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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ENERGY TRENDS

A Statistical Bulletin

March 1976

Restyled tables

The Supplement to this issue of the Bulletin explains a number of changes that have been made in the layout and content of the tables.

Total energy

Natural Gas growth continues

Total inland energy consumption on a primary fuel input basis during the latest three month period (November 1975 to January 1976) was nearly 4½ per cent lower than in the comparable period a year ago. Petroleum consumption was lower by over 3½ million tonnes, a reduction of nearly 15 per cent which contrasts with a 12½ per cent increase in the consumption of natural gas. The small but valuable contribution of hydro-electricity to primary energy was very much reduced during the period as a result of the much below average winter rainfall in the catchment area of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board where the bulk of UK hydro-electricity is generated.

After seasonal adjustment and correction for temperature, total consumption in the November to January period was nearly 6 per cent lower than a year ago. The figure for petroleum also showed a greater decline than indicated by the unadjusted series.

Coal

Declining manpower

In the three months December 1975 to February 1976 inclusive, production was down by 1½ per cent but inland consumption increased by nearly 5 per cent compared with the corresponding period a year ago. Power station consumption (accounting for two thirds of total use) was the only sector which showed any growth since demand by all other consuming sectors remained at well below last year's levels.

Total recorded stocks fell in February by over half a million tons, mainly at power stations, but undistributed stocks also showed a small fall for the first time since March last year.

Colliery manpower, which has been declining slowly since the middle of 1975 fell once more in February when net wastage was over 500 men. During the last three months total numbers fell by 2,300 in contrast to the comparable period a year ago during which time recruitment exceeded wastage by 850 men.

Gas

Colder weather boosts demand

Total gas sent out in the three months from December 1975 to February 1976 was 12½ per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. However, the period as a whole was much colder than a year ago and part of the increase is attributable to the substantially lower average temperatures prevailing in December and February.

Electricity

Oil use down

Total electricity supplied was 4 per cent lower in the three months November 1975 to January 1976 inclusive than in the corresponding period of a year ago. Compared with January 1975, electricity supplied in January this year was also lower by about 4 per cent, but January this year was warmer than a year ago.

The quantity of oil used by power stations during November-January was 44 per cent lower than a year ago and coal was up by 14 per cent.

Petroleum

Crude imports down again

Refinery receipts of crude oil in the three months November 1975 to January 1976 included over a million tonnes of indigenous crude oil from the North Sea. Net arrivals of imported crude were lower by 4¼ million tonnes than in the comparable months a year ago. A comparison between refinery output during the same periods shows that nearly all products shared in the decline of nearly 15 per cent in total output.

Total inland deliveries of products were about 14 per cent down during the three months. In January they were 16 per cent below the levels of January 1975 with only motor spirit and aviation turbine fuel (of the major products) registering small increases.

Total inland deliveries of products used for energy in 1975 were lower than in 1974 by 10 per cent. Deliveries to power stations fell by nearly a quarter in the year as a whole, but a feature in this sector was the accelerating rate of decline apparent throughout the year, with deliveries in the last quarter down by nearly 40 per cent. Supplies to gas works, mainly of naphtha, fell by nearly a half during the year reflecting the continued conversion from town to natural gas.

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Information Division, Department of Energy,
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Figures for the latest periods and the corresponding averages or totals are provisional and are liable to subsequent revision.
The figures have not been adjusted for temperature or seasonal factors except where noted in Table 1.
Monthly figures relate to four week periods except where otherwise indicated.
Percentage changes relate to the corresponding period a year ago. They are calculated from unrounded figures but are shown only as (+) or (—) when the percentage change is very large.
All figures relate to the United Kingdom unless otherwise indicated.

Explanatory notes on the definitions and concepts used in the tables and on the relationship between some of the main services are given in the Supplement to the March issue of *Energy Trends.* Extra copies of that Supplement may be obtained from the Department of Energy.

Symbols used in the tables

. . not available.
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
* five-week period
p provisional

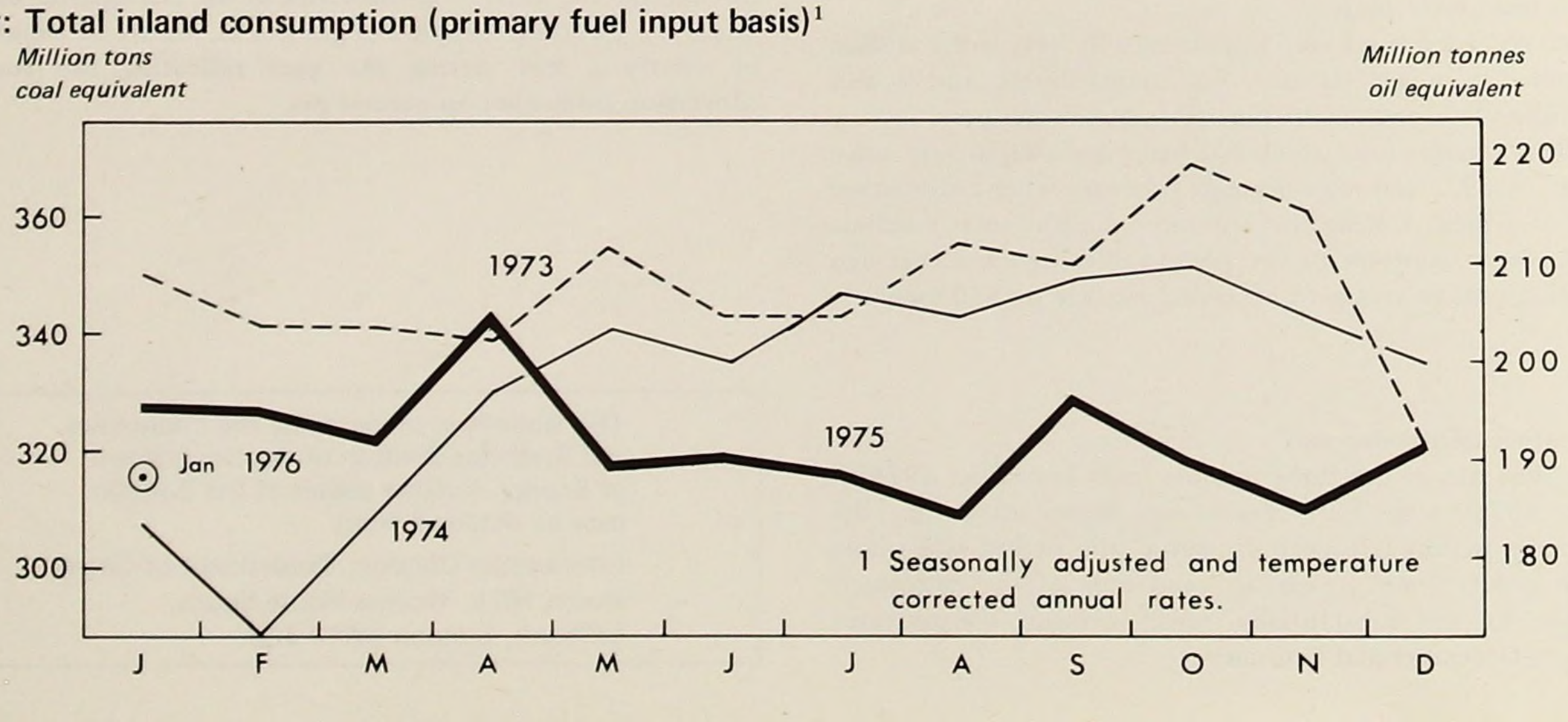
Total energy

TABLE 1. **Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis**

	Total	Coal	Petroleum[1]	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-electricity	Total	Coal	Petroleum[1]	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-electricity
	Million tons of coal or coal equivalent						*Million metric tonnes of oil or oil equivalent*					
1970	329.6	154.4	145.6	17.6	9.4	2.6	197.0	92.3	87.0	10.5	5.6	1.6
1971	325.9	138.7	147.3	28.4	9.7	1.8	194.8	82.9	88.0	17.0	5.8	1.1
1972	331.3	120.9	157.6	40.3	10.5	2.0	198.0	72.3	94.2	24.0	6.3	1.2
1973	346.1	131.3	159.4	43.5	9.9	2.0	206.9	78.5	95.3	26.0	5.9	1.2
1974	331.1	116.0	149.0	52.1	11.9	2.1	197.9	69.3	89.0	31.2	7.1	1.3
1975 p	320.5	120.3	132.9	54.5	10.8	2.0	191.5	71.9	79.4	32.6	6.4	1.2
Per cent change	*—3.2*	*+3.7*	*—10.8*	*+4.7*	*—9.7*	*—7.9*	*—3.2*	*+3.7*	*—10.8*	*+4.7*	*—9.7*	*—7.9*
1974 Nov	30.6	10.8	13.2	5.4	1.0	0.2	18.3	6.5	7.9	3.2	0.6	0.1
Dec *	35.5	12.1	16.3	5.5	1.2	0.4	21.2	7.3	9.7	3.3	0.7	0.2
1975 Jan	29.1	9.6	12.4	5.7	1.0	0.4	17.4	5.7	7.4	3.5	0.6	0.2
Total	95.2	32.5	41.9	16.6	3.2	1.0	56.9	19.5	25.0	10.0	1.9	0.5
1975 Nov	27.5	10.0	10.7	5.8	0.9	0.1	16.5	6.0	6.4	3.5	0.5	0.1
Dec *	35.3	13.0	14.5	6.4	1.2	0.2	21.1	7.8	8.7	3.8	0.7	0.1
1976 Jan p	28.1	9.9	10.5	6.4	1.0	0.3	16.8	5.9	6.3	3.8	0.6	0.2
Total	90.9	32.9	35.7	18.6	3.1	0.6	54.4	19.7	21.4	11.1	1.8	0.4
Per cent change	*—4.4*	*+1.0*	*—14.7*	*+12.3*	*—1.5*	*—38.2*	*—4.4*	*+1.0*	*—14.7*	*+12.3*	*—1.5*	*—38.2*
	Seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected[2] (annual rates)											
1974 Nov	342.6	123.2	151.8	53.1	12.0	2.5	204.8	73.7	90.7	31.7	7.2	1.5
Dec *	335.4	117.8	152.2	51.4	11.3	2.7	200.5	70.4	91.0	30.7	6.8	1.6
1975 Jan	327.9	117.8	145.1	51.8	10.5	2.7	196.0	70.4	86.7	31.0	6.3	1.6
Average	335.3	119.5	149.9	52.0	11.3	2.6	200.4	71.4	89.6	31.1	6.7	1.6
1975 Nov	309.8	117.5	120.5	57.9	11.8	2.1	185.1	70.2	72.0	34.6	7.0	1.3
Dec *	320.4	120.1	127.2	60.2	11.7	1.2	191.5	71.8	76.0	36.0	7.0	0.7
1976 Jan p	315.1	123.2	122.1	57.8	10.2	1.8	188.3	73.6	73.0	34.5	6.1	1.1
Average	315.5	120.2	123.6	58.7	11.3	1.7	188.5	71.9	73.8	35.1	6.7	1.0
Per cent change	*—5.9*	*+0.7*	*—17.6*	*+12.9*	*—*	*—37.0*	*—5.9*	*+0.7*	*—17.6*	*+12.9*	*—*	*—37.0*

1. Excludes non-energy use of petroleum products
2. Only coal and petroleum are temperature corrected

Energy: Total inland consumption (primary fuel input basis)[1]



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ENERGY TRENDS

Supplement

March 1976

Readers are advised to retain this Supplement for future reference

Introduction

This Supplement gives information about changes made to certain tables in the March 1976 issue and explains further changes that will take place during the two following months. Also included are some additional explanatory notes on the tables. These notes and those printed beneath the tables should be read carefully when using the published figures.

Format

In the Energy section, Table 1 has been rearranged to show metric tonnes of oil equivalent as well as statute tons of coal equivalent. Tables 2 and 3 have been combined into the new Table 2. Table 4, which brought together data very similar to that already set out in other tables, has been dropped. In the separate fuel sections the tables have been made more consistent with one another in their presentation of the supply and use of each fuel. The last table in the re-styled *Energy Trends* will change from month to month and will cover such topics as auto-generation of electricity, fuel prices and values of imports and exports of fuels. Details of other changes are given below. (Figures in brackets relate to table numbers in issues prior to March 1976.)

Table 11: This is a new table setting out more fully the summary petroleum figures previously shown in Table (4).

Table 12(15): Naphtha (LDF) and aviation turbine fuel are now distinguished. Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline, industrial and white spirits and vaporising oil have been discontinued as separate headings.

Table 13(16): Butane and propane, and naphtha (LDF) are now distinguished and a breakdown of burning oil is provided. Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline, industrial and white spirits, vaporising oil and paraffin wax have been discontinued as separate headings.

Table 14: A new table showing inland deliveries of petroleum products used for energy according to main consuming sectors.

Time coverage

Tables containing monthly data now show figures for each of the latest three months and for the corresponding three months a year ago, with a total or an average of the three months shown. The 'rolling' quarterly total or average will be advanced one month in each subsequent issue. Cumulative monthly totals for the current year and corresponding data for the previous year will be introduced when the March figures for individual tables first become available. During the early months of the year, each monthly table will show annual totals of the years 1970 to 1975 inclusive. In order to make room for the cumulative monthly figures from April onwards, three annual totals, 1971-2-3 will be excluded in some tables. Percentage changes in all cases relate to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Metrication

The four main energy producing industries, in common with other industries, are committed to metrication, but the date of the changeover to metric working is different for each industry. The Department is synchronising its metrication of statistics as closely as possible with the introduction of metric units by the individual industries. The present position is as follows:

Petroleum Statistical reporting in metric units began in January 1976. In Tables 11-15 all quantities are now shown in metric tonnes.

Coal and gas These industries will be converting to metric units in due course. Meanwhile statistics will continue to be published in the units at present in use, that is statute tons, cwts and therms.

Electricity For the purpose of fuel consumption, the electricity industry (except in Northern Ireland) is already working in metric units, but these statistics have been converted back to statute tons in order to provide comparability with statistics of coal, the main fuel used by power stations.

Energy (Tables 1-2)

Energy consumption may be measured in at least three ways. The first assesses the total *primary fuel input* before allowing for conversion and distribution losses (in, for example, power stations and transmission lines). The second measures the *heat supplied* to final users either directly as primary fuel or after conversion of primary fuels into secondary (for example electricity, town gas). Neither of these measures deducts the losses

that occur during further conversion into space or process heat or motive power by final users. What is effectively available after these losses is *useful energy*, but statistics on useful energy are not at present felt to be sufficiently firm for publication.

Table 1: This shows inland consumption of energy on a primary fuel input basis for each fuel and for all fuels taken together. This measures all primary fuels whether directly consumed by final users or consumed by the fuel conversion industries in the production of secondary fuels. Petroleum products for non-energy use are excluded. This table, which uses million tons of coal equivalent and million tonnes of oil equivalent, illustrates how one may add up different fuels in more than one common 'accounting unit'. Only broad average factors are used for converting summarised data in original units to coal or oil equivalent in Table 1. These factors are given on the last page of *Energy Trends*.

Each fuel series in Table 1 has been adjusted separately for seasonality (by the US Bureau of the Census Method X 11) but temperature correction has been applied only to the coal and petroleum figures. The total for the seasonally adjusted, temperature corrected figure for all fuels is the sum of the separate fuel figures after these corrections have been made. The temperature corrections assume that a one degree Centigrade excess/deficit between average monthly temperature in a given month and the 30-year average for that same month results in an average reduction/increase in fuel consumption of 2.1 per cent for coal and 0.7 per cent (June-August) and 1.8 per cent (September-May) for petroleum.

Table 2: This shows the relationship between the total primary fuel input and total final consumption on a heat supplied basis, but in this case the unit chosen is the therm and the conversion to the common unit is more rigorous than in Table 1. In Table 2, the quantities of each main petroleum product and of coal consumed by each main sector have been converted separately from original units into their thermal equivalent using appropriate average gross calorific values. Final consumption measures the heat supplied in the forms of both primary fuels (for example coal) and secondary fuels (for example electricity) to final users.

Coal (Tables 3-6)

Table 3: Net inland supply is the sum of total production and net imports. The difference between this figure and total inland consumption in Table 4 is mainly attributable to changes in undistributed and distributed stocks in Table 5, but in the short-term the relationship may be disturbed by variations in the quantity of coal in transit.

Gas (Tables 7-8)

Table 7: Natural gas supply is the total natural gas input (including imported natural gas) into the public supply system after stock changes at gas supply installations have been taken into account. Indigenous supplies consist almost entirely of purchases by the gas supply industry from operators on the United Kingdom part of the Continental Shelf. **Gas sent out** covers Town gas (that is gas made from coal or oil, together with manufactured and natural gas purchased by the gas supply industry and reformed) and natural gas for direct supply (including gas supplied for non-energy purposes).

Table 8: Gas sales are the quantities estimated to be sold and consumed during each period and differ from **Gas sent out** (Table 7) mainly because of losses in transmission and consumption in the offices and showrooms of the gas supply industry.

Electricity (Tables 9-10)

Table 10: Total sales of electricity differ from **Total electricity available** shown in Table 9 because of losses in transmission and distribution and up to 1972, consumption in the offices and showrooms of the electricity supply industry. The sales figures included for England and Wales contain adjustments to billed sales to allow for estimated usage remaining at the end of each period. Details on **Generating plant capacity** are given in the Energy section of the *Monthly Digest of Statistics.*

Petroleum (Tables 11-15)

Table 11: Gross indigenous production is the amount of crude petroleum and natural gas condensates produced on land and in the UK part of the Continental Shelf. This quantity is as recorded before deduction for utilities use or adjustment for change in stocks on platforms (including tanker loading systems) or losses. **Other refinery receipts** represent the quantities of finished and partly finished petroleum products returned to refineries and consist mainly of naphtha. Other products are returned for a variety of reasons, for example deterioration, dilution or contamination.

Tables 12-13: The difference between **Refinery output** of finished petroleum products and **Inland deliveries** of such products consists of the change in stocks of these products at refineries and in the wholesale distribution system, net arrivals from overseas of products, deliveries of products for international bunkers and minor miscellaneous products not included in delivery statistics.

A product analysis of arrivals, shipments and international bunkers is given in the Energy section of the *Monthly Digest of Statistics.* The same publication gives rather more detail on the commodity composition of inland deliveries of gases, feedstock and motor spirit.

Other statistical sources

The *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1975* contains a flow diagram, tables and charts of United Kingdom energy production and consumption. Separate sections deal with production and consumption of individual fuels, oil and gas reserves, fuel prices and foreign trade in fuels. Further statistical information can also be obtained from the annual report and accounts of each of the nationalised industries.

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Room 1674, Thames House South
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TABLE 2. Inland energy consumption: heat supplied basis

Million therms

	1973	1974	*Per cent change*	1973		1974				1975 p			*Per cent change* [1]
				3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	
Total primary energy input [2]	87,850	83,494	−5.0	17,960	24,277	21,866	19,751	17,903	23,974	23,289	18,975	15,926	−11.0
Conversion losses etc. [3]	26,738	25,006	−6.5	5,519	7,427	6,293	5,810	5,399	7,504	6,894	5,772	5,004	−7.3
Final consumption by user:													
Iron and steel industry													
Coal	100	99	−1.0	15	36	23	34	16	26	25	18	10	−37.5
Other solid fuel [4]	3,133	2,620	−16.4	767	769	564	691	710	655	719	549	459	−35.4
Other coal-derived fuels [5]	523	374	−28.5	133	121	79	104	96	95	106	95	75	−21.9
Gas [6]	396	395	−0.3	87	107	110	102	86	97	98	89	78	−9.3
Electricity	357	345	−3.4	85	90	81	87	84	93	94	84	75	−10.7
Petroleum	2,066	1,648	−20.2	434	541	484	366	347	451	450	334	244	−29.7
Total	6,575	5,481	−16.6	1,521	1,664	1,341	1,384	1,339	1,417	1,492	1,169	941	−29.7
Other industries													
Coal	3,056	2,795	−8.5	635	870	514	802	733	746	660	613	528	−28.0
Other solid fuel [4]	255	228	−10.6	48	70	52	61	52	63	50	48	34	−34.6
Other coal-derived fuels [5]	63	63	–	18	12	10	18	18	17	21	26	26	+44.4
Gas [6]	4,201	4,692	+11.7	944	1,192	1,230	1,148	1,041	1,273	1,298	1,092	1,008	−3.2
Electricity	2,375	2,244	−5.5	553	608	503	572	551	618	589	540	506	−8.2
Petroleum	9,324	8,433	−9.6	1,714	2,706	2,470	1,942	1,619	2,402	2,148	1,777	1,306	−19.3
Total	19,274	18,455	−4.2	3,912	5,458	4,779	4,543	4,014	5,119	4,766	4,096	3,408	−15.1
Transport sector													
Coal	27	24	−11.1	3	8	7	5	4	8	7	4	3	−25.0
Electricity	89	92	+3.4	22	22	21	23	23	25	27	25	24	+4.3
Petroleum	12,760	12,295	−3.6	3,399	3,123	2,744	3,126	3,289	3,136	2,771	3,104	3,223	−2.0
Total	12,876	12,411	−3.6	3,424	3,153	2,772	3,154	3,316	3,169	2,805	3,133	3,250	−2.0
Domestic sector													
Coal	4,194	3,932	−6.2	891	998	761	1,067	947	1,157	1,010	890	697	−26.4
Other solid fuel [4]	1,124	1,100	−2.1	277	304	233	290	281	296	269	209	259	−7.8
Gas [6]	4,815	5,380	+11.7	561	1,561	1,978	1,010	695	1,697	2,328	1,119	615	−11.5
Electricity	3,116	3,157	+1.3	508	895	1,033	670	537	917	1,038	679	487	−9.3
Petroleum	1,668	1,482	−11.2	182	554	514	279	188	501	473	306	194	+3.2
Total	14,917	15,051	+0.9	2,419	4,312	4,519	3,316	2,648	4,568	5,118	3,203	2,252	−15.0
Other final users [7]													
Coal	687	669	−2.6	101	221	189	142	125	213	136	130	80	−36.0
Other solid fuel [4]	330	373	+13.0	80	93	87	97	91	98	64	50	63	−30.8
Gas [6]	1,083	1,269	+17.2	153	342	433	276	173	387	472	310	171	−1.2
Electricity	1,565	1,444	−7.7	304	463	361	321	305	457	461	348	304	−0.3
Petroleum	3,805	3,335	−12.4	527	1,144	1,092	708	493	1,042	1,081	764	453	−8.1
Total	7,470	7,090	−5.1	1,165	2,263	2,162	1,544	1,187	2,197	2,214	1,602	1,071	−9.8
Total final users	61,112	58,488	−4.3	12,441	16,850	15,573	13,941	12,504	16,470	16,395	13,203	10,922	−12.7
Final consumption by fuel:													
Coal	8,064	7,519	−6.8	1,645	2,133	1,494	2,050	1,825	2 150	1,838	1,655	1,318	−27.8
Other solid fuel [4]	4,842	4,321	−10.8	1,172	1,236	936	1,139	1,134	1,112	1,102	856	815	−28.1
Other coal-derived fuels [5]	586	437	−25.4	151	133	89	122	114	112	127	121	101	−11.4
Gas [6]	10,495	11,736	+11.8	1,745	3,202	3,751	2,536	1,995	3,454	4,196	2,610	1,872	−6.2
Electricity	7,502	7,282	−2.9	1,472	2,078	1,999	1,673	1,500	2,110	2,209	1,676	1,396	−6.9
Petroleum	29,623	27,193	−8.2	6,256	8,068	7,304	6,421	5,936	7,532	6,923	6,285	5,420	−8.7
Total all fuels	61,112	58,488	−4.3	12,441	16,850	15,573	13,941	12,504	16,470	16,395	13,203	10,922	−12.7

1. Per cent change on the corresponding period of the previous year.
2. Thermal equivalent of total energy consumption in Table 1. A more detailed analysis of the annual figures is shown in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1975, Tables 6 and 8.
3. Losses in conversion and distribution and used by fuel industries.
4. Coke and other manufactured solid fuels.
5. Coke oven gas, creosote, pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal.
6. Natural gas supplied direct, and town gas.
7. Mainly public administration, commerce and agriculture.

Coal

TABLE 3. Supply

Thousand tons

	Net inland supply	Production			Net Imports	Imports[2]	Exports[2]	Tonnage lost (deep-mined)[3]	
		Total[1]	Deep-mined	Opencast				Recognised holidays and rest days	Disputes
1970	141,560	144,791	134,526	7,760	−3,231	78	3,309	11,689	3,103
1971	148,602	147,081	134,322	10,498	+1,521	4,174	2,653	11,045	4,734
1972	123,125	119,927	107,836	9,815	+3,198	4,919	1,721	10,244	22,400
1973	128,904	129,906	118,140	9,964	−1,002	1,649	2,651	10,313	5,569
1974	110,362	108,707	98,413	9,085	+1,655	3,491	1,836	10,352	15,996
1975	129,505	126,650	115,557	10,249	+2,855	5,003	2,148	12,105	347
Per cent change	*+17.3*	*+16.5*	*+17.4*	*+12.8*	*+72.5*	*+43.3*	*+17.0*	*−16.9*	*−97.8*
1974 Dec*	11,841	11,823	10,674	883	+18	225	207	1,892	35
1975 Jan	9,376	9,172	8,502	630	+204	501	297	1,208	34
Feb	11,059	10,909	10,090	779	+150	370	220	—	38
Total	32,276	31,904	29,266	2,292	+372	1,096	724	3,100	107
1975 Dec*	12,512	12,231	11,072	976	+281	435	154	1,434	23
1976 Jan p	8,526	8,426	7,670	658	+100	200	100	2,180	33
Feb p	10,885	10,759	9,660	951	+126	322	196	—	155
Total	31,923	31,416	28,402	2,585	+507	957	450	3,614	211
Per cent change	*−1.1*	*−1.5*	*−3.0*	*+12.8*	*+36.3*	*−12.7*	*−37.8*	*+16.6*	*+97.2*

1. Included an estimate for slurry, etc., recovered and disposed of otherwise than by the National Coal Board
2. As recorded in the "Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom" 3. NCB mines only.

TABLE 4. Inland consumption of coal

Thousand tons

	Total inland consumption	Fuel producers					Final Users[1]			
		Primary	Secondary				Colliery disposals			
		Collieries	Power stations[2]	Coke ovens	Gas works	Other[3] conversion industries	Industry[4]	Domestic[5] House Coal[6]	Domestic[5] Other[7]	Other[8]
1970	154,407	1,886	76,017	24,940	4,212	4,084	19,304	17,882	1,990	4,092
1971	138,705	1,556	71,696	23,182	1,826	4,406	15,581	15,366	1,621	3,471
1972	120,945	1,383	65,611	20,152	566	4,475	11,478	12,569	1,756	2,955
1973	131,287	1,359	75,628	21,543	503	3,550	11,890	12,519	1,755	2,540
1974	116,043	1,236	65,967	18,169	105	3,728	10,902	11,848	1,623	2,465
1975	120,304	1,218	73,391	18,783	10	3,999	9,532	9,844	1,609	1,918
Per cent change	*+3.7*	*−1.5*	*+11.3*	*+3.4*	*−90.5*	*+8.4*	*−12.6*	*−16.9*	*−0.9*	*−22.2*
1974 Dec	12,130	128	6,997	1,884	2	415	1,027	1,204	156	317
1975 Jan	9,570	107	5,589	1,531	1	342	777	842	158	223
Feb	11,120	111	7,083	1,575	2	329	816	799	162	243
Total	32,820	346	19,669	4,990	5	1,086	2,620	2,845	476	783
1975 Dec	13,002	133	8,572	1,710	1	375	922	886	133	270
1976 Jan p	9,898	85	6,662	1,384	1	285	580	618	106	177
Feb p	11,510	115	7,720	1,405	1	306	732	886	108	237
Total	34,410	333	22,954	4,499	3	966	2,234	2,390	347	684
Per cent change	*+4.8*	*−3.8*	*+16.7*	*−9.8*	*−40.0*	*−11.0*	*−14.7*	*−16.0*	*−27.1*	*−12.6*

1. Disposals by collieries and opencast sites. 2. Public supply and railway and transport power stations. 3. Low temperature carbonisation & patent fuel plants.
4. Prior to October 1973 the figures relate to actual consumption. 5. Prior to April 1973 the figures relate to merchants' disposals to the domestic market.
6. Including miners' coal. 7. Anthracite, dry steam coal and imported naturally smokeless fuels. 8. Mainly public administration & commerce.

TABLE 5. Stocks of coal [1] at end of period: Great Britain

Thousand tons

	Total	Distributed					Undistributed		
		Total distributed stocks	Power stations	Coke ovens	Gas works	Other	Total undistributed stocks	Collieries	Opencast sites and central stocking grounds
1970	18,729	11,627	9,575	1,434	276	342	7,102	5,266	1,836
1971	28,211	17,982	15,712	1,777	72	421	10,229	6,973	3,256
1972	29,979	19,045	16,791	1,890	50	314	10,934	7,558	3,376
1973	27,445	16,766	14,537	1,937	27	265	10,679	7,529	3,150
1974	21,462	15,577	13,414	1,822	3	338	5,885	3,946	1,939
1975 p	30,666	20,216	17,668	2,296	2	250	10,450	8,767	1,683
1974 Dec	21,462	15,577	13,414	1,822	3	338	5,885	3,946	1,939
1975 Jan	21,249	15,621	13,474	1,820	3	324	5,628	3,817	1,811
Feb	21,054	15,395	13,050	2,033	3	309	5,659	3,998	1,661
1975 Dec p	30,666	20,216	17,668	2,296	2	250	10,450	8,767	1,683
1976 Jan p	29,730	18,853	16,416	2,195	2	240	10,877	9,264	1,613
Feb p	29,179	18,325	15,776	2,308	1	240	10,854	9,351	1,503
Absolute change:									
In latest month	*−551*	*−528*	*−640*	*+113*	*−1*	*−*	*−23*	*+87*	*−110*
On a year ago	*+8,125*	*+2,930*	*+2,726*	*+275*	*−2*	*−69*	*+5,195*	*+5,353*	*−158*

1. Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market, and stocks held by the industrial sector.

TABLE 6. **Colliery manpower and productivity at NCB mines**

	Wage earners on colliery books [1]		Recruitment	Wastage	Absence percentage [2]			Average output per manshift [3]	
	Total	Underground			Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Overall	At the face
	Thousands		*Number*		*Per cent*			*Cwt.*	
1970	283	221	25,109	41,581	19.8	4.5	15.3	44.10	141.80
1971	279	218	28,010	32,309	18.1	4.4	13.7	43.94	143.08
1972	266	210	13,255	26,114	16.6	3.9	12.7	43.78	144.35
1973	245	193	17,402	37,961	18.0	4.1	13.9	45.00	150.00
1974	246	194	26,395	25,129	16.3	4.1	12.2	42.81	..
1975	245	194	21,338	22,455	16.2	4.0	12.2	44.92	155.85
1974 Dec*	246	194	1,690	1,798	16.9	4.4	12.5	45.78	158.42
1975 Jan	246	194	1,949	1,844	18.1	4.7	13.4	45.27	155.55
Feb	247	195	2,737	1,880	18.6	4.6	14.0	46.87	159.72
1975 Dec*	245	194	875	2,152	16.2	3.9	12.3	45.23	156.22
1976 Jan	245	194	1,068	1,553	15.9	3.3	12.6	44.88	155.89
Feb p	244	194	1,252	1,821	19.9	4.4	15.5	46.33	158.17

1. At end of period. 2. The definition was changed from 1973. 3. Excluding capital working and tip coal.

Gas

TABLE 7. **Sources of supply and send-out by the public gas supply system**

	Natural gas supply			Other primary fuel used		Gas sent out		
	Total into system	Source [1]						
		Indigenous	Imported	Coal	Oil [2]	Total	Town gas	Natural gas for direct supply
	Million therms			*Thousand tons*		*Million therms*		
1970	4,342	4,023	319	4,212	4,478	6,301	4,787	1,514
1971	6,977	6,660	317	1,770	2,547	8,061	4,069	3,992
1972	10,071	9,775	296	559	2,170	10,614	3,415	7,199
1973	10,916	10,639	277	503	2,286	11,620	2,434	9,186
1974	13,102	12,861	241	105	1,256	13,451	1,598	11,853
1975 p	13,692	13,367	325	10	579	13,821	752	13,069
Per cent change	*+4.5*	*+3.9*	*+35.0*	*(–)*	*–53.9*	*+2.8*	*–53.0*	*+10.3*
1974 Dec*	1,582	1,547	35	2	120	1,613	146	1,467
1975 Jan	1,301	1,274	27	1	97	1,332	114	1,218
Feb	1,342	1,316	26	2	114	1,372	115	1,257
Total	4,225	4,137	88	5	331	4,317	375	3,942
1975 Dec*	1,828	1,795	33	1	35	1,849	55	1,794
1976 Jan p	1,383	1,348	35	1	30	1,378	39	1,339
Feb p	1,621	1,581	40	1	43	1,625	41	1,584
Total	4,832	4,724	108	3	108	4,852	135	4,717
Per cent change	*+14.4*	*+14.2*	*+22.7*	*–40.0*	*–67.4*	*+12.4*	*–63.9*	*+19.7*

1. Figures differ from production and imports respectively because of stock changes and small quantities not entering the public supply system.
2. Mainly naphtha (LDF), liquid petroleum gases and refinery gases.

TABLE 8. **Sales of gas by the public supply system** *Million therms*

	Total	Power stations [1]	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other [2]
1969	5,000	38	174	862	3,212	714
1970	5,780	60	244	1,172	3,542	762
1971	7,520	263	343	2,118	3,930	866
1972	9,787	630	437	3,215	4,509	996
1973	10,729	285	396	4,150	4,815	1.083
1974	12,668	985	395	4,635	5,384	1,269
Per cent change	*+18.1*	*(+)*	*–0.3*	*+11.7*	*+11.8*	*+17.2*
1973 3rd quarter	1,774	43	87	930	561	153
4th quarter	3,322	131	107	1,181	1,561	342
1974 1st quarter	4,092	355	110	1,215	1,979	433
2nd quarter	2,742	221	102	1,132	1,011	276
3rd quarter	2,181	198	86	1,028	696	173
4th quarter	3,653	211	97	1,260	1,698	387
1975 1st quarter p	4,390	207	98	1,284	2,329	472
2nd quarter p	2,798	200	89	1,080	1,119	310
3rd quarter p	2,067	208	78	995	615	171
Per cent change	*–5.2*	*+5.1*	*–9.3*	*–3.2*	*–11.6*	*–1.2*

1. Public supply power stations only. 2. Public administration & commerce.

Electricity

TABLE 9. Fuel used and electricity generated by the public supply system

	Primary fuel used						Electricity generated					
	Total[1]	Coal[2]	Oil[2 3]	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro electricity	Total[4]	By steam plant: Nuclear	By steam plant: Other	Own use[5]	Electricity supplied	Total[6] electricity available
	Million tons of coal or coal equivalent						*TWh*					
United Kingdom												
1970	107.03	76.17	20.81	0.24	7.73	1.97	228.24	21.87	199.87	17.34	210.90	215.49
1971	105.95	71.18	24.16	1.05	8.05	1.45	235.74	23.21	207.81	17.74	218.00	222.37
1972	109.37	65.25	31.25	2.48	8.89	1.47	242.75	25.30	212.20	18.05	224.70	229.23
1973	114.68	75.57	28.04	1.13	8.22	1.66	258.80	23.66	229.91	18.43	240.37	244.76
1974	110.49	65.97	28.51	3.86	10.28	1.81	250.47	29.40	215.73	18.07	232.40	236.68
1975 p	108.97	73.39	21.14	3.37	9.29	1.64	251.28	26.51	219.74	18.10	233.18	237.01
Per cent change	*–1.4*	*+11.2*	*–25.9*	*–12.7*	*–9.6*	*–9.4*	*+0.3*	*–9.8*	*+1.9*	*+0.2*	*+0.3*	*+0.1*
1974 Nov	10.49	6.37	2.90	0.20	0.86	0.15	23.59	2.44	20.69	1.65	21.94	22.30
Dec*	12.59	7.00	3.76	0.40	1.08	0.35	28.90	3.07	24.96	1.99	26.91	27.30
1975 Jan	10.14	5.59	3.00	0.36	0.86	0.33	23.28	2.44	20.03	1.59	21.69	22.10
Total	33.22	18.96	9.66	0.96	2.80	0.83	75.77	7.95	65.68	5.23	70.54	71.70
1975 Nov	9.35	6.44	1.64	0.33	0.81	0.13	21.55	2.29	18.87	1.53	20.02	20.27
Dec*	12.45	8.57	2.26	0.39	1.05	0.16	28.98	2.99	25.48	2.01	26.97	27.38
1976 Jan p	9.60	6.66	1.51	0.34	0.84	0.24	22.37	2.38	19.34	1.61	20.76	21.11
Total	31.40	21.67	5.41	1.06	2.70	0.53	72.90	7.66	63.69	5.15	67.75	68.76
Per cent change	*–5.5*	*+14.3*	*–44.0*	*+10.4*	*–3.6*	*–36.1*	*–3.8*	*–3.6*	*–3.0*	*–1.5*	*–4.0*	*–4.1*
England and Wales												
1970	94.35	69.61	17.47	0.24	6.79	0.13	200.42	19.23	179.18	14.91	185.51	188.59
1971	93.40	64.95	20.07	1.05	7.19	0.08	208.07	20.68	186.14	15.33	192.74	195.13
1972	95.63	58.21	26.74	2.48	8.08	0.09	212.91	23.01	187.95	15.71	197.20	200.24
1973	99.43	67.14	23.56	1.13	7.45	0.09	225.24	21.42	202.18	16.24	209.00	212.72
1974	96.09	58.63	24.00	3.86	9.43	0.12	218.85	26.93	190.43	15.90	202.95	205.55
1975 p	94.62	64.67	17.95	3.37	8.40	0.09	219.24	23.94	194.35	15.31	203.93	205.30
Per cent change	*–1.5*	*+10.3*	*–25.2*	*–12.7*	*–10.9*	*–25.0*	*+0.2*	*–11.1*	*+2.1*	*–3.6*	*+0.5*	*–0.1*
1974 Nov	9.06	5.59	2.47	0.20	0.79	0.01	20.42	2.24	18.05	1.43	18.99	19.32
Dec*	10.80	6.16	3.23	0.40	0.99	0.02	25.03	2.80	22.09	1.71	23.32	23.44
1975 Jan	8.70	4.93	2.61	0.36	0.78	0.02	20.13	2.22	17.79	1.36	18.77	19.05
Total	28.56	16.68	8.31	0.96	2.56	0.05	65.58	7.26	57.93	4.50	61.08	61.81
1975 Nov	8.14	5.69	1.37	0.33	0.74	0.01	18.85	2.08	16.71	1.29	17.56	17.56
Dec*	10.76	7.49	1.90	0.39	0.96	0.01	25.18	2.71	22.37	1.68	23.50	23.64
1976 Jan p	8.24	5.87	1.25	0.34	0.77	0.02	19.32	2.16	17.07	1.35	17.97	18.15
Total	27.14	19.05	4.52	1.06	2.47	0.04	63.35	6.95	56.15	4.32	59.03	59.35
Per cent change	*–5.0*	*+14.2*	*–45.6*	*+10.4*	*–3.5*	*–20.0*	*–3.4*	*–4.3*	*–3.1*	*–4.0*	*–3.4*	*–4.0*

1. Including coke. 2. Including quantities used in the production of steam for sale. 3. Including oil used in gas turbine and diesel plant and for lighting up coal fired boilers. 4. Including generation by gas turbine diesel and hydro-electric plant. 5. Used on works and for pumping at pumped storage stations. 6. Includes net imports and purchases from outside sources mainly UKAEA and British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. The England and Wales figures include net exchanges with Scotland.

TABLE 10. Sales of electricity by the public supply system

GWh

	Total	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other[1]
1969	188,834	11,693	65,736	72,185	39,200
1970	197,751	12,004	67,573	77,038	41,136
1971	203,433	10,837	69,337	80,674	42,585
1972	210,417	10,774	68,967	86,889	43,787
1973	225,267	11,646	75,327	91,299	46,995
1974	218,335	11,292	70,927	92,499	43,617
Per cent change	*–3.1*	*–3.0*	*–5.8*	*+1.3*	*–7.2*
1973 3rd quarter	44,518	2,747	17,568	14,888	9,315
4th quarter	61,608	2,980	19,216	26,224	13,188
1974 1st quarter	59,544	2,668	15,747	30,264	10,865
2nd quarter	50,384	2,871	18,124	19,637	9,752
3rd quarter	45,261	2,727	17,495	15,726	9,313
4th quarter	63,146	3,026	19,561	26,872	13,687
1975 1st quarter p	66,100	3,105	18,644	30,427	13,924
2nd quarter p	50,413	2,734	17,237	19,880	10,562
3rd quarter p	42,121	2,409	16,213	14,263	9,236
Per cent change	*–6.9*	*–11.7*	*–7.3*	*–9.3*	*–0.8*

1. Mainly commerce, public administration & agriculture.

Petroleum

TABLE 11. Production, arrivals and shipments[1]

Thousand tonnes

	Crude Petroleum							Petroleum products			
	Gross[2] Indigenous Production	Refinery Receipts				Arrivals[4,5]	Shipments[4]	Arrivals[4]	Shipments[4]	Net Arrivals	Bunkers[6]
		Total	Indigenous[2]	Net arrivals	Other[3]						
1970	157	101,555	118	+100,973	464	102,155	1,182	20,132	17,394	+2,738	5,515
1971	212	107,031	138	+106,167	726	107,736	1,569	19,071	16,948	+2,123	5,655
1972	333	105,641	226	+104,148	1,267	107,706	3,558	20,440	15,775	+4,665	5,225
1973	373	114,032	235	+112,237	1,560	115,472	3,235	17,808	16,681	+1,127	5,499
1974	410	113,478	250	+111,418	1,810	112,822	1,404	14,256	14,396	+ 140	4,759
1975 p	1,573	92,273	1,156	+ 89,842	1,275	91,366	1,524	12,449	13,664	−1,215	3,447
Per cent change	*(+)*	*−18.7*	*(+)*	*−19.3*	*−29.5*	*−19.0*	*+8.6*	*−15.7*	*−5.1*	*(−)*	*−27.6*
1974 Nov	40	8,811	23	8,646	142	8,781	135	1,397	1,086	+311	373
Dec	41	8,657	23	8,508	126	8,712	204	1,947	1,122	+825	344
1975 Jan	45	8,932	27	8,764	141	8,874	110	1,493	1,007	+486	309
Total	126	26,400	73	25,918	409	26,367	449	4,837	3,215	+1,622	1,026
1975 Nov	333	7,377	326	6,955	96	7,169	214	1,347	934	+413	264
Dec	392	7,919	345	7,460	114	7,598	138	1,460	1,094	+366	316
1976 Jan	353	7,437	371	6,954	112	7,169	215	1,295	934	+361	286
Total	1,078	22,733	1,042	21,369	322	21,936	567	4,102	2,962	1,140	286
Per cent change	*(+)*	*−13.9*	*(+)*	*−17.6*	*−21.4*	*−16.8*	*+26.4*	*−15.2*	*−7.9*	*−29.7*	*−15.6*

1. Calendar months. 2. Including natural gas liquids (condensates). 3. Mainly recycled products. 4. Foreign trade as recorded by the Petroleum Industry and may differ from figures published in *Overseas Trade Statistics*. 5. Including process (partly refined) oils. 6. International bunkers.

TABLE 12. Refinery throughput and output of petroleum products[1]

Thousand tonnes

	Through-put of crude and process oils	Refinery use		Total output of petrol-eum pro-ducts[2]	Gases		Naphtha (LDF)	Motor spirit	Kerosene		Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubri-cating oils	Bitumen
		Fuel	Losses		Butane and propane	Other petro-leum			Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil[3]				
1970	101,911	6,028	1,187	94,696	1,181	370	6,442	11,346	3,171	2,682	22,514	42,858	1,323	1,917
1971	105,342	6,184	913	98,245	1,236	284	5,728	12,522	3,707	2,540	24,455	43,173	1,429	2,094
1972	106,980	6,420	1,192	99,368	1,463	369	5,728	13,632	4,180	2,649	25,536	41,002	1,333	2,004
1973	114,338	7,053	1,331	105,954	1,655	394	6,607	14,842	4,550	2,717	27,853	42,026	1,478	2,225
1974	111,217	6,946	1,211	103,060	1,602	272	6,448	14,520	4,475	2,564	27,641	40,022	1,455	2,129
1975 p	93,579	6,031	901	86,647	1,447	151	3,967	13,940	3,959	2,299	23,324	32,711	1,141	2,099
Per cent change	*−15.9*	*−13.2*	*−25.6*	*−15.9*	*−9.7*	*−44.4*	*−38.5*	*−4.0*	*−11.5*	*−10.4*	*−15.6*	*−18.3*	*−21.6*	*−1.4*
1974 Nov.	9,223	553	104	8,566	134	15	470	1,270	283	270	2,401	3,313	121	155
Dec.	9,180	594	87	8,499	146	15	447	1,230	334	289	2,221	3,388	136	134
1975 Jan.	9,215	549	109	8,557	134	15	502	1,157	366	278	2,309	3,474	118	103
Total	27,618	1,696	300	25,622	414	45	1,419	3,657	983	837	6,931	10,175	375	392
1975 Nov.	7,115	470	93	6,552	96	15	403	966	201	224	1,838	2,393	99	173
Dec.	8,158	544	63	7,551	142	15	375	1,216	305	245	2,096	2,797	65	144
1976 Jan p	8,400	559	60	7,781	157	15	402	1,178	309	259	2,147	2,943	94	121
Total	23,673	1,573	216	21,884	395	45	1,180	3,360	815	728	6,081	8,133	258	438
Per cent change	*−14.3*	*−7.3*	*−28.1*	*−14.6*	*−4.7*	*−*	*−16.8*	*−8.1*	*−17.0*	*−13.0*	*−12.3*	*−20.1*	*−31.1*	*+11.6*

1. Calendar months. 2. Including output of products not shown separately, namely, aviation spirit, wide cut gasoline, industrial and white spirits, paraffin wax and miscellaneous products. 3. Including vaporising oil.

TABLE 13. Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption[1]

Thousand tonnes

					Kerosene				Gas/diesel oil				
						Burning oil							
	Total[2 3]	Butane and propane[4]	Naphtha (LDF)[5]	Motor spirit	Aviation turbine fuel	Premier	Standard		Derv fuel	Other	Fuel oil	Lubri-cating oils	Bitumen
							Domestic	Other[6]					
1970	90,839	1,179	9,490	14,235	3,254	836	1,184	461	5,035	12,109	38,585	1,175	2,069
1971	91,519	1,196	7,623	14,964	3,667	712	1,369	484	5,186	12,569	39,395	1,147	2,208
1972	97,700	1,455	7,391	15,899	3,929	778	1,663	487	5,254	15,113	41,307	1,113	2,203
1973	99,344	1,600	8,374	16,927	4,202	778	1,931	465	5,658	15,100	39,447	1,185	2,458
1974	92,342	1,414	7,701	16,484	3,690	603	1,770	409	5,518	13,581	36,810	1,045	2,241
1975 p	81,674	1,275	5,116	16,125	3,834	538	1,708	383	5,414	13,050	30,470	992	2,096
Per cent change	*−11.6*	*−9.9*	*−33.6*	*−2.2*	*+3.9*	*−10.8*	*−3.5*	*−6.4*	*−1.9*	*−3.9*	*−17.4*	*−5.1*	*−6.5*
1974 Nov	8,623	124	512	1,408	280	81	208	40	502	1,499	3,662	92	163
Dec	8,338	121	519	1,313	255	76	198	36	432	1,358	3,766	82	124
1975 Jan	8,413	121	574	1,197	290	68	179	37	443	1,373	3,848	86	144
Total	25,374	366	1,605	3,918	825	225	585	113	1,377	4,230	11,276	260	431
1975 Nov	7,082	107	455	1,252	273	66	151	35	465	1,280	2,684	82	163
Dec	7,731	117	466	1,338	279	98	212	40	437	1,428	3,039	84	128
1976 Jan p	7,079	109	432	1,221	295	78	176	33	425	1,308	2,731	77	133
Total	21,892	333	1,352	3,811	847	242	539	108	1,327	4,016	8,454	243	424
Per cent change	*−13.7*	*−9.0*	*−15.7*	*−2.7*	*+2.7*	*+7.6*	*−7.9*	*−4.4*	*−3.6*	*−5.1*	*−25.0*	*−6.5*	*−1.6*

1. Calendar months. 2. Including other petroleum gases, aviation spirit, wide-cut gasoline, industrial & white spirits, and paraffin wax. 3. Excluding refinery fuel and miscellaneous products. 4. Including very small amounts for petro-chemicals. 5. Now mainly for petrochemical feedstock. 6. Including vaporising oil.

TABLE 14. Inland deliveries of petroleum products used for energy [1] [2]

Thousand tonnes

	Total	Power Stations [3]	Gas Works	Iron and steel industry	Other Industries [3]	Transport [4]	Domestic	Other [2]
1970	81,017	12,878	4,709	5,673	21,090	25,023	3,048	8,596
1971	81,863	15,058	2,706	5,292	21,068	26,068	2,990	8,681
1972	87,788	19,039	2,249	5,044	21,899	27,152	3,485	8,920
1973	88,196	16,993	2,355	4,995	22,045	28,971	3,812	9,025
1974	81,547	17,240	1,339	4,019	19,695	27,930	3,378	7,946
1975 p	73,375	13,326	683	3,309	17,251	27,582	3,270	7,954
Per cent change	*−10.0*	*−22.7*	*−49.7*	*−17.7*	*−12.4*	*−1.2*	*−3.2*	*+0.5*
1974 Oct	7,777	1,816	98	366	1,828	2,543	351	775
Nov	7,879	1,822	87	382	1,929	2,386	407	866
Dec	7,671	2,034	129	351	1,752	2,194	386	825
Total	23,327	5,672	314	1,099	5,509	7,123	1,144	2,466
1975 Oct	6,489	1,067	42	268	1,589	2,508	306	709
Nov	6,351	1,095	47	270	1,658	2,169	318	794
Dec p	7,018	1,323	47	266	1,764	2,237	429	952
Total	19,858	3,485	136	804	5,011	6,914	1,053	2,455
Per cent change	*−14.9*	*−38.6*	*−56.7*	*−26.8*	*−9.0*	*−2.9*	*−7.9*	*−0.5*

1. Calendar months. 2. Excludes non-energy products and non-energy use of naphtha (LDF).
3. Public supply, railway and transport power stations. 4. Including fishing, coastal and inland shipping.
5. Mainly administration, commerce and agriculture.

TABLE 15. Stocks of petroleum at end of month

	Held by oil companies [1]		Power stations [2]
	Million tonnes	*Estimated days' supply* [3]	*Million tonnes*
1974 Dec	25.2	96	0.83
1975 Jan	25.0	98	0.77
Feb	24.5	104	0.87
1975 Dec	21.1	85	1.02
1976 Jan	20.4	83	1.02
Feb p	21.0	91	0.94

1. Stocks of petroleum products plus the product equivalent of crude and process oils held at refineries, and products in the wholesale distribution system. 2. Fuel oil held at main oil burning stations in Great Britain.
3. Latest three months calculated on forecast deliveries for the ensuing months. Figures for earlier period calculated on actual deliveries.

APPROXIMATE CONVERSION FACTORS

(last digit rounded to nought or five)

To convert from one fuel to another, multiply by the factor shown

From / To	Million tons coal equiv.	Million tonnes oil equiv.	Million therms	TWh Electrical energy	TWh Electricity generated
Million tons coal equivalent	1	1.65	0.00390	0.135 [1]	0.500 [2]
Million tonnes oil equivalent	0.600	1	0.00235	0.0800 [1]	0.280 [2]
Million therms	255	425	1	34.0 [1]	115 [2]
TWh Electrical energy	7.45	12.5	0.0295	1	..
TWh Electricity generated	2.00 [3]	3.60 [3]	0.00880 [3]	..	1

1. The amount of fuel (average grade) equivalent to 1 TWh of energy.
2. The amount of primary fuel (power station grade) to generate 1 TWh.
3. The amount of electricity generated by one million units of the fuel shown.

The *Digest of UK Energy Statistics* gives more detailed factors.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Electricity generated outside the public electricity supply system in Great Britain [1]

Gwh

	Total	Industry										Transport undertakings
		Total Industry	Iron and steel	Engineering and other metal trades	Food drink and tobacco	Coal mining	Chemical and allied trades: Nuclear [2] power stations	Chemical and allied trades: Other [3]	Textiles, leather and clothing	Paper, printing and stationery	Other industries (including gas and water works)	
1970	20,879	20,215	2,700	1,508	375	478	4,142	6,846	564	2,965	637	664
1971	20,769	20.092	2,728	1,344	410	465	4,339	6,987	535	2,671	613	677
1972	20,916	20,223	2,587	1,320	409	512	4,098	7,408	458	2,786	645	693
1973 [4]	23,250	22,548	2,707	2,716	458	492	4,339	7,859	498	2,763	716	702
1974	22,772	22,126	2,180	3,139	521	438	4,222	7,904	450	2,598	674	646
1975	20,876	20,189	1,660	3,319	435	433	3,820	7,305	406	2,138	673	687
Per cent change	*−8.3*	*−8.8*	*−23.9*	*+5.7*	*−16.5*	*−1.1*	*−9.5*	*−7.6*	*−9.8*	*−17.7*	*−0.1*	*+6.3*
1974 1st quarter	6,466	6,293	675	771	160	79	1,223	2,314	139	728	204	173
2nd quarter	5,551	5,392	505	785	70	122	1,075	1,903	128	649	155	159
3rd quarter	5,121	4,971	464	777	70	104	1,030	1,711	99	575	141	150
4th quarter	5,634	5,470	536	806	221	133	894	1,976	84	646	174	164
1975 1st quarter p	5,822	5,645	586	873	110	129	1,087	1,998	106	570	185	177
2nd quarter p	4,900	4,731	369	825	61	119	828	1,738	104	525	162	169
3rd quarter p	4,628	4,465	294	802	67	106	829	1,670	98	453	146	163
4th quarter p	5,526	5,348	411	819	197	79	1,075	1,899	98	590	180	178
Per cent change	*−1.9*	*−2.2*	*−23.3*	*+1.6*	*−10.9*	*−40.6*	*+20.2*	*−3.9*	*+16.7*	*−8.7*	*+3.4*	*+8.5*

1. Excludes electricity generated by commerce, public administration etc. 2. Generated by UKAEA and British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. for the public electricity supply system. 3. Including production by the oil refining industry. 4. Following a change in coverage the figures for the 4th quarter of 1973 onwards contain a slightly greater degree of estimation.

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