在新墨西哥州，通过对模型的分析和相关资料的查找，可以看出，石油和天然气工业，对国家的国内生产总值（GDP）有很大的贡献，单位GDP和人均能源消费量的美元新墨西哥州的能耗都高于全国平均水平。新墨西哥州较高的原油和天然气储量，使其有很高的原油和天然气能耗。原油和天然气在工业、商业和运输业都有很高的能耗占比，特别是在20世纪末，由于运输行业的快速发展，石油能耗占比大幅度增加。新墨西哥州含有近3％的国家估计可采煤炭储量。自19世纪50年代以来，新墨西哥州就开采了煤炭。但随着其他资源的发展，煤炭的能耗占比呈下降趋势。在可再生资源方面，新墨西哥州拥有大量的可再生资源，特别是风能和太阳能，还有水力发电，生物质能和地热能。新墨西哥州拥有全美第六大地热资源。新墨西哥州的气候特点是日照充足，所以可大力发展太阳能产业，。可以看出，可再生能源的能耗占比逐渐增加，在工业、商业和住宅部门的能耗占比都有大幅度增加，特别是商业和住宅部门，可再生资源的能耗占比到2009年都超过了20%。通过能源消耗占比走势图，在未来可再生资源在新墨西哥州的能耗占比会越来越大。并且已有相关的政策和产业，比如在太阳能方面，新墨西哥州的公用事业规模太阳能光伏（PV）设施的数量正在增加，分布式（客户选址，小规模）太阳能发电（包括公司光伏设施）的使用也在增加。国家监管政策也大力支持使用分布式太阳能技术。

In New Mexico, through the analysis of the model and the search for relevant information, it can be seen that the oil and natural gas industry have a significant contribution to the country's gross domestic product (GDP). New Mexico's energy consumption per dollar of GDP and energy consumption per capita are both above the national average. The higher reserves of crude oil and natural gas in New Mexico make it high in energy consumption for crude oil and natural gas. Crude oil and natural gas have a high share of energy consumption in industry, commerce and transport. Especially at the end of the twentieth century, as a result of the rapid growth of the transport industry, the share of oil energy consumption has risen sharply. New Mexico contains nearly 3% of the country's estimated recoverable coal reserves. New Mexico has mined coal since the 1850s. However, with the development of other resources, the proportion of coal's energy consumption has been declining. In terms of renewable resources, New Mexico has a large number of renewable resources, especially wind and solar energy, as well as hydropower, biomass and geothermal energy. New Mexico has the sixth-largest geothermal resource in the country. New Mexico's climate is characterized by abundant sunshine, so the solar energy industry can be vigorously developed. It can be seen that the proportion of energy consumption of renewable energy is gradually increasing, and the proportion of energy consumption in the industrial, commercial and residential sectors has increased substantially. In particular, the energy consumption of renewable resources in the commercial and residential sectors has surged to 2009 Years are more than 20%. The proportion of energy consumption in the future of renewable resources in New Mexico will increase in proportion to the trend of energy consumption. And there are already relevant policies and industries, such as solar power, where the number of utility-scale solar PV installations in New Mexico is increasing and the number of distributed (customer-located, small-scale) solar power plants Use is also increasing. National regulatory policies also strongly support the use of distributed solar technologies.