig	ht & Power		· · ·		
1		Revenues	Sales	Rate	Revenues	Sales	Rate	Revenues	Sales	Rate
•		(\$Thous)	(Mil Kwh)	\$/Kwh	(\$Thous)	(Mil Kwh)	\$/Kwh	(\$Thous)	(Mil Kwh)	\$/Kwh
• •							·			
	DE	17,672	2,050	.0086	14,322	689	.0208	20,953	842	.0249
Í	MD & DC	92,762	7,996	.0116	131,368	6,372	.0206	137,206	5,836	.0235
1		51,004	6,020	0096	95,676	5,276	.0181	156,790	7,657	.0205
1 • •	NC	102 967		0085	29,401	1,712	.0195	180,068	2,450	.0223
1	SC	69.082	9,327	.000J	L9 281	3,000	0164	05 782	10,290	0102
	GA	77,824	8,901	.0087	106,339	5,420	.0196	148,534	8,636	.0172
•	FL	98,142	8,923	.0110	198,265	8,809	.0225	324,053	14,980	.0216
	South									
	Atlantic	580,266	63,205	.0092	716,041	36,711	.0195	1,127,313	55,692	.0202
	· KT	120.756	20.648	.0058	45,815	2 322	0107	98.068) 866	0202
1	TN	157,036	30,349	.0052	36,210	2.854	.0127	131.218	14,398	.0091
27.	AL	106,774	16,753	.0064	57,732	3,340	.0173	113,098	7,891	.0143
į I	MS	38,028	4,353	.0087	42,491	2,408	.0176	70,417	4,011	.0176
	East South-									
I	Central	422,594	72,103	.0059	182,248	10,924	.0167	412,801	31,166	.0132
•	AR	42,467	4,957	.0086	.44,729	2,077	.0215	69,291	2,805	.0247
	LA	72,523	8,940	.0081	85,761	4,092	.0210	143,984	6,337	.0227
• • *1	OK	40,950	4,076	.0100	69,424	3,448	.0201	100,285	3,877	.0259
•	Last Couth	244,812	29,579	.0083	316,159	17,703	.0179	431,170	19,720	.0219
•	Central	400,752	47,552	.0084	516,073	27,320	.0189	744,730	32,739	.0227
1	TOTAL	1 403 612	182 860	0077	1 111 262	7) 055	0180	2 281 811	110 507	0101
		1,403,012	102,000		1,414,552	[4,37]	1.0109	2,204,044	119, 791	.0191
	1						•			
									•	
e e										
			. •			-			:	
							•		•	
•	1						·			

	COMMERCI	AL/INDUSTR	IAL CLAS	S.	•		RESIDENTIAL CLASS			
	Large Li	ght & Power	r	Small Lig	ht & Power	1.1		· ·	1	• .
	Revenues	Sales	Rate	Revenues	Sales	Rate	Revenues	Sales	Rate	
	(\$Thous)	(Mil Kwh)	\$/Kwh	(\$Thous)	(Mil Kwh)	\$/Kwh	(\$Thous)	(Mil Kwh)	\$/Kwh	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						· · .				
MT	18 362	1. 1. 228	0010	17 600	0.06	0190				
TD	24 822	1, 255	0058		1 9 30	.0109	20,705	1,310	.0204	
WY	12 020	1 207	0100	15 00	1,930	0142	31,912	1,962	.0163	
CO	22,716	1 055	0116	1),994	090	.01/0	12,496	501	.0249	•
NM	12,907	1 180	0100	22 682	3,12)	.0207	10,350	2,697	.0261	
AZ	37 510	3 221	0116	61 025	1,000	.0203	29,131	1,094	.0266	
UT	18,495	(1),71	0126	01,02)	3,311	.0101	64,432	2,778	.0232	
NV	9,280	1 525	0061		1,202	.0200	30,253	1,345	.0225	.* .*
Mountain	156 121	10, 161	0081	24,4)5	$1 - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}$	0182	21,494	1,470	.0146	
	1,0,121	19,101	.0001	201,191	14,013	.0103	200,113	13,157	.0218	·
WA	68,695	22.149	.0031	72 713	6.507	0112	130 080	10 710	0102	
; OR	35,867	9.242	.0039	54,967	1,33L	0127		12,122	0110	• • •
CA	292,519	31,749	.0092	600,967	34.521	.0174	502 081	27 755	021	
Pacific	397,081	63,140	.0063	728.647	45.362	.0161	816,415	48 210	0160	
								+0,210	.0109	·
· AK	.1,550	84	.0185	10,415	307	.0339	11.738	348	.0337	
HI	18,688	1,263	.0148	17,062	5 30	.0322	26.772	990	.0270	
Alaska &						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Hawaii	20,238	1,347	.0150	27,477	837	.0328	38,510	1.338	.0288	
TOTAL				· · ·				· · · ·		·····
WEST	573,440	83,648	.0069	1,023,915	60,812	.0168	1,136,698	62,705	.0181	• •
· · ·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
TOTAL							· · ·			
UNITED STATES	4.364.750	186 043) 025 017		0001	7 192 009	001 505	0015	· .
		+00,0+5		+,70/,711	242,492	.0204	1,103,908	331,525	.0217	-

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TABLE 9. 1967 AVERAGE ELECTRICITY COST TO CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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	1967 NET CON BY STATE, RE	IST RECEIPTS GION, & COUNTRY	% OF TOTAL NET CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS X AVERAGE ELECTRIC RATE PER CLASS (AVERAGE COST OF ELECTRICITY PRORATED BY AMOUNT OF CONSTRUCTION IN AREA)				
	Net Constr *	% of Total	Commercial & Industrial	Residential			
	Receipts (\$Thous)	Net Receipts	Lg Lt & Power	Sm Lt & Power			
ME	232,197	0.3	.0000366	.0000831	.0000858		
NH	223,399	0.3	.0000417	.0000930	.0000876		
, VT	126,433	0.2	.0000288	.0000466	.0000452		
, MA .	1,838,013	2.7	.0004293	.0007425	.0008046		
RI	338,067	0.5	.0000795	.0001525	.0001515		
CT	1,135,311	<u>· 1.6</u>	.0002176	.0003792	.0003968		
New England	3,893,420	5.6	.0008232	.0014784	.0015568		
NY	6.038.566	8.7	.0009048	10022185	.0025926		
NJ	2,543,258	3.7	.0004329	,0008843	.0009620		
PA	4,133,954	5.9	.0006254	.0012213	.0013452		
Mid-							
Atlantic	12,715,778	18.3	.0019581	.0043737	.0048495		
TOTAL	· · · ·						
NORTHEAST	16,609,198	23.9	.0027485	.0058316	.0064052		
OH	3 520 70)	51	000/1335	0011067	00120.87		
	1 675 362	2h	000266	0005208	0005376		
TT.	L. 300, 80L	6.3	.0006678	0014238	0016632		
MT	2,967,588	4.3	.0004687	0009847	0009976		
WI	1,385,860	2.0	.0002500	.0004540	.0004300		
East North-							
Central	13,949,498	20.1	.0020301	.0045024	.0047838		
MN	1,572,418	2.3	.0003082	.0006095	.0005497		
IA	909,232	1.3	.0001586	.0003354	.0003367		
MO	1,483,849	2.1	.0002499	.0004893	.0005355		
ND	187,157	0.25	.0000495	.0000588	.0000635		
SD	161,002	0.2	.0000286	.0000538	.0000512		
NE	594,453	0.9	.0000963	.0001539	.0001917		
KS	697,843	1.0	.0001090	.0002090	.0002490		
West North				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Central	5,605,954	8.05	.009821	.0018596	.0019884		
' TOTAL NORTH							
CENTRAL	19,555,452	28.15	.0029558	.0063619	.0067842		
	ann an tha an tha an an tha an an tha an		er feldelingen finnen here er		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

*Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, <u>1967 Census of Construction Industries</u> [3]

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						•
		1967 NET CON BY STATE, RE	ST RECEIPTS GION, & COUNTRY	% OF TOTAL NET CONSTRUCT (AVERAGE COST OF ELECTRIC	ION RECEIPTS X AVERAGE EL ITY PRORATED BY AMOUNT OF	ECTRIC RATE PER CLASS CONSTRUCTION IN AREA)
		Net Constr Receipts	% of Total Net Receipts	Commercial & Industrial Lg Lt & Power	Class Sm Lt & Power	Residential
	DE MD & DC VA WV NC SC GA FL	460,179 1,795,666 1,436,112 509,469 1,522,692 917,365 1,467,453 2,357,902	0.65 2.6 2.05 0.75 2.2 1.3 2.1 3.4	.0000559 .0003016 .0001968 .0000608 .0001870 .0000962 .0001827 .0003740	.0001352 .0005356 .0003711 .0001463 .0003564 .0002132 .0004116 .0007650	.0001619 .0006111 .0004203 .0001673 .0004048 .0002496 .0003612 .0007344
	South Atlantic	10,466,838	15.05	.0013846	.0029348	.0030401
- 30	KT TN AL MS	787,794 1,223,057 863,900 431,627	1.13 1.75 1.25 0.62	.0000655 .0000910 .0000800 .0000539	.0002226 .0002223 .0002163 .0001091	.0002283 .0001593 .0001788 .0001091
	East South Central	3,306,378	4.75	.0002803	.0007933	.0006270
	AR LA OK TX	451,448 1,232,592 698,238 4,442,539	0.6 1.8 1.0 6.4	.0000516 .0001458 .0001000 .0005312	.0001290 .0003780 .0002010 .0011456	.0001482 .0004086 .0002590 .0014016
	Central	6,824,817	9.8	.0008232	.0018522	.0022246
	SOUTH	20,598,033	29.6	.0022792	.0055944	.0056536
- 						
· ·						:
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· · ·						· · · · · ·	
•	•	• <u>.</u>	·				
· · ·		1967 NET CON BY STATE, RE	ST RECEIPTS GION, & COUNTRY	T RECEIPTS % OF TOTAL NET CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS × AVERAGE E ION, & COUNTRY (AVERAGE COST OF ELECTRICITY PRORATED BY AMOUNT (
1 -		Net Constr Receipts	% of Total Net Receipts	Commercial & Industrial C	llass	Residential	
	· ·	(\$Thous)		Lg Lt & Power	Sm Lt & Power		
	MT ID WY CO NM AZ UT NV	187,083 239,075 109,553 814,026 275,372 520,039 341,502 259,493	0.25 0.3 0.15 1.2 0.4 0.75 0.5 0.4	.0000105 .0000174 .0000150 .0001392 .0000436 .0000870 .0000630 .0000244	.0000473 .0000426 .0000267 .0002484 .0000812 .0001358 .0001000 .0000636	.0000510 .0000489 .0000374 .0003132 .0001064 .0001740 .0001125 .0000584	
· ·	Mountain	2,476,143	3.95	.0003200	.0007229	.0008611	
<u></u>	WA OR CA	1,446,503 669,283 7,372,453	2.1 0.95 10.6	.0000651 .0000371 .0009752	.0002352 .0001207 .0018444	.0002163 .0001131 .0022684	
		9,400,239	13.07	.000000	.0021911	.0023009	
	AK HI	167,363 355,630	0.25	.0000463 .0000740	.0000848 .0001610	.0000843 .0001350	
	Alaska & Hawaii	522,993	0.75	.0001125	.0002460	.0002160	
: , , , , ,	TOTAL WEST	12,757,375	18.35	.0012662	.0030828	.0032214	
· ·	TOTAL USA	\$69,520,058	100.0				
) { }	COLUMN TOT EQUAL AVER	CALS RAGE	By State Breakdown:	\$0.0100549 (<u>Say \$0.0101</u>)	(Say \$0.0210)	\$0.0230081 (<u>Say \$0.0230</u>)	
	(\$/KWH) TO CONSTRUCTI	ON 1967 -	By Minor Area Breakdown:	\$0.0095720	\$0.0209610	\$0.0224542	
			By Major Area Breakdown:	\$0.0092497	\$0.0208707	\$0.022064	
			By National Av (No. Breakd	erage .own): \$0.0090	\$0.0204	\$0.0217	
				·		***************************************	

TABLE 10. 1967 TRANSACTIONS (\$ MIL) (GROSS CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS) BY REGION SHOWING REGION AS PERCENTAGE OF SECTOR & SECTOR AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL*

SECTOR	NORTHEAST	%	NORTH-CENT	%	SOUTH	%	WEST	 %	TOTAL	%
1-Family Residence	4,127.636	22.3	5,215.568	28.2	5,520.280	29.9	3,605.988	19.5	18,469.472	19.9
Multi-Family Res.	1,543.050	30.3	1,382.189	27 . 2	1,328.812	26.1	833.921	16.4	5,087.972	5.5
Other Residences	422.147	21.8	480.396	24.8	733.948	37.8	304.063	15.7	1,940.554	2.1
Indus & Warehouses	3,479.205	24.4	4,793.765	33.6	3,707.913	26.1	2,273,178	15.9	14,254.061	15.4
Office & Bank	1,473.791	27.5	1,335.967	24.9	1,451.279	27.0	1,106.509	20.6	5,367.546	5.8
Stores/Rest/Pub. Gar/Service Sta.	802.797	20.3	1,173.206	29.7	1,110.301	28.1	869.443	22.0	3,955.747	4.3
Religious Buldgs.	489.926	26.0	625.917	33.2	534.560	28.3	235.282	12:5	1,885.685	2.0
Educational	2,211.898	27.5	2,203.627	27.4	2,208.695	27.4	1,432.705	17.8	8,056.925	8.7
Hospital/Inst.	980.565	27.2	1,013.889	28.1	993.712	27.6	617.441	17.1	3,605.607	3.9
Amusement	226.724	27.7	194.962	23.9	225.042	27.5	170.445	20.9	817.173	0.9
Farm	21.623	13.3	103.091	63.4	28.510	17.5	9.333	5.7	162.557	0.2
Other Non-Res.	58.221	26.6	54.020	24.7	70.300	32.1	36.205	16.6	218.746	0.2
Non-building	5,054.320	21.1	5,867.656	24.5	7,523.456	31.4	5,544.869	23.1	23,990.281	25.9
Miscellaneous	1,183.603	24.8	1,229.201	25.7	1,593.661	33.4	769.211	16.1	4,775.676	5.2
						· · ·	-			•
Total	22,075.506	23.8	25,673.454	27.7	27,030.449	29.2	17,808.593	19.2	92,588.002	100.0
*Source: U.S. Depa	rtment of Co	ommerce	, <u>1967 Censu</u>	<u>s of (</u>	Construction	Indust	ries [3]			
Residential = 27.5 Other Bldg = 41.4 Non-Bldg = 25.9 Misc = 5.2	9% 9% 9%	• • • • •	· · · ·							

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APPENDIX B

COMPUTATION OF AVERAGE COST OF REFINED PETROLEUM TO THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN 1967 ACCORDING TO TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

This section shows the exact computations used to calculate prices paid by the building construction industry for refined petroleum products in 1967 (\$/ MM Btu).

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Construction types are in accordance with the U. S. Department of Commerce, <u>1967 Census of Construction Industries</u> [3]. Applicable CAC Sectors for each construction type are listed with each type.
- 2. "Asphalt Transactions" include both asphalt and road oil.
- All dollar amounts are in \$ million 1967 producer's dollar.
 All energy amounts are in MMBtu (million Btu).
- 4. Computation of cost of energy (\$/MMBtu) of each of the refined petroleum products considered:

Product	MMBtu/bbl	U.S. Average Cost 1967 \$/bbl	U.S. Average Cost 1967 \$/MMBtu
Asphalt/Road Oil	6.640	\$3.063	\$0.46
Gasoline	5.248	5.210	0.99
Diesel Fuel No. 2	5.7475	4.408	0.77
No. 6	6.287	2.492	0.40
Propane	4.011	2.309	0.58

(On the following pages, CAC sector indices are those of the 399-order model. See Table 1 for sector names.)

COMPUTATIONS ACCORDING TO CONSTRUCTION TYPE

1. <u>SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL</u>: <u>FARM BUILDINGS</u> Applicable to CAC Sectors: 23, 27, 48, 49, 55, 57, 58.

Computation of Refined Petroleum breakdown in these sectors:

- A. Asphalt Transactions from applicable CAC Sectors B. Total Ref. Pet. Trans. from applicable CAC sectors = $\frac{$36.6}{$83.8} = 43.7\%$
- C. Other Refined Petroleum in these sectors = 100% 43.7% = 56.3%
- D. Breakdown of Refined Petroleum other than asphalt:

Gasoline: $100\% \times 56.3\% = 56.3\%$ total refined petroleum

Computation of Refined Petroleum cost: \$/MMBtu these sectors:

Product % x Product Cost (\$/MMBtu) = Contribution of Product to Weighted average cost: \$/MMBtu

Asphalt/Road Oil:	43.7%	х	\$0.46	=	\$0.20102
Gasoline:	56.3%	х	\$0.99	=	0.55737
					\$0.75839

-34-

Say: \$0.758/MMBtu these sectors

MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL; OTHER NON-FARM BUILDINGS

OTHER RESIDENTIAL; OFFICE & BANK BUILDINGS;

Applicable to CAC Sectors: 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 38.

Computation of Refined Petroleum Breakdown in these sectors:

Asphalt Transactions from CAC applicable sectors = $\frac{$46.0}{407.7}$ = 47.1% Α. Total Refined Petro. from CAC applicable sectors в.

C. Other Refined Petroleum in these sectors = 100% - 47.1% = 52.9%

D. Breakdown of Refined Petroleum Other than Asphalt:

% of product use by region of U.S.

those sectors.

Petroleum Product	Northeast; North- Central & West (D ₁)	South $(D_2)^{\cdot}$
Gasoline Diesel/#2 #6	30% 62% 4%	32.6% 67.4%
Propane	<u>4%</u>	
	100%	100.0%

E. Breakdown of Construction Transactions in these sectors by region of U.S. (Census of Construction Industries)

E₁: Northeast; North-Central & West: 72% 28% E₂: South:

F. Computation of Other Refined Petroleum breakdown weighted regionally: $(C \times D_1 \times E_1) + (C \times D_2 \times E_2) = \%$ of Other Refined Petroleum in

 $.529 (.30 \times 72) + .529 (.326 \times 28) = 16.2551$ Gasoline: Diesel/#2: $.529 (.62 \times 72) + .529(.674 \times 28) = 33.5979$.529 (.04 x 72) #6: 1.5235 .529 (.04 x 72) Propane: 1.5235 52.9000

G.

Computation of Refined Petroleum cost: \$/MMBtu in these sectors: Product % x Product \$/MMBtu = Contribution of Product to weighted average cost in \$/MMBtu

Asphalt/Road Oil: 47.1% x \$0.46 = \$0.21666 Gasoline: $16.3\% \times 0.99 = 0.16137$ Diesel/#2 33.6% x 0.77 = 0.25872 $1.5\% \times 0.40 = 0.00600$ #6**:** $1.5\% \times 0.58 = 0.00870$ Propane: \$0.65145

Say \$0.651 per MMBtu in these sectors

2.

3. INDUSTRIAL & WAREHOUSE BUILDINGS

Applicable to CAC Sectors: 30, 32.

Computation of Refined Petroleum Breakdown in these sectors:

A. <u>Asphalt Transactions from applicable CAC sectors:</u> B. Total Ref. Pet. Trans. from applicable CAC sectors: = $\frac{\$10.6}{\$29.7}$ = 35.7% C. Other Refined Petroleum in these sectors = 100% - 35.7% = 64.3% D. Breakdown of Refined Petroleum other than Asphalt:

Petroleum Northeast; North-South Do Product Central & West (D,) Gasoline 20% 22% Diesel/#2 70% 78% #6 ____ ------Propane 10% --100% 100%

E. Breakdown of Construction Transactions in these sectors by region of U.S. (from Census of Construction Industries)

E₁: Northeast; North-Central & West: 73.9%

E₂: South:

100.0%

26.1%

% of product use by region of U.S.

F. Computation of Other Refined Petroleum breakdown weighted regionally: $(C \times D_1 \times E_1) + (C \times D_2 \times E_2) = \%$ of Other Refined Petroleum in in these sectors.

Gasoline $(.643 \times .20 \times 73.9) + (.643 \times .22 \times 26.1) = 13.2$ Diesel/#2 $(.643 \times .70 \times 73.9) + (.643 \times .78 \times 26.1) = 46.4$ Propane $(.643 \times .10 \times 73.9) = 4.7$ 64.3

G. Computation of Refined Petroleum cost: \$/MMBtu in these sectors: Product % x Product \$/MMBtu = Contribution of Product to weighted average cost in \$/MMBtu

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Asphalt/Road Oil:35.7% x \$0.46 = \$0.16422Gasoline:13.2% x 0.99 = 0.13068Diesel/#2:46.4% x 0.77 = 0.35728Propane:4.7% x 0.58 = 0.02726

\$0.67944

Say \$0.679 per MMBtu in these sectors

4. STORES; RESTAURANTS; PUBLIC GARAGES/SERVICE STATIONS

Applicable to CAC Sectors: 33, 34.

Computation of Refined Petroleum Breakdown in these sectors:

A.Asphalt Transactions from applicable CAC sectors: $= \frac{\$11.7}{\$27.3} = 42.9\%$ B.Total Ref. Pet. Trans. from applicable CAC sectors: $= \frac{\$11.7}{\$27.3} = 42.9\%$ C.Other Refined Petroleum in these sectors = 100% - 42.9% = 57.1%D.Breakdown of Refined Petroleum other than Asphalt:% of product use by region of U.S.PetroluemNortheast; North-
Central & West (D_1) South (D_2)

	<u>ж</u>	. –	
Gasoline	30%	35.3%	
Diesel/#2	55%	64.7%	
#6	·	·	
Propane	_15%		
	100%	100.0%	

E. Breakdown of Construction Transactions in these sectors by region of U.S. (from Census of Construction Industries)

E₁: Northeast; North-Central; West: 71.9%

E₂: South:

F. Computation of Other Refined Petroleum breakdown weighted regionally: $(C \times D_1 \times E_1) + (C \times D_2 \times E_2) = \%$ of Other Refined Petroleum in these sectors.

<u>28.1%</u> 100.0%

Gasoline: $(.571 \times .30 \times 71.9) + (.571 \times .353 \times 28.1) = 17.98$ Diesel/#2: $(.571 \times .55 \times 71.9) + (.571 \times .647 \times 28.1) = 32.96$ Propane: $(.571 \times .15 \times 71.9) = 6.16$

57.10

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G. Computation of Refined Petroleum cost: \$/MMBtu in these sectors:

Product % x Product \$/MMBtu = Contribution of Product to weighted average cost in \$/MMBtu

Asphalt/Road Oil:	42.90% x	\$0.46	=	\$0.197340
Gasoline:	17.98% x	0.99	=	0.178002
Diesel/#2	32.96% x	0.77	Ē	0.253792
Propane:	6.16% x	0.58	=	0.035728
				\$0.664862

Say \$0.665 per MMBtu in these sectors

5. <u>RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS</u>; <u>EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS</u>; <u>AMUSEMENT & RECREATIONAL</u> FACILITIES

Applicable to CAC Sectors: 35, 36.

Computation of Refined Petroleum Breakdown in these sectors:

A. <u>Asphalt Transactions from applicable CAC sectors:</u> = \$22.2 B. Total Ref. Pet. Trans. from applicable CAC sectors: = \$48.8
C. Other Refined Petroleum in these sectors = 100% - 45.5% = 54.5%
D. Breakdown of Refined Petroleum other than Asphalt:

% of product use by region of U.S.

Petroleum Product	Northeast; North- Central & West (D ₁)	South (D ₂)
Gasoline Diesel/#2 #6 Propane	15% 75% 2% <u>8%</u>	16.7% 83.3%
	100%	100.0%

E. Breakdown of Construction Transactions in these sectors by region of U.S. (from Census of Construction Industries)

El:	Northeast;	North-Central;	West:	72.4%
E_2:	South:		•	27.6%
		· .		100.0%

F. Computation of Other Refined Petroleum breakdown weighted regionally:

\perp \perp \perp \perp \perp \perp in these sectors.	
Gasoline: $(.545 \times .15 \times 72.4) + (.545 \times .167 \times 27.6) = 8.100$ Diesel/#2: $(.545 \times .75 \times 72.4) + (.545 \times .833 \times 27.6) = 42.100$ #6: $(.545 \times .02 \times 72.4)$ Propane: $(.545 \times .08 \times 72.4)$ = 3.100 540	43 12 79 <u>16</u> 50

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G. Computation of Refined Petroleum cost: \$/MMBtu in these sectors:

Product % x Product \$/MMBtu = Contribution of Product to weighted average cost in \$/MMBtu

Asphalt/Road Oil:	45.50%	х	\$0.46	=	\$0.209300
Gasoline:	8.43%	x	0.99	=	0.083457
Diesel/#2:	42.12%	х	0.77	=	0.324324
#6:	0.79%	х	0.40	=	0.003160
Propane:	3.16%	x	0.58	=	0.018328
	.*	•			\$0.638569

Say \$0.639 per MMBtu in these sectors

6. HOSPITAL/INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS

Applicable to CAC Sector: 37

Computation of Refined Petroleum Breakdown in this sector:

Α. Asphalt Transactions from applicable CAC sector: = <u>\$5.7</u> \$11.5 49.6% Total Ref. Pet. Trans. from applicable CAC sector: Β. C. Other Refined Petroleum in this sector = 100% - 49.6%50.4% D. Breakdown of Refined Petroleum other than Asphalt: % of product use by region of U.S. Petroleum Northeast; North-South (D2) Central & West (D,) Product Gasoline: 10% 11.1% Diesel/#2: 80% 88.9% #6: 8% Propane: 2%

E. Breakdown of Construction Transactions in this sector by region of U.S. (from Census of Construction Industries)

100%

100.0%

E_: I	Northeast;	North-Central;	West:	72.4%
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South:			27.6%
			100.0%

E2:

F. Computation of Other Refined Petroleum breakdown weighted regionally: $(C \times D_1 \times E_1) + (C \times D_2 \times E_2) = \%$ of Other Refined Petroleum in this sector.

Gasoline: Diesel/#2: #6: Propane:	(.504 x (.504 x (.504 x (.504 x	.10 .80 .08 .02	x 72. x 72. x 72. x 72. x 72.	4) + 4) + 4) 4)	(.504 (.504	x x	.111 .889	x x	27.6) 27.6)	 5.19% 41.56% 2.92% 0.73%
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G. Computation of Refined Petroleum cost: \$/MMBtu in this sector:

Asphalt/Road Oil	: 49.60%	х	\$0.46	=	\$0.228160
Gasoline:	5.19%	х	0.99	=	0.051381
Diesel/#2:	41.56%	х	0.77	=	0.320012
#6:	2.92%	х	0.40	=	0.011680
Propane:	•73%	х	0.58	=	0.004234
	•				\$0.615467

Say \$0.615 per MMBtu in this sector

7. NON-BUILDING FACILITIES; NON-BUILDING MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

Applicable to CAC Sectors: 39-47, 50-54, 59-71.

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Computation of Refined Petroleum Breakdown in these sectors:

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Asphalt Transactions from applicable CAC sectors: Α. 18.9% Total Ref. Pet Trans. from applicable CAC sectors: Β. Other Refined Petroleum in these sectors = 100% - 18.9%C. = 81.1% Gasoline: $5\% \times 81.1 = 4.06\%$ of total refined petroleum. Diesel/#2: 95% x 81.1 = 77.04% of total refined petroleum. 81.10% Computation of Refined Petroleum cost: \$/MMBtu these sectors: Product % x Product \$/MMBtu = Contribution of Product to weighted average cost in \$/MMBtu Asphalt/Road Oil: 18.9 % x \$0.46 = \$0.086940 Gasoline: $04.06\% \times 0.99 = 0.040194$ Diesel/#2: $77.04\% \times 0.77 = 0.593208$

\$0.720342

Say: \$0.720/MMBtu these sectors

8. REPAIR & MAINTENANCE - NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Applicable to CAC Sector 56

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Computation of Refined Petroleum Breakdown in this sector:

 $\frac{\$7.2}{\$314} = 22.9\%$ Asphalt Transactions from applicable CAC sectors: Α. Total Ref. Pet. Trans. from applicable CAC sectors: Β. C. Other Refined Petroleum in these sectors = 100% - 22.9% 77.1% Breakdown of Refined Petroleum other than Asphalt: D. $95\% \times 77.1 = 73.2\%$ of total refined petroleum Gasoline: Diesel/#2: $5\% \times 77.1 = 3.9\%$ of total refined petroleum 77.1% Computation of Refined Petroleum cost: \$/MMBtu in this sector Product % x Product \$/MMBtu = Contribution of Product to weighted average cost in \$/MMBtu

Asphalt/Road Oil:	22.9%	х	\$0.46	÷	\$0.105340
Gasoline:	73.2%	х	0.99	=	0.724680
Diesel/#2:	3.9%	х	.0.77	=	0.030030
	•				\$0.860050

Say: \$0.860/MMBtu this sector

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