November 2017 Monthly Energy Review





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Monthly Energy Review

The *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* is the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) primary report of recent and historical energy statistics. Included are statistics on total energy production, consumption, stocks, trade, and energy prices; overviews of petroleum, natural gas, coal, electricity, nuclear energy, renewable energy, and international petroleum; carbon dioxide emissions; and data unit conversions.

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1. Energy Overview

Figure 1.1 Primary Energy Overview (Quadrillion Btu)

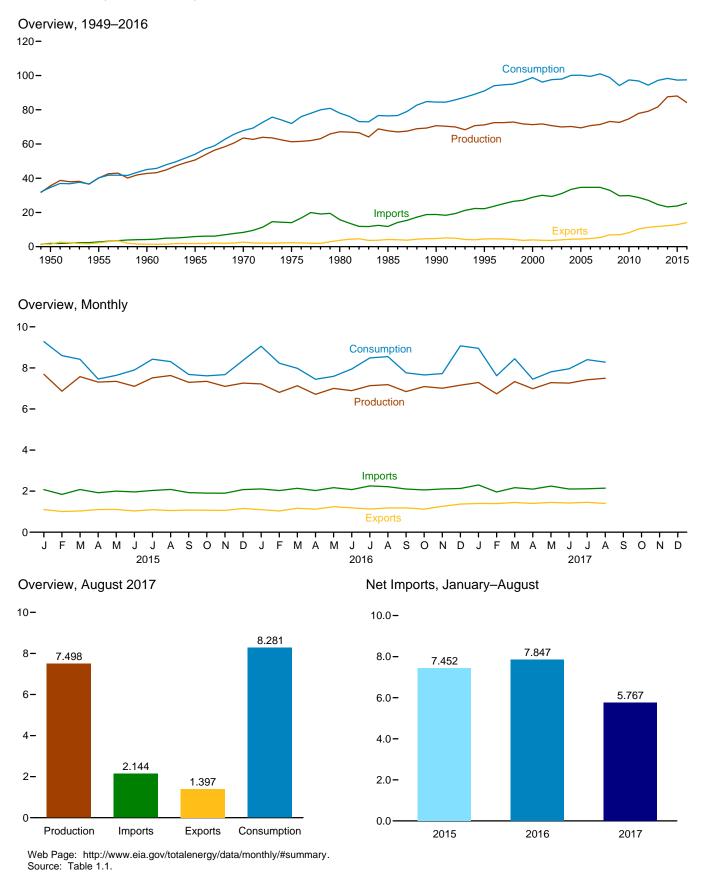


Table 1.1 Primary Energy Overview

(Quadrillion Btu)

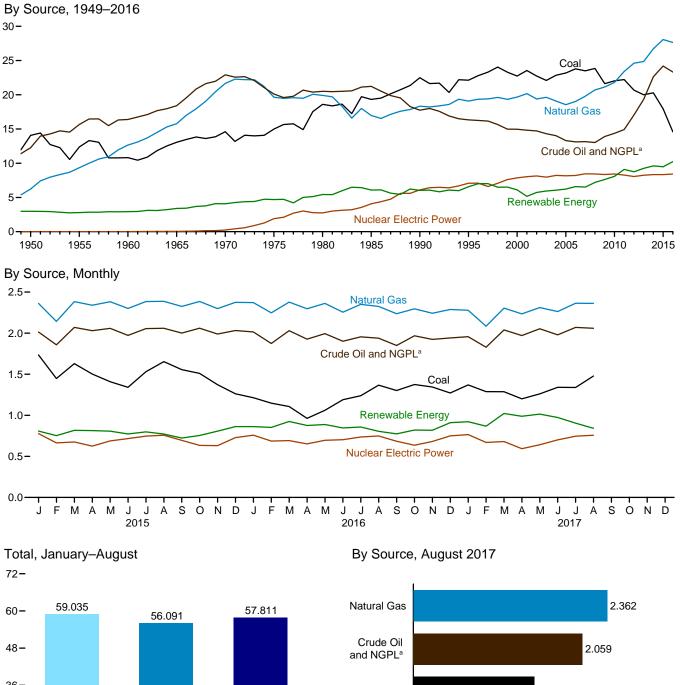
		Produ	iction		Trade				Consumption				
	Fossil Fuels ^a	Nuclear Electric Power	Renew- able Energy ^b	Total	Imports	Exports	Net Imports ^c	Stock Change and Other ^d	Fossil Fuels ^e	Nuclear Electric Power	Renew- able Energy ^b	Total ^f	
1950 Total 1955 Total 1965 Total 1965 Total 1970 Total 1977 Total 1978 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1990 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2001 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	$\begin{array}{c} 32.563\\ 37.364\\ 39.869\\ 47.235\\ 59.186\\ 54.733\\ 59.008\\ 57.539\\ 58.560\\ 57.540\\ 57.366\\ 58.541\\ 56.834\\ 56.033\\ 55.942\\ 55.049\\ 55.934\\ 56.429\\ 57.583\\ 56.660\\ 58.216\\ 60.543\\ 58.216\\ 60.543\\ 62.324\\ 64.199\\ 69.631\\ \end{array}$	0.000 .006 .043 .239 4.076 6.104 7.075 7.862 8.029 8.145 7.960 8.223 8.161 8.215 8.459 8.426 8.355 8.434 8.269 8.434 8.269 8.424 8.269	2.978 2.784 2.928 3.396 4.070 4.687 5.428 6.040 6.557 6.102 5.731 5.942 6.063 6.221 6.586 6.510 7.191 7.620 8.077 9.095 8.743 9.250 9.607	35.540 40.148 42.803 50.674 63.495 61.320 67.175 67.698 70.704 71.173 71.330 71.732 70.710 69.935 70.228 69.431 70.735 71.398 73.200 72.636 74.728 77.907 79.129 81.693 87.575	1.913 2.790 4.188 5.892 8.342 15.796 11.781 18.817 22.180 28.865 30.052 29.331 31.007 33.492 34.659 34.679 34.679 32.970 29.690 29.866 28.748 27.068 27.068 23.241	1.465 2.286 1.477 1.829 2.632 2.323 3.695 4.196 4.752 4.496 3.962 3.731 3.608 4.013 4.451 4.462 4.727 5.338 6.949 6.920 8.176 10.373 11.267 11.788 12.270	0.448 .504 2.710 4.063 5.709 11.709 12.101 7.584 24.904 26.321 25.722 26.994 29.141 30.197 29.921 29.921 29.341 26.021 22.770 21.690 18.375 15.801 12.835 10.971	-1.372 444 427 -7.722 -1.367 -1.210 1.110 284 2.174 2.583 -1.211 .560 -1.171 .560 -1.171 .560 -1.171 .560 -1.171 .560 331 -1.288 1.027 .564 518 2.636 224	31.632 37.410 42.137 50.577 63.522 65.357 69.828 66.093 77.262 84.735 82.906 83.700 83.992 85.754 85.709 84.570 83.178 78.042 77.482 77.482 77.482 77.482 77.482	0.000 .006 .043 .239 1.900 2.739 4.076 6.104 7.075 7.862 8.029 8.145 7.960 8.223 8.161 8.215 8.459 8.426 8.426 8.434 8.269 8.426	2.978 2.784 2.928 3.396 4.070 4.687 5.428 6.040 6.559 6.104 5.726 5.944 6.075 6.233 6.637 6.523 7.174 7.604 8.030 8.999 8.706 9.276 9.570	34.616 40.208 45.086 54.015 67.838 71.965 78.067 76.392 84.484 91.031 98.817 96.170 97.643 97.643 97.918 100.090 100.188 99.485 101.015 98.891 94.118 97.444 96.847 94.412 97.164 98.323	
2015 January February April June July August September October November December Total	6.108 5.449 6.082 5.872 5.849 5.614 6.100 5.882 5.956 5.661 5.661 5.661 70.213	.777 .664 .675 .625 .688 .717 .747 .747 .757 .695 .633 .630 .728 8.337	.808 .753 .817 .814 .807 .773 .798 .772 .723 .755 .807 .862 9.487	7.693 6.866 7.574 7.311 7.345 7.103 7.516 7.629 7.300 7.344 7.098 7.260 88.037	2.075 1.840 2.079 1.922 2.000 1.963 2.032 2.082 1.925 1.901 1.899 2.076 23.794	1.103 1.006 1.035 1.105 1.095 1.095 1.054 1.076 1.070 1.060 1.156 12.902	.972 .834 1.044 .816 .890 .937 1.028 .849 .832 .839 .920 10.892	.614 .901 195 669 595 137 027 348 467 563 265 .186 -1.566	7.692 7.174 6.915 6.001 6.122 6.385 6.858 6.754 6.237 6.208 6.220 6.763 79.328	.777 .664 .675 .625 .688 .717 .747 .757 .695 .633 .630 .728 8.337	.793 .748 .813 .812 .808 .775 .799 .799 .776 .730 .755 .804 .857 9.471	9.280 8.601 8.422 7.458 7.639 7.897 8.425 8.309 7.682 7.612 7.672 8.366 97.363	
2016 January February April June July August September October November December Total	5.511	.758 .686 .692 .652 .696 .703 .736 .748 .684 .635 .682 .749 8.422	.862 .852 .925 .876 .888 .846 .858 .805 .774 .820 .774 .820 .910 10.233	7.220 6.808 7.130 6.715 7.002 6.895 7.137 7.184 6.847 7.093 7.010 7.160 84.201	2.105 2.029 2.137 2.028 2.168 2.256 2.213 2.103 2.059 2.107 2.130 25.408	1.097 1.036 1.165 1.122 1.241 1.187 1.129 1.184 1.183 1.123 1.260 1.367 14.094	1.008 .993 .972 .907 .927 .886 1.126 1.029 .920 .937 .937 .763 11.314	.828 .428 122 174 337 .165 .222 .336 006 374 136 1.151 1.982	7.433 6.682 6.355 5.911 6.380 6.866 6.973 6.284 6.188 6.203 7.401 78.668	.758 .686 .692 .652 .696 .703 .736 .748 .684 .635 .682 .749 8.422	.843 .843 .916 .870 .885 .840 .858 .804 .774 .815 .901 10.164	9.056 8.229 7.981 7.448 7.591 7.946 8.549 7.761 7.655 7.761 7.655 7.722 9.074 97.496	
2017 January February March April May June July August 8-Month Total 2016 8-Month Total	 ^R 5.605 5.200 5.631 5.405 5.626 ^R 5.583 5.772 5.899 44.722 43.508 	.765 .670 .681 .593 .641 .701 .746 .757 5.553 5.671	.922 .868 1.023 .988 1.014 .974 .905 .842 7.536 6.911	^R 7.292 ^R 6.738 ^R 7.335 6.987 7.281 ^R 7.258 ^R 7.423 7.498 57.811 56.091	2.301 1.957 2.169 2.099 2.247 2.103 2.114 2.144 17.133 17.009	1.399 1.392 1.447 1.402 1.451 1.421 1.457 1.397 11.367 9.162	.902 .565 .722 .697 .795 .681 .657 .747 5.767 7.847	 ^R.762 ^R.316 .391 -233 -268 ^R.019 R.320 .036 1.343 1.346 	7.277 6.085 6.745 5.859 6.141 ^R 6.266 ^R 6.733 6.669 51.776 52.592	.765 .670 .681 .593 .641 .701 .746 .757 5.553 5.671	.897 .852 1.010 .983 1.013 .975 .902 .836 7.467 6.859	8.955 7.619 8.448 7.450 7.809 7.958 R 8.400 8.281 64.921 65.284	
2015 8-Month Total	43.508	5.650	6.340	59.035	15.992	8.540	7.452	456	53.900	5.650	6.325	66.031	

^a Coal, natural gas (dry), crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids.
 ^b See Tables 10.1–10.2c for notes on series components and estimation; and see Note, "Renewable Energy Production and Consumption," at end of Section 10.
 ^c Net imports equal imports minus exports.
 ^d Includes petroleum stock change and adjustments; natural gas net storage withdrawals and balancing item; coal stock change, and balancing item.
 ^e Coal, coal coke net imports, natural gas, and petroleum.
 ^f Also includes electricity net imports.

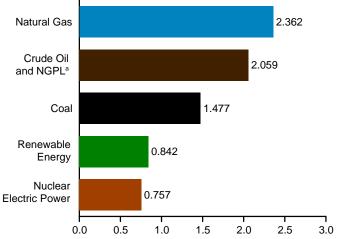
R=Revised.

Notes: • See "Primary Energy," "Primary Energy Production," and "Primary Energy Consumption," in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: • Production: Table 1.2. • Trade: Tables 1.4a and 1.4b. • Stock Change and Other: Calculated as consumption minus production and net imports. • Consumption: Table 1.3.

Figure 1.2 Primary Energy Production (Quadrillion Btu)



36-24-12-0-2015 2016 2017



^a Natural gas plant liquids.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary. Source: Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Primary Energy Production by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

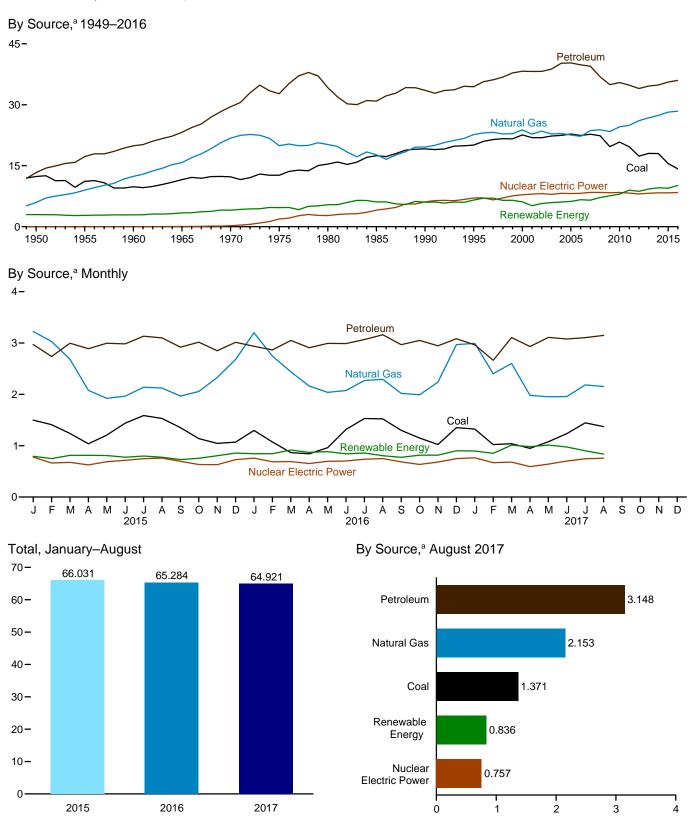
		Fossil Fuels											
	Coal ^b	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil ^c	NGPLd	Total	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro- electric Power ^e	Geo- thermal	Solar	Wind	Bio- mass	Total	Total
1950 Total 1955 Total 1965 Total 1960 Total 1975 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1985 Total 1985 Total 1990 Total 1995 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	14.060 12.370 10.817 13.055 14.607 14.989 18.598 19.325 22.488 22.130 22.130 23.547 22.735 23.547 22.094 22.852 23.185 23.790 23.493 23.851 21.624 22.038 22.038 22.21 20.001 20.286	6.233 9.345 12.656 15.775 21.666 19.640 19.908 16.980 18.326 19.082 20.166 19.382 20.166 19.382 19.633 19.074 19.633 19.074 19.556 19.022 19.782 21.703 21.139 21.806 23.406 23.406 24.610 24.859 26.718	11.447 14.410 14.935 16.521 20.401 17.729 18.249 18.992 15.571 13.887 12.282 12.160 11.960 11.960 11.960 11.950 10.741 10.767 10.741 10.609 11.323 11.591 11.946 13.791 15.886 18.531	0.823 1.240 1.461 1.883 2.512 2.374 2.254 2.241 2.175 2.442 2.442 2.559 2.346 2.461 2.356 2.461 2.356 2.466 2.334 2.356 2.409 2.574 2.5781 2.970 3.246 3.532 4.096	32.563 37.364 39.869 59.186 55.186 55.186 57.530 58.560 57.540 57.540 57.366 58.541 56.033 55.942 55.049 55.934 56.033 55.942 55.934 56.033 55.942 55.934 56.033 56.266 60.543 60.543 60.543 62.324 64.39	0.000 .000 .006 .043 .239 1.900 2.739 4.076 6.104 7.785 8.029 8.145 7.960 8.223 8.145 7.960 8.223 8.145 8.459 8.426 8.355 8.434 8.269 8.062 8.244 8.338	1.415 1.3608 1.609 2.659 2.634 3.155 2.900 2.970 3.046 3.205 2.811 2.242 2.688 2.703 2.869 2.793 2.669 2.511 2.669 2.513 3.103 2.629 2.529 2.546	NA NA (s) .002 .006 .034 .053 .097 .171 .152 .164 .171 .173 .178 .173 .178 .173 .178 .173 .178 .181 .181 .181 .186 .208 .208 .212 .208 .212 .214 .214	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	1.562 1.424 1.320 1.335 1.431 1.439 2.475 3.016 2.735 3.009 2.624 2.705 2.805 2.805 2.805 2.805 2.805 2.805 3.013 3.212 3.472 3.472 3.868 3.953 4.316 4.501 4.406 4.501	2.978 2.784 2.928 3.396 4.070 4.687 5.428 6.084 6.040 6.557 6.102 5.162 5.762 5.751 6.25 5.762 6.063 6.251 7.620 6.550 6.251 7.620 8.773 9.095 8.743 9.250	35.540 40.148 42.803 50.674 63.495 61.320 67.698 70.704 71.735 70.704 71.732 70.710 69.935 70.228 69.431 70.735 71.398 73.200 72.636 74.728 77.907 79.129 81.693 87.575
2015 January February April June July August September October November December Total	1.734 1.448 1.628 1.502 1.409 1.341 1.654 1.555 1.510 1.373 1.262 17.946	2.361 2.143 2.383 2.340 2.383 2.301 2.385	1.659 1.527 1.694 1.651 1.671 1.600 1.666 1.662 1.615 1.655 1.596 1.636 19.632	.355 .331 .379 .387 .373 .389 .397 .386 .405 .393 .397 4.567	6.108 5.449 6.082 5.872 5.849 5.614 5.971 6.100 5.882 5.956 5.661 5.670 70.213	.777 .664 .675 .625 .688 .717 .747 .757 .695 .633 .630 .728 8.337	.225 .208 .226 .209 .188 .190 .196 .178 .150 .155 .180 .216 2.321	.018 .017 .018 .017 .018 .017 .018 .018 .018 .018 .018 .018 .018 .018	.021 .025 .035 .040 .043 .043 .045 .045 .039 .034 .030 .027 .426	.141 .139 .143 .167 .160 .125 .127 .122 .130 .153 .183 .187 1.777	.403 .364 .395 .381 .398 .397 .411 .408 .387 .395 .396 .414 4.751	.808 .753 .817 .814 .807 .773 .798 .772 .723 .755 .807 .862 9.487	7.693 6.866 7.574 7.311 7.345 7.103 7.516 7.629 7.300 7.344 7.098 7.260 88.037
2016 January February March May June July August September October December December Total	1.214 1.148 1.107 963 1.061 1.189 1.238 1.367 1.302 1.374 1.374 1.374 1.271 14.578	E 2.372 E 2.247 E 2.377 E 2.297 E 2.363 E 2.255 E 2.350 E 2.325 E 2.237 E 2.296 E 2.242 E 2.288 E 27.649	E 1.630 E 1.511 E 1.529 E 1.571 E 1.494 E 1.540 E 1.546 E 1.468 E 1.559 E 1.524 E 1.526 E 18.548	.385 .363 .409 .398 .423 .408 .415 .393 .382 .408 .401 .386 4.770	5.600 5.269 5.514 5.418 5.346 5.543 5.631 5.388 5.631 5.511 5.501 65.546	.758 .686 .692 .652 .696 .703 .736 .748 .684 .635 .684 .635 .749 8.422	.237 .225 .252 .237 .236 .198 .198 .180 .152 .161 .175 .210 2.477	.019 .018 .019 .018 .019 .019 .019 .019 .019 .019 .019 .020 .226	.027 .038 .045 .050 .058 .064 .062 .057 .050 .042 .037 .587	.173 .188 .205 .193 .175 .152 .164 .153 .190 .180 .214 2.114	.406 .384 .404 .378 .399 .404 .413 .417 .394 .400 .402 .428 4.829	.862 .852 .925 .876 .888 .846 .858 .805 .774 .820 .818 .910 10.233	7.220 6.808 7.130 6.715 7.002 6.895 7.137 7.184 6.847 7.093 7.010 7.160 84.201
2017 January February March April July August 8-Month Total 2016 8-Month Total	1.369 1.288 1.287 1.200 1.341 1.338 1.477 10.561 9.287 12.245	E 2.278 E 2.084 E 2.305 E 2.235 E 2.235 RE 2.263 RE 2.263 RE 2.364 E 2.362 E 18.204 E 18.587 18.683	E 1.570 E 1.453 E 1.620 E 1.566 E 1.625 RE 1.638 E 1.632 E 12.665 E 12.441 13.130	.387 .375 .420 .405 .428 .418 .432 .426 3.292 3.194 2.987	 R 5.605 5.200 5.631 5.405 5.626 R 5.583 5.772 5.899 44.722 43.508 47.045 	.765 .670 .681 .593 .641 .701 .746 .757 5.553 5.671 5.650	.258 .229 .281 .272 .299 .286 .244 .199 2.070 1.779 1.620	.020 .018 .020 .019 .019 .018 .019 .019 .152 .148 .142	.036 .041 .066 .072 .084 .088 .083 .081 .550 .402 .296	.190 .202 .239 .237 .208 .181 .146 .122 1.525 1.377 1.124	.418 .377 .417 .388 .405 .400 .412 .421 3.239 3.205 3.158	.922 .868 1.023 .988 1.014 .974 .905 .842 7.536 6.911 6.340	R 7.292 R 6.738 R 7.335 6.987 7.281 R 7.258 R 7.423 7.498 57.811 56.091 59.035

^a Most data are estimates. See Tables 10.1–10.2c for notes on series components and estimation; and see Note, "Renewable Energy Production and Consumption," at end of Section 10.
 ^b Beginning in 1989, includes waste coal supplied. Beginning in 2001, also includes a small amount of refuse recovery. See Table 6.1.
 ^c Includes lease condensate.
 ^d Natural gas plant liquids.
 ^e Conventional hydroelectric power.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • See "Primary Energy Production" in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)



^a Small quantities of net imports of coal coke and electricity are not shown. Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary. Source: Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption by Source (Quadrillion Btu)

		Fossil	Fuels ^a			Renewable Energy ^b						
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petro- leum ^d	Total ^e	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro- electric Power ^f	Geo- thermal	Solar	Wind	Bio- mass	Total	Total ^g
1950 Total 1955 Total	12.347 11.167	5.968 8.998	13.315 17.255	31.632 37.410	0.000	1.415 1.360	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	1.562 1.424	2.978 2.784	34.616 40.208
1960 Total 1965 Total	9.838 11.581	12.385 15.769	19.919 23.246	42.137 50.577	.006 .043	1.608 2.059	(s) .002	NA NA	NA NA	1.320 1.335	2.928 3.396	45.086 54.015
1970 Total	12.265	21.795	29.521	63.522	.239	2.634	.006	NA	NA	1.431	4.070	67.838
1975 Total	12.663	19.948	32.732	65.357	1.900	3.155	.034	NA	NA	1.499	4.687	71.965
1980 Total 1985 Total	15.423 17.478	20.235 17.703	34.205 30.925	69.828 66.093	2.739 4.076	2.900 2.970	.053 .097	NA (s)	NA (s)	2.475 3.016	5.428 6.084	78.067 76.392
1990 Total	19.173	19.603	33.552	72.332	6.104	3.046	.171	.059	.029	2.735	6.040	84.484
1995 Total	20.089	22.671	34.441	77.262	7.075	3.205	.152	.068	.033	3.101	6.559	91.031
2000 Total 2001 Total	22.580 21.914	23.824 22.773	38.266 38.190	84.735 82.906	7.862 8.029	2.811 2.242	.164 .164	.063 .062	.057 .070	3.008 2.622	6.104 5.160	98.817 96.170
2002 Total	21.904	23.510	38.226	83.700	8.145	2.689	.171	.060	.105	2.701	5.726	97.643
2003 Total	22.321	22.831	38.790	83.992	7.960	2.793	.173	.058	.113	2.806	5.944	97.918
2004 Total 2005 Total	22.466 22.797	22.923 22.565	40.227 40.303	85.754 85.709	8.223 8.161	2.688 2.703	.178 .181	.058 .058	.142 .178	3.008 3.114	6.075 6.233	100.090 100.188
2006 Total	22.447	22.239	39.824	84.570	8.215	2.869	.181	.061	.264	3.262	6.637	99.485
2007 Total	22.749	23.663	39.489	85.927	8.459	2.446	.186	.065	.341	3.485	6.523	101.015
2008 Total 2009 Total	22.387 19.691	23.843 23.416	36.907 34.959	83.178 78.042	8.426 8.355	2.511 2.669	.192 .200	.074 .078	.546 .721	3.851 3.936	7.174 7.604	98.891 94.118
2010 Total	20.834	24.575	35.488	80.891	8.434	2.539	.208	.090	.923	4.270	8.030	97.444
2011 Total	19.658	24.955	34.828	79.452	8.269	3.103	.212	.111	1.168	4.405	8.999	96.847
2012 Total 2013 Total	17.378 18.039	26.089 26.805	34.012 34.619	77.482 79.446	8.062 8.244	2.629 2.562	.212 .214	.157 .225	1.340 1.601	4.369 4.673	8.706 9.276	94.412 97.164
2014 Total	17.998	27.383	34.874	80.233	8.338	2.467	.214	.337	1.728	4.825	9.570	98.323
2015 January	1.498	3.225	2.971	7.692	.777	.225	.018	.021	.141	.388	.793	9.280
February	1.498	3.029	2.738	7.092	.664	.225	.018	.021	.139	.360	.748	8.601
March	1.238	2.682	2.995	6.915	.675	.226	.018	.035	.143	.391	.813	8.422
April	1.037	2.077	2.889	6.001	.625	.209	.017	.040	.167	.380	.812	7.458
May June	1.206 1.439	1.922 1.965	2.996 2.984	6.122 6.385	.688 .717	.188 .190	.018 .017	.043 .043	.160 .125	.400 .399	.808 .775	7.639 7.897
July	1.587	2.139	3.133	6.858	.747	.196	.018	.045	.127	.413	.799	8.425
August	1.531	2.124	3.100	6.754	.757	.178	.018	.045	.122	.413	.776	8.309
September October	1.351 1.138	1.967 2.056	2.919 3.016	6.237 6.208	.695 .633	.150 .155	.016 .018	.039 .034	.130 .153	.394 .396	.730 .755	7.682 7.612
November	1.045	2.327	2.850	6.220	.630	.180	.018	.030	.183	.393	.804	7.672
December	1.070	2.679	3.015	6.763	.728	.216	.018	.027	.187	.408	.857	8.366
Total	15.549	28.191	35.605	79.328	8.337	2.321	.212	.426	1.777	4.734	9.471	97.363
2016 January	1.297	3.201	2.936	7.433	.758	.237	.019	.027	.173	.388	.843	9.056
February March	1.073 .866	2.745 2.439	2.864 3.051	6.682 6.355	.686 .692	.225 .252	.018 .019	.038 .045	.188 .205	.374 .395	.843 .916	8.229 7.981
April	.842	2.162	2.908	5.911	.652	.237	.018	.043	.193	.372	.870	7.448
May	.960	2.039	2.993	5.991	.696	.236	.019	.058	.175	.396	.885	7.591
June July	1.317 1.530	2.075 2.269	2.989 3.068	6.380 6.866	.703 .736	.213 .198	.018 .019	.059 .064	.152 .164	.398 .413	.840 .858	7.946 8.485
August	1.521	2.203	3.161	6.973	.748	.180	.019	.062	.126	.417	.804	8.549
September	1.298	2.019	2.968	6.284	.684	.152	.019	.057	.153	.393	.774	7.761
October November	1.149 1.022	1.993 2.240	3.050 2.946	6.188 6.203	.635 .682	.161 .175	.019 .019	.050 .042	.190 .180	.395 .399	.815 .816	7.655 7.722
December	1.352	2.968	3.083	7.401	.749	.210	.019	.042	.180	.399	.901	9.074
Total	14.227	28.443	36.017	78.668	8.422	2.477	.226	.587	2.114	4.760	10.164	97.496
2017 January	1.323	2.993	2.964	7.277	.765	.258	.020	.036	.190	.394	.897	8.955
February	1.022	2.401	2.663	6.085	.670	.229	.018	.041	.202	.362	.852	7.619
March	1.039 .949	2.602 1.980	3.106	6.745 5.859	.681	.281	.020 .019	.066 .072	.239	.404	1.010	8.448 7.450
April May	.949 1.078	1.980	2.932 3.110	5.859 6.141	.593 .641	.272 .299	.019	.072	.237 .208	.383 .403	.983 1.013	7.450
June	1.234	1.956	3.079	^R 6.266	.701	.286	.018	.088	.181	.401	.975	7.958
July	1.446	R 2.183	3.106	^R 6.733	.746	.244	.019	.083	.146	.409	.902	^R 8.400
August 8-Month Total	1.371 9.462	2.153 18.222	3.148 24.108	6.669 51.776	.757 5.553	.199 2.070	.019 .152	.081 .550	.122 1.525	.414 3.170	.836 7.467	8.281 64.921
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	9.406 10.944	19.224 19.163	23.970 23.806	52.592 53.900	5.671 5.650	1.779 1.620	.148 .142	.402 .296	1.377 1.124	3.153 3.143	6.859 6.325	65.284 66.031

^a Includes non-combustion use of fossil fuels.
 ^b Most data are estimates. See Tables 10.1–10.2c for notes on series components and estimation; and see Note, "Renewable Energy Production and Consumption," at end of Section 10.
 ^c Natural gas only; excludes supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.
 ^d Petroleum products supplied; excludes biofuels that have been blended with petroleum—biofuels are included in "Biomass."
 ^e Includes coal coke net imports. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.
 ^f Conventional hydroelectric power.
 ^g Includes coal coke net imports and electricity net imports, which are not

separately displayed. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.
Notes: • See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.
See Table D1 for estimated energy consumption for 1635–1945. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.4a Primary Energy Imports and Exports

(Quadrillion Btu)

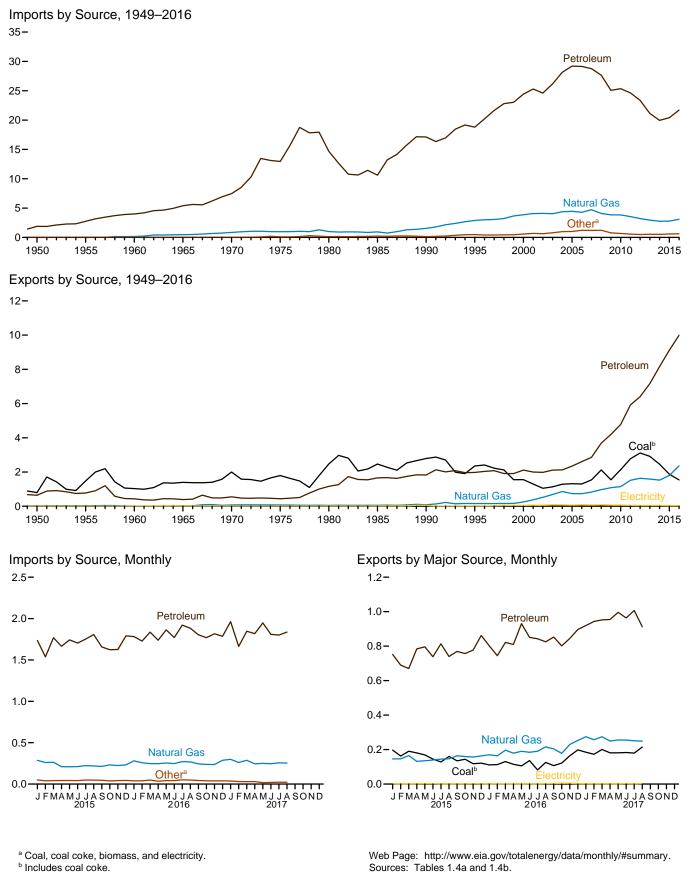
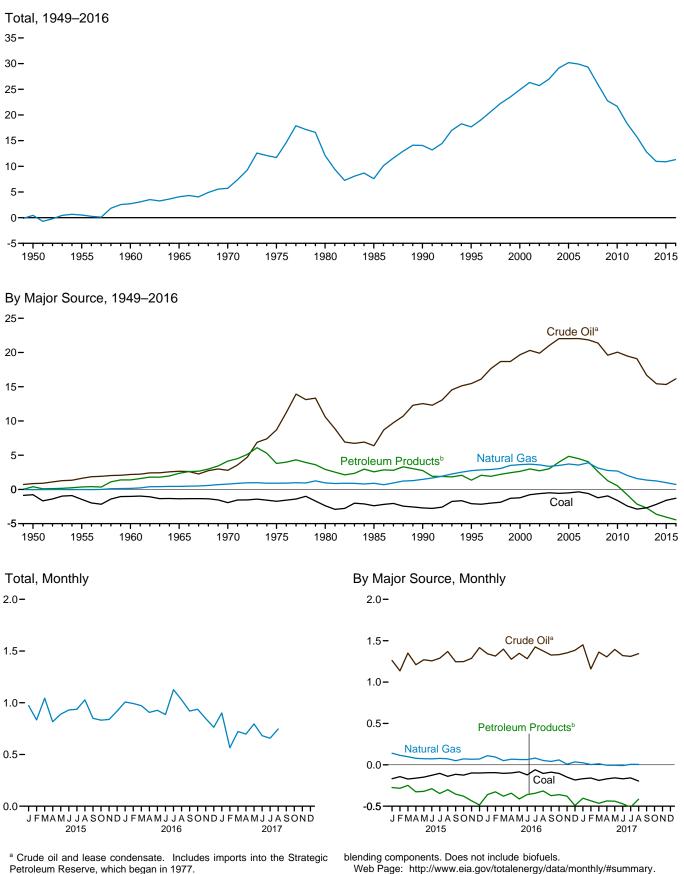


Figure 1.4b Primary Energy Net Imports

(Quadrillion Btu)



^b Petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary.

Sources: Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

Table 1.4a Primary Energy Imports by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

Image: Solution 0.009 0.011 0.000 1.056 0.830 1.886 NA 0.001 1955 Total .007 .003 .011 1.691 1.061 2.752 NA .011 1965 Total .0007 .002 .471 2.654 2.748 5.402 NA .011 1965 Total .001 .004 .846 2.814 4.856 7.470 NA .021 1975 Total .022 .046 .976 8.721 4.227 1.2488 NA .032 1985 Total .0237 .019 1.551 12.766 4.351 17.177 NA .055 1980 Total .057 .019 1.551 12.766 4.351 17.177 NA .052 .0201 15.669 3.131 18.800 .001 .421 .0202 .033 .021 .133 .022 .033 .021 .132 .0201 .153 .021 .033 .021 .021 .033 <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>1</th> <th>Imports</th> <th></th> <th>1</th> <th></th> <th></th>					1	Imports		1		
Coal Coke Gas OIP Products® Total Biomass® Electric 950 Total .0009 .0011 1.056 .0.830 .1868 NA .0001 960 Total .007 .003 .161 2.1864 1.242 .5.402 NA .001 960 Total .007 .003 .161 2.1864 1.242 .5.402 NA .001 980 Total .0030 .016 .0066 11.195 .3.443 11.4558 NA .003 980 Total .049 .014 .952 6.814 3.786 10.609 NA .053 980 Total .047 .019 1.551 12.766 4.351 17.117 NA .066 980 Total .0493 .0468 .23.018 1.314 18.800 .001 .143 980 Total .2626 .6684 .4042 21.060 5.1615 .002 .113 1001 Total .652 .1770						Petroleum				
955 Total .006 .003 .011 1.691 1.061 2.752 NA .011 965 Total .0007 .003 .161 2.164 2.748 5.402 NA .011 965 Total .004 .044 .046 2.811 4.857 7.474 NA .013 967 Total .030 .015 1.006 11.195 3.463 14.658 NA .033 980 Total .027 .019 1.551 12.766 4.331 17.117 NA .066 995 Total .027 .095 2.901 15.669 3.131 18.800 .001 .144 000 Total .422 .080 4.042 21.920 4.641 24.424 (6) .166 000 Total .622 .1060 5.105 26.165 .002 .102 003 Total .666 .4144 .22091 7.168 29.198 .012 .151 003 Total .3066 .42723 </th <th></th> <th>Coal</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Total</th> <th>Biomass^c</th> <th>Electricity</th> <th>Total</th>		Coal					Total	Biomass ^c	Electricity	Total
365 Total .008 .003 .011 1.691 2.752 NA .011 365 Total .007 .003 .161 2.166 1.802 3.999 NA .011 365 Total .001 .004 .686 2.811 4.567 7.478 NA .011 367 Total .030 .016 1.006 11.195 3.463 14.658 NA .038 380 Total .030 .016 1.006 1.1195 3.463 14.658 NA .039 390 Total .031 .049 .014 .952 .6.814 .3766 10.609 NA .015 000 Total .042 .086 .0404 2.0320 .4641 2.424 .061 .160 .160 .122 .011 .011 .011 .011 .011 .011 .011 .011 .011 .011 .011 .011 .011 .011 .011 .011 .011 .011 .012 .011 <td>050 Total</td> <td>0.000</td> <td>0.011</td> <td>0.000</td> <td>1 056</td> <td>0.920</td> <td>1 996</td> <td>NA</td> <td>0.007</td> <td>1.913</td>	050 Total	0.000	0.011	0.000	1 056	0.920	1 996	NA	0.007	1.913
960 Total .007 .003 .161 2.196 1.802 3.999 NA .011 77 Total .001 .004 .846 2.814 4.656 7.470 NA .021 77 Total .004 .045 .978 6.721 4.227 12.948 NA .033 880 Total .049 .016 1.052 11.184 3.706 11.669 NA .053 980 Total .237 .095 2.901 15.669 3.131 1.800 .001 .4495 005 Total .422 .080 4.044 .978 4.644 .24.424 .063 .1669 .1613 .2615 .013 .2615 .013 .2615 .002 .122 .002 .133 .094 .042 .21.080 .5103 .26165 .002 .135 005 Total .622 .063 .4042 .21.080 .5103 .26165 .012 .155 005 Total .906 .101										2.790
965 Total .005 .002 .471 2.654 2.748 5.402 NA .011 977 Total .001 .044 .978 6.721 4.227 1.2488 NA .023 977 Total .024 .045 .978 6.721 4.227 1.2488 NA .035 980 Total .067 .019 1.551 1.2766 4.351 1.717 NA .055 990 Total .067 .019 1.551 12.766 4.351 1.717 NA .056 1001 Total .495 .063 4.686 20.348 4.444 .061 .144 000 Total .422 .080 4.104 19.280 4.676 2.4976 .002 .131 102 Total .422 .080 4.450 22.091 7.108 29.198 .012 .151 1005 Total .906 .061 4.723 21.914 6.642 2.8766 .055 .177 1007 Total </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4.188</td>										4.188
970 Total .001 .004 .846 2.814 4.656 7.470 NA .022 980 Total .030 .016 1.006 11.195 3.463 14.658 NA .088 980 Total .030 .016 1.006 11.195 3.463 14.658 NA .088 980 Total .030 .019 1.201 12.669 4.351 11.600 NO1 .049 995 Total .027 .095 1.201 12.669 4.351 11.600 NO1 .049 000 Total .495 .063 4.068 20.348 4.946 25.244 .002 .132 000 Total .622 .068 4.042 22.062 C.063 28.145 .011 .111 006 Total .766 .068 4.042 22.081 .7164 28.198 .001 .141 007 Total .409 .22.081 .7164 28.198 .006 .147 008 Total .766 .009 3.844 20.46 23.198 .004 .157 <tr< td=""><td>065 Total</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>5.333</td><td></td><td></td><td>5.892</td></tr<>	065 Total						5.333			5.892
975 Total .024 .045 .976 6.721 4.227 12.946 NA .033 985 Total .049 .014 .952 6.814 3.766 10.609 NA .053 985 Total .049 .014 .952 6.814 3.760 10.609 NA .155 985 Total .267 .095 .201 15.669 3.11 15.00 NO .040 000 Total .313 .096 .201 .1669 .131 .160 .161 .1669 .111 .1669 .111 .161 .162 .161 .162 .161 .162 .161 .121 .122 .002 .121 .123 .002 .121 .002 .121 .003 .121 .135 .011 .1111 .11	905 TO(al									
980 Total	970 10tal									8.342
BBS Iotal 049 014 952 6.814 3.795 10.609 NA 15.7 288 Total .237 .085 7.17 NA 0.67 .191 1.551 12.766 4.351 17.117 NA 0.60 288 Total .237 .085 .086 19.344 4.464 25.344 0.001 .144 001 Total .465 .063 .068 19.320 4.677 .24.697 .002 .122 003 Total .662 .072 .088 .44.60 .20191 .7108 .28.145 .013 .111 005 Total .906 .101 4.291 .20.857 .256.6 .057 .177 .142 .27.662 .085 .191 005 Total	9/5 Total									14.032
BBS Iotal 049 014 952 6.814 3.795 10.609 NA 15.7 288 Total .237 .085 7.17 NA 0.67 .191 1.551 12.766 4.351 17.117 NA 0.60 288 Total .237 .085 .086 19.344 4.464 25.344 0.001 .144 001 Total .465 .063 .068 19.320 4.677 .24.697 .002 .122 003 Total .662 .072 .088 .44.60 .20191 .7108 .28.145 .013 .111 005 Total .906 .101 4.291 .20.857 .256.6 .057 .177 .142 .27.662 .085 .191 005 Total	980 Iotal									15.796
995 Total 237 .095 2.901 15.669 3.13 18.800 .001 144 000 Total .495 .063 4.068 20.348 4.444 25.294 .002 136 000 Total .422 .080 4.104 19.200 4.677 24.597 .002 .122 003 Total .622 .068 4.042 21.060 5.108 .26165 .002 .101 005 Total .906 .011 4.460 .2016 .7108 .29198 .012 .155 005 Total .909 .061 4.723 .21914 .6.842 .28766 .055 .177 008 Total .855 .089 4.084 .21.44 .27.662 .065 .199 008 Total .856 .099 .845 15.595 .5.308 .24.633 .019 .177 008 Total .212 .023 .216 1.022 .364 .223.361 .049 .203 101 Total .424 .033 .3845 15.595 .5.308 .24.633										11.781
100 Total .313 .094 3.869 19.783 4.641 24.424 (s) .166 100 Total .422 .060 4.104 19.920 4.677 24.597 .002 .133 100 Total .626 .068 4.042 21.060 5.105 26.165 .002 .100 108 Total .626 .063 4.042 21.060 5.105 26.165 .002 .100 108 Total .626 .061 .4431 22.095 .7108 29.193 .066 .151 100 Total .909 .061 .4733 22.095 .7108 29.193 .066 .151 100 Total .909 .064 .4733 21.914 .6214 27.662 .085 .199 100 Total .484 .030 .8343 .02149 .5359 .046 .152 101 Total .212 .023 .4122 .23.61 .046 .222 .046 .221 .046 .222 .046 .017 .023 .021 .046 .222 .046	990 Total									18.817
D01 Total	995 Total								.146	22.180
D01 Total	000 Total	.313	.094	3.869	19.783	4.641	24.424	(s)	.166	28.865
D03 Total		.495	.063	4.068	20.348	4.946	25.294	.002	.131	30.052
D03 Total	002 Total	.422	.080	4.104	19.920	4.677	24.597	.002	.125	29.331
Dot Total										31.007
D05 Total .762 .088 4.450 22.091 7.108 29.198 .012 .155 D05 Total .909 .061 4.723 21.914 .6842 28.756 .055 .177 D08 Total .566 .009 3.845 19.699 5.367 25.066 .027 .177 D10 Total .484 .030 3.834 20.140 5.219 25.359 .004 .155 D17 Total .327 .035 3.555 19.595 5.038 24.633 .019 .177 D17 Total .212 .028 .216 1.697 .169 21.126 .02 .238 D14 Total .252 .002 .2661 1.206 .331 1.536 .004 .012 March .019 (s) .261 1.206 .331 1.536 .004 .022 June .019 (s) .211 .1332 .372 1.704 .006 .022 June .019 (s) .211 .332 .372 1.704 .006	004 Total				22.082					33.492
006 Total	05 Total									34.659
D07 Total	06 Total									34.649
008 Total	07 Total									34.649
D09 Total 566 009 3.845 19.699 5.367 25.066 0.27 177 D10 Total .327 .035 3.555 19.595 5.038 24.633 .019 175 D11 Total .212 .028 3.216 19.595 5.038 24.633 .019 .175 D13 Total .199 .003 2.955 16.957 4.169 21.126 .102 .233 D14 Total .252 .002 .2763 16.178 3.773 19.951 .046 .223 D15 January .029 (s) .266 1.348 .388 1.736 .003 .022 March .019 (s) .204 .1427 .342 1.769 .004 .022 May .021 (s) .209 1.352 .372 1.704 .006 .022 May .022 (s) .211 1.332 .372 1.704 .006 .022 Juhe										
D10 Total .484 .030 3.834 20.140 5.219 25.359 .004 .155 D11 Total .327 .035 3.555 19.595 5.038 24.633 .019 .177 D12 Total .212 .028 3.216 19.239 4.122 23.361 .049 .203 D14 Total .252 .002 2.763 16.178 3.773 19.951 .046 .223 D15 January .029 (s) .266 1.348 .388 1.736 .003 .021 March .019 (s) .264 1.427 .342 1.769 .004 .022 May .020 (s) .210 1.311 .354 1.665 .004 .022 May .021 (s) .209 1.362 .360 1.743 .006 .022 July .022 (s) .211 1.332 .372 1.704 .006 .022 July .022 (s) .214 .1315 .343 1.656 .009 .022 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>32.970</td>										32.970
011 Total .327 .035 3.555 19.595 5.038 24.633 .019 .177 012 Total .199 .003 2.955 16.957 4.169 21.126 .102 .238 014 Total .252 .002 2.763 16.178 3.773 19.951 .046 .222 015 January .029 (s) .286 1.348 .388 1.736 .003 .021 March .019 (s) .264 1.206 .331 1.536 .004 .002 March .019 (s) .264 1.427 .342 .789 .004 .002 May .021 (s) .209 1.362 .356 .1743 .006 .022 July .025 (s) .219 1.344 .368 1.752 .009 .022 July .025 (s) .222 1.343 .1655 .003 .022 July .022 .002 .214 1.315 .343 1.658 .009 .022 <										29.690
D12 Total 212 028 3.216 19.239 4.122 23.361 0.49 200 D13 Total .199 0003 2.955 16.957 4.169 21.126 .102 23.63 D14 Total .252 .002 2.763 16.178 3.773 19.951 .046 .223 D15 January .029 (s) .266 1.348 .388 1.736 .003 .022 March .019 (s) .264 1.427 .342 1.765 .004 .022 May .021 (s) .209 1.362 .380 1.743 .005 .022 June .019 (s) .211 1.332 .372 1.704 .006 .022 July .022 (s) .219 1.451 .343 1.665 .009 .022 August .022 (s) .219 1.451 .343 1.668 .009 .022 August .022 .000 .232 1.335 .288 1.627 .009 .021										29.866
D13 Total .199 .003 2.955 16.957 4.169 21.126 .102 236 D14 Total .252 .002 2.763 16.178 3.773 19.951 .046 .222 D15 January .029 (s) .286 1.348 .388 1.736 .003 .021 March .019 (s) .264 1.427 .342 1.769 .004 .022 March .020 (s) .210 1.311 .354 1.665 .004 .022 June .019 (s) .211 1.332 .372 1.704 .006 .022 July .025 (s) .219 1.451 .356 1.807 .010 .022 August .022 .032 .1335 .288 1.623 .009 .022 Cotober .019 (s) .232 1.335 .288 1.623 .009 .022 Total										28.748
014 Total .252 .002 2.763 16.178 3.773 19.951 .046 227 015 January .029 (s) .286 1.348 .383 1.736 .003 .021 February .020 (s) .261 1.206 .331 1.536 .004 .022 March .019 (s) .264 1.427 .342 1.769 .004 .022 May .021 (s) .209 1.362 .380 1.743 .005 .002 June .019 (s) .211 1.332 .372 1.704 .006 .022 July .022 (s) .219 1.451 .346 1.658 .009 .002 Cotober .019 (s) .232 1.335 .288 1.623 .009 .002 October .020 (s) .224 1.341 .286 1.627 .008 .022 October .021	012 Total									27.068
014 Total .	013 Total	.199	.003	2.955	16.957	4.169	21.126	.102	.236	24.623
Hebruary .020 (s) .261 1.206 .331 1.536 .004 .017 March .019 (s) .264 1.427 .342 1.769 .004 .022 May .021 (s) .209 1.362 .380 1.743 .005 .022 June	014 Total	.252	.002	2.763	16.178	3.773	19.951	.046	.227	23.241
Hebruary	15 January	.029	(s)	.286	1.348	.388	1.736	.003	.021	2.075
March .019 (s) 264 1.427 342 1.769 .004 .022 April .020 (s) .210 1.311 354 1.665 .004 .022 May .021 (s) .211 1.332 .372 1.704 .006 .022 July .025 (s) .212 1.384 .368 1.752 .009 .022 Cotober	February	.020		.261		.331	1.536	.004	.019	1.840
April		019		264	1 427	342	1 769	004	.023	2.079
May										1.922
June										2.000
July										1.963
August										
September .020 .002 .214 1.315 .343 1.658 .009 .0232 October .019 (s) .232 1.335 .288 1.623 .009 .016 November .020 (s) .224 1.341 .286 1.627 .008 .022 December .022 .001 .233 1.486 .305 1.790 .009 .022 Total .256 .003 2.786 16.299 4.111 20.410 .079 .255 Pl6 January .016 (s) .280 1.429 .353 1.782 .003 .022 March .027 (s) .247 1.503 .333 1.837 .005 .022 April .017 (s) .247 1.382 .357 1.739 .008 .016 June .015 .002 .248 1.373 .398 1.771 .013 .022 July .022										2.032
October .019 (s) .232 1.335 .288 1.623 .009 .016 November .020 (s) .224 1.341 .286 1.627 .008 .022 December .022 .001 .233 1.486 .305 1.790 .009 .020 Total .256 .003 2.786 16.299 4.111 20.410 .079 .252 Pionary .016 (s) .280 1.429 .353 1.782 .003 .024 March .027 (s) .247 1.503 .333 1.837 .005 .022 April .017 (s) .247 1.382 .357 1.739 .008 .018 Jure .015 .002 .248 1.373 .398 1.771 .013 .022 July .022 (s) .272 1.519 .402 .1921 .012 .023 July .022	August									2.082
November .020 (s) .224 1.341 .286 1.627 .008 .022 December .022 .001 .233 1.486 .305 1.790 .009 .025 Dife	September									1.925
December .022 .001 .233 1.486 .305 1.790 .009 .022 Total .256 .003 2.786 16.299 4.111 20.410 .079 .259 D16 January .016 (s) .280 1.429 .353 1.782 .003 .022 February .019 (s) .258 1.389 .339 1.728 .003 .022 March .027 (s) .247 1.503 .333 1.837 .005 .022 May .021 .001 .255 1.488 .376 1.864 .008 .012 June .015 .002 .248 1.373 .398 1.771 .013 .025 July .021 (s) .269 1.504 .373 .184 .012 .022 July .021 .237 1.420 .350 1.770										1.901
Total .256 .003 2.786 16.299 4.111 20.410 .079 .258 D16 January .016 (s) .280 1.429 .353 1.782 .003 .024 February .019 (s) .258 1.389 .339 1.728 .003 .021 March .027 (s) .247 1.503 .333 1.837 .005 .002 March .021 .001 .255 1.488 .376 1.864 .008 .021 June .015 .002 .248 1.373 .398 1.771 .013 .022 August .021 (s) .272 .1519 .402 .921 .012 .022 August .021 (s) .269 1.504 .379 1.883 .014 .027 September .018 .002 .244 1.460 .343 1.804 .012 .022 November .016<	November								.020	1.899
Total .256 .003 2.786 16.299 4.111 20.410 .079 .258 D16 January .016 (s) .280 1.429 .353 1.782 .003 .024 February .019 (s) .258 1.389 .339 1.728 .003 .021 March .027 (s) .247 1.503 .333 1.837 .005 .002 March .021 .001 .255 1.488 .376 1.864 .008 .021 June .015 .002 .248 1.373 .398 1.771 .013 .022 August .021 (s) .272 .1519 .402 .921 .012 .022 August .021 (s) .269 1.504 .379 1.883 .014 .027 September .018 .002 .244 1.460 .343 1.804 .012 .022 November .016<	December	.022	.001	.233	1.486	.305	1.790	.009	.020	2.076
February 019 (s) 258 1.389 .339 1.728 .003 .021 March .027 (s) .247 1.503 .333 1.837 .006 .022 March .017 (s) .247 1.382 .357 1.739 .008 .016 May .021 .001 .255 1.488 .376 1.864 .008 .021 June .015 .002 .248 1.373 .398 1.771 .013 .022 August .021 (s) .269 1.504 .379 1.883 .014 .022 August .021 (s) .269 1.504 .379 1.883 .014 .022 August .021 .001 .237 1.420 .350 1.770 .013 .021 November .016 (s) .237 1.457 .359 1.816 .015 .022 December .015 <	Total	.256	.003	2.786	16.299	4.111	20.410	.079	.259	23.794
February 019 (s) 258 1.389 .339 1.728 .003 .021 March .027 (s) .247 1.503 .333 1.837 .005 .022 March .017 (s) .247 1.382 .357 1.739 .008 .016 May .021 .001 .255 1.488 .376 1.864 .008 .021 July .022 (s) .272 1.519 .402 .921 .012 .022 August .021 (s) .269 1.504 .379 1.883 .014 .027 August .021 (s) .269 1.504 .379 1.883 .014 .027 September .018 .002 .244 1.460 .343 1.804 .012 .022 November .016 (s) .237 1.427 .359 1.816 .015 .022 December .015)16 January	.016	(s)	.280	1.429	.353	1.782	.003	.024	2.105
March									.021	2.029
April .017 (s) .247 1.382 .357 1.739 .008 .016 May .021 .001 .255 1.488 .376 1.864 .008 .021 June .015 .002 .248 1.373 .398 1.771 .013 .022 July									.022	2.137
May .021 .001 .255 1.488 .376 1.864 .008 .021 June .015 .002 .248 1.373 .398 1.771 .013 .022 July .022 (s) .272 1.519 .402 .1921 .012 .028 August .021 (s) .269 1.504 .379 1.883 .014 .022 August .021 (s) .269 1.504 .379 1.883 .014 .022 September .018 .002 .244 1.460 .343 1.804 .012 .023 November .016 (s) .237 1.457 .359 1.816 .015 .023 December .015 (s) .288 1.467 .319 1.786 .017 .024 December .017 (s) .299 1.583 .380 1.963 .003 .015 Total .223										2.028
June .015 .002 .248 1.373 .398 1.771 .013 .022 July .022 (s) .272 1.519 .402 1.921 .012 .024 August .021 (s) .269 1.504 .379 1.883 .014 .027 September .018 .002 .244 1.460 .343 1.804 .012 .023 October .017 .001 .237 1.420 .350 1.770 .013 .027 December .016 (s) .237 1.427 .359 1.816 .015 .022 December .015 (s) .288 1.467 .319 1.786 .017 .022 Total .223 .006 3.082 17.392 4.309 21.700 .123 .275 D17 January .017 (s) .299 1.583 .380 1.963 .004 .015 March .013										2.168
July .022 (s) .272 1.519 .402 1.921 .012 .028 August .021 (s) .269 1.504 .379 1.883 .014 .027 September .018 .002 .244 1.460 .343 1.804 .012 .023 October .017 .001 .237 1.420 .350 1.770 .013 .021 November .016 (s) .237 1.457 .359 1.816 .015 .022 December .015 (s) .288 1.467 .319 1.786 .017 .022 Total .223 .006 3.082 17.392 4.309 21.700 .123 .275 17 January .017 (s) .299 1.583 .380 1.963 .003 .016 March .013 (s) .261 1.337 .326 1.663 .004 .016 March .013<										2.100
August .021 (s) .269 1.504 .379 1.883 .014 .027 September .018 .002 .244 1.460 .343 1.804 .012 .023 October .017 .001 .237 1.420 .350 1.770 .013 .027 November .016 (s) .237 1.457 .359 1.816 .015 .023 December .015 (s) .288 1.467 .319 1.786 .017 .024 Total .223 .006 3.082 17.392 4.309 21.700 .123 .276 M17 January .017 (s) .299 1.583 .380 1.963 .003 .015 March .013 (s) .2461 1.337 .326 1.663 .004 .015 March .013 (s) .244 1.476 .342 1.818 .006 .016 April .011 (s) .250 1.576 .372 1.948 .008 .017 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2.073</td>										2.073
September .018 .002 .244 1.460 .343 1.804 .012 .023 October .017 .001 .237 1.420 .350 1.770 .013 .021 November .016 (s) .237 1.427 .359 1.816 .015 .022 December .015 (s) .288 1.467 .319 1.786 .017 .022 Total .223 .006 3.082 17.392 4.309 21.700 .123 .275 17 January .017 (s) .299 1.583 .380 1.963 .003 .015 February .014 (s) .261 1.337 .326 1.663 .004 .015 March .013 (s) .288 1.510 .336 1.847 .006 .016 March .013 (s) .284 1.476 .342 1.818 .006 .016 May .024	August		(S)							
October .017 .001 .237 1.420 .350 1.770 .013 .021 November .016 (s) .237 1.457 .359 1.816 .015 .022 December .015 (s) .288 1.467 .319 1.786 .017 .022 Total .223 .006 3.082 17.392 4.309 21.700 .123 .275 17 January .017 (s) .299 1.583 .380 1.963 .003 .015 February .014 (s) .261 1.337 .326 1.663 .004 .015 March .013 (s) .288 1.510 .336 1.847 .006 .016 April .011 (s) .244 1.476 .342 1.818 .006 .017 June .015 .001 .246 1.455 .355 1.809 .013 .022 July .022 <td>August</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2.213</td>	August									2.213
November .016 (s) .237 1.457 .359 1.816 .015 .022 December .015 (s) .288 1.467 .319 1.786 .017 .022 December .223 .006 3.082 17.392 4.309 21.700 .123 .277 17 January .017 (s) .299 1.583 .380 1.963 .003 .015 February .014 (s) .261 1.337 .326 1.663 .004 .015 March .013 (s) .288 1.510 .336 1.847 .006 .016 April .011 (s) .244 1.476 .342 1.818 .006 .017 June .024 (s) .250 1.576 .372 1.948 .008 .017 June .015 .001 .246 1.455 .355 1.809 .013 .022 July .022	September									2.103
December .015 (s) .288 1.467 .319 1.786 .017 .024 Total .223 .006 3.082 17.392 4.309 21.700 .123 .275 I17 January .017 (s) .299 1.583 .380 1.963 .003 .015 Karch .014 (s) .261 1.337 .326 1.663 .004 .015 March .013 (s) .288 1.510 .336 1.847 .006 .016 March .011 (s) .244 .4476 .342 1.818 .006 .017 May .024 (s) .250 1.576 .372 1.948 .008 .017 June .015 .001 .246 1.455 .355 1.809 .013 .022 July .022 (s) .257 1.468 .333 .801 .012 .022 July .022 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2.059</td></t<>										2.059
Total .223 .006 3.082 17.392 4.309 21.700 .123 .275 17 January .017 (s) .299 1.583 .380 1.963 .003 .015 February .014 (s) .261 1.337 .326 1.663 .004 .015 March .013 (s) .288 1.510 .336 1.847 .006 .016 April .011 (s) .244 1.476 .342 1.818 .006 .016 May .024 (s) .250 1.576 .372 1.948 .008 .017 June .015 .001 .246 1.455 .355 1.809 .013 .022 July .022 (s) .257 1.468 .333 1.801 .012 .022 July .019 (s) .254 1.481 .357 1.838 .011 .022									.023	2.107
17 January .017 (s) .299 1.583 .380 1.963 .003 .019 February .014 (s) .261 1.337 .326 1.663 .004 .015 March .013 (s) .288 1.510 .336 1.847 .006 .016 April .011 (s) .244 1.476 .342 1.818 .006 .017 May .024 (s) .250 1.576 .372 1.948 .008 .017 June .015 .001 .246 1.455 .355 1.809 .013 .022 July .022 (s) .257 1.468 .333 1.801 .012 .022 July .019 (s) .254 1.481 .357 1.838 .011 .022	December								.024	2.130
February .014 (s) .261 1.337 .326 1.663 .004 .015 March .013 (s) .288 1.510 .336 1.847 .006 .016 April .011 (s) .244 1.476 .342 1.818 .006 .016 May .024 (s) .250 1.576 .372 1.948 .008 .017 June .015 .001 .246 1.455 .355 1.809 .013 .022 July .022 (s) .257 1.468 .333 1.801 .012 .022 July .019 (s) .254 1.481 .357 1.838 .011 .022	Total	.223	.006	3.082	17.392	4.309	21.700	.123	.275	25.408
February .014 (s) .261 1.337 .326 1.663 .004 .015 March .013 (s) .288 1.510 .336 1.847 .006 .016 April .011 (s) .244 1.476 .342 1.818 .006 .016 May .024 (s) .250 1.576 .372 1.948 .008 .017 June .015 .001 .246 1.455 .355 1.809 .013 .022 July .022 (s) .257 1.468 .333 1.801 .012 .022 July .019 (s) .254 1.481 .357 1.838 .011 .022	17 January	.017	(s)	.299	1.583	.380	1.963	.003	.019	2.301
March .013 (s) .288 1.510 .336 1.847 .006 .016 April .011 (s) .244 1.476 .342 1.818 .006 .016 May .024 (s) .250 1.576 .372 1.948 .008 .017 June .015 .001 .246 1.455 .355 1.809 .013 .022 July .022 (s) .257 1.468 .333 1.801 .012 .022 July .019 (s) .254 1.481 .357 1.838 .011 .022	February	.014		.261		.326		.004	.015	1.957
April .011 (s) .244 1.476 .342 1.818 .006 .019 May									.016	2.169
May .024 (s) .250 1.576 .372 1.948 .008 .017 June .015 .001 .246 1.455 .355 1.809 .013 .022 July .022 (s) .257 1.468 .333 1.801 .012 .022 August .019 (s) .254 1.481 .357 1.838 .011 .022									.019	2.099
June .015 .001 .246 1.455 .355 1.809 .013 .020 July										2.033
July										
August										2.103
										2.114
0-month rotal 134 .001 2.033 11.000 2.000 14.000 .004 .131										2.144 17.133
					11.000		14.000			
									.184 .178	17.009 15.992

^a Crude oil and lease condensate. Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977.
 ^b Petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.
 ^c Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) and biodiesel. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • See "Primary Energy" in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of

components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Table 1.4b Primary Energy Exports by Source and Total Net Imports

(Quadrillion Btu)

					Exports					Net Imports
					Petroleum					
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Crude Oil ^b	Petroleum Products ^c	Total	Biomass ^d	Electricity	Total	Total
950 Total	0.786	0.010	0.027	0.202	0.440	0.642	NA	0.001	1.465	0.448
955 Total	1.465	.013 .009	.032 .012	.067 .018	.707	.774	NA NA	.002	2.286	.504
960 Total 965 Total	1.023 1.376	.009	.012	.018	.413 .386	.431 .392	NA	.003 .013	1.477 1.829	4.063
970 Total	1.936	.061	.072	.029	.520	.549	NA	.014	2.632	5.709
975 Total	1.761	.032	.074	.012	.427	.439	NA	.017	2.323	11.709
980 Total 985 Total	2.421 2.438	.051 .028	.049 .056	.609 .432	.551 1.225	1.160 1.657	NA NA	.014 .017	3.695 4.196	12.101 7.584
990 Total	2.772	.014	.030	.230	1.594	1.824	NA	.055	4.752	14.065
995 Total	2.318	.034	.156	.200	1.776	1.976	NA	.012	4.496	17.684
000 Total	1.528	.028	.245	.106	2.003	2.110	NA	.051	3.962	24.904
001 Total 002 Total	1.265 1.032	.033 .020	.377 .520	.043 .019	1.956 1.963	1.999 1.982	(s) (s)	.056 .054	3.731 3.608	26.321
003 Total	1.117	.018	.686	.026	2.083	2.110	.001	.082	4.013	26.994
004 Total	1.253	.033	.862	.057	2.068	2.125	.001	.078	4.351	29.141
005 Total	1.273 1.264	.043 .040	.735 .730	.067 .052	2.276 2.554	2.344 2.606	.001 .005	.065 .083	4.462 4.727	30.197
2006 Total 2007 Total	1.204	.040	.830	.052	2.554	2.800	.005	.069	4.727	29.921
2008 Total	2.071	.049	.972	.061	3.626	3.686	.089	.083	6.949	26.021
009 Total	1.515	.032	1.082	.093	4.101	4.194	.035	.062	6.920	22.770
2010 Total	2.101 2.751	.036 .024	1.147 1.519	.088 .100	4.691 5.820	4.780 5.919	.047 .108	.065 .051	8.176 10.373	21.690 18.375
011 Total 012 Total	3.087	.024	1.633	.143	6.261	6.404	.078	.031	11.267	15.801
013 Total	2.895	.021	1.587	.284	6.886	7.170	.076	.039	11.788	12.835
014 Total	2.435	.023	1.528	.744	7.414	8.158	.081	.045	12.270	10.971
015 January	.197	.002	.146	.087	.662	.749	.006	.003	1.103	.972
February	.163	.001 .001	.146 .165	.070 .077	.615 .590	.685	.006 .008	.005 .003	1.006 1.035	.834
March	.191 .181	.001	.132	.102	.680	.667 .782	.008	.003	1.105	.816
May	.169	.002	.135	.093	.701	.794	.007	.002	1.110	.890
June	.145	.003	.139	.076	.660	.736	.007	.002	1.032	.930
July	.128 .161	.001 .001	.145 .146	.096 .081	.715 .656	.811 .737	.007 .006	.002 .002	1.095 1.054	.937 1.028
August September	.135	.001	.140	.070	.697	.767	.006	.002	1.076	.849
October	.144	.002	.160	.088	.667	.755	.007	.002	1.070	.832
November	.118	.002	.157	.055	.721	.775	.005	.002	1.060	.839
December	.121 1.852	.002 .021	.163 1.800	.069 .964	.790 8.153	.859	.008 .080.	.003 .031	1.156 12.902	.920 10.892
Total						9.118				
016 January February	.111 .113	.001 (s)	.170 .164	.087 .075	.713 .666	.800 .742	.013 .014	.002 .003	1.097 1.036	1.008
March	.130	.001	.197	.106	.712	.818	.014	.003	1.165	.993
April	.115	.001	.179	.107	.699	.807	.016	.003	1.122	.907
May	.105	.001	.190	.140	.788	.928	.014	.003	1.241	.927
June July	.136 .082	.002 .001	.185 .190	.091 .095	.757 .746	.848 .841	.014 .012	.002 .002	1.187 1.129	.886
August	.125	.003	.216	.128	.694	.822	.012	.002	1.123	1.029
September	.107	.003	.204	.133	.716	.850	.016	.003	1.183	.920
October	.122	.004 .005	.178	.089	.710	.799	.017	.003 .002	1.123	.937
November December	.164 .199	.005	.230 .253	.104 .083	.738 .811	.842 .894	.016 .017	.002	1.260 1.367	.847
Total	1.510	.025	2.356	1.238	8.752	9.990	.181	.033	14.094	11.314
017 January	.185	.003	.274	.132	.784	.917	.017	.003	1.399	.902
February	.173	.001	.257	.179	.761	.940	.017	.003	1.392	.565
March	.201	.002	.274	.148	.801	.949	.018	.004	1.447	.722
April May	.181 .181	.001 .001	.249 .256	.172 .182	.779 .811	.950 .993	.015 .017	.004 .003	1.402 1.451	.697
June	.183	.003	.256	.135	.825	.960	.017	.003	1.421	.681
July	.180	.001	.251	.159	.846	1.004	.018	.003	1.457	.657
August 8-Month Total	.215 1.499	.004 .017	.249 2.067	.137 1.243	.773 6.380	.910 7.623	.017 .134	.003 .026	1.397 11.367	.747 5.767
016 8-Month Total	.918	.010	1.492	.829	5.777	6.605	.115	.020	9.162	7.847
D16 8-Month Total	.918 1.334	.010	1.492	.829 .683	5.777	6.605 5.962	.115 .054	.022 .021	9.162 8.540	7.847

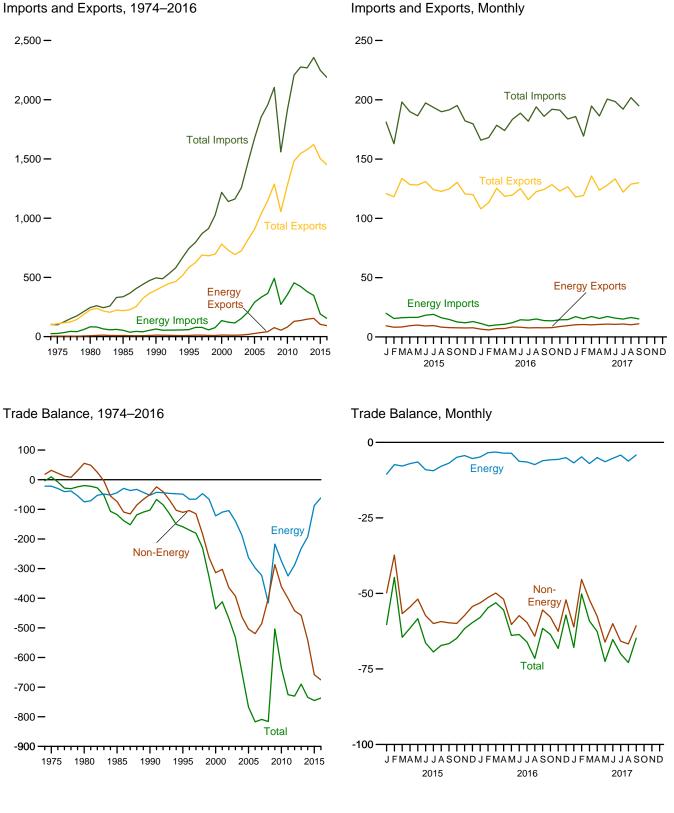
^a Net imports equal imports minus exports.
 ^b Crude oil and lease condensate.
 ^c Petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.
 ^d Beginning in 2001, includes biodiesel. Beginning in 2010, also includes fuel ethanol (minus denaturant). Beginning in 2016, also includes wood and wood-derived fuels.

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • See "Primary Energy" in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1979.

beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value (Billion Dollars^a)



^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary. Source: Table 1.5.

Table 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value

(Million Dollars^a)

		Petroleum ^t	0		Energy ^c		Non-	1	Total Merchandise		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Energy Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	
974 Total	792	24,668	-23,876	3,444	25,454	-22,010	18,126	99,437	103,321	-3.884	
975 Total	907	25,197	-24,289	4,470	26,476	-22,010	31,557	108,856	99,305	9,551	
980 Total	2,833	78,637	-75,803	7,982	82,924	-74,942	55,246	225,566	245,262	-19,696	
985 Total	4.707	50.475	-45.768	9.971	53.917	-43.946	-73.765	218.815	336.526	-117.712	
990 Total	6,901	61,583	-54,682	12,233	64,661	-52,428	-50,068	393,592	496,088	-102,496	
995 Total	6,321	54,368	-48,047	10,358	59,109	-48,751	-110,050	584,742	743,543	-158,801	
000 Total	10,192	119,251	-109,059	13,179	135,367	-122,188	-313,916	781,918	1,218,022	-436,104	
001 Total	8,868	102,747	-93,879	12,494	121,923	-109,429	-302,470	729,100	1,140,999	-411,899	
002 Total	8,569	102,663	-94,094	11,541	115,748	-104,207	-364,056	693,103	1,161,366	-468,263	
003 Total	10,209	132,433	-122,224	13,768	153,298	-139,530	-392,820	724,771	1,257,121	-532,350	
004 Total	13,130	179,266	-166,136	18,642	206,660	-188,018	-462,912	818,775	1,469,704	-650,930	
005 Total	19,155	250,068	-230,913	26,488	289,723	-263,235	-504,242	905,978	1,673,455	-767,477	
006 Total	28,171	299,714	-271,543	34,711	332,500	-297,789	-519,515	1,036,635	1,853,938	-817,304	
007 Total	33,293	327,620	-294,327	41,725	364,987	-323,262	-485,501	1,148,199	1,956,962	-808,763	
008 Total	61,695	449,847	-388,152	76,075	491,885	-415,810	-400,389	1,287,442	2,103,641	-816,199	
009 Total	44,509	251,833	-207,324	54,536	271,739	-217,203	-286,379	1,056,043	1,559,625	-503,582	
010 Total	64,753	333,472	-268,719	80,625	354,982	-274,357	-361,005	1,278,495	1,913,857	-635,362	
011 Total	^b 102,180	^b 431,866	^b -329,686	128,989	453,839	-324,850	-400,597	1,482,508	2,207,954	-725,447	
012 Total	111,951	408,509	-296,558	136,054	423,862	-287,808	-442,638	1,545,821	2,276,267	-730,446	
013 Total	123,218	363,141	-239,923	147,539	379,758	-232,219	-457,712	1,578,439	2,268,370	-689,931	
014 Total	127,818	326,709	-198,891	154,498	347,474	-192,976	-541,506	1,621,874	2,356,356	-734,482	
015 January	7,754	18,216	-10,462	9,418	19,909	-10,491	-49,802	120,880	181,173	-60,293	
February	6,685	13,815	-7,130	8,189	15,545	-7,356	-37,324	118,237	162,916	-44,680	
March	6,646	14,826	-8,180	8,390	16,228	-7,838	-56,685	133,664	198,187	-64,523	
April	7,762	15,567	-7,805	9,448	16,469	-7,021	-54,495	128,510	190,026	-61,516	
May	8,359	15,578	-7,219	9,989	16,472	-6,483	-51,865	128,161	186,509	-58,348	
June	7,838	17,434	-9,596	9,260	18,309	-9,049	-57,326	130,949	197,324	-66,375	
July	8,298	18,075	-9,777	9,639	19,039	-9,400	-59,978	124,201	193,579	-69,378	
August	6,809	15,203	-8,394	8,241	16,147	-7,906	-59,304	122,722	189,932	-67,210	
September	6,532	13,811	-7,279	7,879	14,753	-6,874	-59,744	124,853	191,470	-66,618	
October	6,345	11,657	-5,312	7,703	12,644	-4,941	-59,907	130,333	195,181	-64,848	
November	6,323	11,148	-4,825	7,609	11,965	-4,356	-57,274	120,522	182,152	-61,630	
December Total	6,380 85,733	12,126 177,455	-5,746 -91,722	7,692 103,458	13,018 190,501	-5,326 -87,043	-54,338 -658,039	120,070 1,503,101	179,735 2,248,183	-59,664 -745,082	
	5.342	10,256	-4.914	6.549	11.380	-4.831	-53,100	107,968	165.899	-57,931	
616 January February	4.775	8.416	-3.641	5,921	9.327	-3,406	-51.348	113.363	168,117	-54.754	
March	5,712	9,395	-3,683	6,970	10,164	-3,194	-49,888	125,425	178,508	-53,082	
April	5,865	10,041	-4,176	7,119	10,668	-3,549	-51,902	118,645	174,096	-55,451	
May	6,961	11,349	-4,388	8,412	12,013	-3,601	-60,287	119,625	183,512	-63,888	
June	6,728	13,733	-7,005	8,203	14,474	-6,271	-57,339	125,098	188.708	-63,610	
July	6,313	13,173	-6,860	7,665	14,151	-6,486	-59,594	115,810	181,890	-66,080	
August	6,381	14,184	-7,803	7,815	15,159	-7,344	-64,173	122,529	194,046	-71,517	
September	6.418	12,917	-6,499	7,740	13,827	-6,087	-55,477	124,431	185,995	-61,564	
October	6,187	12,317	-6,518	7,857	13.625	-5,768	-57,815	128,440	192,023	-63,583	
November	6,850	13,503	-6,653	8,818	14,445	-5,627	-62,577	123,034	191,239	-68,204	
December	7,102	13,260	-6,158	9,552	14,589	-5,037	-52,093	126,642	183,772	-57,130	
Total	74,636	142,933	-68,297	92,623	153,822	-61,199	-675,595	1,451,011	2,187,805	-736,794	
017 January	7,552	15,713	-8,161	10,321	17,077	-6,756	-61,104	118,004	185,863	-67,860	
February	7,779	14,167	-6,388	10,522	15,293	-4,771	-45,365	119,238	169,375	-50,136	
March	7,415	15,917	-8,502	10,215	17,215	-7,000	-52,086	135,663	194,750	-59,086	
April	7,953	14,412	-6,459	10,537	15,558	-5,021	-57,561	123,765	186,347	-62,582	
May	8,297	16,220	-7,923	10,826	17,234	-6,408	-66,118	128,052	200,577	-72,526	
June	8,325	14,930	-6,605	10,593	15,866	-5,273	-59,989	133,267	198,529	-65,262	
July	8,664	14,024	-5,360	10,892	15,090	-4,198	-65,792	122,120	192,110	-69,990	
August	7,781	15,420	-7,639	10,272	16,457	-6,185	^R -66,711	^R 128,892	^R 201,788	^R -72,896	
September	8,376	14,184	-5,808	11,070	15,235	-4,165	-60,689	130,043	194,897	-64,854	
9-Month Total	72,141	134,988	-62,845	95,250	145,026	-49,777	-535,415	1,139,043	1,724,236	-585,193	
016 9-Month Total	54,496	103,465	-48,969	66,395	111,163	-44,769	-503,108	1,072,894	1,620,770	-547,876	
015 9-Month Total	66,389	142,525	-75,842	80,147	152,874	-72,418	-486,523	1,132,176	1,691,116	-558,939	

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
 ^b Through 2010, data are for crude oil, petroleum preparations, liquefied propane and butane, and other mineral fuels. Beginning in 2011, data are for

petroleum products and preparations. ^c Petroleum, coal, natural gas, and electricity.

R=Revised.

Notes:
 Monthly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations.
 See Note
1, "Merchandise Trade Value," at end of section.
 Totals may not equal sum of

components due to independent rounding. • The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs territory, which comprises the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in

1974.

Sources: See end of section.

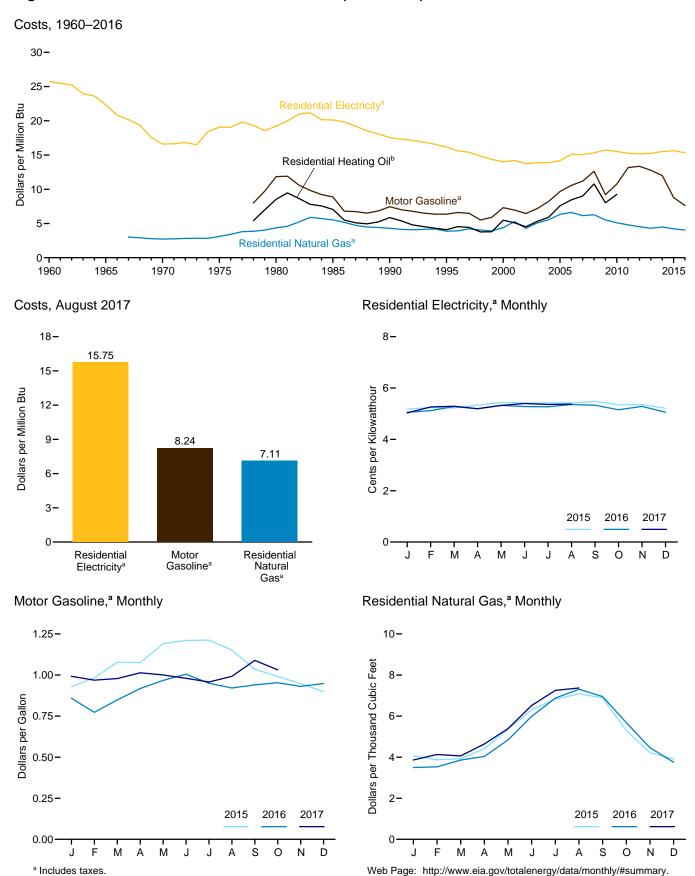


Figure 1.6 Cost of Fuels to End Users in Real (1982–1984) Dollars

^a Includes taxes. ^b Excludes taxes.

Note: See "Real Dollars" in Glossary.

Source: Table 1.6.

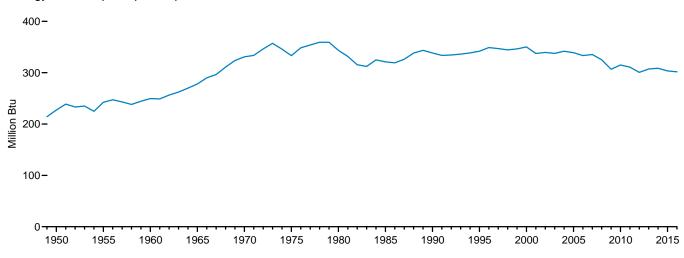
	Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers ^a	Motor G	asoline ^b		lential ng Oil ^c	Resid Natura		Residential Electricity ^b	
	Index 1982–1984=100	Dollars per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Dollars per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Kilowatthour	Dollars pe Million Btu
960 Average	29.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.8	25.74
965 Average	31.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.6	22.33
970 Average	38.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.81	2.72	5.7	16.62
975 Average	53.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.18	3.12	6.5	19.07
980 Average	82.4	1.482	11.85	1.182	8.52	4.47	4.36	6.6	19.21
985 Average	107.6	1.112	8.89	0.979	7.06	5.69	5.52	6.87	20.13
990 Average	130.7	0.931	7.44	0.813	5.86	4.44	4.31	5.99	17.56
995 Average	152.4	0.791	6.36	0.569	4.10	3.98	3.87	5.51	16.15
000 Average	172.2	0.908	7.31	0.761	5.49	4.51	4.39	4.79	14.02
001 Average	177.1	0.864	6.96	0.706	5.09	5.44	5.28	4.84	14.20
002 Average	179.9	0.801	6.46	0.628	4.52	4.39	4.28	4.69	13.75
003 Average	184.0	0.890	7.19	0.736	5.31	5.23	5.09	4.74	13.89
004 Average	188.9	1.018	8.22	0.819	5.91	5.69	5.55	4.74	13.89
005 Average	195.3	1.197	9.67	1.051	7.58	6.50	6.33	4.84	14.18
006 Average	201.6	1.307	10.58	1.173	8.46	6.81	6.63	5.16	15.12
007 Average	207.342	1.374	11.20	1.250	9.01	6.31	6.14	5.14	15.05
008 Average	215.303	1.541	12.62	1.495	10.78	6.45	6.28	5.23	15.33
009 Average	214.537	1.119	9.21	1.112	8.02	5.66	5.52	5.37	15.72
010 Average	218.056	1.301	10.76	1.283	9.25	5.22	5.11	5.29	15.51
011 Average	224.939	1.590	13.18	NA	NA	4.90	4.80	5.21	15.27
012 Average	229.594	1.609	13.35	NA	NA	4.64	4.53	5.17	15.17
013 Average	232.957	1.538	12.76	NA	NA	4.43	4.31	5.21	15.26
014 Average	236.736	1.447	12.01	NA	NA	4.63	4.49	5.29	15.50
015 January	233.707	0.929	7.71	NA	NA	4.07	3.92	5.18	15.17
February	234.722	0.983	8.16	NA	NA	3.87	3.73	5.24	15.35
March	236.119	1.077	8.94	NA	NA	3.93	3.79	5.22	15.30
April	236.599	1.076	8.93	NA	NA	4.41	4.25	5.33	15.63
May	237.805	1.191	9.88	NA	NA	5.35	5.16	5.44	15.94
June	238.638	1.211	10.05	NA	NA	6.32	6.08	5.41	15.87
July	238.654	1.212	10.06	NA	NA	6.82	6.57	5.42	15.89
August	238.316	1.152	9.56	NA	NA	7.08	6.82	5.42	15.88
September	237.945	1.035	8.59	NA	NA	6.89	6.64	5.48	16.05
October	237.838	0.991	8.23	NA	NA	5.30	5.10	5.35	15.67
November	237.336	0.948	7.87	NA	NA	4.22	4.07	5.36	15.70
December	236.525	0.898	7.46	NA	NA	3.92	3.78	5.21	15.27
Average	237.017	1.059	8.79	NA	NA	4.38	4.22	5.34	15.64
016 January	236.916	0.859	7.13	NA	NA	3.50	3.37	5.06	14.82
February	237.111	0.773	6.42	NA	NA	3.53	3.40	5.12	15.01
March	238.132	0.849	7.05	NA	NA	3.86	3.72	5.28	15.47
April	239.261	0.918	7.62	NA	NA	4.03	3.89	5.20	15.23
May	240.229	0.967	8.03	NA	NA	4.84	4.66	5.32	15.60
June	241.018	1.005	8.34	NA	NA	5.99	5.77	5.28	15.47
July	240.628	0.950	7.89	NA NA	NA	6.88	6.63	5.27	15.44
August	240.849	0.921	7.65		NA	7.31	7.05	5.36	15.70
September	241.428	0.940	7.80	NA	NA	6.95	6.70	5.33	15.62
October	241.729	0.953	7.91	NA	NA	5.68	5.48	5.15	15.11
November	241.353	0.931	7.73	NA	NA	4.46	4.30	5.28	15.48
December Average	241.432 240.007	0.948 0.918	7.87 7.62	NA NA	NA NA	3.75 4.19	3.62 4.04	5.06 5.23	14.82 15.33
-	242.839	0.992	8.24	NA	NA	3.86	3.72	5.03	14.75
17 January February	242.603	0.992	8.04	NA	NA	4.13	3.98	5.26	14.75
March	243.803	0.969	8.04 8.12	NA	NA	4.13	3.98	5.20	15.42
April	243.601	1.014	8.42	NA	NA	^R 4.64	^R 4.48	5.29	15.51
May	244.524 244.733	1.000	8.30	NA	NA	5.39	5.19	5.32	15.22
June	244.735	0.980	8.13	NA	NA	6.52	6.28	5.40	15.59
	244.955	0.958	7.95	NA	NA	7.25	6.99	5.36	15.62
July	245.519	0.958	8.24	NA	NA	^R 7.37	^R 7.11	^R 5.37	^R 15.71
August September	245.519	1.089	8.24 9.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
October	246.663	1.089	9.04 8.57	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	240.003	1.032	0.07	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	A//I

Table 1.6 Cost of Fuels to End Users in Real (1982–1984) Dollars

^a Data are U.S. city averages for all items, and are not seasonally adjusted.
^b Includes taxes.
^c Excludes taxes.
R=Revised. NA=Not available.
Notes: • See "Real Dollars" in Glossary. • Fuel costs are calculated by using the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
• Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding.
• Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Columbia.

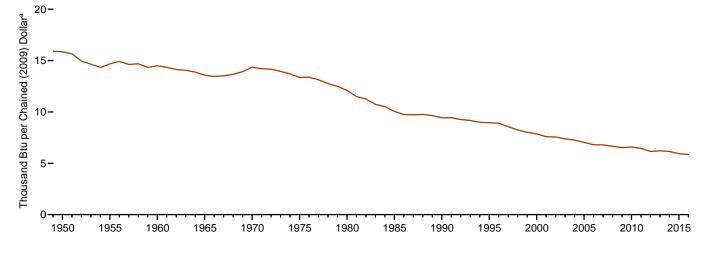
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1960 and monthly data beginning in 1995. Sources: • Fuel Prices: Tables 9.4 (All Grades), 9.8, and 9.10, adjusted by the CPI; and *Monthy Energy Review*, September 2012, Table 9.8c. • Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, series ID CUUR0000SA0. • Conversion Factors: Tables A1, A3, A4, and A6. and A6.

Figure 1.7 Primary Energy Consumption and Energy Expenditures Indicators

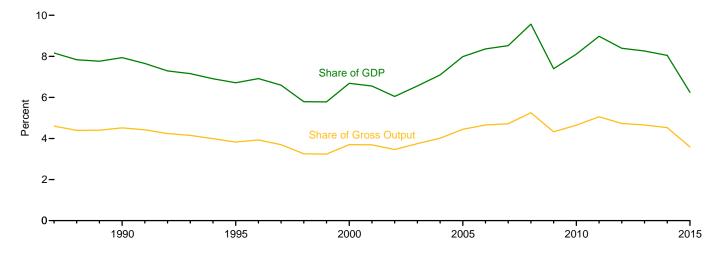


Energy Consumption per Capita, 1949-2016





Energy Expenditures as Share of Gross Domestic Product and Gross Output,^b 1987–2015



^a See "Chained Dollars" and "Real Dollars" in Glossary.

^b Gross output is the value of gross domestic product (GDP) plus the value of intermediate inputs used to produce GDP.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary. Source: Table 1.7.

	Primar	y Energy Con	sumption ^a		Energy E	xpenditures ^b		Carbo	on Dioxide Em	issionsc
	Consump- tion	Consump- tion per Capita	Consumption per Real Dollar ^d of GDP ^e	Expendi- tures	Expendi- tures per Capita	Expenditures as Share of GDP ^e	Expenditures as Share of Gross Output ^f	Emissions	Emissions per Capita	Emissions per Real Dollar ^d of GDP ^e
	Quadrillion Btu	Million Btu	Thousand Btu per Chained (2009) Dollar ^d	Million Nominal Dollars ^g	Nominal Dollars ^g	Percent	Percent	Million Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide	Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide	Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide per Million Chained (2009) Dollars ^d
1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1991 1992 1994 1995 1997	34.616 40.208 45.086 54.015 67.838 71.965 78.067 76.106 73.099 72.971 76.632 76.647 79.054 82.709 84.785 84.484 84.437 85.782 87.365 89.087 91.031 94.021 94.600	227 242 250 278 331 333 344 332 316 312 325 321 319 326 338 344 338 334 334 334 334 336 339 342 349 347	$\begin{array}{c} 15.85\\ 14.68\\ 14.50\\ 13.58\\ 14.37\\ 13.36\\ 12.10\\ 11.50\\ 11.26\\ 10.74\\ 10.52\\ 10.06\\ 9.75\\ 9.72\\ 9.76\\ 9.65\\ 9.43\\ 9.44\\ 9.26\\ 9.18\\ 8.99\\ 8.95\\ 8.90\\ 8.57\end{array}$	NA NA NA 82,875 171,851 374,347 427,898 426,479 417,617 435,309 438,339 434,088 397,623 411,565 439,046 474,647 472,434 476,840 492,267 504,854 514,622 560,292 567,960	NA NA NA 404 796 1,647 1,865 1,841 1,786 1,846 1,846 1,846 1,842 1,599 1,641 1,663 1,779 1,901 1,867 1,859 1,894 1,919 1,933 2,080 2,083	NA NA NA 7.7 10.2 13.1 13.3 12.7 11.5 10.8 10.1 8.4 8.2 7.8 7.9 7.7 7.3 7.2 6.9 6.7 6.9 6.6	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 4.6 4.4 4.5 4.4 4.5 4.2 4.0 3.8 3.7	2,382 2,685 2,914 3,462 4,261 R 4,430 R 4,756 R 4,637 R 4,339 R 4,380 R 4,605 R 4,605 R 4,771 R 4,939 R 4,605 R 4,605 R 4,771 R 5,082 R 5,082 R 5,082 R 5,512 R 5,245 R 5,245 R 5,533 R 5,5606	15.6 16.2 16.1 17.8 20.8 R 20.5 R 20.9 20.2 19.0 18.7 R 19.5 19.3 19.2 19.7 20.4 R 20.6 R 20.6 R 20.3 R 19.9 R 20.0 R 20.1 R 20.5 R 20.5 R 20.5 R 20.5 R 20.5 R 20.6 R 20.6 R 20.5 R 20.6 R 20.5 R 20.	1,091 980 937 871 902 R 823 R 737 R 700 R 678 R 645 R 645 R 645 R 645 R 645 R 645 R 645 R 645 R 658 R 586 R 587 R 589 R 578 R 565 R 565 R 552 R 552 R 547 R 534 R 525 R 524 R 508
1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016	95.018 96.648 98.817 96.170 97.643 97.918 100.090 100.188 99.485 101.015 98.891 94.118 97.444 96.847 94.412 97.164 98.323 97.363 97.496	344 346 350 337 338 342 339 333 335 325 307 315 311 301 307 309 303 302	8.24 8.01 7.87 7.58 7.56 7.38 7.27 7.04 6.79 6.67 6.53 6.59 6.45 6.15 6.22 6.15 5.94 5.85	526,280 558,624 687,708 696,240 663,962 755,068 871,209 1,045,729 1,158,819 1,233,864 1,408,750 1,066,275 1,213,336 1,392,945 1,356,215 1,378,885 1,399,486 1,127,132 NA	1,908 2,002 2,437 2,443 2,308 2,603 2,975 3,539 3,884 4,633 3,476 4,633 3,476 4,633 3,476 4,633 3,476 4,633 3,476 4,633 3,476 4,633 3,512 NA	5.8 5.8 6.7 6.6 6.0 6.6 7.1 8.0 8.4 8.5 9.6 7.4 8.1 9.0 8.4 8.3 8.0 6.2 NA	3.3 3.2 3.7 3.7 3.5 3.8 4.0 4.4 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.5 3.6 NA	R 5,658 R 5,716 R 5,888 R 5,781 R 5,828 R 5,877 R 5,994 R 6,014 R 6,014 R 6,014 R 6,014 R 5,936 R 5,994 R 5,835 R 5,415 R 5,608 R 5,472 R 5,261 R 5,293 R 5,205	R 20.5 R 20.5 R 20.9 R 20.3 R 20.3 R 20.3 R 20.3 R 20.4 R 19.9 R 19.9 R 19.2 R 17.7 R 18.1 R 17.6 R 16.8 R 17.1 R 17.1 R 16.5 R 16.1	R 491 R 474 R 469 R 456 R 452 R 443 R 435 R 423 R 406 R 405 R 393 R 376 R 379 R 364 R 343 R 345 R 340 R 345 R 340 R 323 R 312

Table 1.7 Primary Energy Consumption, Energy Expenditures, and **Carbon Dioxide Emissions Indicators**

^a See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

^b Expenditures include taxes where data are available.

⁶ Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption. See Table 12.1.
 ^d See "Chained Dollars" and "Real Dollars" in Glossary.

See "Gross Domestic Product (GDP)" in Glossary.

^f Gross output is the value of GDP plus the value of intermediate inputs used to produce GDP.

g See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949. Sources: • Consumption: Table 1.3. • Consumption per Capita:

Calculated as energy consumption divided by U.S. population (see Table C1).

Consumption per Real Dollar of GDP: Calculated as energy consumption divided by U.S. gross domestic product in chained (2009) dollars (see Table C1).
 Expenditures: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "State Energy Price and Expenditure Estimates, 1970 Through 2014" (June 2016), U.S. Table ET1.
 Expenditures per Capita: Calculated as energy expenditures divided by U.S. population (see Table C1).
 Expenditures as Share of GDP: Calculated as (an energy expenditure) and the second seco energy expenditures divided by U.S. gross domestic product in nominal dollars (see Table C1). • Expenditures as Share of Gross Output: Calculated as energy expenditures divided by U.S. gross output (see Table C1). • Emissions: 1949–1972–U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Review 2011, Table 11.1. 1973 forward—Table 12.1. • Emissions per Capita: Calculated as carbon dioxide emissions divided by U.S. population (see Table C1). • Emissions per Real Dollar of GDP: Calculated as carbon dioxide emissions divided by U.S. gross domestic product in chained (2009) dollars (see Table C1).

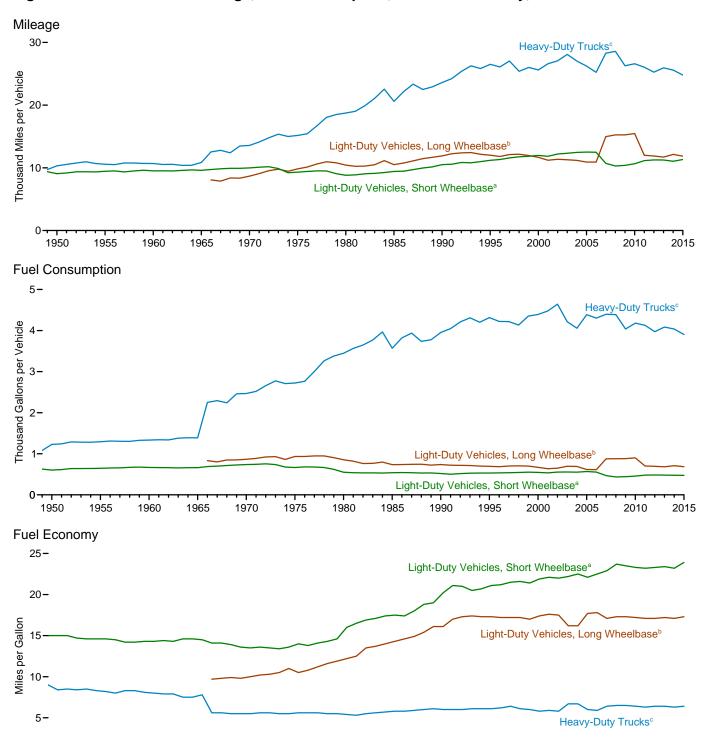


Figure 1.8 Motor Vehicle Mileage, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Economy, 1949–2015

^a Through 1989, data are for passenger cars and motorcycles. For 1990–2006, data are for passenger cars only. Beginning in 2007, data trucks with 2 axles and 6

1970

1975

are for light-duty vehicles (passenger cars, light trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles) with a wheelbase less than or equal to 121 inches. ^b For 1966–2000, data are for vans, pickup trucks, and sport utility

1960

1965

^b For 1966–2000, data are for vans, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles. Beginning in 2007, data are for light-duty vehicles (passenger cars, light trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles) with a wheelbase greater than 121 inches.

^c For 1949–1965, data are for single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires, combination trucks, and other vehicles with 2 axles and 4

tires that are not passenger cars. For 1966–2006 data are for single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires, and combination trucks. Beginning in 2007, data are for single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires (or a gross vehicle weight rating exceeding 10,000 pounds), and combination trucks.

2000

2005

2010

2015

1995

Note: Through 1965, "Light-Duty Vehicles, Long Wheelbase" data are included in "Heavy-Duty Trucks."

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary. Source: Table 1.8.

0

1950

1955

1980

1985

1990

		ght-Duty Vehic Short Wheelbas			ight-Duty Vehicl Long Wheelbase		н	eavy-Duty Truc	ks ^c	All Motor Vehicles ^d			
	Mileage	Fuel Consumption	Fuel Economy	Mileage	Fuel Consumption	Fuel Economy	Mileage	Fuel Consumption	Fuel Economy	Mileage	Fuel Consumption	Fuel Economy	
	Miles per Vehicle	Gallons per Vehicle	Miles per Gallon	Miles per Vehicle	Gallons per Vehicle	Miles per Gallon	Miles per Vehicle	Gallons per Vehicle	Miles per Gallon	Miles per Vehicle	Gallons per Vehicle	Miles per Gallon	
1950	9.060	603	15.0	(e)	(e)	(e)	10,316	1,229	8.4	9,321	725	12.8	
1955	9,000	645	14.6	(e)	(e)	(e)	10,576	1,293	8.2	9,661	723	12.8	
1955	9,447	668	14.0	(e)	(e)	(e)	10,576	1,333	8.0	9,001	784	12.7	
1965	9,603	661	14.5	(e)	(e)	(e)	10,851	1,335	7.8	9,732	787	12.4	
1965	9,803 9,989	737	14.5	8,676	866	10.0	13,565	2,467	7.0 5.5	9,826 9,976	830	12.5	
1975	9,309	665	14.0	9,829	934	10.0	15,167	2,407	5.6	9,970	790	12.0	
1975	9,309 8.813	551	14.0	9,629 10,437	934 854	10.5	18,736	3,447	5.6 5.4	9,627 9,458	790	13.3	
1980	8,873	538	16.5	10,437	819	12.2	19,016	3,565	5.3	9,458 9,477	697	13.5	
1982	9,050	535	16.9	10,244	762	13.5	19,010	3,647	5.5	9,477	686	13.0	
1982	9,030	534	17.1	10,270	762	13.5	21.083	3,769	5.6	9,044	686	14.1	
1983	9,248	530	17.1	11,151	797	14.0	21,083	3,967	5.7	10,017	691	14.2	
1985	9,240	538	17.4	10,506	735	14.0	22,550	3,570	5.8	10,017	685	14.5	
1985	9,419	543	17.5	10,300	738	14.5	20,397	3,821	5.8	10,020	692	14.0	
1980	9,404	539	17.4	11,114	738	14.0	23,349		5.9	10,143	694	14.7	
1987					744 745			3,937	5.9 6.0			15.1	
1989	9,972 10,157	531 533	18.8 19.0	11,465 11,676	745 724	15.4 16.1	22,485 22,926	3,736 3,776	6.1	10,721 10,932	688 688	15.6	
1989													
1990	10,504	520 501	20.2 21.1	11,902 12,245	738 721	16.1 17.0	23,603 24,229	3,953 4,047	6.0 6.0	11,107 11,294	677 669	16.4 16.9	
	10,571												
1992 1993	10,857	517 527	21.0	12,381 12,430	717 714	17.3	25,373	4,210	6.0	11,558 11,595	683 693	16.9 16.7	
	10,804		20.5			17.4	26,262	4,309	6.1				
1994	10,992	531	20.7	12,156	701	17.3	25,838	4,202	6.1	11,683	698	16.7	
1995	11,203	530	21.1	12,018	694	17.3	26,514	4,315	6.1	11,793	700	16.8	
1996	11,330	534	21.2	11,811	685	17.2	26,092	4,221	6.2	11,813	700	16.9	
1997	11,581	539	21.5	12,115	703	17.2	27,032	4,218	6.4	12,107	711	17.0	
1998	11,754	544	21.6	12,173	707	17.2	25,397	4,135	6.1	12,211	721	16.9	
1999	11,848	553	21.4	11,957	701	17.0	26,014	4,352	6.0	12,206	732	16.7	
2000	11,976	547	21.9	11,672	669	17.4	25,617	4,391	5.8	12,164	720	16.9	
2001	11,831	534	22.1	11,204	636	17.6	26,602	4,477	5.9	11,887	695	17.1	
2002	12,202	555	22.0	11,364	650	17.5	27,071	4,642	5.8	12,171	719	16.9	
2003	12,325	556	22.2	11,287	697	16.2	28,093	4,215	6.7	12,208	718	17.0	
2004	12,460	553	22.5	11,184	690	16.2	27,023	4,057	6.7	12,200	714	17.1	
2005		567	22.1	10,920	617	17.7	26,235	4,385	6.0	12,082	706	17.1	
2006	12,485	554	22.5	10,920	<u>612</u>	17.8	25,231	4,304	5.9	12,017	698	17.2	
		a 468	a 22.9	^b 14,970	^b 877	^b 17.1	° 28,290	¢4,398	6.4	11,915	693	17.2	
2008		435	23.7	15,256	880	17.3	28,573	4,387	6.5	11,631	667	17.4	
2009	10,391	442	23.5	15,252	882	17.3	26,274	4,037	6.5	11,631	661	17.6	
2010	10,650	456	23.3	15,474	901	17.2	26,604	4,180	6.4	11,866	681	17.4	
2011	11,150	481	23.2	12,007	702	17.1	26,054	4,128	6.3	11,652	665	17.5	
2012	11,262	484	23.3	11,885	694	17.1	25,255	3,973	6.4	11,707	665	17.6	
2013	11,244	480	23.4	11,712	683	17.2	25,951	4,086	6.4	11,679	663	17.6	
2014	11,048	476	23.2	12,138	710	17.1	25,594	4,036	6.3	11,621	666	17.5	
2015 ^P	11,327	475	23.9	11,855	684	17.3	24,797	3,904	6.4	11,742	656	17.9	

Table 1.8 Motor Vehicle Mileage, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Economy

^a Through 1989, data are for passenger cars and motorcycles. For 1990–2006, data are for passenger cars only. Beginning in 2007, data are for light-duty vehicles (passenger cars, light trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles) with a

wheelbase less than or equal to 121 inches. ^b For 1966–2006, data are for vans, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles. Beginning in 2007, data are for light-duty vehicles (passenger cars, light trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles) with a wheelbase greater than 121 inches. ^c For 1949–1965, data are for single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires, are privated trucks and after units and other units and a sport utility vehicles.

combination trucks, and other vehicles with 2 axles and 4 tires that are not passenger cars. For 1966–2006, data are for single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires, and combination trucks. Beginning in 2007, data are for single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires (or a gross vehicle weight rating exceeding 10,000 pounds), and combination trucks.

^d Includes buses and motorcycles, which are not separately displayed.
^e Included in "Heavy-Duty Trucks."

P=Preliminary.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949. Sources: • Light-Duty Vehicles, Short Wheelbase: 1990–1994–U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, National Transportation Statistics 1998, Table 4-13. • All Other Data: 1949–1994—Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Highway Statistics Summary to 1995, Table VM-201A. 1995 forward—FHWA, Highway Statistics, annual reports, Table VM-1.

	New England ^a	Middle Atlantic ^b	East North Central ^c	West North Central ^d	South Atlantic ^e	East South Central ^f	West South Central ^g	Mountain ^h	Pacific ⁱ	United States
950 Total	6,794	6,324	7,027	7,455	3,521	3,547	2,277	6,341	3,906	5,367
955 Total	6,872	6,231	6,486	6,912	3,508	3,513	2,294	6,704	4,320	5,246
960 Total 965 Total	6,828 7.029	6,391 6,393	6,908 6,587	7,184 6.932	3,780 3,372	4,134 3.501	2,767 2.237	6,281 6.086	3,799 3.819	5,404 5,146
970 Total	7.023	6,388	6,721	7,090	3,452	3,823	2,558	6,119	3,726	5.218
75 Total	6,547	5,892	6,406	6,880	2,970	3,437	2,312	6,260	4,117	4,905
980 Total	7,071	6,477	6,975	6,836	3,378	3,964	2,494	5,554	3,539	5,080
985 Total	6,749 5,987	5,971 5,252	6,668 5,780	7,262 6,137	2,899 2,307	3,660 2,942	2,535 1,968	6,059 5,391	3,935 3,603	4,889 4,180
990 Total 995 Total	6,684	6,093	6,740	6,911	2,988	3,648	2,147	5,101	3,269	4,180
000 Total	6,625	5,999	6,315	6,500	2,905	3,551	2,153	4,971	3,460	4,494
001 Total	6,202	5,541	5,844	6,221	2,604	3,327	2,162	5,004	3,545	4,257
002 Total	6,234	5,550	6,128	6,485	2,664	3,443	2,292	5,197	3,510	4,356
003 Total 004 Total	6,975 6,709	6,258 5,892	6,536 6,178	6,593 6,329	2,884 2,715	3,559 3,291	2,205 2,041	4,817 5,010	3,355 3,346	4,544
005 Total	6.644	5,852	6.222	6.213	2,715	3,291	1.985	4.896	3,340	4,344
006 Total	5,885	5,211	5,703	5,821	2,475	3,211	1,802	4,915	3,557	4,040
007 Total	6,537	5,756	6,074	6,384	2,525	3,187	2,105	4,939	3,506	4,268
008 Total	6,434	5,782	6,677	7,118	2,712	3,600	2,125	5,233	3,566	4,494
009 Total	6,644 5,934	5,922 5,553	6,512 6,185	6,841 6,565	2,812 3,167	3,536 3,948	2,152 2,449	5,139 5,082	3,538 3,624	4,481
010 Total 011 Total	5,934 6,114	5,553 5,483	6,185	6,565	2,565	3,948 3,343	2,449 2,114	5,082	3,624 3,818	4,463
012 Total	5,561	4,970	5,356	5,515	2,306	2,876	1,650	4,574	3,411	3,769
013 Total	6,426	5,838	6,621	7,135	2,736	3,648	2,326	5,273	3,362	4,465
014 Total	6,675	6,203	7,194	7,304	2,951	3,932	2,422	4,744	2,774	4,550
115 January February	1,336 1,412	1,260 1,318	1,334 1,405	1,267 1,306	643 666	836 864	623 498	818 601	470 334	890 867
March	1,101	1,002	951	802	357	445	278	484	285	584
April	588	481	454	399	131	147	55	396	295	300
May	148	100	159	215	22	37	14	268	208	119
June	84	30	45	40	1	1	0	42	26	24
July August	7 8	4 9	12 24	12 33	0	0	0	24 21	8 13	6
September	43	27	39	50	8	13	1	78	58	32
October	458	391	365	355	143	164	42	247	112	227
November	610	529	603	650	237	313	218	687	471	445
December Total	726 6,521	626 5,777	775 6,166	960 6,088	279 2,488	402 3,222	358 2,087	937 4,602	619 2,899	581 4,087
	,	,	,			,	,	,	,	
016 January February	^R 1,127 957	^R 1,120 901	^R 1,241 ^R 958	^R 1,303 936	659 ^R 483	857 573	^R 563 ^R 310	^R 916 619	569 ^R 342	^R 870 628
March	R 755	645	670	^R 653	R 239	324	178	^R 542	R 395	450
April	^R 605	515	506	R 424	151	162	R 62	R 381	^R 243	R 310
May	^R 253	^R 214	222	208	58	71	17	254	^R 182	151
June	45	22	^R 26	27	1	0	0	^R 43	44	21
July August	4 5	1	3 5	11 17	0	0 0	0	15 31	20 12	6
September	68	R 38	40	75	2	5	R 1	^R 114	^R 66	39
October	389	318	^R 285	^R 305	91	R 89	22	^R 264	^R 201	198
November	672	610	582	570	R 289	^R 340	154	^R 511	R 332	418
December	R 1,055	R 977	1,166	1,257 B 5 797	^R 478	^R 672	444 R 4 75 2	^R 926	^R 628	R 2 880
Total	^R 5,934	^R 5,363	^R 5,703	^R 5,787	2,452	3,093	^R 1,752	^R 4,615	^R 3,033	^R 3,880
17 January	^R 1,040	^R 973	1,081	1,211 8 017	477	579	^R 419	^R 960	^R 668	767
February March	^R 908 1.040	^R 779 910	775 ^R 835	^R 817 ^R 783	323 347	408 ^R 386	^R 208 147	^R 626 ^R 467	^R 499 ^R 395	^R 547 544
April	^R 454	^R 343	350	401	^R 75	^R 94	52	R 403	311	R 249
May	R 309	R 239	250	225	47	^R 56	14	R 234	172	155
June	46	25	28	37	2	^R 3	0	^R 58	51	25
July	9	3	7	10	0	0	0	7	R 15	5
August 8-Month Total	27 3,831	18 3,290	34 3,361	49 3,533	1,272	1, 527	0 841	26 2,782	2,118	15 2,307
016 8-Month Total	3,750	3,420	3,630	3,580	1,591	1,988	1,130	2,799	1,807	2,442
015 8-Month Total	4,684	4,204	4,384	4,073	1,822	2,330	1,469	2,653	1,639	2,801

Table 1.9 Heating Degree Days by Census Division

^a Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. ^b New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

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^c Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.
^d Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South ⁶ Jowa, Kalisas, Millicoux, Miscelli, Millicoux, Miscelli, Dakota.
 ⁶ Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland (and the District of Columbia), North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.
 ⁷ Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.
 ⁹ Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
 ^h Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming

Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Referviced. Notes: • Degree days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature Notes: • Degree days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Heating degree days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Cooling degree days are the number of degrees that the

daily average temperature rises above 65°F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, a weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40°F would report 25 heating degree days for that day (and 0 cooling degree days). If a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78°F, cooling degree days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree days). • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data

and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monunity data beginning in 1973. Source: State-level degree day data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Centers for Environmental Information. Using these state-level data, the U.S. Energy Information Administration calculates population-weighted census-division and U.S. degree day averages using state population-weighted tensus-division and U.S. degree days are measured. See methodology at http://www.eia.org/inter.ests/sten/special/ndf/2012 So 04.0df. http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/special/pdf/2012_sp_04.pdf.

	New England ^a	Middle Atlantic ^b	East North Central ^c	West North Central ^d	South Atlantic ^e	East South Central ^f	West South Central ^g	Mountain ^h	Pacific ⁱ	United States
i0 Total	295	401	505	647	1,414	1,420	2,282	682	629	871
5 Total	532	761	922	1,139	1,636	1,674	2,508	780	558	1,144
0 Total	318	487	626	871	1,583	1,532	2,367	974	796	1,000
5 Total	310	498	618	832	1,613	1,552	2,461	780	577	979
'0 Total	423 422	615 584	747 721	980 937	1,744 1.791	1,571 1.440	2,282 2.162	971 903	734 597	1,079
5 Total	422	680	769	1,158	1,911	1,754	2,651	1,071	653	1,043
5 Total	324	509	602	780	1,878	1,522	2,519	1,095	761	1,121
0 Total	429	562	602	913	2,054	1,563	2,526	1,212	838	1,200
5 Total	471	704	877	928	2,028	1,613	2,398	1,213	794	1,261
0 Total	279	458	632	983	1,925	1,674	2,775	1,480	772	1,232
1 Total	464 508	623 772	722 899	994 1,045	1,897	1,478	2,543	1,508	861 783	1,255
2 Total 3 Total	475	615	619	907	2,182 1,980	1,757 1,452	2,515 2,496	1,467 1,553	978	1,363
4 Total	368	591	585	722	2,038	1,517	2,482	1,290	828	1,200
5 Total	598	892	944	1,063	2,098	1,676	2,647	1,372	777	1,388
6 Total	485	693	734	1,034	2,053	1,648	2,786	1,466	922	1,360
7 Total	447	694	881	1,102	2,219	1,892	2,475	1,564	828	1,392
8 Total	462	667	683	818	1,993	1,537	2,501	1,385	918	1,282
9 Total	350 635	524 908	534 964	698 1,096	2,029 2,269	1,479 1,977	2,590 2,757	1,393 1,358	894 674	1,241
0 Total 1 Total	554	836	964 859	1,096	2,269	1,727	3,112	1,358	736	1,450
2 Total	565	815	974	1,221	2,162	1,762	2,915	1,573	917	1.49
3 Total	540	683	690	892	2,000	1,441	2,536	1,462	892	1,300
4 Total	420	596	610	814	2,009	1,493	2,474	1,431	1,068	1,299
5 January	0	0	0	0	34	3	5	2	10	9
February	0	0	0	0	19	0	6	11	13	1
March	0	0	0 1	3 8	84 131	21 52	39 141	32 40	27 23	29 53
April May	31	72	82	55	242	175	260	75	23	126
June	39	114	139	203	394	353	453	313	176	255
July	193	250	202	289	456	442	586	325	218	336
August	205	230	169	202	411	339	561	362	261	315
September	87	136	127	168	296	235	424	231	193	223
October	0	1	7	13	135	59	188	84	97	77
November	0 0	0	0 2	0	103 100	16 24	52 25	3 0	12 10	30
December Total	555	804	729	941	2,404	1,718	2,740	1,478	1,067	1,488
6 January	0	0	0	0	25	2	R 9	0	8	8
February	0	0	0	0	24	3	26	10	14	11
March	0	0	4	10	^R 90	36	87	24	13	R 36
April	0	0	1	8	R 88	38 ^R 125	123 R 020	42	R 26	R 42
May	7 ^R 74	17 ^R 128	42 187	48 263	185 380	371	^R 238 476	90 ^R 332	37 166	97 27
June July	R 240	R 307	277	306	509	473	620	R 408	^R 234	383
August	R 239	^R 310	296	^R 268	R 485	R 460	^R 547	305	^R 231	R 36
September	61	^R 114	131	138	^R 352	^R 320	^R 429	173	R 121	R 219
October	0	6	19	28	^R 158	113	233	99	^R 46	8
November	0	0	0	2	56	12	80	14	R 17	20
December	0 R 620	0 R 882	0	0 R 4 074	R 66	R 4 057	17 R 2 692	0 R 1 10 8	8 R 022	11 R 4 55
Total	^R 620	^R 882	957	^R 1,071	^R 2,418	^R 1,957	^R 2,883	^R 1,498	^R 922	R 1,55
7 January	0	0	0	0	^R 50 ^R 54	20	35	0	7	10 R 22
February	0 0	0 0	0 1	3	R 55	18 28	67 ^R 112	5 31	7	3
March	0	2	R 6	6 9	R 123	28 R 74	R 112 R 140	50	17 25	5
May	3	13	37	50	^R 210	136	R 238	109	25 46	10
June	R 70	121	166	205	R 336	271	^R 444	R 307	149	R 24
July	^R 169	249	241	^R 331	468	^R 430	^R 581	^R 414	^R 284	363
August	127	161	147	166	406	340	504	329	279	29
8-Month Total	369	548	598	770	1,703	1,317	2,122	1,245	813	1,12
6 8-Month Total	559	763	807	903	1,785	1,508	2,125	1,211	730	1,20

Table 1.10 Cooling Degree Days by Census Division

^a Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. ^b New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

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^c Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.
^d Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South ⁶ Jowa, Natisas, Ministroadi, Miseccur, Dakota.
 ⁶ Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland (and the District of Columbia), North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.
 ⁷ Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.
 ⁹ Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
 ^h Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Referviced. Notes: • Degree days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature Cooling degree used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Cooling degree days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature rises above 65 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Heating degree days are the number of degrees that the

daily average temperature falls below 65°F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, if a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78°F, example, if a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of /8°F, cooling degree days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree days). A weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40°F would report 25 heating degree days for that day (and 0 cooling degree days). • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data

and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Source: State-level degree day data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Centers for Environmental Information. Using these state-level data, the U.S. Energy Information Administration calculates population-weighted census-division and U.S. degree day averages using state population-weighted the same year the degree days are measured. See methodology at http://www.gia.com/fracests/state/peneraid/004/2012 sn.04 pdf http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/special/pdf/2012_sp_04.pdf.

				1	1	Petrol	eum			
	Coal	Natural Gas	Asphalt and Road Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids ^a	Lubricants	Petro- chemical Feedstocks ^b	Petroleum Coke	Special Naphthas	Other ^c	Total
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet				Thousand Bar	rels per Day			
973 Total	3,345 2,972 2,370 1,050 921 884 842 786 784 807 727 660 676 660 654 640 634 616 427 588 598 599 599	792 674 674 572 712 868 896 909 938 909 938 909 918 839 918 839 918 839 818 808 818 761 584 598 608 524 650 608 721 725	522 419 396 425 483 484 505 521 519 512 503 537 546 521 494 417 360 362 355 340 323 327	736 702 871 980 1,067 1,347 1,420 1,452 1,375 1,605 1,586 1,422 1,554 1,426 1,426 1,436 1,436 1,454 1,454 1,456 1,556 1,524 1,556 1,624 1,781	162 137 159 164 156 168 169 166 153 151 140 141 141 137 142 131 118 131 125 114 126	375 330 709 364 553 593 691 693 693 693 693 693 693 693 693 676 784 729 726 664 574 507 539 520 444 448 410	42 41 39 43 55 54 40 69 98 45 79 99 91 102 82 82 82 81 28 28 28	88 75 100 83 37 39 38 56 76 51 41 41 53 42 27 33 37 41 44 24 12 8 55	134 159 176 114 94 87 86 107 99 103 104 103 101 98 102 112 104 107 99 100 103 94 97 101	2,059 1,863 2,451 2,473 2,762 2,888 3,248 3,248 3,142 2,911 3,020 2,954 3,084 2,997 2,714 2,648 2,767 2,673 2,673 2,828
115 January February March April May June July August September October November December Total	53 46 43 47 49 50 48 42 44 41 41 550	69 63 57 57 53 54 55 53 57 60 63 703	200 215 222 303 343 472 480 510 469 400 287 212 343	2,033 2,009 1,810 1,770 1,780 1,847 1,798 1,847 1,715 1,870 1,922 2,030 1,865	153 123 152 148 159 132 156 121 127 145 104 130 138	407 387 354 366 372 340 364 409 377 381 382 398 378	33 14 32 32 34 21 27 25 23 28	67 64 48 52 47 52 48 48 48 58 41 58 41 58 41 52	101 104 103 96 102 107 95 105 96 104 109 102	2,994 2,915 2,721 2,774 2,827 2,930 3,034 3,014 2,873 2,960 2,881 2,943 2,906
016 January February March May June July August September October November December Total	56 58 61 58 59 61 59 56 56 61 697	69 63 62 58 57 57 58 57 58 69 69 723	195 230 254 301 394 482 524 439 417 310 195 351	2,075 1,970 1,932 1,840 1,828 1,751 1,853 1,760 1,817 1,920 1,865 1,969 1,882	136 148 143 131 132 146 115 124 125 131 121 115 130	377 373 368 370 359 363 384 371 364 365 373 390 371	31 29 29 21 18 25 36 21 26 42 32 32 28	47 53 58 46 59 40 47 43 56 41 49 45 49	106 94 107 108 100 106 111 110 106 89 108 106 104	2,967 2,898 2,891 2,818 2,893 2,906 3,006 2,967 2,928 2,929 2,867 2,852 2,852 2,916
017 January February April May June July August 8-Month Total	60 58 61 63 59 62 73 497	69 61 58 58 57 57 59 485	192 241 265 318 365 477 441 542 2,841	2,106 1,938 1,952 1,878 1,878 1,948 1,956 1,644 15,300	105 123 133 105 108 108 98 91 872	368 409 435 429 438 442 403 383 3,306	34 21 13 29 28 21 39 25 209	49 58 50 43 51 56 49 55 413	103 105 110 104 111 113 109 107 863	2,957 2,896 2,958 2,906 2,980 3,164 3,096 2,847 23,803
016 8-Month Total 015 8-Month Total	467 381	478 470	2,852 2,745	15,010 14,843	1,073 1,144	2,965 2,998	212 243	393 426	842 809	23,347 23,209

^a Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline, and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).
 ^b Includes still gas not burned as refinery fuel.
 ^c Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, waxes, and miscellaneous products. Notes:
 • Data are estimates.
 • Non-combustion use estimates are included in total energy consumption. See Table 1.3.
 • See Note 2, "Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels," at end of section.
 • Non-combustion estimates are all for industrial sector consumption, except for some lubricants consumed by the transportation

sector. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. • See Note 2, "Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels," at end of section. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: • See Note 2, "Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels," at end of section.

Table 1.11b Heat Content of Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels

(Quadrillion Btu)

			Petroleum									Deverant
	Coal	Natural Gas	Asphalt and Road Oil	Hydro- carbon Gas Liquids ^a	Lubri- cants	Petro- chemical Feed- stocks ^b	Petro- leum Coke	Special Naphthas	Other ^c	Total	Total	Percent of Total Energy Consump tion
072 Total	0.107	0.808	1.264	0.977	0.359	0.767	0.092	0.169	0.290	3.918	4.833	6.4
973 Total 975 Total	.095	.688	1.204	.921	.304	.675	.089	.144	.341	3.489	4.033	5.9
980 Total	.076	.690	.962	1.147	.354	1.464	.085	.193	.379	4.584	5.350	6.9
985 Total	.034	.590	1.029	1.251	.322	.747	.095	.159	.242	3.846	4.469	5.9
990 Total	.021	.733	1.170	1.393	.362	1.138	.123	.107	.198	4.492	5.246	6.2
995 Total	.029	.892	1.178	1.764	.346	1.222	.121	.071	.185	4.885	5.806	6.4
996 Total	.028	.921	1.176	1.856	.335	1.211	.119	.075	.185	4.957	5.906	6.3
997 Total 998 Total	.027 .025	.933 .969	1.224 1.263	1.894 1.789	.354 .371	1.410 1.409	.087 .151	.072 .107	.183 .229	5.225 5.318	6.185 6.312	6.5 6.6
999 Total	.025	.932	1.324	2.098	.375	1.336	.216	.145	.223	5.706	6.663	6.9
000 Total	.026	.942	1.276	2.065	.369	1.353	.099	.097	.222	5.481	6.448	6.5
001 Total	.023	.863	1.257	1.844	.338	1.205	.174	.078	.223	5.121	6.007	6.2
002 Total	.021	.856	1.240	1.945	.334	1.276	.146	.102	.220	5.264	6.142	6.3
003 Total	.022	.832	1.220	1.869	.309	1.371	.123	.080	.217	5.189	6.043	6.2
004 Total	.021	.840	1.304	1.924	.313	1.592	.217	.051	.211	5.612	6.473	6.5
005 Total	.021 .020	.782 .600	1.323 1.261	1.812 1.871	.312 .303	1.474 1.477	.186 .212	.063 .070	.218 .242	5.388 5.437	6.191 6.057	6.2 6.1
006 Total 007 Total	.020	.600	1.261	1.871	.303	1.351	.212	.070	.242	5.437	5.868	5.8
008 Total	.020	.625	1.012	1.722	.291	1.172	.200	.078	.223	4.736	5.380	5.6
009 Total	.014	.537	.873	1.839	.262	1.031	.180	.046	.212	4.443	4.994	5.3
010 Total	.019	.669	.878	2.010	.291	1.096	.061	.026	.213	4.574	5.261	5.4
011 Total	.019	.695	.859	2.027	.276	1.057	.063	.023	.221	4.526	5.240	5.4
012 Total	.019	.724	.827	2.062	.254	.901	.068	.015	.201	4.328	5.070	5.4
013 Total	.019	.741 .749	.783	2.248	.268	.901	.063	.100	.206 .214	4.570	5.330	5.5
014 Total	.019	.749	.793	2.233	.280	.827	.062	.106	.214	4.516	5.284	5.4
015 January	.002	.071	.041	.220	.029	.069	.006	.011	.018	.394	.467	5.0
February	.001	.066	.040	.194	.021	.059	.002	.009	.017	.343	.410	4.8
March	.001	.065	.046	.195	.029	.060	.006	.008	.018	.362	.429	5.1
April	.001	.060	.060	.183	.027	.060	.006	.008	.018	.363	.424	5.7
May	.001	.059	.070	.190	.030	.064	.006	.008	.017	.385	.446	5.8
June	.002	.055	.094	.187	.024	.057	.006	.008	.018	.393	.450	5.7
July	.002 .002	.056 .057	.099 .105	.199 .194	.029 .023	.063 .070	.006 .006	.008 .008	.019 .017	.422 .423	.480 .481	5.7 5.8
August September	.002	.057	.093	.194	.023	.062	.008	.008	.017	.423	.401	5.6
October	.001	.059	.082	.201	.023	.065	.004	.003	.017	.404	.465	6.1
November	.001	.062	.057	.197	.019	.063	.005	.009	.018	.367	.431	5.6
December	.001	.065	.044	.217	.024	.068	.004	.007	.020	.383	.450	5.4
Total	.018	.730	.832	2.351	.305	.760	.063	.099	.215	4.626	5.373	5.5
	002	071	0.40	222	0.06	065	006	009	.019	200	450	E 1
D16 January February	.002 .002	.071 .065	.040 .044	.223 .196	.026 .026	.065 .060	.006 .005	.008 .008	.019	.386 .355	.459 .422	5.1 5.1
March	.002	.065	.044	.204	.020	.063	.005	.008	.010	.355	.422	5.6
April	.002	.060	.060	.189	.024	.061	.000	.007	.019	.364	.426	5.7
May	.002	.059	.081	.193	.025	.062	.004	.010	.018	.392	.453	6.0
June	.002	.056	.096	.180	.027	.060	.003	.006	.019	.391	.449	5.7
July	.002	.059	.097	.195	.022	.066	.005	.008	.020	.413	.473	5.6
August	.002	.060	.108	.185	.023	.064	.007	.007	.020	.414	.476	5.6
September	.002 .002	.058 .060	.087 .086	.188 .205	.023 .025	.061 .063	.004 .005	.009 .007	.018 .016	.390 .406	.450	5.8 6.1
October November	.002	.060	.086	.205	.025	.063	.005	.007 .008	.016	.406 .370	.468	5.6
December	.002	.072	.002	.210	.022	.067	.006	.000	.019	.370	.435	4.9
Total	.022	.749	.853	2.358	.289	.754	.062	.094	.222	4.632	5.403	5.5
17 January	.002	.072	.039	.225	.020	.063	.006	.008	.019	.380	.453	5.1
February	.002	.063	.045	.183	.021	.063	.004	.009	.017	.341	.406	5.3
March	.002 .002	.068 .061	.054 .063	.207 .193	.025 .019	.075 .072	.002 .005	.008 .007	.020 .018	.392 .377	.461 .439	5.5 5.9
April May	.002	.060	.063	.193	.019	.072	.005	.007	.018	.402	.439	5.9
June	.002	.059	.075	.197	.020	.070	.003	.000	.020	.402	.404	6.0
July	.002	.060	.091	.207	.019	.070	.007	.008	.020	.421	.482	5.7
August	.002	.061	.112	.172	.017	.066	.005	.009	.019	.399	.463	5.6
8-Month Total	.016	.503	.574	1.580	.160	.557	.039	.066	.152	3.129	3.647	5.6
016 8-Month Total	.015	.496	.578	1.565	.198	.501	.040	.063	.149	3.095	3.605	5.5
015 8-Month Total	.012	.488	.555	1.561	.211	.502	.045	.068	.143	3.086	3.586	5.4

^a Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline, and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).
 ^b Includes still gas not burned as refinery fuel.
 ^c Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, waxes, and miscellaneous products. Notes: • Data are estimates. • Non-combustion use estimates are included in total energy consumption. See Table 1.3. • Non-combustion estimates are all for industrialsector consumption, except for some lubricants consumed by the transportation sector. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to

independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.• See Note 2, "Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels," at end of section. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: • See Note 2, "Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels," at end of section. • Percent of Total Energy Consumption: Calculated as total non-combustion use of fossil fuels divided by total primary energy consumption (see Table 1.3).

Energy Overview

Note 1. Merchandise Trade Value. Imports data presented are based on the customs values. Those values do not include insurance and freight and are consequently lower than the cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) values, which are also reported by the Bureau of the Census. All exports data, and imports data through 1980, are on a free alongside ship (f.a.s.) basis.

"Balance" is exports minus imports; a positive balance indicates a surplus trade value and a negative balance indicates a deficit trade value. "Energy" includes mineral fuels, lubricants, and related material. "Non-Energy Balance" and "Total Merchandise" include foreign exports (i.e., re-exports) and nonmonetary gold and U.S. Department of Defense Grant-Aid shipments. The "Non-Energy Balance" is calculated by subtracting the "Energy" from the "Total Merchandise Balance."

"Imports" consist of government and nongovernment shipments of merchandise into the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Foreign Trade Zones. They reflect the total arrival from foreign countries of merchandise that immediately entered consumption channels, warehouses, the Foreign Trade Zones, or the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. They exclude shipments between the United States, Puerto Rico, and U.S. possessions, shipments to U.S. Armed Forces and diplomatic missions abroad for their own use, U.S. goods returned to the United States by its Armed Forces, and in-transit shipments.

Note 2. Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels. Most fossilfuels consumed in the United States and elsewhere are combusted to produce heat and power. However, some are used directly for non-combustion use as construction materials, chemical feedstocks, lubricants, solvents, and waxes. For example, coal tars from coal coke manufacturing are used as feedstock in the chemical industry, for metallurgical work, and in anti-dandruff shampoos; natural gas is used to make nitrogenous fertilizers and as chemical feedstocks; asphalt and road oil are used for roofing and paving; hydrocarbon gas liquids are used to create intermediate products that are used in making plastics; lubricants, including motor oil and greases, are used in vehicles and various industrial processes; petrochemical feedstocks are used to make plastics, synthetic fabrics, and related products.

Coal

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) assumes all non-combustion use of coal comes from the process of manufacturing coal coke. Among the byproducts of the process are "coal tars" or "coal liquids," which typically are rich in aromatic hydrocarbons, such as benzene, and are used as chemical feedstock. EIA's Office of Energy Analysis (OEA) estimates non-combustion use ratios of coal tar. Prior to 1995, estimate ratios are based on coal tar production data from the United States International Trade Commission's Synthetic Organic Chemicals. From 1995 forward, coal tar production is estimated using the ratio of EIA's estimate of 1994 coke production, reported in EIA's Quarterly Coal Report. Coal tar ratios prior to 1980 are assumed to be equal to the 1980 ratio. For Table 1.11b, coal tar values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 32.0067 million Btu/barrel, which is the product of 4.95 (the conversion from barrels to short tons) and 6.466 (the approximate heat content of one barrel of coal tar).

Natural Gas

EIA assumes that all non-combustion use of natural gas takes place in the industrial sector. OEA estimates non-combustion ratios of natural gas using Form EIA-864A "Manufacturers Energy Consumption Survey" (MECS) and natural gas used as feedstock for hydrogen production using Form EIA-820 "Annual Refinery Report" data. For years when MECS data are unavailable, estimates are interpolated or extrapolated using chemical indices as scaling factors. Non-combustion ratios prior to 1980 are assumed to be equal to the 1980 ratio. For Table 1.11b, natural gas values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by the heat content factor for natural gas total consumption shown in Table A4.

Asphalt & Road Oil

EIA assumes all asphalt and road oil consumption is for non-combustion use. For Table 1.11b, asphalt and road oil values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 6.636 million Btu/ barrel (the approximate heat content of asphalt and road oil) and the number of days in the period.

Distillate & Residual Fuels

OEA estimates non-combustion ratios of distillate and residual fuels using chemical industry fuel product data reported in MECS. Values for years after the most recent MECS are assumed to be equal to the most recent MECS values. Non-combustion ratios prior to 1980 are assumed to be equal to the 1980 ratio. Distillate and residual fuel oils are included in "other" petroleum products. For Table 1.11b, distillate fuel values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by the appropriate values in Table A3 and the number of days in the period. Residual fuel values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 6.287 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of residual fuel oil) and the number of days in the period.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)

OEA estimates non-combustion ratios of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) components, including ethane, propane, and butane, using chemical industry fuel product data reported in MECS. Values for years after the most recent MECS are assumed to be equal to the most recent MECS values. OEA estimates non-combustion ratios of natural gasoline (pentanes plus) with annual surveys of natural gas liquids and refinery gases sold to the chemical industry published in EIA's Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA). All non-combustion ratios prior to 1980 are assumed to be equal to the 1980 ratio. For Table 1.11b, HGL values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1 and the number of days in the period.

Lubricants

EIA assumes all lubricants consumption are for non-combustion use. For Table 1.11b, lubricants values U.S. Energy Information Administration / Monthly Energy Review September 2017 in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 6.065 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat rate for lubricants) and the number of days in the period.

Petrochemical Feedstocks

EIA assumes all naphthas and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use are for non-combustion use. OEA estimates non-combustion ratios of still gas by deducting all known fuel uses (refinery fuel use from PSA and pipeline gas supplies from EIA's Natural Gas Annual) from the products supplied value from the PSA. The remainder is assumed to be dispatched to chemical plants as a feedstock. Non-combustion ratios prior to 1980 are assumed to be equal to the 1980 ratio. For Table 1.11b, petrochemical feedstock values in 1.11a are multiplied by the appropriate values in Table A1 and the number of days in the period.

Petroleum Coke

EIA assumes all petroleum coke consumption is for non-combustion use. For Table 1.11b, petroleum coke values in 1.11a are multiplied by the appropriate values in Table A3 and the number of days in the period.

Special Naphthas

EIA assumes all special naphthas consumption is for noncombustion use. For Table 1.11b, special naphthas values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 5.248 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of special naphthas) and the number of days in the period.

Waxes

EIA assumes all waxes consumption is for non-combustion use. Waxes are included in "other" petroleum products. For Table 1.11b, waxes values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 5.537 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of waxes) and the number of days in the period.

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products

Miscellaneous products include all finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere. EIA assumes all miscellaneous petroleum products consumption are for non-combustion use and are included in "other" petroleum products. For Table 1.11b, miscellaneous petroleum values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 5.796 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of miscellaneous petroleum products) and the number of days in the period.

Table 1.2 Sources

Coal

1949–1988: Coal production data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the coal production heat content factors in Table A5.

1989 forward: Coal production data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the coal production heat

content factors in Table A5. Waste coal supplied data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the waste coal supplied heat content factors in Table A5. Coal production (including waste coal supplied) is equal to coal production plus waste coal supplied.

Natural Gas (Dry)

1949 forward: Natural gas (dry) production data from Table 4.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas (dry) production heat content factors in Table A4.

Crude Oil

1949 forward: Crude oil (including lease condensate) production data from Table 3.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the crude oil (including lease condensate) production heat content factors in Table A2.

NGPL

1949 forward: Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) production data from Table 3.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the NGPL production heat content factors in Table A2.

Fossil Fuels Total

1949 forward: Total fossil fuels production is the sum of the production values for coal, natural gas (dry), crude oil, and NGPL.

Nuclear Electric Power

1949 forward: Nuclear electricity net generation data from Table 7.2a are converted to Btu by multiplying by the nuclear heat rate factors in Table A6.

Renewable Energy

1949 forward: Table 10.1.

Total Primary Energy Production

1949 forward: Total primary energy production is the sum of the production values for fossil fuels, nuclear electric power, and renewable energy.

Table 1.3 Sources

Coal

1949 forward: Coal consumption data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5.

Natural Gas

1949–1979: Natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total natural gas consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

1980 forward: Natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total natural gas consumption heat content factors in Table A4. Supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu are estimated using the method described in Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at the end of Section 4. Natural gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to natural gas

(including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus supplemental gaseous fuels.

Petroleum

1949–1992: Petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to total petroleum products supplied from Table 3.6.

1993–2008: Petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to total petroleum products supplied from Table 3.6 minus fuel ethanol consumption from Table 10.3.

2009 forward: Petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to: total petroleum products supplied from Table 3.6; minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3; minus refinery and blender net inputs of renewable fuels (excluding fuel ethanol) from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual/Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table 1 (for biomass-based diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1; for other renewable diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1).

Coal Coke Net Imports

1949 forward: Coal coke net imports are equal to coal coke imports from Table 1.4a minus coal coke exports from Table 1.4b.

Fossil Fuels Total

1949 forward: Total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum, plus coal coke net imports.

Nuclear Electric Power

1949 forward: Nuclear electricity net generation data from Table 7.2a are converted to Btu by multiplying by the nuclear heat rate factors in Table A6.

Renewable Energy

1949 forward: Table 10.1.

Electricity Net Imports

1949 forward: Electricity net imports are equal to electricity imports from Table 1.4a minus electricity exports from Table 1.4b.

Total Primary Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Total primary energy consumption is the sum of the consumption values for fossil fuels, nuclear electric power, and renewable energy, plus electricity net imports.

Table 1.4a Sources

Coal

1949 forward: Coal imports data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the coal imports heat content factors in Table A5.

Coal Coke

1949 forward: Coal coke imports data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Monthly Report IM 145, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the coal coke imports heat content factor in Table A5.

Natural Gas

1949 forward: Natural gas imports data from Table 4.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas imports heat content factors in Table A4.

Crude Oil

1949 forward: Crude oil imports data from Table 3.3b are converted to Btu by multiplying by the crude oil imports heat content factors in Table A2.

Petroleum Products

1949–1992: Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) imports are equal to total petroleum imports from Table 3.3b minus crude oil imports from Table 3.3b; petroleum products (excluding biofuels) imports data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum products imports heat content factors in Table A2.

1993–2008: Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) imports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) imports (see 1949–1992 sources above) minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports (see "Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below).

2009 forward: Renewable fuels (excluding fuel ethanol) imports data are from U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, Tables 1 and 25, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, Tables 1 and 37 (for biomass-based diesel fuel and other renewable fuels, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1; for other renewable diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) imports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) imports (see 1949–1992 sources above) minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports (see "Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below) minus renewable fuels (excluding fuel ethanol) imports.

Total Petroleum

1949 forward: Total petroleum imports are equal to crude oil imports plus petroleum products imports.

Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)

1993 forward: Fuel ethanol (including denaturant) imports data are from PSA/PSM Table 1. Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) production is equal to fuel ethanol (including denaturant) production from Table 10.3 minus denaturant from Table 10.3. Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports are equal to fuel ethanol (including denaturant) imports multiplied by the ratio of fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) production to fuel ethanol (including denaturant) production. Fuel ethanol (including denaturant) production. Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 3.539 million Btu per barrel, the undenatured ethanol heat content factor in Table A3.

Biomass—**Biodiesel**

2001 forward: Biodiesel imports data are from Table 10.4, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1.

Biomass—Other Renewable Fuels

2009 forward: Other renewable fuels imports data are from PSA Table 25 and PSM Table 37. For other renewable diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1; for other renewable fuels, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1.

Total Biomass

1993–2000: Total biomass imports are equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports.

2001–2008: Total biomass imports are equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports plus biodiesel imports.

2009 forward: Total biomass imports are the sum of imports values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, and other renewable fuels.

Electricity

1949 forward: Electricity imports data from Table 7.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Total Primary Energy Imports

1949 forward: Total primary energy imports are the sum of the imports values for coal, coal coke, natural gas, total petroleum, total biomass, and electricity.

Table 1.4b Sources

Coal

1949 forward: Coal exports data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the coal exports heat content factors in Table A5.

Coal Coke

1949 forward: Coal coke exports data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Monthly Report EM 545, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the coal coke exports heat content factor in Table A5.

Natural Gas

1949 forward: Natural gas exports data from Table 4.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas exports heat content factors in Table A4.

Crude Oil

1949 forward: Crude oil exports data from Table 3.3b are converted to Btu by multiplying by the crude oil exports heat content factor in Table A2.

Petroleum Products

1949–2009: Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) exports are equal to total petroleum exports from Table 3.3b minus crude oil exports from Table 3.3b; petroleum products (excluding biofuels) exports data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum products exports heat content factors in Table A2.

2010: Petroleum products (including biofuels) exports are equal to total petroleum exports from Table 3.3b minus crude oil exports from Table 3.3b; petroleum products (including biofuels) exports data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum products exports heat content factors in Table A2. Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) exports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) exports minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports (see "Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below).

2011 forward: Biomass-based diesel fuel exports data are from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, Table 31, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, Table 49, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1. Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) exports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) exports (see 2010 sources above) minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports (see "Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below) minus biomass-based diesel fuel exports.

Total Petroleum

1949 forward: Total petroleum exports are equal to crude oil exports plus petroleum products exports.

Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)

2010 forward: Fuel ethanol (including denaturant) exports data are from PSA/PSM Table 1. Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) production is equal to fuel ethanol (including denaturant) production from Table 10.3 minus denaturant from Table 10.3. Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports are equal to fuel ethanol (including denaturant) exports multiplied by the ratio of fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) production to fuel ethanol (including denaturant) production. Fuel ethanol (including denaturant) exports are converted to Btu by multiplying by 3.539 million Btu per barrel, the undenatured ethanol heat content factor in Table A3.

Biomass—Biodiesel

2001 forward: Biodiesel exports data are from Table 10.4, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1.

Biomass—Densified Biomass

2016 forward: Densified biomass exports data are from EIA, Form EIA-63C, "Densified Biomass Fuel Report."

Total Biomass

2001–2009: Total biomass exports are equal to biodiesel exports.

2010 forward: Total biomass exports are equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports plus biodiesel exports.

2016 forward: Total biomass exports are the sum of the exports values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, and densified biomass.

Electricity

1949 forward: Electricity exports data from Table 7.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Total Primary Energy Exports

1949 forward: Total primary energy exports are the sum of the exports values for coal, coal coke, natural gas, total petroleum, total biomass, and electricity.

Total Primary Energy Net Imports

1949 forward: Total primary energy net imports are equal to total primary energy imports from Table 1.4a minus total primary energy exports.

Table 1.5 Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division:

Petroleum Exports

1974–1987: "U.S. Exports," FT-410, December issues. 1988 and 1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Revisions.

1990–1992: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Report.

1993–2009: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revisions.

2010–2011: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," 2012 Annual Revisions.

2012–2014: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and

Services," 2014 Annual Revisions.

2015 forward: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum Imports

1974–1987: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," FT-900, December issues, 1975–1988.

1988 and 1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Revisions.

1990–1993: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Report.

1994–2009: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revisions.

2010–2011: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," 2012 Annual Revisions.

2012–2014: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and

Services," 2014 Annual Revisions.

2015 forward: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Energy Exports and Imports

1974–1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.
1988: January–July, monthly FT-900 supplement, 1989 issues.
August–December, monthly FT-900, 1989 issues.
1989: Monthly FT-900, 1990 issues.
1990–1992: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Report.
1993–2009: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revisions.

2010–2011: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," 2012 Annual Revisions.

2012–2014: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and

Services," 2014 Annual Revisions.

2015 forward: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum Balance

1974 forward: The petroleum balance is calculated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) as petroleum imports minus petroleum exports.

Energy Balance

1974 forward: The energy balance is calculated by EIA as energy imports minus energy exports.

Non-Energy Balance

1974 forward: The non-energy balance is calculated by EIA as the total merchandise balance minus the energy balance.

Total Merchandise

1974–1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.

1988: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions," August 18, 1989.

1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions," July 10, 1990.

1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report," May 10, 1991, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, December 1992," February 18, 1993, page 3.

1991: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993.

1992–2009: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revisions.

2010–2011: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," 2012 Annual Revisions.

2012–2014: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and

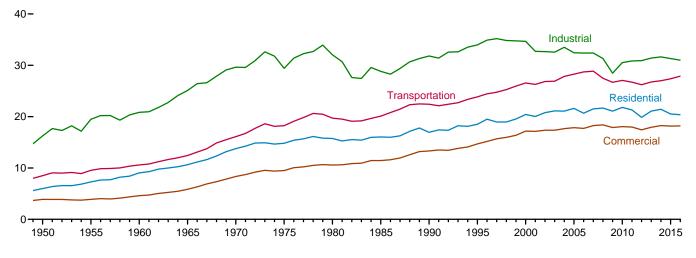
Services," 2014 Annual Revisions.

2015 forward: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

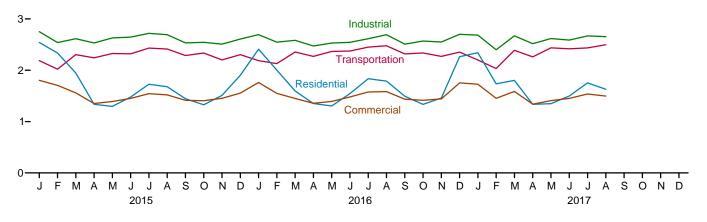
2. Energy Consumption by Sector

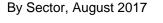
Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector (Quadrillion Btu)

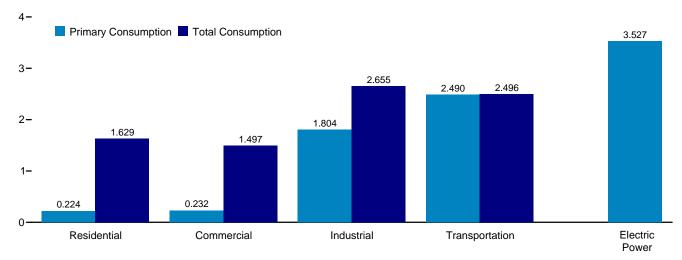
Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1949–2016



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly 4-







Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption. Source: Table 2.1.

Energy Consumption by Sector Table 2.1

(Trillion Btu)

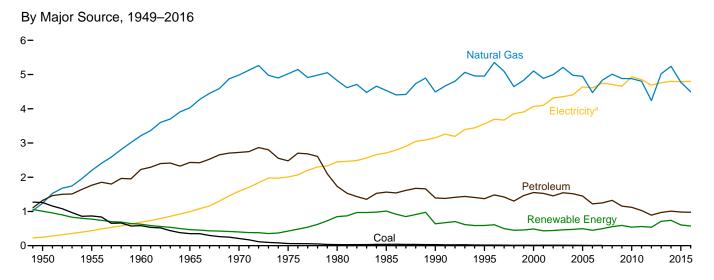
				End-Use	Sectors				Electric		
	Resid	ential	Comm	erciala	Indus	trial ^b	Transpo	rtation	Power Sector ^{c,d}	Delensing	Deiman
	Primary ^e	Total ^f	Primary ^e	Total ^f	Primary ^e	Total ^f	Primary ^e	Total ^f	Primary ^e	Balancing Item ^g	Primary Total ^h
1950 Total 1955 Total 1965 Total 1965 Total 1965 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1985 Total 1995 Total 1995 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2006 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2009 Total 2008 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2013 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total 2014 Total	$\begin{array}{c} 4,829\\ 5,608\\ 6,651\\ 7,279\\ 8,322\\ 7,990\\ 7,439\\ 7,148\\ 6,556\\ 6,934\\ 7,156\\ 6,864\\ 7,156\\ 6,864\\ 7,1232\\ 6,907\\ 7,232\\ 6,987\\ 6,901\\ 6,154\\ 6,589\\ 6,633\\ 5,672\\ 6,706\\ 6,989\\ \end{array}$	5,989 7,278 9,039 10,639 13,766 14,813 15,753 16,041 16,944 18,517 20,421 20,038 21,119 21,061 21,519 21,668 21,1795 21,302 21,302 21,302 21,305 21,305 21,428	2,834 2,561 2,723 3,177 4,237 4,059 4,105 3,732 3,896 4,100 4,100 4,278 4,085 4,132 4,085 4,132 4,085 4,132 4,085 4,132 4,052 3,747 3,922 4,100 4,055 4,063 4,063 4,063 4,063 4,063 4,063 4,063 4,063 4,063 4,063 4,063 4,063 4,063 4,065 4,164 4,380	3,893 3,895 4,609 5,845 8,346 9,492 10,578 11,451 13,320 17,175 17,137 17,346 17,346 17,346 17,346 17,346 17,655 17,853 17,853 17,853 17,8058 17,979 17,422 17,932 18,254	13,890 16,103 16,996 20,148 22,964 21,434 22,595 19,443 21,180 22,718 22,718 22,718 22,718 21,793 21,793 21,793 21,793 21,793 21,363 20,528 18,756 20,277 20,459 20,738 21,267 21,402	16,241 19,485 20,842 25,098 29,628 29,628 29,413 32,039 28,816 31,810 33,970 34,662 32,719 32,661 32,2553 33,516 32,442 32,385 33,513 32,385 33,515 32,344 28,466 30,525 30,847 30,911 31,414 31,638	8,383 9,474 10,560 12,399 16,062 18,210 19,659 20,041 22,366 23,796 26,219 26,785 26,219 26,785 26,826 27,764 28,605 28,605 28,605 26,632 26,632 26,614 26,671 26,917	8,492 9,550 10,596 12,432 16,098 18,245 19,697 20,088 22,420 23,851 26,282 26,846 26,900 27,843 28,717 28,858 27,486 27,486 27,486 27,486 26,687 27,059 26,750 26,996	4,679 6,461 8,158 11,012 16,253 20,270 24,269 26,032 d30,495d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d30,495d30,495 d	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	34,616 40,208 45,086 54,015 67,838 71,965 78,067 76,392 84,484 91,031 98,817 96,170 97,643 97,918 100,090 100,188 99,485 101,015 98,891 94,118 97,444 96,847 94,412 97,164 98,323
2015 January February March April June July August September October November December Total	1,137 1,083 795 444 304 232 222 221 220 359 573 778 6,367	2,540 2,335 1,947 1,336 1,295 1,479 1,728 1,680 1,445 1,327 1,511 1,902 20,520	667 639 499 323 251 216 219 223 221 307 400 479 4,442	1,803 1,706 1,559 1,353 1,391 1,452 1,543 1,520 1,414 1,407 1,453 1,554 18,158	1,940 1,763 1,830 1,736 1,765 1,751 1,814 1,800 1,705 1,732 1,714 1,821 21,371	2,751 2,539 2,614 2,532 2,629 2,645 2,718 2,692 2,533 2,544 2,509 2,608 31,315	2,180 2,012 2,298 2,235 2,319 2,313 2,425 2,406 2,281 2,330 2,195 2,298 27,291	2,186 2,020 2,304 2,242 2,325 2,319 2,413 2,413 2,413 2,287 2,336 2,201 2,304 27,368	3,357 3,103 3,002 2,723 3,002 3,383 3,741 3,655 3,251 2,886 2,792 2,993 37,890	-1 1 -2 -3 -1 2 5 5 3 -2 -3 -2 -2 1	9,280 8,601 8,422 7,458 7,639 7,897 8,425 8,309 7,682 7,612 7,612 7,672 8,366 97,363
2016 January February April June July August September October December December Total	1,063 861 604 324 235 225 210 229 325 521 987 6,045	2,410 2,003 1,596 1,352 1,303 1,544 1,836 1,788 1,494 1,334 1,494 1,334 2,263 20,375	630 534 408 331 268 224 224 226 232 293 385 597 4,352	1,762 1,549 1,450 1,356 1,392 1,479 1,576 1,584 1,436 1,436 1,413 1,442 1,753 18,196	1,911 1,819 1,831 1,707 1,715 1,702 1,741 1,831 1,727 1,791 1,791 1,907 21,473	2,693 2,548 2,583 2,473 2,530 2,543 2,613 2,693 2,508 2,508 2,508 2,509 2,550 2,699 31,007	2,180 2,123 2,349 2,264 2,361 2,367 2,444 2,470 2,312 2,331 2,264 2,347 27,811	2,186 2,129 2,355 2,270 2,367 2,374 2,451 2,476 2,318 2,337 2,270 2,354 27,888	3,269 2,892 2,794 2,686 2,924 3,413 3,842 3,803 3,8257 2,913 2,761 3,231 37,784	4 (s) -3 -1 5 9 9 5 2 (s) 4 30	9,056 8,229 7,981 7,448 7,591 7,946 8,485 8,549 7,761 7,655 7,722 9,074 97,496
2017 January February March April May June July August 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	1,027 736 R 743 420 327 R 254 R 226 224 3,958 3,982 4,438	2,342 1,735 1,803 1,336 1,348 1,499 R 1,754 1,629 13,446 13,832 14,340	614 471 489 313 273 235 R 223 232 2,850 2,845 3,036	1,727 1,453 1,587 1,339 1,408 1,452 R 1,537 1,497 12,000 12,148 12,327	1,913 1,690 1,879 1,753 1,791 1,748 R 1,806 1,804 14,384 14,257 14,398	2,683 2,399 2,670 2,517 2,616 2,587 R 2,668 2,655 20,795 20,676 21,119	2,193 2,027 2,382 2,255 2,430 2,411 R 2,428 2,490 18,615 18,558 18,558 18,188	2,200 2,033 2,389 2,261 2,436 2,417 R 2,434 2,496 18,666 18,609 18,240	3,205 2,696 2,955 2,712 2,987 3,308 3,710 3,527 25,099 25,622 25,966	4 -1 -2 (s) 3 7 3 14 19 5	8,955 7,619 8,448 7,450 7,809 7,958 R 8,400 8,281 64,921 65,284 66,031

^a Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.
 ^b Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.
 ^c Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.
 ^d Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are

the public: ^d Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers. ^e See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary. ^f Total energy consumption in the end-use sectors consists of primary energy consumption, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section. ^g A balancing item. The sum of primary consumption in the five energy-use sectors equals the sum of total consumption in the four end-use sectors. However, total energy consumption does not equal the sum of the sectoral components due

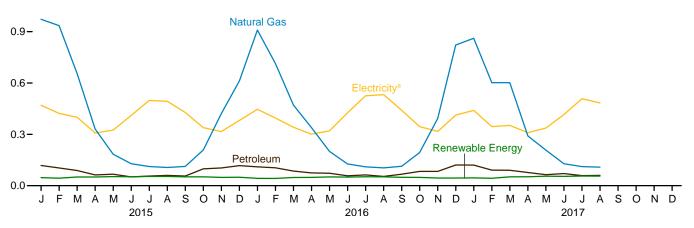
to the use of sector-specific conversion factors for coal and natural gas. ^h Primary energy consumption total. See Table 1.3. R=Revised. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • Data are estimates, except for the electric power sector. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.
• See Note 2, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of Section 7.
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: • End-Use Sectors: Tables 2.2–2.5. • Electric Power Sector: Table 2.6. • Balancing Item: Calculated as primary energy total consumption minus the sum of total energy consumption in the four end-use sectors. • Primary Total: Table 1.3.

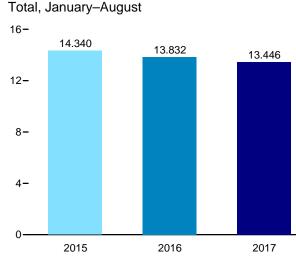
Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption (Quadrillion Btu)



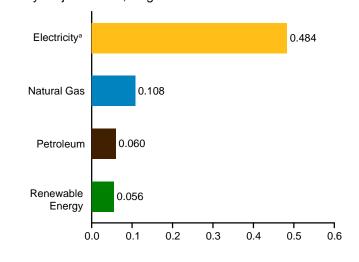


1.2-









^a Electricity retail sales.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption. Source: Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

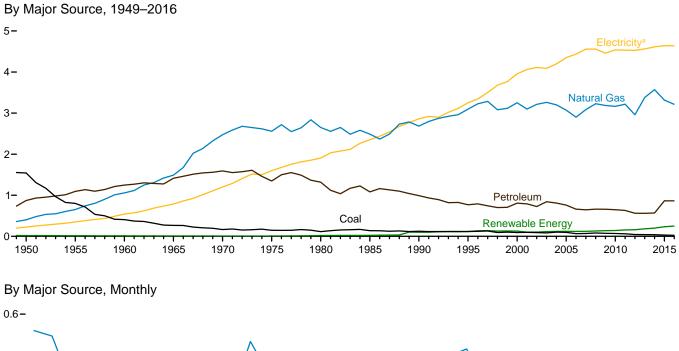
				Primary	Consumpt	ion ^a						
		Fossil	Fuels			Renewab	le Energy ^b			Electricity	Electrical System	
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petro- leum	Total	Geo- thermal	Solard	Bio- mass	Total	Total Primary	Retail Sales ^e	Energy Losses ^f	Total
1950 Total 1955 Total 1960 Total 1960 Total 1965 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1990 Total 1990 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2008 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total	1,261 867 585 352 209 63 31 39 31 31 17 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 8 6 8 8 NA NA	1,240 2,198 3,212 4,028 4,987 5,023 4,825 4,534 4,491 4,954 4,954 4,954 4,955 5,209 4,985 5,209 4,981 4,946 4,476 4,835 5,010 4,883	1,322 1,767 2,227 2,432 2,725 2,479 1,734 1,565 1,394 1,573 1,553 1,528 1,546 1,546 1,546 1,549 1,450 1,221 1,229 1,324 1,157	3,824 3,824 4,833 6,024 6,811 7,922 7,564 6,589 6,138 5,916 6,345 6,669 6,4429 6,463 6,463 6,768 6,511 6,405 5,704 6,334 6,092 6,334 6,040 5,999	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 6 7 9 9 10 13 14 16 18 22 26 33 37	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA S55 63 55 63 55 53 55 53 55 53 55 55 8 65	1,006 775 627 468 401 425 850 1,010 580 520 420 370 380 400 410 430 380 470 500 440	1,006 775 627 468 401 425 850 1,010 640 589 486 435 444 465 435 444 465 435 496 451 497 555 593 541	4,829 5,608 6,651 7,279 8,322 7,990 7,148 6,556 6,556 6,907 6,987 6,901 6,154 6,589 6,889 6,633 6,540	246 438 687 993 1,591 2,007 2,448 2,709 3,153 3,557 4,069 4,100 4,317 4,353 4,408 4,638 4,638 4,611 4,750 4,711 4,657	913 1,232 1,701 2,367 3,852 4,817 5,866 6,184 7,235 8,026 9,197 9,074 9,562 9,534 9,562 9,534 9,687 10,074 9,905 10,180 10,068 9,788	5,989 7,278 9,039 10,639 13,766 14,813 15,753 16,041 16,944 18,517 20,421 20,038 20,786 21,119 21,081 21,613 20,670 21,519 21,668 21,077
2010 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	NA NA NA NA	4,878 4,805 4,242 5,023 5,242	1,121 1,028 891 971 1,008	5,999 5,833 5,133 5,994 6,250	37 40 40 40 40	65 71 79 92 109	440 450 420 580 590	541 560 539 711 739	6,540 6,393 5,672 6,706 6,989	4,933 4,855 4,690 4,759 4,801	10,321 10,054 9,496 9,604 9,638	21,795 21,302 19,857 21,069 21,428
2015 January February March June July August September October December December Total	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	972 935 656 331 184 128 112 106 112 209 421 612 4,777	118 104 89 63 67 51 56 60 56 98 98 104 117 983	1,090 1,039 744 251 180 168 166 169 307 525 729 5,760	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 40	6 7 10 11 12 13 13 13 12 11 9 8 8 128	37 34 37 36 37 36 37 37 36 37 36 37 440	47 44 51 53 52 54 52 52 52 49 49 607	1,137 1,083 795 444 304 232 221 220 359 573 778 6,367	470 423 400 308 325 410 498 493 493 328 339 316 381 4,791	933 830 752 584 667 836 1,007 966 797 630 622 743 9,362	2,540 2,335 1,947 1,295 1,479 1,728 1,680 1,445 1,327 1,511 1,902 20,520
2016 January February March June July August September October November December Total	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	910 714 471 339 200 127 110 104 113 194 393 822 4,496	110 104 85 75 73 63 63 54 67 83 84 121 976	1,020 818 556 414 273 184 173 158 181 277 476 943 5,472	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 40	8 10 13 14 16 17 17 15 13 11 10 161	32 30 32 31 32 31 32 32 31 32 31 32 31 32 373	43 42 48 51 50 52 52 49 48 45 45 573	1,063 861 604 462 324 235 210 229 325 521 987 6,045	446 395 342 301 426 525 532 441 345 317 412 4,802	901 747 651 589 658 883 1,085 1,046 1,046 624 664 622 863 9,529	2,410 2,003 1,596 1,352 1,303 1,544 1,836 1,788 1,494 1,334 1,494 2,263 20,375
2017 January February March April June July August 8-Month Total	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	861 602 290 208 128 111 108 2,911	121 91 90 77 64 71 ^R 59 60 633	982 693 367 272 199 ^R 170 169 3,544	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 26	10 11 16 19 20 20 20 134	32 29 32 31 32 31 32 32 32 254	46 43 51 52 55 54 56 56 414	1,027 736 ^R 743 420 327 ^R 254 R 254 R 226 224 3,958	440 345 352 310 337 416 508 484 3,191	874 654 707 684 830 1,020 921 6,297	2,342 1,735 1,803 1,336 1,348 1,499 ^R 1,754 1,629 13,446
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	NA NA	2,975 3,424	621 607	3,596 4,031	26 26	112 87	248 293	386 406	3,982 4,438	3,287 3,327	6,562 6,575	13,832 14,340

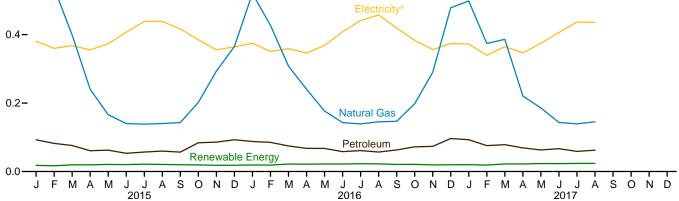
^a See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.
 ^b See Table 10.2a for notes on series components.
 ^c Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.
 ^d Distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation in the residential sector and distributed solar thermal energy in the residential, and industrial sectors. See Tables 10.2a and 10.5.
 ^e Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.
 ^t Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total

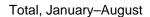
electricity retail sales. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of

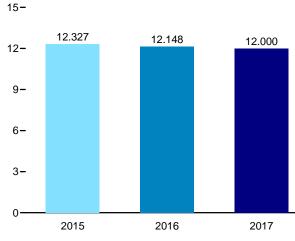
electricity retail sales. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section. R=Revised. NA=Not available. Notes: • Data are estimates, except for electricity retail sales. • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption (Quadrillion Btu)

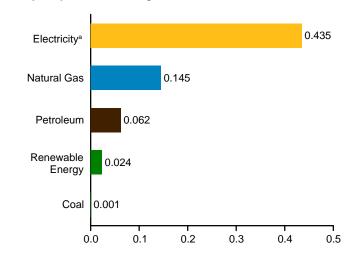








By Major Source, August 2017



^a Electricity retail sales.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption. Source: Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption (Trillion Btu)

					Primary (Consump	tion ^a							
		Fossi	I Fuels			R	enewabl	e Energy	y b			Elec-	Electrical	
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petro- leum ^d	Total	Hydro- electric Power ^e	Geo- thermal	Solar ^f	Wind	Bio- mass	Total	Total Primary	tricity Retail Sales ^g	System Energy Losses ^h	Total
1950 Total 1955 Total 1955 Total 1960 Total 1965 Total 1976 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1990 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2001 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	1,542 801 407 265 165 165 137 124 117 124 117 92 97 90 82 103 97 65 70 81 73 70 65 70 65 41 73 70 64 44 40	401 651 1,056 1,490 2,458 2,658 2,682 3,096 3,252 3,252 3,252 3,252 3,252 3,252 3,252 3,252 3,252 3,252 3,252 3,261 3,271 3,201 3,205 3,285 3,216 3,21	872 1,095 1,248 1,413 1,546 1,318 1,318 1,083 991 769 806 789 7725 841 806 7789 806 7789 7725 841 806 660 669 659 806 655 841 864 665 655 8562 5661 5682	2,815 2,547 2,747 3,168 4,229 4,051 4,051 4,054 3,798 3,798 3,798 3,798 3,798 3,798 3,798 3,798 3,798 3,798 3,798 3,798 3,982 3,881 3,565 3,982 4,180	Power NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	Inass 19 15 12 9 8 8 21 24 94 119 92 95 101 105 103 109 111 115 108 120	19 19 15 12 9 8 8 8 21 24 98 105 128 105 128 105 124 120 121 130 121 130 121 130 121 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	2,834 2,561 2,723 3,177 4,237 4,059 4,105 3,732 3,896 4,105 4,105 4,128 4,288 4,288 4,288 4,282 4,282 4,282 4,282 4,052 3,742 3,922 4,105 4,052 3,775 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,052 4,055	225 330 543 789 1,201 1,598 1,906 2,351 2,860 3,252 3,956 4,062 4,110 4,090 4,090 4,351 4,560 4,559 4,	834 984 1,344 1,880 2,908 3,835 4,567 5,368 6,564 7,337 8,942 8,990 9,104 8,958 9,225 9,451 9,525 9,771 9,525 9,771 9,743 9,373 9,385 9,168 9,206	3,893 3,895 4,609 5,845 8,346 8,346 8,346 8,346 11,451 11,578 11,457 17,137 17,346 17,346 17,346 17,853 17,655 17,853 17,955 17,853 17,957 18,253 17,853 17,957 17,853 17,957 17,853 17,957 18,557 17,957 17,
2014 Total 2015 January February March April May June July August September October November December Total	4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 31	552 536 400 240 166 140 138 140 143 202 293 365 3,316	93 82 76 61 63 53 57 60 57 84 86 93 863	649 622 479 303 231 196 197 202 201 288 382 461 4,210	(a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	345566665543 57	(3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3)	13 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	18 17 20 21 21 20 21 21 20 21 21 20 19 18 18 18 232	667 639 499 323 251 216 219 223 221 307 400 479 4,442	381 360 368 355 373 407 438 439 417 385 355 365 365 4,643	756 707 692 674 767 829 886 859 776 715 698 711 9,073	1,803 1,706 1,559 1,353 1,391 1,452 1,543 1,520 1,414 1,407 1,453 1,554 18,158
2016 January February March May June July August September October November December Total	3 3 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 24	520 427 308 241 177 143 139 145 147 147 198 290 479 3,213	88 85 75 68 67 58 61 57 63 72 73 96 864	611 516 386 246 202 202 204 211 272 366 578 4,101	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 56 7 7 8 7 7 6 5 4 72	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	13 12 14 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 157	19 22 21 22 23 22 21 21 19 20 251	630 534 408 331 268 224 224 226 232 293 385 597 4,352	375 351 359 346 408 441 457 420 383 356 374 4,639	757 664 684 756 847 911 900 785 737 700 782 9,205	1,762 1,549 1,450 1,356 1,392 1,479 1,576 1,584 1,436 1,442 1,753 18,196
2017 January February March April June June August 8-Month Total	3 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 4	498 374 386 221 186 ^ℝ 143 139 145 2,092	93 76 78 69 63 67 ^R 59 62 567	594 452 467 291 250 212 ^R 199 209 2,673	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3	5 5 7 8 8 9 8 5 8	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	14 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 104	20 19 22 23 23 23 24 24 177	614 471 489 313 273 235 ^R 223 232 2,850	373 339 365 347 374 406 437 435 3,077	740 643 733 679 760 811 877 830 6,073	1,727 1,453 1,587 1,339 1,408 1,452 ^R 1,537 1,497 12,000
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	16 22	2,100 2,313	559 544	2,675 2,879	(s) (s)	13 13	51 40	1 1	105 103	170 157	2,845 3,036	3,106 3,121	6,197 6,170	12,148 12,327

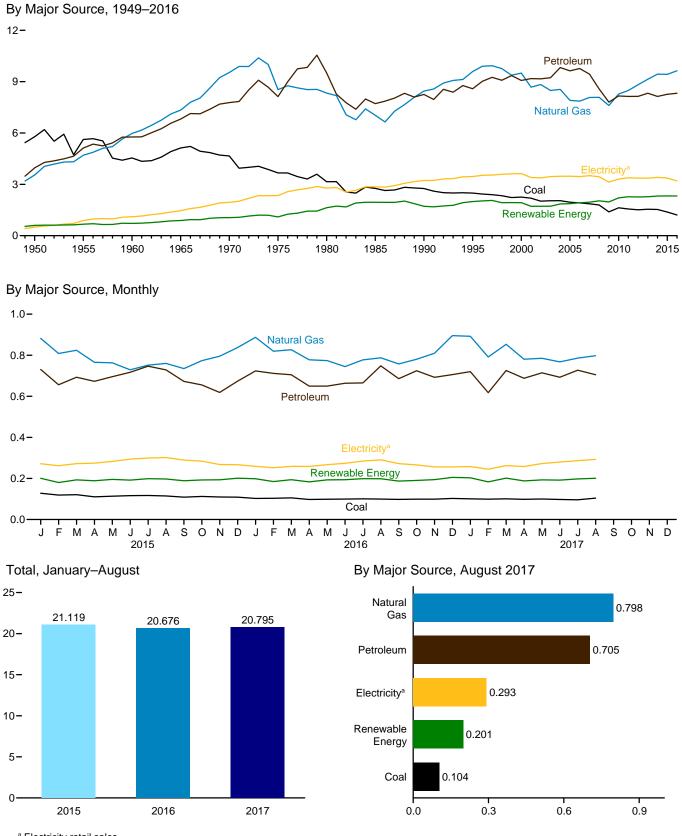
^a See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.
 ^b See Table 10.2a for notes on series components and estimation.
 ^c Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.
 ^d Does not include biofuels that have been blended with petroleum—biofuels are included in "Biomass."
 ^e Conventional hydroelectric power.
 ^f Solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity net generation in the commercial sector, both utility-scale and distributed (small-scale). See Tables 10.2a and 10.5.
 ^g Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.
 ⁿ Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of

section. R=Revised. NA=Not available. - =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion

R=Revised. NA=Not available. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.
 Notes: • Data are estimates, except for coal totals beginning in 2008; hydroelectric power; solar; wind; and electricity retail sales beginning in 1979.
 • The commercial sector includes commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
 Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data bedinning in 1973.

data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption (Quadrillion Btu)



^a Electricity retail sales.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption. Source: Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

					Primar	y Consum	ption ^a							
		Fossil	Fuels ^b			R	enewable	e Energy ^c	:			Elec-	Electrical	
	Coal	Natural Gas ^d	Petro- leum ^e	Total ^f	Hydro- electric Power ^g	Geo- thermal	Solar ^h	Wind	Bio- mass	Total	Total Primary	tricity Retail Sales	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total ^f
1950 Total 1955 Total 1960 Total 1960 Total 1970 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1985 Total 1995 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2006 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total 2015 Total 2016 Total 2017 Total 2018 Total 2019 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total 2014 Total	$\begin{array}{c} 5,781\\ 5,620\\ 4,542\\ 5,127\\ 4,656\\ 3,1656\\ 2,456\\ 2,756\\ 2,488\\ 2,256\\ 2,192\\ 2,019\\ 2,041\\ 2,047\\ 1,914\\ 1,914\\ 1,914\\ 1,914\\ 1,914\\ 1,914\\ 1,914\\ 1,914\\ 1,914\\ 1,914\\ 1,914\\ 1,914\\ 1,561\\ 1,530\\ 1$	3,546 4,771 5,973 9,536 8,333 7,032 8,451 9,592 9,590 8,676 8,876 8,676 8,876 8,676 8,877 7,861 8,083 7,609 8,278 8,481 8,083 7,609 9,140 9,141	3,960 5,123 5,766 6,813 7,776 8,509 7,7718 8,585 9,073 9,177 9,229 9,825 9,177 9,229 9,825 9,767 9,229 9,825 9,767 7,806 8,135 8,138	13,288 15,434 16,277 19,260 21,911 20,339 20,962 17,492 20,885 20,074 20,074 20,074 20,074 20,074 20,074 20,074 19,603 19,405 18,493 16,784 18,070 18,187 18,495 19,088	69 38 33 34 32 33 33 31 55 55 42 23 33 33 33 33 29 16 17 17 18 18 17 22 23 33 12	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA A 5 5 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	NA 15(5) (5)(5)(5)) (5)(5)) 1 1 1 2 3 4 7 9 11	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	532 631 680 855 1,019 1,600 1,918 1,684 1,684 1,684 1,681 1,678 1,815 1,678 1,815 1,815 1,815 1,835 1,835 1,835 2,212 2,212 2,226 2,226	602 669 719 888 1,053 1,633 1,951 1,717 1,992 1,719 1,725 1,852 1,972 2,035 1,972 2,272 2,272 2,314	13,890 16,103 16,996 20,148 22,964 21,434 21,434 21,783 22,718 22,823 21,793 21,793 21,783 21,784 22,823 21,534 22,411 21,554 21,558 18,756 20,258 18,756 20,258 18,756 20,258 18,756 20,258 21,267 21,402	500 887 1,463 1,948 2,346 2,781 2,855 3,226 3,455 3,453 3,473 3,473 3,454 3,477 3,454 3,477 3,454 3,473 3,454 3,473 3,454 3,444 3,382 3,362 3,362 3,404	1,852 2,495 2,739 3,487 4,716 5,632 6,664 6,518 7,404 7,565 7,631 7,554 7,565 7,631 7,554 7,362 6,580 6,934 7,005 6,810 6,785 6,832	16,241 19,485 20,842 25,098 29,413 32,039 28,816 31,810 33,970 34,662 32,719 32,661 32,553 33,516 32,442 32,391 32,385 31,334 28,466 30,525 30,847 30,911 31,414 31,638
2015 January February March June July September October December December Total	128 119 121 110 114 116 117 115 109 112 110 109 1,380	882 809 824 766 763 729 752 760 735 774 795 837 9,426	731 656 693 673 696 717 747 729 673 673 655 619 674 8,262	1,739 1,583 1,637 1,547 1,559 1,615 1,602 1,517 1,540 1,521 1,520 19,050	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4	(S)	199 178 190 186 192 189 196 195 186 195 186 190 191 198 2,290	201 180 193 195 192 199 197 189 193 193 201 2,321	1,940 1,763 1,830 1,736 1,751 1,814 1,800 1,705 1,732 1,714 1,821 21,371	272 262 275 283 294 299 302 289 289 284 268 267 3,366	539 515 512 521 581 599 605 591 538 528 528 528 520 6,578	2,751 2,539 2,614 2,532 2,629 2,645 2,718 2,692 2,533 2,544 2,509 2,608 31,315
2016 January February April May July August September October November December Total	103 106 98 99 100 101 99 98 99 99 103 1,207	887 819 827 778 774 745 777 788 758 758 758 780 810 896 9,638	724 712 705 649 650 664 665 748 686 748 686 724 692 706 8,325	1,712 1,634 1,637 1,524 1,522 1,508 1,542 1,633 1,540 1,601 1,597 1,702 19,152	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 7	(\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$)	196 182 191 180 190 191 196 195 185 185 185 188 192 202 2,288	198 185 194 183 193 194 199 198 187 190 194 205 2,322	1,911 1,819 1,831 1,707 1,715 1,702 1,741 1,831 1,727 1,791 1,791 1,907 21,473	259 252 259 267 274 284 290 272 266 256 256 3,195	523 477 494 507 548 568 571 509 512 503 536 6,339	2,693 2,548 2,583 2,473 2,530 2,543 2,693 2,508 2,569 2,569 2,569 2,699 31,007
2017 January February April May Jule July August 8-Month Total	101 99 101 99 100 98 96 104 797	892 792 853 780 785 768 ^R 786 798 6,454	720 617 725 688 714 693 ^R 727 705 5,590	1,710 1,507 1,678 1,565 1,598 1,556 ^R 1,608 1,604 12,825	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) 3	1 2 2 2 2 3 2 16	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	200 181 198 184 189 188 194 197 1,530	203 183 202 188 193 192 198 201 1,559	1,913 1,690 1,879 1,753 1,791 1,748 ^R 1,806 1,804 14,384	258 245 263 258 272 280 287 293 2,156	512 464 528 506 553 559 576 558 4,255	2,683 2,399 2,670 2,517 2,616 2,587 ^R 2,668 2,655 20,795
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	808 940	6,395 6,284	5,517 5,641	12,712 12,852	9 9	3 3	12 9	(s) (s)	1,521 1,525	1,545 1,546	14,257 14,398	2,144 2,258	4,275 4,463	20,676 21,119

^a See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.
 ^b Includes non-combustion use of fossil fuels.
 ^c See Table 10.2b for notes on series components and estimation.
 ^d Natural gas only: excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.
 ^e Does not include biofuels that have been blended with petroleum—biofuels are included in "Biomass."

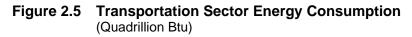
are included in "Biomass." f Includes coal coke net imports, which are not separately displayed. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b. 9 Conventional hydroelectric power. h Solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity net generation in the industrial sector, both utility-scale and distributed (small-scale). See Tables 10.2b and 10.5. i Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers. J Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total

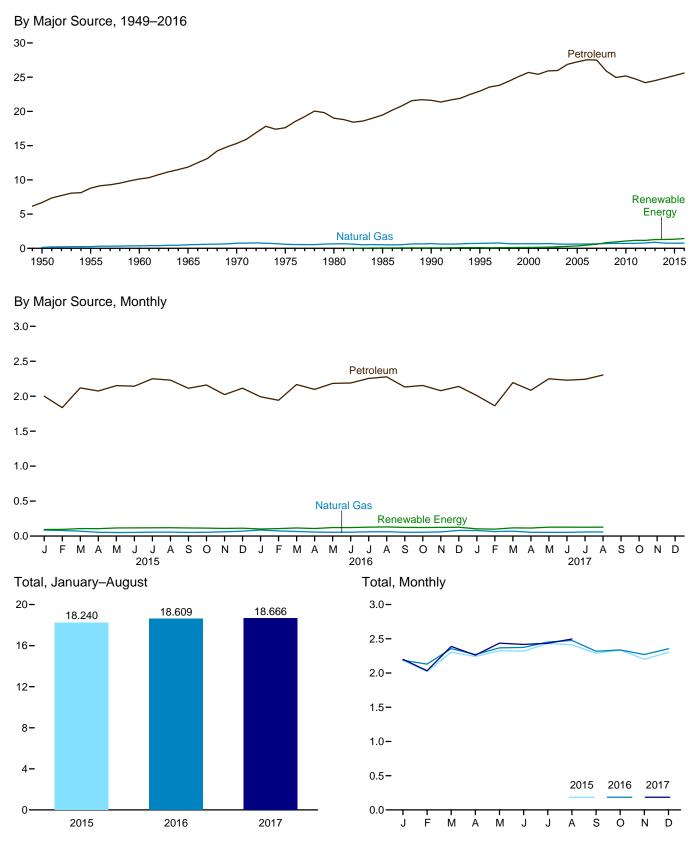
electricity retail sales. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section R=Revised. NA=Not available. - =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion

Btu. Notes:

Btu. Notes: • Data are estimates, except for coal totals; hydroelectric power in 1949–1978 and 1989 forward; solar, wind; and electricity retail sales. • The industrial sector includes industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia

Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.





Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption. Source: Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

			Primary Con	sumptiona	,		_		
		Fossi	l Fuels		Renewable Energy ^b	T	Electricity	Electrical System	
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petroleum ^d	Total	Biomass	Total Primary	Retail Sales ^e	Energy Losses ^f	Total
50 Total	1,564	130	6,690	8,383	NA	8,383	23	86	8,492
55 Total	421	254	8,799	9,474	NA	9,474	20	56	9,550
60 Total	75	359	10,125	10,560	NA	10,560	10	26	10,596
65 Total	16	517	11,866	12,399	NA	12,399	10	24	12,432
70 Total	7	745 595	15,310 17.615	16,062 18.210	NA NA	16,062 18.210	11 10	26 24	16,098 18,245
975 Total 980 Total	(9)	595 650	17,615	19,659	NA NA	18,210	10	24 27	18,245
85 Total	}g{	519	19,472	19,992	50	20.041	14	32	20,088
90 Total	}g{	680	21,626	22,306	60	22,366	16	37	22,420
95 Total	}ā{	724	22,959	23,683	112	23,796	17	38	23,851
00 Total	2g	672	25,689	26,361	135	26,495	18	42	26,555
01 Total	2g	658	25,419	26,077	142	26,219	20	43	26,282
02 Total	} g {	699	25,917	26,616	170	26,785	19	42	26,846
03 Total	(a)	627	25,969	26,596	230	26,826	23	51	26,900
04 Total	(a)	602	26,872	27,474	290	27,764	25	54	27,843
05 Total	(a)	624	27,236	27,860	339	28,199	26	56	28,280
06 Total	}g {	625	27,538	28,163	475	28,638	25	54	28,717
07 Total		663	27,505	28,169	602	28,771	28	60	28,858
08 Total	(g)	692	25,888	26,580	825	27,404	26	56	27,486
09 Total	(g)	715	24,955	25,670	935	26,605	27	56	26,687
10 Total		719	25,184	25,903	1,075	26,978	26	55	27,059
11 Total		734	24,740	25,474	1,158	26,632	26	54	26,712
12 Total	{g}	780	24,202 24,506	24,982	1,162	26,144	25 26	51	26,219
13 Total 14 Total		887 760	24,506 24,865	25,394	1,278 1,292	26,671 26.917	26	53 53	26,750
14 10(a)	(3)	700	24,005	25,625	1,292	20,917	20	55	26,996
15 January	(9)	85	2,000	2.085	94	2,180	2	5	2,186
February	(g)	80	1,837	1,917	95	2,012	2	5	2,020
March	(g)	71	2,120	2,191	107	2,298	2	4	2,304
April	(a)	55	2,075	2,130	105	2,235	2	4	2,242
May	(a)	51	2,152	2,203	116	2,319	2	4	2,325
June	(a)	52	2,144	2,196	117	2,313	2	4	2,319
July	(a)	57	2,250	2,307	118	2,425	2	4	2,431
August September	(a)	56	2,231	2,287	120	2,406	2	4	2,413
September	(a)	52	2,113	2,165	116	2,281	2	4	2,287
October	(a)	54	2,161	2,215	114	2,330	2	4	2,336
November	(a)	62	2,024	2,085	110	2,195	2	4	2,201
December	(a)	71	2,115	2,185	113	2,298	2	4	2,304
Total	(g)	745	25,221	25,966	1,325	27,291	26	51	27,368
16 January	(9)	86	1.992	2.078	102	2.180	2	5	2.186
February	(g)	74	1,942	2,016	107	2,123	2	4	2,100
March	(g)	66	2,168	2,233	116	2,349	2 2	4	2,355
April	(g)	58	2,098	2,156	108	2,264	2	4	2,270
May	(a)	55	2,184	2,238	122	2,361	2 2 2	4	2,367
June	(a)	56	2,190	2,246	121	2,367	2	4	2,374
July	(a)	61	2,255	2,316	128	2,444	2	5	2,451
August	(g)	62	2,277	2,339	131	2,470	2	4	2,476
September	(g)	55	2,133	2,187	124	2,312	2	4	2,318
October	(a)	54	2,154	2,207	123	2,331	2 2	4	2,337
November	(a)	61	2,080	2,140	124	2,264	2	4	2,270
December	(g)	80	2,140	2,221	127	2,347	2	5	2,354
Total	(g)	767	25,612	26,378	1,433	27,811	26	51	27,888
17 January	(9)	80	2,009	2,089	104	2,193	2	5	2,200
February	}ğ{	64	1,863	1,927	104	2,027	2	4	2,200
March) g (70	2,195	2,265	117	2,382	2	4	2,389
April	(9)	54	2,085	2,139	115	2,255	2	4	2,26
May	(g)	53	2,250	2,303	127	2,430	2	4	2,436
June	(g)	53	2 229	2,283	128	2,411	2	4	2,417
July	(a)	59	^R 2,242	^R 2,302	126	^R 2,428	2	4	^R 2,434
August	(a)	59	2,303	2,362	128	2,490	2	4	2,496
8-Month Total	(g)	493	17,177	17,670	945	18,615	17	34	18,666
16 8-Month Total	(9)	517	17,105	17,623	935	18,558	17	34	18,609
	{g}	317	17.105	11,023	300	10,000	17	34	10.003

^a See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.
 ^b See Table 10.2b for notes on series components.
 ^c Natural gas only; does not include supplemental gaseous fuels—see Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4. Data are for natural gas consumed in the operation of pipelines (primarily in compressors) and small amounts consumed as vehicle fuel—see Table 4.3.
 ^d Does not include biofuels that have been blended with petroleum—biofuels are included in "Biomass." Includes non-combustion use of lubricants.
 ^e Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.
 ¹ Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of

section. ⁹ Beginning in 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption. R=Revised. NA=Not available. Notes: • Data are estimates, except for coal totals through 1977; and electricity retail sales beginning in 1979. • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Independent rounding, 2 2232, 2 Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption (Quadrillion Btu)

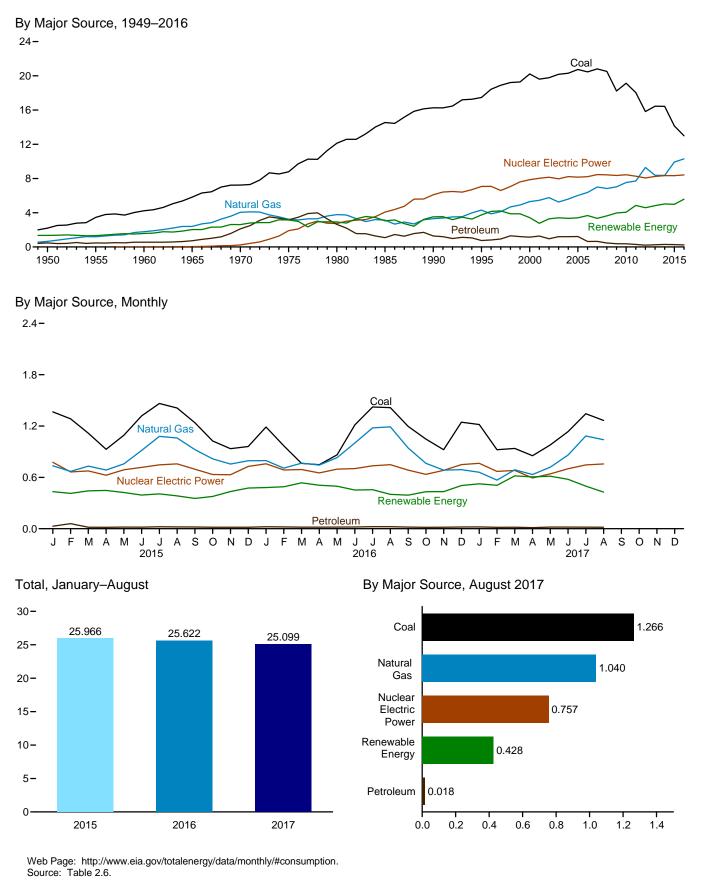


Table 2.6 **Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption**

(Trillion Btu)

						Prima	ry Consum	ption ^a					
		Fossil	Fuels	-				Renewable	e Energy ^b			Flag	
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petro- leum	Total	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro- electric Power ^d	Geo- thermal	Solar ^e	Wind	Bio- mass	Total	Elec- tricity Net Imports ^f	Total Primary
1950 Total 1955 Total 1960 Total 1965 Total 1970 Total 1977 Total 1978 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1990 Total 1990 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 20101 Total 2001 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	2,199 3,458 4,228 5,827 8,786 12,123 14,542 16,261 20,220 19,646 20,220 19,783 20,185 20,377 20,462 20,305 20,737 18,223 18,253 15,821 16,427	651 1,194 1,785 2,395 4,054 3,778 3,135 3,309 4,302 5,293 5,458 5,767 5,246 5,595 6,015 6,375 6,375 6,829 7,005 6,829 7,022 7,528 7,712 9,287 8,376 8,362	472 471 553 722 2,117 3,166 2,634 1,090 1,289 755 1,144 1,205 1,201 1,222 637 648 459 382 370 295 214 255 295	3,322 5,123 6,565 8,938 13,399 15,191 18,534 18,767 20,859 22,523 26,658 26,658 26,511 26,636 27,101 27,974 27,801 27,974 28,461 27,801 25,630 27,031 26,042 25,082 25,085	0 6 43 239 1,900 2,739 4,076 6,104 7,075 7,862 8,145 7,960 8,145 7,960 8,145 8,426 8,459 8,455 8,434 8,455 8,434 8,269 8,244 8,269 8,244 8,338	1,346 1,322 1,569 2,600 3,122 2,867 2,937 3,014 2,768 2,650 2,749 2,655 2,670 2,430 2,494 2,655 2,670 2,430 2,494 2,655 2,670 2,430 2,454	NA (s) 64 333 97 161 138 144 147 146 145 145 146 148 149 145 145 145 145 145 145 151	NAAAAA (\$) 4 5 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 9 9 2 7 0 83 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165	NA NA NA NA (s) 29 33 57 700 105 113 142 178 264 341 546 721 1,67 1,600 1,726	5 3 2 4 4 4 4 317 453 337 380 397 388 406 412 423 435 441 459 437 453 470 530	1,351 1,325 1,571 2,609 3,158 2,925 3,049 3,5247 3,427 2,763 3,427 2,763 3,428 3,411 3,339 3,406 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,665 3,630 3,645 3,630 3,645 3,649 3,640 3,649 3,649 3,649 3,649 3,649 3,649 3,649 3,649 3,649 3,649 3,649 3,649 3,649 3,640	6 14 15 (s) 7 140 8 134 115 75 22 239 85 63 107 112 89 127 161 197 182	4,679 6,461 8,158 11,012 16,253 20,270 24,269 26,032 30,495 33,479 38,062 37,215 38,016 38,028 38,701 39,626 39,417 40,371 39,969 38,069 39,619 39,293 38,131 38,357 38,629
2015 January February March May June July September October December December Total	1,366 1,284 1,116 928 1,092 1,319 1,464 1,411 1,238 1,425 936 960 14,138	735 670 732 686 758 915 1,079 1,060 924 817 756 794 9,926	29 59 18 19 19 23 21 20 17 18 17 276	2,130 2,013 1,865 1,630 1,869 2,252 2,566 2,492 2,182 1,860 1,710 1,771 24,341	777 664 675 625 688 717 747 757 695 633 630 728 8,337	224 207 225 208 186 189 195 177 149 154 179 214 2,308	13 12 13 12 13 13 13 11 12 12 13 148	11 14 19 22 23 23 24 25 20 17 16 14 228	141 139 143 166 125 127 122 130 152 183 187 1,776	45 41 43 40 41 44 48 48 43 41 44 47 525	433 412 443 423 393 407 384 354 354 354 354 434 476 4,985	18 14 19 20 20 21 21 22 20 16 18 17 227	3,357 3,103 2,723 3,002 3,383 3,741 3,655 3,251 2,886 2,792 2,993 37,890
2016 January February April May July August September October November December Total	1,189 969 763 748 863 1,213 1,422 1,415 1,197 1,048 923 1,244 12,995	796 708 766 744 831 1,002 1,178 1,178 1,191 944 764 684 690 10,299	23 21 18 19 20 24 24 20 16 17 20 240	2,008 1,698 1,548 1,510 1,713 2,235 2,625 2,625 2,630 2,160 1,828 1,625 1,955 23,535	758 686 692 652 703 736 748 684 635 682 749 8,422	236 224 250 235 212 197 180 151 160 175 209 2,465	14 13 14 12 13 13 13 13 14 14 14 15 162	14 22 25 27 33 33 38 36 34 29 25 21 337	173 188 205 193 175 152 164 126 153 153 190 180 214 2,112	45 43 40 40 42 45 46 41 39 40 46 509	481 490 536 508 496 452 456 401 393 432 433 505 5,585	21 17 18 15 23 25 24 20 18 21 22 242	3,269 2,892 2,794 2,686 2,924 3,413 3,842 3,803 3,257 2,913 2,761 3,231 37,784
2017 January February April April June July August 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	1,218 923 938 853 979 1,134 1,344 1,266 8,655 8,583 9,978	660 568 633 720 860 1,084 1,040 6,253 7,216 6,634	21 16 17 13 19 19 18 18 142 142 167 204	1,899 1,507 1,644 1,499 1,718 2,014 2,447 2,323 15,050 15,967 16,817	765 670 681 593 641 701 746 757 5,553 5,671 5,650	257 228 280 271 298 284 243 198 2,060 1,770 1,611	14 13 14 14 13 13 14 14 110 106 100	20 24 41 54 58 51 50 342 228 160	189 202 238 237 208 181 146 122 1,523 1,375 1,123	44 41 39 42 41 43 44 338 344 350	525 507 618 605 614 577 498 428 4,372 3,823 3,343	16 12 15 14 16 20 19 124 162 157	3,205 2,696 2,955 2,712 2,987 3,308 3,710 3,527 25,099 25,622 25,966

^a See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.
 ^b See Table 10.2c for notes on series components.
 ^c Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.
 ^d Conventional hydroelectric power.
 ^e Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation in the electric power sector. See Tables 10.2c and 10.5.
 ^f Net imports equal imports minus exports.
 ^g Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Table 2.7 U.S. Government Energy Consumption by Agency, Fiscal Years

(Trillion Btu)

Fiscal Year ^a	Agri- culture	Defense	Energy	GSA b	HHSC	Interior	Justice	NASAd	Postal Service	Trans- portation	Veterans Affairs	Other ^e	Total
1975	9.5	1,360.2	50.4	22.3	6.5	9.4	5.9	13.4	30.5	19.3	27.1	10.5	1,565.0
1976	9.3	1,183.3	50.4	22.5	6.7	9.4	5.7	12.4	30.0	19.5	25.0	11.2	1,383.4
1970	9.3 8.9	1,192.3	50.5	20.0	6.9	9.4 9.5	5.9	12.4	30.0	20.4	25.0	11.2	1,398.5
1978	9.1	1,157.8	50.1	20.4	6.5	9.2	5.9	12.0	30.9	20.4	26.8	12.4	1,360.9
1978	9.1	1,137.8	49.6	19.6	6.4	9.2 10.4	5.9 6.4	11.2	29.3	20.0	25.7	12.4	1,375.4
1979	9.2 8.6	1,173.8	49.0	19.0	6.0	8.5	5.7	10.4	29.3	19.0	23.7	12.3	1,375.4
1980	7.9	1,239.5	47.4	18.0	6.7	7.6	5.4	10.4	27.2	19.2	24.8	12.3	1,424.2
1981	7.9		47.3		6.4		5.4 5.8	10.0	27.9				
1983	7.6	1,264.5		18.1		7.4				19.1	24.2	11.6	1,451.4
		1,248.3	49.5	16.1	6.2	7.7	5.5	10.3	26.5	19.4	24.1	10.8	1,431.8
1984	7.9	1,292.1	51.6	16.2	6.4	8.4	6.4	10.6	27.7	19.8	24.6	10.7	1,482.5
1985	8.4	1,250.6	52.2	20.7	6.0	7.8	8.2	10.9	27.8	19.6	25.1	13.1	1,450.3
1986	6.8	1,222.8	46.9	14.0	6.2	6.9	8.6	11.2	28.0	19.4	25.0	10.8	1,406.7
1987	7.3	1,280.5	48.5	13.1	6.6	6.6	8.1	11.3	28.5	19.0	24.9	11.9	1,466.3
1988	7.8	1,165.8	49.9	12.4	6.4	7.0	9.4	11.3	29.6	18.7	26.3	15.8	1,360.3
1989	8.7	1,274.4	44.2	12.7	6.7	7.1	7.7	12.4	30.3	18.5	26.2	15.6	1,464.7
1990	9.6	1,241.7	43.5	17.5	7.1	7.4	7.0	12.4	30.6	19.0	24.9	17.5	1,438.0
1991	9.6	1,269.3	42.1	14.0	6.2	7.1	8.0	12.5	30.8	19.0	25.1	18.1	1,461.7
1992	9.1	1,104.0	44.3	13.8	6.8	7.0	7.5	12.6	31.7	17.0	25.3	15.7	1,294.8
1993	9.3	1,048.8	43.4	14.1	7.2	7.5	9.1	12.4	33.7	19.4	25.7	16.2	1,246.8
1994	9.4	977.0	42.1	14.0	7.5	7.9	10.3	12.6	35.0	19.8	25.6	17.1	1,178.2
1995	9.0	926.0	47.3	13.7	6.1	6.4	10.2	12.4	36.2	18.7	25.4	17.1	1,128.5
1996	9.1	904.5	44.6	14.5	6.6	4.3	12.1	11.5	36.4	19.6	26.8	17.7	1,107.7
1997	7.4	880.0	43.1	14.4	7.9	6.6	12.0	12.0	40.8	19.1	27.3	20.8	1,091.2
1998	7.9	837.1	31.5	14.1	7.4	6.4	15.8	11.7	39.5	18.5	27.6	19.5	1,037.1
1999	7.8	810.7	27.0	14.4	7.1	7.5	15.4	11.4	39.8	22.6	27.5	19.8	1,010.9
2000	7.4	779.1	30.5	17.6	8.0	7.8	19.7	11.1	43.3	21.2	27.0	20.3	993.1
2001	7.4	787.2	31.1	18.4	8.5	9.5	19.7	10.9	43.4	17.8	27.7	20.7	1,002.3
2002	7.2	837.5	30.7	17.5	8.0	8.2	17.7	10.7	41.6	18.3	27.7	18.4	1,043.4
2002	7.7	895.1	31.9	18.5	10.1	7.3	22.7	10.8	50.9	5.5	30.6	41.0	1,132.3
2004	7.0	960.7	31.4	18.3	8.8	8.7	17.5	9.9	50.5	5.2	29.9	44.0	1,191.7
2004	7.5	933.2	29.6	18.4	9.6	8.6	18.8	10.3	53.5	5.0	30.0	42.1	1,166.4
2006	6.8	843.7	32.9	18.2	9.3	8.1	23.5	10.3	51.8	4.6	29.3	38.1	1,076.4
2008	6.8	864.6	32.9	19.1	9.3	7.5	23.5	10.2	45.8	4.0 5.6	30.0	38.1	1,070.4
2007	6.5	004.0 910.8	31.5	18.8	9.9 10.3	7.5	20.7	10.8	45.0 47.1	5.6 7.7	29.0	30.1 44.1	1,090.2
2008													
	6.6	874.3	31.1	18.6	10.8	7.9	16.5	10.2	44.2	4.3	29.9	40.4	1,094.8
2010	6.8	889.9	31.7	18.8	10.4	7.3	15.7	10.1	43.3	5.7	30.2	42.9	1,112.7
2011	8.3	890.3	33.1	18.5	10.5	7.3	13.9	10.1	43.0	6.7	30.6	41.7	1,114.1
2012	6.7	828.5	30.3	16.3	10.0	6.7	15.1	8.9	40.8	5.6	29.7	40.6	1,039.3
2013	7.3	749.5	28.9	16.4	10.5	6.2	15.3	8.7	41.9	5.3	29.9	39.3	959.3
2014	6.3	730.6	29.4	17.0	9.5	6.2	15.6	8.3	43.0	5.2	31.4	39.0	941.5
2015	6.2	734.5	30.1	16.9	9.0	6.8	16.2	8.4	44.0	6.0	30.7	37.8	946.5
2016	6.2	709.2	28.9	15.8	8.7	6.4	15.6	8.5	43.9	6.0	30.3	37.6	917.2

^a For 1975 and 1976, the U.S. Government's fiscal year was July 1 through June 30. Beginning in 1977, the U.S. Government's fiscal year is October 1 through September 30 (for example, fiscal year 2014 is October 2013 through September 2014). 6 General Services Administration.

^c Health and Human Services.

 ⁶ Health and Human Services.
 ^d National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 ^e Includes all U.S. government agencies not separately displayed. See http://ctsedwweb.ee.doe.gov/Annual/Report/AgencyReference.aspx for agency list. Notes: • Data in this table are developed using conversion factors that offen the energy consumed at foreign. differ from those in Tables A1-A6. • Data include energy consumed at foreign

installations and in foreign operations, including aviation and ocean bunkering, primarily by the U.S. Department of Defense. U.S. Government energy use for electricity generation and uranium enrichment is excluded. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all annual data beginning in 1975.

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Federal Energy Management Program. See http://ctsedwweb.ee.doe.gov/Annual/Report/Report.aspx, "A-1 Total Site-Delivered Energy Use in All End-Use Sectors, by Federal Agency (Billion Btu)" dataset.

Table 2.8 U.S. Government Energy Consumption by Source, Fiscal Years

(Trillion Btu)

					Petro	leum						
Fiscal Year ^a	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Aviation Gasoline	Fuel Oil ^c	Jet Fuel	LPG ^d	Motor Gasoline ^e	Total	Other Mobility Fuels ^f	Elec- tricity	Purchased Steam and Other ^g	Total
1975	77.9	166.2	22.0	376.0	707.4	5.6	63.2	1,174.2	0.0	141.5	5.1	1,565.0
1976	71.3	151.8	11.6	329.7	610.0	4.7	60.4	1,016.4	.0	139.3	4.6	1,383.4
977	68.4	141.2	8.8	348.5	619.2	4.1	61.4	1,042.1	.0	141.1	5.7	1,398.5
978	66.0	144.7	6.2	332.3	601.1	3.0	60.1	1,002.9	.0	141.0	6.4	1,360.9
979	65.1	148.9	4.7	327.1	618.6	3.7	59.1	1,013.1	.0	141.2	7.1	1,375.4
980	63.5	147.3	4.9	307.7	638.7	3.8	56.5	1,011.6	.2	141.9	6.8	1,371.2
981	65.1	142.2	4.6	351.3	653.3	3.5	53.2	1,066.0	.2	144.5	6.2	1,424.2
982	68.6	146.2	3.6	349.4	672.7	3.7	53.1	1,082.5	.2	147.5	6.2	1,451.4
983	62.4	147.8	2.6	329.5	673.4	3.8	51.6	1,060.8	.2	151.5	9.0	1,431.8
1984	65.3	157.4	1.9	342.9	693.7	3.9	51.2	1,093.6	.2	155.9	10.1	1,482.5
1985	64.8	149.9	1.9	292.6	705.7	3.8	50.4	1,054.3	.2	167.2	13.9	1,450.3
1986	63.8	140.9	1.4	271.6	710.2	3.6	45.3	1,032.1	.3	155.8	13.7	1,406.7
1987	67.0	145.6	1.0	319.5	702.3	3.6	43.1	1,069.5	.4	169.9	13.9	1,466.3
1988	60.2	144.6	6.0	284.8	617.2	2.7	41.2	951.9	.4	171.2	32.0	1,360.3
1989	48.7	152.4	.8	245.3	761.7	3.5	41.1	1,052.4	2.2	188.6	20.6	1,464.7
990	44.3	159.4	.5	245.2	732.4	3.8	37.2	1,019.1	2.6	193.6	19.1	1,438.0
991	45.9	154.1	.4	232.6	774.5	3.0	34.1	1,044.7	6.0	192.7	18.3	1,461.7
992	51.7	151.2	1.0	200.6	628.2	3.0	35.6	868.4	8.4	192.5	22.5	1,294.8
1993	38.3	152.9	.7	187.0	612.4	3.5	34.5	838.1	5.8	193.1	18.6	1,246.8
1993	35.0	143.9	.6	198.5	550.7	3.2	29.5	782.6	7.7	190.9	18.2	1,178.2
1995	31.7	149.4	.3	178.4	522.3	3.0	31.9	735.9	8.4	184.8	18.2	1,128.5
1996	23.3	149.4	.3	170.4	522.5	3.0	27.6	735.9	18.7	184.0	20.1	1,120.5
1990	23.3	153.8	.2	180.0	475.7	2.6	39.0	697.6	14.5	183.6	19.2	1,091.2
1998	22.5	140.4	.3	174.5	445.5	3.5	43.0	666.8	5.9	181.4	18.8	1,091.2
1998	23.9	137.4	.1	162.1	445.5	2.4	41.1	650.4		181.4	21.5	1,010.9
2000						2.4			.4			
	22.7	133.8	.2	171.3	403.1		43.9	621.0	1.8	193.6	20.2	993.1 1,002.3
	18.8	133.7	.2	176.9	415.2	3.1	42.5	638.0	4.8	188.4	18.6	
2002 2003	16.9	133.7	.2	165.6	472.9	2.8	41.3	682.8	3.2	188.3	18.5	1,043.4
	18.1	135.5		190.8	517.9	3.2	46.3	758.4	3.3	193.8	23.2	1,132.3
2004	17.4	135.3	.2	261.4	508.2	2.9	44.1	816.9	3.1	197.1	22.0	1,191.7
2005	17.1	135.7	.4	241.4	492.2	3.4	48.8	786.1	5.6	197.6	24.3	1,166.4
2006	23.5	132.6	.6	209.3	442.6	2.7	48.3	703.6	2.1	196.7	18.2	1,076.4
2007	20.4	131.5	.4	212.9	461.1	2.7	46.5	723.7	2.9	194.9	16.7	1,090.2
2008	20.8	129.6	.4	198.4	525.4	2.3	49.0	775.4	3.6	196.1	17.7	1,143.2
2009	20.3	131.7	.3	166.4	505.7	3.2	48.3	723.9	10.1	191.3	17.7	1,094.8
010	20.0	130.1	.4	157.8	535.8	2.5	51.3	747.7	3.0	193.7	18.2	1,112.7
2011	18.5	124.7	.9	166.5	533.6	2.0	52.7	755.8	2.7	193.2	19.1	1,114.1
2012	15.9	116.2	.4	148.6	493.5	1.7	50.1	694.4	3.1	187.2	22.5	1,039.3
2013	14.3	122.5	.7	140.0	424.0	1.9	46.6	613.2	2.8	184.7	21.8	959.3
2014	13.5	125.6	.3	133.5	414.3	1.8	44.9	594.8	3.6	182.1	21.9	941.5
2015	12.6	123.3	.3	134.4	418.9	1.8	46.8	602.2	3.7	184.4	20.3	946.5
2016	10.2	115.4	.3	129.7	403.9	1.7	46.5	582.2	3.6	184.5	21.4	917.2

^a For 1975 and 1976, the U.S. Government's fiscal year was July 1 through June 30. Beginning in 1977, the U.S. Government's fiscal year is October 1 through September 30 (for example, fiscal year 2014 is October 2013 through September 2014). ^b Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^c Distillate fuel oil, including diesel fuel; and residual fuel oil, including Navy Special. ^d Liquefied petroleum gases, primarily propane.

^e Includes E10 (a mixture of 10% ethanol and 90% motor gasoline) and E15 (a mixture of 15% ethanol and 85% motor gasoline).

Other types of fuel used in vehicles and equipment. Primarily includes alternative fuels such as compressed natural gas (CNG); liquefied natural gas (LNG); E85 (a mixture of 85% ethanol and 15% motor gasoline); B20 (a mixture of 20% biodiesel and 80% diesel fuel); B100 (100% biodiesel); hydrogen; and methanol.

^g Other types of energy used in facilities. Primarily includes chilled water, but also includes small amounts of renewable energy such as wood and solar thermal.

Notes: • Data in this table are developed using conversion factors that often differ from those in Tables A1-A6. • Data include energy consumed at foreign installations and in foreign operations, including aviation and ocean bunkering, primarily by the U.S. Department of Defense. U.S. Government energy use for electricity generation and uranium enrichment is excluded. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption

(Excel and CSV files) for all annual data beginning in 1975. Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Federal Energy Management Program. See http://ctsedwweb.ee.doe.gov/Annual/Report/Report.aspx, "A-5 Historical Federal Energy Consumption and Cost Data by Agency and Energy Type (FY 1975 to Present)" dataset.

Energy Consumption by Sector

Note 1. Electrical System Energy Losses. Electrical system energy losses are calculated as the difference between total primary consumption by the electric power sector (see Table 2.6) and the total energy content of electricity retail sales (see Tables 7.6 and A6). Most of these losses occur at steamelectric power plants (conventional and nuclear) in the conversion of heat energy into mechanical energy to turn electric generators. The loss is a thermodynamically necessary feature of the steam-electric cycle. Part of the energy input-to-output losses is a result of imputing fossil energy equivalent inputs for hydroelectric, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic, and wind energy sources. In addition to conversion losses, other losses include power plant use of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity from power plants to end-use consumers (also called "line losses"), and unaccounted-for electricity. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales. Overall, about two thirds of total energy input is lost in conversion. Currently, of electricity generated, approximately 5% is lost in plant use and 7% is lost in transmission and distribution.

Note 2. Energy Consumption Data and Surveys. Most of the data in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* are developed from a group of energy-related surveys, typically called "supply surveys," conducted by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). Supply surveys are directed to suppliers and marketers of specific energy sources. They measure the quantities of specific energy sources produced, or the quantities supplied to the market, or both. The data obtained from EIA's supply surveys are integrated to yield the summary consumption statistics published in this section (and in Section 1) of the MER.

Users of EIA's energy consumption statistics should be aware of a second group of energy-related surveys, typically called "consumption surveys." Consumption surveys gather information on the types of energy consumed by end users of energy, along with the characteristics of those end users that can be associated with energy use. For example, the "Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey" belongs to the consumption survey group because it collects information directly from end users (the manufacturing establishments). There are important differences between the supply and consumption surveys that need to be taken into account in any analysis that uses both data sources. For information on those differences, see "Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector, A Comparison of Measures by Consumption and Supply Surveys," DOE/EIA-0533, U.S. Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC, April 6, 1990.

Table 2.2 Sources

Coal

1949–2007: Residential sector coal consumption data from Table 6.2 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the

residential and commercial sectors coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5.

Natural Gas

1949–1979: Residential sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

1980 forward: Residential sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas enduse sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4. The residential sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu is estimated using the method described in Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at the end of Section 4. Residential sector natural gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to residential sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus the residential sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Petroleum

1949 forward: Table 3.8a.

Fossil Fuels Total

1949–2007: Residential sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum.

2008 forward: Residential sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for natural gas and petroleum.

Renewable Energy

1949 forward: Table 10.2a.

Total Primary Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Residential sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for fossil fuels and renewable energy.

Electricity Retail Sales

1949 forward: Residential sector electricity retail sales from Table 7.6 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Electrical System Energy Losses

1949 forward: Total electrical system energy losses are equal to electric power sector total primary energy consumption from Table 2.6 minus total electricity retail sales from Table 7.6 (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6). Total electrical system energy losses are allocated to the residential sector in proportion to the residential sector's share of total electricity retail sales from Table 7.6. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses."

Total Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Residential sector total energy consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for

total primary energy, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses.

Table 2.3 Sources

Coal

1949 forward: Commercial sector coal consumption data from Table 6.2 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the residential and commercial sectors coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5.

Natural Gas

1949–1979: Commercial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

1980 forward: Commercial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4. The commercial sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu is estimated using the method described in Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at the end of Section 4. Commercial sector natural gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to commercial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus the commercial sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus the commercial sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Petroleum

1949-1992: Table 3.8a.

1993–2008: The commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to commercial sector motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.7a divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Commercial sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Commercial sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to commercial sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8a minus commercial sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption.

2009 forward: Commercial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption (see 1993–2008 sources above). Commercial sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to commercial sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8a minus commercial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption.

Fossil Fuels Total

1949 forward: Commercial sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum.

Renewable Energy

1949 forward: Table 10.2a.

Total Primary Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Commercial sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for fossil fuels and renewable energy.

Electricity Retail Sales

1949 forward: Commercial sector electricity retail sales from Table 7.6 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Electrical System Energy Losses

1949 forward: Total electrical system energy losses are equal to electric power sector total primary energy consumption from Table 2.6 minus total electricity retail sales from Table 7.6 (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6). Total electrical system energy losses are allocated to the commercial sector in proportion to the commercial sector's share of total electricity retail sales from Table 7.6. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses."

Total Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Commercial sector total energy consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for total primary energy, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses.

Table 2.4 Sources

Coal

1949 forward: Coke plants coal consumption from Table 6.2 is converted to Btu by multiplying by the coke plants coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5. Other industrial coal consumption from Table 6.2 is converted to Btu by multiplying by the other industrial coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5. Industrial sector coal consumption is equal to coke plants coal consumption and other industrial coal consumption.

Natural Gas

1949–1979: Industrial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

1980 forward: Industrial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4. The industrial sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu is estimated using the method described in Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at the end of Section 4. Industrial sector natural gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to industrial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus the industrial sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Petroleum

1949–1992: Table 3.8b.

1993–2008: The industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to industrial sector motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.7b divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Industrial sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Industrial sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to industrial sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8b minus industrial sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption.

2009 forward: Industrial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption (see 1993–2008 sources above). Industrial sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to industrial sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8b minus industrial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption.

Coal Coke Net Imports

1949 forward: Coal coke net imports are equal to coal coke imports from Table 1.4a minus coal coke exports from Table 1.4b.

Fossil Fuels Total

1949 forward: Industrial sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum, plus coal coke net imports.

Renewable Energy

1949 forward: Table 10.2b.

Total Primary Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Industrial sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for fossil fuels and renewable energy.

Electricity Retail Sales

1949 forward: Industrial sector electricity retail sales from Table 7.6 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Electrical System Energy Losses

1949 forward: Total electrical system energy losses are equal to electric power sector total primary energy consumption from Table 2.6 minus total electricity retail sales from Table 7.6 (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6). Total electrical system energy losses are allocated to the industrial sector in proportion to the industrial sector's share of total electricity retail sales from Table 7.6. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses."

Total Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Industrial sector total energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for total primary energy, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses.

Table 2.5 Sources

Coal

1949–1977: Transportation sector coal consumption data from Table 6.2 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other industrial sector coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5.

Natural Gas

1949 forward: Transportation sector natural gas consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

Petroleum

1949–1992: Table 3.8c.

1993–2008: The transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to transportation sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7c divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Transportation sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Transportation sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to transportation sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8c minus transportation sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption.

2009 forward: Transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption (see 1993-2008 sources above). Transportation sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to: transportation sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8c; minus transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption; minus refinery and blender net inputs of renewable fuels (excluding fuel ethanol) from U.S. Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Annual/Petroleum Supply Monthly, Table 1 (for biomass-based diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1; for other renewable diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1).

Fossil Fuels Total

1949–1977: Transportation sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum.

1978 forward: Transportation sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for natural gas and petroleum.

Renewable Energy

1981 forward: Table 10.2b.

Total Primary Energy Consumption

1949–1980: Transportation sector total primary energy consumption is equal to transportation sector fossil fuels consumption.

1981 forward: Transportation sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for fossil fuels and renewable energy.

Electricity Retail Sales

1949 forward: Transportation sector electricity retail sales from Table 7.6 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Electrical System Energy Losses

1949 forward: Total electrical system energy losses are equal to electric power sector total primary energy consumption from Table 2.6 minus total electricity retail sales from Table 7.6 (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6). Total electrical system energy losses are allocated to the transportation sector in proportion to the transportation sector's share of total electricity retail sales from Table 7.6. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses."

Total Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Transportation sector total energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for total primary energy, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses.

Table 2.6 Sources

Coal

1949 forward: Electric power sector coal consumption data from Table 6.2 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electric power sector coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5.

Natural Gas

1949–1979: Electric power sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas electric power sector consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

1980 forward: Electric power sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas electric power sector consumption heat content factors in Table A4. The electric power sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu is estimated using the method described in Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at the end of Section 4. Electric power sector natural gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to electric power sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus the electric power sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Petroleum

1949 forward: Table 3.8c.

Fossil Fuels Total

1949 forward: Electric power sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum.

Nuclear Electric Power

1949 forward: Nuclear electricity net generation data from Table 7.2a are converted to Btu by multiplying by the nuclear heat rate factors in Table A6.

Renewable Energy

1949 forward: Table 10.2c.

Electricity Net Imports

1949 forward: Electricity net imports are equal to electricity imports from Table 1.4a minus electricity exports from Table 1.4b.

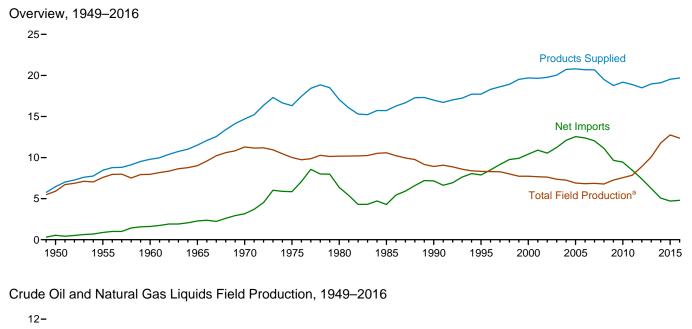
Total Primary Energy Consumption

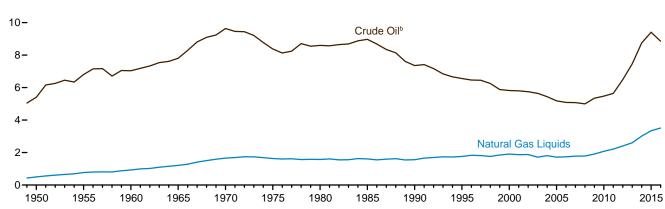
1949 forward: Electric power sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for fossil fuels, nuclear electric power, and renewable energy, plus electricity net imports.

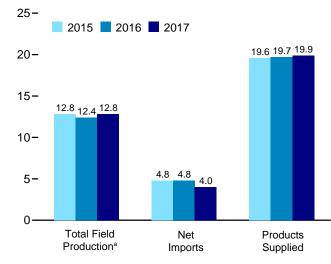
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3. Petroleum









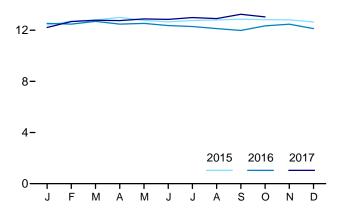
Overview, January–October

^a Crude oil, including lease condensate, and natural gas liquids field production.

^b Includes lease condensate.

Total Field Production,^a Monthly

16-



Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum. Source: Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 **Petroleum Overview**

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

		Fie	ld Produc	tion ^a					Trade				
	48 States ^d	Crude Oil ^b Alaska	,c Total	Natural Gas Liquids	Total ^c	Renew- able Fuels and Oxy- genates ^e	Process- ing Gain ^f	lm- ports ^g	Ex- ports	Net Imports ^h	Stock Change ⁱ	Adjust- ments ^{c,j}	Petroleum Products Supplied
1950 Average 1955 Average 1960 Average 1965 Average 1975 Average 1980 Average 1980 Average 1990 Average 2001 Average 2002 Average 2003 Average 2004 Average 2005 Average 2006 Average 2008 Average 2009 Average 2010 Average 2011 Average 2012 Average 2013 Average 2014 Average 2013 Average 2014 Average 2014 Average 2014 Average	5,407 7,034 9,408 8,183 6,980 7,146 5,582 5,076 4,851 4,839 4,675 4,533 4,325 4,331 4,345 4,315 4,315 4,315 5,082 5,971 8,257	0 22 300 229 191 1,617 1,827 1,773 1,484 970 963 974 908 864 864 683 600 561 526 515 5496	5,407 7,035 8,577 8,577 8,577 8,577 8,577 5,560 5,822 5,801 5,744 5,649 5,484 5,086 5,076 5,086 5,076 5,086 5,076 5,086 5,076 5,086 5,076 5,086 5,076 5,076 5,076 5,076 5,076 5,076 5,076 5,076 5,076 5,075 5,643 5,075 5,643 5,753 5,655 5,755 5	499 771 929 1,210 1,660 1,633 1,573 1,573 1,573 1,573 1,573 1,762 1,971 1,880 1,719 1,809 1,717 1,739 1,783 1,784 1,910 2,216 2,408 2,606 3,015	5,906 7,578 9,014 11,297 10,170 10,514 8,914 8,322 7,733 7,670 7,624 7,369 7,250 6,825 6,825 6,825 6,781 7,259 7,859 8,905 10,072 11,768	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	2 34 146 220 597 557 683 774 948 903 957 974 1,051 989 994 993 979 1,068 1,076 1,059 1,081	850 1,248 2,468 3,419 6,056 6,909 5,067 8,018 8,835 11,871 11,530 11,871 12,264 13,714 13,707 13,468 12,915 11,691 11,793 11,436 10,598 9,859 9,241	305 368 202 187 259 209 209 209 209 544 781 857 949 1,048 1,027 1,048 1,1048 1,1048 1,317 1,802 2,024 2,986 3,205 3,621 4,176	545 880 1,613 3,161 5,846 4,286 7,161 7,886 10,900 10,548 12,097 12,549 12,390 12,390 12,036 11,214 9,667 9,4450 7,393 5,065	-56 (s) -83 -83 103 322 140 -103 107 -246 -69 325 56 209 *146 59 -152 195 107 39 -129 1437 -139 267	-51 -37 -8 -10 -16 44 2000 338 496 503 509 509 509 509 509 509 509 509 509 509	6,458 8,455 9,797 11,512 14,697 16,322 17,056 15,726 16,988 17,725 19,701 19,649 19,761 20,034 20,680 19,498 18,771 19,180 18,887 18,967 19,100
2015 January February March April May June July August September October November December Average	8,858 9,049 9,055 9,116 8,955 8,883 8,952 8,971 8,945 8,945 8,842 8,784 8,707 8,925	500 488 506 510 473 447 450 408 472 497 523 522 483	9,358 9,537 9,561 9,626 9,428 9,329 9,402 9,379 9,417 9,339 9,307 9,229 9,408	3,055 3,162 3,237 3,375 3,319 3,355 3,419 3,437 3,489 3,498 3,498 3,498 3,417 3,342	12,413 12,699 12,798 13,002 12,764 12,648 12,757 12,798 12,858 12,805 12,647 12,751	1,055 1,048 1,052 1,065 1,107 1,148 1,124 1,103 1,090 1,104 1,117 1,124 1,095	1,075 1,021 1,013 1,068 1,083 1,028 1,092 1,099 1,046 1,040 1,065 1,108 1,062	9,461 9,272 9,619 9,374 9,502 9,605 9,571 9,858 9,358 8,842 9,151 9,742 9,742 9,449	4,575 4,640 4,092 4,938 4,853 4,657 4,960 4,507 4,851 4,617 4,903 5,266 4,738	4,886 4,632 5,527 4,436 4,649 4,948 4,611 5,351 4,507 4,225 4,248 4,476 4,711	709 15 1,072 868 689 338 -72 710 311 243 466 -232 429	541 279 21 548 401 420 478 299 246 537 358 2 344	19,261 19,664 19,340 19,251 19,316 19,853 20,134 19,939 19,433 19,491 19,127 19,589 19,534
2016 January February April May June July August September October November December Average	8,671 8,600 8,623 8,418 8,253 8,243 8,243 8,257 8,101 8,296 8,363 8,252 8,367	516 507 511 489 505 470 438 459 452 495 513 519 490	9,186 9,107 9,134 8,906 8,859 8,703 8,682 8,716 8,553 8,791 8,876 8,771 8,857	3,345 3,369 3,556 3,570 3,672 3,662 3,604 3,410 3,427 3,544 3,596 3,352 3,509	12,531 12,476 12,690 12,477 12,531 12,365 12,285 12,127 11,981 12,335 12,472 12,123 12,123	1,109 1,128 1,146 1,094 1,146 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,167 1,153 1,195 1,212 1,158	1,117 1,070 1,049 1,095 1,160 1,114 1,190 1,149 1,122 1,089 1,113 1,143 1,143 1,118	9,707 10,066 10,001 9,822 10,181 10,054 10,532 10,322 10,199 9,699 10,293 9,792 10,055	4,977 4,934 5,092 5,195 5,739 5,226 5,097 5,439 4,985 5,426 5,574 5,261	4,730 5,132 4,910 4,627 4,441 4,617 5,306 5,226 4,760 4,715 4,867 4,219 4,795	1,020 148 206 361 495 -36 550 -54 58 107 -860 130	597 188 140 409 545 534 364 579 222 416 120 428 380	19,063 19,847 19,728 19,340 19,328 19,846 19,776 20,275 19,757 19,659 19,659 19,984 19,687
2017 January February March May June July August September October 10-Month Average	E 8,605 E 8,595 E 8,654 RE 8,633 RE 8,811 RE 8,752	E 516 E 513 E 526 E 525 E 508 E 463 E 423 RE 451 E 483 E 507 E 491	E 8,851 E 9,070 E 9,131 E 9,120 E 9,161 RE 9,096 RE 9,234 RE 9,203 E 9,492 E 9,283 E 9,164	3.755	E 12,215 E 12,675 E 12,775 E 12,775 E 12,753 E 12,882 RE 12,847 RE 12,889 RE 12,989 RE 12,907 E 13,244 E 13,038 E 12,833	1,177 1,164 1,172 1,138 1,174 1,186 1,188 R 1,214 E 1,078 E 1,083 E 1,158	1,125 1,045 1,108 1,128 1,125 1,151 1,091 ^R 1,112 E 1,054 E 1,081 E 1,103	10,685 10,039 10,059 10,244 10,628 10,240 9,850 R 10,055 E 9,513 E 9,707 E 10,104	5,691 6,443 5,886 6,066 6,142 6,142 6,142 6,232 R 5,647 E 5,590 E 6,913 E 6,074	4,994 3,597 4,174 4,178 4,486 4,092 3,618 R 4,407 E 3,923 E 2,794 E 4,030	698 -94 -556 1 152 -824 -364 R -377 RE -726 E -1,211 E -331	431 585 262 361 524 R 394 R 770 R 143 RE 183 E 581 E 423	19,244 19,159 20,047 19,556 20,039 20,494 20,020 R 20,161 E 20,208 E 19,788 E 19,788
2016 10-Month Average 2015 10-Month Average	8,379 8,962	484 475	8,864 9,437	3,517 3,319	12,380 12,756	1,149 1,090	1,116 1,057	10,059 9,448	5,212 4,668	4,846 4,780	233 493	401 378	19,660 19,568

^a Crude oil production on leases, and natural gas liquids (hydrocarbon gas liquids and a small amount of finished petroleum products) production at natural gas processing plants. Excludes what was previously classified as "Field Production" of finished motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates; these are now included in "Adjustments."
 ^b Includes lease condensate.
 ^c Once a month, data for crude oil production, total field production, and adjustments are revised going back as far as the data year of the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) last published *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*—these revisions are released at the same time as EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Once a year, data for these series are revised going back as far as the data vert of the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) last published *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*—these revisions are released at the same time as EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Once a year, data for these series are revised going back as far as the data vert of the S.S. Energy Information 4 dunited the same time as the PSA.
 ^d United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.
 ^e Renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production.
 ^f Refinery and blender net production minus refinery and blender net inputs. See Table 3.2.
 ^g Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.3b.
 ^h Net imports minus exports.
 ⁱ A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates

Net imports equal imports minus exports. A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates

an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's estimate, rather than the stocks values shown in Table 3.4. Includes crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, but excludes distillate fuel oil stocks in the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. See Table 3.4. ¹ An adjustment for crude oil, hydrogen, oxygenates, renewable fuels, other hydrocarbons, motor gasoline blending components, finished motor gasoline, and distillate fuel oil. See EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Appendix B, "PSM Explanatory Notes," for further information. ^k Derived from the 2004 petroleum stocks value that excludes crude oil stocks on leases (1,628 million barrels), not the 2004 petroleum stocks value that includes crude oil stocks on leases (1,628 million barrels). The 2004 petroleum stocks value that includes crude oil stocks on leases (1,645 million barrels). ReRevised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day. Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See thtp://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/dat/monthly/#petroleum [Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Net Inputs and Net Production, 1949-2016 24-18-**Total Net Production** 12-Crude Oil Net Inputs^a Total Net Inputs 6 Other Net Inputs^b 0-1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 Net Production, Selected Products, 1949-2016 10-8-Motor Gasoline^c 6-4-Distillate Fuel Oild 2-Jet Fuel^e **Residual Fuel Oil** 0-1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 Net Inputs and Net Production, Monthly Net Production, Selected Products, Monthly 25-12-**Total Net Production** Motor Gasoline 20. 9 Total Net Inputs 15-Crude Oil Net Inputs^a 6-Distillate Fuel Oild 10-3-5-Jet Fuel^e Other Net Inputs^b **Residual Fuel Oil** 0 J FMAMJ J A SOND J FMAMJ J A SOND J FMAMJ J A SOND 0 J FMAM J J A SOND J FMAM J J A SOND J FMAM J J A SOND 2015 2015 2016 2017 2016 2017 ^a Includes lease condensate. sel) blended into distillate fuel oil. ^b Natural gas liquids and other liquids. ^e Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

^e Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. ^d Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodieBeginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only. Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum. Source: Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Refinery and Blender Net Inputs and Net Production

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Refin	ery and Ble	nder Net li	nputs ^a			Refiner	y and Blen	der Net Prod	luction ^b		
	<u>.</u>	Natural			D	HGI	c			D		
	Crude Oil ^d	Gas Liquids ^e	Other Liquids ^f	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil ^g	Propane ^h	Total ⁱ	Jet Fuel ^j	Motor Gasoline ^k	Residual Fuel Oil	Other Products	Total
1950 Average	5,739	259	19	6,018	1,093	NA	80	(^j)	2,735	1,165	947	6,019
1955 Average 1960 Average	7,480 8,067	345 455	32 61	7,857 8,583	1,651 1,823	NA NA	119 212	`155 241	3,648 4,126	1,152 908	1,166 1,420	7,891 8,729
1965 Average	9,043	618	88	9,750	2,096	NA	293	523	4,507	736	1,814	9,970
1970 Average 1975 Average	10,870 12,442	763 710	121 72	11,754 13,225	2,454 2,653	239 238	345 311	827 871	5,699 6,518	706 1,235	2,082 2.097	12,113 13.685
1980 Average	13,481	462	81	14,025	2,661	273	330	999	6,492	1,580	2,559	14,622
1985 Average	12,002 13,409	509 467	681 713	13,192 14,589	2,686 2,925	295 404	391 499	1,189 1,488	6,419 6,959	882 950	2,183 2,452	13,750 15,272
1990 Average 1995 Average	13,409	407	775	15,220	3,155	503	499 654	1,400	7,459	788	2,452	15,994
2000 Average	15,067	380	849	16,295	3,580	583	705	1,606	7,951	696	2,705	17,243
2001 Average 2002 Average	15,128 14,947	429 429	825 941	16,382 16,316	3,695 3,592	556 572	667 671	1,530 1,514	8,022 8,183	721 601	2,651 2,712	17,285 17,273
2003 Average	15,304	419	791	16,513	3,707	570	658	1,488	8,194	660	2,780	17,487
2004 Average	15,475	422 441	866 1.149	16,762	3,814 3,954	584 540	645 573	1,547	8,265	655	2,887	17,814 17.800
2005 Average	15,220 15.242	501	1,149	16,811 16,981	4.040	540	627	1,546 1.481	8,318 8,364	628 635	2,782 2.827	17,000
2007 Average	15,156	505	1,337	16,999	4,133	562	655	1,448	8,358	673	2,728	17,994
2008 Average 2009 Average	14,648 14,336	485 485	2,019 2,082	17,153 16,904	4,294 4,048	519 537	630 623	1,493 1,396	8,548 8,786	620 598	2,561 2,431	18,146 17,882
2010 Average	14,724	442	2,219	17,385	4,223	560	659	1,418	9,059	585	2,509	18,452
2011 Average	14,806	490 509	2,300	17,596	4,492	552	619	1,449	9,058	537	2,518	18,673
2012 Average 2013 Average	14,999 15,312	509 496	1,997 2,211	17,505 18,019	4,550 4,733	553 564	630 623	1,471 1,499	8,926 9,234	501 467	2,487 2.550	18,564 19,106
2014 Average	15,848	511	2,214	18,574	4,916	587	653	1,541	9,570	435	2,537	19,654
2015 January	15,456	589	1,721	17,766	4,835	561	392	1,513	9,260	377	2,464	18,841
February March	15,342 15,640	545 494	2,112 2,281	17,998 18,415	4,752 4,894	529 536	401 610	1,525 1,498	9,504 9,524	420 478	2,418 2,424	19,019 19,428
April	16,273	406	2,292	18,971	4,991	589	815	1,591	9,720	467	2,455	20,039
May	16,402 16,701	394 418	2,317	19,112 19,250	4,983	582	885 864	1,608	9,771	436 413	2,513	20,195
June July	16,879	416	2,131 2,280	19,250	5,032 5,101	569 580	853	1,640 1,670	9,846 9,989	413	2,483 2.644	20,278 20,683
August	16,700	449	2,377	19,526	5,107	574	839	1,600	9,998	404	2,677	20,625
September October	16,168 15,440	546 600	2,294 2,573	19,008 18,613	5,061 4,817	529 520	583 442	1,547 1,554	9,878 9,935	414 419	2,572 2,487	20,054 19,653
November	16,458	683	1,669	18,810	5,169	559	343	1,634	9,799	377	2,554	19,875
December Average	16,742 16,188	649 517	1,377 2,119	18,768 18,824	5,042 4,983	578 559	333 615	1,698 1,590	9,806 9,754	376 417	2,621 2,527	19,876 19,886
2016 January	15,951	672	994	17,618	4,530	589	354	1,581	9,378	395	2,495	18,735
February	15,843	569	1,864	18,276	4,668	574	426	1,578	9,834	403	2,437	19,346
March	16,082	487	2,284	18,854	4,848	595	666	1,575	9,932	400	2,483	19,903
April May	15,920 16,237	452 420	2,451 2,493	18,823 19,150	4,659 4,760	597 613	829 897	1,592 1,606	9,876 10,058	435 427	2,527 2,561	19,919 20,310
June	16,433	432	2,825	19,690	4,954	598	888	1,662	10,280	389	2,632	20,804
July August	16,621 16,593	425 427	2,680 2,813	19,726 19,833	4,933 4,939	590 576	873 838	1,737 1,796	10,224 10,293	401 420	2,749 2,696	20,916 20,981
September	16,340	547	2,312	19,199	4,888	575	645	1,738	10,020	436	2,594	20,321
October	15,454 16,235	633 699	2,411 1,967	18,498 18,901	4,614 5,066	556 589	476 349	1,591 1,680	10,059 9,969	455 450	2,392 2,499	19,587 20,013
November December	16,516	674	1,755	18,945	5,000	595	349	1,661	10,013	401	2,499	20,013
Average	16,187	536	2,238	18,961	4,834	587	632	1,650	9,995	418	2,550	20,079
2017 January February	16,129 15,546	650 586	1,131 2,034	17,910 18,167	4,797 4,672	564 543	353 412	1,615 1,604	9,316 9,552	473 484	2,479 2,487	19,035 19,212
March	16,028	518	2,266	18,813	4,781	586	679	1,677	9,834	427	2,524	19,921
April	16,970	477 484	1,963	19,411	5,036	601 622	857 908	1,734	9,897 10,126	405 423	2,610 2,637	20,538 21.036
May June	17,212 17,205	484 473	2,216 2,492	19,911 20,170	5,230 5,275	622 615	908 915	1,713 1,764	10,126	423 415	2,637 2,684	21,036
Level a	47 040	446	2,257	20.021	5,171	607	877	1.816	10,159	396	2,691	21,111
August September	^R 16,979 ^E 15,423	^R 480 ^F 509	^R 2,348 ^{RE} 2,188	^R 19,807 ^{RF} 18,120	^R 5,064 ^E 4,551	^R 589 ^{RE} 518	^R 834 ^F 561	^R 1,764 ^E 1,655	^R 10,175 ^E 9,797	^R 435 ^E 451	^R 2,648 ^{RE} 2,159	^R 20,920 ^{RE} 19,174
October	E 15,973	F 597	E 2,198	[⊦] 18,767	E 4,939	E 573	F 482	^E 1,575	E 10,093	E 433	E 2,326	E 19,848
10-Month Average	^E 16,487	^E 522	E 2,109	⊧ 19,118	^E 4,954	E 582	E 690	^E 1,692	^E 9,925	^E 434	^E 2,525	E 20,220
2016 10-Month Average 2015 10-Month Average	16,149 16,105	506 487	2,314 2,239	18,969 18,831	4,780 4,959	586 557	690 670	1,646 1,575	9,996 9,744	416 425	2,557 2,515	20,085 19,888
			_,5		.,		5.5	.,	2,		_,0.0	.0,000

See "Refinery and Blender Net Inputs" in Glossary. See "Refinery and Blender Net Production" in Glossary. b

с Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

d Includes lease condensate

e Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline (pentanes

⁶ Ethalte, propare, normal outails, second, and hydrogen. Beginning in 1981, also includes aviation and motor gasoline blending components (net). Beginning in 1993, also includes renewable diesel (net), including fuel ethanol. Beginning in 2009, also includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel).
 ⁹ Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel).
 ⁹ Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures."

Propane Mixtures." ¹ Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and refinery olefins (ethylene,

propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). J Beginning in 1965, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. (Through 1964, kerosene-type jet fuel is included with kerosene in "Other Products.") For 1952–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1951, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and dividited for the sile. Dotor is a provide the sile of the sile included in "Other distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other Products.")

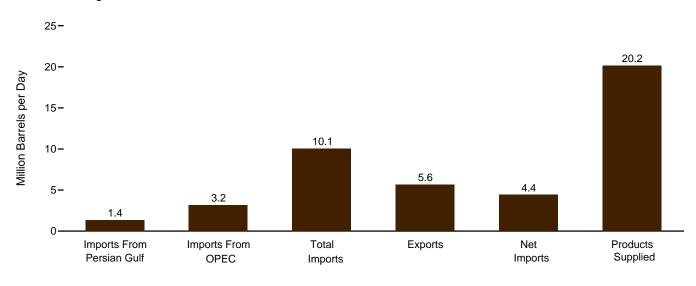
k Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor

special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
 Asphalt and road oil, kerosene, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products.
 Through 1964, also includes kerosene-type jet fuel. Beginning in 1964, also includes finished aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.
 R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. NA=Not available.
 Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
 Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

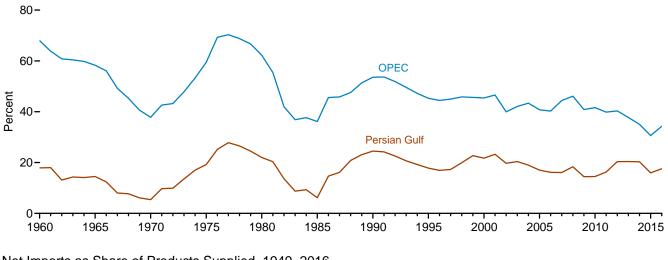
and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and montany data beginning in 1973. Sources: • 1949–1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual, annual reports. • 1976–1980: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, annual reports. • 1981–2016: EIA, Petroleum Supply Annual, annual reports, and, for the current two months, Weekly Petroleum Status Report data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and Monthly Energy Review data system calculations. system calculations.

Figure 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview

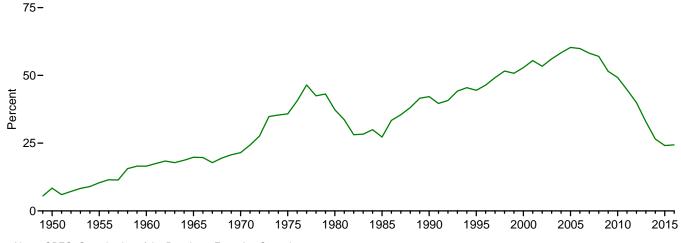
Overview, August 2017



Imports From OPEC and Persian Gulf as Share of Total Imports, 1960-2016



Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied, 1949-2016



Note: OPEC=Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum. Source: Table 3.3a.

Table 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview	Table 3.3a	Petroleum	Trade:	Overview
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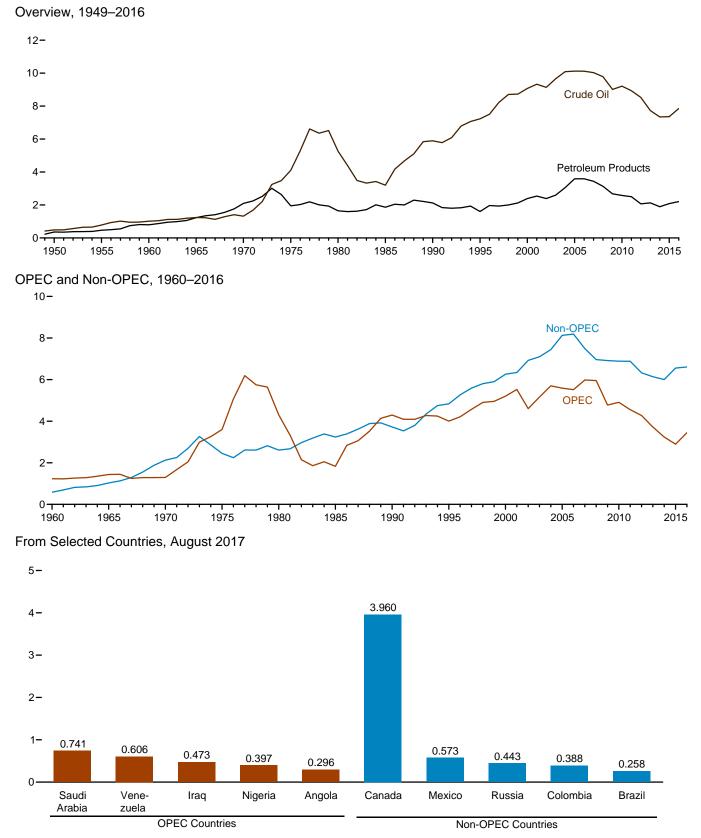
									are of Supplied			nare of mports
	Imports From Persian Gulf ^a	Imports From OPEC ^b	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Products Supplied	Imports From Persian Gulf ^a	Imports From OPEC ^b	Imports	Net Imports	Imports From Persian Gulf ^a	Imports From OPEC ^b
			Thousand Ba	rrels per Day	y				Pe	rcent		
1950 Average 1955 Average 1960 Average 1965 Average	NA NA 326 359	NA NA 1,233 1,439	850 1,248 1,815 2,468	305 368 202 187	545 880 1,613 2,281	6,458 8,455 9,797 11,512	NA NA 3.3 3.1	NA NA 12.6 12.5	13.2 14.8 18.5 21.4	8.4 10.4 16.5 19.8	NA NA 17.9 14.5	NA NA 68.0 58.3
1970 Average 1975 Average 1980 Average 1985 Average	184 1,165 1,519 311	1,294 3,601 4,300 1,830	3,419 6,056 6,909 5,067	259 209 544 781	3,161 5,846 6,365 4,286	14,697 16,322 17,056 15,726	1.3 7.1 8.9 2.0	8.8 22.1 25.2 11.6	23.3 37.1 40.5 32.2	21.5 35.8 37.3 27.3	5.4 19.2 22.0 6.1	37.8 59.5 62.2 36.1
1990 Average 1995 Average 2000 Average 2001 Average 2002 Average	1,966 1,573 2,488 2,761 2,269	4,296 4,002 5,203 5,528 4,605	8,018 8,835 11,459 11,871 11,530	857 949 1,040 971 984	7,161 7,886 10,419 10,900 10,546	16,988 17,725 19,701 19,649 19,761	11.6 8.9 12.6 14.1 11.5	25.3 22.6 26.4 28.1 23.3	47.2 49.8 58.2 60.4 58.3	42.2 44.5 52.9 55.5 53.4	24.5 17.8 21.7 23.3 19.7	53.6 45.3 45.4 46.6 39.9
2003 Average 2004 Average 2005 Average 2005 Average 2006 Average 2007 Average	2,501 2,493 2,334 2,211 2,163	5,162 5,701 5,587 5,517 5,980	12,264 13,145 13,714 13,707 13,468	1,027 1,048 1,165 1,317 1,433	11,238 12,097 12,549 12,390 12,036	20,034 20,731 20,802 20,687 20,680	12.5 12.0 11.2 10.7 10.5	25.8 27.5 26.9 26.7 28.9	61.2 63.4 65.9 66.3 65.1	56.1 58.4 60.3 59.9 58.2	20.4 19.0 17.0 16.1 16.1	42.1 43.4 40.7 40.2 44.4
2008 Average 2009 Average 2010 Average 2011 Average 2012 Average 2013 Average	2,370 1,689 1,711 1,861 2,156 2,009	5,954 4,776 4,906 4,555 4,271 3,720	12,915 11,691 11,793 11,436 10,598 9,859	1,802 2,024 2,353 2,986 3,205 3,621	11,114 9,667 9,441 8,450 7,393 6,237	19,498 18,771 19,180 18,887 18,487 18,967	12.2 9.0 8.9 9.9 11.7 10.6	30.5 25.4 25.6 24.1 23.1 19.6	66.2 62.3 61.5 60.6 57.3 52.0	57.0 51.5 49.2 44.7 40.0 32.9	18.4 14.4 14.5 16.3 20.3 20.4	46.1 40.9 41.6 39.8 40.3 37.7
2014 Average 2015 January	1,875 1,334	3,237 2,538	9,241 9,461	4,176 4,575	5,065 4,886	19,100 19,261	9.8 6.9	16.9 13.2	48.4 49.1	26.5 25.4	20.3 14.1	35.0 26.8
February March April May June	1,433 1,466 1,532 1,724 1,617 1,479	2,794 2,801 2,734 3,133 2,869 2,911	9,272 9,619 9,374 9,502 9,605 9,571	4,640 4,092 4,938 4,853 4,657 4,960	4,632 5,527 4,436 4,649 4,948 4,611	19,664 19,340 19,251 19,316 19,853 20,134	7.3 7.6 8.0 8.9 8.1 7.3	14.2 14.5 14.2 16.2 14.4 14.5	47.2 49.7 48.7 49.2 48.4 47.5	23.6 28.6 23.0 24.1 24.9 22.9	15.5 15.2 16.3 18.1 16.8 15.5	30.1 29.1 29.2 33.0 29.9 30.4
July August September October November December	1,479 1,247 1,290 1,519 1,662 1,773	2,750 2,854 2,899 3,169 3,274	9,858 9,358 8,842 9,151 9,742	4,507 4,851 4,617 4,903 5,266	4,011 5,351 4,507 4,225 4,248 4,476	19,939 19,433 19,491 19,127 19,589	6.3 6.6 7.8 8.7 9.1	14.3 13.8 14.7 14.9 16.6 16.7	49.4 49.4 48.2 45.4 47.8 49.7	22.9 26.8 23.2 21.7 22.2 22.9	13.3 12.7 13.8 17.2 18.2 18.2	27.9 30.5 32.8 34.6 33.6
Average	1,507	2,894	9,449	4,738	4,711	19,534	7.7	14.8	48.4	24.1	15.9	30.6
2016 January February March April May	1,520 1,592 1,820 1,709 1,949	3,054 3,230 3,576 3,354 3,665	9,707 10,066 10,001 9,822 10,181	4,977 4,934 5,092 5,195 5,739 5,437	4,730 5,132 4,910 4,627 4,441 4,617	19,063 19,847 19,728 19,340 19,328 19,846	8.0 8.0 9.2 8.8 10.1 8.6	16.0 16.3 18.1 17.3 19.0 16.6	50.9 50.7 50.7 50.8 52.7 50.7	24.8 25.9 24.9 23.9 23.0 23.3	15.7 15.8 18.2 17.4 19.1 17.1	31.5 32.1 35.8 34.1 36.0 32.9
June July August September October November	1,716 1,797 1,820 1,982 1,698 1,702	3,303 3,769 3,427 3,575 3,330 3,560	10,054 10,532 10,322 10,199 9,699 10,293	5,226 5,097 5,439 4,985 5,426	5,306 5,226 4,760 4,715 4,867	19,776 20,275 19,757 19,650 19,659	9.1 9.0 10.0 8.6 8.7	19.1 16.9 18.1 16.9 18.1	53.3 50.9 51.6 49.4 52.4	26.8 25.8 24.1 24.0 24.8	17.1 17.6 19.4 17.5 16.5	35.8 33.2 35.1 34.3 34.6
December Average	1,882 1,766	3,491 3,446	9,792 10,055	5,574 5,261	4,219 4,795	19,984 19,687	9.4 9.0	17.5 17.5	49.0 51.1	21.1 24.4	19.2 17.6	35.6 34.3
2017 January February March April May	2,085 2,013 1,955 2,094 1,943 1,806	3,793 3,445 3,592 3,737 3,644 3,537	10,685 10,039 10,059 10,244 10,628	5,691 6,443 5,886 6,066 6,142 6 148	4,994 3,597 4,174 4,178 4,486 4,092	19,244 19,159 20,047 19,556 20,039 20,494	10.8 10.5 9.8 10.7 9.7 8.8	19.7 18.0 17.9 19.1 18.2	55.5 52.4 50.2 52.4 53.0	26.0 18.8 20.8 21.4 22.4 20.0	19.5 20.0 19.4 20.4 18.3	35.5 34.3 35.7 36.5 34.3
June July August September October 10-Month Average	1,806 1,796 ^R 1,363 NA NA NA	3,537 3,399 ^R 3,181 NA NA NA	10,240 9,850 ^R 10,055 ^E 9,513 ^E 9,707 ^E 10,104	6,148 6,232 ^R 5,647 ^E 5,590 ^E 6,913 ^E 6,074	4,092 3,618 ^R 4,407 ^E 3,923 ^E 2,794 ^E 4,030	20,494 20,020 ^R 20,161 ^E 20,208 ^E 19,788 ^E 19,877	8.8 9.0 ^R 6.8 NA NA NA	17.3 17.0 ^R 15.8 NA NA NA	50.0 49.2 ^R 49.9 ^E 47.1 ^E 49.1 ^E 50.8	20.0 18.1 ^R 21.9 ^E 19.4 ^E 14.1 ^E 20.3	17.6 18.2 ^R 13.6 NA NA NA	34.5 34.5 ^R 31.6 NA NA NA
2016 10-Month Average 2015 10-Month Average	1,761 1,464	3,430 2,829	10,059 9,448	5,212 4,668	4,846 4,780	19,660 19,568	9.0 7.5	17.4 14.5	51.2 48.3	24.7 24.4	17.5 15.5	34.1 29.9

^a Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).
^b See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. See Table 3.3c for notes on which countries are included in the data.
R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.
Notes: • For the feature article "Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil," published in the August 1995 *Monthly Energy Review*, see http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/pdf/historical/imported_oil.pdf.
See Table 3.3b. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. U.S. exports include shipments to U.S. territories, and imports include

receipts from U.S. territories. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: • 1949–1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • 1976–1980: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • 1981–2016: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports, and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Figure 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports

(Million Barrels per Day)



Note: OPEC=Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum. Sources: Tables 3.3b–3.3d.

Table 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports and Exports by Type

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Imports										Exports			
	Crude Oil ^a			HGL	b		Motor				<u> </u>	Petro-		
	SPRc	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	Propaned	Totale	Jet Fuel ^f	Gaso- line ^g	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^h	Total	Crude Oil ^a	leum Products	Total	
1950 Average		487	7	-	-	(f) (f)	(s) 13	329	27	850	95	210	305	
1955 Average 1960 Average		782 1,015	12 35	NA	4	(')	13	417 637	24 62	1,248 1,815	32 8	336 193	368 202	
1965 Average		1.238	36	NA	21	81	28	946	119	2,468	3	184	187	
1970 Average		1,324	147	26	58	144	67	1,528	150	3,419	14	245	259	
1975 Average		4,105	155	60	185	133	184	1,223	70	6,056	6	204	209	
1980 Average 1985 Average	44 118	5,263 3,201	142 200	84 67	226 235	80 39	140 381	939 510	120 501	6,909 5,067	287 204	258 577	544 781	
1990 Average	27	5,894	278	115	197	108	342	504	695	8,018	109	748	857	
1995 Average	-	7,230	193	102	192	106	265	187	662	8,835	95	855	949	
2000 Average	8	9,071	295	161	256	162	427	352	897	11,459	50	990	1,040	
2001 Average 2002 Average	11 16	9,328 9,140	344 267	145 145	250 199	148 107	454 498	295 249	1,051 1,069	11,871 11,530	20	951 975	971 984	
2003 Average	-	9,665	333	168	271	109	518	327	1,003	12,264	12	1,014	1,027	
2004 Average	77	10,088	325	209	305	127	496	426	1,377	13,145	27	1,021	1,048	
2005 Average	52	10,126	329	233	374	190	603	530	1,562	13,714	32	1,133	1,165	
2006 Average 2007 Average	8 7	10,118 10,031	365 304	228 182	360 276	186 217	475 413	350 372	1,854 1,856	13,707 13,468	25 27	1,292 1,405	1,317 1,433	
2007 Average	19	9,783	213	185	276	103	302	349	1,891	12,915	29	1,405	1,433	
2009 Average	56	9,013	225	147	194	81	223	331	1,623	11,691	44	1,980	2,024	
2010 Average	-	9,213	228	121	179	98	134	366	1,574	11,793	42	2,311	2,353	
2011 Average	_	8,935 8.527	179 126	110 116	183 170	69 55	105 44	328 256	1,637 1,421	11,436 10.598	47 67	2,939 3.137	2,986 3,205	
2012 Average 2013 Average		7,730	155	127	182	84	44	225	1,421	9,859	134	3,487	3,621	
2014 Average	-	7,344	195	108	143	94	49	173	1,242	9,241	351	3,824	4,176	
2015 January	-	7,171 7.100	349 388	156 163	196 197	132 127	74 51	218 225	1,321 1,184	9,461 9,272	495 442	4,080 4,198	4,575 4,640	
February March	_	7,100	324	147	168	163	61	146	1,165	9,272	438	3.654	4,040	
April	-	7,208	243	127	156	134	75	179	1,378	9,374	599	4,339	4,938	
May	-	7,245	191	91	122	170	109	239	1,425	9,502	527	4,326	4,853	
June	-	7,321	132 143	96 107	132 129	204 160	100	174 144	1,541 1,603	9,605	445 546	4,211 4,414	4,657	
July August	_	7,360 7,717	143	107	141	132	33 33	177	1,519	9,571 9,858	461	4,414	4,960 4,507	
September	-	7,228	103	92	114	66	63	243	1,541	9,358	410	4,441	4,851	
October	-	7,102	101	120	159	83	103	136	1,158	8,842	500	4,116	4,617	
November December	-	7,371 7.902	150 155	129 145	174 181	102 108	70 84	198 222	1,086 1,090	9,151 9,742	320 392	4,584 4,874	4,903 5,266	
Average	_	7,363	200	124	156	132	71	192	1,335	9,449	465	4,074	4,738	
2016 January	-	7,615	172	164	219 244	154 117	60	272	1,215	9,707	490	4,487	4,977	
February March	_	7,914 8.012	231 150	212 139	244 163	117	65 66	173 266	1,323 1,188	10,066 10,001	454 596	4,480 4,496	4,934 5.092	
April	_	7,611	177	116	142	122	78	176	1,516	9,822	624	4,571	5,195	
May	-	7,927	123	113	149	182	44	145	1,610	10,181	788	4,952	5,739	
June	-	7,560 8,096	88 123	105 116	177 162	132 174	76 82	242 225	1,779 1,671	10,054 10,532	530 536	4,906 4,690	5,437 5,226	
July August	_	8,096	123	122	162	174	82 34	225	1,558	10,532	720	4,690	5,226	
September	-	8,040	150	126	151	139	71	153	1,495	10,199	775	4,665	5,439	
October	-	7,570	75	142	168	154	44	150	1,538	9,699	502	4,483	4,985	
November December	-	8,023 7.817	145 167	169 186	198 219	153 129	63 29	241 178	1,470 1,253	10,293 9,792	606 468	4,820 5,105	5,426 5,574	
Average	=	7,850	147	142	180	147	29 59	205	1,468	10,055	591	4,670	5,261	
2017 January	-	8,435	204	242	283	140	33	176	1,413	10,685	746	4,945	5,691	
February March	_	7,890 8.048	199 108	214 166	253 195	147 123	36 51	225 221	1,289 1,312	10,039 10.059	1,116 834	5,327 5.052	6,443 5.886	
April	_	8,131	116	112	152	183	42	146	1,475	10,039	1,001	5,065	6,066	
May	-	8,397	124	120	166	126	37	241	1,537	10,628	1,023	5,119	6,142	
June	-	8,010	102	116	152	119	23	172	1,661	10,240	786	5,362	6,148	
July August	_	7,825 ^R 7,890	111 ^R 112	110 ^R 108	147 ^R 146	140 ^R 174	23 R 24	174 ^R 150	1,429 ^R 1,558	9,850 ^R 10,055	893 R 772	5,339 ^R 4,876	6,232 ^R 5.647	
September	_	E 7.155	E 94	E 121	NA	E 206	E 61	E 157	NA NA	E 9,513	E 1.293	E 4 298	E 5,590	
October	-	E 7.652	E 113	E 128	NA	E 195	E 42	^E 154	NA	E 9,707	E 1.667	E 5.246	E 6.913	
10-Month Average	-	^E 7,946	^E 128	E 143	NA	E 155	⊑ 37	E 182	NA	^E 10,104	^E 1,012	^E 5,062	E 6,074	
2016 10-Month Average 2015 10-Month Average	Ξ	7,837 7,307	145 210	135 121	175 151	148 137	62 70	204 188	1,489 1,385	10,059 9,448	602 487	4,611 4,181	5,212 4,668	

^a Includes lease condensate.
 ^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^c "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977.
 Through 2003, includes crude oil imports by SPR only; beginning in 2004, includes crude oil imports by SPR, and crude oil imports into SPR by others.
 ^d Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures".
 ^e Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline (pentanes plus), and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). Through 1983, also includes plant condensate and unfractionated stream.
 ^t Beginning in 1965, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. (Through 1964, kerosene-type jet fuel is included with kerosene in "Other.") For 1956–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1955, naphtha-type jet fuel.
 ^mMotor Gasoline." Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Motor Gasoline." Through 1955, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.
 ^h Asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline blending components.
 ^h Asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline blending components.

hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and miscellaneous products. Through 1964, also includes kerosene-type jet fuel. Beginning in 1964, also includes motor gasoline and special naphthas. Beginning in 1981, also includes motor gasoline blending components. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. – – =Not applicable. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day. Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/dat/monthly/#perfoleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: • 1949-1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1976–1980: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1981–2016: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • 2017: EIA, *Petroleum Status Report*, Monthly, monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

	Algeria ^a	Angola ^b	Ecuador ^c	Iraq	Kuwait ^d	Libya ^e	Nigeria ^f	Saudi Arabia ^d	Vene- zuela	Other ^g	Total OPEC
960 Average	(a)	(b)	(°)	22	182	(°)	(^f)	84	911	34	1,233
965 Average	(a)	(b)	(°)	16	74	42	(†)	158	994	155	1,439
970 Average	8	(þ)	(°)	-	48	47	(f)	30	989	172	1,294
975 Average	282	(b)	57	2	16	232	762	715	702	832	3,601
980 Average	488	(þ)	27	28	27	554	857	1,261	481	577	4,300
985 Average	187	(b)	67	46	21	4	293	168	605	439	1,830
990 Average	280		49	518	86	-	800	1,339	1,025	199	4,296
995 Average	234	{b}	(°)		218	-	627	1,344	1,480	98	4,002
000 Average	225	{b}	(°)	620	272	0	896	1,572	1,546	72	5,203
001 Average	278			795	250	0	885	1,662	1,553	105	5,528
002 Average	264	{ _b }	{°{	459	228	-	621	1,552	1,398	83	4,605
003 Average	382	{ b {		481	220 250	20	867	1,774	1,376	61 70	5,162
004 Average	452 478	{ b {	{°{	656 531	250	20 56	1,140 1.166	1,558	1,554	47	5,701 5.587
005 Average	478 657	{ b {	{°{	553	185	56 87	1,114	1,537 1,463	1,529 1.419	38	5,567
006 Average 007 Average	670	508	} <u></u>	484	181	117	1,134	1,485	1,361	39	5,980
008 Average	548	513	221	627	210	103	988	1,529	1,189	26	5,954
009 Average	493	460	185	450	182	79	809	1.004	1.063	50	4.776
010 Average	510	393	212	415	197	70	1,023	1,096	988	3	4.906
011 Average	358	346	206	459	191	15	818	1,195	951	16	4,555
012 Average	242	233	180	476	305	61	441	1,365	960	9	4,271
013 Average	115	216	236	341	328	59	281	1.329	806	1Ŏ	3,720
014 Average	110	154	215	369	311	6	92	1,166	789	23	3,237
015 January	82	54	331	227	266	20	51	820	670	17	2,538
February	112	181	245	222	241	4	38	945	783	24	2,794
March	76	93	244	122	277	-	78	1,047	849	15	2,801
April	106	102	114	139	186	3	54	1,205	824	-	2,734
May	150	119	176	283	222	12	58	1,210	898	7	3,133
June	126	113	237	214	314	-	21	1,077	757	10	2,869
July	109	108	281	133	144	-	130	1,187	808	11	2,911
August	121	102	256	117	113	4	86	1,005	934	11	2,750
September	145	182	264	203	211	5	114	863	855	11	2,854
October	76	193	230	375	150	17	65	983	802	7	2,899
November	124	231	191	269	140	6	114	1,236	843	17	3,169
December Average	74 108	166 136	197 231	447 229	193 204	12 7	155 81	1,122 1,059	899 827	10 12	3,274 2,894
016 January	126	166	334	252	205	10	132	1,054	702	74	3,054
February	174	133	246	245	289	5	274	1,029	773	63	3,230
March	147	172	264	365	123	_	290	1,309	846	59	3,576
April	137	242	182	349	199	10	243	1,154	788	48	3,354
May	102	161	230	571	177	75	297	1,171	787	93	3,665
June	183	128	223	434	135	-	252	1,104	748	97	3,303
July	191	299	234	390	323	5	265	1,053	933	75	3,769
August	169	159	253	488	156	22	181	1,147	773	78	3,427
September	155	157	213	448	275	4	168	1,211	825	119	3,575
October	296	122	203	508	154	-	232	1,025	741	49	3,330
November	300	174	250	434	228	27	247	1,003	849	49	3,560
December	202	102	236	590	254	32	246	1,014	789	25	3,491
Average	182	168	239	424	210	16	235	1,106	796	69	3,446
017 January	232 234	118 64	247 141	622 413	105 251	31 22	332 223	1,345	749 751	10 9	3,793 3,445
February			278	413 544	251	22 30	342	1,338	751	20	
March	193	30	278 180	544 811		30 45	342 332	1,173 1,154		20 21	3,592 3,737
April	153 196	84 105	230	619	101 174	45 87	332 294	1,154	857 767	64	3,737
May	254	105	230	587	174	38	294 320	1,109	663	64 108	3,644
June	254	189	166	756	206	108	241	795	686	37	3,339
July August	215	296	193	473	206 87	35	397	795	606	125	3,399
8-Month Average	229 213	134	207	605	162	50	397 311	1,081	730	50	3,541

Petroleum Trade: Imports From OPEC Countries Table 3.3c

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

^a Algeria joined OPEC in 1969. For 1960–1968, Algeria is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.
 ^b Angola joined OPEC in January 2007. For 1960–2006, Angola is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.
 ^c Ecuador was a member of OPEC from 1973–1992, and rejoined OPEC in November 2007. For 1960–1972 and 1993–2007, Ecuador is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.
 ^d Through 1970, includes half the imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Beginning in 1971, imports from the Neutral Zone are reported to U.S. Customs.
 ^e Libya joined OPEC in 1962. For 1960 and 1961 Libre 1974.

Libya joined OPEC in 1962. For 1960 and 1961, Libya is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.
 ¹ Nigeria joined OPEC in 1971. For 1960–1970, Nigeria is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

⁹ Includes these countries for the dates indicated: Equatorial Guinea (May 2017 forward), Gabon (1975–1994 and July 2016 forward), Indonesia (1962–2008 and January–November 2016), Iran (1960 forward), Qatar (1961 forward), and United Arab Emirates (1967 forward).

=No data reported.

– =No data reported. Notes: • See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. Petroleum imports not classified as "OPEC" on this table are included on Table 3.3d. • The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil. • Includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • US acercapic coverage is the 50. components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1960 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Degining in 1973.
 Sources: • 1960–1972: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, annual reports.
 • 1973–1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement*, *Annual*, annual reports. • 1976–1980: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement*, *Annual*, annual reports.
 • 1981–2016: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • 2017: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

Table 3.3d Petroleum Trade: Imports From Non-OPEC Countries

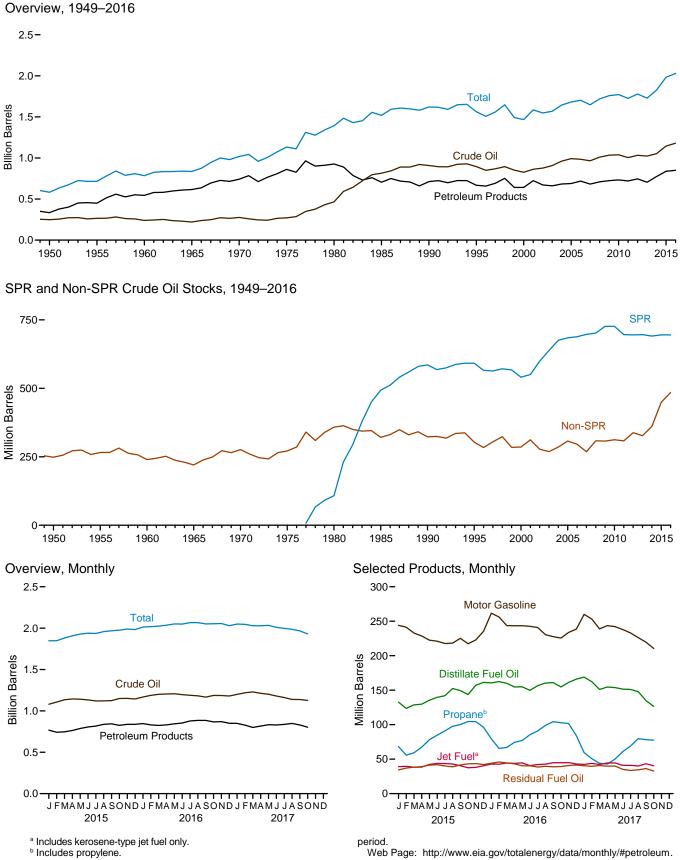
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Brazil	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nether- lands	Norway	Russia ^a	United Kingdom	U.S. Virgin Islands	Other	Total Non-OPEC
1960 Average	1	120	42	16	NA	NA	_	(s)	NA	NA	581
1965 Average	_	323	51	48	1	_	-	(s)	_	606	1,029
1970 Average	2	766	46	42	39	-	3	11	189	1,027	2,126
1975 Average	5	846	9	71	19	17	14	14	406	1,052	2,454
1980 Average	3	455	4	533	2	144	1	176	388	903	2,609
1985 Average	61	770	23	816	58	32	8	310	247	913	3,237
1990 Average	49	934	182	755	55	102	45	189	282	1,128	3,721
1995 Average	8	1,332	219	1,068	15	273	25	383	278	1,233	4,833
2000 Average	51	1,807	342	1,373	30	343	72	366	291	1,581	6,257
2001 Average	82	1,828	296	1,440	43	341	90	324	268	1,631	6,343
2002 Average	116	1,971	260	1,547	66	393	210	478	236	1,649	6,925
2003 Average	108	2,072	195	1,623	87	270	254	440	288	1,766	7,103
2004 Average	104	2,138	176	1,665	101	244	298	380	330	2,008	7,444
2005 Average	156	2,181	196	1,662	151	233	410	396	328	2,413	8,127
2006 Average	193	2,353	155	1,705	174	196	369	272	328	2,446	8,190
2007 Average	200	2,455	155	1,532	128	142	414	277	346	1,839	7,489
2008 Average	258	2,493	200	1,302	168	102	465	236	320	1,416	6,961
2009 Average	309	2,479	276	1,210	140	108	563	245	277	1,307	6,915
2010 Average	272	2,535	365	1,284	108	89	612	256	253	1,112	6,887
2011 Average	253	2,729	433	1,206	100	113	624	159	186	1,077	6,881
2012 Average	226	2,946	433	1,035	99	75	477	149	12	874	6,327
2013 Average	151	3,142	389	919	89	54 45	460	147	_	786	6,138
2014 Average	160	3,388	318	842	85	45	330	117	-	720	6,004
2015 January	236	4,010	417	831	78	11	401	140	-	799	6,923
February	138	3,942	353	784	81	58	300	88	-	733	6,478
March	170	3,899	525	875	110	52	376	83	-	727	6,818
April	232	3,849	442	714	78	37	358	111	-	820	6,640
May	108	3,562	535	663	80	108	337	138	-	838	6,369
June	255	3,625	377	856	23	66	500	134	-	898	6,736
July	222	3,488	441	755	54	87	445	142	-	1,027	6,661
August	396	3,932	339	731	22	138	509	154	-	887	7,108
September	276	3,807	292	647	53	48	369	178	-	835	6,504
October	229	3,411	221	756	32	44	307	99	-	842	5,942
November	99	3,621	402	721	39	37	320	92	-	651	5,982
December	208	4,043	390	760	38	39	219	112	-	660	6,469
Average	215	3,765	395	758	57	61	371	123	-	811	6,554
2016 January	168	4,084	499	710	57	58	395	115	-	566	6,653
February	148	4,211	507	539	73	61	436	71	-	790	6,836
March	112	3,870	569	657	30	143	329	141	-	574	6,425
April	160	3,549	386	788	54	89	509	149	-	784	6,468
May	110	3,548	570	676	63	44	435	106	-	964	6,516
June	200	3,437	583	739	59	113	485	168	1	966	6,751
July	158	3,451	536	733	43	109	539	92	-	1,102	6,763
August	274	3,809	534	672	31	49	499	141	_	886	6,895
September	154	3,784	500	595	67	124	421	132		850	6,624
October	199	3,587	346	614	107	75	491	89	-	861	6,369
November	189	4,032	368	697	74	38	419	137	-	779	6,732
December Average	126 167	4,017 3,780	397 483	606 669	60 60	11 76	334 441	121 122	(s)	631 812	6,302 6,610
2017 January	206	4,282	345	730	75	134	348	141	_	631	6,892
	206	4,282	401	607	75 81	34	340 319	96	_	633	6,692 6,594
February March	240	4,162	338	630	47	12	379	120	_	648	6.467
Δpril	168	3,887	417	680	62	86	379	120	_	777	6,507
April May	132	4.123	417	810	49	73	401	123	_	806	6,984
June	202	3,804	334	784	49 72	122	503	126	_	756	6,703
July	376	3,804	357	668	45	64	358	113	_	703	6.451
August	258	3,960	388	573	43 74	186	443	67	_	925	6,874
8-Month Average	230	4,008	375	686	63	89	383	119	_	736	6,686
2016 8-Month Average 2015 8-Month Average	166 221	3,743 3,787	523 430	690 776	51 65	83 70	453 404	123 124	(s)	829 842	6,662 6,720

^a Through 1992, may include imports from republics other than Russia in the former U.S.S.R. See "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)" in Glossary. NA=Not available. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day. Notes: • See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. Petroleum imports not classified as "OPEC" on Table 3.3c are included on this table. • The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil. • Includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50

states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1960 and monthly data beginning in 1973.
Sources: • 1960-1972: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, annual reports.
1973-1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1976-1980: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports.
1981-2016: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • 2017: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

Figure 3.4 Petroleum Stocks



vveb rage: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum. Source: Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Petroleum Stocks

(Million Barrels)

		Crude Oil ^a		Distillate	HGI	b	Jet	Motor	Residual		
	SPRc	Non-SPR ^{d,e}	Totale	Fuel Oil ^f	Propaneg	Total ^h	Fuel ⁱ	Gasoline	Fuel Oil	Otherk	Total
1950 Year		248	248	72	NA	2 7	(ⁱ)	116	41	104	583
1955 Year		266	266	111	NA		3	165	39	123	715
1960 Year		240	240	138	NA	23	7	195	45	137	785
1965 Year		220 276	220 276	155 195	NA 44	35 74	19 28	175 209	56 54	176 181	836 1,018
1970 Year 1975 Year		276	270	209	82 82	133	20	209	54 74	181	1,018
1980 Year	108	358	466	209	71	133	42	261	92	189	1,392
1985 Year	493	321	814	144	39	82	40	223	50	165	1,519
1990 Year	586	323	908	132	49	104	52	220	49	156	1.621
1995 Year	592	303	895	130	43	100	40	202	37	158	1,563
2000 Year	541	286	826	118	41	88	45	196	36	159	1,468
2001 Year	550	312	862	145	66	128	42	210	41	158	1,586
2002 Year	599	278	877	134	53	113	39	209	31	144	1,548
2003 Year	638	269	907	137	50	101	39	207	38	140	1,568
2004 Year	676	286	961	126	55	111	40	218	42	146	1,645
2005 Year	685	308	992	136	57	117	42	208	37	148	1,682
2006 Year	689	296	984	144	62	125	39	212	42	157	1,703
2007 Year	697 702	268 308	965 1,010	134 146	52 55	106 127	39 38	218 214	39 36	146 149	1,648 1,719
2008 Year 2009 Year	702	308	1,010	146	50	113	30 43	214	36	149	1,758
2010 Year	727	312	1.034	164	49	120	43	219	41	142	1,772
2011 Year	696	308	1.004	149	55	127	41	223	34	146	1,725
2012 Year	695	338	1,033	135	68	152	40	231	34	154	1,779
2013 Year	696	327	1.023	128	45	125	37	228	38	149	1.728
2014 Year	691	361	1,052	136	78	174	38	240	34	151	1,825
2015 January	691	389	1,080	133	68	152	39	244	34	165	1,847
February	691	415	1,106	124	56	132	40	241	37	168	1,848
March	691	443	1,134	129	59	138	38	233	38	170	1,881
April	691	453	1,144	130	68	158	38	229	39	170	1,907
May	692	449	1,141	135	78	178	42	223	41	167	1,928
June	694	439	1,133	140	85	193	44	221	42	166	1,939
July	695	425	1,120	142	91	206	44 43	218 218	40 39	167	1,936
August	695 695	426 429	1,121 1,124	153 149	98 100	221 226	43 40	218	39 42	164 161	1,958 1,968
September October	695	429	1,124	149	100	225	37	225	42	158	1,908
November	695	456	1,151	157	103	214	38	223	43	162	1,989
December	695	449	1,144	161	96	194	40	235	42	164	1,982
2016 January	695	472 492	1,167	161 162	79	164	43 43	262 256	44 46	173	2,014 2.018
February March	695 695	492 505	1,187 1.200	162	66 67	147 152	43 44	236	46 45	176 179	2,018
April	695	505	1,200	155	74	168	44	244 243	43	178	2,024
May	695	512	1,204	155	74	185	44	243	40	175	2,055
June	695	501	1,196	150	85	210	41	243	40	170	2,049
July	695	493	1,189	157	91	229	42	241	39	171	2,066
August	695	487	1,182	160	99	247	43	230	40	164	2,066
September	695	472	1,167	161	104	251	45	228	39	161	2,051
October	695	491	1,186	155	103	243	45	226	39	159	2,053
November	695	491	1,186	161	102	233	45	234	41	157	2,056
December	695	485	1,180	166	84	200	43	239	41	161	2,030
2017 January	695	504	1,200	169	59	165	42	260	40	172	2,049
February	695	524	1,218	162	51	154	44	253	40	175	2,046
March	692	538	1,229	151	44	148	42	239	41	179	2,029
April	689	524	1,213	155	43	154	45	244	40	180	2,029
May	684	517	1,201	154	50	171	44	242	40	181	2,034
June	679 679	500 482	1,180 1,161	152 151	61 69	191 207	41 41	238 233	35 34	173 171	2,009 1,998
July	679	482 R 459	^R 1,138	148	80	R 231	R 40	233 ^R 226	34 35	R 169	^R 1,998
August September	E 673	E 464	E 1,137	E 135	E 78	RF 228	E 43	E 220	E 36	RE 167	E 1,967
October	E 670	E 457	E 1,127	E 127	E 78	F 224	E 40	E 210	E 33	E 169	E 1,930
	5/0	101	.,				-10				.,500

Includes lease condensate.

^d Includes lease condensate.
 ^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^c "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977.
 Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
 ^d All crude oil stocks other than those in "SPR."
 ^e Beginning in 1981, includes stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit.
 ^f Excludes stocks in the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil

oil.

⁹ Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures" and 30% of "Ethane-Propane Mixtures".
 ^h Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline (pentanes plus), and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). Through 1983, also includes plant condensate and unfractionated stream.
 ⁱ Beginning in 1965, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. (Through 1964, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel is included with kerosene in 'Other.'') For 1952–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1951, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel an 'Other.'').
 ^j Includes finished motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components; excludes oxygenates. Through 1963, also includes aviation gasoline and special

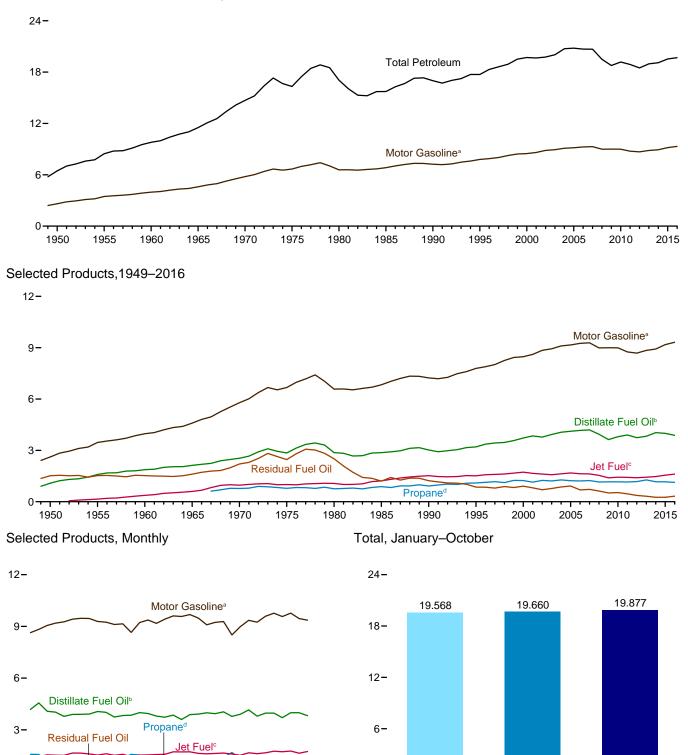
naphthas. ^k Asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, unfinished oils, waxes, miscellaneous products, oxygenates, renewable fuels, and other hydrocarbons. Through 1964, also includes kerosene-type jet fuel. Beginning in 1964, also includes finished aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Beginning in 2005, also includes aphtha-type jet fuel. R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. NA=Not available. ---=Not applicable. Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data

and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: • **1949–1975**: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976–1980**: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2016**: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2017**: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports, and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Figure 3.5 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type (Million Barrels per Day)

Total Petroleum and Motor Gasoline, 1949-2016



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^a Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. ^b Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

° Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

^d Includes propylene.

0

Note: SPR=Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2016

2017

2015

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum. Source: Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

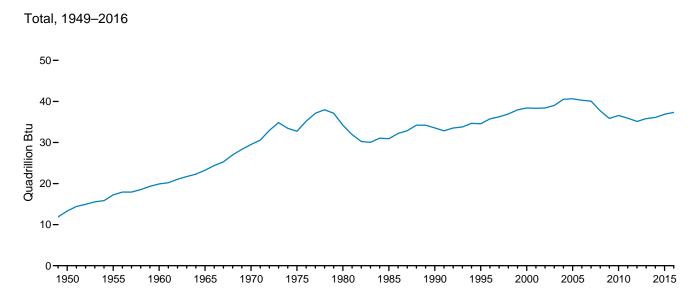
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	Asphalt and	Aviation	Distillate	HG	La	Jet	Kero-	Lubri-	Motor	Petro- leum	Residual		
	Road Oil	Gasoline	Fuel Oil ^b	Propanec	Totald	Fuele	sene	cants	Gasoline ^f	Coke	Fuel Oil	Otherg	Total
1050 Average	400	409	4 092	NA	224	(8)	202	106	2 646	44	4 547	250	6 459
1950 Average 1955 Average	180 254	108 192	1,082 1,592	NA NA	234 404	(°) 154	323 320	106 116	2,616 3,463	41 67	1,517 1,526	250 366	6,458 8,455
1960 Average	302	161	1,872	NA	621	371	271	117	3,969	149	1,529	435	9,797
1965 Average	368	120	2,126	NA	841	602	267	129	4,593	202	1,608	657	11,512
1970 Average	447	55	2,540	782	1,224	967	263	136	5,785	212	2,204	866	14,697
1975 Average	419 396	39 35	2,851 2,866	790 813	1,352 1,590	1,001 1,068	159 158	137 159	6,675 6,579	247 237	2,462 2,508	982 1,460	16,322 17,056
1980 Average 1985 Average	425	27	2,868	883	1,721	1,000	114	145	6,831	264	1,202	909	15,726
1990 Average	483	24	3,021	917	1,705	1,522	43	164	7,235	339	1,229	1,225	16,988
1995 Average	486	21	3,207	1,096	2,100	1,514	54	156	7,789	365	852	1,180	17,725
2000 Average	525 519	20 19	3,722 3,847	1,235 1,142	2,434 2,200	1,725 1,655	67 72	166 153	8,472 8,610	406 437	909 811	1,255 1,325	19,701 19,649
2001 Average 2002 Average	512	18	3,776	1,142	2,200	1,614	43	155	8,848	463	700	1,325	19,761
2003 Average	503	16	3,927	1,215	2,205	1,578	55	140	8,935	455	772	1,448	20,034
2004 Average	537	17	4,058	1,276	2,264	1,630	64	141	9,105	524	865	1,525	20,731
2005 Average	546 521	19 18	4,118	1,229	2,146	1,679	70 54	141 137	9,159 9,253	515 522	920 689	1,489 1,557	20,802 20.687
2006 Average 2007 Average	494	17	4,169 4.196	1,215 1.235	2,135 2.191	1,633 1.622	32	142	9,233	490	723	1,487	20,687
2008 Average	417	15	3,945	1,154	2,044	1,539	14	131	8,989	464	622	1,317	19,498
2009 Average	360	14	3,631	1,160	2,127	1,393	18	118	8,997	427	511	1,175	18,771
2010 Average	362 355	15	3,800	1,160	2,265	1,432	20	131	8,993	376	535	1,251	19,180
2011 Average 2012 Average	355	15 14	3,899 3,741	1,153 1,175	2,241 2,297	1,425 1,398	12 5	125 114	8,753 8,682	361 360	461 369	1,240 1,165	18,887 18,487
2013 Average	323	12	3,827	1,275	2,501	1,434	5	121	8,843	354	319	1,227	18,967
2014 Average	327	12	4,037	1,167	2,442	1,470	9	126	8,921	347	257	1,151	19,100
2015 January	200	8	4,186	1,580	2,921	1,375	3	153	8.639	404	294	1,079	19,261
February	215	8	4,559	1,572	2,892	1,445	9	123	8,829	217	195	1,173	19,664
March	222	9	4,078	1,228	2,548	1,548	11	152	9,057	377	263	1,075	19,340
April May	303 343	14 13	4,027 3,778	966 890	2,366 2,322	1,527 1,519	1 20	148 159	9,189 9,262	377 383	172	1,126	19,251 19.316
June	472	12	3,897	1,053	2,430	1,654	(s)	132	9,417	407	235 200	1,281 1,231	19,853
July	480	18	3,901	1,030	2,468	1,650	(s) 1	156	9,470	399	325	1,265	20,134
August	510	11	3,915	1,042	2,454	1,601	2	121	9,460	412	298	1,156	19,939
September October	469 400	11 14	4,063 4,014	970 1,084	2,283 2,540	1,534 1,614	1 3	127 145	9,289 9,245	283 329	267 236	1,106 951	19,433 19,491
November	287	9	3,740	1,169	2,585	1,524	1	104	9,112	306	300	1,159	19,127
December	212	9	3,831	1,384	2,826	1,578	25	130	9,148	283	317	1,231	19,589
Average	343	11	3,995	1,162	2,552	1,548	6	138	9,178	349	259	1,153	19,534
2016 January	195	7	3,850	1,574	2,958	1,449	2	136	8,653	380	306	1,126	19,063
February	230 254	11 10	3,996 3,947	1,543 1,193	2,798 2,613	1,534 1,547	2 10	148 143	9,221 9,373	361 364	183 361	1,362 1,107	19,847 19,728
March April	301	10	3,799	951	2,013	1,547	3	143	9,373	293	449	1,205	19,728
May	394	11	3,732	966	2,383	1,578	8	132	9,417	276	323	1,075	19,328
June	482	12	3,853	830	2,269	1,723	10	146	9,608	246	338	1,159	19,846
July August	472 524	12 14	3,597 3,880	952 950	2,421 2,308	1,720 1,722	11	115 124	9,578 9,687	322 437	424 318	1,103 1,261	19,776 20,275
September	439	11	3,912	1,030	2,300	1,635	14	125	9,484	285	253	1,171	19,757
October	417	10	3,986	1,038	2,557	1,610	19	131	9,093	311	340	1,175	19,650
November	310	12	3,938	1,142	2,520	1,632	2	121	9,233	485	305	1,101	19,659
December Average	195 351	10 11	4,043 3,877	1,397 1,130	2,775 2,536	1,653 1,614	21 9	115 130	9,283 9,317	381 345	306 326	1,201 1,170	19,984 19,687
-													
2017 January February	192 241	9 9	3,781 3,905	1,687 1,321	3,049 2,684	1,593 1,525	14 6	105 123	8,501 8,986	412 262	460 270	1,127 1,148	19,244 19,159
March	265	10	4,154	1,143	2,634	1,669	2	133	9,352	175	362	1,292	20,047
April	318	10	3,791	1,051	2,510	1,617	7	105	9,248	322	320	1,309	19,556
May	365	11	3,969	863	2,415	1,671	3	108	9,590	339	368	1,201	20,039
June	477 441	17 13	3,969 3,707	842 921	2,439 2,512	1,762 1,728	2 1	108 98	9,766 9,573	270 461	418 272	1,266 1,215	20,494 20,020
July August	^R 542	R 14	R 3,992	R 851	R 2 145	^R 1.769	R d	R 01	R 9,770	R 307	R 225	R 1 106	R 20,020
September	F 457	F 11	E 3,994	E 1.070	RF 2 286	^E 1.646	F 8	RF 139	E 9.457	F 342	E 275	RE 1.594	E 20,208
October	⁺ 424	F 10	E 3,821	^E 1.016	⁻ 2.528	[⊨] 1.743	F7 E5	F 124	E 9,363	F 320	- 396	F 1 051	^E 19,788
10-Month Average	^E 373	E 11	E 3,908	E 1,075	E 2,520	^E 1,674	- 5	E 113	^E 9,363	E 322	^E 348	E 1,239	E 19,877
2016 10-Month Average	371	11	3,854	1,101	2,514	1,609	8	133	9,329	328	330	1,173	19,660
2015 10-Month Average	362	12	4,037	1,139	2,520	1,548	5	142	9,188	360	249	1,144	19,568

^a Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^b Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.
 ^c Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures."
 ^d Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline (pentanes plus), and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). Through 1983, also includes plant condensate and unfractionated stream.
 ^e Beginning in 1957, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. For 1952–2004, also includes from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 1957, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. For 1952–2004, also includes from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 1957, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. For 1952–2004, also gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 1957, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. For 1952–2004, also includes from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 1905, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other.").
 ^f Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 19964, also includes pecial naphthas. Beginning in 1964, also includes cecial naphthas. Beginning in 1964, also includes regative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes cecies (includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

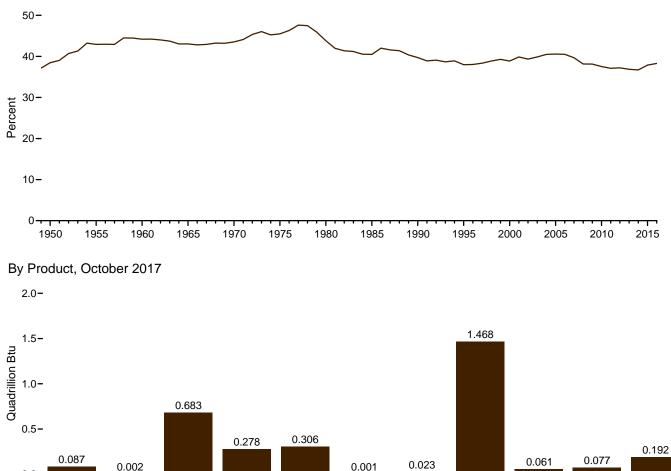
R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day. Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-3.8c. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia

to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: • **1949–1975**: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976–1980**: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2016**: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2016**: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2017**: EIA, *Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Figure 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type



Petroleum Products Supplied as Share of Total Energy Consumption, 1949–2016



0.0 Distillate Petroleum Residual Asphalt Aviation Hydro-Jet Kerosene Lubricants Motor Fuel⁵ Fuel Oil^a carbon Gas Fuel Oil Gasoline Gasoline Coke and Road Oil Liquids

^a Includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

^b Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

° Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^d All petroleum products not separately displayed. Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.

Other^d

Sources: Tables 1.1 and 3.6.

Table 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

(Trillion Btu)

	Asphalt and	Aviation	Distillate	HGI	a	Jet	Kero-	Lubri-	Motor	Petro- leum	Residual		
	Road Oil	Gasoline	Fuel Oil ^b	Propanec	Totald	Fuele	sene	cants	Gasoline ^f	Coke	Fuel Oil	Other ^g	Total
1950 Total	435	199	2,300	NA	343	(°)	668	236	5,015	90	3,482	546	13,315
1955 Total	615	354	3.385	NA	592	301	662	258	6,640	147	3,402	798	17,255
1960 Total	734	298	3,992	NA	912	739	563	259	7,631	328	3,517	947	19,919
1965 Total	890	222	4,519	NA	1,232	1,215	553	286	8,806	444	3,691	1,390	23,246
1970 Total	1,082	100	5,401	1,095	1,689	1,973	544	301	11,091	465	5,057	1,817	29,521
1975 Total	1,014	71	6,061	1,107	1,845	2,047	329	304	12,798	542	5,649	2,071	32,732
1980 Total 1985 Total	962 1,029	64 50	6,110 6,098	1,142 1,236	2,180 2,309	2,190 2,497	329 236	354 322	12,648 13,098	522 582	5,772 2,759	3,073 1,945	34,205 30,925
1990 Total	1,029	45	6,422	1,230	2,309	3,129	230	362	13,090	745	2,759	2,589	33,552
1995 Total	1,178	40	6,812	1,534	2,849	3,132	112	346	14,834	802	1,955	2,499	34,558
2000 Total	1,276	36	7,927	1,734	3,288	3,580	140	369	16,167	895	2,091	2,636	38,406
2001 Total	1,257	35	8,170	1,598	2,960	3,426	150	338	16,386	961	1,861	2,793	38,337
2002 Total	1,240 1,220	34 30	8,020	1,747 1,701	3,076 2,968	3,340	90 113	334 309	16,829	1,018 1,000	1,605	2,816 3,043	38,401
2003 Total 2004 Total	1,220	30	8,341 8,642	1,791	2,900	3,265 3,383	133	309	16,968 17,333	1,148	1,772 1,990	3,043	39,030 40,528
2005 Total	1,323	35	8.745	1,721	2,878	3,475	144	312	17,378	1,125	2,111	3,122	40.647
2006 Total	1,261	33	8,831	1,701	2,841	3,379	111	303	17,531	1,141	1,581	3,276	40,289
2007 Total	1,197	32	8,858	1,729	2,912	3,358	67	313	17,472	1,072	1,659	3,134	40,073
2008 Total	1,012	28	8,346	1,620	2,727	3,193	30	291	16,865	1,017	1,432	2,788	37,728
2009 Total	873	27 27	7,661 8.014	1,624	2,791 2.976	2,883 2.963	36	262 291	16,750 16.668	937	1,173	2,483 2.645	35,877
2010 Total 2011 Total	878 859	27	8,014	1,624 1.614	2,976	2,963	41 25	291	16,668	831 801	1,228 1.058	2,645	36,561 35.925
2012 Total	827	25	7,903	1,649	2,030	2,901	11	270	16,089	802	849	2,021	35,325
2013 Total	783	22	8,059	1,785	3,267	2,969	11	268	16,339	786	731	2,583	35,818
2014 Total	793	22	8,499	1,634	3,172	3,042	19	280	16,476	772	590	2,430	36,094
2015 January	41	1	749	188	326	242	(s)	29	1,355	76	57	192	3,069
February	40	1	736	169	290	229	1	21	1,251	37	34	190	2,831
March April	46 60	1 2	729 697	146 111	285 253	272 260	2 (s)	29 27	1,421 1,395	71 69	51 32	193 196	3,100 2,991
May	70	2	675	106	256	267	(3)	30	1,353	72	46	231	3,106
June	94	2	674	121	261	281	(s)	24	1,430	74	38	215	3,092
July	99	3	697	123	274	290	(s)	29	1,486	75	63	228	3,245
August	105	2	700	124	274	281	(s)	23	1,484	78	58	207	3,213
September	93 82	2	703 718	112 129	242 282	261 284	(s)	23 27	1,410 1.450	52 62	50 46	192 170	3,027 3,124
October November	62 57	2	647	129	262	264 259	1 (s)	19	1,450	62 56	40 57	201	2,955
December	44	1	685	165	313	233	(3)	24	1,435	53	62	221	3,120
Total	832	21	8,411	1,627	3,331	3,204	13	305	16,952	776	595	2,435	36,873
2016 January	40	1	688	187	329	255	(s)	26	1,357	72	60	208	3,036
February	44 52	2 2	668 706	172 142	288 286	252 272	(s) 2	26 27	1,353 1,470	64 69	33 70	235 205	2,966
March	52 60	2	657	142	200 254	272	2	24	1,470	69 54	70 85	205	3,160 3,011
May	81	2	667	115	260	200	1	24	1,333	52	63	199	3,104
June	96	2	666	96	241	293	2	27	1,458	45	64	208	3,101
July	97	2	643	113	264	302	2	22	1,502	61	83	205	3,182
August	108	2	694	113	251	303	(s)	23	1,519	83	62	233	3,278
September	87 86	2 2	677 713	118 123	260 282	278 283	23	23 25	1,439 1,426	52 59	48 66	210 217	3,078 3,161
October November	60 62	2	681	123	262	203 278	(s)	25	1,420	59 89	58	197	3,161
December	40	2	723	166	307	291	(0)	22	1,456	72	60	222	3,197
Total	853	20	8,183	1,586	3,289	3,350	18	289	17,251	771	751	2,553	37,330
2017 January	39	1	676	201	338	280	2	20	1,333	78	90	208	3,066
February	45	1	631	142	265	242	1	21	1,273	45	48	190	2,761
March April	54 63	2 2	743 656	136 121	290 267	293 275	(s) 1	25 19	1,467 1,404	33 59	71 60	237 234	3,215 3,039
May	75	2	709	103	267	275	1	20	1,404	59 64	60 72	234	3,039
June	95	3	687	97	254	300	(s)	20	1,482	49	79	226	3,194
July	91	2	663	110	274	304	(s)	19	1,501	87	53	225	3,218
August	^R 112	2	^R 714	^R 101	R 232	^R 311	(s) F 1	R 17	^R 1.532	^R 58	^R 65	R 221	^R 3,264
September	F 91	F 2	E 691	E 123	RF 244	E 280	F 1 F 1	RF 25	E 1,435	F 63	E 52	RE 258	E 3,141
October 10-Month Total	^F 87 E 753	F2 E17	^E 683 E 6,851	^E 121 ^E 1,254	^F 278 ^E 2,703	^E 306 ^E 2,885	⊏ 1 ⊑9	F 23 E 209	^E 1,468 ^E 14,400	F 61 E 597	E 77 E 666	E 192 E 2,212	^E 3,178 ^E 31,301
2016 10-Month Total	752	17	6,779	1,289	2,715	2,782	14	246	14,394	610	633	2,135	31,077
2015 10-Month Total	731	18	7,078	1,328	2,744	2,668	9	240	14,133	666	477	2,013	30,799

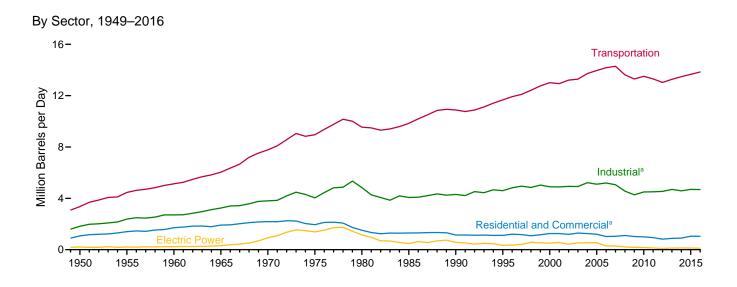
^a Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^b Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.
 ^c Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures" and 30% of "Ethane-Propane Mixtures."
 ^d Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline (pentanes plus), and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). Through 1983, also includes plant condensate and unfractionated stream.
 ^e Beginning in 1957, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. For 1952–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1951, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 1905, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other.").
 ^I Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
 ^g Petrochemical feedstocks, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1964, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1981,

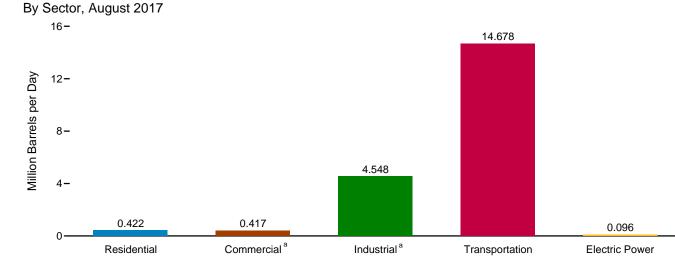
also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District

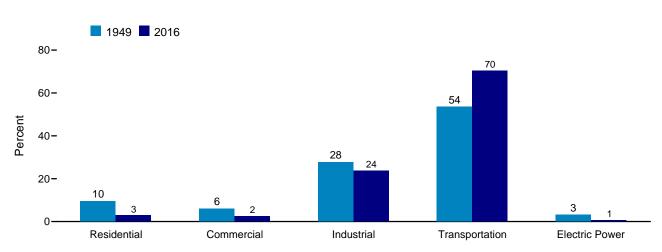
to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.









Sector Shares 1949 and 2016

^a Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of electricity-only plants.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum. Sources: Tables 3.7a–3.7c.

Table 3.7a Petroleum Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors

		Residentia	I Sector				Co	mmercial Sec	tor ^a		
		HGL ^b				HGL ^b					
	Distillate Fuel Oil	Propanec	Kero- sene	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	Propanec	Kero- sene	Motor Gasoline ^{d,e}	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
1950 Average	390	104	168	662	123	28	23	52	NA	185	411
1955 Average	562	144	179	885	177	38	24	69	NA	209	519
1960 Average	736	217	171	1,123	232	58	23	35	NA	243	590
1965 Average	805	275	161	1,242	251	74	26	40	NA	281	672
1970 Average	883	392	144	1,419	276	102	30	45	NA	311	764
1975 Average	850	365	78	1,293	276	92	24	46	NA	214	653
1980 Average	617	222	51	890	243	63	20	56	NA	245	626
1985 Average	514	224	77	815	297	68	16	50	NA	99	530
1990 Average	460	252	31	742	252	73	6	58	0	100	489
1995 Average	426	282	36	743	225	78	11	10	(s)	62	385
2000 Average	424	395	46	865	230	107	14	23	(s)	40	415
2001 Average	427	375	46	849	239	102	15	20	(s)	30	406
2002 Average	404	384	29	817	209	101	8	24	(s)	35	376
2003 Average	438	389 364	34 41	861	233 221	112 108	9	32	(s)	48 53	434
2004 Average	433 402	364	41	839 809	221	94	10 10	23 24	(s)	50	416 389
2005 Average	335	300	40 32	685	189	94 88	7	24	(s)	33	343
2006 Average	335	318	32 21	708	189	87	4	20 32	(s)	33	
2007 Average	342 354	345 394	21 10	708	181	87 113	4	32 24	(s) (s)	33 31	337 351
2008 Average	276	394	13	680	187	99	2	24		31	348
2009 Average	266	379	13	659	185	100	2	28	(s) (s)	27	340
2011 Average	248	348	9	605	185	100	2	20	(s) (s)	23	345
2012 Average	228	286	4	518	168	98	1	21	(s)	14	301
2013 Average	233	337	4	574	163	110	(s)	22	(s)	11	306
2014 Average	253	329	7	589	169	108	(0)	29	(s)	3	311
			-				-		(-)	-	
2015 January	424	350	2	776	277	116	(s)	^e 195	(s)	3	592
February	405	344	7	757	265	114	1	200	(s)	3	583
March	290	295	9	594	190	98	1	205	(s)	2	496
April	181	276	1	457	118	92	(s)	208	(s)	1	419
May	175	276	16	467	114	92	2	209	(s)	1	419
June	106	286	(s)	393	69	95	(s)	213	0	1	378
July	118	293	1	412	77	97	(s)	214	0	1	390
August	147	282	1	430	96	94	(s)	214	(s)	1	405
September	144	271	(s)	415	94	90	(s)	210	(s)	1	396
October	353	294	2	649	230	98	(s)	209	(s)	2	540
November	391	311	1	704	256	103	(s)	206	(s)	3	568
December	412	336	19	766	269	112	3	207	(s)	3	593
Average	262	301	5	568	171	100	1	208	(s)	2	481
2016 January	378	355	1	735	247	118	(s)	196	(s)	4	565
February	395	343	2	739	258	114	(s)	209	(s)	4	585
March	261	312	8	581	170	104	1	212	(s)	3	490
April	237	288	3	527	155	96	(s)	208	(s)	2	461
May	208	289	6	503	136	96	1	213	0	2	448
June	147	267	8	422	96	89	1	217	(s)	1	405
July	151	287	8	447	99	95	1	217	(s)	2	414
August	118	278	1	396	77	92	(s)	219	0	1	389
September	185	290	11	485	121	96	1	214	0	2	435
October	253	298	15	566	165	99	2	206	0	3	474
November	282	300	2	583	184	100	(s)	209	(s)	3	496
December	442	326	16	785	289	108	2	210	(s)	5	614
Average	254	303	7	564	166	101	1	211	(s)	3	481
2017 Jonuary	423	362	10	705	276	120	1	192	(0)	4	EOE
2017 January February	423 348	362 317	10	795 670	276	120	1	192	(s) (s)	4	595 540
March	348 295	317	5 1	670 606	193	105	(s)	203	(S) (S)	4	540 511
April	295 244	309 295	5	544	193	98	(S)	209	(S) (S)	2	470
Арлі Мау	244 169	295	5	544 454	110	98 94	(s)	209	(S) (S)	2	470
June	210	203	2	404 508	137	94 98	(s) (s)	217	(S) (S)	2	423
July	^R 129	300	(s)	^R 429	^R 84	100	(s) (s)	221	(S) (S)	2	R 402
August	168	254	(5)	423	110	84	(s)	210	(s)	2	402
8-Month Average	247	302	3	552	161	100	(s)	211	(s)	3	476
2016 8-Month Average	236	302	5 4	543 534	154 150	100	1	211 207	(s)	2	469 459
2015 8-Month Average	229	300				100	1		(s)		

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

^a Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.
 ^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^c Propane and propylene.
 ^d Evident evides accelere. Through 1002, plan includes accelere accelere.

^c Propane and propylene. ^d Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. ^e There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors. Beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of motor gasoline consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller. is smaller.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day and greater

than -500 barrels per day. Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Table 3.7a–3.8c. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal

Supplied and retroleum consumption, at end of section. • I ofais may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Table 3.7b Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Industrial Sector ^a											
	Asphalt		HGI	b								
	and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	Propane ^c	Totald	Kerosene	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline ^{e,f}	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^g	Total	
1950 Average	180	328	NA	100	132	43	131	41	617	250	1,822	
1955 Average	254	466	NA	212	116	47	173	67	686	366	2,387	
1960 Average	302 368	476 541	NA NA	333 470	78 80	48 62	198 179	149 202	689 689	435 657	2,708 3,247	
1965 Average 1970 Average	447	577	256	699	89	70	150	202	708	866	3,247	
1975 Average	419	630	302	863	58	68	116	205	658	982	4,038	
1980 Average	396	621	516	1,293	87	82	82	234	586	1,460	4,842	
1985 Average	425	526	569	1,408	21	75	114	261	326	909	4,065	
1990 Average	483	541	576	1,364	6	84	97	325	179	1,225	4,304	
1995 Average	486	532	723	1,727	7	80	105	328	147	1,180	4,594	
2000 Average	525	563	724	1,923	8	86	79	361	105	1,255	4,903	
2001 Average	519	611	654	1,713	11	79	155	390	89	1,325	4,892	
2002 Average	512 503	566 551	754 701	1,801 1,691	7 12	78 72	163 171	383 375	83 96	1,342 1,448	4,934 4,918	
2003 Average 2004 Average	503	570	790	1,778	14	73	195	423	108	1,525	5.222	
2005 Average	546	594	749	1,666	19	72	187	404	123	1,489	5,100	
2006 Average	521	594	789	1,710	14	71	198	425	104	1,557	5,193	
2007 Average	494	595	787	1,744	6	73	161	412	84	1,487	5,056	
2008 Average	417	637	619	1,510	2	67	131	394	84	1,317	4,559	
2009 Average	360	509	650	1,617	2	61	128	363	57	1,175	4,272	
2010 Average	362	547	660	1,766	4	68	140	310	52	1,251	4,500	
2011 Average	355	586	680	1,769	2	64	138	295	59	1,240	4,507	
2012 Average	340 323	602 601	765 796	1,888 2,022	1	59 62	136 142	319 295	30 21	1,165 1,227	4,540 4,694	
2013 Average 2014 Average	323	648	696	1,972	1	65	114	295	18	1,151	4,694	
-												
2015 January	200	714	1,080	2,422	(s)	79	f 132	342	17	1,079	4,984	
February	215 222	826 658	1,080 807	2,401	1	63 78	135 138	146 334	8 16	1,173 1.075	4,967 4,650	
March	303	650	573	2,127 1,973	(c)	78	138	334 330	10	1,075	4,650	
April May	343	466	496	1.928	(s) 3	82	140	330	14	1,120	4,009	
June	472	543	644	2.021	(s)	68	144	357	12	1,231	4.848	
July	480	515	612	2,050	(s)	80	144	335	18	1,265	4,887	
August	510	486	640	2,052	(s)	62	144	350	17	1,156	4,777	
September	469	662	584	1,897	(s)	65	142	222	15	1,106	4,577	
October	400	444	664	2,121	(s)	75	141	281	14	951	4,426	
November	287	328	725	2,141	(s)	54	139	264	17	1,159	4,387	
December Average	212 343	396 555	905 733	2,347 2,122	3	67 71	139 140	239 295	18 15	1,231 1,153	4,653 4,695	
2016 January	195 230	604 657	1,068 1,054	2,451	(s)	70 76	132 141	326 305	20	1,126 1,362	4,924 5,091	
February March	230 254	654	748	2,309 2,168	(s) 1	76 73	141	305	11 23	1,362	4,729	
April	301	500	540	1,992	(s)	67	143	231	23	1,205	4,729	
May	394	443	554	1,970	(3)	68	144	218	20	1,075	4,333	
June	482	517	450	1,889	1	75	146	185	21	1,159	4,476	
July	472	338	542	2,011	1	59	146	259	26	1,103	4,416	
August	524	530	555	1,912	(s)	64	148	371	19	1,261	4,828	
September	439	575	616	2,016	2	64	145	223	15	1,171	4,649	
October	417	562	612	2,131	2	68	139	272	21	1,175	4,787	
November	310 195	585 522	715 932	2,092 2,310	(s)	62 59	141 141	436 329	19 19	1,101 1,201	4,745 4,779	
December Average	351	522 540	932 698	2,310 2,104	3 1	59 67	141 142	329 289	20	1,201 1,170	4,779	
	100	504	4 474		2	E 4	100	255	20			
2017 January	192 241	521 601	1,171 869	2,532 2,232	2 1	54 64	130 137	355 215	29 16	1,127 1,148	4,942 4,654	
February March	241	741	701	2,232	(s)	68	143	132	23	1,148	4,654 4,856	
April	318	487	631	2,193	(5)	54	143	297	23	1,292	4,856	
May	365	623	460	2,000	(s)	56	146	288	23	1,201	4,714	
June	477	525	419	2,016	(s)	56	149	215	26	1,266	4,729	
July	441	^R 428	493	2,084	(s)	51	146	408	17	1,215	^R 4,789	
August	542	549	490	1,783	(s)	47	149	262	21	1,196	4,548	
8-Month Average	356	559	653	2,117	1	56	143	272	22	1,219	4,745	
2016 8-Month Average	357	529	687 720	2,087	1	69 74	142	276	21	1,173	4,656	
2015 8-Month Average	344	605	739	2,119	1	74	140	317	14	1,173	4,787	

a Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power

^a Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.
 ^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^c Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures" and 30% of "Ethane-Propane Mixtures."
 ^d Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline (pentanes plus), and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). Through 1983, also includes plant condensate and unfractionated stream.
 ^e Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
 ⁱ There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors. Beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of motor gasoline consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.
 ^g Petrochemical feedstocks, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1964, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1984,

also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified

also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day. Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-3ac. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthy data beginning in 1973.

beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Table 3.7c Petroleum Consumption: Transportation and Electric Power Sectors (Thousand Barrels per Day)

			т	ransporta	tion Sect	or				Electric Pow	ver Sector ^a	
	Aviation	Distillate	HGL ^b	Jet	Lubri-	Motor	Residual		Distillate	Petroleum	Residual	
	Gasoline	Fuel Oil ^c	Propaned	Fuele	cants	Gasoline ^{f,g}	Fuel Oil	Total	Fuel Oil ^h	Coke	Fuel Oil ⁱ	Total
950 Average	108	226	2	(^e) 154	64	2,433	524	3,356	15	NA	192	207
1955 Average	192	372 418	9 13	154 371	70	3,221 3,736	440 367	4,458 5,135	15	NA NA	191 231	206 241
1960 Average 1965 Average	161 120	514	23	602	68 67	4,374	336	5,135 6,036	10 14	NA	302	316
1970 Average	55	738	32	967	66	5,589	332	7,778	66	N Q	853	928
1975 Average	39	998	31	992	70	6,512	310	8,951	107	ĭ	1,280	1,388
980 Average	35	1,311	13	1,062	77	6,441	608	9,546	79	2	1,069	1,151
985 Average	27	1,491	21	1,218	71	6,667	342	9,838	40	3	435	478
990 Average	24	1,722	16	1,522	80	7,080	443	10,888	45	14	507	566
995 Average	21	1,973	13	1,514	76	7,674	397	11,668	51	37	247	334
2000 Average	20 19	2,422 2.489	8 10	1,725 1,655	81 74	8,370 8.435	386 255	13,012 12,938	82 80	45 47	378 437	505 564
2001 Average 2002 Average	19	2,469	10	1,655	74	8,435	200	12,938	60	47 80	437	564 427
2003 Average	16	2,629	13	1.578	68	8.733	249	13,286	76	79	379	534
2004 Average	17	2.783	14	1.630	69	8.887	321	13,720	52	101	382	535
2005 Average	19	2,858	20	1,679	68	8,948	365	13,957	54	111	382	547
2006 Average	18	3,017	20	1,633	67	9,029	395	14,178	35	97	157	289
2007 Average	17	3,037	16	1,622	69	9,093	433	14,287	42	78	173	293
2008 Average	15	2,738	29 20	1,539	64 57	8,834	402	13,621	34 33	70	104 79	209
2009 Average	14 15	2,626 2,764	20	1,393 1,432	57 64	8,841 8,824	344 389	13,297 13,508	33	63 65	79 67	175 170
2010 Average 2011 Average	15	2,764 2,849	21	1,432	61	0,024 8,591	338	13,303	30	66	41	137
2012 Average	14	2,719	26	1,398	56	8,525	291	13,029	25	41	33	99
2013 Average	12	2,804	32	1,434	59	8,679	253	13,274	26	59	34	119
2014 Average	12	2,928	34	1,470	61	8,778	195	13,477	39	57	41	137
2015 January	8	2,729	33	1,375	74	^g 8,312	218	12,750	41	61	57	159
February	8	2,931	32	1,445	60	8,494	35	13,006	132	71	149	352
March	9	2,913	28	1,548	74	8,714	217	13,503	27	43	28	97
April	14	3,058	26	1,527	72	8,842	133	13,672	21	47	27	95
May	13 12	2,996 3,153	26 27	1,519 1,654	77 64	8,912 9,061	194 158	13,738 14,130	26 26	53 50	25 29	105 105
June July	12	3,153	27	1,650	64 76	9,061	269	14,130	20	50 65	29 38	126
August	11	3,165	20	1,601	59	9,102	203	14,212	22	61	33	116
September	11	3,142	26	1,534	62	8,937	221	13,932	21	61	30	112
October	14	2,967	28	1,614	70	8,895	193	13,781	20	47	27	94
November	9	2,740	29	1,524	51	8,767	250	13,370	26	42	30	99
December	9	2,731	32	1,578	63	8,801	270	13,484	24	43	26	93
Average	11	2,974	28	1,548	67	8,831	202	13,662	33	54	41	128
2016 January	7	2,584	33	1,449	66	8,326	249	12,715	38	53	34	124
February	11 10	2,659 2.840	32 29	1,534 1,547	72 69	8,872 9.018	129 314	13,309 13,828	28 21	55 58	39 21	123 100
March April	10	2,840	29 27	1,547	69 64	8,828	314	13,626	21	50 63	21	100
May	14	2,007	27	1,500	64	9.060	278	13,939	20	57	22	105
June	12	3.070		1,723	71	9.244	288	14,432	23	61	28	112
July	12	2,984	25 27	1,720	56	9,215	354	14,368	26	63	43	131
August	14	3,131	26	1,722	60	9,320	256	14,530	25	66	41	132
September	11	3,011	27	1,635	61	9,125	207	14,077	20	62	29	111
October	10	2,987	28	1,610	64	8,749	287	13,734	19	39	30	88
November	12	2,862	28	1,632	59	8,884	260	13,736	25	49	24	99
December Average	10 11	2,761 2,892	31 29	1,653 1,614	56 63	8,932 8,964	254 273	13,697 13,847	29 25	53 57	28 30	109 112
-	9	2,529	34	1,593	51		399	12,796	32	57	28	117
017 January February	9	2,529 2,701	34 30	1,593	51 60	8,179 8,646	399 224	12,796	32 27	57 47	28 26	100
March	10	2,898	29	1,669	64	8,998	313	13,982	26	47	20	93
April	10	2,877	28	1,617	51	8,898	273	13,754	24	25	24	73
May	11	3,040	27	1,671	52	9,227	316	14,345	26	51	27	104
June	17	3,075	28	1,762	53	9,397	360	14,691	22	56	30	108
July	13	^R 3,045	28	1,728	48	9,210	227	^R 14,299	22	52	27	101
August	14	3,144	24	1,769	44	9,400	283	14,678	21	45	30	96
8-Month Average	12	2,916	28	1,668	53	8,997	300	13,975	25	47	27	99
2016 8-Month Average 2015 8-Month Average	11 12	2,886 3,014	28 28	1,605 1,541	65 70	8,986 8,821	284 186	13,865 13,672	26 39	59 56	31 47	117 142

^a Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.
 ^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^c Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

blended into distillate fuel oil. ^d Propane and propylene. ^e Beginning in 1957, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. For 1952–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1951, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other" on Table 3.7b.) ¹ Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. ⁹ There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors. Beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of motor gasoline.

is smaller. ^h Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. Through 1979, data are for gas turbine and internal

combustion plant use of petroleum. Through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel. ⁱ Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil

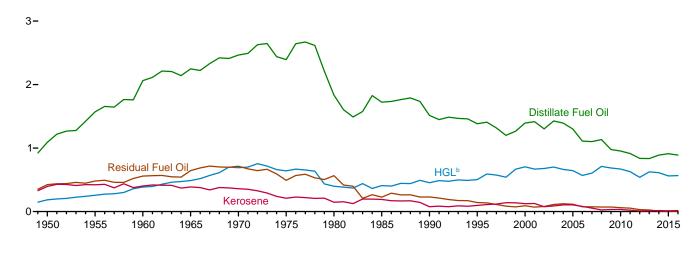
no. 4.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

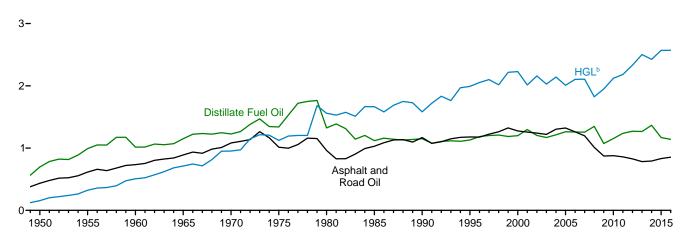
R=Revised. NA=Not available. Notes: • Transportation sector data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–38. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S-flagged aircraft. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

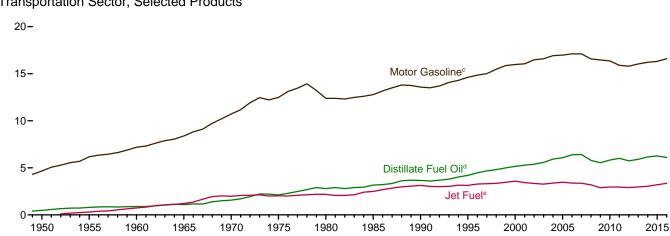
Figure 3.8a Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1949–2016 (Quadrillion Btu)

Residential and Commercial^a Sectors, Selected Products



Industrial^a Sector, Selected Products





Transportation Sector, Selected Products

^a Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of electricity-only plants.

^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

° Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^d Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodie-

sel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

e Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

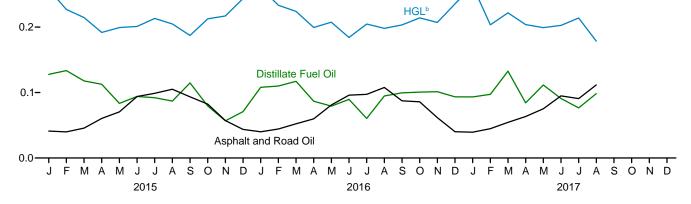
Note: Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-3.8c. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S.-flagged aircraft.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum. Sources: Tables 3.8a-3.8c.

Figure 3.8b Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly (Quadrillion Btu)

0.15-Distillate Fuel Oil 0.10-0.05-HGL[♭] **Residual Fuel Oil** 0.00 SOND Ė F J ΜΑΜ 0 N D J F Μ А Μ J J Α S 0 Ν D J ΜA Μ J J А J J Α S 2015 2017 2016 Industrial^a Sector, Selected Products 0.3-

Residential and Commercial^a Sectors, Selected Products 0.20-



Transportation Sector, Selected Products

1.8-

Motor Gasoline^c 1.2-Distillate Fuel Oild 0.6-Jet Fuel^e 0.0 F Μ Μ S 0 F Μ А Μ S 0 Ν D J А J J А Ν D F Μ Μ S 0 N D J J J Α J А J J А 2015 2016 2017 Note: Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum ^a Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of

electricity-only plants.

^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

^c Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^d Includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil. ^e Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only. Note: Petroleum products supplied is an approximation or petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S.-flagged aircraft.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum. Sources: Tables 3.8a–3.8c.

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Table 3.8a Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors (Trillion Btu)

		Residentia	Sector				Co	mmercial Sec	tor ^a		
		HGL ^b				HGL ^b					
	Distillate Fuel Oil	Propanec	Kero- sene	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	Propanec	Kero- sene	Motor Gasoline ^{d,e}	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
950 Total	829	146	347	1,322	262	39	47	100	NA	424	872
955 Total	1,194	202	371	1,767	377	54	51	133	NA	480	1,095
960 Total	1,568	305	354	2,227	494	81	48	67	NA	559	1,248
965 Total	1,713	385	334	2,432	534	103	54	77	NA	645	1,41
970 Total	1,878	549	298	2,725	587	143	61	86	NA	714	1,59
975 Total	1.807	512	161	2,479	587	129	49	89	NA	492	1,34
980 Total	1,316	311	107	1,734	518	88	41	107	NA	565	1,31
985 Total	1.092	314	159	1,565	631	95	33	96	NA	228	1.08
990 Total	978	352	64	1,394	536	102	12	111	0	230	99 [.]
995 Total	904	395	74	1,373	478	109	22	18	(s)	141	76
000 Total	904	555	95	1,553	490	150	30	45	(s)	92	807
001 Total	907	526	95	1,528	508	143	31	37	(s)	70	789
02 Total	859	537	60	1,456	444	141	16	45	(s)	80	72
003 Total	931	544	70	1,546	496	157	19	60	(s)	111	842
004 Total	923	512	85	1,519	470	152	20	45	(s)	122	810
005 Total	853	513	84	1,450	447	131	22	46	(s)	116	76
006 Total	709	446	66	1,221	400	123	15	48	(s)	75	66
007 Total	721	484	44	1,249	381	121	9	60	(s)	75	64
008 Total	750	553	21	1,324	384	158	4	45	(s)	71	66
009 Total	582	547	28	1,157	395	139	4	52	(s)	71	66
010 Total	562	530	29	1,121	391	140	5	52	(s)	62	65
011 Total	523	487	19	1,028	391	141	3	44	(s)	54	63
012 Total	482	401	8	891	355	137	1	39	(s)	31	564
013 Total	491	472	8	971	344	154	1	40	(s)	24	563
014 Total	533	461	14	1,008	357	151	2	54	1	8	57:
15 January	76	42	(s)	118	50	14	(s)	e 31	(s)	1	9
February	66	37	1	104	43	12	(s)	28	(s)	(s)	84
March	52	35	2	89	34	12	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	78
April	31	32	(s)	63	20	11	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	63
Мау	31	33	3	67	20	11	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	6
June	18	33	(s)	51	12	11	(s)	32	0	(s)	5
July	21	35	(s)	56	14	12	(s)	34	0	(s)	5
August	26	34	(s)	60	17	11	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	62
September	25	31	(s)	56	16	10	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	5
October	63	35	(s)	98	41	12	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	8
November	68	36	(s)	104	44	12	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	88
December	74	40	3	117	48	13	(s)	32	(s)	1	95
Total	551	421	10	983	360	140	1	383	1	4	88
016 January	68	42	(s)	110	44	14	(s)	31	(s)	1	90
February	66	38	(s)	104	43	13	(s)	31	(s)	1	8
March	47	37	1	85	31	12	(s)	33	(s)	1	7
April	41	33	(s)	75	27	11	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	7
May	37	34	1	73	24	11	(s)	33	0	(s)	7
June	25	31	1	58	17	10	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	6
July	27	34	1	63	18	11	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	6
August	21	33	(s)	54	14	11	(s)	34	0	(s)	5
September	32	33	2	67	21	11	(s)	33	0	(s)	6
October	45	35	3	83	30	12	(s)	32	0	1	7
November	49	34	(s)	84	32	11	(s)	32	(s)	1	7
December	79	39	3	121	52	13	(s)	33	(s)	1	9
Total	538	425	14	976	351	141	2	390	(s)	6	89
17 January	76	43	2	121	49	14	(s)	30	(s)	1	9
February	56	34	1	91	37	11	(s)	29	(s)	1	7
March	53	37	(s)	90	35	12	(s)	33	(s)	1	8
April	42	34	1	77	28	11	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	7
May	30	34	(s)	64	20	11	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	6
June	36 8 33	34	(s)	71 8 50	24 R 45	11	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	6 R 6
July	R 23	36	(s)	^R 59	R 15	12	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	R 6
August 8-Month Total	30 347	30 281	(s) 5	60 633	20 226	10 93	(s) 1	35 260	(s) (s)	(s) 4	6 58
16 8-Month Total	332	283	6	621	217	94	1	261	(s)	4	57
15 8-Month Total	322	280	6	607	217	94	1	255	(s) (s)	2	56

^a Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.
 ^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^c Propane and propylene.

^c Propane and propylene. ^d Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. ^e There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors. Beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of motor gasoline consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller. R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu and greater than

-0.5 trillion Btu.

-0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Table 3.8b Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector

(Trillion Btu)

					li li	ndustrial Sec	tor ^a				
	Asphalt and	Distillate	HG	_	_		Motor	Petroleum	Residual		
	Road Oil	Fuel Oil	Propane ^c	Totald	Kerosene	Lubricants	Gasoline ^{e,f}	Coke	Fuel Oil	Otherg	Total
950 Total	435	698	NA	156	274	94	251	90	1,416	546	3,960
955 Total	615	991	NA	323	241	103	332	147	1,573	798	5,123
960 Total	734	1,016	NA	507	161	107	381	328	1,584	947	5,766
965 Total	890	1,150	NA	712	165	137	342	444	1,582	1,390	6,813
970 Total	1.082	1.226	359	953	185	155	288	446	1.624	1.817	7.776
75 Total	1.014	1.339	422	1.161	119	149	223	540	1,509	2.071	8,127
80 Total	962	1.324	725	1.763	181	182	158	516	1.349	3.073	9,509
85 Total	1,029	1,119	797	1,871	44	166	218	575	748	1,945	7,714
90 Total	1,170	1.150	807	1.832	12	186	185	714	411	2.589	8.251
95 Total	1,178	1,130	1,013	2,328	15	178	200	721	337	2,499	8,587
000 Total	1,276	1,199	1,016	2,571	16	190	150	796	241	2,636	9,075
001 Total	1.257	1.299	916	2,278	23	174	295	858	203	2,793	9,179
02 Total	1.240	1.203	1,055	2,383	14	172	309	842	190	2.816	9,170
003 Total	1,220	1,169	981	2,249	24	159	324	825	220	3,043	9,233
004 Total	1.304	1,213	1.109	2,243	28	161	371	937	249	3.205	9.832
005 Total	1,304	1,213	1,049	2,304	20 39	160	355	894	249	3,122	9,632
06 Total	1,323	1,252	1,105	2,205	39	156	355	938	239	3,122	9,041
		1,256			30 13						
07 Total	1,197		1,102 870	2,285	13	161	302 246	910 870	193 194	3,134	9,452
008 Total	1,012	1,348		1,976	4	150				2,788	8,588
009 Total	873	1,073	910 924	2,077	4	135 149	238 260	805 694	130	2,483	7,819
010 Total	878	1,153		2,276					120	2,645	8,183
011 Total	859	1,236	952	2,237	4	142	255	663	135	2,621	8,151
012 Total	827	1,271	1,074	2,416	2	130	252	717	70	2,474	8,160
013 Total	783	1,266	1,115	2,597	1	138	263	663	48	2,583	8,343
014 Total	793	1,366	975	2,513	3	144	210	653	41	2,430	8,152
15 January	41	128	128	267	(s)	15	^f 21	65	3	192	732
February	40	134	116	237	(s)	11	19	26	1	190	657
March	46	118	96	235	(s)	15	22	63	3	193	694
April	60	113	66	208	(s)	14	21	61	2	196	675
May	70	83	59	209	(s)	15	22	63	3	231	697
June	94	94	74	214	(s)	12	22	66	2	215	718
July	99	92	73	224	(s)	15	23	64	4	228	748
August	105	87	76	227	(s)	12	23	67	3	207	730
September	93	115	67	197	(s)	12	21	41	3	192	674
October	82	80	79	232	(S) (S)	12	21	54	3	170	657
	62 57	57	83	232		14	22	49	3	201	620
November	57 44	57 71			(s)		21		3		
December Total	832	1,170	108 1,026	256 2,730	2	13 157	22	46 663	4 34	221 2,435	675 8,280
10tal	032	1,170	1,020	2,730	2	157	230	003	54	2,435	0,200
016 January	40	108	127	269	(s)	13	21	62	4	208	725
February	44	110	117	234	(s)	13	21	55	2	235	713
March	52	117	89	233	(s)	14	22	59	4	205	707
April	60	87	62	207	(s)	12	21	43	5	215	651
May	81	79	66	211	(s)	13	23	42	4	199	651
June	96	90	52	197	(s)	14	22	35	4	208	665
July	97	60	64	215	(s)	11	23	50	5	205	667
August	108	95	66	204	(s)	12	23	71	4	233	750
September	87	100	71	212	(s)	12	22	42	3	210	687
October	86	101	73	232	(s)	13	22	52	4	217	726
November	62	101	82	217	(s)	11	21	80	4	197	694
December	40	93	111	252	(s)	11	22	63	4	222	707
Total	853	1,141	980	2,683	2	149	263	653	46	2,553	8,343
			100		()						
17 January	39	93	139	276	(s)	10	20	68	6	208	722
February	45	97	93	216	(s)	11	19	37	3	190	619
March	54	133	83	237	(s)	13	22	25	4	237	727
April	63	84	73	218	(s)	10	21	55	4	234	689
May	75	112	55	215	(s)	10	23	55	4	222	716
June	95	91	48	205	(s)	10	23	40	5	226	694
July	91	^R 77	59	223	(s)	10	23	78	3	225	R 729
August	112	98	58	189	(s)	9	23	50	4	221	706
8-Month Total	574	785	608	1,780	` 1	82	175	408	33	1,763	5,602
16 8-Month Total	578	746	643	1.770	1	102	176	416	32	1.708	5.529
15 8-Month Total	578	746 848	688	1,770	1	102	176	416	22	1,708	5,653

^a Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.
 ^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^c Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures" and 30% of "Ethane-Propane Mixtures."
 ^d Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline (pentanes plus), and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). Through 1983, also includes plant condensate and unfractionated stream.
 ^e Einshed motor casoline

⁶ Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. ¹ There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors. Beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of motor gasoline consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is emailer.

^g Petrochemical feedstocks, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1964, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1981,

also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. R=Revised, NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu and greater than 0.5 trillion Btu.

-0.5 trillion Btu.

-0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

		(1111101	,	Transport	ation Sect	or				Electric Pov	ver Sector ^a	
	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGL ^b Propane ^d	Jet Fuel ^e	Lubri- cants	Motor Gasoline ^{f,g}	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil ^h	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil ⁱ	Total
1950 Total 1955 Total 1965 Total 1965 Total 1975 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2001 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2013 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	199 354 298 222 100 71 64 50 45 40 36 35 33 34 30 31 35 33 32 22 27 27 27 27 25 22 22	480 791 892 1,093 1,569 2,121 2,795 3,170 3,661 4,191 5,159 5,286 5,387 5,584 5,925 6,068 6,390 6,411 5,792 5,541 5,542 5,541 5,545 5,541 5,545 5,541 5,545 5,541 5,545 5,541 5,545 6,641 5,545 5,544 5,545 5,545 5,545 5,541 5,545 5,545 5,545 5,547 5,545 5,545 5,545 5,545 5,541 5,545 5,541 5,545 6,065 6,545 5,541 5,545 5,541 5,545 5,541 5,545 5,541 5,545 5,541 5,545 5,541 5,545 5,541 5,545 5,541 5,542 5,541	3 13 19 32 44 43 18 30 23 18 12 14 14 14 18 29 22 22 22 22 22 22 20 34 37 34 44 47	(*) 301 739 1,215 2,029 2,497 3,132 3,580 3,340 3,245 3,340 3,245 3,340 3,340 3,340 3,340 3,340 3,340 3,340 3,358 3,379 3,358 3,379 2,963 2,961 2,961 2,961 2,961 2,961	141 155 152 147 155 172 156 176 176 168 179 164 168 179 164 150 152 151 147 152 151 147 152 141 127 141 123 130 136	4,664 6,175 7,183 8,386 10,716 12,485 12,383 12,784 13,575 14,616 15,973 16,053 16,053 16,053 16,917 17,108 17,109 16,574 16,450 16,356 15,798 16,036 16,212	1,201 1,009 844 770 761 1,398 786 1,016 911 888 586 677 6771 571 740 837 996 994 926 776 671 892 776 671 581	6,690 8,799 10,125 11,866 15,310 17,615 19,009 19,472 23,075 25,564 26,089 26,203 27,166 27,573 27,991 28,077 26,695 26,857 26,2857 26,2857 26,2857 26,2857 26,2857 26,2857 26,2857 25,5857 26,2867	32 32 29 141 226 169 85 97 108 175 170 127 161 111 111 114 73 89 73 70 80 64 52 55 82	NA NA NA 19 2 5 7 30 81 99 103 175 175 175 211 203 163 146 132 137 138 85 123 118	440 439 530 693 1,958 2,937 2,459 998 1,163 566 871 1,003 659 869 876 361 397 240 181 154 154 93 777 77 95	472 471 553 722 2,117 3,166 1,289 755 1,144 1,205 1,201 1,201 1,201 1,201 1,201 1,201 382 370 382 370 295
2015 January February April May July August September October November December December Total	3 2 2	488 473 529 535 545 566 566 543 530 474 488 6,259	4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 40	242 229 272 260 281 290 281 261 284 259 277 3,204	14 10 14 13 15 12 14 11 11 13 9 12 148	⁹ 1,304 1,203 1,367 1,342 1,388 1,375 1,429 1,429 1,429 1,428 1,357 1,335 1,331 1,331 16,310	42 6 42 25 38 30 52 48 42 38 42 38 47 53 463	2,095 1,927 2,221 2,174 2,258 2,249 2,358 2,339 2,218 2,265 2,125 2,216 26,445	7 21 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 70	11 11 8 9 9 11 11 10 8 7 8 112	11 26 5 5 5 6 7 6 6 5 6 5 9 4	29 59 18 17 19 23 21 20 17 18 17 276
2016 January February April May June July August September October November December Total	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	462 445 508 499 522 531 533 559 521 534 495 493 6,102	4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 40	255 252 272 266 277 293 302 303 278 283 278 291 3,350	12 13 12 12 13 13 10 11 11 12 11 11 11 141	1,306 1,302 1,414 1,340 1,421 1,403 1,445 1,462 1,385 1,372 1,348 1,401 16,598	49 24 61 75 54 54 50 39 50 39 56 49 50 629	2,088 2,040 2,273 2,197 2,291 2,299 2,365 2,390 2,239 2,262 2,186 2,250 26,880	7 5 4 3 5 4 5 4 3 4 3 4 5 5 3	9 9 10 11 11 11 12 11 7 8 9 118	7 7 4 4 5 5 8 8 5 6 5 6 6 6 9	23 21 18 19 20 24 24 20 16 17 20 240
2017 January February April May June July August 8-Month Total	2 2	452 436 518 498 543 532 ^R 544 562 4,085	4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 27	280 242 293 275 294 300 304 311 2,299	10 10 12 9 10 10 9 8 78	1,283 1,225 1,411 1,350 1,447 1,426 1,444 1,474 11,061	78 39 61 51 62 68 44 55 459	2,108 1,957 2,301 2,189 2,360 2,341 ^R 2,351 2,415 18,021	6 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 35	10 8 4 9 10 9 8 65	5 5 5 5 5 6 5 6 41	21 16 17 13 19 19 18 18 142
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	14 14	4,059 4,223	27 26	2,221 2,123	96 103	11,092 10,847	435 284	17,944 17,621	36 54	83 78	48 72	167 204

Table 3.8c Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Transportation and Electric Power Sectors (Trillion Btu)

^a Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.
 ^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^c Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.
 ^d Propane and propylene.
 ^e Beginning in 1957, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. For 1952–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1951, naphtha-type jet fuel el oil.
 ^b Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil.
 ^g There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors. Beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of motor gasoline consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.
 ^h Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. Through 1979, data are for gas turbine and internal

combustion plant use of petroleum. Through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel. ⁱ Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil or a

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Petroleum

Note 1. Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption. Total petroleum products supplied is the sum of the products supplied for each petroleum product, crude oil, unfinished oils, and gasoline blending components. This also includes petroleum products supplied for non-combustion use in the industrial and transportation sectors (see Tables 1.11a and 1.11b). In general, except for crude oil, product supplied of each product is computed as follows: field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports. Crude oil product supplied is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and at pipeline pump stations as reported on Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report." Prior to 1983, crude oil burned on leases and used at pipeline pump stations was reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and was included as product supplied for these products. Petroleum product supplied (see Tables 3.5 and 3.6) is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "Petroleum Consumption" in Tables 3.7a-3.8c.

Note 2. Petroleum Survey Respondents. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) uses a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review such industry publications as the *Oil & Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. Those sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, communications from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems.

To supplement routine frames maintenance and to provide more thorough coverage, a comprehensive frames investigation is conducted every 3 years. This investigation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Note 3. Historical Petroleum Data. Detailed information on petroleum data through 1993 can be found in Notes 1–6 on pages 60 and 61 in the July 2013 *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* at

http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/archive/00351307.pdf. The notes discuss:

Note 1, "Petroleum Survey Respondents": In 1993, EIA added numerous companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates to the monthly surveys.

Note 2, "Motor Gasoline": In 1981, EIA expanded its universe to include nonrefinery blenders and separated blending components from finished motor gasoline as a reporting category. In 1993, EIA made adjustments to finished motor gasoline product supplied data to more accurately account for fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components blended into finished motor gasoline. Note 3, "Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils": In 1981, EIA eliminated the requirement to report crude oil in pipelines or burned on leases as either distillate or residual fuel oil.

Note 4, "Petroleum New Stock Basis": In 1975, 1979, 1981, and 1983, EIA added numerous respondents to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys; in 1984, EIA made changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids; and in 1993, EIA changed how it collected bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates. These changes affected stocks reported and stock change calculations.

Note 5, "Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil": In 1981, EIA began to include data for stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit.

Note 6, "Petroleum Data Discrepancies": In 1976, 1978, and 1979, there are some small discrepancies between data in the MER and the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Table 3.1 Sources

1949–1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports.

1976–1980: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports.

1981–2001: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, annual reports.

2002 forward: EIA, PSA, annual reports, and unpublished revisions; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; revisions to crude oil production, total field production, and adjustments (based on crude oil production data from: Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report"; state government agencies; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, and predecessor agencies; and Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report"); and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.6 Sources

Asphalt and Road Oil

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for asphalt and road oil are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the asphalt and road oil heat content factors in Table A1.

Aviation Gasoline

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for aviation gasoline are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the aviation gasoline (finished) heat content factor in Table A1.

Distillate Fuel Oil

1949–2008: Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for distillate fuel oil are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3.

2009 forward: Data for refinery and blender net inputs of renewable diesel fuel are from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)/Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM), Table 1 (for biomass-based diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1; for other renewable diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Product supplied data for distillate fuel oil from Table 3.5, minus data for renewable diesel fuel from the PSA/PSM, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3. Total distillate fuel oil product supplied is the sum of distillate fuel oil (excluding renewable diesel fuel) and renewable diesel fuel.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane (Including Propylene)

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for propane (including propylene) are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the propane/propylene heat content factor in Table A1.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Total

Prior to the current two months, product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for the component products of HGL (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline, and refinery olefins—ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene) are from the PSA, PSM, and earlier publications (see sources for Table 3.5). These data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1. Total HGL product supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the HGL component products.

For the current two months: Note that "liquefied petroleum gases" ("LPG") below include ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene), but exclude natural gasoline. Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for LPG are from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS). (The STIFS model results are used in EIA's Short-Term Energy Outlook, which is accessible on the Web at https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/.) These data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the previous year's quantity-weighted LPG heat content factor (derived using LPG component heat content factors in Table A1). Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for natural gasoline are from STIFS, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the natural gasoline heat content factor in Table A1. Total HGL product supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for LPG and natural gasoline.

Jet Fuel

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for kerosene-type jet fuel and, through 2004, naphtha-type jet fuel are from EIA's PSA, PSM, and earlier publications (see sources for Table 3.5). These data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1. Total jet fuel product supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel.

Kerosene

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for kerosene are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the kerosene heat content factor in Table A1.

Lubricants

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for lubricants are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the lubricants heat content factor in Table A1.

Motor Gasoline

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for motor gasoline are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the motor gasoline heat content factors in Table A3.

Other Petroleum Products

Prior to the current two months, product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for "other" petroleum products are from the PSA, PSM, and earlier publications (see "Other" petroleum products sources for Table 3.5). include petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products; beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components; beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel; and beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. These data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in MER Table A1. Total "Other" petroleum product supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the individual products.

For the current two months, total "Other" petroleum products supplied is calculated by first estimating total petroleum products supplied (product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for total petroleum from Table 3.5 are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum consumption heat content factor in Table A3), and then subtracting data in trillion Btu (from Table 3.6) for asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, distillate fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, total HGL, lubricants, motor gasoline, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil.

Petroleum Coke

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for petroleum coke are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the petroleum coke heat content factors in Table A3.

Residual Fuel Oil

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for residual fuel oil are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the residual fuel oil heat content factor in Table A1.

Total Petroleum

Total petroleum products supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the products (except "Propane") shown in Table 3.6.

Tables 3.7a–3.7c Sources

Petroleum consumption data for 1949–1972 are from the following sources:

1949–1959: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports, and U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. 1960–1972: EIA, State Energy Data System.

Petroleum consumption data beginning in 1973 are derived from data for "petroleum products supplied" from the following sources:

1973–1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement Annual*, annual reports.

1976–1980: EIA, Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement Annual*, annual reports.

1981–2016: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions.

2017: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, monthly reports.

Beginning in 1973, energy-use allocation procedures by individual product are as follows:

Asphalt and Road Oil

All consumption of asphalt and road oil is assigned to the industrial sector.

Aviation Gasoline

All consumption of aviation gasoline is assigned to the transportation sector.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Distillate fuel oil consumption is assigned to the sectors as follows:

Distillate Fuel Oil, Electric Power Sector

See sources for Table 7.4b. For 1973–1979, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel oil is assumed to be the amount of petroleum (minus small amounts of kerosene and kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries) consumed in gas turbine and internal combustion plants. For 1980–2000,

electric utility consumption of distillate fuel oil is assumed to be the amount of light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, plus small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel) consumed.

Distillate Fuel Oil, End-Use Sectors, Annual Data

The aggregate end-use amount is total distillate fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector. The end-use total consumed annually is allocated to the individual end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to each sector's share of sales as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales (Sales)* report series (DOE/EIA-0535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report" (previously Form EIA-172). Shares for the current year are based on the most recent Sales report.

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

Beginning in 1979, the residential sector sales total is directly from the Sales reports. Through 1978, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Beginning in 1979, the commercial sector sales total is directly from the Sales reports. Through 1978, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Beginning in 1979, the industrial sector sales total is the sum of the sales for industrial, farm, oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses. Through 1978, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated industrial portion is added to oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses.

The transportation sector sales total is the sum of the sales for railroad, vessel bunkering, on-highway diesel, and military uses for all years.

Distillate Fuel Oil, End-Use Sectors, Monthly Data

Residential sector and commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. (For each month of the current year, the residential and commercial consumption increase from the same month in the previous year is based on the percent increase in that month's No. 2 heating oil sales from the same month in the previous year.) The years' No. 2 heating oil sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973–1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; and for 1983 forward, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale.

The transportation highway use portion is allocated into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's total sales for highway use as reported by the Federal Highway Administration's Table MF-25, "Private and Commercial Highway Use of Special Fuels by Months." Beginning in 1994, the sales-for-highwayuse data are no longer available as a monthly series; the 1993 data are used for allocating succeeding year's totals into months.

A distillate fuel oil "balance" is calculated as total distillate fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector, residential sector, commercial sector, and for highway use.

Industrial sector monthly consumption is estimated by multiplying each month's distillate fuel oil "balance" by the annual industrial consumption share of the annual distillate fuel oil "balance."

Total transportation sector monthly consumption is estimated as total distillate fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the residential, commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane (Including Propylene) and Total

Note that "liquefied petroleum gases" ("LPG") below include ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene), but exclude natural gasoline.

The annual shares of LPG total consumption that are estimated to be used by each sector are applied to each month's total LPG consumption to create monthly sector consumption estimates. The annual sector shares are calculated as described below.

Sales of propane to the residential and commercial sectors combined are converted from thousand gallons per year to thousand barrels per year and are assumed to be the annual consumption of LPG by the combined sectors. Beginning in 2003, residential sector LPG consumption is assumed to equal propane retail sales to the residential sector and sales to retailers, with the remainder of the combined residential and commercial LPG consumption being assigned to the commercial sector. Through 2002, residential sector LPG consumption is based on the average of the state residential shares for 2003–2008, with the remainder of the combined residential and commercial LPG consumption being assigned to the commercial sector.

The quantity of propane sold each year for consumption in internal combustion engines is allocated between the transportation and industrial sectors using data for special fuels used on highways provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. The transportation portion is assumed to equal annual LPG consumption by the transportation sector.

LPG consumed annually by the industrial sector is estimated as the difference between LPG total product supplied and the sum of the estimated LPG consumption by the residential, commercial, and transportation sectors. The industrial sector LPG consumption includes LPG used by chemical plants as raw materials or solvents and used in the production of synthetic rubber; refinery fuel use; use as synthetic natural gas feedstock and use in secondary recovery projects; all farm use; LPG sold to gas utility companies for distribution through the mains; and a portion of the use of LPG as an internal combustion engine fuel.

Sources of the annual consumption estimates for creating annual sector shares are:

1973–1982: EIA's "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane" reports, based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-174, "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases." 1983: End-use consumption estimates for 1983 are based on 1982 end-use consumption because the collection of data under Form EIA-174 was discontinued after data year 1982. 1984–2007: American Petroleum Institute (API), "Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases," table on sales of natural gas liquids and liquefied refinery gases by end use. EIA adjusts the data to remove quantities of natural gasoline and to estimate withheld values.

2008 forward: Propane consumption is from API, "Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases," table on sales of propane by end use. EIA adjusts the data to estimate withheld values. Other LPG consumption is from EIA, PSA, annual reports, and is allocated to the industrial sector.

Residential sector propane (including propylene) consumption is equal to residential sector LPG consumption.

Commercial sector propane (including propylene) consumption is equal to commercial sector LPG consumption.

Transportation sector propane (including propylene) consumption is equal to transportation sector LPG consumption.

Industrial sector propane (including propylene) consumption is equal to propane (including propylene) product supplied from the PSA, PSM, and earlier publications (see sources for Table 3.5), minus propane (including propylene) consumption in the residential, commercial, and transportation sectors.

Industrial sector total HGL consumption: Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for natural gasoline are

from the PSA, PSM, and earlier publications (see sources for Table 3.5). Industrial sector total HGL consumption is the sum of industrial sector LPG consumption and natural gasoline product supplied.

Jet Fuel

Through 1982, small amounts of kerosene-type jet fuel were consumed by the electric power sector. Kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries to the electric power sector as reported on Form FERC-423 (formerly Form FPC-423) were used as estimates of this consumption. Through 2004, all remaining jet fuel (kerosene-type and naphtha-type) is assigned to the transportation sector. Beginning in 2005, kerosenetype jet fuel is assigned to the transportation sector, while naphtha-type jet fuel is classified under "Other Petroleum Products," which is assigned to the industrial sector. (Note: Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-3.8c. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S.-flagged aircraft.)

Kerosene

Kerosene product supplied is allocated to the individual end-use sectors (residential, commercial, and industrial) in proportion to each sector's share of sales as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales (Sales)* report series (DOE/EIA-0535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report" (previously Form EIA-172).

Beginning in 1979, the residential sector sales total is directly from the Sales reports. Through 1978, each year's sales category called "heating" is allocated to the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Beginning in 1979, the commercial sector sales total is directly from the Sales reports. Through 1978, each year's sales category called "heating" is allocated to the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Beginning in 1979, the industrial sector sales total is the sum of the sales for industrial, farm, and all other uses. Through 1978, each year's sales category called "heating" is allocated to the residential, commercial and industrial sectors in proportion to the 1979 shares, and the estimated industrial (including farm) portion is added to all other uses.

Lubricants

The consumption of lubricants is allocated to the industrial and transportation sectors for all months according to proportions developed from annual sales of lubricants to the two sectors from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Industrial Reports*, "Sales of Lubricating and Industrial Oils and Greases." The 1973 shares are applied to 1973 and 1974; the 1975 shares are applied to 1975 and 1976; and the 1977 shares are applied to 1977 forward.

Motor Gasoline

The total monthly consumption of motor gasoline is allocated to the sectors in proportion to aggregations of annual sales categories created on the basis of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, Tables MF-21, MF-24, and MF-25, as follows:

Through 2014, commercial sales are the sum of sales for public non-highway use and miscellaneous use. Beginning in 2015, commercial sales are the sum of sales for public non-highway use, lawn and garden use, and miscellaneous use.

For all years, industrial sales are the sum of sales for agriculture, construction, and "industrial and commercial" use (as classified in the *Highway Statistics*).

Through 2014, transportation sales are the sum of sales for highway use (minus the sales of special fuels, which are primarily diesel fuel and are accounted for in the transportation sector of distillate fuel) and sales for marine use. Beginning in 2015, transportation sales are the sum of sales for highway use (minus the sales of special fuels, which are primarily diesel fuel and are accounted for in the transportation sector of distillate fuel) and sales for boating use and recreational vehicle use.

Petroleum Coke

Portions of petroleum coke are consumed by the electric power sector (see sources for Table 7.4b) and the commercial sector (see sources for Table 7.4c). The remaining petroleum coke is assigned to the industrial sector.

Residual Fuel Oil

Residual fuel oil consumption is assigned to the sectors as follows:

Residual Fuel Oil, Electric Power Sector

See sources for Table 7.4b. For 1973–1979, electric utility consumption of residual fuel oil is assumed to be the amount of petroleum consumed in steam-electric power plants. For 1980–2000, electric utility consumption of residual fuel oil is assumed to be the amount of heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6) consumed.

Residual Fuel Oil, End-Use Sectors, Annual Data

The aggregate end-use amount is total residual fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector. The end-use total consumed annually is allocated to the individual end-use sectors (commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to each sector's share of sales as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* (*Sales*) report series (DOE/EIA-535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form

EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report" (previously Form EIA-172). Shares for the current year are based on the most recent Sales report.

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

Beginning in 1979, commercial sales data are directly from the Sales reports. Through 1978, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is allocated to the commercial and industrial sectors in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Beginning in 1979, industrial sales data are the sum of sales for industrial, oil company, and all other uses. Through 1978, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is allocated to the commercial and industrial sectors in proportion to the 1979 shares, and the estimated industrial portion is added to oil company and all other uses.

Transportation sales are the sum of sales for railroad, vessel bunkering, and military uses for all years.

Residual Fuel Oil, End-Use Sectors, Monthly Data

Commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. (For each month of the current year, the consumption increase from the same month in the previous year is based on the percent increase in that month's No. 2 heating oil sales from the same month in the previous year.) The years' No. 2 heating oil sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973–1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; and for 1983 forward, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale.

A residual fuel oil "balance" is calculated as total residual fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector, commercial sector, and by industrial combined-heat-and-power plants (see sources for Table 7.4c).

Transportation sector monthly consumption is estimated by multiplying each month's residual fuel oil "balance" by the annual transportation consumption share of the annual residual fuel oil "balance."

Total industrial sector monthly consumption is estimated as total residual fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the commercial, transportation, and electric power sectors.

Other Petroleum Products

Consumption of all remaining petroleum products is assigned to the industrial sector. Other petroleum products include petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

Table 3.8a Sources

Distillate Fuel Oil

Residential and commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for distillate fuel oil are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane (Including Propylene)

Residential and commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for HGL are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the propane/propylene heat content factor in Table A1.

Kerosene

Residential and commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for kerosene are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the kerosene heat content factor in Table A1.

Motor Gasoline

Commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for motor gasoline are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the motor gasoline heat content factors in Table A3.

Petroleum Coke

1949–2003: Commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for petroleum coke are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum coke heat content factor in Table A1.

2004 forward: Commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for petroleum coke are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the marketable petroleum coke heat content factor in Table A1.

Residual Fuel Oil

Commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for residual fuel oil are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the residual fuel oil heat content factor in Table A1.

Total Petroleum

Residential sector total petroleum consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the petroleum products shown under "Residential Sector" in Table 3.8a. Commercial sector total petroleum consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the petroleum products shown under "Commercial Sector" in Table 3.8a.

Table 3.8b Sources

Asphalt and Road Oil

Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for asphalt and road oil are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the asphalt and road oil heat content factor in Table A1.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for distillate fuel oil are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane (Including Propylene)

Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for HGL are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the propane/propylene heat content factor in Table A1.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Total

Industrial sector consumption data for HGL are calculated by subtracting HGL consumption data in trillion Btu for the residential (Table 3.8a), commercial (Table 3.8a), and transportation (Table 3.8c) sectors from total HGL consumption (Table 3.6).

Kerosene

Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for kerosene are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the kerosene heat content factor in Table A1.

Lubricants

Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for lubricants are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the lubricants heat content factor in Table A1.

Motor Gasoline

Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for motor gasoline are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the motor gasoline heat content factors in Table A3.

Other Petroleum Products

Industrial sector "Other" petroleum data are equal to the "Other" petroleum data in Table 3.6.

Petroleum Coke

1949–2003: Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for petroleum coke are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum coke heat content factor in Table A1.

2004 forward: Industrial sector consumption data for petroleum coke are calculated by subtracting petroleum coke consumption data in trillion Btu for the commercial (Table 3.8a) and electric power (Table 3.8c) sectors from total petroleum coke consumption (Table 3.6).

Residual Fuel Oil

Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for residual fuel oil are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the residual fuel oil heat content factor in Table A1.

Total Petroleum

Industrial sector total petroleum consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the petroleum products shown in Table 3.8b.

Table 3.8c Sources

Aviation Gasoline

Transportation sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for aviation gasoline are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the aviation gasoline (finished) heat content factor in Table A1.

Distillate Fuel Oil, Electric Power Sector

Electric power sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for distillate fuel oil are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3.

Distillate Fuel Oil, Transportation Sector

1949–2008: Transportation sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for distillate fuel oil are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3.

2009 forward: Data for refinery and blender net inputs of renewable diesel fuel are from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)/Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM), Table 1 (for biomass-based diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1; for other renewable diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Transportation sector consumption data from Table 3.7c, minus data for renewable diesel fuel from the PSA/PSM, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3. Total transportation sector distillate fuel oil consumption is the sum of distillate fuel oil (excluding renewable diesel fuel) and renewable diesel fuel.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane (Including Propylene)

Transportation sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for HGL are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the propane/propylene heat content factor in Table A1.

Jet Fuel

Transportation sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for kerosene-type jet fuel and, through 2004, naphtha-type jet fuel (see sources for Table 3.7c) are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1. Total transportation sector jet fuel consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. (*Note:* Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S.-flagged aircraft.)

Lubricants

Transportation sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for lubricants are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the lubricants heat content factor in Table A1.

Motor Gasoline

Transportation sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for motor gasoline are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the motor gasoline heat content factors in Table A3.

Petroleum Coke

1949–2003: Electric power sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for petroleum coke are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum coke heat content factor in Table A1. 2004 forward: Electric power sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for petroleum coke are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the marketable petroleum coke heat content factor in Table A1.

Residual Fuel Oil

Transportation and electric power consumption data in thousand barrels per day for residual fuel oil are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the residual fuel oil heat content factor in Table A1.

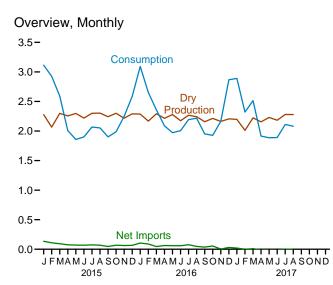
Total Petroleum

Transportation sector total petroleum consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the petroleum products shown under "Transportation Sector" in Table 3.8c. Electric power sector total petroleum consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the petroleum products shown under "Electric Power Sector" in Table 3.8c.

4. Natural Gas

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas (Trillion Cubic Feet)

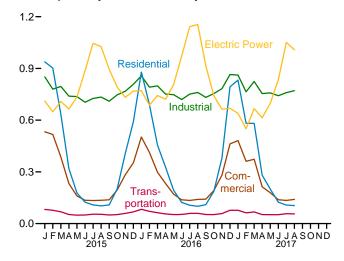
Overview, 1949-2016 30-25-Consumption 20-**Dry Production** 15-10-Net Imports 5 C -5 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 Consumption by Sector, 1949-2016 12-10-Industrial 8-**Electric Powe** 6-Residential 4-Commercial 2-Transportation



Consumption by Sector, Monthly

1995

1990



2000

2005

2010

2015

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#naturalgas. Sources: Tables 4.1 and 4.3.

1955

1960

1965

1970

1975

1980

1985

Table 4.1 Natural Gas Overview

(Billion Cubic Feet)

1950 Total 1955 Total 1965 Total 1960 Total 1965 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1985 Total 1995 Total 1990 Total 2001 Total 2001 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2003 Total 2003 Total 2003 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total	Gross With- drawals ^a 11,720 15,088 17,963 23,786 21,104 21,870 19,607 21,523 23,744 24,174 24,501 23,941 23,941 23,947 23,535 24,664 25,636 26,057	Marketed Production (Wet) ^b i 6,282 i 9,405 i 12,771 i 16,040 i 21,921 i 20,109 20,180 17,270 18,594 19,506 20,198 20,570 19,885 19,974 19,517 18,927 19,410 20,196	NGPL Production [©] 260 377 543 753 906 872 876 876 908 1,016 954 957 876 876 876 927	Dry Gas Productiond i6,022 i9,029 i12,228 i15,286 i21,014 i19,236 i19,403 16,454 17,810 18,599 19,182 19,616 18,928	mental Gaseous Fuels ^e NA NA NA NA NA 155 126 123 110 90	Imports 0 11 156 456 821 953 985 950 1,532 2,841	Exports 26 31 11 26 70 73 49 55 86	Net Imports -26 -20 144 430 751 880 936 894	Storage With- drawals ^f -54 -68 -132 -118 -398 -344 -23 235	Balancing Item ⁹ -175 -247 -274 -319 -228 -235 -640	Consump- tion ^h 5,767 8,694 11,967 15,280 21,139 19,538 19,877
1955 Total 1960 Total 1965 Total 1975 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1990 Total 1990 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total	11,720 15,088 17,963 23,786 21,104 21,870 19,607 21,523 23,744 24,174 23,941 23,941 23,941 23,970 23,457 23,535 24,664 25,636 26,057	i 9;405 i 12,771 i 16,040 i 21,921 20,180 20,180 20,180 20,198 20,570 19,885 20,570 19,885 19,974 19,517 18,927 19,410	377 543 753 906 872 777 816 784 908 1,016 954 954 957 876 927	ⁱ 9,029 ⁱ 12,228 ⁱ 15,286 ⁱ 21,014 ⁱ 19,236 19,403 16,454 17,810 18,599 19,182 19,616 18,928	NA NA NA 155 126 123 110 90	11 156 456 821 953 985 950 1,532	31 11 26 70 73 49 55 86	-20 144 430 751 880 936 894	-68 -132 -118 -398 -344 23 235	-247 -274 -319 -228 -235 -640	8,694 11,967 15,280 21,139 19,538
1955 Total 1960 Total 1965 Total 1975 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1990 Total 1990 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total	15,088 17,963 23,786 21,104 21,870 19,607 21,523 23,744 24,154 23,941 23,941 23,947 23,535 24,664 25,636 26,057	12,771 16,040 21,921 20,109 20,180 17,270 18,594 19,506 20,198 20,570 19,885 19,974 19,517 18,927 19,410	543 753 906 872 777 816 784 908 1,016 954 954 957 876 927	i 12,228 i 15,286 i 21,014 i 19,236 19,403 16,454 17,810 18,599 19,182 19,616 18,928	NA NA NA 155 126 123 110 90	156 456 821 953 985 950 1,532	11 26 70 73 49 55 86	144 430 751 880 936 894	-132 -118 -398 -344 23 235	-274 -319 -228 -235 -640	11,967 15,280 21,139 19,538
1965 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1985 Total 1980 Total 1990 Total 1990 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total	17,963 23,786 21,104 21,870 19,607 21,523 23,744 24,174 24,501 23,941 23,970 23,457 23,535 24,664 25,636 26,057	i 16,040 i 21,921 i 20,109 20,180 17,270 18,594 20,570 19,885 19,974 19,517 18,927 19,410	753 906 872 777 816 784 908 1,016 954 957 876 927	ⁱ 15,286 ⁱ 21,014 ⁱ 19,236 19,403 16,454 17,810 18,599 19,182 19,616 18,928	NA NA 155 126 123 110 90	456 821 953 985 950 1,532	26 70 73 49 55 86	430 751 880 936 894	-118 -398 -344 23 235	-319 -228 -235 -640	15,280 21,139 19,538
1970 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1985 Total 1995 Total 1995 Total 2000 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total	23,786 21,104 21,870 19,607 21,523 23,744 24,174 24,174 24,174 23,970 23,970 23,457 23,535 24,664 25,0357	¹ 21,921 ¹ 20,109 20,180 17,270 18,594 19,506 20,198 20,570 19,885 19,974 19,517 18,927 19,410	906 872 777 816 784 908 1,016 954 957 876 927	¹ 21,014 ¹ 19,236 19,403 16,454 17,810 18,599 19,182 19,616 18,928	NA NA 155 126 123 110 90	821 953 985 950 1,532	70 73 49 55 86	751 880 936 894	-398 -344 23 235	-228 -235 -640	21,139 19,538
1975 Total 1980 Total 1985 Total 1995 Total 1995 Total 2000 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2003 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total	21,104 21,870 19,607 21,523 23,744 24,174 24,501 23,941 23,941 23,970 23,457 23,535 24,664 25,636 26,057	¹ 20,109 20,180 17,270 18,594 19,506 20,198 20,570 19,885 19,974 19,517 18,927 19,410	872 777 816 784 908 1,016 954 957 876 927	¹ 19,236 19,403 16,454 17,810 18,599 19,182 19,616 18,928	NA 155 126 123 110 90	953 985 950 1,532	73 49 55 86	880 936 894	-344 23 235	-235 -640	19,538
1980 Total 1985 Total 1990 Total 1990 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total	21,870 19,607 21,523 23,744 24,174 23,971 23,941 23,970 23,457 23,535 24,664 25,636 26,057	20,180 17,270 18,594 19,506 20,198 20,570 19,885 19,974 19,517 18,927 19,410	777 816 784 908 1,016 954 957 876 927	19,403 16,454 17,810 18,599 19,182 19,616 18,928	155 126 123 110 90	985 950 1,532	49 55 86	936 894	23 235	-640	
1990 Total 1995 Total 1995 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total	21,523 23,744 24,174 24,501 23,941 24,119 23,970 23,457 23,535 24,664 25,636 26,057	18,594 19,506 20,198 20,570 19,885 19,974 19,517 18,927 19,410	784 908 1,016 954 957 876 927	17,810 18,599 19,182 19,616 18,928	123 110 90	1,532	86				
1995 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total	23,744 24,174 24,501 23,941 23,970 23,457 23,535 24,664 25,636 26,057	19,506 20,198 20,570 19,885 19,974 19,517 18,927 19,410	908 1,016 954 957 876 927	18,599 19,182 19,616 18,928	110 90					-428	17,281
2000 Total	24,174 24,501 23,941 24,119 23,970 23,457 23,535 24,664 25,636 26,057	20,198 20,570 19,885 19,974 19,517 18,927 19,410	1,016 954 957 876 927	19,182 19,616 18,928	90		154	1,447 2.687	-513 415	307 396	19,174 22.207
2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2006 Total	24,501 23,941 24,119 23,970 23,457 23,535 24,664 25,636 26,057	20,570 19,885 19,974 19,517 18,927 19,410	954 957 876 927	19,616 18,928		3,782	244	3.538	829	-306	23.333
2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total	24,119 23,970 23,457 23,535 24,664 25,636 26,057	19,974 19,517 18,927 19,410	876 927	18,928	86	3.977	373	3.604	-1.166	99	22.239
2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total	23,970 23,457 23,535 24,664 25,636 26,057	19,517 18,927 19,410	927		68	4,015	516	3,499	467	65	23,027
2005 Total 2006 Total	23,457 23,535 24,664 25,636 26,057	18,927 19,410		19,099	68	3,944	680	3,264	-197	44	22,277
2006 Total	23,535 24,664 25,636 26,057	19,410	876	18,591 18.051	60 64	4,259 4.341	854 729	3,404 3.612	-114 52	461 236	22,403 22.014
	24,664 25,636 26,057		906	18,504	66	4,186	724	3,462	-436	103	21.699
2007 Total	26,057		930	19,266	63	4,608	822	3,785	192	-203	23,104
2008 Total		21,112	953	20,159	61	3,984	963	3,021	34	2	23,277
2009 Total	20.040	21,648	1,024	20,624	65	3,751	1,072	2,679	-355	-103	22,910
2010 Total 2011 Total	26,816 28,479	22,382 24.036	1,066 1.134	21,316 22.902	65 60	3,741 3,469	1,137 1.506	2,604 1.963	-13 -354	115 -94	24,087 24.477
2012 Total	29.542	25,283	1.250	24.033	61	3,138	1,619	1,505	-334	-66	25,538
2013 Total	29,523	25,562	1,357	24,206	55	2,883	1,572	1,311	546	38	26,155
2014 Total	31,405	27,498	1,608	25,890	60	2,695	1,514	1,181	-254	-283	26,593
2015 January	2,790	2,420	144	2,277	5	279	145	135	741	-42	3,115
February	2,521	2,197 2,443	130	2,067	4 5	254 257	145 164	109 93	757 201	-12 -6	2,925
March April	2,828 2,759	2,443	145 142	2,298 2,256	5 5	257	164	93 75	-329	-0 1	2,591 2.008
May	2,791	2,443	145	2,298	5	203	134	70	-507	-8	1.858
June	2,660	2,358	140	2,219	5	206	138	68	-370	-21	1,900
July	2,756	2,445	145	2,300	5	217	144	73	-292	-19	2,068
August	2,745 2.721	2,448 2.384	145 141	2,302 2,242	5 5	214 209	145 163	69 46	-317 -381	-7 -11	2,053 1,901
September October	2,721	2,364 2,445	141	2,242	5 5	209	159	40 68	-361	-11	1,901
November	2,726	2,356	140	2,216	5	218	156	63	16	-51	2,249
December	2,812	2,435	144	2,290	5	227	162	66	272	-45	2,588
Total	32,915	28,772	1,707	27,065	59	2,718	1,784	935	-547	-268	27,244
2016 January	2,828 2,656	2,443 2.315	156 148	2,287 2,167	5 5	274 252	169 163	105 89	741 411	-46 -20	3,092 2,651
February March	2,000	2,315	148	2,107	5	232	195	46	53	-20	2,051
April	2,681	2,366	151	2,215	5	241	178	63	-171	-23	2.089
May	2,787	2,433	155	2,278	5	248	188	60	-337	-35	1,971
June	2,636	2,323	148 154	2,175	5	242	183	59 76	-229 -139	-4	2,005
July August	2,730 2,726	2,421 2.395	154 153	2,266 2,242	5 5	265 262	189 214	76 48	-139 -130	-15 51	2,193 2.216
September	2,630	2,395	147	2,242	5	238	202	37	-270	23	1.951
October	2,718	2,365	151	2,214	5	231	176	55	-317	-31	1,926
November	2,673	2,310	147	2,162	5	231	228	3	39	-44	2,164
December Total	2,742 32,636	2,356 28,479	150 1,817	2,206 26,663	5 57	281 3,006	251 2,335	30 671	688 339	-61 -244	2,867 27,486
2017 January	E 2.733	E 2.345	149	^{RE} 2.197	5	292	272	20	675	-5	2.891
February	E 2.509	E 2,153	^R 143	RE 2 010	5	292	255	-1	285	R 21	2,891
March	E 2,780	E 2,384	161	RE 2.223	5	281	272	9	275	2	2,514
April	E 2,684	E 2.311	156	E 2,155 RE 2,229	5	238	247	-9	-230	-7	1,914
May	E 2,772 RE 2,683	E 2,394 RE 2,343	164 160	^{RE} 2,229 ^{RE} 2,182	3 4	244 240	254 253	-10 -14	-341 -281	5 ^R -2	1,887 1.890
June July	RE 2,683 RE 2,752	RE 2,343	160	RE 2,182 RE 2,280	4 5	240 251	253 248	-14	-281	R -26	^R 2,110
August	E 2,761	E 2,441	162	E 2,278	5	248	247	1	-195	-8	2,081
8-Month Total	E 21,676	E 18,816	1,262	^E 17,554	36	2,047	2,049	-1	38	-19	17,607
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	21,872 21,849	19,145 19,152	1,221 1,136	17,923 18,016	38 39	2,025 1,837	1,478 1,145	546 693	199 -116	-131 -114	18,576 18,518

 ^a Gases withdrawn from natural gas, crude oil, coalbed, and shale gas wells. Includes natural gas, natural gas plant liquids, and nonhydrocarbon gases; but excludes lease condensate.
 ^b Gross withdrawals minus repressuring, nonhydrocarbon gases removed, and vented and flared. See Note 1, "Natural Gas Production," at end of section.
 ^c Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) production, gaseous equivalent. This data series was previously called "Extraction Loss." See Note 2, "Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production," at end of section.
 ^d Marketed production (wet) minus NGPL production. Marketed production (wet) minus NGPL production. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of section. Net withdrawals from underground storage. For 1980–2014, also includes net

e f

¹ Net withdrawals from underground storage. For 1980–2014, also includes net withdrawals of liquefied natural gas in above-ground tanks. See Note 4, "Natural Gas Storage," at end of section.
 ⁹ See Note 5, "Natural Gas Balancing Item," at end of section. Beginning in 1980, excludes transit shipments that cross the U.S.-Canada border (i.e., natural gas delivered to its destination via the other country).
 ^h See Note 6, "Natural Gas Consumption," at end of section.
 ⁱ Through 1979, may include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.
 ^j For 1989–1992, a small amount of consumption at independent power

producers may be counted in both "Other Industrial" and "Electric Power Sector" on Table 4.3. See Note 7, "Natural Gas Consumption, 1989–1992," at end of section. R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. Notes: • See Note 8, "Natural Gas Data Adjustments, 1993–2000," at end of section. • Through 1964, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.65 psia (pounds per square inch absolute) at 60° Fahrenheit; beginning in 1965, the pressure base is 14.73 psia at 60° Fahrenheit. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia (except Alaska, for which underground storage is excluded from "Net Storage Withdrawals" through 2012). Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#naturalgas (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data

beginning in 1973. Sources: • Imports and Exports: Table 4.2. • Consumption: Table 4.3.

Balancing Item: Calculated as consumption minus dry gas production, supplemental gaseous fuels, net imports, and net storage withdrawals. • All Other Data: 1949-2014—U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Natural Gas Annual, annual reports. 2015 forward—EIA, Natural Gas Monthly, October 2017, Toble J. Table 1

Table 4.2 Natural Gas Trade by Country

(Billion Cubic Feet)

					Imports					Exports ^a				
							Trinidad							
	Algeriab	Canadac	Egypt ^b	Mexico	Nigeriab	Qatar ^b	and Tobago ^b	Other ^{b,d}	Total	Canadac	Japan [♭]	Mexico	Other ^{b,e}	Total
1950 Total 1955 Total	0	0 11	0	0 (s)	0	0	0	0	0 11	3 11	0	23 20	0	26 31
1960 Total	Ō	109	Ó	(s) 47	Ó	Ó	Ó	Ó	156	6	Ó	6	Ó	11
1965 Total 1970 Total	0	405 779	0	52 (s)	0	0	0	0	456 821	18 11	0 44	8 15	0	26 70
1975 Total	5	948	Ō	Ó	Ō	Ó	Ó	Õ	953	10	53	9	Ó	73
1980 Total 1985 Total	86 24	797 926	0	102 0	0	0	0	0	985 950	(s) (s)	45 53	4	0	49 55
1990 Total	84	1,448	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ö	0	Ō	1,532	17	53	16	0	86
1995 Total 2000 Total	18 47	2,816 3,544	0	7 12	0 13	0 46	0 99	0 21	2,841 3,782	28 73	65 66	61 106	0	154 244
2001 Total	65	3,729	Ó	10	38	23	98	14	3,977	167	66	141	0	373
2002 Total 2003 Total	27 53	3,785 3,437	0	2	8 50	35 14	151 378	8 11	4,015 3,944	189 271	63 66	263 343	0	516 680
2004 Total	120	3,607	Ō	ō	12	12	462	46	4,259	395	62	397	Ó	854
2005 Total 2006 Total	97 17	3,700 3,590	73 120	9 13	8 57	3 0	439 389	11 0	4,341 4,186	358 341	65 61	305 322	0	729 724
2007 Total	77	3,783	115	54	95	18	448	18	4,608	482	47	292	2	822
2008 Total 2009 Total	0	3,589 3.271	55 160	43 28	12 13	3 13	267 236	15 29	3,984 3,751	559 701	39 31	365 338	0 3	963 1.072
2010 Total	Ō	3,280	73	30	42	46	190	81	3,741	739	33	333	32	1,137
2011 Total 2012 Total	0	3,117 2.963	35 3	3 (s)	2 0	91 34	129 112	92 26	3,469 3.138	937 971	18 14	499 620	52 14	1,506 1.619
2013 Total	Ō	2,786	Ó	1	3	7	70	17	2,883	911	0	661	0	1,572
2014 Total	0	2,635	0	1	0	0	43	16	2,695	770	13	729	3	1,514
2015 January	0	268	0	(s)	0	0	9	2	279	73	0	69	3	145
February March	0	242 243	0	(s) (s)	0	0 0	10 12	2 3	254 257	78 90	0 0	65 74	3 0	145 164
April	0	202	0	(s)	0	0	3	0	205	53	0	77	0	130
May June	0	203 204	0	(s) (s)	0	0 0	2 3	0	204 206	45 45	0 0	87 91	3 3	134 138
July	0	210	0	(s)	0	0	7	0	217	40	3	101	0	144
August September	0	203 203	0	(s) (s)	0	0 0	11 6	0	214 209	41 60	3 0	101 100	0 3	145 163
October	0	218	0	(s)	Ō	0	3	6	226	57	3	98	0	159
November December	0	211 222	0	(s) (s)	0	0 0	4	3	218 227	61 59	0 0	92 100	3	156 162
Total	Ŏ	2,626	ŏ	(3)	ŏ	ŏ	71	20	2,718	701	8	1,054	20	1,784
2016 January February	0	262 242	0	(s) (s)	0	0	12 10	0	274 252	70 62	0	99 97	0	169 163
March	Ō	232	Ō	(s)	Ō	ō	9	Ō	241	81	õ	103	10	195
April May	0	237 243	0	(s) (s)	0	0 0	5 5	0	241 248	63 63	0 0	105 116	10 10	178 188
June	0	234	0	(s)	0	0	8	0	242	51	0	116	16	183
July August	0	259 254	0	(s) (s)	0	0 0	6 8	0	265 262	50 55	0 0	123 136	16 23	189 214
September	0	236	Ó	(s)	0	Ó	3	0	238	61	Ō	127	13	202
October November	0	226 222	0	(s) (s)	0	0 0	6 6	0 3	231 231	43 75	0 0	130 134	3 20	176 228
December	Ō	272	0	(s)	õ	0	9	0	281	97	11	119	23	251
Total	0	2,918	0	1	0	0	84	3	3,006	771	11	1,405	148	2,335
2017 January	0	279	0	(s)	3	0	10	0	292	99	11	136	27	272
February March	0	246 276	0	(s) (s)	0	0	8 5	0	255 281	88 100	4	130 140	34 33	255 272
April	Ō	233	Ō	(s)	ŏ	Õ	5	Ō	238	81	7	130	29	247
May June	0	239 234	0	(s) (s)	0	0	5 5	0	244 240	64 67	4	139 159	47 24	254 253
July	Ō	245	Ō	(s)	ŏ	Õ	5	Ō	251	60	Ō	150	39	248
August 8-Month Total	0 0	240 1,992	0 0	(s) 1	0 3	0 0	8 52	0 0	248 2,047	66 624	4 33	142 1,124	35 268	247 2,049
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	0	1,963 1,773	0	1	0	0	61 56	0 7	2,025 1,837	495 464	0	895 665	88 11	1,478 1,145

^a Includes re-exports.
 ^b As liquefied natural gas.
 ^c By pipeline, except for small amounts of: liquefied natural gas (LNG) imported from Canada in 1973, 1977, 1981, and 2013 forward; LNG exported to Canada in 2007 and 2012 forward; compressed natural gas (CNG) imported from Canada in 2014 forward; CNG exported to Canada in 2013 forward; and LNG exported to Mexico beginning in 1998. See Note 9, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports," at end of section.

Mexico beginning in 1998. See Note 9, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports," at end of section. ^d Australia in 1997–2001 and 2004; Brunei in 2002; Equatorial Guinea in 2007; Indonesia in 1986 and 2000; Malaysia in 1999 and 2002–2005; Norway in 2008–2016; Oman in 2000–2005; Peru in 2010 and 2011; United Arab Emirates in 1998–2000; Yemen in 2010–2015; and Other (unassigned) in 2004–2015. ^e Argentina in 2016; Barbados in 2016 and 2017; Brazil in 2010–2012, and 2014–2016; Chile in 2011, 2016, and 2017; China in 2011, 2016, and 2017; Dominican Republic in 2016 and 2017; Egypt in 2015 and 2016; India in 2016–2012, 2016, and 2017; Italy in 2016; Jordan in 2011, 2016, and 2017; Russia in 2007; South Korea in 2009–2011, 2016, and 2017; Spain in 2010–2011, 2016, and 2017; Taiwan in 2015; Thailand in 2017; Turkey in 2015–2017; United

Arab Emirates in 2016; and United Kingdom in 2010 and 2011. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet. Notes: • See Note 9, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports," at end of section. • Through 1964, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.65 psia (pounds per square inch absolute) at 60° Fahrenheit; beginning in 1965, the pressure base is 14.73 psia at 60° Fahrenheit. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. of Columbia

of Columbia.
of Columbia.
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#naturalgas (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.
Sources: 1949-1954: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates based on Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, "Natural Gas" chapter.
1955-1971: Federal Power Commission data. • 1972-1987: EIA, Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas."
1988-2014: EIA, Natural Gas Annual, annual reports. • 2015 forward: EIA, Natural Gas Monthly, October 2017, Tables 4 and 5; and U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports."

Table 4.3 Natural Gas Consumption by Sector

(Billion Cubic Feet)

					End-Use	Sectors						
					Industrial			Tr	ansportatio	on]	
	Resi- dential	Com- mercial ^a	Lease and - Plant Fuel	CHPb	Other Industria	al Total	Total	Pipelines ^d and Dis- tribution ^e	Vehicle Fuel	Total	Electric Power Sector ^{1,g}	Total
1950 Total 1955 Total 1965 Total 1965 Total 1965 Total 1970 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1990 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2001 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	$\begin{array}{c} 1,198\\ 2,124\\ 3,103\\ 3,903\\ 4,837\\ 4,924\\ 4,752\\ 4,433\\ 4,391\\ 4,850\\ 4,996\\ 4,771\\ 4,889\\ 5,079\\ 4,889\\ 5,079\\ 4,827\\ 4,892\\ 4,722\\ 4,892\\ 4,722\\ 4,892\\ 4,722\\ 4,892\\ 4,7782\\ 4,714\\ 4,150\\ 4,897\\ 5,087\\ \end{array}$	388 629 1,020 1,444 2,399 2,508 2,611 2,432 2,623 3,031 3,182 3,023 3,144 3,179 3,129 2,999 2,832 3,013 3,153 3,119 3,103 3,155 2,895 3,295 3,466	928 1,131 1,237 1,156 1,399 1,396 1,026 966 1,220 1,151 1,119 1,113 1,122 1,098 1,112 1,226 1,2275 1,226 1,226 1,2275	(h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h)	2,498 3,411 4,535 5,955 7,851 6,968 7,172 5,901 5,903 6,906 6,757 6,035 6,287 6,007 6,066 5,518 5,412 5,604 5,715 5,715 5,717 5,797 5,797 5,797 5,797 6,055 6,501	2,498 3,411 4,5355 5,955 7,851 7,7851 7,172 5,901 7,172 5,901 8,164 8,142 7,344 8,142 7,527 7,150 6,601 6,607 6,607 6,655 6,607 6,655 6,670 6,826 6,826 6,826 7,425 7,425 7,466	3,426 4,542 5,771 7,112 9,249 8,365 8,198 6,867 8,255 9,384 9,293 8,660 8,273 8,640 8,273 8,640 8,273 8,640 8,273 8,554 7,763 7,880 7,881 7,880 7,881 7,890 7,881 8,317 8,512 8,317 8,812 8,813 8,812 8,813 8,814 8,815 8,812 8,815 8,812	126 245 347 501 722 583 635 504 660 700 642 667 591 566 584 625 667 591 566 584 621 648 648 670 674 674 688 731 833 700	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA (s) 5 13 15 15 15 15 18 23 24 25 26 27 29 30 30 30 30 35	126 245 347 501 722 583 635 504 660 705 655 640 682 610 587 607 608 646 674 607 703 718 761 863 735	629 1,153 1,725 2,321 3,332 3,158 3,682 3,044 3,245 4,237 5,206 5,342 5,672 5,135 5,464 5,869 6,222 6,841 6,668 6,673 7,387 7,574 9,111 8,191 8,146	5,767 8,694 11,967 15,280 21,139 19,538 19,877 17,281 19,174 22,207 23,333 22,239 23,027 22,277 22,403 22,014 23,027 22,014 23,104 23,104 23,277 22,910 24,087 24,087 24,087 25,538 26,155 26,593
2015 January February March June July September October December December Total	938 902 633 178 124 108 103 108 202 407 591 4,613	533 517 386 232 161 135 134 135 138 195 283 353 3,202	133 120 134 131 134 134 134 134 131 134 129 133 1,576	103 92 99 93 95 101 109 110 102 102 103 110 1,222	615 567 563 515 508 474 482 489 477 511 535 564 6,300	718 660 662 608 603 575 592 600 579 613 639 675 7,522	851 780 795 739 737 704 726 734 710 747 768 808 9,098	79 74 65 50 46 47 51 51 47 49 56 65 678	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 9	82 77 68 53 49 50 54 54 54 50 52 59 68 718	711 648 709 664 734 886 1,046 1,027 895 792 732 769 9,613	3,115 2,925 2,591 2,008 1,858 1,900 2,068 2,053 1,901 1,987 2,249 2,588 27,244
2016 January February March May June July August September October Docember December Total	879 690 455 328 194 123 106 100 110 110 187 380 794 4,345	503 413 298 233 171 138 134 140 142 191 280 462 3,105	136 129 137 132 136 135 134 129 132 132 132 132	107 100 103 100 102 104 108 109 104 102 106 112 1,257	613 562 559 520 486 508 518 499 520 548 622 6,465	720 662 620 612 590 616 627 604 622 654 733 7,722	857 791 799 752 748 720 751 761 732 754 782 865 9,312	80 68 60 53 49 51 55 56 49 48 55 74 697	3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2	83 71 63 56 53 54 59 60 53 52 52 58 77 739	771 686 743 721 806 971 1,142 1,155 915 741 664 669 9,984	3,092 2,651 2,357 2,089 1,971 2,005 2,193 2,216 1,951 1,926 2,164 2,164 2,867 27,486
2017 January February March April May June July August 8-Month Total	832 582 281 201 124 108 105 2,813	481 361 213 179 139 134 140 2,022	E 131 E 120 E 133 E 129 E 134 E 131 RE 137 E 136 E 1,050	114 102 108 103 103 104 109 105 848	617 542 583 522 521 507 ^R 514 529 4,336	731 644 691 625 625 611 ^R 623 635 5,185	862 765 824 754 758 742 ^R 759 771 6,235	E 73 E 59 E 64 E 49 E 48 E 48 E 54 E 53 E 447	E 4 E 3 E 4 E 4 E 4 E 4 E 4 E 4 E 29	E 77 E 62 E 67 E 52 E 52 E 52 E 57 E 56 E 476	639 550 667 614 697 834 1,052 1,008 6,061	2,891 2,320 2,514 1,914 1,887 1,890 R 2,110 2,081 17,607
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	2,874 3,305	2,030 2,233	1,069 1,049	834 804	4,276 4,213	5,110 5,017	6,178 6,066	472 462	27 26	499 488	6,995 6,426	18,576 18,518

^a All commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Table 7.4c for CHP fuel use. ^b Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.

electricity-only plants. ^C All industrial sector fuel use other than that in "Lease and Plant Fuel" and

⁶ All industrial sector fuel use other than that in Lease and "CHP." ⁷ CHP." ⁹ Natural gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors. Beginning in 2009, includes line loss, which is known volumes of natural gas that are the result of leaks, damage, accidents, migration, and/or blow down. ⁹ Natural gas used as fuel in the delivery of natural gas to consumers. Beginning in 2009, includes line loss, which is known volumes of natural gas that are the result of leaks, damage, accidents, migration, and/or blow down. ¹ The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. ⁹ Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

Introduct 1980, data are for electric durines only. Beginning in 1985, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.
 Included in "Non-CHP."
 For 1989–1992, a small amount of consumption at independent power producers may be counted in both "Other Industrial" and "Electric Power Sector."
 See Note 7, "Natural Gas Consumption, 1989–1992," at end of section.
 R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic foot

feet.

Notes: • Data are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of section. • See Note 8, "Natural Gas Data Adjustments, 1993–2000," at end of section.

See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.
 Through 1964, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.65 psia (pounds per square inch absolute) at 60° Fahrenheit, beginning in 1965, the pressure base is 14.73 psia at 60° Fahrenheit.
 Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Geographic coverage is the 50 states

and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#naturalgas (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthily/#naturagas (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: • Residential, Commercial, Lease and Plant Fuel, Other Industrial Total and Pipelines and Distribution: 1949–2014—U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*, annual reports and unpublished revisions. 2015 forward—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, October 2017, Table 2. • Other Industrial CHP: Table 7.4c. • Other Industrial Non-CHP: Calculated as ther industrial total minus other industrial total. • Vehicle Fuel: 1990 and 1991—EIA, NGA 2000, (November 2001), Table 95. 1992–1998—EIA, "Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 1999" (October 1999), Table 10, and "Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 2003" (February 2004), Table 10. Data for compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas in gasoline-equivalent gallons were converted to cubic feet by multiplying by the motor gasoline-equivalent gallons were 2017, Table 2. • Transportation Tuels 2015" Calculated as place and plant fuel Plus other 100 surface onversion factor (see Table A4). 2015 forward—EIA, NGA, October 2017, Table 2. • Transportation Total: Calculated as pipelines and distribution plus vehicle fuel. • Electric Power Sector: Table 7.4b. • Total Consumption: Calculated as the sum of residential, commercial, industrial total, transportation total, and electric power sector.

Table 4.4 Natural Gas in Underground Storage

(Volumes in Billion Cubic Feet)

	U	Natural Gas in nderground Storag End of Period	e,	Change in V From Sar Previou			Storage Activity	
	Base Gas	Working Gas	Totala	Volume	Percent	Withdrawals	Injections	Net ^{b,c}
950 Total 955 Total 960 Total 965 Total 970 Total 977 Total 975 Total 980 Total 985 Total	NA 863 NA 1,848 2,326 3,162 3,642 3,842	NA 505 NA 1,242 1,678 2,212 2,655 2,607	NA 1,368 2,184 3,090 4,004 5,374 6,297 6,448	NA 40 NA 83 257 162 -99 -270	NA 8.7 7.2 18.1 7.9 -3.6 -9.4	175 437 713 960 1,459 1,760 1,910 2,359	230 505 844 1,078 1,857 2,104 1,896 2,128	-54 -68 -132 -118 -398 -344 14 231
990 Total 995 Total 995 Total 000 Total 000 Total 002 Total 003 Total 003 Total 005 Total 005 Total 006 Total 007 Total 008 Total 008 Total 010 Total 010 Total 011 Total 012 Total 013 Total 013 Total 013 Total	3,868 4,349 4,352 4,301 4,340 4,201 4,200 4,211 4,220 4,211 4,232 4,232 4,277 4,301 4,302 4,372 4,365 4,365	3,068 2,153 1,719 2,904 2,375 2,563 2,696 2,635 3,070 2,879 2,840 3,130 3,111 3,462 3,413 2,890 3,141	6,936 6,503 6,071 7,204 6,715 6,866 6,897 6,835 7,281 7,113 7,073 7,407 7,412 7,764 7,785 7,255 7,506	555 -453 -806 1,185 -528 187 133 -61 435 -191 -39 290 -19 351 -49 351 -49 351 -523 251	22.1 -17.4 -31.9 68.9 -18.2 7.9 5.2 -2.3 16.5 -6.2 -1.4 10.2 -6 11.3 -1.4 -1.4 -15.3 8.7	1,934 2,974 3,498 2,309 3,138 3,099 3,037 2,493 3,325 3,374 2,966 3,274 3,074 2,818 3,702 3,586	2,433 2,566 2,684 3,464 2,670 3,292 3,150 3,002 2,924 3,133 3,340 3,340 3,315 3,291 3,422 2,825 3,156 3,839	-499 408 814 -1,156 468 -193 -113 55 -431 192 34 -349 -17 -348 -77 546 -253
015 January February March May July August September October November December Total	4,368 4,369 4,369 4,371 4,375 4,380 4,372 4,373 4,374 4,374 4,376 4,372 4,3 72 4,372	2,407 1,666 1,471 1,793 2,287 2,647 2,924 3,242 3,614 3,942 3,927 3,667 3,667	6,776 6,034 5,841 6,162 6,658 7,022 7,305 7,614 7,987 8,316 8,303 8,038 8,038	482 466 614 727 739 641 524 473 427 355 500 525 525	25.1 38.8 71.6 68.1 47.8 32.0 21.9 17.1 13.4 9.9 14.6 16.7 16.7	795 803 376 84 44 68 95 85 63 70 214 403 3,100	70 62 182 405 541 430 379 394 435 401 201 138 3,638	725 742 193 -321 -496 -362 -284 -309 -372 -331 12 264 -539
2016 January February March April June July September October December December Total	4,369 4,360 4,360 4,364 4,369 4,369 4,369 4,369 4,369 4,369 4,369 4,369 4,371 4,372 4,380 4,380	2,938 2,534 2,486 2,646 3,186 3,318 3,441 3,705 4,013 3,977 3,297 3,297	7,307 6,904 6,847 7,009 7,332 7,555 7,687 7,811 8,074 8,384 8,389 7,677 7,677	531 869 1,015 852 679 539 394 200 91 70 50 -370 -370 -370	22.1 52.2 69.0 47.5 29.7 20.4 13.5 6.2 2.5 1.8 1.3 -10.1 -10.1	795 515 264 130 74 94 150 162 88 78 213 762 3,325	66 111 215 294 402 316 283 285 351 387 178 87 2,977	729 403 49 -164 -329 -222 -133 -124 -262 -308 35 676 348
2017 January February March April June July August 8-Month Total	4,379 4,378 4,379 4,380 4,386 4,355 4,357 4,357 4,357	2,623 2,338 2,063 2,292 2,627 2,908 3,055 3,250	7,002 6,716 6,442 6,672 7,013 7,263 7,412 7,607	-315 -196 -423 -353 -339 -278 -263 -191 	-10.7 -7.7 -17.0 -13.4 -11.4 -8.7 -7.9 -5.6 	776 416 443 111 82 106 160 160 2,254	101 131 167 341 423 387 310 355 2,217	675 285 275 -230 -341 -281 -150 -195 38
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total						2,183 2,350	1,975 2,463	208 -112

^a For total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year, see Note 4, "Natural Gas Storage," at end of section.
 ^b For 1980-2015, data differ from those shown on Table 4.1, which includes liquefied natural gas storage for that period.
 ^c Positive numbers indicate that withdrawals are greater than injections. Negative numbers indicate that injections are greater than withdrawals. Net withdrawals or injections may not equal the difference between applicable ending stocks. See Note 4, "Natural Gas Storage," at end of section.
 - =Not applicable. NA=Not available.
 Notes: • Through 1964, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.65 psia (pounds per square inch absolute) at 60° Fahrenheit. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia (except Alaska, which is excluded through 2012).
 Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#naturalgas (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data

beginning in 1973. Sources: • Storage Activity: 1949–1975—U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Natural Gas Annual 1994, Volume 2, Table 9. 1976–1979—EIA, Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979, Table 1. 1980–1995—EIA, Historical Natural Gas Annual 1930 Through 2000, Table 11. 1996–2014—EIA, Natural Gas Monthly (NGM), monthly issues. 2015 forward—EIA, NGM, October 2017, Table 8. • All Other Data: 1954–1974—American Gas Association, Gas Facts, annual issues. 1975 and 1976—Federal Energy Administration (FEA), Form FEA-G318-M-0, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." 1977 and 1978—EIA, Form FEA-G318-M-0, "Underground Gas Storage Report." and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." and FERC-6, Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." 1996–2014—EIA, NGA, annual reports. 2015 forward—EIA, NGM, October 2017, Table 8.

Natural Gas

Note 1. Natural Gas Production. Final annual data are from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual (NGA).*

Data for the two most recent months presented are estimated. Some of the data for earlier months are also estimated or computed. For a discussion of computation and estimation procedures, see EIA's *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*.

Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the NGA. Preliminary monthly data are gathered from reports to the Interstate Oil Compact Commission and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. Volumetric data are converted, as necessary, to a standard pressure base of 14.73 psia (pounds per square inch absolute) at 60° Fahrenheit. Unless there are major changes, data are not revised until after publication of the NGA.

Differences between annual data in the NGA and the sum of preliminary monthly data (January–December) are allocated proportionally to the months to create final monthly data.

Note 2. Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production. Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) production is the reduction in volume of natural gas resulting from the removal of natural gas liquid constituents at natural gas processing plants—these natural gas plant liquids are transferred to petroleum supply.

Annual data are from EIA's *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*, where they are estimated on the basis of the type and quantity of liquid products extracted from the gas stream and the calculated volume of such products at standard conditions. For a detailed explanation of the calculations used to derive estimated NGPL production, see the NGA.

Through 2006, preliminary monthly data are estimated on the basis of NGPL production as an annual percentage of marketed production. Beginning in 2007, preliminary monthly data are estimated on the basis of NGPL production reported on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Monthly data are revised and considered final after publication of the NGA. Final monthly data are estimated by allocating annual NGPL production data to the months on the basis of total natural gas marketed production data from the NGA.

Note 3. Supplemental Gaseous Fuels. Supplemental gaseous fuels are any substances that, introduced into or commingled with natural gas, increase the volume available for disposition. Such substances include, but are not limited to, propane-air, refinery gas, coke oven gas, still gas, manufactured gas, biomass gas, and air or inert gases added for Btu stabilization.

Annual data beginning with 1980 are from EIA's *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*. Unknown quantities of supplemental gaseous fuels are included in consumption data for 1979 and earlier years. Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the NGA. Monthly estimates are based on

the annual ratio of supplemental gaseous fuels to the sum of dry gas production, net imports, and net withdrawals from storage. The ratio is applied to the monthly sum of the three elements to compute a monthly supplemental gaseous fuels figure.

Although the total amount of supplemental gaseous fuels consumed is known for 1980 forward, the amount consumed by each energy-use sector is estimated by EIA. These estimates are used to create natural gas (without supplemental gaseous fuels) data for Tables 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.6 (note: to avoid double-counting in these tables, supplemental gaseous fuels are accounted for in their primary energy category: "Coal," "Petroleum," or "Biomass"). It is assumed that supplemental gaseous fuels are commingled with natural gas consumed by the residential, commercial, other industrial, and electric power sectors, but are not commingled with natural gas used for lease and plant fuel, pipelines and distribution, or vehicle fuel. The estimated consumption of supplemental gaseous fuels by each sector (residential, commercial, other industrial, and electric power) is calculated as that sector's natural gas consumption (see Table 4.3) divided by the sum of natural gas consumption by the residential, commercial, other industrial, and electric power sectors (see Table 4.3), and then multiplied by total supplemental gaseous fuels consumption (see Table 4.1). For estimated sectoral consumption of supplemental gaseous fuels in Btu, the residential, commercial, and other industrial values in cubic feet are multiplied by the "End-Use Sectors" conversion factors (see Table A4), and the electric power values in cubic feet are multiplied by the "Electric Power Sector" conversion factors (see Table A4). Total supplemental gaseous fuels consumption in Btu is calculated as the sum of the Btu values for the sectors.

Note 4. Natural Gas Storage. Natural gas in storage at the end of a reporting period may not equal the quantity derived by adding or subtracting net injections or withdrawals from the quantity in storage at the end of the previous period. Injection and withdrawal data from the FERC-8/EIA-191 survey may be adjusted to correspond to data from Form EIA-176 for publication of EIA's *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*.

Total underground storage capacity, which includes both active and inactive fields, at the end of each calendar year since 1975 (first year data were available), in billion cubic feet, was:

1975 6,280 1976 6,544 1977 6,678 1978 6,890 1979 6,929 1980 7,434 1981 7,805	1989 8,120 1990 7,794 1991 7,993 1992 7,932 1993 7,989 1994 8,043 1995 7,953	2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	8,206 8,255 8,268 8,330 8,402 8,499 8,656
1981 7,805 1982 7,915 1983 7,985 1984 8,043 1985 8,087 1986 8,145 1987 8,124	1995 7,953 1996 7,980 1997 8,332 1998 8,179 1999 8,229 2000 8,241 2001 8,182 2002 8,207	2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016	8,656 8,764 8,849 8,991 9,173 9,233 9,231 9,239

Through 1990, monthly underground storage data are collected from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Form FERC-8 (interstate data) and EIA Form EIA-191 (intrastate data). Beginning in 1991, all data are collected on the revised Form EIA-191. Injection and withdrawal data from the EIA-191 survey may be adjusted to correspond to data from Form EIA-176 following publication of EIA's NGA.

The final monthly and annual storage and withdrawal data for 1980–2015 include both underground and liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage. Annual data on LNG additions and withdrawals are from Form EIA-176. Monthly data are estimated by computing the ratio of each month's underground storage additions and withdrawals to annual underground storage additions and withdrawals and applying the ratio to the annual LNG data.

Note 5. Natural Gas Balancing Item. The balancing item for natural gas represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas disposition. The differences may be due to quantities lost or to the effects of data reporting problems. Reporting problems include differences due to the net result of conversions of flow data metered at varying temperature and pressure bases and converted to a standard temperature and pressure base; the effect of variations in company accounting and billing practices; differences between billing cycle and calendar period time frames; and imbalances resulting from the merger of data reporting systems that vary in scope, format, definitions, and type of respondents.

Note 6. Natural Gas Consumption. Natural gas consumption statistics include data for the following: "Residential Sector": residential deliveries; "Commercial Sector": commercial deliveries, including to commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants; "Industrial Sector": lease and plant fuel use, and other industrial deliveries, including to industrial CHP and industrial electricity-only plants also includes the relatively small amount of natural gas consumption for non-combustion use (see Tables 1.11a and 1.11b); "Transportation Sector": pipelines and distribution use, and vehicle fuel use; and "Electric Power Sector": electric utility and independent power producer use.

Final data for series other than "Other Industrial CHP" and "Electric Power Sector" are from EIA's *Natural Gas Annual* (*NGA*). Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the NGA. For more detailed information on the methods of estimating preliminary and final monthly data, see EIA's *Natural Gas Monthly*.

Note 7. Natural Gas Consumption, 1989–1992. Prior to 1993, deliveries to nonutility generators were not separately collected from natural gas companies on Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." As a result, for 1989–1992, those volumes are probably included in both the industrial and electric power sectors and double-counted in total consumption. In 1993, 0.28 trillion cubic feet was reported as delivered to nonutility generators.

Note 8. Natural Gas Data Adjustments, 1993–2000. For 1993–2000, the original data for natural gas delivered to industrial consumers (now "Other Industrial" in Table 4.3) included deliveries to both industrial users and independent power producers (IPPs). These data were adjusted to remove the estimated consumption at IPPs from "Other Industrial" and include it with electric utilities under "Electric Power Sector." (To estimate the monthly IPP consumption, the monthly pattern for Other Industrial CHP in Table 4.3 was used.)

For 1996-2000, monthly data for several natural gas series shown in EIA's Natural Gas Navigator (see http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_cons_sum_dcu_nus_m.htm) were not reconciled and updated to be consistent with the final annual data in EIA's Natural Gas Annual. In the Monthly Energy Review, monthly data for these series were adjusted so that the monthly data sum to the final annual values. The Table 4.1 data series (and years) that were adjusted are: Gross Withdrawals (1996, 1997), Marketed Production (1997), NGPL Production (1997, 1998, 2000), Dry Gas Production (1996, 1997), Supplemental Gaseous Fuels (1997-2000), Balancing Item (1997-2000), and Total Consumption (1997–2000). The Table 4.3 data series (and years) that were adjusted are: Lease and Plant Fuel (1997-2000), Total Industrial (1997-2000), Pipelines and Distribution (2000), Total Transportation (2000), and Total Consumption (1997–2000).

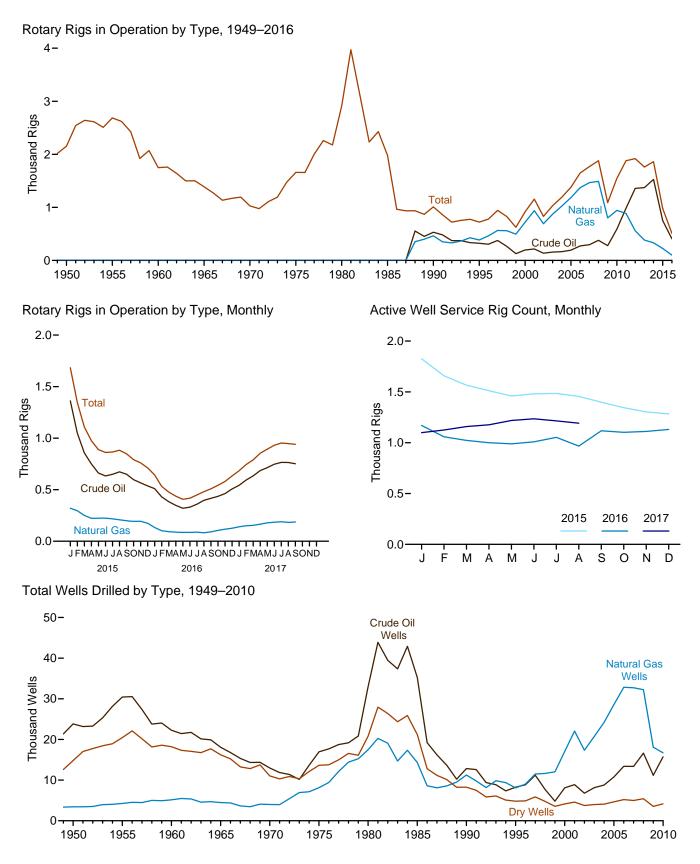
Note 9. Natural Gas Imports and Exports. The United States imports natural gas via pipeline from Canada and Mexico; and imports liquefied natural gas (LNG) via tanker from Algeria, Australia, Brunei, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. In addition, small amounts of LNG arrived from Canada in 1973 (667 million cubic feet), 1977 (572 million cubic feet), 1981 (6 million cubic feet), 2013 (555 million cubic feet), 2014 (132 million cubic feet), 2015 (437 million cubic feet), 2016 (924 million cubic feet), and 2017 (1,093 million cubic feet). Also, small amounts of compressed natural gas (CNG) were imported from Canada in 2014 forward. The United States exports natural gas via pipeline to Canada and Mexico; and exports LNG via tanker to Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Malta, Parkistan, Portugal, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and United Kingdom. Also, small amounts of LNG have gone to Mexico since 1998 and to Canada in 2007 and 2012 forward. Small amounts of CNG have been exported to Canada since 2013.

Annual and final monthly data are from the annual EIA Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," which requires data to be reported by month for the calendar year.

Preliminary monthly data are EIA estimates. For a discussion of estimation procedures, see EIA's *Natural Gas Monthly*. Preliminary data are revised after publication of EIA's *U.S. Imports and Exports of Natural Gas*.

5. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development





Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#crude. Sources: Tables 5.1 and 5.2.

	By	Site	Ву	Туре		Active
	Onshore	Offshore	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Total ^b	Well Service Rig Count ^c
1950 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,154	NA
1955 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,686	NA
1960 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,748	NA
1965 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,388	NA
1970 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,028	NA
1975 Average	1,554 2.678	106 231	NA NA	NA NA	1,660 2,909	2,486 4.089
1980 Average 1985 Average	1,774	206	NA	NA	2,909	4,089
1990 Average	902	108	532	464	1,010	3,658
1995 Average	622	101	323	385	723	3,041
2000 Average	778	140	197	720	918	2,692
2001 Average	1,003	153	217	939	1,156	2,267
2002 Average	717	113	137	691	830	1,830
2003 Average	924	108	157	872	1,032	1,967
2004 Average	1,095	97	165	1,025	1,192	2,064
2005 Average	1,287	94	194	1,184	1,381	2,222
2006 Average	1,559	90 72	274 297	1,372	1,649	2,364 2,388
2007 Average	1,695 1,814	72 65	297 379	1,466 1.491	1,768 1.879	2,388 2,515
2008 Average 2009 Average	1,014	65 44	278	801	1,079	1.722
2010 Average	1,514	31	591	943	1,546	1,854
2011 Average	1,846	32	984	887	1,879	2,075
2012 Average	1,871	48	1,357	558	1,919	2,113
2013 Average	1,705	56	1,373	383	1,761	2,064
2014 Average	1,804	57	1,527	333	1,862	2,024
2015 January	1,629	53	1,362	320	1,683	1,826
February	1,296	52	1,050	296	1,348	1,659
March	1,066	43 33	857 750	250 222	1,109	1,566
April May	943 857	33 32	662	222	976 889	1,512 1,460
June	833	28	634	223	861	1,481
July	835	31	649	216	866	1,485
August	849	34	673	209	883	1.456
September	816	32	650	198	848	1,399
October	758	33	597	193	791	1,345
November	729	31	566	194	760	1,303
December	686	24	537	174	711	1,283
Average	943	35	750	226	978	1,481
2016 January	615	28	510	133	643	1,170
February	506	26	430	102	532	1,058
March	451	27	384	93	477	1,023
April	411 384	26 24	348	88	437	1,000
May June	304 396	24 21	320 330	86 86	407 417	989 1.009
July	429	20	359	88	417	1,009
August	464	17	397	82	481	967
September	491	18	416	91	509	1,117
October	521	23	436	105	543	1,102
November	558	22	462	117	580	1,111
December	611	23	507	126	634	1,131
Average	486	23	408	100	509	1,061
2017 January	659	24	542	140	683	1.099
February	724	20	593	150	744	1,125
March	770	19	634	154	789	1,159
April	833	20	685	166	853	1,176
May	871	22	714	178	893	1,219
June	909	22	747	184	931	1,235
July	931	22	765	189	953	1,215
August	930 922	17	764	183	947 940	1,192 R 1,212
September	922 901	18 21	752 741	187 180	940 922	^R 1,212 NA
October 10-Month Average	847	20	695	171	922 867	NA
-						
2016 10-Month Average 2015 10-Month Average	465 991	23 37	392 791	95 235	488 1,028	1,049 1,519
zoro ro-montil Average	331	51	131	233	1,020	1,313

Table 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Drilling Activity Measurements (Number of Rigs)

^a Rotary rigs in operation are reported weekly on Fridays. Monthly data are averages of 4- or 5-week reporting periods. Multi-month data are averages of the reported weekly data over the covered months. Annual data are averages of 52- or 53-week reporting periods. Published data are rounded to the nearest whole

53-week reporting periods. Published data are rounded to the nearest whole number. ^b Sum of rigs drilling for crude oil, rigs drilling for natural gas, and other rigs (not shown) drilling for miscellaneous purposes, such as service wells, injection wells, and stratigraphic tests. Therefore, "Total" values may not equal the sum of "Crude Oil" and "Natural Gas." "Total" values may not equal the sum of "Onshore" and "Offshore" due to independent rounding. ^c The number of rigs doing true workovers (where tubing is pulled from the well), or doing rod string and pump repair operations, and that are, on average, crewed and working every day of the month.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#crude (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: • Rotary Rigs in Operation: Baker Hughes, Inc., Houston, TX, "North America Rig Count," used with permission. See http://phx.corporate-ir.net/phoenix.zhtml?c=79687&p=irol-reportsother. • Active Well Service Rig Count: Assoc. of Energy Service Companies, Friendswood, TX. See http://www.aesc.net/AESC/Industry_Resources/Rig_Counts/AESC/ Industry_Resources/Well_Service_Rig_Count.aspx?hkey=0f7d9987-7819-421e-9c4c-7e7d9323ab3c.

Table 5.2 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Exploratory and Development Wells

	Wells Drilled												
	Exploratory			Development			Total				Total		
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Footage Drilled
	Number										Thousand Feet		
1950 Total	1.583	431	8,292	10,306	22,229	3,008	6,507	31,744	23,812	3,439	14,799	42,050	157,358
1955 Total	2.236	874	11.832	14,942	28,196	3.392	8.620	40.208	30.432	4.266	20.452	55.150	226.182
1960 Total	1,321	868	9,515	11,704	20,937	4,281	8,697	33,915	22,258	5,149	18,212	45,619	192,176
1965 Total	946	515	8,005	9,466	17,119	3,967	8,221	29,307	18,065	4,482	16,226	38,773	174,882
1970 Total	757	477	6,162	7,396	12,211	3,534	4,869	20,614	12,968	4,011	11,031	28,010	138,556
1975 Total	982	1,248	7,129	9,359	15,966	6,879	6,517	29,362	16,948	8,127	13,646	38,721	180,494
1980 Total	1,777	2,099	9,081	12,957	31,182	15,362	11,704	58,248	32,959	17,461	20,785	71,205	316,943
1985 Total	1,680 778	1,200 811	8,954 3,652	11,834 5,241	33,581 12,061	13,124 10,435	12,257 4,593	58,962 27,089	35,261 12,839	14,324 11,246	21,211 8,245	70,796 32,330	314,409 156,044
1990 Total 1995 Total	570	558	2,024	3,152	7,678	7,524	2,790	17,992	8,248	8,082	4,814	21,144	117,156
2000 Total	288	657	1,341	2,286	7,802	16,394	2,805	27,001	8,090	17,051	4,146	29,287	144,425
2001 Total	357	1,052	1,733	3,142	8,531	21,020	2,865	32,416	8,888	22,072	4,598	35,558	180,141
2002 Total	258	844	1,282	2,384	6,517	16,498	2,472	25,487	6,775	17,342	3,754	27,871	145,159
2003 Total	350	997	1,297	2,644	7,779	19,725	2,685	30,189	8,129	20,722	3,982	32,833	177,239
2004 Total	383	1,671	1,350	3,404	8,406	22,515	2,732	33,653	8,789	24,186	4,082	37,057	204,279
2005 Total	539	2,141	1,462	4,142	10,240	26,449	3,191	39,880	10,779	28,590	4,653	44,022	240,307
2006 Total	646	2,456	1,547	4,649	12,739	30,382	3,659	46,780	13,385	32,838	5,206	51,429	282,675
2007 Total	808	2,794	1,582	5,184	12,563	29,925	3,399	45,887	13,371	32,719	4,981	51,071	301,515
2008 January	88	208	144	440	1,111	2,321	272	3,704	1,199	2,529	416	4,144	25,306
February	82	230	107	419	1,080	2,261	247	3,588	1,162	2,491	354	4,007	24,958
March	66	216	127	409	1,132	2,363	271	3,766	1,198	2,579	398	4,175	26,226
April	68	189	130	387	1,177	2,415	281	3,873	1,245	2,604	411	4,260	26,920
May	88 63	206 195	124 139	418 397	1,317 1.428	2,449 2.540	240 299	4,006 4,267	1,405 1,491	2,655 2.735	364 438	4,424 4.664	27,947 28,739
June July	79	163	171	413	1,420	2,695	344	4,207	1,518	2,755	515	4,891	29,140
August	67	165	144	376	1,448	2,735	379	4,562	1,515	2,900	523	4,938	28,942
September	52	166	164	382	1,488	2,667	355	4,510	1,540	2,833	519	4,892	28,960
October	80	243	173	496	1,549	2,841	373	4,763	1,629	3,084	546	5,259	31,505
November	97	192	160	449	1,361	2,418	334	4,113	1,458	2,610	494	4,562	29,276
December	67	172	132	371	1,206	2,196	313	3,715	1,273	2,368	445	4,086	26,222
Total	897	2,345	1,715	4,957	15,736	29,901	3,708	49,345	16,633	32,246	5,423	54,302	334,141
2009 January	80	171	99	350	1,192	2,253	250	3,695	1,272	2,424	349	4,045	28,077
February	62	125	88	275	991	1,925	195	3,111	1,053	2,050	283	3,386	25,440
March	59 36	146 68	88 93	293 197	867 755	1,771 1,396	210 205	2,848 2.356	926 791	1,917 1,464	298 298	3,141 2,553	25,304 21,406
April May	30 47	90	93 80	217	755 584	1,396	205 156	2,356	631	1,464	290 236	2,553	20.055
June	47	90 91	75	217	804	1,130	189	2,290	848	1,220	230	2,093	16,301
July	40	100	101	241	789	1,188	217	2,194	829	1,288	318	2,435	13,543
August	49	84	88	221	867	1,372	207	2,446	916	1,456	295	2,667	15,970
September	61	71	96	228	945	1,170	207	2,322	1,006	1,241	303	2,550	15,547
October	55	79	78	212	966	1,167	222	2,355	1,021	1,246	300	2,567	17,261
November	38	83	85	206	931	1,133	199	2,263	969	1,216	284	2,469	16,236
December Total	34 605	98 1, 206	84 1,055	216 2,866	894 10,585	1,074 16,882	213 2,470	2,181 29,937	928 11,190	1,172 18,088	297 3,525	2,397 32,803	16,424 231,562
2010 January	55	91	81	227	898	1.264	169	2.331	953	1.355	250	2.558	15,304
February	44	71	67	182	871	1.096	144	2,001	915	1,167	211	2,330	16.862
March	59	85	88	232	1,062	1,224	216	2,502	1,121	1,309	304	2,734	15,102
April	49	78	77	204	1,173	1,152	249	2,574	1,222	1,230	326	2,778	17,904
May	48	107	86	241	1,282	1,208	255	2,745	1,330	1,315	341	2,986	17,987
June	61	100	90	251	1,385	1,250	302	2,937	1,446	1,350	392	3,188	19,408
July	46	103	105	254	1,386	1,443	390	3,219	1,432	1,546	495	3,473	20,847
August	56	104	94	254	1,434	1,402	314	3,150	1,490	1,506	408	3,404	22,923
September	57	73	88	218	1,374	1,358	268	3,000	1,431	1,431	356	3,218	23,037
October November	75 62	87 114	117 103	279 279	1,502 1,400	1,463 1.352	283 263	3,248 3.015	1,577 1,462	1,550 1,466	400 366	3,527 3,294	22,123 24.561
December	62 57	114 92	103	279 219	1,400 1,317	1,352 1,379	263 243	3,015	1,462	1,466 1,471	366	3,294 3,158	24,561 23,189
Total	669	92 1,105	1,066	219 2.840	1,317 15,084	1,379 15.591	243 3,096	2,939 33.771	1,374 15,753	1,471 16.696	4,162	3,158 36,611	23,189 239.247
	003	1,105	1,000	2,040	10,004	13,331	3,030	55,777	10,100	10,030	4,102	30,011	200,247

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For 1960–1969, data are for well completion reports received by the American Petroleum Institute during the reporting year; for all other years, data are for well completions in a given year. • Through 1989, these well counts include only the original drilling of a hole intended to discover or further develop already discovered crude oil or natural gas resources. Other drilling activities, such as drilling an old well deeper, drilling of laterals from the original well, drilling of service and injection wells, and drilling for resources other than crude oil or natural gas are excluded. Beginning in 1990, a new well is defined as the first hole in the ground whether it is lateral or not. Due to the methodology used to estimate ultimate well counts from the available partially reported data, the counts shown on this page are frequently revised. See Note, "Crude Oil and

Natural Gas Exploratory and Development Wells," at end of section. $\bullet\,$ Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#crude (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973

 beginning in 1973.
 Sources: 1949–1965: Gulf Publishing Company, World Oil, "Forecast-Review" issue. 1966–1969: American Petroleum Institute (API), Quarterly Review of Drilling Statistics for the United States, annual summaries and monthly reports. 1970–1989: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) computations based on well reports submitted to the API. • 1990 forward: EIA computations based on well reports submitted to IHS, Inc., Denver, CO.

Data for 2011 forward in this table have been removed while EIA evaluates the quality of the data and the estimation methodology.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

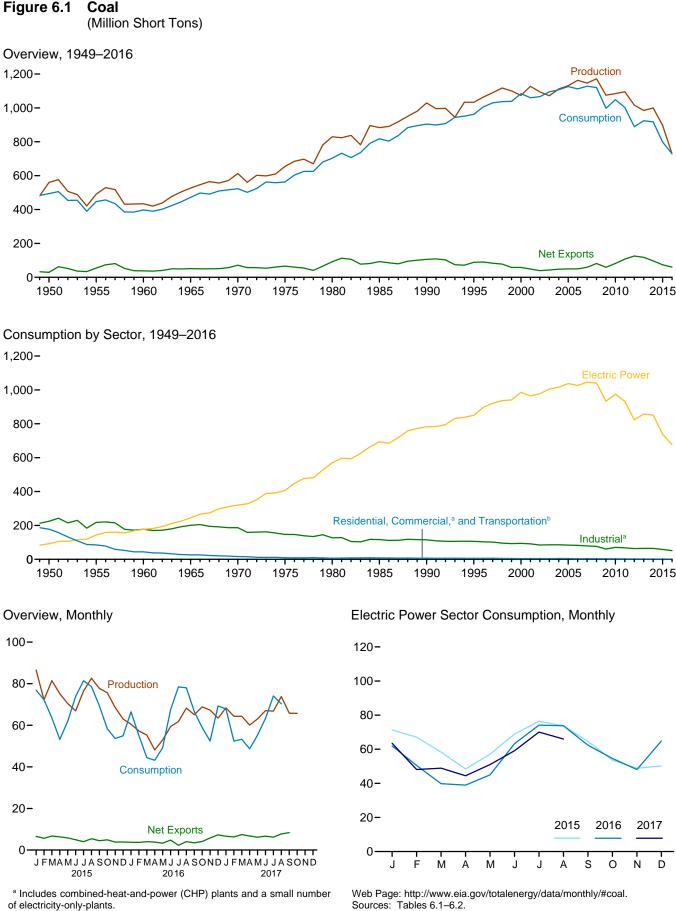
Note. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Exploratory and Development Wells. Three well types are considered in the *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*) drilling statistics: "completed for crude oil," "completed for natural gas," and "dry hole." Wells that productively encounter both crude oil and natural gas are categorized as "completed for crude oil." Both development wells and exploratory wells (new field wildcats, new pool tests, and extension tests) are included in the statistics. All other classes of wells drilled in connection with the search for producible hydrocarbons are excluded. If a lateral is drilled at the same time as the original hole it is not counted separately, but its footage is included.

Prior to the March 1985 MER, drilling statistics consisted of

completion data for the above types and classes of wells as reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during a given month. Due to time lags between the date of well completion and the date of completion reporting to the API, as-reported well completions proved to be an inaccurate indicator of drilling activity. During 1982, for example, as-reported well completions rose, while the number of actual completions fell. Consequently, the drilling statistics published since the March 1985 MER are U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates produced by statistically imputing well counts and footage based on the partial data available from the API. These estimates are subject to continuous revision as new data, some of which pertain to earlier months and years, become available. Additional information about the EIA estimation methodology may be found in "Estimating Well Completions," a feature article published in the March 1985 MER.

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of electricity-only-plants. ^b For 1978 forward, small amounts of transportation sector use are

included in "Industrial."

Table 6.1 Coal Overview

(Thousand Short Tons)

		Waste Coal		Trade	1	Stock	Losses and Unaccounted	
	Production ^a	Supplied ^b	Imports	Exports	Net Imports ^c	Change ^{d,e}	for ^{e,f}	Consumptio
950 Total	560,388	NA	365	29,360	-28.995	27,829	9.462	494.102
955 Total	490,838	NA	337	54,429	-54,092	-3,974	-6,292	447,012
960 Total	434,329	NA	262	37,981	-37,719	-3,194	1,722	398,081
965 Total	526,954	NA	184	51,032	-50,848	1,897	2,244	471,965
70 Total	612,661	NA	36	71,733	-71,697	11,100	6,633	523,231
75 Total	654,641	NA	940	66,309	-65,369	32,154	-5,522	562,640
980 Total	829,700	NA	1,194	91,742	-90,548	25,595	10,827	702,730
85 Total	883,638	NA	1,952	92,680	-90,727	-27,934	2,796	818,049
90 Total	1,029,076	3,339	2,699	105,804	-103,104	26,542	-1,730	904,498
95 Total	1,032,974	8,561	9,473	88,547	-79,074	-275	632	962,104
000 Total	1,073,612	9,089	12,513	58,489	-45,976	-48,309	938	1,084,095
001 Total	1,127,689	10,085	19,787	48,666	-28,879	41,630	7,120	1,060,146
002 Total	1,094,283	9,052	16,875	39,601	-22,726	10,215	4,040	1,066,355
003 Total	1,071,753	10,016	25,044	43,014	-17,970	-26,659	-4,403	1,094,861
04 Total	1,112,099	11,299	27,280	47,998	-20,718	-11,462	6,887	1,107,255
005 Total	1,131,498	13,352	30,460	49,942	-19,482	-9,702	9,092	1,125,978
006 Total	1,162,750	14,409	36,246	49,647	-13,401	42,642	8,824	1,112,292
07 Total	1,146,635	14,076	36,347	59,163	-22,816	5,812	4,085	1,127,998
008 Total	1,171,809	14,146	34,208	81,519	-47,311	12,354	5,740	1,120,548
009 Total	1,074,923 1.084.368	13,666	22,639	59,097	-36,458	39,668	14,985	997,478 1.048.514
010 Total	1,084,368	13,651 13,209	19,353 13,088	81,716 107,259	-62,363 -94.171	-13,039 211	182 11.506	1,048,514
011 Total		13,209					11,506 14,980	
012 Total 013 Total	1,016,458 984.842	11,196 11.279	9,159 8,906	125,746 117.659	-116,586 -108,753	6,902 -38,525	14,980	889,185 924.442
014 Total	1,000,049	12,090	11,350	97,257	-85,907	-2,601	11,101	917,731
15 January	86,597	1,065	1,293	7,871	-6,579	2,390	1,799	76,895
February	72,251	1,001	866	6,496	-5,630	-4,929	233	72,318
March	81,476	755	850	7,612	-6,762	4,930	6,979	63,560
April	75,209	580	879	7,216	-6,337	13,571	2,673	53,207
May	70,415	756	919	6,761	-5,842	5,575	-2,169	61,923
June	66,933	872	842	5,789	-4,947	-6,552	-4,434	73,845
July	76,476	883	1,091	5,117	-4,026	-8,638	523	81,449
August	82,623	954	970	6,409	-5,439	-3,360	2,924	78,574
September	77,724	885	904	5,388	-4,485	5,283	-529	69,369
October	75,662	544	854	5,744	-4,889	13,278	-366	58,405
November	68,574	840	882	4,709	-3,827	13,061	-1,114	53,640
December	63,001	834	969	4,846	-3,877	6,094	-1,067	54,930
Total	896,941	9,969	11,318	73,958	-62,640	40,704	5,452	798,115
016 January	60,500 57,263	938 822	693 819	4,433 4,511	-3,740 -3,693	-8,277 532	-518 -1,175	66,492 55,036
February March	55,265	022 719	1,186	5,208	-3,693 -4.023	5,063	2.487	44.410
April	48.115	543	740	5,208 4,583	-4,023 -3.843	2,155	-536	44,410
May	53.012	609	910	4,585	-3,843	-889	1.980	49,190
June	59,388	747	641	5,432	-4,790	-10,676	-1,504	67,525
July	61,796	861	990	3,276	-2,286	-14.699	-3,384	78.454
August	68.261	851	943	5.003	-4.060	-10.656	-2.322	78.029
September	65.083	685	800	4.273	-3.473	-3.433	-853	66.582
October	68.851	483	768	4.863	-4.095	4.321	2.016	58,902
November	67,272	584	706	6.554	-5.847	9.365	2,010	52,429
December	63,427	886	652	7,926	-7,274	-7,922	-4,356	69,316
Total	728,232	8,727	9,850	60,271	-50,421	-35,115	-7,950	729,602
17 January	68,378	875	743	7,385	-6,642	-6,823	1,573	67,859
February	64,354	751	612	6,908	-6,296	4,963	1,449	52,398
March	64,301	777	560	8,013	-7,453	2,106	2,252	53,267
April	60,077	481	493	7,236	-6,744	2,842	2,326	48,647
May	63,066	574	1,053	7,243	-6,190	-1,611	3,771	55,290
June	67,040	_688	651	7,317	-6,666	-4,768	2,531	63,298
July	66,829	_ ^F 835	956	7,177	-6,221	-13,773	1,072	74,143
August	73,834	RF 835	839	8,573	-7,734	^R -4,386	^R 990	^R 70,331
September	65,796	NA	^R 513	^R 8,894	^R -8,381	NA	NA	NA
October 10-Month Total	65,754 659,429	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
16 10-Month Total	597,533 765.366	7,257 8,296	8,491 9,468	45,791 64,403	-37,300 -54,935	-36,558 21,548	-3,810 7.633	607,858 689,545

^a Beginning in 2001, includes a small amount of refuse recovery (coal recaptured from a refuse mine and cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible materials).
 ^b Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and industrial sectors. Beginning in 1989, waste coal supplied is counted as a supply-side item to balance the same amount of waste coal included in "Consumption."
 ^c Net imports equal imports minus exports. A minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.
 ^d A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase. See Table 6.3 for stocks data coverage.
 ^e In 1949, stock change is included in "Losses and Unaccounted for."

quantities lost or to data reporting problems. R=Revised. NA=Not available. F=Forecast. Notes: • For methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks, see Note 1, "Coal Production," Note 2, "Coal Consumption," and Note 3, "Coal Stocks," at end of section. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Coal Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#coal (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by Sector

(Thousand Short Tons)

					End-l	Jse Sector	S					
			Commerci	al			Industrial					
	Resi-				Coke	c	ther Industria	al		Trans-	Electric Power	
	dential	CHPa	Otherb	Total	Plants	CHPC	Non-CHP ^d	Total	Total	portation	Sector ^{e,f}	Total
1950 Total 1955 Total 1960 Total 1965 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1985 Total 1985 Total 1985 Total 1990 Total 1990 Total 1995 Total 2000 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2003 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total 2014 Total	51,562 35,590 24,159 14,635 9,024 2,823 1,355 1,711 1,345 755 755 755 755 454 481 533 551 512 378 290 353 (ⁱ) (ⁱ) (ⁱ) (ⁱ) (ⁱ)	(9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) 1,191 1,419 1,448 1,405 1,816 1,917 1,886 1,917 1,886 1,927 1,668 1,450 1,356 1,363	63,021 32,852 16,789 11,041 7,090 6,068 4,189 3,633 2,126 2,441 2,506 2,441 2,509 1,050 1,247 1,485 1,412 1,361 1,125 595 824	63,021 32,852 16,789 11,041 7,090 6,587 5,097 6,068 5,379 5,052 3,673 3,888 3,912 3,685 4,610 4,342 2,936 3,506 3,210 3,081 2,793 2,045 1,951 1,887	104,014 107,743 81,385 95,286 96,481 83,598 66,657 41,056 38,877 33,011 28,939 26,075 23,656 24,248 23,670 23,434 22,957 22,715 22,070 15,326 21,092 21,434 20,751 21,474 21,297	(^h) (^h) (^h) (^h) (^h) (^h) (^h) 27,781 28,031 25,755 26,623 24,846 26,613 25,875 25,262 24,846 26,613 25,875 22,5262 24,526 24,638 24,638 24,834 25,875 21,902 19,761 19,761 19,076	$\begin{array}{c} 120,623\\ 110,096\\ 96,017\\ 105,560\\ 90,156\\ 63,646\\ 60,347\\ 75,372\\ 48,549\\ 43,693\\ 37,177\\ 39,514\\ 34,515\\ 36,415\\ 35,582\\ 34,465\\ 34,240\\ 34,078\\ 32,491\\ 25,549\\ 24,650\\ 23,919\\ 22,773\\ 23,294\\ 23,870\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 120,623\\ 110,096\\ 96,017\\ 105,560\\ 90,156\\ 63,646\\ 60,347\\ 75,372\\ 76,330\\ 73,055\\ 65,268\\ 60,747\\ 61,261\\ 62,195\\ 59,472\\ 56,615\\ 54,393\\ 45,314\\ 49,289\\ 46,238\\ 42,838\\ 42,838\\ 42,055\\ 42,946\\ \end{array}$	224,637 217,839 177,402 200,846 186,637 147,244 127,004 115,207 106,067 94,147 91,344 84,403 85,565 83,774 82,429 79,331 76,463 60,641 70,381 67,671 63,589 64,529 64,243	63,011 16,972 3,046 655 298 (h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h)	91,871 143,759 176,685 244,788 320,182 405,962 405,962 405,962 405,962 405,962 405,862 1782,567 850,230 985,821 964,433 977,507 1,005,116 1,016,268 1,045,5141 1,040,580 933,627 975,052 932,484 823,551 857,962 851,602	494,102 447,012 398,081 523,231 523,231 523,231 522,640 522,730 904,498 962,104 1,084,095 1,060,146 1,066,355 1,064,481 1,107,255 1,125,978 1,122,5978 1,122,5978 1,122,5978 1,122,5978 1,122,5978 1,120,548 997,478 1,002,948 889,185 5924,442 917,731
2015 January February March April June July September October December December Total		97 97 83 54 50 61 64 58 51 52 59 72 798	101 101 87 45 50 39 35 31 49 56 69 706	198 198 171 99 92 111 104 93 82 101 115 141 1,503	1,908 1,598 1,649 1,543 1,677 1,766 1,801 1,711 1,519 1,586 1,479 1,469 19,708	1,613 1,483 1,506 1,378 1,378 1,381 1,505 1,420 1,391 1,296 1,325 1,350 16,984	1,852 1,977 1,962 1,780 1,717 1,720 1,588 1,673 1,696 1,865 1,841 1,805 21,475	3,465 3,460 3,468 3,116 3,095 3,101 3,093 3,093 3,087 3,161 3,166 3,155 38,459	5,373 5,058 5,117 4,659 4,772 4,867 4,894 4,804 4,804 4,606 4,747 4,645 4,624 58,167	(((((((((((((((((((71,323 67,061 58,272 48,449 57,060 68,867 76,452 73,678 64,682 53,557 48,879 50,165 738,444	76,895 72,318 63,560 53,207 61,923 73,845 81,449 78,574 69,369 58,405 53,640 54,930 798,115
2016 January February March April June July August September October November December Total	$\left(\begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \cdot $	76 78 75 49 40 46 50 49 50 61 71 692	73 75 72 27 25 17 19 18 39 48 56 490	148 153 147 76 62 71 63 69 67 89 109 127 1,182	1,328 1,361 1,434 1,324 1,367 1,405 1,405 1,336 1,336 1,336 1,336 1,326 1,442 16,485	1,503 1,395 1,370 1,006 1,149 1,212 1,234 1,234 1,053 998 1,155 14,302	1,543 1,639 1,672 1,806 1,671 1,594 1,584 1,574 1,588 1,574 1,759 1,885 1,894 1,734 20,359	3,046 3,034 3,042 2,812 2,820 2,806 2,822 2,808 2,812 2,878 2,878 2,878 2,878 2,878 34,661	4,374 4,395 4,475 4,136 4,187 4,211 4,255 4,203 4,148 4,213 4,218 4,218 4,218 4,331 51,146	(((((((((((((((((((61,970 50,487 39,788 38,984 44,983 63,243 74,136 73,757 62,366 54,601 48,102 64,858 677,275	66,492 55,036 44,410 43,196 49,231 67,525 78,454 78,029 66,582 58,902 52,429 69,316 729,602
2017 January February April May June July August 8-Month Total		62 50 55 37 36 42 50 45 377	76 62 67 27 26 31 F 3 F 4 E 296	138 112 64 62 72 F 52 F 49 E 673	1,431 1,368 1,438 1,441 1,442 1,402 F 1,468 F 1,721 E 11,750	1,288 1,085 1,143 1,024 1,071 1,083 1,038 1,058 8,789	1,526 1,739 1,663 1,677 1,635 1,631 F 1,518 F 1,542 E 12,931	2,813 2,824 2,806 2,701 2,706 2,714 F 2,556 F 2,600 E 21,720	4,244 4,191 4,244 4,141 4,189 4,116 F 4,024 F 4,321 E 33,470	(h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h)	63,477 48,095 48,901 44,441 51,039 59,109 70,067 65,960 451,089	67,859 52,398 53,267 48,647 55,290 63,298 74,143 70,331 485,233
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	(¹)	460 564	329 501	790 1,065	11,047 13,655	10,103 11,622	13,087 14,268	23,190 25,890	34,236 39,545	(^h) (^h)	447,347 521,161	482,374 561,771

^a Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and a small number of commercial electricity-only plants, such as those at hospitals and universities. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.
 ^b All commercial sector fuel use other than that in "Commercial CHP."
 ^c Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and a small number of industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.
 ^d All industrial sector fuel use other than that in "Coke Plants" and "Industrial CHP."
 ^e The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP).

CHP." ^e The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. ^f Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers. ^g Included in "Commercial Other."

^h Included in "Industrial Non-CHP."
 ⁱ Beginning in 2008, residential coal consumption data are no longer collected by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA).
 E=Estimate. F=Forecast.
 Notes: • CHP monthly values are from Table 7.4c; electric power sector monthly values are from Table 7.4b; all other monthly values are estimates derived from collected quarterly and annual data. See Note 2, "Coal Consumption," at end of section. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Coal Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#coal (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.3 Coal Stocks by Sector

(Thousand Short Tons)

			E	nd-Use Sectors				
	Producers and	Residential ^a and		Industrial			Electric Power	
	Distributors	Commercial	Coke Plants	Otherb	Total	Total	Sector ^{c,d}	Total
950 Year	NA	2,462	16,809	26,182	42.991	45.453	31,842	77,29
955 Year	NA	998	13,422	15,880	29,302	30,300	41,391	71,69
960 Year	NA	666	11.122	11,637	22,759	23,425	51,735	75.16
965 Year	NA	353	10,640	13,122	23,762	24,115	54,525	78,64
970 Year	NA	300	9.045	11,781	20,826	21,126	71,908	93,03
975 Year	12.108	233	8.797	8,529	17,326	17.559	110,724	140.39
980 Year	24,379	NA	9,067	11,951	21,018	21,018	183,010	228,40
985 Year	33,133	NA	3,420	10,438	13,857	13,857	156,376	203,36
990 Year	33,418	NA	3,329	8,716	12,044	12,044	156,166	201,62
995 Year	34,444	NA	2,632	5,702	8,334	8,334	126,304	169,08
000 Year	31,905	NA	1,494	4,587	6,081	6,081	102,296	140,28
001 Year	35,900	NA	1,510	6,006	7,516	7,516	138,496	181,91
002 Year	43,257	NA	1,364	5,792	7,156	7,156	141,714	192,127
003 Year	38,277	NA	905	4,718	5,623	5,623	121,567	165,468
004 Year	41,151	NA	1,344	4,842	6,186	6,186	106,669	154,000
005 Year	34,971	NA	2,615	5,582	8,196	8,196	101,137	144,30
006 Year	36,548	NA	2,928	6,506	9,434	9,434	140,964	186,940
007 Year	33,977	NA	1,936	5,624	7,560	7,560	151,221	192,758
008 Year	34,688	498	2,331	6,007	8,338	8,836	161,589	205,112
009 Year	47,718	529	1,957	5,109	7,066	7,595	189,467	244,780
010 Year	49,820	552	1,925	4,525	6,451	7,003	174,917	231,740
011 Year	51,897	603	2,610	4,455	7,065	7,668	172,387	231,951
012 Year	46,157	583	2,522	4,475	6,997	7,581	185,116	238,853
013 Year	45,652	495	2,200	4,097	6,297	6,792	147,884	200,328
014 Year	38,894	449	2,640	4,196	6,836	7,285	151,548	197,727
15 January	38,817	429	2,471	4,010	6,482	6,911	154,390	200,11
February	39,581	408	2,303	3,825	6,128	6,536	149,071	195,18
March	39,610	388	2,135	3,639	5,775	6,162	154,347	200,119
April	40,226	387	2,299	3,714	6,013	6,400	167,063	213,69
May	39,817	386	2,463	3,789	6,252	6,639	172,809	219,26
June	39,399	386	2,627	3,864	6,491	6,877	166,437	212,713
July	38,993	388	2,756	3,999	6,755	7,143	157,938	204,074
August	37,353	390	2,884	4,135	7,019	7,410	155,952	200,714
September	36,213	392	3,013	4,271	7,284	7,676	162,109	205,997
October	36,233	393	2,754	4,308	7,062	7,455	175,588	219,276
November	36,509	394	2,495	4,345	6,840	7,233	188,595	232,337
December	35,871	394	2,236	4,382	6,618	7,012	195,548	238,431
016 January	F_35,935	373	2,129	4,231	6,360	6,733	187,486	230,154
February	F 36,656	353	2,022	4,080	6,102	6,455	187,575	230,686
March	F 37,304	332	1,914	3,930	5,844	6,176	192,269	235,750
April	F 37,808	334	1,877	3,895	5,772	6,105	193,991	237,904
May	F 37,549	336	1,839	3,860	5,699	6,035	193,432	237,016
June	F 37,127	337	1,802	3,825	5,626	5,964	183,248	226,339
July	F 36,287	348	1,755	3,786	5,540	5,889	169,465	211,640
August	F 34,719	359	1,707	3,747	5,454	5,814	160,452	200,98
September	F 33,574	370	1,660	3,708	5,368	5,739	158,238	197,55
October	F 33,417	367	1,665	3,684	5,349	5,716	162,739	201,873
November	F 33,336	364	1,670	3,659	5,329	5,694	172,208	211,238
December	F 33,699	361	1,675	3,635	5,310	5,671	163,946	203,316
17 January	E 33,706	352	1,579	3,497	5,076	5,428	157,359	196,493
February	F 34,286	344	1,483	3,358	4,842	5,185	161,985	201,456
March	F 34,719	335	1,388	3,220	4,607	4,942	163,900	203,561
April	F 35,115	332	1,467	3,254	4,721	5,052	166,236	206,404
May	F 34.720	330	1,547	3,272	4,819	5,149	164,924	204,793
June	F 34.240	328	1,626	3,291	4,917	5,245	160,540	200,02
July	F 33,246	F 306	F 1,656	F 2,961	F 4,617	F 4,922	148,084	186,252
	F 32,040	F 283	F 1,693	F 3,721	F 5,414	F 5,697	144,129	181,866

^a Through 1979, data are for the residential and commercial sectors. Beginning in 2008, data are for the commercial sector only.
 ^b Through 1979, data are for manufacturing plants and the transportation sector. For 1980–2007, data are for manufacturing plants only. Beginning in 2008, data are for manufacturing plants only. Beginning in 2008, data are for manufacturing plants and coal transformation/processing plants.
 ^c The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.
 ^d Excludes waste coal. Through 1998, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1999, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers. NA=Not available. F=Forecast.
 Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Electric power sector monthly values

are from Table 7.5; producers and distributors monthly values are estimates derived from collected annual data; all other monthly values are estimates derived from collected quarterly values. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Coal Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#coal (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Coal

Note 1. Coal Production. Preliminary monthly estimates of national coal production are the sum of weekly estimates developed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) and published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. When a week extends into a new month, production is allocated on a daily basis and added to the appropriate month. Weekly estimates are based on Association of American Railroads (AAR) data showing the number of railcars loaded with coal during the week by Class I and certain other railroads.

Through 2001, the weekly coal production model converted AAR data into short tons of coal by using the average number of short tons of coal per railcar loaded reported in the "Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics" from the Surface Transportation Board. If an average coal tonnage per railcar loaded was not available for a specific railroad, the national average was used. To derive the estimate of total weekly production, the total rail tonnage for the week was divided by the ratio of quarterly production shipped by rail and total quarterly production. Data for the corresponding quarter of previous years were used to derive this ratio. This method ensured that the seasonal variations were preserved in the production estimates.

From 2002 through 2014, the weekly coal production model used statistical auto regressive methods to estimate national coal production as a function of railcar loadings of coal, heating degree-days, and cooling degree-days. On Thursday of each week, EIA received from the AAR data for the previous week. The latest weekly national data for heating degree-days and cooling degree-days were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Climate Prediction Center.

Beginning in 2015, the revised weekly coal production model uses statistical auto regressive methods to estimate national coal production as a function of railcar loadings of coal. EIA receives AAR data on Thursday of each week for prior week car loadings. The weekly coal model is run and a national level coal production estimate is obtained. From there, state-level estimates are calculated using historical state production share. The state estimates are then aggregated to various regional-level estimates. The weekly coal model is refit every quarter after preliminary coal data are available.

When preliminary quarterly data become available, the monthly and weekly estimates are adjusted to conform to the quarterly figures. The adjustment procedure uses historical state-level production data, the methodology for which can be seen in the documentation located at Initial estihttp://www.eia.gov/coal/production/weekly/. mates of annual production published in January of the following year are based on preliminary production data covering the first nine months (three quarters) and weekly/monthly estimates for the fourth quarter. All quarterly, monthly, and weekly production figures are adjusted to conform to the final annual production data published in the *Monthly Energy Review* in the fall of the following year.

Note 2. Coal Consumption. Forecast data (designated by an "F") are derived from forecasted values shown in EIA's *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled "U.S. Coal Supply, Consumption, and Inventories." The monthly estimates are based on the quarterly values, which are released in March, June, September, and December. The estimates are revised quarterly as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

Residential and Commercial-Through 2007, coal consumption by the residential and commercial sectors is reported to EIA for the two sectors combined; EIA estimates the amount consumed by the sectors individually. To create the estimates, it is first assumed that an occupied coal-heated housing unit consumes fuel at the same Btu rate as an oilheated housing unit. Then, for the years in which data are available on the number of occupied housing units by heating source (1973-1981 and subsequent odd-numbered years), residential consumption of coal is estimated using the following steps: a ratio is created of the number of occupied housing units heated by coal to the number of occupied housing units heated by oil; that ratio is then multiplied by the Btu quantity of oil consumed by the residential sector to derive an estimate of the Btu quantity of coal consumed by the residential sector; and, finally, the amount estimated as the residential sector consumption is subtracted from the residential and commercial sectors' combined consumption to derive the commercial sector's estimated consumption. Beginning in 2008, residential coal consumption data are not collected by EIA, and commercial coal consumption data are taken directly from reported data.

Industrial Coke Plants—Through 1979, monthly coke plant consumption data were taken directly from reported data. For 1980–1987, coke plant consumption estimates were derived by proportioning reported quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported. Beginning in 1988, monthly coke plant consumption estimates are derived from the reported quarterly data by using monthly ratios of raw steel production data from the American Iron and Steel Institute. The ratios are the monthly raw steel production from open hearth and basic oxygen process furnaces as a proportion of the quarterly production from those kinds of furnaces. Coal coke consumption values also include the relativity small amount consumed for noncombustion use (See Tables 1.11a and 1.11b).

Industrial Other—Through 1977, monthly consumption data for the other industrial sector (all industrial users minus coke plants) were derived by using reported data to modify baseline consumption figures from the most recent U.S. Census Bureau Annual Survey of Manufactures or Census of Manufactures. For 1978 and 1979, monthly estimates were derived from data reported on Forms EIA-3 and EIA-6. For 1980-1987, monthly figures were estimated by proportioning quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported on Form EIA-3. Beginning in 1988, monthly consumption for the other industrial sector is estimated from reported quarterly data by using ratios derived from industrial production indices published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Indices for six major industry groups are used as the basis for calculating the ratios: food manufacturing, which is North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 311; paper manufacturing, NAICS 322; chemical manufacturing, NAICS 325; petroleum and coal products, NAICS 324; nonmetallic mineral products manufacturing, NAICS 327; and primary metal manufacturing, NAICS 331. The monthly ratios are computed as the monthly sum of the weighted indices as a proportion of the quarterly sum of the weighted indices by using the 1977 proportion as the weights. Through 2007, quarterly consumption data for the other industrial sector were derived by adding beginning stocks at manufacturing plants to current receipts and subtracting ending stocks at manufacturing plants. In this calculation, current receipts are the greater of either reported receipts from manufacturing plants (Form EIA-3) or reported shipments to the other industrial sector (Form EIA-6), thereby ensuring that agriculture, forestry, fishing, and construction consumption data were included where appropriate. Beginning in 2008, quarterly consumption totals for other industrial coal include data for manufacturing and mining only. Over time, surveyed coal consumption data for agriculture, forestry, fishing, and construction dwindled to about 20-30 thousand short tons annually. Therefore, in 2008, EIA consolidated its programs by eliminating agriculture, forestry, fishing, and construction as surveyed sectors.

Electric Power Sector—Monthly consumption data for electric power plants are taken directly from reported data.

Note 3. Coal Stocks. Coal stocks data are reported by major end-use sector. Forecast data (designated by an "F") are derived from forecasted values shown in EIA's *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled "U.S. Coal Supply, Consumption, and Inventories." The monthly estimates are based on the quarterly values (released in March, June, September, and December) or annual values. The estimates are revised as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

Producers and Distributors—Through 1997, quarterly stocks at producers and distributors were taken directly from reported data. Monthly data were estimated by using one-third of the current quarterly change to indicate the monthly change in stocks. Beginning in 1998, endof-year stocks are taken from reported data. Monthly stocks are estimated by a model.

Residential and Commercial—Through 1979, stock estimates for the residential and commercial sector were taken directly from reported data. For 1980–2007, stock estimates were not collected. Beginning in 2008, quarterly commercial (excluding residential) stocks data are collected on Form EIA-3 (data for "Commercial and Institutional Coal Users").

Industrial Coke Plants—Through 1979, monthly stocks at coke plants were taken directly from reported data. Beginning in 1980, coke plant stocks are estimated by using one-third of the current quarterly change to indicate the monthly change in stocks. Quarterly stocks are taken directly from data reported on Form EIA-5.

Industrial Other—Through 1977, stocks for the other industrial sector were derived by using reported data to modify baseline figures from a one-time Bureau of Mines survey of consumers. For 1978–1982, monthly estimates were derived by judgmentally proportioning reported quarterly data based on representative seasonal patterns of supply and demand. Beginning in 1983, other industrial coal stocks are estimated as indicated above for coke plants. Quarterly stocks are taken directly from data reported on Form EIA-3 and therefore include only manufacturing industries; data for agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and construction stocks are not available.

Electric Power Sector—Monthly stocks data at electric power plants are taken directly from reported data.

Note 4. Coal Forecast Values. Data values preceded by "F" in this section are forecast values. They are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS). The model is driven primarily by data and assumptions about key macroeconomic variables, the world oil price, and weather. The coal forecast relies on other variables as well, such as alternative fuel prices (natural gas and oil) and power generation by sources other than fossil fuels, including nuclear and hydroelectric power. Each month, EIA staff review the model output and make adjustments, if appropriate, based on their knowledge of developments in the coal industry.

The STIFS model results are published monthly in EIA's *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, which is accessible on the Web at http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/.

Table 6.1 Sources

Production

1949–September 1977: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977 forward: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Weekly Coal Production*.

Waste Coal Supplied

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility."

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants," and predecessor forms. 2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants," and predecessor forms. 2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called, "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data"); and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Imports and Exports

1949 forward: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Monthly Reports IM 145 (Imports) and EM 545 (Exports).

Stock Change

1950 forward: Calculated from data in Table 6.3.

Losses and Unaccounted for

1949 forward: Calculated as the sum of production, imports, and waste coal supplied, minus exports, stock change, and consumption.

Consumption

1949 forward: Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Sources

Residential and Commercial Total

Through 2007, coal consumption by the residential and commercial sectors combined is reported to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). EIA estimates the sectors individually using the method described in Note 2, "Consumption," at the end of Section 6. Data for the residential and commercial sectors combined are from:

1949–1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks." October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks."

1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.

1998–2007: DOI, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants."

Commercial Total

Beginning in 2008, coal consumption by the commercial (excluding residential) sector is reported to EIA. Data for total commercial consumption are from:

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called, "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data"); and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS).

Commercial CHP

1989 forward: Table 7.4c.

Commercial Other

1949 forward: Calculated as "Commercial Total" minus "Commercial CHP."

Industrial Coke Plants

1949–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1980: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals—Monthly/Annual Supplement."

1981–1984: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke Plant Report—Quarterly/Annual Supplement."

1985 forward: EIA, Form EIA–5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants"; and, for forecast values, EIA, STIFS.

Other Industrial Total

1949–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants," and predecessor forms.

1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants," and predecessor forms and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.

1998–2007: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants," and predecessor forms, Form EIA-6A, "Coal Distribution Report," annual, and Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report," annual.

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called, "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data") and Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report," annual; and, for forecast values, EIA, STIFS.

Other Industrial CHP

1989 forward: Table 7.4c.

Other Industrial Non-CHP

1949 forward: Calculated as "Other Industrial Total" minus "Other Industrial CHP."

Transportation

1949–1976: DOI, BOM, Minerals Yearbook.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks." October–December 1977: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.

Electric Power

1949 forward: Table 7.4b.

Table 6.3 Sources

Producers and Distributors

1973–1979: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), Form 6-1419Q, "Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Shipments."

1980–1997: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly. 1998–2007: EIA, Form EIA-6A, "Coal Distribution Report," annual.

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called, "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data"); (data for "Commercial and Institutional Coal Users"); and, for forecast values, EIA.

Residential and Commercial

1949–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook.* January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks." October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks."

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formely called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Coal Data); and, for forecast values, EIA, STIFS.

Industrial Coke Plants

1949–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1980: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals—Monthly/Annual."

1981–1984: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke Plant Report—Quarterly/Annual Supplement."

1985 forward: EIA, Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants" and, for forecast values, EIA, STIFS.

Industrial Other

1949–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–2007: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants," and predecessor forms.

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called, "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data"); and, for forecast values, EIA, STIFS.

Electric Power

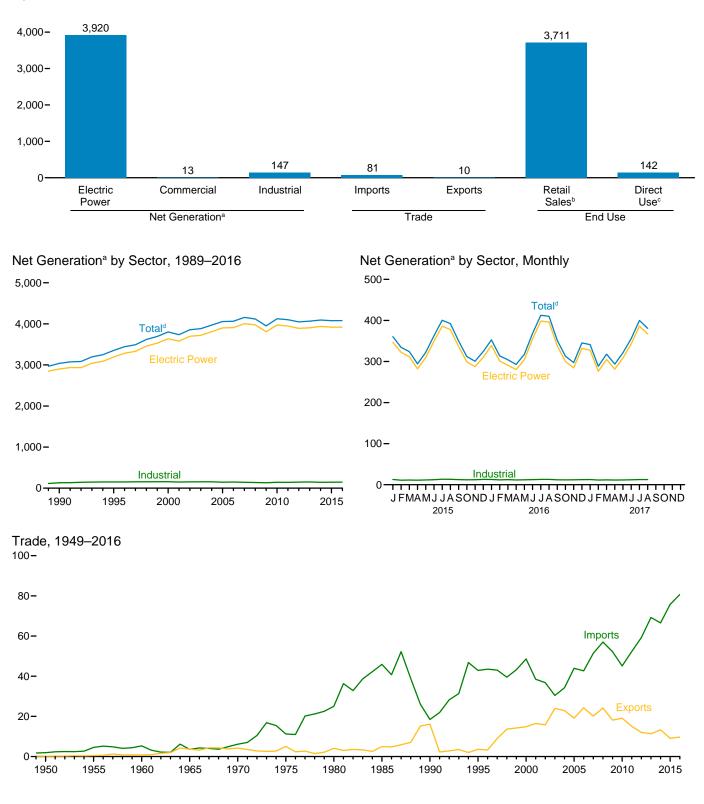
1949 forward: Table 7.5.

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Figure 7.1 **Electricity Overview** (Billion Kilowatthours)

Overview, 2016 5,000-



^a Data are for utility-scale facilities.

^b Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.

° See "Direct Use" in Glossary.

^d Includes commercial sector.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity. Source: Table 7.1.

Electricity Overview Table 7.1

(Billion Kilowatthours)

		Net Gen	erationa			Trade		T&D Losses		End Use	
	Electric Power Sector ^b	Com- mercial Sector ^c	Indus- trial Sector ^d	Total	Imports ^e	Exports ^e	Net Imports ^e	and Unaccounted for ^g	Retail Sales ^h	Direct Use ⁱ	Total
950 Total	329	NA	5	334	2	(s)	2	44	291	NA	291
955 Total	547	NA	3	550	5	(s)	4	58	497	NA	497
960 Total	756	NA	4	759	5	1	5	76	688	NA	688
965 Total	1,055	NA	3	1,058	4	4	(s)	104	954	NA	954
970 Total	1,532	NA NA	3	1,535 1,921	6	4	2	145 180	1,392	NA NA	1,392 1.747
975 Total 980 Total	1,918 2.286	NA	3 3	2.290	11 25	5 4	6 21	216	1,747 2.094	NA	2.094
985 Total	2,200	NA	3	2,290	46	5	41	190	2,094	NA	2,094
990 Total	2,901	6	° 131	3.038	18	16	2	203	2,713	125	2.837
995 Total	3,194	8	151	3,353	43	4	39	229	3,013	151	3,164
000 Total	3,638	8	157	3,802	49	15	34	244	3,421	171	3,592
001 Total	3,580	7	149	3,737	39	16	22	202	3,394	163	3,557
002 Total	3,698	777	153	3,858	37	16	21	248	3,465	166	3,632
003 Total	3,721 3,808	8	155 154	3,883 3,971	30 34	24 23	6 11	228 266	3,494 3,547	168 168	3,662 3,716
004 Total 005 Total	3,808	8	145	4.055	44	19	25	269	3,547	150	3,710
006 Total	3,902	8	145	4.065	44	24	18	265	3,670	147	3,817
007 Total	4,005	8	143	4,157	51	20	31	298	3,765	126	3,890
008 Total	3,974	8	137	4,119	57	24	33	286	3,734	132	3,866
009 Total	3,810	8	132	3,950	52	18	34	261	3,597	127	3,724
010 Total	3,972	9	144	4,125	45	19	26	264	3,755	132	3,887
011 Total	3,948	10	142	4,100	52 59	15	37 47	255	3,750	133	3,883 3,832
012 Total 013 Total	3,890 3,904	11 12	146 150	4,048 4,066	59 69	12 11	47 58	263 256	3,695 3,725	138 143	3,868 3,868
014 Total	3,937	13	144	4,094	67	13	53	244	3,765	139	3,903
	-,			.,					-,		
015 January	347	1	13	360	6	1	5	24	330	E 12	342
February	322	1	11	334	6	1	4	21	307	E 11	317
March	312	1	11	324	7	1	6	13	305	E 11 E 11	316
April	282 310	1	11 12	294 322	7 7	1	6 6	14 29	275 288	E 11	286 299
May June	349	1	12	362	7	1	6	29 30	200 326	E 12	299
July	386	1	13	400	7	1	6	31	363	E 13	376
August	378	1	13	392	7	1	ž	24	362	E 13	375
September	337	1	12	350	7	1	6	11	333	E 12	345
October	299	1	12	312	5	1	5	9	296	E 12	308
November	288	1	12	301	6	1	5	18	276	E 12	288
December	310 3,919	1 13	13 146	324 4,078	6 76	1 9	5 67	20 244	297 3,759	^E 12 141	310 3,900
Total	3,919	15	140	4,078	70	9	67	244	3,759	141	3,900
016 January	339	1	13	353	7	1	6	30	317	E 12	329
February	301	1	12	314	6	1	5	14	293	E 11	305
March	291	1	12	304	6	1	5	16	282	^E 12	294
April	280	1	12	293	5	1	4	20	266	E 11	277
May	304 355	1	12 12	317 368	6 7	1	5 7	30 38	281 325	E 12 E 12	292 337
June July	355 398	1	12	368 412	8	1	7	38 40	325 367	E 12 E 13	337 380
August	396	1	13	412	8	1	7	40 29	376	= 13 E 13	388
September	339	1	12	352	7	1	6	13	332	E 12	344
October	300	1	12	313	6	1	5	15	292	E 11	303
November	284	1	12	297	7	1	6	19	273	E 12	284
December	332	1	12	345	7	1	6	34	306	E 12	318
Total	3,920	13	147	4,079	81	10	71	297	3,711	^E 142	3,853
017 January	328	1	12	341	6	1	5	19	314	E 12	327
February	276	1	11	288	4	1	3	8	273	E 11	284
March	305	1	12	318	5	1	4	22	288	E 12	299
April	281	1	11	294	5	1	4	18	269	E 11	279
May	309	1	12	321	5	1	4	25	289	E 11	300
June	343	1	12	356	F 7	1 F 1	5 F6	25	324	E 12 E 12	335
July	386 367	1	13 13	400 381	F 7 F 6	F 1	F 6 F 6	32 18	362 356	= 12 = 12	374 368
August 8-Month Total	2,595	8	13 96	2,699	E 44	E 8	E 36	169	356 2,474	E 93	2,566
o-montal total	2,335	0	30	2,000	44	0	50	103	2,474		2,000
016 8-Month Total	2,665	9	98	2,772	54	7	47	217	2,507	⊑ 95	2,603
015 8-Month Total	2,686	8	96	2,790	52	6	46	186	2,557	E 93	2,650

^a Electricity net generation at utility-scale facilities. Does not include distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic (PV) generation shown on Table 10.6. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section.
 ^b Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only: beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.
 ^c Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only nears.

bointratical combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. Through 1988, data are for industrial hydroelectric power only.
 e Electricity transmitted across U.S. borders. Net imports equal imports minus

⁶ Electricity readinates above 5.5.2.1.
 ⁷ Transmission and distribution losses (electricity losses that occur between the point of generation and delivery to the customer). See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of Section 2.
 ⁹ Data collection frame differences and nonsampling error.
 ^h Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers by electric utilities and, beginning

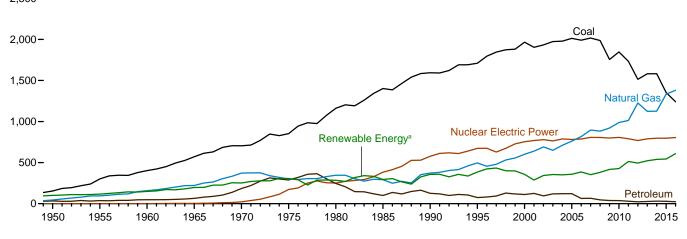
in 1996, other energy service providers. ⁱ Use of electricity that is 1) self-generated, 2) produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of station use. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 billion

E=Estimate. NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than U.5 Dillion kilowatthours. Notes: • See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," and Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 3, "Electricity Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia

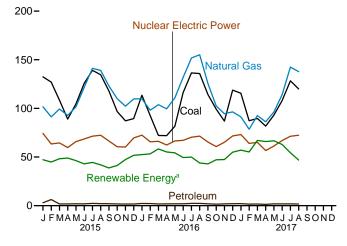
District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation (Billion Kilowatthours)

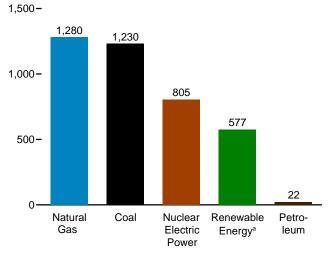
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 1949–2016 2,500–

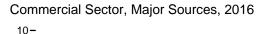


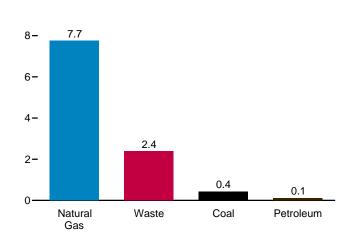
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, Monthly



Electric Power Sector, Major Sources, 2016



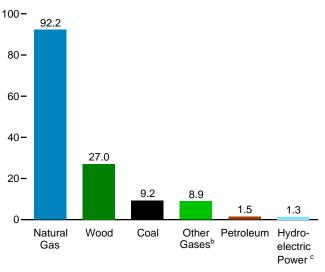




^a Conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind.

 $^{\rm b}\,\textsc{Blast}$ furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Industrial Sector, Major Sources, 2016



^c Conventional hydroelectric power.

Note: Data are for utility-scale facilities. Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity. Sources: Tables 7.2a–7.2c.

Table 7.2a Electricity Net Generation: Total (All Sectors)

(Sum of Tables 7.2b and 7.2c; Million Kilowatthours)

		Fossil	Fuels						Renewab	le Energy			
·							Conven-	Bior	nass				
					Nuclear	Hydro- electric	tional Hydro-						
	Coala	Petro- leum ^b	Natural Gas ^c	Other Gases ^d	Electric Power	Pumped Storage ^e	electric Power ^f	Wood ^g	Wasteh	Geo- thermal	Solar ⁱ	Wind	Total ^j
1950 Total 1955 Total 1960 Total 1965 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total	154,520 301,363 403,067 570,926 704,394 852,786 1,161,562 1,402,128	33,734 37,138 47,987 64,801 184,183 289,095 245,994 100,202	44,559 95,285 157,970 221,890 372,890 299,778 346,240 291,946	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	0 518 3,657 21,804 172,505 251,116 <u>383,691</u>	(f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f)	100,885 116,236 149,440 196,984 250,957 303,153 279,182 284,311	390 276 140 269 136 18 275 743	NA NA NA 220 174 158 640	NA NA 33 189 525 3,246 5,073 9,325	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 11	NA NA NA NA NA NA 6	334,088 550,299 759,156 1,058,386 1,535,111 1,920,755 2,289,600 2,473,002
1990 Total ^k 1995 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	1,709,426 1,966,265 1,903,956 1,933,130 1,973,737 1,978,301 2,012,873 1,990,511 2,016,456 1,985,801 1,755,904 1,747,290 1,733,430 1,514,043 1,514,043 1,581,115 1,581,710	126,460 74,554 111,221 124,880 94,567 119,406 121,145 122,225 64,166 65,739 46,243 38,937 37,061 30,182 23,190 27,164 30,232	372,765 496,058 601,038 639,129 691,006 649,908 710,100 760,960 816,441 920,979 987,697 1,013,689 1,225,894 1,124,836 1,126,609	10,383 13,870 13,955 9,039 11,463 15,600 15,252 13,464 14,177 13,453 11,707 10,632 11,313 11,566 11,898 12,853 12,022	576,862 673,402 753,893 768,826 780,064 763,733 788,528 781,986 787,219 806,425 806,425 806,425 806,425 806,968 799,204 769,331 789,016 797,166	-3,508 -2,725 -5,539 -8,823 -8,743 -8,535 -8,488 -6,558 -6,896 -6,288 -6,896 -6,288 -6,421 -5,501 -6,421 -4,681 -6,174	292,866 310,833 275,573 216,961 264,329 275,806 268,417 270,321 289,246 247,510 254,831 273,445 260,203 319,355 276,240 268,565 259,367	32,522 36,521 37,595 35,200 38,665 37,529 38,117 38,856 38,762 39,014 37,300 36,050 37,172 37,172 37,799 40,028 42,340	13,260 20,405 23,131 14,548 15,044 15,812 15,421 16,525 17,734 18,917 19,823 20,830 21,650	15,434 13,378 14,093 13,741 14,491 14,424 14,811 14,692 14,568 14,637 14,869 15,219 15,219 15,516 15,575 15,877	367 493 543 555 534 575 550 612 864 891 1,212 1,818 4,327 9,036 17,691	2,789 3,164 5,593 6,737 10,354 11,187 14,144 17,811 26,589 34,450 55,363 73,886 94,652 120,177 140,822 167,840 181,655	3,037,827 3,353,487 3,802,105 3,736,644 3,858,452 3,883,185 3,970,555 4,055,423 4,056,745 4,156,745 4,156,745 4,152,060 4,100,141 4,027,765 4,065,964 4,093,606
2015 January February March May June July August September October December Total	132,451 126,977 108,488 88,989 104,585 125,673 139,100 134,670 117,986 96,759 87,227 89,495 1,352,398	2,973 6,321 1,778 1,728 1,939 1,860 2,304 2,133 2,034 1,771 1,710 1,697 28,249	101,687 91,315 99,423 92,806 101,516 121,478 141,119 139,084 123,036 110,005 102,236 109,777 1,333,482	1,246 1,025 1,091 979 1,099 1,118 1,235 1,196 1,210 906 902 1,110 13,117	74,270 63,461 64,547 59,784 65,827 68,516 71,412 72,415 66,476 60,571 60,264 69,634 797,178	-551 -456 -409 -214 -370 -398 -513 -626 -544 -443 -285 -281 -5,091	24,138 22,286 24,281 22,471 20,125 20,414 21,014 19,122 16,094 16,630 19,338 23,166 249,080	3,717 3,372 3,457 3,246 3,338 3,496 3,806 3,788 3,450 3,450 3,450 3,252 3,418 3,587 41,929	1,725 1,524 1,712 1,729 1,799 1,784 1,989 1,921 1,805 1,843 1,902 1,969 21,703	1,362 1,260 1,394 1,372 1,390 1,302 1,357 1,344 1,203 1,323 1,334 1,377 15,918	1,155 1,484 2,072 2,379 2,504 2,558 2,627 2,688 2,217 1,910 1,730 1,570 24,893	15,162 14,922 15,308 17,867 17,151 13,421 13,675 13,080 13,972 16,380 19,682 20,098 190,719	360,455 334,476 324,192 294,133 322,087 362,409 400,419 392,116 350,122 312,112 300,653 324,427 4,077,601
2016 January February March April June July September October December Total	113,551 92,719 72,138 72,022 81,728 116,227 136,6504 135,811 114,282 99,338 87,000 118,790 1,240,108	2,296 2,140 1,766 1,831 1,924 1,925 2,318 2,360 1,924 1,552 1,839 2,011 23,906	109,787 98,190 103,791 99,561 110,901 131,883 151,860 155,117 125,639 102,625 94,529 96,412 1,380,295	1,263 1,169 1,241 1,149 977 1,085 1,066 1,102 1,050 891 1,001 1,007 13,000	72,525 65,638 66,149 62,365 66,576 67,175 70,349 71,526 65,448 60,733 65,179 71,662 805,327	-312 -399 -384 -452 -321 -497 -784 -902 -715 -561 -607 -753 -6,686	25,426 24,150 27,025 25,475 25,362 22,902 21,247 19,359 16,281 17,249 18,815 22,538 265,829	3,615 3,394 3,381 2,909 3,173 3,414 3,652 3,650 3,369 3,105 3,257 3,584 40,504	1,931 1,713 1,810 1,819 1,929 1,829 1,910 1,908 1,763 1,763 1,752 1,773 1,932 22,068	1,471 1,372 1,460 1,340 1,476 1,364 1,424 1,444 1,445 1,451 1,489 1,507 1,620 17,417	1,516 2,443 2,713 2,949 3,603 3,610 4,097 3,948 3,683 3,193 2,700 2,299 36,754	18,531 20,204 21,979 20,745 18,7595 13,561 16,430 20,380 19,342 22,991 226,872	352,745 313,749 304,168 292,836 317,337 368,418 412,450 410,113 351,769 312,828 297,427 345,238 4,079,079
2017 January February March April June July August 8-Month Total	115,549 87,267 89,648 81,789 93,125 108,109 128,342 120,005 823,835	2,120 1,623 1,716 1,332 1,841 1,891 1,814 1,721 14,056	91,325 78,581 92,638 86,234 96,354 114,215 142,436 137,781 839,564	1,115 1,152 1,206 1,084 1,163 1,153 1,231 1,335 9,440	73,121 64,053 65,093 56,743 61,309 67,011 71,314 72,384 531,029	-418 -504 -517 -437 -423 -568 -759 -638 -4,264	27,704 24,611 30,198 29,236 32,122 30,674 26,223 21,406 222,175	3,451 3,308 3,504 3,254 3,321 3,399 3,711 3,693 27,642	1,891 1,676 1,763 1,661 1,746 1,746 1,746 1,777 13,964	1,541 1,369 1,533 1,503 1,422 1,387 1,504 1,493 11,750	2,206 2,562 4,474 4,816 5,816 6,272 5,544 5,427 37,117	20,350 21,692 25,599 25,403 22,326 19,429 15,711 13,094 163,604	341,072 288,414 317,934 293,679 321,202 355,774 400,022 380,697 2,698,794
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	820,699 960,932	16,581 21,036	961,089 888,428	9,050 8,989	542,304 540,233	-4,050 -3,538	190,947 173,852	27,189 28,221	14,848 14,184	11,351 10,681	24,879 17,467	147,728 120,587	2,771,816 2,790,287

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.
 ^b Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.
 ^c Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
 ^d Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.
 ^e Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
 ^f Through 1989, hydroelectric pumped storage is included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."
 ^g Wood and wood-derived fuels.
 ^h Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).
 ^u Electricity net generation from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at

ⁱ Electricity net generation from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic

generation. See Table 10.6. ^J Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). ^k Through 1988, all data except hydroelectric are for electric utilities only; hydroelectric data through 1988 include industrial plants as well as electric utilities. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section, "Table 7.2b Sources" and "Table 7.2c Sources."

Table 7.2b Electricity Net Generation: Electric Power Sector

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

		Fossil	Fuels						Renewab	le Energy			
						Hydro-	Conven- tional	Bior	nass				
	Coal ^a	Petro- leum ^b	Natural Gas ^c	Other Gases ^d	Nuclear Electric Power	electric Pumped Storage ^e	Hydro- electric Power ^f	Wood ^g	Wasteh	Geo- thermal	Solar ⁱ	Wind	Total ^j
1950 Total 1955 Total 1960 Total 1965 Total 1975 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1990 Total	1,572,109	33,734 37,138 47,987 64,801 184,183 289,095 245,994 100,202 118,864	44,559 95,285 157,970 221,559 372,890 299,778 346,240 291,946 309,486	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA A21	0 518 3,657 21,804 172,505 251,116 <u>383,691</u> 576,862	(f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (-3,508	95,938 112,975 145,833 193,851 247,714 300,047 276,021 <u>281,149</u> 289,753	390 276 140 269 136 18 275 743 7,032	NA NA NA 220 174 158 <u>640</u> 11,500	NA NA 189 525 3,246 5,073 9,325 15,434	NA NA NA NA NA NA 11 367	NA NA NA NA NA NA 6 2,789	329,141 547,038 755,549 1,055,252 1,531,868 1,917,649 2,286,439 2,469,841 2,901,322
1995 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2013 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	1,686,056 1,943,111 1,882,826 1,910,613 1,952,714 1,957,188 1,992,054 1,969,737 1,998,330 1,968,338 1,741,123 1,827,738 1,717,831 1,500,557 1,567,722 1,568,774	68,146 105,192 119,149 89,733 113,697 114,678 116,482 59,708 61,306 42,881 34,679 28,202 20,072 24,510 28,043	419,179 517,978 554,940 607,683 567,303 627,172 683,829 734,417 814,752 802,372 804,1006 901,389 926,290 1,132,791 1,028,949 1,033,172	1,927 2,028 586 1,970 2,647 3,568 3,777 4,254 4,042 3,200 3,058 2,967 2,939 2,984 4,322 3,358	673,402 753,893 768,826 780,064 763,733 788,528 781,986 787,219 806,425 806,208 798,855 806,208 798,855 806,968 790,204 769,331 789,016 797,166	-2,725 -5,539 -8,823 -8,743 -8,545 -6,558 -6,558 -6,558 -6,288 -4,627 -5,501 -6,421 -6,421 -4,950 -4,681 -6,174	305,410 271,338 213,749 260,491 271,512 265,064 267,040 286,254 245,843 253,096 258,455 317,531 273,859 265,058 258,046	7,597 8,916 8,294 9,009 9,528 9,736 10,570 10,341 10,638 10,738 11,446 10,733 11,050 12,302 15,027	17,986 20,307 12,944 13,145 13,808 13,062 13,031 13,927 14,294 15,379 15,954 16,376 15,959 16,555 16,918 17,602	13,378 14,093 13,741 14,491 14,424 14,811 14,692 14,568 14,637 15,219 15,219 15,219 15,219 15,562 15,775 15,877	497 493 543 555 550 508 612 864 891 1,206 1,727 4,164 8,724 17,304	3,164 5,593 6,737 10,354 11,187 14,144 17,811 26,589 34,450 55,363 73,886 94,636 120,121 140,749 167,742 181,496	3,194,230 3,637,529 3,580,053 3,698,458 3,721,159 3,808,360 3,902,192 3,908,077 4,005,343 3,974,349 3,809,837 3,972,386 3,948,186 3,890,358 3,903,715 3,937,003
2015 January February March May June July July August September October December Total	131,431 126,024 107,471 88,147 103,672 124,677 138,060 133,651 117,005 95,872 86,362 88,622 1,340,993	2,789 6,074 1,644 1,570 1,794 1,723 2,185 2,013 1,899 1,657 1,583 1,575 26,505	93,450 84,207 92,110 85,828 94,124 113,390 132,266 130,314 114,792 102,022 94,132 101,022 1,237,656	394 329 327 290 338 299 311 331 331 229 234 304 3,715	74,270 63,461 64,547 59,784 68,516 71,412 72,415 66,476 60,571 60,264 69,634 797,178	-551 -456 -409 -214 -370 -398 -513 -626 -544 -443 -285 -281 -5,091	24,014 22,179 24,148 22,331 19,995 20,297 20,896 19,030 16,015 16,513 16,513 16,512 23,017 247,636	1,307 1,234 1,227 1,025 1,093 1,244 1,365 1,410 1,201 1,047 1,157 1,254 14,563	1,411 1,261 1,393 1,402 1,483 1,473 1,639 1,587 1,481 1,509 1,565 1,620 17,823	1,362 1,260 1,394 1,272 1,390 1,302 1,357 1,344 1,203 1,323 1,334 1,377 15,918	1,134 1,459 2,037 2,338 2,456 2,512 2,579 2,639 2,178 1,875 1,702 1,545 24,456	15,146 14,908 15,293 17,850 17,136 13,410 13,666 13,070 13,961 16,364 19,663 20,080 190,547	346,758 322,473 311,741 282,197 309,552 349,067 385,889 377,856 336,618 299,168 287,551 310,423 3,919,294
2016 January February March April July September October December Total	112,632 91,856 71,255 71,279 80,966 115,375 135,589 134,907 113,529 98,633 86,365 118,054 1,230,442	2,163 2,013 1,651 1,779 1,817 2,172 2,209 1,799 1,429 1,723 1,855 22,325	101,394 90,441 95,645 102,698 123,467 143,001 146,199 117,270 94,516 86,158 87,834 1,280,317	370 341 373 296 365 345 346 369 246 361 327 4,066	72,525 65,638 66,149 62,365 66,576 67,175 70,349 71,526 65,448 60,733 65,179 71,662 805,327	-312 -399 -384 -452 -321 -497 -784 -902 -715 -561 -607 -753 -6,686	25,285 24,014 26,873 25,339 25,226 22,791 21,140 19,266 16,217 17,166 18,744 22,411 264,470	1,235 1,200 1,148 859 953 1,139 1,289 1,315 1,160 920 973 1,235 13,425	1,603 1,423 1,461 1,501 1,629 1,558 1,610 1,502 1,474 1,498 1,643 18,496	1,471 1,372 1,460 1,344 1,476 1,364 1,424 1,444 1,451 1,489 1,507 1,620 17,417	1,491 2,395 2,664 2,903 3,547 3,545 4,024 3,886 3,624 3,145 2,660 2,273 36,157	18,513 20,184 21,957 20,724 18,701 17,578 13,548 16,415 20,362 19,324 22,969 226,653	339,004 301,047 290,840 280,203 304,263 355,036 396,003 338,670 300,141 284,484 331,793 3,919,849
2017 January February March April May June July August 8-Month Total	114,723 86,553 88,929 81,166 92,455 107,371 127,596 119,261 818,054	1,991 1,513 1,581 1,236 1,724 1,764 1,684 1,591 13,084	82,815 71,031 84,713 78,659 88,636 106,198 133,957 129,467 775,476	364 344 382 302 358 346 394 393 2,883	73,121 64,053 65,093 56,743 61,309 67,011 71,314 72,384 531,029	-418 -504 -517 -437 -423 -568 -759 -638 -4,264	27,569 24,488 30,047 29,090 31,963 30,526 26,081 21,274 221,038	1,098 1,076 1,230 1,082 1,158 1,153 1,282 1,222 9,302	1,583 1,397 1,463 1,388 1,459 1,430 1,471 1,495 11,686	1,541 1,369 1,533 1,503 1,422 1,387 1,504 1,493 11,750	2,182 2,533 4,425 4,764 5,745 6,193 5,473 5,362 36,677	20,333 21,675 25,576 25,382 22,307 19,413 15,699 13,084 163,468	327,533 276,093 305,033 281,440 308,695 342,812 386,312 367,019 2,594,937
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	813,860 953,133	15,519 19,792	894,540 825,689	2,764 2,618	542,304 540,233	-4,050 -3,538	189,933 172,889	9,138 9,905	12,379 11,647	11,351 10,681	24,455 17,156	147,581 120,479	2,664,760 2,685,534

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.
 ^b Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.
 ^c Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
 ^d Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.
 ^e Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
 ^f Through 1989, hydroelectric pumped storage is included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."
 ^g Wood and wood-derived fuels.
 ^h Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).
 ^u Electricity net generation from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at

ⁱ Electricity net generation from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic

generation. See Table 10.6. ^J Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). ^k Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilites and independent power producers. NA=Not available. Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Table 7.2c Electricity Net Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors

(Subset of	Table 7.2a;	Million Kilowatth	ours)
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		Com	mercial Se	ctor ^a					Industria	al Sector ^b			
		Petro-	Natural	Biomass			Petro-	Natural	Other	Hydro- electric	Bior	nass	
	Coal ^c	leum ^d	Gas ^e	Waste ^f	Totalg	Coal ^c	leum ^d	Gas ^e	Gasesh	Power ⁱ	Wood ^j	Wastef	Total ^k
1950 Total 1955 Total 1960 Total 1965 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1985 Total 1995 Total 1995 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 20	NA NA NA NA NA 7966 998 1,095 995 995 992 1,206 1,340 1,353 1,310 1,351 1,361 1,363 1,310 1,371 1,046 1,111 1,046 1,111	NA NA NA NA NA NA 589 379 438 439 375 235 235 189 142 163 124 89 9142 255	NA NA NA NA NA 3,272 5,162 4,262 4,262 4,263 4,249 4,249 4,249 4,249 4,249 4,249 4,249 4,257 4,257 4,257 4,257 4,260 5,487 7,154	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 1,519 1,985 1,007 1,589 1,567 1,599 1,559 1,599 1,559 1,599 1,534 1,748 2,315 2,315 2,367 2,681	NA NA NA NA NA NA S.837 7,415 7,415 7,415 7,415 7,415 8,270 8,273 7,926 8,371 8,273 7,926 8,371 8,273 7,926 8,371 8,273 1,080 0,011,201 1,2234 1,2520	NA NA NA NA NA 22,372 22,053 21,525 19,817 19,773 19,466 13,686 13,686 18,441 13,686 18,441 14,490 12,603 12,554	NA NA NA NA NA 7,008 6,030 5,593 4,403 5,285 5,967 5,368 4,223 4,243 3,219 2,963 2,258 1,891 2,963 2,258 1,891 2,922 2,531	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NA NA NA NA 9,641 11,943 11,943 12,953 12,953 12,953 9,493 12,953 9,493 12,953 9,493 12,953 9,493 12,953 8,544 8,544 8,513 8,564	4,946 3,261 3,607 3,134 3,161 3,161 2,975 5,304 4,135 3,145 3,248 3,145 3,248 3,145 3,248 3,195 2,839 1,590 1,676 1,868 1,668 1,679 2,353 3,463 3,422	NA NA NA NA NA 25,379 28,868 29,643 27,988 26,888 29,643 27,988 28,271 28,271 28,271 28,271 26,643 27,292 25,706 26,691 26,691 26,6725 27,691	NA NA NA NA NA 949 900 8399 596 846 715 7797 733 572 631 821 740 869 917 740 869 917 740	4,946 3,261 3,607 3,134 3,106 3,161 130,830 151,025 156,673 149,175 152,580 153,925 144,739 148,254 137,113 132,329 144,082 141,875 146,107 150,015 144,083
2015 January February March May June July August September October December December Total	56 59 52 38 32 45 44 39 33 34 35 41 509	24 73 12 9 11 10 12 12 8 7 6 7 7 191	564 499 560 513 583 662 769 760 716 643 583 583 583 583 583	209 183 213 221 222 242 234 230 218 222 226 2,637	981 932 977 931 1,013 1,098 1,238 1,206 1,145 1,049 992 1,033 12,595	964 965 804 951 995 980 947 853 830 832 10,896	161 174 123 149 135 128 107 108 127 107 121 115 1,552	7,674 6,609 6,753 6,465 6,809 7,426 8,084 8,010 7,528 7,340 7,521 8,137 88,355	852 696 764 690 761 819 925 864 879 678 668 806 9,401	121 105 130 138 127 114 115 90 77 114 133 145 1,410	2,404 2,132 2,226 2,218 2,239 2,251 2,434 2,377 2,245 2,201 2,259 2,331 27,318	105 80 106 112 95 89 108 101 94 116 115 122 1,243	12,717 11,071 11,475 11,005 11,522 12,244 13,054 12,359 11,894 12,359 11,894 12,970 145,712
2016 January February April June July August September October November December Total	43 47 29 26 28 30 33 34 36 39 45 436	12 14 6 8 7 10 14 7 8 8 11 112	648 550 595 615 650 694 763 781 675 583 591 605 7,750	216 188 230 206 202 181 209 203 182 191 184 189 2,382	1,057 944 1,043 1,022 1,055 1,079 1,204 1,212 1,065 969 961 981 12,593	876 839 713 736 824 884 870 718 669 595 691 9,231	122 113 108 106 138 122 136 137 118 115 109 145 1,469	7,746 7,198 7,551 7,250 7,554 7,554 7,526 8,137 7,695 7,526 7,781 7,973 92,227	893 828 868 819 681 720 721 756 681 681 646 641 680 8,934	136 131 147 130 105 101 87 60 80 68 123 1,300	2,373 2,187 2,230 2,045 2,219 2,266 2,356 2,323 2,201 2,181 2,281 2,281 2,343 27,007	112 101 119 112 98 90 105 94 78 87 91 101 1,190	12,684 11,758 12,284 11,611 12,018 12,303 12,883 12,898 12,034 11,718 11,982 12,464 146,637
2017 January February March April May June July August 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	40 31 35 22 23 24 29 27 232 281 365	19 10 13 8 10 9 11 12 91 79 162	662 576 638 529 573 635 680 696 4,989 5,296 4,910	208 186 197 180 203 196 201 1,568 1,637 1,740	1,060 931 1,045 903 1,006 1,050 1,102 1,116 8,214 8,617 8,375	786 683 684 601 646 714 717 5,549 6,558 7,434	111 100 122 87 107 119 119 118 881 982 1,082	7,848 6,975 7,287 7,046 7,145 7,382 7,798 7,617 59,099 61,253 57,829	751 808 825 781 805 808 837 942 6,557 6,286 6,370	132 120 136 131 143 133 130 118 1,043 969 940	2,344 2,222 2,167 2,156 2,240 2,421 2,464 18,290 18,000 18,281	100 92 103 93 84 78 78 82 709 833 796	12,479 11,389 11,856 11,335 11,500 11,912 12,608 12,563 95,643 98,440 96,378

^a Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only

plants. ^b Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only

plants. $^{\rm c}$ Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal

^c Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel. ^d Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane. ^e Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. ^f Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). ^g Includes a small amount of conventional hydroelectric power, other gases, solar photovoltaic (PV) energy, wind, wood, and other, which are not separately displayed. Does not include distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic generation. shown on Table 10.6. ^h Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from

fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas. ¹ Conventional hydroelectric power. ³ Wood and wood-derived fuels. ^k Includes photovoltaic (PV) energy, wind, batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). Does not include distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic generation shown on Table 10.6. NA=Not available. Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.



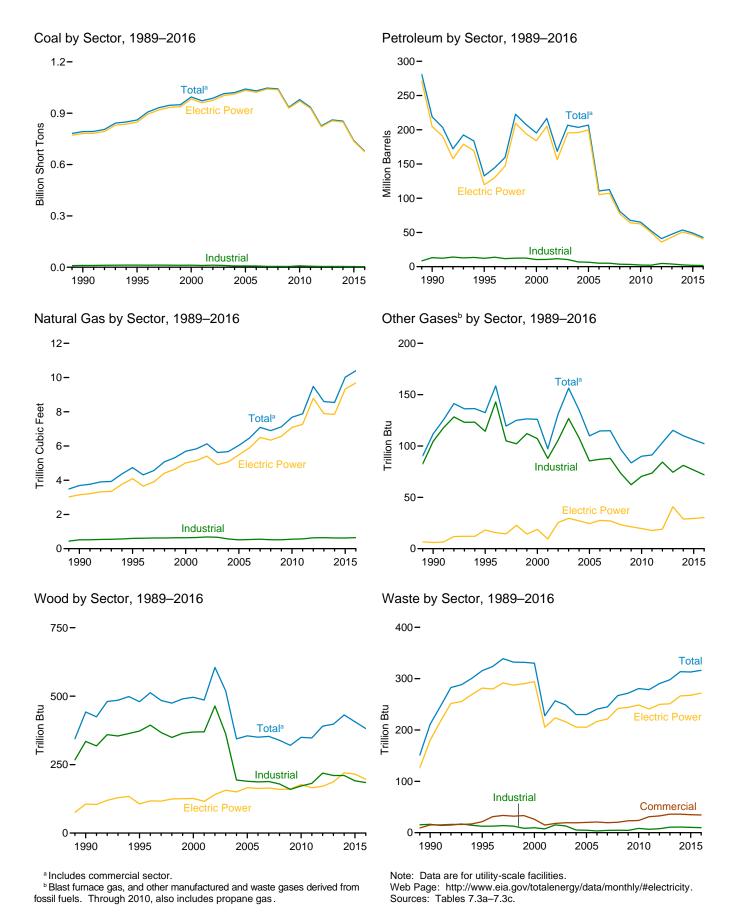


Table 7.3a Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation:

				Petroleum					Bion	nass	
	Coala	Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e	Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	Other ^j
	Thousand Short Tons	т	housand Barre	els	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet		Trillio	n Btu	
1950 Total 1955 Total 1965 Total 1965 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1995 Total 2000 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total 2014 Total	$\begin{array}{c} 91,871\\143,759\\176,685\\244,768\\320,182\\405,962\\405,962\\405,962\\405,962\\405,962\\405,964\\905,274\\605,93\\805,274\\605,94\\997,2691\\987,583\\972,691\\987,583\\1,014,058\\1,014,008$	5,423 5,412 3,824 4,928 24,123 38,907 29,051 14,635 31,150 23,266 29,672 20,163 20,651 13,174 15,683 12,832 12,658 14,050 11,231 9,285 9,784 14,465	69,998 69,862 84,371 110,274 311,381 467,221 391,163 158,779 95,507 143,381 165,312 109,235 142,518 142,088 144,2518 142,088 38,473 63,833 38,191 28,576 23,997 14,251 11,756 11,766 14,704	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 1,450 855 1,894 2,968 2,174 2,968 2,174 2,968 2,174 2,968 2,174 2,968 2,174 2,968 2,174 2,328 2,056 1,844 1,565 1,681 2,363	NA NA NA NA 636 6 50 179 231 1,914 3,355 3,744 3,871 6,836 6,303 7,363 6,036 5,417 4,821 4,821 4,821 4,852 4,852 4,412	75,421 75,274 88,195 115,203 338,686 506,479 421,110 174,571 218,800 132,578 195,228 216,672 216,653 203,494 206,653 203,494 206,653 203,494 112,615 80,932 67,668 80,932 65,071 52,387 40,977 47,492 53,593	629 1,153 1,725 2,321 3,932 3,158 3,682 3,682 4,738 5,683 5,675 5,675 6,036 6,462 7,089 6,836 6,462 7,089 6,836 7,121 7,680 7,884 9,485 8,556 8,556	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 112 133 126 97 131 155 115 115 115 97 84 99 91 103 115 115	5 3 2 3 1 (s) 3 8 442 480 496 605 519 344 345 350 353 353 350 353 339 320 320 348 348 398 431	NA NA NA NA 2 2 2 7 7 211 316 330 228 257 249 230 230 230 230 241 245 267 272 272 272 279 290 314	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 160 1911 1933 1833 1733 1722 1688 1722 1700 1844 2054 2044 2000 2000
2015 January February March June July August September October November December Total	71,384 67,136 58,367 48,543 57,153 68,982 76,570 73,810 64,823 53,659 48,943 50,224 739,594	1,294 3,732 851 638 841 765 741 706 643 636 804 768 12,438	1,718 4,102 805 762 714 823 1,091 961 830 759 840 718 14,124	281 755 129 122 143 137 163 134 183 146 76 94 2,363	402 413 275 300 339 306 409 388 376 300 260 276 4,044	5,301 10,655 3,160 3,020 3,394 3,277 4,039 3,740 3,538 3,041 3,019 2,961 49,145	745 676 692 766 922 1,084 1,065 930 825 767 807 10,017	10 8 8 9 9 10 10 9 7 7 7 9 106	36 33 34 31 32 34 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 407	25 22 25 26 26 28 28 28 26 26 26 26 27 28 313	17 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 17 17 17 18 204
2016 January February March April June July August September October November December Total	62,048 50,567 39,857 38,989 45,036 63,326 74,241 73,868 62,428 54,634 48,126 64,883 678,005	1,190 837 660 617 799 694 812 795 631 623 787 905 9,351	979 1,091 593 610 658 772 1,255 1,196 781 846 651 807 10,238	160 183 113 91 108 111 138 205 120 97 122 187 1,636	341 329 366 390 371 382 403 422 383 246 304 304 337 4,275	4,037 3,753 3,198 3,268 3,421 3,488 4,220 4,304 3,450 2,798 3,079 3,586 42,601	803 717 775 754 839 1,007 1,179 951 776 701 706 10,400	10 9 10 9 8 8 9 9 8 7 7 8 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 102	34 33 33 27 29 32 34 35 32 29 30 30 34 382	27 25 26 27 26 27 28 25 25 25 27 316	16 14 15 16 17 17 17 16 16 16 16 16 18
2017 January February March June July August 8-Month Total	63,542 48,155 48,915 51,082 59,206 70,150 66,047 451,552	1,018 780 843 728 825 692 706 683 6,274	792 676 699 650 765 826 749 842 5,998	172 103 110 109 109 152 374 129 1,256	362 266 276 154 321 344 333 286 2,342	3,790 2,890 3,033 2,259 3,304 3,388 3,493 3,083 25,240	678 585 701 648 732 871 1,090 1,045 6,349	9 9 9 9 9 10 11 75	32 31 33 30 31 31 34 35 257	27 24 26 24 25 25 25 26 202	16 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 126
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	447,933 521,945	6,405 9,587	7,154 10,977	1,110 1,864	3,004 2,832	29,688 36,586	7,266 6,687	71 73	257 274	212 205	130 135

Total (All Sectors) (Sum of Tables 7.3b and 7.3c)

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal

synfuel. ^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1949–1979, data are for gas turbine and internal For 1990–2000, electric utility data also include combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel. ^C Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1949–1979, data are for steam plant use of

petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel

d Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011,

^d Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oli, and, beginning in 2000, propane. ^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5. ^f Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. ^g Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas. ^h Wood and wood-derived fuels. ⁱ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and

tire-derived fuels).

¹ Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).
 ^k Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.

plants.

plants. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Data also include fuels consumed to produce useful thermal output at a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See "Table 7.3b Sources" at end of section and sources for Table 7.3c.

				Petroleum					Bion	nass	
	Coala	Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e	Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	Other ^j
	Thousand Short Tons	Tł	ousand Barre	els	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet		Trillio	n Btu	
1950 Total 1955 Total 1960 Total 1965 Total 1965 Total 1970 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total	91,871 143,759 176,685 244,788 320,182 405,962 569,274 <u>693,841</u>	5,423 5,412 3,824 4,928 24,123 38,907 29,051 14,635	69,998 69,862 84,371 110,274 311,381 467,221 391,163 158,779	NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA 636 70 179 231	75,421 75,274 88,195 115,203 338,686 506,479 421,110 174,571	629 1,153 1,725 2,321 3,932 3,158 3,682 3,044	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	5 3 2 3 1 (s) 3 8	NA NA NA 2 2 2 7	NA NA NA NA NA NA
1990 Total* 1995 Total 2000 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	781,301 847,854 982,713 961,523 975,251 1,003,036 1,012,459 1,033,567 1,022,802 971,245 927,692 971,245 928,857 820,762 855,546 848,803	16,394 18,066 29,722 29,056 21,810 27,441 18,793 19,450 12,578 15,135 12,318 11,848 13,677 10,961 9,000 9,511 14,052	183,285 88,895 138,047 159,150 104,577 137,361 138,831 138,837 56,347 62,072 37,222 27,768 23,560 13,861 11,292 11,322 14,132	255 441 403 374 1,937 2,511 2,551 1,783 2,496 2,608 2,110 1,848 1,655 1,339 1,488 2,157	1,008 2,452 3,155 3,308 5,705 5,719 7,135 7,877 6,905 5,523 5,523 5,523 5,5000 4,485 4,679 4,485 4,679 4,726 2,861 4,189 4,039	204,745 119,663 183,946 205,119 156,154 195,336 195,809 199,760 105,235 107,316 77,149 64,151 62,477 50,105 35,937 43,265 50,537	3,147 4,094 5,014 5,142 5,408 4,909 5,075 5,485 5,891 6,502 6,542 6,567 7,085 7,265 8,788 7,888 7,888 7,849	6 18 19 9 25 300 27 24 28 27 23 21 18 19 41 29	106 106 126 141 156 165 163 163 163 169 160 177 166 177 166 177 187 220	180 282 294 205 224 216 205 216 225 244 242 244 249 241 250 251 266	(s) 2 1 1099 1377 1366 1311 116 1177 1222 1155 116 1333 1322 1300 127
2015 January February March April June July August September October November December Total	71,028 66,799 57,999 48,230 68,609 76,179 73,431 64,452 53,331 48,636 49,919 735,433	1,253 3,610 824 615 763 715 682 624 616 787 749 12,056	1,685 4,052 778 742 699 807 1,077 947 822 749 829 706 13,893	258 730 113 96 110 106 142 162 123 57 76 2,086	369 388 255 271 320 288 392 369 355 284 240 258 3,789	5,040 10,333 2,988 2,811 3,225 3,115 3,894 3,589 3,383 2,907 2,872 2,872 2,871 46,978	686 625 684 642 712 863 1,019 1,001 870 768 709 744 9,322	3 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2	19 18 16 17 18 20 20 17 15 17 19 215	21 19 21 22 25 24 22 23 23 23 23 24 268	10 10 10 11 11 12 11 11 11 11 11 12 7
2016 January February March May June July August September October November December Total	61,716 50,256 39,538 38,725 44,767 73,902 73,526 62,149 54,376 47,898 64,620 674,481	1,162 811 643 596 777 674 786 763 610 598 761 876 9,058	962 1,076 583 599 649 762 1,244 1,185 774 836 641 795 10,105	146 163 103 82 72 88 108 179 97 58 101 148 1,346	319 311 346 369 348 360 381 399 361 233 286 317 4,031	3,863 3,065 3,123 3,239 3,326 4,043 4,123 3,287 2,658 2,934 3,402 40,662	744 662 717 698 781 946 1,116 1,127 891 719 641 645 9,688	3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 30	18 18 17 13 14 17 18 19 17 14 14 18 196	23 21 23 23 23 24 22 23 22 23 24 272	11 10 10 11 11 11 11 10 10 10 11 127
2017 January February March June July August 8-Month Total	63,226 47,876 48,644 44,222 50,826 58,928 69,861 65,763 449,345	977 756 813 704 799 668 676 652 6,045	777 665 685 639 756 815 741 833 5,910	149 81 92 94 133 346 111 1,095	345 253 257 143 306 325 315 269 2,213	3,629 2,768 2,876 2,150 3,173 3,240 3,335 2,942 24,114	615 529 643 592 676 812 1,029 985 5,882	3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 22	16 16 18 15 16 16 18 18 133	23 21 22 21 22 22 22 22 22 174	11 9 10 10 10 11 11 11 82
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	445,437 519,094	6,213 9,280	7,059 10,788	942 1,668	2,834 2,652	28,381 34,995	6,792 6,231	21 20	134 147	182 175	85 84

Table 7.3b Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation: Electric Power Sector (Subset of Table 7.3a)

a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal

oil no. 4. ^d Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane

Potopane.
 Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.
 Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
 Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.
 ^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

¹¹ Wood and wood-derived tuels. ¹ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^j Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). ^k Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity. Data also include fuels consumed to produce useful thermal output at a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sel electricity, of the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web_Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel

Uistrict of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

		Commerci	ial Sector ^a				Indu	strial Sector	b		
			Nec	Biomass				0.1	Bior	nass	
	Coalc	Petroleumd	Natural Gas ^e	Wastef	Coalc	Petroleumd	Natural Gas ^e	Other Gases ^g	Woodh	Wastef	Other ⁱ
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet		Trillio	n Btu	
1990 Total	417	953	28	15	10,740	13,103	517	104	335	16	36
1995 Total	569	649	43	21	12,171	12,265	601	114	373	13	40
2000 Total 2001 Total	514 532	823 1,023	37 36	26 15	11,706 10,636	10,459 10,530	640 654	107 88	369 370	10 7 15	40 45 44 43
2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total	477 582 377	834 894 766	33 38 33	18 19 19	11,855 10,440 7,687	11,608 10,424 6,919	685 668 566	106 127 108	464 362 194	13 5	46 41
2005 Total	377	585	34	20	7,504	6,440	518	85	189	5	46
2006 Total	347	333	35	21	7,408	5,066	536	87	187	3	45
2007 Total	361	258	34	19	5,089	5,041	554	88	188	4	41
2008 Total	369	166	33	20	5,075	3,617	520	73	179	5	39
2009 Total	317	190	34	23	4,674	3,328	520	62	160	4	42
2010 Total	314	172	39	24	8,125	2,422	555	70	172	8	55
2011 Total	347	137	47	31	5,735	2,145	572	74	182	7	57
2012 Total	307	279	63	33	4,665	4,761	633	84	219	8	54
2013 Total	513	335	67	36	4,670	3,892	642	74	210	11	50
2014 Total	202	462	72	36	4,629	2,594	623	81	210	11	54
2015 January	18	34	5	3	338	227	54	7	17	1	5
February	19	95	5	3	318	228	46	6	15	1	4
March	17	19	5	3	351	153	48	6	15	1	4
April	12	15	5	3	302	194	45	6	15	1	4
May	10	15	6	3	323	154	49	6	16	1	5
June July	14 14 12	14 16	6 7 7	3 3 3	359 376	148 129 133	53 57 57	7 8 7	16 17 17	1 1 1	5 6
August September October	10 11	18 9 8	7 6	3 3	368 360 317	146 127	54 51	7 5	16 16	1 1	5 5 5
November	12	8	5	3	295	139	53	5	16	1	5
December	14	9	6	3	292	131	57	6	16	1	5
Total	163	260	70	35	3,999	1,907	625	77	191	10	58
2016 January February	14 15	14 15	6 5	3	319 296	160 133	53 50	7 7	16 15	1	4
March	14	8	5	3	304	131	52	7	15	1	4
April	11	10	5	3	254	135	50	7	14	1	4
May	9	11	6	3	260	171	53	5	15	1	4
June	10	9	6	3	310	153	54	6	16	1	4
July	11	11	7	3	328	165	57	6	16	1	4
August September	12 12 13	15 10 11	7 6 5	3 3 3	330 267 246	166 153 129	57 54 52	6 6 5	16 15 15	1 1 1	4 4 4
October November December	13 13 15	11 14	5	3	240 215 249	129 134 169	52 55 56	5	16 16	1	4 4
Total	148	139	69	35	3,376	1,800	644	72	185	10	48
2017 January	16	31	6	3	300	130	56		16	1	4
February	12	16	5	3	267	106	50	7	15	1	3
March	12	22	6		259	135	52	7	15	1	4
April	8	14	5	3	225	96	51	6	15	1	4
May	8	16	5	3	249	114	50	7	15	1	4
June	8	15	6	3	270	133	53	7	15	1	4
July	10	18	6	3	279	139	55	7	16	1	5
August	9	20	6	3	275	121	54	8	17	1	5
8-Month Total	84	152	46	22	2,124	974	421	54	124	6	31
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	95 116	93 226	40 47 46	23 23	2,124 2,400 2,735	1,214 1,365	421 428 410	54 51 53	124 123 127	7 7	32 38

Table 7.3c Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors (Subset of Table 7.3a)

^a Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only

plants. ^b Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. c Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal

Anthracite, bituminuus cual, substantinese cual, agential agen

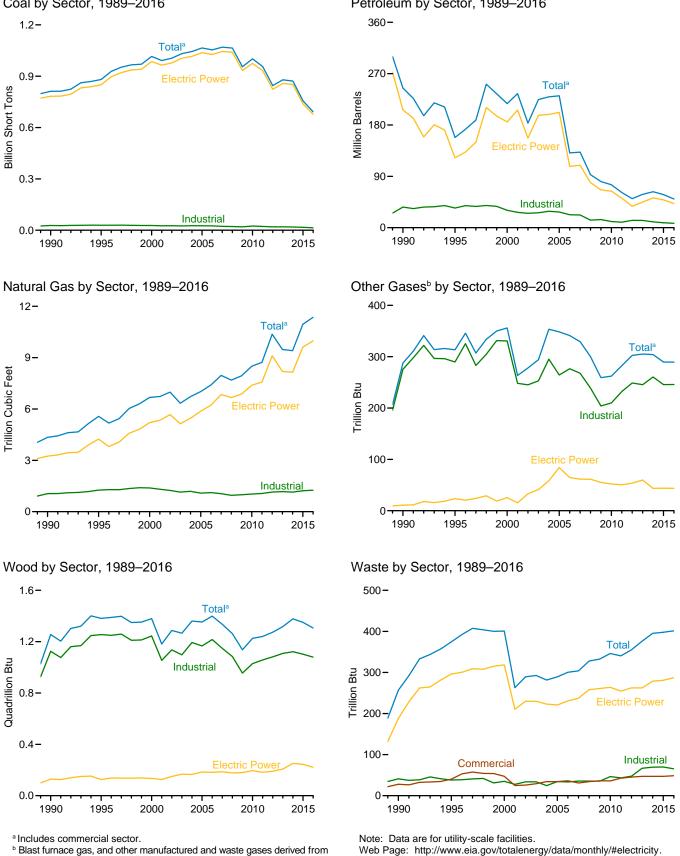
⁹ Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas. ^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

ⁱ Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous

technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste

Technologies, and, beginning in 200, non-renewable waste (infunction sources, and tire-derived fuels). Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Through 1988, data are not available. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
 Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1989.
 Sources: • 1989–1997: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-8608, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • 1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-8608, "Annual Electric Generator Report." • 1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • 2001–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • 2004–2007:
 • 2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."



Coal by Sector, 1989–2016 Petroleum by Sector, 1989–2016

and Useful Thermal Output

Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation

 $^{\rm b}$ Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas .

Figure 7.4

Sources: Tables 7.4a-7.4c.

				Petroleum					Bion	nass	
	Coala	Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e	Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	Other ^j
	Thousand Short Tons	TI	nousand Barre	els	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet		Trillio	n Btu	
1950 Total 1955 Total 1965 Total 1965 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1985 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1990 Total ^k 1995 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2007 Total	91,871 143,759 176,685 244,788 320,182 405,962 569,274 693,841 811,538 881,012 1,015,388 991,635 1,005,144 1,031,778 1,065,281 1,065,281 1,065,281	5,423 5,412 3,824 4,928 24,123 38,907 29,051 14,635 20,194 21,697 34,572 33,724 34,572 33,724 31,825 23,520 24,446 14,655 17,042	69,998 69,862 84,371 110,274 311,381 467,221 391,163 158,779 209,081 112,168 156,673 177,137 118,637 152,859 157,478 156,915 69,846	NA NA NA NA NA 1,332 1,332 2,904 1,418 3,257 4,576 4,576 4,764 4,270 3,396 4,237	NA NA NA 636 700 179 231 2,832 4,530 4,659 4,532 7,353 7,067 8,721 8,721 9,113 8,622 7,299	75,421 75,274 88,195 506,479 421,110 174,571 244,765 158,140 217,494 234,940 218,409 224,593 229,364 231,193 131,005 132,389	629 1,153 1,725 2,321 3,932 3,158 3,682 3,044 4,346 5,572 6,677 6,731 6,986 6,337 6,727 7,021 7,404 7,962	NA NA NA NA NA NA 288 313 356 263 356 263 278 294 353 348 348 341 329	5 3 2 3 1 (s) 3 8 1,256 1,382 1,287 1,287 1,287 1,287 1,286 1,360 1,353 1,399 1,336	NA NA NA 2 2 2 7 7 374 401 263 289 293 282 289 282 289 300 304	NA NA NA NA NA NA 97 109 229 252 262 264 254 254 257 247 239
2008 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2013 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	1,063,503 955,190 1,001,411 956,470 845,066 879,078 871,741	14,137 14,800 15,247 11,735 9,945 10,277 15,107	43,477 33,672 26,944 16,877 13,571 14,199 16,615	3,765 3,218 2,777 2,540 2,185 2,212 2,908	6,314 5,828 6,053 6,092 5,021 6,338 5,695	92,948 80,830 75,231 61,610 50,805 58,378 63,106	7,689 7,938 8,502 8,724 10,371 9,479 9,410	300 259 262 302 305 304	1,263 1,137 1,226 1,241 1,273 1,318 1,378	328 333 346 340 355 376 395	212 228 237 261 252 236 236
2015 January February April May June July September October December December Total	73,033 68,640 59,861 49,840 58,488 70,309 78,021 75,156 66,124 54,904 50,264 51,587 756,226	1,354 3,892 889 665 863 807 780 727 663 660 829 796 12,924	1,913 4,468 981 912 866 964 1,241 1,101 959 903 973 855 16,136	350 824 176 184 201 193 206 176 234 203 121 140 3,008	510 513 376 406 435 398 490 475 475 384 385 365 362 5,188	6,169 11,747 3,926 3,790 4,107 3,952 4,674 4,379 4,229 3,684 3,750 3,603 58,009	824 749 817 765 839 997 1,166 1,148 1,008 904 845 889 10,952	28 23 24 23 24 25 26 26 26 25 22 21 24 290	121 109 111 109 112 111 117 118 111 106 110 116 1,351	33 29 33 32 32 35 34 34 32 34 34 35 37 398	19 17 19 20 20 22 21 20 20 20 20 21 237
2016 January February March April June July July August September October November December Total	63,549 51,960 41,233 40,039 46,171 64,502 75,416 75,041 63,469 55,643 49,162 66,084 692,269	1,231 878 683 643 825 724 857 834 656 656 817 937 9,743	1,142 1,218 720 738 779 891 1,396 1,340 895 985 760 933 11,798	201 239 147 118 169 158 191 254 166 156 156 254 2,219	420 416 474 461 445 461 488 506 448 359 381 433 5,291	4,675 4,413 3,922 3,804 3,997 4,079 4,885 4,958 3,959 3,590 3,564 3,648 4,287 50,216	889 795 855 831 917 1,085 1,261 1,275 1,029 852 778 790 11,357	25 23 27 25 25 25 25 26 23 24 21 24 24 289	117 108 108 109 105 109 112 113 105 103 109 117 1,306	34 32 35 33 35 34 31 32 33 35 401	18 17 18 19 19 20 20 18 18 18 18 18 222
2017 January February March April June July August 8-Month Total	64,827 49,230 50,099 45,502 52,146 60,235 71,155 67,063 460,256	1,058 803 870 751 859 718 731 713 6,501	940 782 796 785 895 968 875 975 7,016	235 148 150 160 194 436 172 1,643	436 332 363 229 403 439 420 376 2,998	4,410 3,395 3,630 2,830 3,931 4,074 4,140 3,737 30,148	764 663 785 725 809 948 1,171 1,124 6,989	25 25 26 24 26 25 27 27 205	113 104 113 104 106 109 115 115 879	36 32 35 32 31 29 30 31 257	19 17 18 18 18 19 20 20 148
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	457,911 533,347	6,675 9,976	8,224 12,446	1,478 2,310	3,671 3,602	34,732 42,744	7,908 7,306	197 198	873 908	270 260	149 157

Table 7.4a Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Total (All Sectors) (Sum of Tables 7.4b and 7.4c)

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal

^a Anthractile, bituininuous ocal, suscentiation of the syntuel.
 ^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1949–1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.
 ^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1949–1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel nil no. 4.

oi no. 4. ^d Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011,

⁶ Det rulei, kerosene, orner perioreann inquito, mosto on, and, --gene of Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.
 ⁶ Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
 ⁹ Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.
 ^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.
 ^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

¹¹ Wood and wood-derived rueis. ¹ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes

non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

tire-derived tuels). ^j Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). ^k Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial electric

Notes: NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of

Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See "Table 7.4b Sources" at end of section and sources for Table 7.4c.

		Petroleum							Bion	nass	
	Coala	Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e	Natural Other Gas ^f Gases ^g	Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	Other ^j	
	Thousand Short Tons	Tł	Thousand Barrels		Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
950 Total 955 Total 965 Total 965 Total 977 Total 978 Total 988 Total 980 Total 980 Total 990 Total 990 Total 000 Total 000 Total 000 Total 000 Total 003 Total 004 Total 005 Total 006 Total 006 Total 008 Total 007 Total 008 Total 008 Total 009 Total 009 Total 001 Total 0011 Total 001 Total	91,871 143,759 176,685 244,788 320,182 405,962 569,274 693,841 782,567 850,230 985,821 964,433 977,507 1,005,116 1,016,688 1,027,636 1,026,636 1,026,636 1,026,636 1,025,116 1,026,636 1,025,116 1,026,636 1,025,116 1,026,836 1,025,116 1,026,836 1,025,1161,025,116 1,025,116 1,025,1161,025,116 1,025,116 1,025,1161,025,116 1,025,1161,025,116 1,025,1161,025,116 1,025,1161,025,116 1,025,1161,025,116 1,0	5,423 5,412 3,824 4,928 24,123 38,907 29,051 14,635 16,567 18,553 30,016 29,274 21,876 27,632 19,107 19,675 12,646 15,327 12,547 12,547 12,035 13,790 9,080 9,598 14,235	69,998 69,862 84,371 110,274 311,381 467,221 391,163 158,779 188,779 188,513 159,504 104,773 138,513 159,504 104,773 139,409 57,345 63,086 38,241 28,782 24,503 14,803 12,203 12,283 15,132	NA NA NA NA NA NA 266 499 454 4377 1,267 2,713 2,685 1,870 2,594 2,670 2,210 1,877 1,658 1,870 2,210 1,877 1,658 1,339 2,208	NA NA NA NA 636 636 700 179 231 1,008 2,674 3,275 3,427 5,816 5,799 7,372 8,083 7,101 5,685 5,119 4,611 4,777 4,837 2,974 4,285 4,132	75,421 75,274 88,195 5115,203 338,686 506,479 421,110 174,571 185,358 206,281 156,996 196,932 198,498 202,184 107,365 109,431 79,056 66,081 64,055 51,667 37,495 44,794 52,235	629 1,153 1,725 2,321 3,932 3,158 3,682 3,044 4,237 5,206 5,342 5,547 5,464 5,342 5,135 5,464 5,869 6,222 6,841 6,668 6,673 7,387 7,574 9,111 8,191 8,146	NA NA NA NA NA NA 11 24 25 33 341 15 333 41 65 61 61 55 52 52 50 54 60 44	5 3 2 3 1 (s) 3 8 129 125 134 125 134 150 167 165 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 186 177 180 196 207 251	NA NA NA NA 2 2 2 2 7 7 188 296 318 296 318 230 230 223 221 231 237 258 261 264 255 262 262 279	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 13: 12: 12: 12: 12: 12: 12: 12: 12: 12: 12
2015 January February March April May June July August September October November December Total	71,323 67,061 58,272 48,449 57,060 68,867 76,452 73,678 64,682 53,557 48,879 50,165 738,444	1,272 3,683 831 619 821 766 727 685 626 618 790 753 12,193	1,754 4,182 857 819 777 1,033 910 845 911 792 14,929	276 748 117 97 111 106 142 113 162 124 57 77 2,131	379 397 264 281 330 298 402 378 363 292 252 252 268 3,907	5,198 10,599 3,126 2,941 3,360 3,248 4,044 3,723 3,516 3,049 3,020 2,964 48,787	711 648 709 664 734 886 1,046 1,027 895 792 732 732 769 9,613	4 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 4	22 21 21 18 18 21 22 23 20 17 19 21 244	23 20 22 23 23 26 25 23 24 25 25 25 281	11 10 11 11 12 12 12 11 11 11 12 136
2016 January February March April May June July August September October November December Total	61,970 50,487 39,788 38,984 44,983 74,136 73,757 62,366 54,601 48,102 64,858 677,275	1,169 821 647 600 781 679 792 769 614 603 764 886 9,126	1,042 1,130 662 675 730 836 1,324 1,274 858 919 716 877 11,043	147 174 108 83 72 89 109 179 98 58 101 155 1,374	329 321 357 376 354 368 389 408 370 244 295 326 4,137	4,002 3,729 3,201 3,235 3,356 3,346 4,172 4,263 3,421 2,798 3,421 2,798 3,549 42,230	771 686 743 721 806 971 1,142 1,155 915 741 664 669 9,984	4 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	21 20 15 16 19 20 21 18 15 17 20 222	25 23 25 24 24 24 25 23 24 25 23 24 23 25 287	12 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 11 11 11 12 137
2017 January February March April June July August 8-Month Total	63,477 48,095 48,901 44,441 51,039 59,109 70,067 65,960 451,089	985 759 816 707 803 671 678 654 6,072	861 731 730 718 835 902 830 919 6,527	162 85 92 94 90 135 349 112 1,120	354 262 267 152 316 334 324 279 2,289	3,778 2,888 2,974 2,279 3,306 3,378 3,477 3,081 25,162	639 550 667 614 697 834 1,052 1,008 6,061	4 4 4 4 4 4 31	19 18 20 18 19 19 21 20 154	25 22 24 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 184	12 10 11 11 11 11 12 89
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	447,347 521,161	6,260 9,404	7,673 11,472	961 1,711	2,902 2,730	29,404 36,238	6,995 6,426	29 29	151 166	192 184	92 90

Table 7.4b Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Electric Power Sector (Subset of Table 7.4a)

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, ingline, waste coal, and coal synfuel.
^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1949–1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.
^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1949–1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

^d Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.
 ^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.
 ^f Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
 ^g Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.
 ^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.
 ⁱ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and

tire-derived fuels).

tire-derived fuels). ^J Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). ^K Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • Data are for tuility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

		Commerc	al Sectora		Industrial Sector ^b						
			Natural	Biomass			Network	Other	Biom	ass	
	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Wastef	Coalc	Petroleumd	Natural Gas ^e	Gases ^g	Wood ^h	Waste ^f	Other ⁱ
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet		Trillion	Btu	
1990 Total 1995 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	1,191 1,419 1,547 1,448 1,405 1,816 1,917 1,922 1,886 1,927 2,021 1,798 1,720 1,668 1,450 1,356 1,063	2,056 1,245 1,615 1,832 1,250 1,449 2,009 1,630 935 752 671 521 437 333 457 887 758	46 78 85 79 74 58 72 68 68 68 68 66 86 86 86 87 111 118 119	28 40 47 26 29 34 36 31 34 36 36 43 45 47 47	27,781 29,363 28,031 25,755 26,232 24,846 26,613 25,875 25,262 22,537 21,902 19,766 24,638 22,319 20,065 19,761 19,076	36,159 34,448 30,520 26,817 25,163 26,212 28,857 27,380 22,706 22,207 13,222 14,228 10,740 9,610 12,853 12,697 10,112	1,055 1,258 1,386 1,310 1,240 1,144 1,191 1,084 1,115 1,050 990 1,053 1,063 1,149 1,170 1,145	275 290 331 248 245 253 295 264 277 268 239 204 210 232 249 246 260	1,125 1,255 1,244 1,054 1,136 1,097 1,193 1,166 1,148 1,084 955 1,029 1,057 1,082 1,029 1,057	41 38 35 27 34 34 34 33 35 35 35 35 47 43 47 67 70	86 95 108 101 92 103 94 102 94 60 82 91 94 81 69 72
2015 January February March May June July August September October November Total	97 83 54 50 61 64 51 52 59 72 798	88 221 53 39 34 28 32 42 20 20 23 20 20 622	10 9 9 10 11 11 11 10 9 10 116	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 7	1,613 1,483 1,506 1,336 1,378 1,381 1,505 1,420 1,391 1,296 1,325 1,350 16,984	884 926 746 810 713 676 599 614 616 707 618 8,600	103 92 99 95 101 109 110 102 102 103 110 1,222	23 20 21 20 20 21 22 21 18 18 18 20 246	98 87 90 93 90 95 95 90 88 91 94 1,103	6566555577777 70	655566677666667 73
2016 January February March May June July August September October November December Total	76 78 75 49 40 46 46 50 49 50 61 71 692	41 23 21 20 17 28 25 18 20 20 20 35 310	10 9 10 9 10 11 11 10 9 9 10 117	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 9	1,503 1,395 1,370 1,006 1,149 1,212 1,234 1,234 1,053 993 998 1,155 14,302	632 643 698 547 622 617 684 669 520 771 570 704 7,676	107 100 103 100 102 104 108 109 104 102 106 112 1,257	21 19 23 22 19 21 21 21 21 19 21 18 20 246	95 87 88 89 90 92 91 86 87 92 96 1,080	556656655456 65	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 56
2017 January February March April May June July August 8-Month Total	62 50 55 37 36 42 50 45 377	71 46 56 29 39 31 36 51 359	11 10 9 9 10 10 10 79	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 31	1,288 1,085 1,143 1,024 1,071 1,083 1,038 1,038 1,058 8,789	562 460 600 522 586 664 627 606 4,626	114 102 108 103 103 104 109 105 848	21 23 20 22 21 23 23 174	94 85 92 86 87 90 94 94 722	7 6 7 3 3 4 4 4	55555566 40
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	460 564	216 537	79 77	32 31	10,103 11,622	5,112 5,968	834 804	167 169	718 739	45 45	38 48

Table 7.4c Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Commercial and Industrial Sectors (Subset of Table 7.4a)

^a Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plant

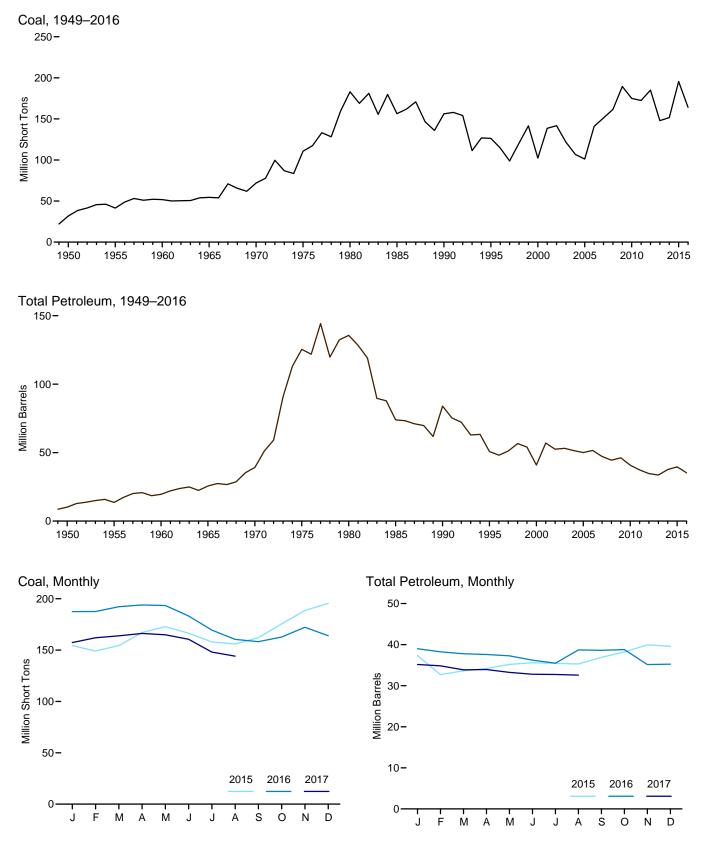
Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only

plants. ^c Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal

^c Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.
 ^d Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.
 ^e Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
 ^f Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).
 ^g Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.
 ^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

ⁱ Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenerg//data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1989. Sources: • 1989–1997: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • 1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-866, "Power Plant Report." • 2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • 2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • 2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."





Note: Data are for utility-scale facilities.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity. Source: Table 7.5.

		Petroleum							
	Coala	Distillate Fuel Oilb	Residual Fuel Oilc	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^{e,f}			
	Thousand Short Tons		Thousand Barrels		Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			
1950 Year	31,842	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,201			
1955 Year		NA	NA	NA	NA	13,671			
1960 Year	51,735	NA	NA	NA	NA	19,572			
1965 Year		NA	NA	NA	NA	25,647			
1970 Year	71,908	NA	NA	NA	239	39,151			
975 Year	110,724	16,432	108,825	NA	31	125,413			
980 Year	183,010	30,023	105,351	NA	52	135,635			
1985 Year	156,376	16,386	57,304	NA	49	73,933			
1990 Year	156,166	16,471	67,030	NA	94	83,970			
1995 Year	126,304	15,392	35,102	NA	65	50,821			
2000 Year ^g	102,296	15,127	24,748	NA	211	40,932			
2001 Year	138,496	20,486	34,594	NA	390	57,031			
2002 Year	141,714	17,413	25,723	800	1,711	52,490			
2003 Year		19,153	25,820	779	1,484	53,170			
2004 Year	106,669	19,275	26,596	879	937	51,434			
2005 Year		18,778	27,624	1,012	530	50,062			
2006 Year		18,013	28,823	1,380	674	51,583			
2007 Year	151,221	18,395	24,136	1,902	554	47,203			
2008 Year		17,761	21,088	1,955	739	44,498			
2009 Year	189,467	17,886	19,068	2,257	1,394	46,181			
2010 Year		16,758	16,629	2,319	1,019	40,800			
2011 Year	172,387	16,649	15,491	2,707	508	37,387			
2012 Year	185,116	16,433	12,999	2,792	495	34,698			
2013 Year		16,068	12,926	2,679	390	33,622			
2014 Year	151,548	18,309	12,764	2,432	827	37,643			
2015 January		18,216	12,207	2,473	892	37,355			
February	149,071	16,459	9,798	2,188	850	32,697			
March		16,996	10,251	2,289	818	33,626			
April	167,063	17,167	10,152	2,294	912	34,173			
May	172,809	17,357	10,518	2,309	999	35,180			
June		17,513	10,570	2,358	1,031	35,598			
July	157,938	17,519	10,263	2,337	1,064	35,442			
August		17,712	10,087	2,345	1,029	35,286			
September	162,109	18,286	10,766	2,339	1,102	36,898			
October		18,596	11,492	2,375	1,151	38,217			
November	188,595	18,738	12,310	2,440	1,290	39,937			
December	195,548	17,955	12,566	2,363	1,340	39,586			
2016 January	187,486	17,783	12,275	2,338	1,320	38,997			
February	187,575	17,457	11,880	2,300	1,323	38,254			
March		17,341	11,948	2,290	1,240	37,778			
April		17,394	12,187	2,114	1,181	37,599			
May		17,497	12,309	2,118	1,071	37,281			
June		17,419	12,151	2,117	905	36,214			
July	169,465	17,189	11,886	2,115	858	35,480			
August		21,082	11,644	2,097	780	38,721			
September	158,238	21,019	11,662	2,087	768	38,606			
October	162,739	21,107	11,519	2,097	812	38,785			
November		17,032	11,826	2,124	833	35,145			
December	163,946	17,057	11,670	2,153	872	35,239			
2017 January		17,065	11,839	2,125	827	35,164			
February		16,767	11,701	2,081	859	34,844			
March		15,561	12,036	1,852	882	33,858			
April		15,492	11,825	1,852	952	33,931			
May		15,391	11,575	1,814	892	33,240			
June		15,181	11,462	1,804	869	32,791			
July		15,350	11,258	1,785	866	32,724			
August		15,237	11,099	1,742	900	32,576			

Table 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite; excludes waste

Affilinatic, planing test, 1973–1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant stocks of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.
 ^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1973–1979, data are for steam plant stocks of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

d Jet fuel and kerosene. Through 2003, data also include a small amount of

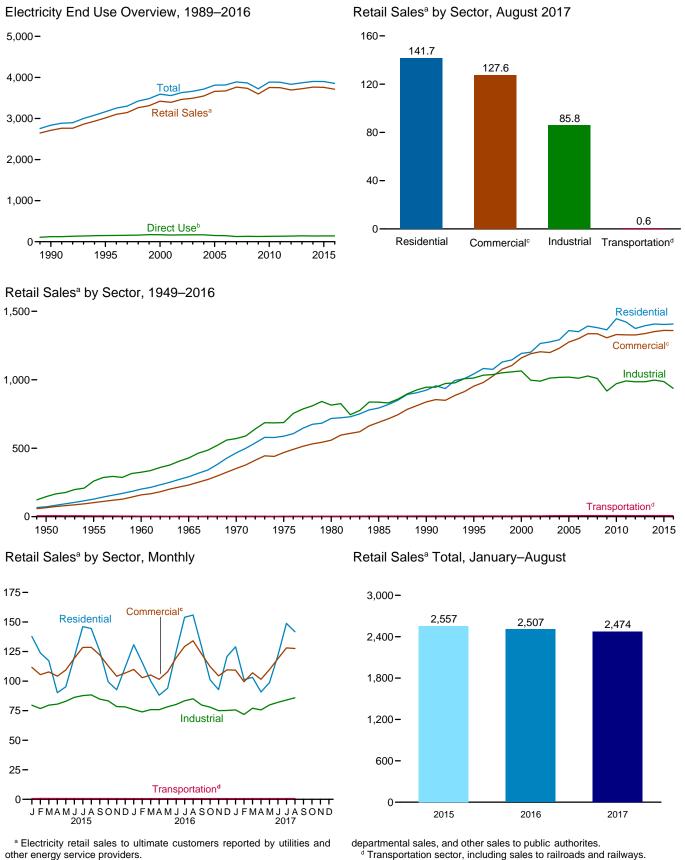
⁶ Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.
 ⁶ Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.
 ⁷ Distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil. Beginning in 1970, also includes petroleum coke. Beginning in 2002, also includes other liquids.
 ⁹ Through 1998, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1999, data are

Infortign 1996, data are for electric tillities only. Beginning in 1999, data are for electric tullities and independent power producers. NA=Not available.
 Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose

primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Robinstain Barrier, Berger, Berger, Berger, State States and the Brother of Columbia.
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.
Sources: • 1949-September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • 0ctober 1977-1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • 1982-1988: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • 1989-1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • 1989-2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • 1989-2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • 2004-2007: EIA, Form EIA-903: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • 2004-2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • 2004-2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • 2004-2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • 2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." • 2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Figure 7.6 **Electricity End Use** (Billion Kilowatthours)



^b See "Direct Use" in Glossary.

° Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, inter-

^d Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways. Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity. Source: Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Electricity End Use

(Million Kilowatthours)

	Residential	Commercial ^b	Industrial ^c	Transpor- tation ^d	Total Retail Sales ^e	Direct Use ^f	Total End Use ^g
950 Total	72,200	^E 65,971	146,479	^E 6,793	291,443	NA	291,443
955 Total	128,401	^E 102,547	259,974	^E 5,826	496,748	NA	496,748
60 Total	201,463	E 159,144	324,402	E 3,066	688,075	NA	688,075
65 Total	291,013	E 231,126	428,727	E 2,923	953,789	NA	953,789
70 Total	466,291	^E 352,041	570,854	^E 3,115	1,392,300	NA	1,392,300
75 Total	588,140	E 468,296	687,680	^E 2,974	1,747,091	NA	1,747,091
80 Total	717,495	558,643	815,067	3,244	2,094,449	NA	2,094,449
85 Total	793,934	689,121	836,772	4,147	2,323,974	NA	2,323,974
90 Total	924,019	838,263	945,522	4,751	2,712,555	124,529	2,837,084
95 Total	1,042,501	953,117	1,012,693	4,975	3,013,287	150,677	3,163,963
00 Total	1,192,446	1,159,347	1,064,239	5,382	3,421,414	170,943	3,592,357
01 Total	1,201,607	1,190,518	996,609	5,724	3,394,458	162,649	3,557,107
02 Total	1,265,180	1,204,531	990,238	5,517	3,465,466	166,184	3,631,650
03 Total	1,275,824	1,198,728	1,012,373	6.810	3.493.734	168,295	3,662,029
04 Total	1,291,982	1,230,425	1,017,850	7.224	3,547,479	168,470	3,715,949
05 Total	1,359,227	1,275,079	1,019,156	7,506	3,660,969	150,016	3,810,984
06 Total	1,351,520	1,299,744	1,011,298	7,358	3,669,919	146.927	3,816,845
07 Total	1.392.241	1.336.315	1.027.832	8,173	3,764,561	125.670	3,890,231
08 Total	1,380,662	1,336,133	1,009,516	7,653	3,733,965	132,197	3,866,161
09 Total	1,364,758	1,306,853	917,416	7,768	3,596,795	126,938	3,723,733
10 Total	1,445,708	1,330,199	971,221	7,712	3,754,841	131,910	3,886,752
11 Total	1,422,801	1,328,057	991,316	7,672	3,749,846	132,754	3,882,600
012 Total	1,374,515	1,327,101	985,714	7,320	3,694,650	137,657	3,832,306
013 Total	1,394,812	1,337,079	985,352	7,625	3,724,868	143,462	3,868,330
014 Total	1,407,208	1,352,158	997,576	7,758	3,764,700	138,574	3,903,274
15 January	137,765	111,620	79,609	673	329,666	^E 12,214	341,881
February	123,838	105,482	76,749	699	306,768	E 10,703	317,472
March	117,167	107,796	79,709	679	305,352	E 11,103	316,455
April	90,199	104,168	80,489	620	275,475	E 10,644	286,119
May	95,161	109,406	82,916	609	288,091	^E 11,178	299,268
June	120,300	119,270	86,218	609	326,397	E 11,897	338,294
July	146,038	128,504	87,747	648	362,938	E 12,956	375,894
August	144,515	128,519	88,373	625	362,032	E 12,716	374,748
September	125,417	122,195	84,730	615	332,958	E 12,042	345,000
October	99,349	112,821	83,249	636	296,055	E 11,542	307,598
November	92,678	104,140	78,495	604	275,917	E 11,684	287,600
December	111.670	106.829	78,224	619	297.344	E 12,488	309,831
Total	1,404,096	1,360,752	986,508	7,637	3,758,992	141,168	3,900,160
16 January	130,764	109,870	75,892	660	317,186	^E 12,253	329,439
February	115,820	102,877	73,909	647	293,253	E 11,327	304,580
March	100,123	105,180	75,907	610	281,819	[⊨] 11,885	293,704
April	88,107	101,464	75,801	595	265,967	E 11,265	277,232
May	93,981	107,900	78,246	582	280,708	E 11,658	292,367
June	124,888	119,673	80,234	632	325,427	E 11,933	337,360
July	153,976	129,265	83,369	648	367,258	E 12,561	379,819
August	155,851	134,078	85,061	632	375,622	E 12.583	388,205
September	129,111	122,961	79,719	637	332,428	^E 11,680	344,109
October	101,137	112,346	77,960	613	292,056	E 11,313	303,370
November	92,797	104,454	75,048	592	272,891	E 11,542	284,432
December	120,840	109,548	75,124	652	306,163	E 11,989	318,153
Total	1,407,394	1,359,617	936,269	7,499	3,710,779	^E 141,990	3,852,769
17 January	128,997	109,225	75,596	666	314,483	E 12,073	326,556
February	101,141	99,478	71,741	636	272,996	E 10,987	283,982
March	103,210	106,991	77,018	644	287,863	^E 11,504	299,367
April	90,780	101,566	75,624	590	268,560	E 10,914	279,474
May	98,757	109,757	79,838	583	288,934	E 11.152	300,086
June	121,778	119,028	82,083	619	323,508	E 11,559	335,067
July	148,865	128,049	84,027	630	361,570	[⊨] 12,226	373,795
August	141,745	127,617	85,816	641	355,819	E 12,198	368,017
8-Month Total	935,272	901,711	631,741	5,009	2,473,732	^E 92,612	2,566,345
016 8-Month Total	963,509	910,307	628,418	5,005	2,507,240	⊑ 95,465	2,602,705
15 8-Month Total	974,983	914,765	661,809	5,162	2,556,719	^E 93,412	2,650,131

^a Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.
 ^b Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.
 ^c Industrial sector. Through 2002, excludes agriculture and irrigation; beginning in 2003, includes agriculture and irrigation.
 ^d Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.
 ^e The sum of "Residential," "Commercial," "Industrial," and "Transportation."
 ^f Use of electricity that is 1) self-generated, 2) produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities

that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of station use.
⁹ The sum of "Total Retail Sales" and "Direct Use."
E=Estimate. NA=Not available.
Notes: • See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section.
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
• Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity
(Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.
Sources: See end of section. Sources: See end of section.

Electricity

Note 1. Coverage of Electricity Statistics. Data in Section 7 cover the following:

Through 1984, data for electric utilities also include institutions (such as universities) and military facilities that generated electricity primarily for their own use; beginning in 1985, data for electric utilities exclude institutions and military facilities. Beginning in 1989, data for the commercial sector include institutions and military facilities.

The generation, consumption, and stocks data in Section 7 are for utility-scale facilities—those with a combined generation nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more. Data exclude distributed (small-scale) facilities—those with a combined generator nameplate capacity of less than 1 megawatt. For data on distributed solar photovoltaic (PV) generation in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, see Table 10.6.

Note 2. Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-

Use Sectors. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) classifies power plants (both electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power plants) into energy-use sectors based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in 1997. Plants with a NAICS code of 22 are assigned to the Electric Power Sector. Those with NAICS codes beginning with 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting); 21 (mining, including oil and gas extraction); 23 (construction); 31-33 (manufacturing); 2212 (natural gas distribution); and 22131 (water supply and irrigation systems) are assigned to the Industrial Sector. Those with all other codes are assigned to the Commercial Sector. Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," asks respondents to indicate the primary purpose of the facility by assigning a NAICS code from the list at

http://www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_860/instructions.pdf.

Note 3. Electricity Forecast Values. Data values preceded by "F" in this section are forecast values. They are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS). STIFS is driven primarily by data and assumptions about key macroeconomic variables, energy prices, and weather. The electricity forecast relies on additional variables such as alternative fuel prices (natural gas and oil) and power generation by sources other than fossil fuels, including nuclear, renewables, and hydroelectric power. Each month, EIA staff review the model output and make adjustments, if appropriate, based on their knowledge of developments in the electricity industry.

The STIFS model results are published monthly in EIA's Short-Term Energy Outlook, which is accessible on the Web at http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/.

Table 7.1 Sources

Net Generation, Electric Power Sector

1949 forward: Table 7.2b.

Net Generation, Commercial and Industrial Sectors 1949 forward: Table 7.2c.

Trade

1949–September 1977: Unpublished Federal Power Commission data.

October 1977–1980: Unpublished Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) data.

1981: U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Energy Emergency Operations, "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico for Calendar Year 1981," April 1982 (revised June 1982).

1982 and 1983: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Exchanges Across International Borders*.

1984–1986: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Transactions Across International Borders*.

1987 and 1988: DOE, ERA, Form ERA-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

1989: DOE, Fossil Energy, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

1990–2000: National Energy Board of Canada; and DOE, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

2001–May 2011: National Energy Board of Canada; DOE, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, Form OE-781R, "Monthly Electricity Imports and Exports Report," and predecessor form; and California Independent System Operator.

June 2011–2016: National Energy Board of Canada; California Independent System Operator; and EIA estimates for Texas transfers.

2017: EIA, Form EIA-111, "Quarterly Electricity Imports and Exports Report" as of October 24, 2017.

T&D Losses and Unaccounted for

1949 forward: Calculated as the sum of total net generation and imports minus end use and exports.

End Use

1949 forward: Table 7.6.

Table 7.2b Sources

1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1982–1988: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility."

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report" as of October 24, 2017.

Table 7.2c Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power, 1949–1988 1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FPC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants.

October 1977–1978: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FERC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants.

1979: FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates for all other plants.

1980–1988: Estimated by EIA as the average generation over the 6-year period of 1974–1979.

All Data, 1989 Forward

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility."

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report" as of October 24, 2017.

Table 7.3b Sources

1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1982–1988: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator

Report-Nonutility."

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report" as of October 24, 2017.

Table 7.4b Sources

1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1982–1988: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility."

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." 2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report" as of October 24, 2017.

Table 7.6 Sources

Retail Sales, Residential and Industrial

1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."

October 1977–February 1980: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."

March 1980–1982: FERC, Form FPC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

1983: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." 1984–2003: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

2004 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly (EPM)*, October 2017, Table 5.1.

Retail Sales, Commercial

1949–2002: Data are estimates. See estimation methodology at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf. 2003: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." 2004 forward: EIA, EPM, October 2017, Table 5.1.

Retail Sales, Transportation

1949–2002: Data are estimates. See estimation methodology at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf. 2003: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." 2004 forward: EIA, EPM, October 2017, Table 5.1.

Direct Use, Annual

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility."

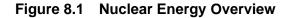
2001–2015: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2015*, November 2016, Table 2.2.

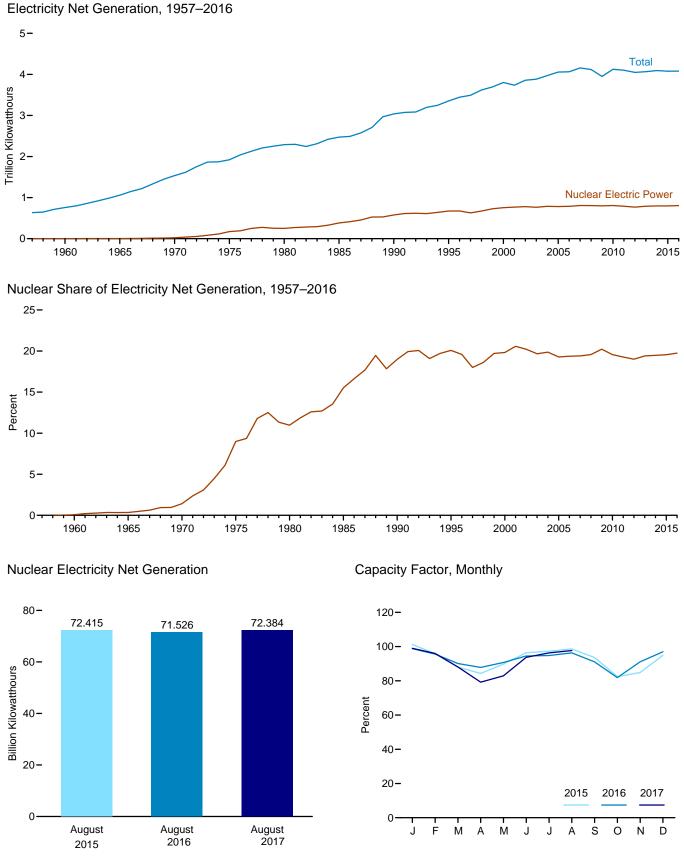
2016: Sum of monthly estimates.

Direct Use, Monthly

1989 forward: Annual shares are calculated as annual direct use divided by annual commercial and industrial net generation (on Table 7.1). Then monthly direct use estimates are calculated as the annual share multiplied by the monthly commercial and industrial net generation values. For 2016 and 2017, the 2015 annual share is used.

8. Nuclear Energy





Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#nuclear. Sources: Tables 7.2a and 8.1.

	Total Operable Units ^{a,b}	Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units ^{b,c}	Nuclear Electricity Net Generation	Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation	Capacity Factor ^d
	Number	Million Kilowatts	Million Kilowatthours	Per	cent
957 Total	1	0.055	10	(s)	NA
960 Total	3	.411	518	(3)	NA
965 Total	13	.793	3.657	.3	NA
970 Total	20	7.004	21.804	1.4	NA
975 Total	57	37.267	172,505	9.0	55.9
980 Total	71	51.810	251,116	11.0	56.3
985 Total	96	79.397	383,691	15.5	58.0
990 Total	112	99.624	576.862	19.0	66.0
	109	99.515	673,402	20.1	77.4
995 Total	109	97.860	753.893	19.8	88.1
000 Total					
001 Total	104	98.159	768,826	20.6	89.4
002 Total	104	98.657	780,064	20.2	90.3
003 Total	104	99.209	763,733	19.7	87.9
004 Total	104	99.628	788,528	19.9	90.1
005 Total	104	99.988	781,986	19.3	89.3
006 Total	104	100.334	787,219	19.4	89.6
007 Total	104	100.266	806,425	19.4	91.8
008 Total	104	100.755	806,208	19.6	^d 91.1
009 Total	104	101.004	798,855	20.2	90.3
010 Total	104	101.167	806,968	19.6	91.1
011 Total	104	° 101.419	790,204	19.3	89.1
012 Total	104	101.885	769.331	19.0	86.1
013 Total	100	99.240	789.016	19.4	89.9
014 Total	99	98.569	797,166	19.5	91.7
15 January	99	98.533	74,270	20.6	101.3
February	99	98.533	63.461	19.0	95.8
March	99	98.533	64.547	19.9	88.0
April	99	98.533	59.784	20.3	84.3
May	99	98.533	65.827	20.4	89.8
June	99	98.672	68.516	18.9	96.4
July	99	98.672	71.412	17.8	97.3
August	99	98.672	72.415	18.5	98.6
	99	98.672	66.476	19.0	93.6
September	99 99				93.6 82.5
October		98.672	60,571	19.4	
November	99	98.672	60,264	20.0	84.8
December	99	98.672	69,634	21.5	94.9
Total	99	98.672	797,178	19.6	92.3
016 January	99	E 98.672	72,525	20.6	E 98.8
February	99	E 98.672	65,638	20.9	E 95.6
March	99	^E 98.672	66,149	21.7	E 90.1
April	99	^E 98.672	62,365	21.3	^E 87.8
May	99	E 98.672	66,576	21.0	^E 90.7
June	99	^E 99.794	67,175	18.2	^E 94.5
July	100	^E 99.794	70,349	17.1	^E 94.8
August	100	E 99.794	71,526	17.4	E 96.3
September	100	E 99.794	65,448	18.6	E 91.1
October	99	E 99.316	60,733	19.4	E 81.9
November	99	E 99.316	65,179	21.9	E 91.1
December	99	^E 99.316	71,662	20.8	E 97.0
Total	99	E 99.316	805,327	19.7	^E 92.5
17 January	99	^E 99.316	73,121	21.4	E 99.0
February	99	E 99.328	64.053	22.2	E 96.0
March	99	E 99.331	65,093	20.5	E 88.1
April	99	= 99.331 E 99.467	56.743	20.5	E 79.2
April		E 99.467			
May	99		61,309	19.1	E 82.9
June	99	E 99.370	67,011	18.8	E 93.7
July	99	^E 99.491	71,314	17.8	E 96.3
August	99	E 99.582	72,384	19.0	E 97.7
8-Month Total	99	^E 99.582	531,029	19.7	^E 91.6
016 8-Month Total	100	^E 99.794	542,304	19.6	^E 93.6
015 8-Month Total	99	98.672	540,233	19.4	94.0

Table 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

^a Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at end of period. See Note 1, "Operable Nuclear Reactors," at end of section.
^b At end of period.

at end of section. ^b At end of period. ^c For the definition of "Net Summer Capacity," see Note 2, "Nuclear Capacity," at end of section. Beginning in 2011, monthly capacity values are estimated in two steps: 1) uprates and derates reported on Form EIA-860M are added to specific months; and 2) the difference between the resulting year-end capacity (from data reported on Form EIA-860M) and final capacity (reported on Form EIA-860) is allocated to the month of January. ^d Beginning in 2008, capacity factor data are calculated using a new

methodology. For an explanation of the method of calculating the capacity factor, see Note 2, "Nuclear Capacity," at end of section.
E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.05%.
Notes: • For a discussion of nuclear reactor unit coverage, see Note 1, "Operable Nuclear Reactors," at end of section. • Nuclear electricity net generation totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
• Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
• Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#nuclear (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1957 and monthly data beginning in 1973.
• Surces: See end of section.

Nuclear Energy

Note 1. Operable Nuclear Reactors. A reactor is defined as operable when it possesses a full-power license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its predecessor, the Atomic Energy Commission, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the year or month shown. The definition includes units retaining full-power licenses during long, non-routine shutdowns that for a time rendered them unable to generate electricity.

Year	Retirements	Openings and Restarts
2007		Browns Ferry 1 ^a (AL)
2008		
2009		
2010		
2011		
2012		
2013	Kewaunee (WI); San Onofre 2 and 3 (CA); Crystal River 3 ^b (FL)	
2014	Vermont Yankee (VT)	
2015		
2016	Fort Calhoun (NE)	Watts Bar 2 (TN)

^a Restarted after long-term shutdown from 1986 to 2006, but counted as operable for those years.

^b Official 2013 retirement for reactor closed in 2009.

Note: "Opening" refers to the plant's commercial operations date.

Source: International Atomic Energy Agency, Power Reactor Information System database. See https://www.iaea.org/PRIS/CountryStatistics/CountryDetails .aspx?current=US.

Note 2. Nuclear Capacity. Nuclear generating units may have more than one type of net capacity rating, including the following:

(a) Net Summer Capacity—The steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load, exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand. Auxiliary power of a typical nuclear power plant is about 5% of gross generation.

(b) Net Design Capacity or Net Design Electrical Rating (DER)—The nominal net electrical output of a unit, specified by the utility and used for plant design.

Through 2007, the monthly capacity factors are calculated as the monthly nuclear electricity net generation divided by the maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation for that month. The maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation is the number of hours in the month (assuming 24-hour days, with no adjustment for changes to or from Daylight Savings Time) multiplied by the net summer capacity of operable nuclear generating units at the end of the month. That fraction is then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. Annual capacity factors are calculated as the annual nuclear electricity net generation divided by the annual maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation (the sum of the monthly values for maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation). For the methodology used to calculate capacity factors beginning in 2008, see U.S. Energy Information Administration, Electric Power Monthly, Appendix C notes on "Average Capacity Factors."

Table 8.1 Sources

Total Operable Units and Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units

1957–1982: Compiled from various sources, primarily U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones."

1983 forward: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and predecessor forms; Form EIA-860M, "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report"; and monthly updates as appropriate. See https://www.eia.gov/nuclear/generation/index.html for a list of operable units.

Nuclear Electricity Net Generation and Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation

1957 forward: Table 7.2a.

Capacity Factor

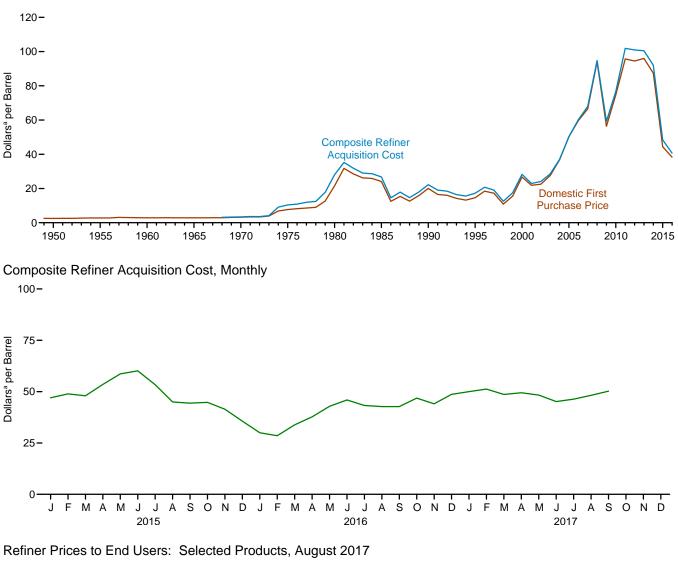
1973–2007: Calculated by EIA using the method described above in Note 2.

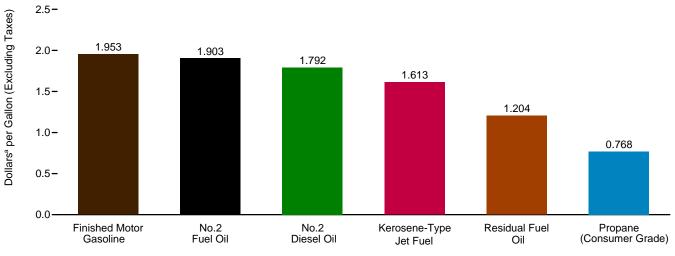
2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-860M, "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report"; and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

9. Energy Prices

Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

Crude Oil Prices, 1949-2016





^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices. Sources: Tables 9.1, 9.5, and 9.7.

Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary

(Dollars^a per Barrel)

	Domestic First	F.O.B. Cost	Landed Cost	R	efiner Acquisition Cos	st ^o
	Purchase Price ^c	of Imports ^d	of Imports ^e	Domestic	Imported	Composite
950 Average	2.51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
955 Average	2.77	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2.88	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
960 Average						
965 Average	2.86	NA	NA	NA	NA	
970 Average	3.18	NA	NA	^E 3.46	E 2.96	^E 3.40
975 Average	7.67	11.18	12.70	8.39	13.93	10.38
980 Average	21.59	32.37	33.67	24.23	33.89	28.07
985 Average	24.09	25.84	26.67	26.66	26.99	26.75
990 Average	20.03	20.37	21.13	22.59	21.76	22.22
995 Average	14.62	15.69	16.78	17.33	17.14	17.23
000 Average	26.72	26.27	27.53	29.11	27.70	28.26
			21.82			
001 Average	21.84	20.46		24.33	22.00	22.95
002 Average	22.51	22.63	23.91	24.65	23.71	24.10
003 Average	27.56	25.86	27.69	29.82	27.71	28.53
004 Average	36.77	33.75	36.07	38.97	35.90	36.98
005 Average	50.28	47.60	49.29	52.94	48.86	50.24
006 Average	59.69	57.03	59.11	62.62	59.02	60.24
007 Average	66.52	66.36	67.97	69.65	67.04	67.94
	94.04	90.32	93.33	98.47	92.77	94.74
008 Average						
009 Average	56.35	57.78	60.23	59.49	59.17	59.29
010 Average	74.71	74.19	76.50	78.01	75.86	76.69
011 Average	95.73	101.66	102.92	100.71	102.63	101.87
012 Average	94.52	99.78	101.00	100.72	101.09	100.93
013 Average	95.99	96.56	96.99	102.91	98.11	100.49
014 Average	87.39	85.65	88.16	94.05	89.56	92.02
	01.00	00.00	00.10	04.00	00.00	02.02
115 January	43.06	40.16	44.42	48.90	44.74	47.00
February	44.35	43.94	47.32	50.23	47.18	48.92
March	42.66	43.64	47.25	48.60	47.22	47.99
April	49.30	48.42	52.00	54.86	51.62	53.51
	54.38	54.05	57.17	59.48	57.51	58.65
May						
June	55.88	53.83	56.73	61.06	58.89	60.12
July	47.70	45.88	49.79	54.15	52.42	53.40
August	39.98	37.17	41.39	46.30	43.23	44.97
September	41.60	36.90	40.02	46.68	41.12	44.38
October	42.34	37.21	40.38	47.02	42.03	44.77
November	38.19	33.56	37.13	43.30	39.05	41.43
December	32.26	28.23	31.56	37.76	33.16	35.63
Average	44.39	41.91	45.38	49.94	46.38	48.39
16 January	27.02	23.67	27.36	32.17	27.48	29.99
February	25.52	24.68	27.04	30.28	26.66	28.53
March	31.87	29.74	32.06	35.29	32.24	33.82
April	35.59	32.73	35.43	39.30	35.90	37.71
	41.02	38.31	40.73	44.77	40.88	42.88
May						
June	43.96	41.92	43.55	47.57	44.13	45.96
July	40.71	38.76	41.05	44.88	41.48	43.26
August	40.46	38.26	40.40	44.18	41.21	42.70
September	40.55	38.28	40.81	44.47	40.86	42.73
October	45.00	42.36	43.97	48.66	44.76	46.85
November	41.65	40.12	42.59	46.10	41.80	44.06
December	47.12			50.45		48.66
December		44.52	46.74		46.72	
Average	38.29	36.37	38.56	42.41	38.75	40.66
017 January	48.19	44.63	47.05	51.81	48.12	49.99
February	49.41	45.88	48.10	53.15	49.38	51.24
March	46.39	44.08	46.22	50.60	46.53	48.65
April	47.23	43.58	46.00	51.34	47.47	49.47
May	45.19	_43.74	<u>_</u> 46.13	49.58	46.94	48.34
June	42.19	^R 41.35	^R 43.82	46.17	43.93	45.17
July	R 43.42	^R 42.04	^R 44.65	^R 47.44	^R 45.02	^R 46.32
August	R 44.96	R 44.57	R 46.30	^R 48.71	R 47.61	R 48.19
September	44.50 NA	44.57 NA	40.30 NA	E 50.48	E 49.90	E 50.23
	IN/A	IN/A	INA I			

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
 ^b See Note 1, "Crude Oil Refinery Acquisition Costs," at end of section.
 ^c See Note 2, "Crude Oil Domestic First Purchase Prices," at end of section.
 ^d See Note 3, "Crude Oil Landed Costs," at end of section.
 ^e See Note 4, "Crude Oil Landed Costs," at end of section.
 R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.
 Notes: • Domestic first purchase prices and refinery acquisition costs for the current two months are preliminary.
 • Through 1980, F.O.B. and landed costs reflect the

period of reporting; beginning in 1981, they reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are the averages of the monthly prices, weighted by volume. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all U.S. Territories and Possessions. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.2 F.O.B. Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries

(Dollars^a per Barrel)

			Se	elected Count	ries			Persian		
	Angola	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Gulf Nations ^b	Total OPEC ^c	Total Non-OPEC
1973 Average ^d	w	w	_	7.81	3.25	_	5.39	3.68	5.43	4.80
1975 Average	10.97	-	11.44	11.82	10.87	-	11.04	10.88	11.34	10.62
980 Average	33.45	w	31.06	35.93	28.17	34.36	24.81	28.92	32.21	32.85
985 Average	26.30	-	25.33	28.04	22.04	27.64	23.64	23.31	25.67	25.96
990 Average	20.23	20.75	19.26	22.46	20.36	23.43	19.55	18.54	20.40	20.32
995 Average	16.58	16.73	15.64	17.40	w	16.94	13.86	w	15.36	16.02
2000 Average	27.90	29.04	25.39	28.70	24.62	27.21	24.45	24.72	25.56	26.77
2001 Average	23.25	24.25	18.89	24.85	18.98	23.30	18.01	18.89	19.73	21.04
002 Average	24.09	24.64	21.60	25.38	23.92	24.50	20.13	23.38	22.18	22.93
003 Average	28.22	28.89	24.83	29.40	25.03	28.76	23.81	25.17	25.36	26.21
2004 Average	37.26	37.73	31.55	38.71	34.08	37.30	31.78	33.08	33.95	33.58
2005 Average	52.48	51.89	43.00	55.95	47.96	54.48	46.39	47.21	49.60	45.79
2006 Average	62.23	59.77	52.91	65.69	56.09	66.03	55.80	56.02	59.18	55.35
2007 Average	67.80	67.93	61.35	76.64	w	69.96	64.10	69.93	69.58	62.69
2008 Average	95.66	91.17	84.61	102.06	93.03	96.33	88.06	91.44	93.15	87.15
2009 Average	57.07	57.90	56.47	64.61	57.87	65.63	55.58	59.53	58.53	57.16
2010 Average	78.18	72.56	72.46	80.83	76.44	w	70.30	75.65	75.23	73.24
2011 Average	111.82	100.21	100.90	115.35	107.08	-	97.23	106.47	105.34	98.49
2012 Average	111.23	106.43	101.84	114.51	106.65	-	100.15	105.45	104.39	95.71
2013 Average	107.71	101.24	98.40	110.06	101.16	w	97.52	100.62	100.57	93.67
2014 Average	w	80.75	86.55	w	95.60	-	84.51	94.03	89.76	82.95
015 January	-	42.49	41.19	_	48.14	_	37.99	52.21	42.64	38.89
February	W	50.79	48.12	W	47.92	-	45.85	47.70	47.31	42.43
March	W	47.25	46.89	-	50.64	-	43.51	49.75	45.54	42.63
April	W	54.95	50.49	-	58.95	-	49.03	53.33	50.55	47.41
May	W	56.30	56.80	-	61.80	-	51.99	59.55	54.95	53.59
June	W	56.42	56.78	-	58.31	-	50.34	58.57	54.06	53.70
July	W	46.62	50.71	-	W	-	44.44	50.42	46.61	45.55
August	W	42.35	40.40	-	43.38	-	35.47	43.01	38.21	36.62
September	W	W	40.50	-	44.50	-	36.23	43.87	39.81	35.06
October	W	41.56	40.18	-	42.51	-	37.77	40.68	39.33	36.02
November	-	W	36.16		39.87	-	31.68	38.17	33.98	33.30
December	W	28.98	30.12	W	34.75	-	24.91	33.79	29.35	27.57
Average	w	47.52	44.90	w	47.53	-	40.73	46.95	43.25	41.19
016 January	W	W	24.12	W	26.24	-	20.73	25.73	25.05	22.66
February	W	24.91	24.50	37.83	27.46	-	22.57	26.58	27.01	23.35
March	35.33	30.47	29.01	W	34.14	-	27.31	32.32	31.37	28.35
April	W	33.57	30.79	W	37.13	-	29.07	35.67	34.08	31.92
May	W	39.00	39.04	W	42.44	W	36.65	40.55	40.51	37.04
June	49.56	41.64	42.27	48.79	45.16	-	39.33	43.77	43.73	40.22
July	45.00	36.91	39.99	W	42.11	-	35.69	40.91	39.61	38.09
August	W	36.80	38.73	W	42.48	-	37.56	40.44	40.44	36.78
September	W	40.36	38.44	W	42.31	-	36.95	40.37	40.01	37.18
October	W	40.59	42.91	W	47.10	_	40.38	45.17	44.66	40.37
November	W	39.80	39.55	W	42.50	W	38.39	41.40	42.31	38.33
December	W	45.27	45.34	W	48.79	W	44.75	47.95	47.44	42.34
Average	42.68	35.28	36.22	46.20	39.30	W	34.71	38.76	38.51	34.81
017 January	_	47.92	45.50	W	W	-	45.94	47.61	47.30	43.27
February	W	46.97	45.91	W	51.21	-	45.69	50.06	49.11	43.63
March	W	46.05	42.10	W	48.54		42.47	47.83	46.85	41.73
April	W	46.76	44.32	W	50.00	W	43.59	48.93	47.09	41.47
May	W	44.70	44.85	W	47.95	-	41.08	47.14	45.58	42.66
June	W	41.30	41.86	48.88	^R 45.41	-	39.16	^R 44.41	^R 43.52	40.28
July	W	^R 44.44	^R 44.33	^R 50.26	46.73	-	^R 41.72	45.79	^R 45.34	^R 40.37
August	W	47.16	46.15	51.45	48.75	-	45.25	47.40	47.89	42.18

а Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
 ^b Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).
 ^c See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary for exact years of each country's membership. On this table, "Total OPEC" for all years includes Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela; Angola is included in "Total OPEC" 2007 forward; Gabon is included in "Total OPEC" 1973–1992 and 2008 forward; Indonesia is included in "Total OPEC" 1973–2008 and 2016.
 ^d Based on October, November, and December data only.

^d Based on October, November, and December data only. R=Revised. – =No data reported. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of Individual company data. Notes: • The Free on Board (F.O.B.) cost at the country of origin excludes all

costs related to insurance and transportation. See "F.O.B. (Free on Board)" in Glossary, and Note 3, "Crude Oil F.O.B. Costs," at end of section. • Values for the current two months are preliminary. • Through 1980, prices reflect the period of reporting; beginning in 1981, prices reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. • Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not set bilished at the time the crude oil is carguing the importance into the United is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and

CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.3 Landed Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries

(Dollars^a per Barrel)

				Selected (Countries						
	Angola	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Persian Gulf Nations ^b	Total OPEC ^c	Total Non-OPEC ^c
1973 Average ^d	w	5.33	w	_	9.08	5.37	_	5.99	5.91	6.85	5.64
1975 Average	11.81	12.84	-	12.61	12.70	12.50	-	12.36	12.64	12.70	12.70
1980 Average	34.76	30.11	w	31.77	37.15	29.80	35.68	25.92	30.59	33.56	33.99
1985 Average	27.39	25.71	-	25.63	28.96	24.72	28.36	24.43	25.50	26.86	26.53
1990 Average	21.51	20.48	22.34	19.64	23.33	21.82	22.65	20.31	20.55	21.23	20.98
1995 Average	17.66	16.65	17.45	16.19	18.25	16.84	17.91	14.81	16.78	16.61	16.95
2000 Average	29.57	26.69	29.68	26.03	30.04	26.58	29.26	26.05	26.77	27.29	27.80
2001 Average	25.13	20.72	25.88	19.37	26.55	20.98	25.32	19.81	20.73	21.52	22.17
2002 Average	25.43	22.98	25.28	22.09	26.45	24.77	26.35	21.93	24.13	23.83	23.97
2003 Average	30.14	26.76	30.55	25.48	31.07	27.50	30.62	25.70	27.54	27.70	27.68
2004 Average	39.62	34.51	39.03	32.25	40.95	37.11	39.28	33.79	36.53	36.84	35.29
2005 Average	54.31	44.73	53.42	43.47	57.55	50.31	55.28	47.87	49.68	51.36	47.31
2006 Average	64.85	53.90	62.13	53.76	68.26	59.19	67.44	57.37	58.92	61.21	57.14
2007 Average	71.27	60.38	70.91	62.31	78.01	70.78	72.47	66.13	69.83	71.14	63.96
2008 Average	98.18	90.00	93.43	85.97	104.83	94.75	96.95	90.76	93.59	95.49	90.59
2009 Average	61.32	57.60	58.50	57.35	68.01	62.14	63.87	57.78	62.15	61.90	58.58
2010 Average	80.61	72.80	74.25	72.86	83.14	79.29	80.29	72.43	78.60	78.28	74.68
2011 Average	114.05	89.92	102.57	101.21	116.43	108.83	118.45	100.14	108.01	107.84	98.64
2012 Average	114.95	84.24	107.07	102.45	116.88	108.15	Ŵ	101.58	107.74	107.56	95.05
2013 Average	110.81	84.41	103.00	99.06	112.87	102.60	111.23	99.34	102.53	102.98	91.99
2014 Average	99.25	81.30	88.29	87.48	102.16	94.91	W	86.88	95.30	93.10	84.67
2015 January	W	40.45	45.47	41.68	W	50.12	_	40.08	53.01	48.17	42.31
February	Ŵ	42.39	53.40	48.29	Ŵ	52.44	_	47.93	52.20	51.44	44.86
March	Ŵ	41.71	51.25	47.62	Ŵ	55.23	W	45.90	54.30	51.13	44.82
April	Ŵ	46.67	57.48	52.13	_	59.92	Ŵ	52.17	56.99	55.39	49.79
May	60.84	54.06	59.92	57.32	W	62.06	Ŵ	53.78	60.92	59.11	55.97
June	61.45	55.42	58.21	57.46	Ŵ	58.40	-	52.43	58.17	56.79	56.69
July	53.22	47.98	51.58	51.25	Ŵ	51.62	_	46.74	51.93	50.45	49.42
August	54.02	38.29	43.87	41.94	_	45.24	W	38.75	45.70	43.17	40.41
September	53.46	35.29	42.87	40.71	W	44.89	-	37.91	44.94	43.31	37.82
October	47.49	37.64	42.37	40.67	Ŵ	42.09	W	39.55	41.81	41.57	39.41
November	47.56	35.67	39.70	36.73	Ŵ	39.62	_	33.79	39.43	37.86	36.68
December	38.54	30.25	32.50	30.54	Ŵ	34.13	W	26.73	34.33	32.60	30.91
Average	50.54 51.73	41.99	49.53	45.51	54.70	49.78	ŵ	42.87	49.43	47.44	44.09
Average	51.75	41.99	49.55	45.51	54.70	49.70	vv	42.07	49.43	47.44	44.09
2016 January	34.83	26.32	26.23	24.82	W	30.96	_	21.64	30.85	28.94	26.33
February	33.04	24.62	26.32	25.19	39.44	31.86	W	23.49	30.91	29.63	25.43
March	36.68	29.31	33.38	29.65	42.86	36.19	W	28.83	34.84	34.02	30.35
April	40.91	34.19	36.71	31.91	W	39.75		31.20	38.00	36.80	34.42
May	49.14	38.43	42.28	39.67	W	43.46	W	38.14	42.56	42.48	39.55
June	49.06	41.97	43.88	42.50	51.05	45.90		40.04	44.70	44.70	42.65
July	47.04	39.41	40.90	40.30	48.46	43.80	W	37.00	42.77	41.78	40.48
August	49.43	37.84	40.78	39.34	50.20	43.67	W	38.66	42.74	42.46	39.01
September	46.15	38.62	43.43	38.86	49.91	44.22	-	38.11	43.31	42.62	39.60
October	48.88	41.79	43.44	43.44	W	46.95		41.61	45.50	45.65	42.64
November	49.08	39.81	42.97	40.20	52.80	47.04	W	39.53	45.68	44.98	40.52
December Average	53.63 44.65	43.34 36.27	48.83 38.86	45.84 36.64	55.62 48.11	50.38 42.14	W	45.69 35.50	49.38 41.20	49.07 40.54	44.83 37.09
2017 January	_	44.70	49.17	46.35	54.74	50.40	W	47.53	49.35	49.22	45.77
February	W	44.97	49.66	46.57	54.42	52.34	_	46.28	51.09	50.57	46.26
March	W	43.00	48.29	42.97	W	50.36	W	43.91	49.61	48.93	43.96
April	W	43.05	48.38	44.65	W	50.18	W	44.55	49.04	48.47	44.31
May	W	44.26	45.86	45.51	51.83	49.06	W	43.50	47.26	47.30 R 45.74	45.25
June	^R 50.74	41.75	44.89	^R 42.36	50.36	^R 47.88	W	^R 40.88	^R 46.76	^R 45.71	42.67
July	^R 50.20	R 41.57	R 46.72	^R 45.04	^R 50.91	^R 47.64	-	R 42.23	^R 46.90	^R 46.59	43.34
August	W	43.39	48.17	46.74	52.39	49.45	-	45.81	47.84	48.43	45.15

Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
 ^b Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).
 ^c See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary for exact years of each country's membership. On this table, "Total OPEC" for all years includes Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia).
 United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela; Angola is included in "Total OPEC" 2007 forward; Gabon is included in "Total OPEC" 1973–1992 and 2008 forward; Indonesia is included in "Total OPEC" 1973–2008 and 2016.
 ^d Based on October, November, and December data only.
 R=Revised. – =No data reported. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

R=Revised. - =No data reported. w=value within the treat distribution in the treat distribution individual company data. Notes: • See "Landed Costs" in Glossary, and Note 4, "Crude Oil Landed Costs," at end of section. • Values for the current two months are preliminary. • Through 1980, prices reflect the period of reporting; beginning in 1981, prices

reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. • Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. • U.S. geographic

data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: • October 1973-September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • October 1977-December 1977: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • 1978-2007: EIA, Petroleum Marketing Annual 2008, Table 22. • 2008 forward: EIA, Petroleum Marketing Monthly, November 2017, Table 22. Table 22.

	Pla	att's / Bureau of L	abor Statistics I	Data	U.S. E	nergy Information A	dministration D	lata
		Motor Gasol	ine by Grade		Regular Me	otor Gasoline by Are	а Туре	
	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium ^b	All Grades ^c	Conventional Gasoline Areas ^d	Reformulated Gasoline Areas ^e	All Areas	On-Highway Diesel Fuel
1950 Average	0.268	NA	NA	NA				
1955 Average	.291	NA	NA	NA				
1960 Average	.311	NA	NA	NA				
1965 Average	.312	NA	NA	NA				
1970 Average	.357	NA	NA	NA				
1975 Average	.567	NA	NA	NA				
1980 Average	1.191	1.245 1.202	NA 1 340	1.221				
1985 Average	1.115 1.149	1.164	1.340 1.349	1.196 1.217	NA	NA	NA	NA
1990 Average 1995 Average	1.149	1.147	1.349	1.205	1.103	1.163	1.111	1.109
2000 Average		1.510	1.693	1.563	1.462	1.543	1.484	1.491
2001 Average		1.461	1.657	1.531	1.384	1.498	1.420	1.401
2002 Average		1.358	1.556	1.441	1.313	1.408	1.345	1.319
2003 Average		1.591	1.777	1.638	1.516	1.655	1.561	1.509
2004 Average		1.880	2.068	1.923	1.812	1.937	1.852	1.810
2005 Average		2.295	2.491	2.338	2.240	2.335	2.270	2.402
2006 Average		2.589	2.805	2.635	2.533	2.654	2.572	2.705
2007 Average		2.801	3.033	2.849	2.767	2.857	2.796	2.885
2008 Average		3.266 2.350	3.519 2.607	3.317 2.401	3.213 2.315	3.314 2.433	3.246 2.353	3.803 2.467
2009 Average 2010 Average		2.350	3.047	2.836	2.315	2.864	2.353	2.992
2011 Average		3.527	3.792	3.577	3.476	3.616	3.521	3.840
2012 Average		3.644	3.922	3.695	3.552	3.757	3.618	3.968
2013 Average		3.526	3.843	3.584	3.443	3.635	3.505	3.922
2014 Average		3.367	3.713	3.425	3.299	3.481	3.358	3.825
2015 January		2.110	2.497	2.170	2.046	2.262	2.116	2.997
February		2.249	2.621	2.308	2.152	2.351	2.216	2.858
March		2.483	2.867	2.544	2.352	2.697	2.464	2.897
April		2.485	2.868	2.545	2.369	2.679	2.469	2.782
May		2.775	3.166	2.832	2.578	3.014	2.718	2.888
June		2.832	3.218	2.889	2.700	3.014	2.802	2.873
July		2.832	3.252	2.893	2.666	3.061	2.794	2.788
August		2.679 2.394	3.120	2.745 2.463	2.522	2.876	2.636	2.595 2.505
September		2.394	2.860 2.749	2.357	2.275 2.230	2.555 2.414	2.365 2.290	2.505
November		2.185	2.640	2.249	2.088	2.304	2.158	2.467
December		2.060	2.532	2.125	1.946	2.230	2.038	2.310
Average		2.448	2.866	2.510	2.334	2.629	2.429	2.707
2016 January		1.967	2.455	2.034	1.843	2.170	1.949	2.143
February		1.767	2.248	1.833	1.681	1.936	1.764	1.998
March		1.958	2.411	2.021	1.895	2.124	1.969	2.090
April		2.134	2.585	2.196	2.027	2.293	2.113	2.152
May		2.264	2.710	2.324	2.199	2.413	2.268	2.315
June		2.363	2.807	2.422	2.303	2.497	2.366	2.423
July		2.225	2.702	2.287	2.157	2.411	2.239	2.405
August		2.155	2.629	2.218	2.119	2.300	2.178	2.351
September		2.208	2.682	2.269 2.304	2.161 2.186	2.339 2.382	2.219 2.249	2.394 2.454
November		2.243 2.187	2.719 2.675	2.304 2.246	2.186	2.382	2.249 2.182	2.454
December		2.230	2.698	2.240	2.105	2.345	2.254	2.439
Average		2.142	2.610	2.204	2.070	2.296	2.143	2.304
2017 January		2.351	2.815	2.409	2.285	2.482	2.349	2.580
2017 January February		2.299	2.793	2.360	2.205	2.462	2.349	2.568
March		2.323	2.827	2.386	2.243	2.498	2.325	2.554
April		2.418	2.909	2.479	2.340	2.579	2.417	2.583
May		2.386	2.894	2.448	2.303	2.577	2.391	2.560
June		2.337	2.859	2.400	2.257	2.536	2.347	2.511
July		2.281	2.800	2.344	2.211	2.486	2.300	2.496
August		2.374	2.883	2.436	2.297	2.557	2.380	2.595
September		2.630	3.120	2.688	2.570	2.802	2.645	2.785
October		2.484	2.996	2.545	2.430	2.663	2.505	2.794

Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices Table 9.4

(Dollars^a per Gallon, Including Taxes)

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
 ^b The 1981 average (available in Web file) is based on September through December data only.
 ^c Alas instruction data only.

December data only. ^c Also includes grades of motor gasoline not shown separately. ^d Any area that does not require the sale of reformulated gasoline. ^e "Reformulated Gasoline Areas" are ozone nonattainment areas designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that require the use of reformulated gasoline (RFG). Areas are reclassified each time a shift in or out of an RFG program occurs due to federal or state regulations. NA=Not available. – – =Not applicable. Notes: • See Note 5, "Motor Gasoline Prices," at end of section. • See "Motor Gasoline Grades," "Motor Gasoline, Conventional," "Motor Gasoline, Covygenated," and "Motor Gasoline, Reformulated" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage: for columns 1–4, current coverage is 85 urban areas; for columns 5–7, coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia; for column 8, coverage is the 48 contiguous

states and the District of Columbia.

states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: • Motor Gasoline by Grade, Monthly Data: October 1973 forward—U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. City Average Gasoline Prices. • Motor Gasoline by Grade, Annual Data: 1949–1973—Platt's Oil Price Handbook and Oilmanac, 1974, 51st Edition. 1974 forward—calculated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) as simple averages of the BLS monthly data. • Regular Motor Gasoline by Area Type: EIA, calculated as simple averages of weighted weekly estimates from "Weekly U.S. Retail Gasoline Prices, Regular Grade." • On-Highway Diesel Fuel: EIA, calculated as simple averages of weighted weekly estimates from "Weekly Retail On-Highway Diesel Prices."

Table 9.5 Refiner Prices of Residual Fuel Oil

(Dollars^a per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Sulfur Co	l Fuel Oil ntent Less qual to 1%	Sulfur	Il Fuel Oil Content Than 1%	Ave	erage
	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users
978 Average	0.293	0.314	0.245	0.275	0.263	0.298
980 Average	.608	.675	.479	.523	.528	.607
985 Average	.610	.644	.560	.582	.577	.610
990 Average	.472	.505	.372	.400	.413	.444
995 Average	.383	.436	.338	.377	.363	.392
000 Average	.627	.708	.512	.566	.566	.602
001 Average	.523	.642	.428	.492	.476	.531
002 Average	.546	.640	.508	.544	.530	.569
003 Average	.728	.804	.588	.651	.661	.698
004 Average	.764	.835	.601	.692	.681	.739
005 Average	1.115	1.168	.842	.974	.971	1.048
006 Average	1.202	1.342	1.085	1.173	1.136	1.218
	1.406	1.436	1.314	1.350	1.350	1.374
007 Average						
008 Average	1.918	2.144	1.843	1.889	1.866	1.964
009 Average	1.337	1.413	1.344	1.306	1.342	1.341
010 Average	1.756	1.920	1.679	1.619	1.697	1.713
011 Average	2.389	2.736	2.316	2.257	2.336	2.401
012 Average	2.548	3.025	2.429	2.433	2.457	2.592
013 Average	2.363	2.883	2.249	2.353	2.278	2.482
014 Average	2.153	2.694	1.996	2.221	2.044	2.325
015 January	.936	NA	1.038	1.192	1.023	1.264
February	1.150	NA	1.124	1.342	1.126	1.376
March	1.093	NA	1.131	1.436	1.126	1.465
April	1.124	1.704	1.114	1.465	1.114	1.516
May	1.198	NA	1.242	1.443	1.234	1.543
,						
June	1.175	W	1.239	1.474	1.233	1.549
July	1.080	W	1.130	1.245	1.122	1.363
August	.797	W	.928	1.150	.918	1.207
September	.819	W	.856	1.063	.852	1.107
October	.812	NA	.840	1.041	.836	1.094
November	.766	W	.791	1.001	.787	1.043
December	.552	Ŵ	.639	.861	.633	.919
Average	.971	1.529	.999	1.227	.996	1.285
016 January	.477	W	.502	.641	.499	.710
February	.475	NA	.508	.606	.504	.632
March	.582	NA	.555	.672	.558	.693
April	.633	W	.614	.734	.616	.782
	.729	W	.722	.868	.723	.922
May						
June	.850	W	.823	.911	.825	.983
July	.876	W	.834	.948	.835	1.030
August	.842	W	.811	.924	.815	.990
September	.846	W	.855	1.059	.854	1.076
October	.961	W	.935	1.091	.938	1.115
November	.920	NA	.907	1.040	.908	1.106
December	1.024	Ŵ	1.031	1.206	1.030	1.230
Average	.736	1.138	.746	.897	.745	.945
017 January	1.099	W	1.121	1.249	1.119	1.309
February	1.174	Ŵ	1.115	1.243	1.121	1.291
	1.174	Ŵ		1.186	1.077	1.231
March			1.075			
April	1.038	W	1.039	1.147	1.039	1.201
May	.986	W	1.047	1.153	1.043	1.213
June	.937	W	.995	1.129	.991	1.195
July	1.026	W	1.040	1.154	1.039	1.211
August	1.042	W	1.081	1.142	1.079	1.204

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and commercial consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Through 1982, prices are U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6, "Historical Petroleum Prices," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1978 and monthly data beginning in 1982. Sources: • 1978–2007: EIA, Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007, Table 17.

Sources: • **1978–2007**: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 17. • **2008 forward**: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, November 2017, Table 16.

Table 9.6 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale

(Dollars^a per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor	Finished Aviation	Kerosene- Type	Kanada	No. 2 Fuel	No. 2 Diesel	Propane (Consume
	Gasoline ^b	Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Oil	Fuel	Grade)
978 Average	0.434	0.537	0.386	0.404	0.369	0.365	0.237
980 Average	.941	1.128	.868	.864	.803	.801	.415
985 Average	.835	1.130	.794	.874	.776	.772	.398
990 Average	.786	1.063	.773	.839	.697	.694	.386
	.626	.975	.539	.580	.511	.538	.344
995 Average	.963	1.330	.880	.969	.886	.898	.595
000 Average							
001 Average	.886	1.256	.763	.821	.756	.784	.540
002 Average	.828	1.146	.716	.752	.694	.724	.431
003 Average	1.002	1.288	.871	.955	.881	.883	.607
004 Average	1.288	1.627	1.208	1.271	1.125	1.187	.751
005 Average	1.670	2.076	1.723	1.757	1.623	1.737	.933
006 Average	1.969	2.490	1.961	2.007	1.834	2.012	1.031
007 Average	2.182	2.758	2.171	2.249	2.072	2.203	1.194
008 Average	2.586	3.342	3.020	2.851	2.745	2.994	1.437
009 Average	1.767	2.480	1.719	1.844	1.657	1.713	.921
010 Average	2.165	2.874	2.185	2.299	2.147	2.214	1.212
011 Average	2.867	3.739	3.014	3.065	2.907	3.034	1.467
012 Average	2.929	3.919	3.080	3.163	3.031	3.109	1.033
013 Average	2.812	3.869	2.953	3.084	2.966	3.028	1.048
014 Average	2.618	3.687	2.763	2.882	2.741	2.812	1.165
	1.366	2.324	1.612	1.900	1.669	1.616	.713
015 January							
February	1.637	2.529	1.722	2.233	1.850	1.861	.748
March	1.770	2.801	1.731	2.098	1.847	1.815	.689
April	1.835	2.827	1.709	1.800	1.740	1.805	.566
May	2.080	3.050	1.933	1.929	1.852	1.973	.475
June	2.121	3.259	1.813	1.871	1.813	1.881	.404
July	2.072	3.217	1.655	1.701	1.654	1.729	.405
August	1.838	2.980	1.479	1.494	1.461	1.562	.402
September	1.609	2.586	1.443	1.509	1.438	1.551	.469
October	1.558	2.475	1.451	1.555	1.411	1.572	.524
November	1.426	2.385	1.400	1.554	1.356	1.456	.505
December	1.356	2.252	1.207	1.275	1.126	1.176	.499
Average	1.726	2.764	1.592	1.735	1.565	1.667	.555
016 January	1.187	2.122	1.022	1.183	.976	1.015	.460
February	1.046	1.908	1.017	1.155	.948	1.043	.470
March	1.335	2.230	1.100	1.208	1.070	1.189	.497
	1.335	2.230	1.155	1.193	1.113	1.251	.497
April							
May	1.613	2.528	1.311	1.327	1.291	1.432	.511
June	1.643	2.591	1.428	1.445	1.404	1.531	.497
July	1.490	2.505	1.354	1.297	1.305	1.426	.476
August	1.508	2.405	1.313	1.408	1.307	1.440	.453
September	1.514	2.506	1.366	1.402	1.341	1.471	.494
October	1.568	2.551	1.471	1.580	1.443	1.592	.608
November	1.427	2.433	1.406	1.485	1.386	1.469	.588
December	1.585	2.462	1.511	1.685	1.507	1.606	.703
Average	1.454	2.404	1.295	1.383	1.239	1.378	.523
017 January	1.627	2.614	1.561	1.761	1.560	1.636	.788
February	1.625	2.592	1.592	1.657	1.553	1.641	.792
March	1.634	2.618	1.520	1.580	1.495	1.581	.671
	1.723	2.724	1.545	1.572	1.499	1.627	.641
April							
May	1.668	2.620	1.459	1.481	1.447	1.552	.631
June	1.574	2.552	1.378	1.360	1.375	1.465	.585
July	^R 1.621	2.608	1.436	1.468	^R 1.392	^R 1.533	.634
August	1.711	2.710	1.586	1.630	1.522	1.680	.742

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

^b See Note 5, "Motor Gasoline Prices," at end of section.

Notes: • Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are shown in Table 9.7; they are sales made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Through 1982, prices are U.S. Energy

Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6, "Historical Petroleum Prices," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1978 and monthly data beginning in 1982.

Sources: • 1978–2007: EIA, Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007, Table 4. • 2008 forward: EIA, Petroleum Marketing Monthly, November 2017, Table 4.

R=Revised.

Table 9.7 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users

(Dollars^a per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor	Finished Aviation	Kerosene- Type		No. 2 Fuel	No. 2 Diesel	Propane (Consume
	Gasoline ^b	Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Oil	Fuel	Grade)
978 Average	0.484	0.516	0.387	0.421	0.400	0.377	0.335
980 Average	1.035	1.084	.868	.902	.788	.818	.482
985 Average	.912	1.201	.796	1.030	.849	.789	.717
990 Average	.883	1.120	.766	.923	.734	.725	.745
	.765	1.005	.540	.589	.562	.560	.492
995 Average	1.106	1.306	.899	1.123	.927	.935	.603
000 Average							
001 Average	1.032	1.323	.775	1.045	.829	.842	.506
002 Average	.947	1.288	.721	.990	.737	.762	.419
003 Average	1.156	1.493	.872	1.224	.933	.944	.577
004 Average	1.435	1.819	1.207	1.160	1.173	1.243	.839
005 Average	1.829	2.231	1.735	1.957	1.705	1.786	1.089
006 Average	2.128	2.682	1.998	2.244	1.982	2.096	1.358
007 Average	2.345	2.849	2.165	2.263	2.241	2.267	1.489
008 Average	2.775	3.273	3.052	3.283	2.986	3.150	1.892
009 Average	1.888	2.442	1.704	2.675	1.962	1.834	1.220
010 Average	2.301	3.028	2.201	3.063	2.462	2.314	1.481
011 Average	3.050	3.803	3.054	3.616	3.193	3.117	1.709
012 Average	3.154	3.971	3.104	3.843	3.358	3.202	1.139
	3.049	3.932	2.979	3.843	3.335	3.122	1.028
013 Average 014 Average	2.855	3.986	2.979	3.642 W	3.329	2.923	1.028
VI4 Average	2.035	5.500	2.112		5.525	2.525	1.037
015 January	1.673	W	1.633	W	NA	1.819	.566
February	1.858	W	1.747	W	2.204	1.979	.671
March	2.054	W	1.766	W	2.141	1.962	.619
April	2.058	W	1.739	W	NA	1.939	.575
May	2.322	W	1.979	W	2.308	2.090	.465
June	2.374	W	1.855	W	2.321	2.021	.393
July	2.338	Ŵ	1.694	W	2.207	1.913	.405
August	2.218	Ŵ	1.516	Ŵ	2.046	1.737	.387
September	1.920	Ŵ	1.465	2.996	1.949	1.693	.468
	1.849	Ŵ	1.473	2.550 W	NA	1.702	.400
October		Ŵ		Ŵ			
November	1.711		1.424		1.814	1.603	.447
December	1.604	W	1.232	W	1.695	1.365	.422
Average	2.003	W	1.629	w	2.016	1.819	.481
016 January	1.505	W	1.038	W	1.450	1.198	.377
February	1.332	W	1.032	W	1.407	1.185	.409
March	1.552	W	1.133	W	1.555	1.317	.481
April	1.725	Ŵ	1.187	W	1.631	1.386	.472
May	1.869	Ŵ	1.342	W	1.733	1.555	.533
June	1.961	Ŵ	1.464	Ŵ	1.861	1.661	.514
July	1.804	Ŵ	1.393	Ŵ	1.814	1.577	.491
	1.754	Ŵ	1.330	W	NA	1.577	.460
August	1.788	Ŵ	1.394	W	1.805	1.601	.507
September		W		W			
October	1.819		1.506		1.941	1.706	.599
November	1.759	W	1.426	W	1.787	1.599	.557
December	1.849	W	1.539	W	1.997	1.718	.666
Average	1.730	w	1.319	w	1.716	1.511	.498
017 January	1.900	W	1.584	W	NA	1.747	.774
February	1.862	W	1.615	W	2.033	1.755	.814
March	1.904	Ŵ	1.554	W	1.909	1.699	.657
April	1.997	Ŵ	1.595	Ŵ	2.081	1.747	.652
	1.963	Ŵ	1.492	2.637	NA	1.693	.650
May		Ŵ					
June	1.906		1.434	2.600	1.739	1.618	.611
July	1.871	W	1.478	2.621	1.728	1.665	.667
August	1.953	W	1.613	2.579	1.903	1.792	.768

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

^b See Note 5, "Motor Gasoline Prices," at end of section.

NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. Sales for resale are shown in Table 9.6; they are sales made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Through 1982, prices are U.S. Energy

Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6, "Historical Petroleum Prices," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

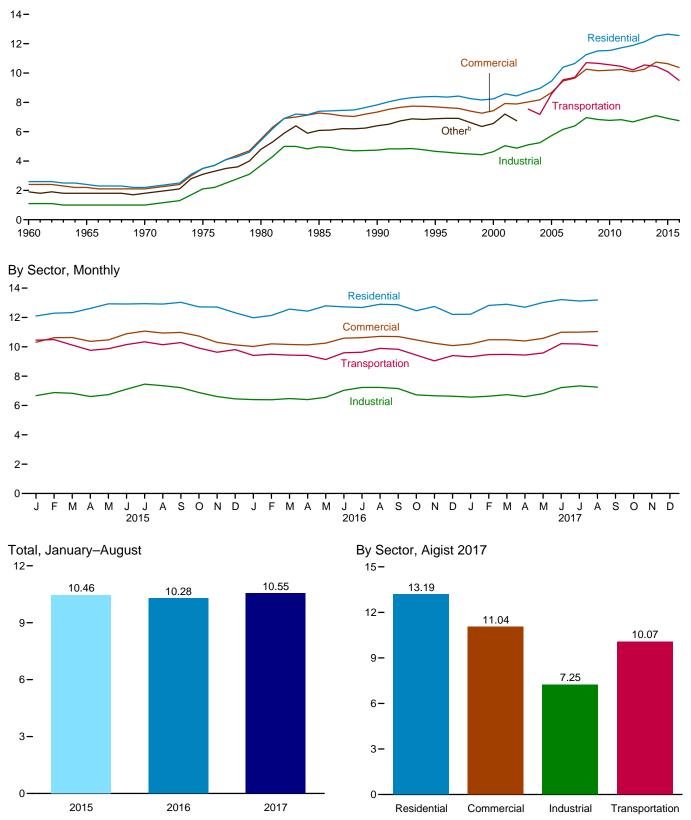
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1978 and monthly data beginning in 1982.

Sources: • 1978–2007: EIA, Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007, Table 2. • 2008 forward: EIA, Petroleum Marketing Monthly, November 2017, Table 2.

Figure 9.2 Average Retail Prices of Electricity

(Cents^a per Kilowatthour)

By Sector, 1960-2016



^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. ^b Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agricultural and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways. Note: Includes taxes.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices. Source: Table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Average Retail Prices of Electricity

	Residential	Commercialb	Industrial ^c	Transportationd	Other ^e	Total	
960 Average	2.60	2.40	1.10	NA	1.90	1.80	
65 Average	2.40	2.20	1.00	NA	1.80	1.70	
70 Average	2.20	2.10	1.00	NA	1.80	1.70	
75 Average	3.50	3.50	2.10	NA	3.10	2.90	
80 Average	5.40	5.50	3.70	NA	4.80	4.70	
85 Average	7.39	7.27	4.97	NA	6.09	6.44	
	7.83	7.34	4.74	NA	6.40	6.57	
90 Average	8.40	7.69	4.66	NA	6.88	6.89	
95 Average				NA			
00 Average	8.24	7.43	4.64		6.56	6.81	
01 Average	8.58	7.92	5.05	NA	7.20	7.29	
02 Average	8.44	7.89	4.88	NA .	6.75	7.20	
03 Average	8.72	8.03	5.11	7.54		7.44	
04 Average	8.95	8.17	5.25	7.18		7.61	
05 Average	9.45	8.67	5.73	8.57		8.14	
06 Average	10.40	9.46	6.16	9.54		8.90	
07 Average	10.65	9.65	6.39	9.70		9.13	
08 Average	11.26	10.26	6.96	10.71		9.74	
09 Average	11.51	10.16	6.83	10.66		9.82	
10 Average	11.54	10.19	6.77	10.56		9.83	
11 Average	11.72	10.24	6.82	10.46		9.90	
12 Average	11.88	10.09	6.67	10.21		9.84	
13 Average	12.13	10.05	6.89	10.55		10.07	
	12.13	10.26	7.10	10.55		10.07	
14 Average	12.32	10.74	7.10	10.40		10.44	
15 January	12.10	10.31	6.67	10.45		10.18	
February	12.29	10.62	6.88	10.49		10.36	
March	12.33	10.63	6.83	10.12		10.29	
April	12.62	10.37	6.61	9.76		10.01	
May	12.93	10.47	6.74	9.87		10.21	
June	12.92	10.89	7.11	10.15		10.64	
July	12.94	11.07	7.45	10.34		10.95	
August	12.91	10.94	7.35	10.14		10.85	
September	13.03	10.98	7.21	10.29		10.79	
October	12.72	10.50	6.88	9.91		10.73	
November	12.72	10.30	6.61	9.63		10.05	
December	12.32	10.30	6.45	9.81		9.98	
Average	12.65	10.13	6.91	10.09		10.41	
	11.00	10.02	6.40	0.44		0.06	
16 January	11.98	10.02		9.41		9.96	
February	12.14	10.20	6.39	9.49		10.00	
March	12.57	10.16	6.47	9.43		10.02	
April	12.43	10.13	6.40	9.41		9.83	
May	12.79	10.25	6.56	9.13		10.07	
June	12.72	10.59	7.03	9.59		10.53	
July	12.68	10.62	7.23	9.63		10.71	
August	12.90	10.71	7.23	9.89		10.83	
September	12.87	10.70	7.15	9.83		10.69	
October	12.46	10.47	6.72	9.43		10.15	
November	12.75	10.24	6.66	9.04		10.11	
December	12.21	10.08	6.63	9.40		10.07	
Average	12.55	10.37	6.75	9.48		10.28	
	12.22	10.19	6.57	9.32		10.15	
17 January							
February	12.82	10.48	6.63	9.47		10.33	
March	12.90	10.48	6.74	9.48		10.34	
April	12.70	10.40	6.60	9.44		10.10	
May	13.02	10.58	6.81	9.58		10.37	
June	13.22	10.99	7.22	10.21		10.87	
July	13.12	11.00	7.33	10.19		11.02	
August	13.19	11.04	7.25	10.07		10.98	
8-Month Average	12.91	10.67	6.91	9.72		10.55	
16 8-Month Average 15 8-Month Average	12.54 12.63	10.36 10.68	6.73 6.97	9.50 10.18		10.28 10.46	

(Cents^a per Kilowatthour, Including Taxes)

 ^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.
 ^b Commercial sector. For 1960–2002, prices exclude public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.
 ^c Industrial sector. For 1960–2002, prices exclude agriculture and irrigation.
 ^d Transportation sector, including railroads and railways.
 ^e Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railwavs.

public aduratives, equivalence and impactor, and denoportation increasing reaces and railways. NA=Not available. ---=Not applicable. Notes: • Beginning in 2003, the category "Other" has been replaced by "Transportation," and the categories "Commercial" and "Industrial" have been redefined. • Prices are calculated by dividing revenue by sales. Revenue may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of energy service provider billing and accounting procedures. That lack of correspondence could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices. • Prices include state and local taxes, energy or demand charges, customer service charges, environmental surcharges, franchise fees, fuel adjustments, and other miscellaneous charges applied to end-use customers during normal billing operations. Prices do not include deferred charges, credits, or other adjustments, such as fuel or revenue from purchased power, from previous reporting periods. • Through 1979, data are for Classes A and B privately owned electric utilities only.

(Class A utilities are those with operating revenues of \$2.5 million or more; Class B utilities are those with operating revenues between \$1 million and \$2.5 million.) For 1980–1982, data are for selected Class A utilities whose electric operating revenues were \$100 million or more during the previous year. For 1983, data are for a selected sample of electric utilities. Beginning in 1984, data are for a census of electric utilities. Beginning in 1984, data are for a census of electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers. See Note 7, "Electricity Retail Prices," at end of section for plant coverage, and for information on preliminary and final values.
Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1960 and monthly data beginning in 1976. Sources: **960–September 1977**: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." **October 1977–February 1980**: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." **1982**: J.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." **1984**: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report." **2011 forward**: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, October 2017, Table 5.3.

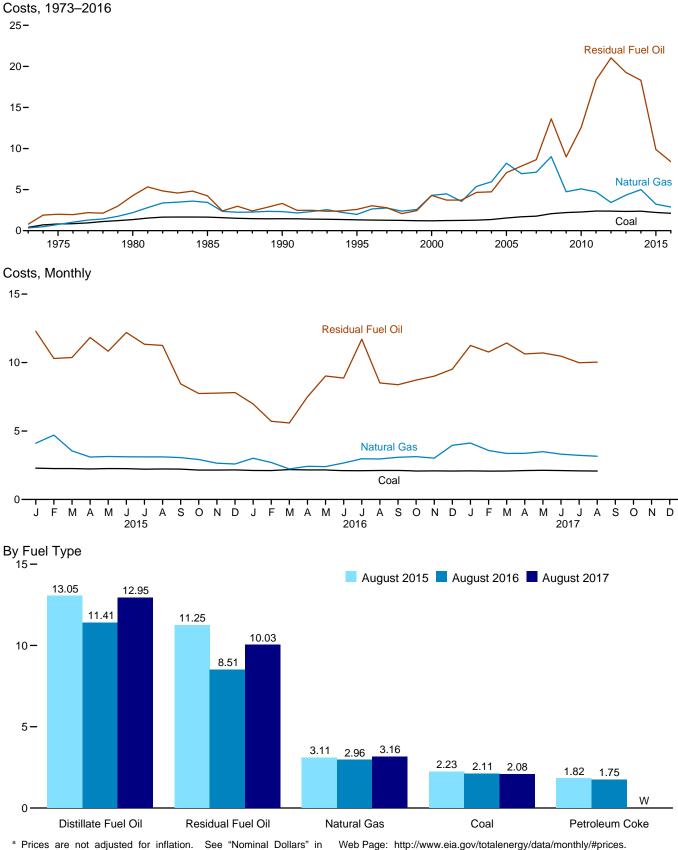


Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants

(Dollars^a per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

Glossary. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices. Source: Table 9.9.

Table 9.9 **Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants**

(Dollars^a per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

			Petrole	um			
	Coal	Residual Fuel Oil ^b	Distillate Fuel Oilc	Petroleum Coke	Totald	Natural Gase	All Fossil Fuels
1973 Average	0.41	0.79	NA	NA	0.80	0.34	0.48
1975 Average	.81	2.01	NA	NA	2.02	.75	1.04
		4.27	NA	NA	4.35		
980 Average	1.35					2.20	1.93
985 Average	1.65	4.24	NA	NA	4.32	3.44	2.09
990 Average	1.45	3.32	5.38	.80	3.35	2.32	1.69
995 Average	1.32	2.59	3.99	.65	2.57	1.98	1.45
000 Average	1.20	4.29	6.65	.58	4.18	4.30	1.74
001 Average	1.23	3.73	6.30	.78	3.69	4.49	1.73
002 Average ^g	1.25	3.73	5.34	.78	3.34	3.56	1.86
003 Average	1.28	4.66	6.82	.72	4.33	5.39	2.28
	1.36	4.73	8.02	.83	4.29	5.96	2.48
004 Average							
005 Average	1.54	7.06	11.72	1.11	6.44	8.21	3.25
006 Average	1.69	7.85	13.28	1.33	6.23	6.94	3.02
007 Average	1.77	8.64	14.85	1.51	7.17	7.11	3.23
008 Average	2.07	13.62	21.46	2.11	10.87	9.01	4.12
009 Average	2.21	8.98	13.22	1.61	7.02	4.74	3.04
010 Average	2.27	12.57	16.61	2.28	9.54	5.09	3.26
011 Average	2.39	18.35	22.46	3.03	12.48	4.72	3.29
012 Average	2.35	21.03	23.49	2.24	12.48	3.42	2.83
012 Average							
013 Average	2.34	19.26	23.03	2.18	11.57	4.33	3.09
014 Average	2.37	18.30	21.88	1.98	11.60	5.00	3.31
015 January	2.29	12.28	13.37	2.00	7.07	4.11	2.92
February	2.26	10.30	16.46	1.76	8.97	4.70	3.19
March	2.26	10.37	15.60	2.00	8.20	3.55	2.78
April	2.23	11.83	14.82	1.96	6.85	3.10	2.58
May	2.26	10.83	15.34	2.02	7.17	3.14	2.64
June	2.25	12.20	15.29	1.87	7.78	3.12	2.66
	2.21	11.34	14.37	1.90	6.03	3.12	2.63
July							
August	2.23	11.25	13.05	1.82	6.38	3.11	2.62
September	2.22	8.44	12.02	1.74	5.68	3.06	2.57
October	2.15	7.74	12.44	1.83	5.75	2.92	2.47
November	2.15	7.77	12.38	1.59	5.55	2.65	2.38
December	2.16	7.81	10.57	1.57	4.97	2.59	2.36
Average	2.22	9.89	14.06	1.84	6.74	3.23	2.65
016 January	2.12	6.98	8.90	1.38	4.51	3.01	2.52
February	2.11	5.71	8.78	1.30	3.63	2.70	2.37
March	2.11	5.59	9.46	1.41	3.60	2.23	2.37
	2.16				3.60 4.51	2.23	2.22
April		7.50	9.97	1.35			
May	2.16	9.02	10.75	1.32	5.67	2.40	2.31
June	2.10	8.87	12.22	1.41	6.09	2.67	2.40
July	2.11	11.71	12.08	1.47	6.36	2.97	2.56
August	2.11	8.51	11.41	1.75	5.21	2.96	2.53
September	2.12	8.38	11.36	2.04	5.20	3.08	2.56
October	2.08	8.72	11.99	1.98	5.80	3.13	2.51
November	2.00	9.01	12.11	2.26	6.17	3.02	2.31
	2.09	9.52	12.11	2.20	5.89	3.96	2.47 W
December Average	2.00 2.12	9.52 8.40	10.91	2.07 1.65	5.89 5.20	2.88	2.47
017 January	2.09	11.25	12.95	2.14	7.68	4.12	2.83
February	2.07	10.77	12.92	2.00	6.29	3.58	2.60
March	2.08	11.43	12.34	2.06	7.62	3.36	2.62
April	2.11	10.63	12.99	2.00	6.95	3.37	2.61
May	2.13	10.70	12.21	2.05	6.63	3.49	W
June	2.13	10.47	11.48	2.03 W	6.08	3.31	Ŵ
	2.09			Ŵ			Ŵ
July		9.99	11.79		5.87	3.22	
August	2.08	10.03	12.95	W	6.24	3.16	W
8-Month Average	2.09	10.80	12.44	W	6.72	3.42	w
016 8-Month Average	2.13	8.15	10.40	1.43	4.92	2.70	2.42
015 8-Month Average	2.25	11.14	14.92	1.92	7.38	3.44	2.74

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
 ^b For 1973–2001, electric utility data are for heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 5 and 6, and small amounts of fuel oil no. 4).

 Small amounts or fuel oil no. 4).
 ^c For 1973–2001, electric utility data are for light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2).
 ^d For all years, includes residual fuel oil and distillate fuel oil. For 1990 forward, also includes petroleum coke. For 1973–2012, also includes jet fuel, kerosene, and waste oil. For 1983–2012, also includes other petroleum, such as propane and refined motor oil.

Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. For 1973–2000, data also include a small amount of blast furnace gas and other gases

¹ Weighted average of costs shown under "Coal," "Petroleum," and "Natural Gas." ⁹ Through 2001, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 2002, data also include independent power producers, and electric generating plants in the

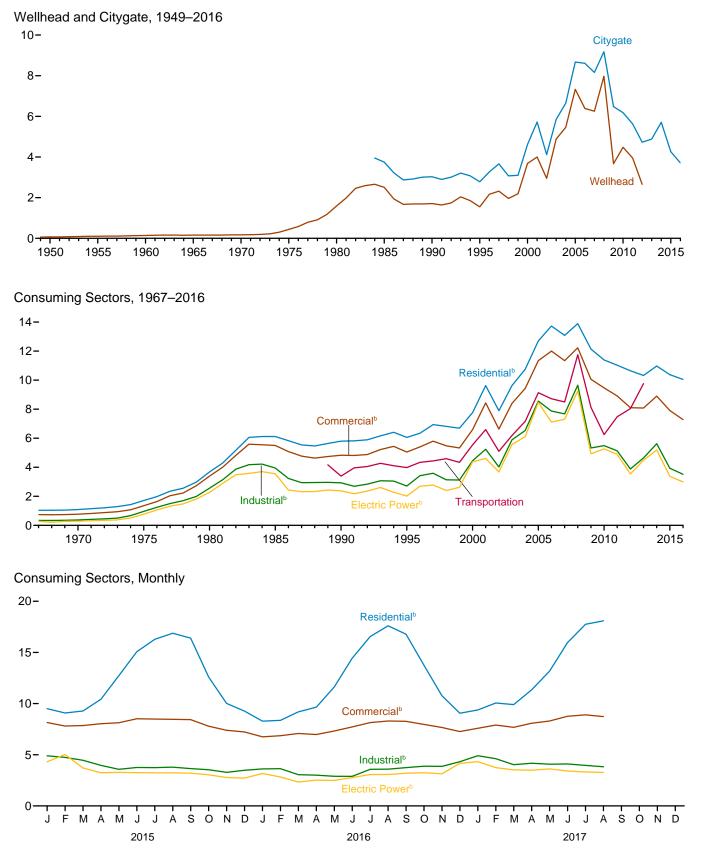
commercial and industrial sectors.

NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

data. Notes: • Receipts are purchases of fuel. • Yearly costs are averages of monthly values, weighted by quantities in Btu. • For this table, there are several breaks in the data series related to what plants and fuels are covered. Beginning in 2013, data cover all regulated generating plants; plus unregulated plants whose total fossil-fueled nameplate generating capacity is 50 megawatts or more for coal, and 200 megawatts or more for natural gas, residual fuel oil, distillate fuel oil, and petroleum coke. For data coverage before 2013, see EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, Appendix C, Form EIA-923 notes, "Receipts and cost and quality of fossil fuels" section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Sources: See end of section.

(Dollars^a per Thousand Cubic Feet)



 $^{\rm a}$ Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary. $^{\rm b}$ Includes taxes.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices. Source: Table 9.10.

Table 9.10 Natural Gas Prices

(Dollars^a per Thousand Cubic Feet)

			Consuming Sectors ^b									
		City-	Res	idential	Com	mercialc	Ind	ustriald	Transportation	Elect	ric Power ^e	
	Wellhead Price ^f	gate Price ^g	Priceh	Percentage of Sector ⁱ	Price ^h	Percentage of Sector ⁱ	Price ^h	Percentage of Sector ⁱ	Vehicle Fuel ^j Price ^h	Price ^h	Percentage of Sector ^{i,k}	
1950 Average	0.07	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1955 Average	.10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1960 Average	.14 .16	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	
1965 Average 1970 Average	.16	NA	1.09	NA	.77	NA	.37	NA	NA	.29	NA	
1975 Average	.44	NA	1.71	NA	1.35	NA	.96	NA	NA	.77	96.1	
1980 Average	1.59	NA	3.68	NA	3.39	NA	2.56	NA	NA	2.27	96.9	
1985 Average 1990 Average	2.51 1.71	3.75 3.03	6.12 5.80	NA 99.2	5.50 4.83	NA 86.6	3.95 2.93	68.8 35.2	NA 3.39	3.55 2.38	94.0 76.8	
1995 Average	1.55	2.78	6.06	99.0	5.05	76.7	2.71	24.5	3.98	2.02	71.4	
2000 Average	3.68	4.62	7.76	92.6	6.59	63.9	4.45	19.8	5.54	4.38	50.5	
2001 Average	4.00 2.95	5.72 4.12	9.63 7.89	92.4 97.9	8.43 6.63	66.0 77.4	5.24 4.02	20.8 22.7	6.60 5.10	4.61 ° 3.68	40.2 83.9	
2002 Average 2003 Average	2.95	4.12 5.85	9.63	97.9	8.40	78.2	4.02 5.89	22.1	6.19	5.57	91.2	
2004 Average	5.46	6.65	10.75	97.7	9.43	78.0	6.53	23.6	7.16	6.11	89.8	
2005 Average	7.33	8.67	12.70	98.1	11.34	82.1	8.56	24.0	9.14	8.47	91.3	
2006 Average	6.39 6.25	8.61 8.16	13.73 13.08	98.1 98.0	12.00 11.34	80.8 80.4	7.87 7.68	23.4 22.2	8.72 8.50	7.11 7.31	93.4 92.2	
2007 Average 2008 Average	7.97	9.18	13.89	97.5	12.23	79.7	9.65	20.4	11.75	9.26	101.1	
2009 Average	3.67	6.48	12.14	97.4	10.06	77.8	5.33	18.8	8.13	4.93	101.1	
2010 Average	4.48	6.18	11.39	97.4	9.47	77.5	5.49	18.0	6.25	5.27	100.8	
2011 Average 2012 Average	3.95 ^E 2.66	5.63 4.73	11.03 10.65	96.3 95.8	8.91 8.10	67.3 65.2	5.13 3.88	16.3 16.2	7.48 8.04	4.89 3.54	101.2 95.5	
2013 Average	NA NA	4.88	10.32	95.7	8.08	65.8	4.64	16.6	9.76	4.49	94.9	
2014 Average	NA	5.71	10.97	95.5	8.90	65.8	5.62	15.9	NA	5.19	94.6	
2015 January February	NA NA	4.48 4.57	9.50 9.08	95.7 95.6	8.15 7.81	70.8 71.0	4.90 4.74	14.8 15.2	NA NA	4.31 5.02	93.6 93.7	
March	NA	4.35	9.28	95.4	7.85	69.9	4.46	15.4	NA	3.71	94.4	
April	NA	3.93	10.43	95.4	8.03	64.8	3.96	14.6	NA	3.24	95.6	
May	NA	4.25	12.73	95.4	8.13	61.2	3.58	15.1	NA	3.28	95.5	
June July	NA NA	4.44 4.65	15.07 16.28	95.5 95.7	8.52 8.49	57.9 56.9	3.76 3.74	14.6 14.6	NA NA	3.25 3.23	94.9 94.9	
August	NA	4.59	16.88	95.4	8.46	55.6	3.79	14.3	NA	3.23	94.7	
September	NA	4.56	16.40	95.8	8.43	55.8	3.65	14.5	NA	3.20	94.4	
October	NA NA	4.00 3.69	12.60 10.02	95.5 96.0	7.79 7.39	59.5 63.8	3.54 3.28	14.7 14.8	NA NA	3.04 2.78	94.6 94.8	
November December	NA	3.75	9.27	96.0	7.23	67.6	3.48	14.8	NA	2.70	94.8	
Average	NA	4.26	10.38	95.6	7.91	65.7	3.93	14.8	NA	3.38	94.6	
2016 January	NA NA	3.39 3.48	8.28 8.36	96.0 95.8	6.75 6.86	70.4 69.4	3.62 3.64	15.2 15.3	NA NA	3.17 2.83	94.8 95.3	
February March	NA	3.49	9.19	95.6	7.08	66.7	3.04	15.3	NA	2.33	95.7	
April	NA	3.22	9.65	95.6	6.98	65.0	3.01	14.5	NA	2.52	95.6	
May	NA	3.44	11.62	95.4	7.32	60.2	2.90	14.6	NA	2.49	95.7	
June July	NA NA	3.84 4.42	14.43 16.55	95.7 95.9	7.72 8.14	58.0 56.9	2.89 3.58	14.6 14.2	NA NA	2.77 3.07	95.4 95.0	
August	NA	4.33	17.60	95.8	8.30	54.7	3.59	14.6	NA	3.07	95.1	
September	NA	4.60	16.78	96.0	8.27	56.2	3.74	14.6	NA	3.19	95.6	
October November	NA NA	4.19 3.90	13.74 10.77	95.9 96.0	7.96 7.67	59.9 63.5	3.88 3.87	14.4 14.5	NA NA	3.24 3.14	95.3 95.7	
December	NA	3.90	9.06	96.0	7.27	68.2	4.32	14.5	NA	4.16	95.7	
Average	NA	3.71	10.05	95.8	7.28	64.8	3.52	14.7	NA	2.99	95.4	
2017 January	NA NA	4.21 4.13	9.38 10.06	96.0 95.9	7.59 7.90	70.5 69.1	4.91 4.62	15.0 15.0	NA NA	4.32 3.74	83.0 84.3	
February March	NA	3.83	9.90	95.9 95.7	7.90	67.9	4.62	14.9	NA	3.74	84.3	
April	NA	4.17	^R 11.35	95.3	^R 8.08	65.1	^R 4.17	14.5	NA	3.49	82.4	
May	NA	4.39	13.18	95.6	^R 8.30	R 61.0	4.08	13.8	NA	3.62	82.4	
June July	NA NA	^R 4.78 ^R 4.67	15.96 17.75	94.5 95.8	8.76 8.90	^R 58.1 56.9	4.10 3.96	14.4 14.5	NA NA	3.41 3.32	82.1 80.0	
August	NA	4.55	18.09	95.7	8.73	55.6	3.83	14.3	NA	3.27	81.0	
8-Month Average	NA	4.21	11.05	95.7	7.99	65.5	4.23	14.5	NA	3.55	81.9	
2016 8-Month Average 2015 8-Month Average	NA NA	3.54 4.42	9.75 10.29	95.8 95.5	7.13 8.05	65.3 66.7	3.30 4.15	14.8 14.8	NA NA	2.81 3.59	95.3 94.7	

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
 ^b See Note 8, "Natural Gas Prices," at end of section.
 ^c Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.
 ^d Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.
 ^e The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 2001, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 2002, data also include independent power producers.
 ^f See "Natural Gas Wellhead Price" in Glossary.
 ^g See "Citygate" in Glossary.
 ^h Includes taxes.
 ⁱ The percentage of the sector's consumption in Table 4.3 for which price data

¹¹ Includes taxes. ¹ The percentage of the sector's consumption in Table 4.3 for which price data are available. For details on how the percentages are derived, see Table 9.10 sources at end of section.

^j Much of the natural gas delivered for vehicle fuel represents deliveries to fueling stations that are used primarily or exclusively by fleet vehicles. Thus, the prices are often those associated with the cost of gas in the operation of fleet vehicles. ^k Percentages exceed 100% when reported natural gas receipts are greater than reported natural gas consumption—this can occur when combined-heat-and-power plants report fuel receipts related to non-electric generating activities.

combined-heat-and-power plants report fuel receipts related to non-electric generating activities. R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate. Notes: • Prices are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. • Prices are intended to include all taxes. See Note 8, "Natural Gas Prices," at end of section. • Wellhead annual and year-to-date prices are simple averages of the monthly prices; all other annual and year-to-date prices are volume-weighted averages of the monthly prices. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1976.

Energy Prices

Note 1. Crude Oil Refinery Acquisition Costs. Beginning with January 1981, refiner acquisition costs of crude oil are from data collected on U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report." Those costs were previously published from data collected on Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) Form ERA-49, "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report." Form ERA-49 was discontinued with the decontrol of crude oil on January 28, 1981. Crude oil purchases and costs are defined for Form EIA-14 in accordance with conventions used for Form ERA-49. The respondents for the two forms are also essentially the same. However, due to possible different interpretations of the filing requirements and a different method for handling prior period adjustments, care must be taken when comparing the data collected on the two forms.

The refiner acquisition cost of crude oil is the average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1331. Imported crude oil is either that oil reported on Form ERA-51, "Transfer Pricing Report," or any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Form ERA-49 excluded unfinished oils but included the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report," included unfinished oils but excluded SPR. Imported averages derived from Form ERA-49 exclude oil purchased for SPR, whereas the composite averages derived from Form ERA-49 include SPR. None of the prices derived from Form EIA-14 include either unfinished oils or SPR.

Note 2. Crude Oil Domestic First Purchase Prices. The average domestic first purchase price represents the average price at which all domestic crude oil is purchased. Crude oil domestic first purchase prices were derived as follows: for 1949–1973, weighted average domestic first purchase values as reported by state agencies and calculated by the Bureau of Mines; for 1974 and 1975, weighted averages of a sample survey of major first purchasers' purchases; for 1976 forward, weighted averages of all first purchasers' purchases. The data series was previously called "Actual Domestic Wellhead Price."

Note 3. Crude Oil F.O.B. Costs. F.O.B. literally means "Free on Board." It denotes a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available with an agreement on a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Note 4. Crude Oil Landed Costs. The landed cost of imported crude oil from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Prior to April 1975, imported crude costs to U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean were not included in the landed cost, and costs of crude oil from countries that export only small amounts to the United States were also excluded. Beginning in April 1975, however, coverage was expanded to include U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean. Landed costs do not include supplemental fees.

Note 5. Motor Gasoline Prices. Several different series of motor gasoline prices are published in this section. U.S. city average retail prices of motor gasoline by grade are calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the development of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices include all federal, state, and local taxes paid at the time of sale. Prior to 1977, prices were collected in 56 urban areas. From 1978 forward, prices are collected from a new sample of service stations in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers—about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-serve).

Regular motor gasoline prices by area type are determined by EIA in a weekly survey of retail motor gasoline outlets (Form EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey"). Prices include all federal, state, and local taxes paid at the time of sale. A representative sample of outlets by geographic area and size is randomly selected from a sampling frame of approximately 115,000 retail motor gasoline outlets. Monthly and annual prices are simple averages of weighted weekly estimates from "Weekly U.S. Retail Gasoline Prices, Regular Grade." For more information on the survey methodology, see EIA, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, Appendix B, "Weekly Petroleum Price Surveys" section.

Refiner prices of finished motor gasoline for resale and to end users are determined by EIA in a monthly survey of refiners and gas plant operators (Form EIA-782A). The prices do not include any federal, state, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Estimates of prices prior to January 1983 are based on Form FEA-P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices," and also exclude all federal, state, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Sales for resale are those made to purchasers who are other-than-ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are sales made directly to the consumer of the product, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and utilities) and residential and commercial consumers.

Note 6. Historical Petroleum Prices. Starting in January 1983, Form EIA-782, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," replaced 10 previous surveys. Every attempt was made to continue the most important price series. However, prices published through December 1982 and those

published since January 1983 do not necessarily form continuous data series due to changes in survey forms, definitions, instructions, populations, samples, processing systems, and statistical procedures. To provide historical data, continuous series were generated for annual data 1978-1982 and for monthly data 1981 and 1982 by estimating the prices that would have been published had Form EIA-782 survey and system been in operation at that time. This form of estimation was performed after detailed adjustment was made for product and sales type matching and for discontinuity due to other factors. An important difference between the previous and present prices is the distinction between wholesale and resale and between retail and end user. The resale category continues to include sales among resellers. However, sales to bulk consumers, such as utility. industrial, and commercial accounts previously included in the wholesale category, are now counted as made to end users. The end-user category continues to include retail sales through company-owned and operated outlets but also includes sales to the bulk consumers such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities. Additional information may be found in "Estimated Historic Time Series for the EIA-782," a feature article by Paula Weir, printed in the December 1983 [3] Petroleum Marketing Monthly, published by EIA.

Note 7. Electricity Retail Prices. Average annual retail prices of electricity have the following plant coverage: Through 1979, annual data are for Classes A and B privately owned electric utilities only. For 1980–1982, annual data are for selected Class A utilities whose electric operating revenues were \$100 million or more during the previous year. For 1983, annual data are for a selected sample of electric utilities. Beginning in 1984, data are for a census of electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, annual data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Average monthly retail prices of electricity have the following plant coverage: Through 1985, monthly data are derived from selected privately owned electric utilities and, therefore, are not national averages. Beginning in 1986, monthly data are based on a sample of publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, monthly data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Preliminary monthly data are from Form EIA-861M (formerly Form EIA-826), "Monthly Electric Power Industry Report," which is a monthly collection of data from approximately 450 of the largest publicly and privately owned electric utilities as well as a census of energy service providers with retail sales in deregulated states; a model is then applied to the collected data to estimate for the entire universe of U.S. electric utilities. Preliminary annual data are the sum of the monthly revenues divided by the sum of the monthly sales. When final annual data become available each year from Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report," their ratios to the preliminary Form EIA-861M values are used to derive adjusted final monthly values.

Note 8. Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas prices are intended to include all taxes. Instructions on the data collection forms specifically direct that all federal, state, and local taxes, surcharges, and/or adjustments billed to consumers are to be included. However, sales and other taxes itemized on more than 3,000 consumers' bills are sometimes excluded by the reporting utilities. Deliveredto-consumers prices for 1987 forward represent natural gas delivered and sold to residential, commercial, industrial, vehicle fuel, and electric power consumers. They do not include the price of natural gas delivered on behalf of third parties to residential, commercial, industrial, and vehicle fuel customers except for certain states in the residential and commercial sectors for 2002 forward. Volumes of natural gas delivered on behalf of third parties are included in the consumption data shown in Table 4.3. Additional information is available in EIA, Natural Gas Monthly, Appendix C.

Table 9.1 Sources

Domestic First Purchase Price

1949–1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.

1977: Federal Energy Administration, based on Form FEA-P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's Monthly Report." 1978–2009: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2009*, Table 1.

2010 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, November 2017, Table 1.

F.O.B. and Landed Cost of Imports

October 1973–September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

October–December 1977: EIA, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

1978–2009: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2009*, Table 1.

2010 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, November 2017, Table 1.

Refiner Acquisition Cost

1968–1973: EIA estimates. The cost of domestic crude oil was derived by adding estimated transportation costs to the reported average domestic first purchase price. The cost of imported crude oil was derived by adding an estimated ocean transport cost based on the published "Average Freight Rate Assessment" to the average "Free Alongside Ship" value published by the U.S.Census Bureau.

1974–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.

1977: January–September, FEA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report."

1977: October–December, EIA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report." 1978–2009: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2009*, Table 1.

2010 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, November 2017, Table 1.

Table 9.2 Sources

October 1973–September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." October 1977–December 1977: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

1978–2009: EIA, Petroleum Marketing Annual 2009, Table 21.

2010 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, November 2017, Table 21.

Table 9.9 Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."

October 1977–December 1977: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."

1978 and 1979: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."

1980–1989: EIA, Electric Power Monthly, May issues.

1990–2000: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2003, Table 26.

2001–2007: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, October 2008, Table 4.1; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants"; and EIA, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

2008 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, October 2017, Table 4.1; and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Table 9.10 Sources

All Prices Except Vehicle Fuel and Electric Power

1949–2014: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*, annual reports and unpublished revisions.

2015 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, October 2017, Table 3.

Vehicle Fuel Price

1989–2015: EIA, NGA, annual reports.

Electric Power Sector Price

1967–1972: EIA, NGA, annual reports.

1973-1998: EIA, NGA 2000, Table 96.

1999-2002: EIA, NGM, October 2004, Table 4.

2003–2007: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants," and EIA, Form EIA-423 "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

2008 forward: Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Percentage of Residential Sector

1989–2013: EIA, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to residential consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to residential consumers.

2014 forward: EIA, Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers."

Percentage of Commercial Sector

1987–2014: EIA, NGA, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to commercial consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to commercial consumers.

2015 forward: EIA, NGM, October 2017, Table 3.

Percentage of Industrial Sector

1982–2014: EIA, NGA, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to industrial consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to industrial consumers. 2015 forward: EIA, NGM, October 2017, Table 3.

Percentage of Electric Power Sector

1973–2001: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities reported on Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants" (and predecessor forms) divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (for 1973–1988, see *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, Table 7.3b; for 1989–2001, see MER, Table 7.4b).

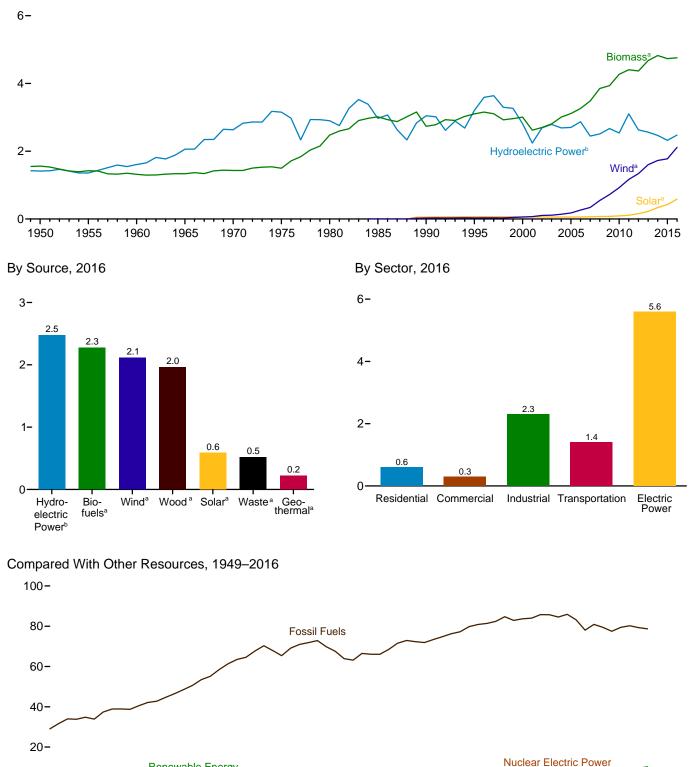
2002–2007: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities and independent power producers reported on Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants," and EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report," divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (see MER, Table 7.4b).

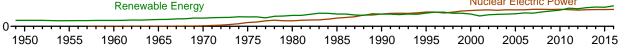
2008 forward: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities and independent power producers reported on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (see MER, Table 7.4b).

10. Renewable Energy

Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption (Quadrillion Btu)

Major Sources, 1949-2016





^a See Table 10.1 for definition. ^b Conventional hydroelectric power.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#renewable. Sources: Tables 1.3 and 10.1–10.2c.

Table 10.1 Renewable Energy Production and Consumption by Source (Trillion Btu)

		Production	а					Consumpti	on			
	Bior	nass	Total						Bior	nass		Total
	Bio- fuels ^b	Totalc	Renew- able Energy ^d	Hydro- electric Power ^e	Geo- thermal ^f	Solar ^g	Wind ^h	Wood ⁱ	Wastej	Bio- fuels ^k	Total	Renew- able Energy
1950 Total 1955 Total 1960 Total 1965 Total 1970 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1990 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 93 111 198 233 254 308 401 486 561 716 970 1,374 1,570 1,868 2,029 1,929 1,981 2,103	1,562 1,424 1,320 1,335 1,431 1,499 2,475 3,006 2,735 3,009 3,006 2,735 2,809 3,009 3,624 2,705 2,805 2,996 3,101 3,212 3,472 3,868 3,953 4,316 4,501 4,406 4,647 4,861	2,978 2,978 2,928 3,396 4,070 4,687 5,428 6,084 6,054 6,557 6,102 5,162 5,731 5,942 6,063 6,510 6,510 6,510 6,510 6,510 7,191 7,620 8,077 9,095 8,743 9,250 9,607	1,415 1,360 1,608 2,059 2,634 3,155 2,900 2,970 3,046 3,205 2,811 2,689 2,703 2,688 2,703 2,688 2,703 2,688 2,703 2,669 2,446 2,511 2,669 2,539 2,552 2,539 2,552 2,539 2,552 2,559	NA NA (s) 2 6 34 53 97 171 152 164 171 173 178 181 181 181 181 182 200 208 212 212 214 214	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA (s) 59 68 63 62 60 58 63 62 60 58 58 61 65 74 78 90 111 157 225 337	NA NA NA NA NA NA (s) 233 357 700 105 113 142 178 264 341 546 721 923 142 178 264 1,168 1,340 1,628	1,562 1,424 1,320 1,335 1,429 1,497 2,474 2,687 2,216 2,370 2,262 2,006 1,995 2,006 2,121 2,137 2,089 2,059 1,931 1,981 1,981 2,010 2,010 2,170 2,242	NA NA NA NA 2 2 236 408 531 511 364 402 401 389 403 397 413 402 468 462 466 467 496 516	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 93 111 200 236 253 303 403 403 403 403 403 403 403 403 1,357 1,553 1,821 1,933 1,822 2,007 2,067	1,562 1,424 1,320 1,335 1,431 1,499 2,475 3,016 2,735 3,101 3,008 3,104 3,008 3,114 2,806 3,008 3,114 3,262 3,485 3,851 3,936 4,270 4,405 4,369 4,673 4,825	2,978 2,978 2,928 3,396 4,070 4,687 5,428 6,084 6,559 6,104 5,160 5,726 5,944 6,075 6,533 6,637 6,523 7,174 7,604 8,030 8,999 8,706 9,570
2015 January February March May June July August September October December December Total	178 162 180 172 183 184 187 185 175 185 175 183 182 190 2,161	403 364 395 381 398 397 411 408 387 395 396 414 4,751	808 753 817 814 807 773 798 772 723 755 807 862 9,487	225 208 226 209 188 190 178 150 155 180 216 2,321	18 17 18 17 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 212	21 25 35 40 43 45 45 39 34 30 27 426	141 139 143 167 160 125 127 122 130 153 183 183 187 1,777	182 164 172 168 173 171 179 179 170 167 167 170 177 2,071	43 38 42 42 42 46 44 42 45 45 47 518	163 158 176 170 185 186 189 189 182 184 179 185 2,145	388 360 391 400 399 413 413 394 396 393 408 4,734	793 748 813 812 808 775 799 776 730 755 804 857 9,471
2016 January February March May June July August September October December December Total	185 176 190 175 189 196 198 187 194 192 203 2,275	406 384 404 378 399 404 413 417 394 400 402 428 4,829	862 925 876 888 846 858 805 774 820 818 910 10,233	237 225 252 237 236 213 198 180 152 161 152 161 175 210 2,477	19 18 19 18 19 19 19 19 19 20 226	27 38 45 50 58 64 62 57 50 42 37 587	173 188 205 193 175 152 164 126 153 190 180 214 2,114	172 160 164 154 160 163 168 168 159 158 162 172 1 ,959	44 44 43 43 45 45 41 43 43 45 522	171 173 187 192 201 204 194 195 202 2,279	388 374 395 372 396 398 413 417 393 395 399 420 4,760	843 843 916 870 885 840 858 804 774 815 816 901 10,164
2017 January February March April May June July August 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	195 176 196 182 196 191 195 202 1,534 1,499 1,431	418 377 417 388 405 400 412 421 3,239 3,205 3,158	922 868 1,023 988 1,014 974 905 842 7,536 6,911 6,340	258 229 281 272 299 286 244 199 2,070 1,779 1,620	20 18 20 19 19 18 19 19 152 148 142	36 41 66 72 84 88 83 81 550 402 296	190 202 239 237 208 181 146 122 1,525 1,377 1,124	170 155 169 158 162 164 171 171 1,319 1,308 1,387	47 42 45 41 39 40 41 337 350 340	177 166 190 183 200 198 198 202 1,514 1,494 1,415	394 362 404 383 403 401 409 414 3,170 3,153 3,143	897 852 1,010 983 1,013 975 902 836 7,467 6,859 6,325

^a For hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and biomass waste, production equals consumption. For biofuels, production equals total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. For wood, through 2015, production equals consumption, beginning in 2016, production equals consumption, bus densified biomass exports.
 ^b Total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.
 ^c Wood and wood-derived fuels, biomass waste, and total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.
 ^d Hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and biomass.
 ^e Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6), and geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

total rossil rules near rate ratio ratios in rable Ao), and goardonia heat party and direct use energy. ⁹ Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6), and solar thermal direct use energy. ^h Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

ⁱ Wood and wood-derived fuels.
 ^j Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).
 ^k Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) and biodiesel consumption, plus losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • Most data for the residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors are estimates. See notes and sources for Tables 10.2a and 10.2b. • See Note, "Renewable Energy Production and Consumption," at end of section.
 • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/dat/monthl/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1973. Sources: • **Production**: Tables 10.2a–10.4 and U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-63C, "Densified Biomass Fuel Report."

	(Trillion	ыu)											
		Reside	ntial Sector					Co	ommercial	Sectora			
			Biomass	-	Hydro-					Bi	omass		_
	Geo- thermal ^b	Solar ^c	Wood ^d	Total	electric Power ^e	Geo- thermal ^b	Solar ^f	Wind ^g	Wood ^d	Wasteh	Fuel Ethanol ^{i,j}	Total	Total
1950 Total 1955 Total 1960 Total 1960 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1985 Total 1995 Total 1995 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2008 Total 2008 Total 2008 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 16 7 9 9 10 13 14 16 18 226 337 40 40 40	NA NAA NAA NAA NAA NAA NAA NAA NAA NAA	1,006 775 627 468 401 425 850 520 420 370 380 400 410 430 380 400 410 430 380 470 500 420 500 420 500 590	1,006 775 627 468 401 425 850 1,010 640 589 486 435 444 465 475 555 593 541 560 539 711 739	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NA A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	A A A A A A A A A	19 15 9 8 8 21 24 66 72 71 67 60 70 70 73 73 73 69 61 70 55	NA NA NA NA NA 28 40 25 26 29 34 36 34 36 34 36 34 36 34 36 34 36 34 37 7	NA NA NA NA NA S(S) S(S) S(S) 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 4	19 15 9 8 21 24 94 113 92 95 101 105 103 103 109 112 112 115 108 120	19 15 12 9 8 21 24 98 119 128 101 120 121 120 121 130 137 142 154 161 182 199
2015 January February March April May June July August September October November December Total	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	6 7 10 11 12 13 13 13 12 11 9 8 128	37 34 37 36 37 36 37 36 37 36 37 440	47 44 51 53 52 54 54 52 52 52 49 49 49 607	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0	345566665543 57	(s)	7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 81	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 7	12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	13 12 13 13 13 14 13 13 13 13 13 15	18 17 20 21 20 21 21 21 20 19 18 18 18 232
2016 January February April June July August September October November December Total	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 40	8 10 13 14 16 17 17 15 13 11 10 161	32 30 32 31 32 31 32 32 31 32 31 32 373	43 42 48 51 50 52 52 49 48 45 45 45 573	(\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$)	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 5 6 7 7 7 8 7 7 6 5 4 7 2	(3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3)	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 82	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 9	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	13 14 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 157	19 19 22 21 22 23 22 21 21 21 21 9 20 251
2017 January February March April June July August 8-Month Total	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 26	10 11 16 18 19 20 20 20 134	32 29 32 31 32 31 32 31 32 32 254	46 43 51 52 55 54 56 56 414	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3	5 5 7 8 8 8 9 8 58	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) 1	7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 54	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 31	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 8	14 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 104	20 19 22 23 23 23 24 24 24 177
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	26 26	112 87	248 293	386 406	(s) (s)	13 13	51 40	1 1	55 54	32 31	18 17	105 103	170 157

Table 10.2a Renewable Energy Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors (Trillion Btu)

^a Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.
 ^b Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.
 ^c Distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation in the residential sector (converted to Btu by multiplying by the fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6) and distributed solar thermal energy in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. See Table 10.5.
 ^d Wood and wood-derived fuels.
 ^e Conventional hydroelectricity ne generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^f Solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity net generation in the commercial sector (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^g Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^g Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^g Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^h Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes

non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). ⁱ The fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) portion of motor fuels, such as E10,

consume dby the commercial sector. ¹ There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors. Beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of fuel ethanol consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is according. is smaller.

is smaller. NA=Not available. - =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • Data are estimates, except for commercial sector hydroelectric power, wind, and waste. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2b Renewable Energy Consumption: Industrial and Transportation Sectors (Trillion Btu)

		I.			Indust	rial Sector	a				Trans	ortation S	ector
							Biomass					Biomass	
	Hydro- electric Power ^b	Geo- thermal ^c	Solar ^d	Wind ^e	Wood ^f	Waste ^g	Fuel Ethanol ^{h,i}	Losses and Co- products ^j	Total	Total	Fuel Ethanol ^{i,k}	Bio- diesel ^l	Total ^m
1950 Total 1955 Total 1960 Total 1965 Total 1970 Total 1977 Total 1970 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1985 Total 1995 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2008 Total 2008 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2014 Total 2014 Total	69 38 39 33 34 32 33 31 55 42 33 39 43 32 29 16 17 18 16 17 22 33 12	AAAAAAA 23455344455444444	NAAAAAA(\$)(\$)(\$)(\$)(\$))1112347911	NAAAAAAA NAAAAAA NAAAAAA NAAAAAA NAAAAAA	532 631 680 855 1,019 1,063 1,645 1,645 1,645 1,646 1,452 1,636 1,452 1,476 1,472 1,473 1,399 1,273 1,309 1,312 1,325	NA NA NA NA 230 195 145 145 146 142 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 158 158 158 158 159 190	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 1 1 2 1 3 3 4 6 7 00 112 137 177 18 14	NA NA NA NA 42 49 86 99 108 130 168 201 227 280 369 519 603 727 756 711 709 757	532 631 855 1,019 1,060 1,918 1,684 1,884 1,876 1,676 1,678 1,878 1,875 2,012 1,937 2,012 1,937 2,185 2,226 2,226 2,286	602 669 719 888 1,053 1,096 1,633 1,951 1,717 1,928 1,725 1,852 1,871 1,972 1,872 1,872 1,872 1,872 1,958 2,035 1,972 2,208 2,272 2,2259 2,272 2,314	NA NA NA NA 50 60 112 135 141 168 228 286 327 442 557 786 894 1,045 1,045 1,072 1,093	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 12 23 123 345 391 333 413 115 1182 181	NA NA NA NA NA 50 60 1135 135 135 135 135 230 230 339 402 825 9355 1,158 1,278 1,278 1,278
2015 January February April May June July August September October November December Total	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	115 103 107 107 110 107 112 107 106 108 111 1,306	17 15 17 15 15 15 15 15 15 17 16 17 190	1 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 8	65 59 65 65 65 67 66 63 66 65 68 776	199 178 190 186 192 189 196 195 186 190 191 198 2,290	201 180 193 189 195 192 199 197 189 193 201 2,321	i 88 83 92 88 97 94 97 98 94 94 92 93 1,109	6 11 13 15 18 21 18 20 20 17 14 17 191	94 95 107 116 116 117 118 120 116 114 110 113 1,325
2016 January February April June July August September October December December Total	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 7	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	113 103 106 102 106 107 109 103 103 104 108 113 1,283	16 15 16 16 16 17 16 15 14 15 16 186	1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 8	66 63 67 66 66 70 66 68 68 67 71 801	196 182 191 190 195 185 185 188 192 202 2,288	198 185 194 183 193 194 199 198 187 190 194 205 2,322	88 90 96 89 97 97 99 101 94 96 95 100 1,142	13 15 17 23 21 27 28 26 25 26 26 266	102 107 116 108 122 121 128 131 124 123 124 127 1,433
2017 January February April May June July August 8-Month Total	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) 3	1 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 16	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	111 101 103 104 107 111 111 857	17 16 17 15 13 14 14 14	1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 12	70 63 70 64 69 66 68 70 539	200 181 198 184 189 188 194 197 1,530	203 183 202 188 193 192 198 201 1,559	89 85 95 93 99 100 98 101 759	13 19 21 25 25 26 25 167	104 100 117 115 127 128 126 128 945
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	9 9	3 3	12 9	(s) (s)	854 874	126 125	12 12	529 514	1,521 1,525	1,545 1,546	758 736	162 123	935 873

^a Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.
 ^b Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^c Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.
 ^d Solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity net generation in the industrial sector (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^e Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^e Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^f Wood and wood-derived fuels.

¹ Wood and wood-derived fuels. ⁹ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and

non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). ^h The fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) portion of motor fuels, such as E10, consumed by the industrial sector. ⁱ There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors. Beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of fuel ethanol consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share

is smaller.

 ¹ Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.
 ^k The fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) portion of motor fuels, such as E10 and E85, consumed by the transportation sector.
 ^l Although there is biodiesel use in other sectors, all biodiesel consumption is assigned to the transportation sector.
 ^m Beginning in 2009, includes imports minus stock change of other renewable diesel fuel and other renewable fuels. See "Renewable Diesel Fuel (Other)" and "Renewable Fuels (Other)" in Glossary.
 NA=Not available. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • Data are estimates, except for industrial sector hydroelectric power in 1949–1978 and 1989 forward, and wind. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. ^j Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2c Renewable Energy Consumption: Electric Power Sector (Trillion Btu)

	Hydro- electric			Biomass				
	Powera	thermal ^b	Solar ^c	Wind ^d	Wood ^e	Waste ^f	Total	Total
50 Total	1.346	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	5	1,351
55 Total	1.322	NA	NA	NA	5 3	NA	5 3	1,325
60 Total	1,569		NA	NA	2	NA	ž	1,571
65 Total	2,026	(s) 2	NA	NA	3	NA	3	2,031
70 Total	2,600	6	NA	NA	1	2	4	2,609
76 Total	3,122	34	NA	NA		2	2	3,158
75 Total					(s) 3		4	
B0 Total	2,867	53	NA	NA	3	2		2,925
85 Total	2,937	97	(s)	(s)	8	7	14	3,049
90 Total ^g	3,014	161	4	29	129	188	317	3,524
95 Total	3,149	138	5	33	125	296	422	3,747
00 Total	2,768	144	5	57	134	318	453	3,427
01 Total	2,209	142	6	70	126	211	337	2.763
02 Total	2.650	147	6	105	150	230	380	3,288
03 Total	2,749	146	5	113	167	230	397	3,411
04 Total	2,655	148	6	142	165	223	388	3,339
	2,670	140		178	185	223	406	3,335
05 Total		147	6					
06 Total	2,839		5	264	182	231	412	3,665
07 Total	2,430	145	6	341	186	237	423	3,345
08 Total	2,494	146	9	546	177	258	435	3,630
09 Total	2,650	146	9	721	180	261	441	3,967
10 Total	2,521	148	12	923	196	264	459	4,064
11 Total	3,085	149	17	1,167	182	255	437	4,855
12 Total	2,606	148	40	1.339	190	262	453	4,586
13 Total	2,529	151	83	1,600	207	262	470	4,833
	2,454	151	165		251	279	530	5,026
14 Total	2,434	131	105	1,726	251	219	550	5,020
15 January	224	13	11	141	22	23	45	433
February	207	12	14	139	21	20	41	412
March	225	13	19	143	21	22	43	443
April	208	13		143	18	22	40	448
April			22					
May	186	13	23	160	18	23	41	423
June	189	12	23	125	21	23	44	393
July	195	13	24	127	22	26	48	407
August	177	13	25	122	23	25	48	384
September	149	11	20	130	20	23	43	354
October	154	12	17	152	17	24	41	378
November	179	12	16	183	19	25	44	434
							44	
December	214	13	14	187	21	25		476
Total	2,308	148	228	1,776	244	281	525	4,985
16 January	236	14	14	173	21	25	45	481
February	224	13	22	188	21	23	43	490
March	250	14	25	205	20	23	43	536
	230	14	25 27	193	20 15	23	43	508
April								
May	235	14	33	175	16	24	40	496
June	212	13	33	152	19	24	42	452
July	197	13	38	164	20	24	45	456
August	180	13	36	126	21	25	46	401
September	151	14	34	153	18	23	41	393
October	160	14	29	190	15	24	39	432
November	175	14	25	180	17	23	40	433
	209		25 21	214	20	23		
December		15					46	505
Total	2,465	162	337	2,112	222	287	509	5,585
7 January	257	14	20	189	19	25	44	525
						25 22		
February	228	13	24	202	18		41	507
March	280	14	41	238	20	24	44	618
April	271	14	44	237	18	22	39	605
May	298	13	54	208	19	23	42	614
June	284	13	58	181	19	23	41	577
	243	13	51	146	21	23	43	498
July		14						
August 8-Month Total	198 2,060	14 110	50 342	122 1,523	20 154	23 184	44 338	428 4,372
	2,000	110	342	1,525	134	104	330	4,372
16 8-Month Total	1.770	106	228	1,375	151	192	344	3,823

^a Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^b Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^c Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation in the electric power sector (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^d Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^e Wood and wood-derived fuels.
 ^f Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and

tire-derived fuels). ⁹ Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: Tables 7.2b, 7.4b, and A6.

	Feed- stock ^a	Losses and Co- products ^b	Dena- turant ^c	Р	roductiond		Trade ^d Net Imports ^e	Stocks ^{d,f}	Stock Change ^{d,g}	Co	nsumption	d	Consump- tion Minus Denaturant
	TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	TBtu
1981 Total	13	6	40	1.978	83	7	NA	NA	NA	1.978	83	7	7
1985 Total	93	42	294	14,693	617	52	NA	NA	NA	14,693	617	52	51
1990 Total	111	49	356	17,802	748	63	NA	NA	NA	17,802	748	63	62
1995 Total 2000 Total	198 233	86 99	647 773	32,325 38,627	1,358 1,622	115 138	387 116	2,186 3,400	-207 -624	32,919 39,367	1,383 1,653	117 140	114 137
2001 Total	253	108	841	42,028	1,765	150	315	4,298	898	41,445	1,741	148	144
2002 Total	307	130	1,019	50,956	2,140	182	306	6,200	1,902	49,360	2,073	176	171
2003 Total	400	168	1,335	66,772	2,804	238 289	292	5,978	-222	67,286	2,826	240 301	233 293
2004 Total 2005 Total	482 550	201 227	1,621 1.859	81,058 92,961	3,404 3.904	289	3,542 3.234	6,002 5,563	24 -439	84,576 96,634	3,552 4.059	301	293
2006 Total	683	280	2,326	116,294	4,884	414	17,408	8,760	3,197	130,505	5,481	465	453
2007 Total	907	368	3,105	155,263	6,521	553	10,457	10,535	1,775	163,945	6,886	584	569
2008 Total	1,286 1,503	518 602	4,433 5,688	221,637 260,424	9,309 10,938	790 928	12,610 4,720	14,226 16,594	3,691 2,368	230,556 262,776	9,683 11,037	821 936	800 910
2009 Total 2010 Total	1,503	726	5,666 6,506	316,617	13,298	1,127	-9,115	17,941	2,300	306,155	12,858	1,090	1,061
2011 Total	1,904	754	6,649	331,646	13,929	1,181	-24,365	18,238	297	306,984	12,893	1,093	1,065
2012 Total	1,801	709	6,264	314,714	13,218	1,120	-5,891	20,350	2,112	306,711	12,882	1,092	1,064
2013 Total 2014 Total	1,805 1,938	707 755	6,181 6,476	316,493 340,781	13,293 14,313	1,126 1,212	-5,761 -18,371	16,424 18,739	-3,926 2,315	314,658 320,095	13,216 13,444	1,120 1,139	1,092 1,111
2015 January	169	65	589	29,770	1,250	106	-1,633	20,647	1,908	26,229	1,102	93	91
February	152	59	534	26,814	1,126	95	-1,623	21,057	410	24,781	1,041	88	86
March	167	65	567	29,485	1,238	105	-2,050	20,878	-179	27,614	1,160	98	96
April Mav	158 168	61 65	527 545	27,910 29,666	1,172 1,246	99 106	-1,504 -1,489	20,854 20,154	-24 -700	26,430 28,877	1,110 1,213	94 103	92 100
May June	168	65	528	29,684	1,240	106	-1,409	20,134	-26	28,220	1,185	103	98
July	172	66	539	30,249	1,270	108	-1,675	19,701	-427	29,001	1,218	103	101
August	169	65	524	29,762	1,250	106	-905	19,390	-311	29,168	1,225	104	101
September	162 169	63 66	519 560	28,571	1,200	102 106	-987	18,944 18,984	-446 40	28,030	1,177	100 101	97 98
October November	169	65	560 580	29,886 29,675	1,255 1,246	106	-1,579 -929	20,099	40 1,115	28,267 27,631	1,187 1,161	98	98
December	176	68	624	31,081	1,305	111	-1,767	21,596	1,497	27,817	1,168	99	96
Total	1,998	774	6,636	352,553	14,807	1,254	-17,632	21,596	2,857	332,064	13,947	1,181	1,153
2016 January February	172 162	66 63	617 586	30,452 28,810	1,279 1,210	108 103	-2,294 -2,024	23,347 23,171	1,751 -176	26,407 26,962	1,109 1,132	94 96	92 93
March	175	67	601	30,957	1,210	1103	-2,024	22,730	-441	28,786	1,132	102	100
April	159	61	557	28,208	1,185	100	-2,919	21,336	-1,394	26,683	1,121	95	93
May	171	66	586	30,346	1,275	108	-1,627	20,962	-374	29,093	1,222	104	101
June	172 178	66 68	567 570	30,443 31,469	1,279 1,322	108 112	-1,045 -1,641	21,284 21,381	322 97	29,076 29,731	1,221 1,249	103 106	101 103
July August	180	69	564	31,409	1,322	112	-1,924	21,301	-183	30,115	1,249	100	103
September	170	65	544	30,048	1,262	107	-2,315	20,713	-485	28,218	1,185	100	98
October	175	67	563	31,006	1,302	110	-2,946	20,113	-600	28,660	1,204	102	100
November December	173 185	67 71	559 606	30,706 32,680	1,290 1,373	109 116	-3,074 -2,583	19,463 19,758	-650 295	28,282 29,802	1,188 1,252	101 106	98 104
Total	2,072	798	6,920	366,981	15,413	1,306	-27,002	19,758	-1,838	341,817	14,356	1,216	1,187
2017 January	183	70	593	32,577	1,368	116	-2,901	22,624	ⁱ 3,093	26,583	1,116	95	92
February	164 181	63 69	541 597	29,052 32,161	1,220 1,351	103 114	-3,349 -3,044	23,015 23,759	391 744	25,312 28,373	1,063 1,192	90 101	88 99
March April	166	69 64	597 540	29,500	1,351	105	-3,044	23,759	-166	28,373	1,192	99	99 96
May	179	68	558	31,700	1,331	113	-2,809	22,909	-684	29,575	1,242	105	103
June	173	66	539	30,667	1,288	109	-1,958	21,763	-1,146	29,855	1,254	106	104
July	176	67	551	31,221	1,311	111	-2,512	21,147	-616	29,325	1,232	104	102
August 8-Month Total	183 1,404	70 538	569 4,488	32,447 249,325	1,363 10,472	115 887	-2,199 -20,754	21,197 21,197	50 1,666	30,198 226,905	1,268 9,530	107 807	105 789
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	1,369 1,323	527 512	4,648 4,353	242,541 233,340	10,187 9,800	863 830	-16,084 -12,370	21,198	-398 651	226,855 220,319	9,528	807	787 765

Table 10.3 Fuel Ethanol Overview

^a Total corn and other biomass inputs to the production of undenatured ethanol used for fuel ethanol. ^b Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol. Does not include

natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of fuel ethanol-these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the

appropriate energy source. ^C The amount of denaturant in fuel ethanol produced.

^c The amount of denaturant in fuel ethanol produced.
 ^d Includes denaturant.
 ^e Through 2009, data are for fuel ethanol imports only; data for fuel ethanol exports are not available. Beginning in 2010, data are for fuel ethanol imports minus fuel ethanol (including industrial alcohol) exports.
 ^f Stocks are at end of period.

f Stocks are at end of period.
 9 A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates

^h Consumption of fuel ethanol minus denaturant. Data for fuel ethanol minus denaturant are used to develop data for "Renewable Energy/Biomass" in Tables 10.1–10.2b, as well as in Sections 1 and 2.

ⁱ Derived from the preliminary 2016 stocks value (19,531 thousand barrels), not the final 2016 value (19,758 thousand barrels) that is shown under "Stocks." NA=Not available.

Notes: • Mbbl = thousand barrels. MMgal = million U.S. gallons. TBtu = trillion Btu. • Fuel ethanol data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by Btu. • Fuel ethanoi data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the approximate heat content of fuel ethanol—see Table A3. • Through 1980, data are not available. For 1981–1992, data are estimates. For 1993–2008, only data for feedstock, losses and co-products, and denaturant are estimates. Beginning in 2009, only data for feedstock, and losses and co-products, are estimates. • See "Denaturant," "Ethanol," "Fuel Ethanol," and "Fuel Ethanol Minus Denaturant" in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1981. Sources: See end of section.

	Biodiesel														
	Losses and Co-						Trade	1	-					Other Renew	
	Feed- stock ^a	prod- ucts ^b	prod-	Pr	oduction		Imports	Exports	Net Imports ^c	Stocksd	Stock Change ^e	Co	nsumptio	n	able Fuels ^f
	TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	TBtu	
2001 Total	1	(s)	204	9	1	81	41	40	NA	NA	244	10	1	NA	
2002 Total	1	(s)	250	10	1	197	57	140	NA	NA	390	16	2	NA	
003 Total	2	(s)	338	14	2	97	113	-17	NA	NA	322	14	2	NA	
2004 Total	4	(s)	666	28	4	101	128	-27	NA	NA	639	27	3	NA	
005 Total	12	(s)	2,162	91	12	214	213	1	NA	NA	2,163	91	12	NA	
006 Total	32	(s)	5,963	250	32	1,105	856	250	NA	NA	6,213	261	33	NA	
007 Total	63	1	11,662	490	62	3,455	6,696	-3,241	NA	NA	8,422	354	45	NA	
008 Total	88	1	16,145	678	87	7,755	16,673	-8,918	NA	NA	7,228	304	39	NA	
009 Total	67	1	12,281	516	66	1,906	6,546	-4,640	711	711	^g 7,663	322	41	(s)	
010 Total	44	1	8,177	343	44	564	2,588	-2,024	672	-39	6,192	260	33	(s)	
2011 Total	125	2	23,035	967	123	890	1,799	-908	2,005	^h 1,028	21,099	886	113	(s)	
2012 Total	128	2	23,588	991	126	853	3,056	-2,203	1,984	-20	21,406	899	115	3	
2013 Total	176 165	2 2	32,368	1,359	173 163	8,152	4,675 1,974	3,477 2,604	3,810	1,825 -679	34,020	1,429	182 181	24 18	
014 Total		2	30,452	1,279		4,578		,	3,131		33,735	1,417	-	18	
015 January	9	(s)	1,727	73	9	372	22	350	4,032	902	1,176	49	6	(s)	
February	10	(s)	1,851	78	10	526	23	503	4,245	212	2,141	90	11	1	
March	13	(s)	2,326	98	12	340	191	149	4,244	(s)	2,475	104	13	2	
April	14	(s)	2,568	108	14	330	240	90	4,071	-173	2,831	119	15	2	
May	15	(s)	2,784	117	15	336	255	81	3,599	-471	3,337	140	18	2	
June	16	(s)	2,901	122	16	673	260	413	3,063	-536	3,850	162	21	2	
July	16	(s)	2,883	121	15	1,157	255	902	3,404	341	3,444	145	18	3	
August	16	(s)	2,933	123	16	961	275	686	3,333	-71	3,690	155	20	2	
September	13	(s)	2,479	104	13	1,062	200	862	3,021	-312	3,652	153	20	3	
October	14 14	(s)	2,535	106 106	14 14	863 701	161 76	702	3,070 3,600	48 530	3,189 2.616	134 110	17 14	3	
November December	14	(s)	2,521 2.573	108	14	1.078	133	625 945	3,600	343	3.174	133	17	3	
Total	163	(s) 2	30,080	1,263	161	8,399	2,091	6, 308	3,943 3,943	813	35,575	1,494	191	25	
016 January	14	(s)	2,490	105	13	248	42	206	4,222	279	2,416	101	13	1	
February	14	(s)	2,504	105	13	287	49	238	4,133	-89	2,831	119	15	2	
March	16	(s)	2,861	120	15	565	234	331	4,167	34	3,159	133	17	3	
April	16	(s)	2,856	120	15	969	246	723	4,358	192	3,388	142	18	1	
May	18	(s)	3,222	135	17	1,117	335	782	4,091	-268	4,272	179	23	2	
June	17	(s)	3,205	135	17	1,630	220	1,410	4,726	635	3,980	167	21	3	
July	18	(s)	3,331	140	18	1,681	250	1,431	4,443	-283	5,045	212	27	2	
August	18	(s)	3,385	142	18	1,873	235	1,638	4,265	-177	5,201	218	28	2	
September	17	(s)	3,206	135	17	1,835	150	1,685	4,227	-38	4,929	207	26	4	
October	19 19	(s)	3,433 3,408	144 143	18 18	1,822 2,184	114 143	1,708 2.041	4,690 5,314	463 624	4,678 4.825	196 203	25 26	2	
November December	19	(s)	3,408 3,425	143	18	2,184	80	2,041 2,588	6,398	624 1,083	4,825 4,929	203	26 26	1	
Total	203	(s) 3	37,327	1,568	200	16,879	2,098	14,781	6,398	2,455	49,653	2,085	266	25	
017 January	12	(s)	2.204	93	12	241	43	198	6,259	ⁱ 41	2,361	99	13	2	
February	12	(s)	2,232	94	12	549	57	492	6,466	207	2,516	106	13	1	
March	15	(s)	2,757	116	15	650	136	514	6,194	-272	3,542	149	19	3	
April	16	(s)	3,014	127	16	681	283	398	5,713	-481	3,893	163	21	2	
May	18	(s)	3,237	136	17	948	239	709	4,926	-787	4,734	199	25	3	
June	18	(s)	3,336	140	18	1,736	226	1,510	5,072	147	4,700	197	25	3	
July	19	(s)	3,552	149	19	1,670	455	1,215	5,076	3	4,764	200	26	3	
August	19	(s)	3,551	149	19	1,582	387	1,195	5,172	96	4,650	195	25	2	
8-Month Total	130	2	23,884	1,003	128	8,057	1,827	6,230	5,172	-1,046	31,159	1,309	167	19	
016 8-Month Total 015 8-Month Total	130 109	2	23,854 19.972	1,002 839	128 107	8,370 4,695	1,611 1,520	6,759 3,175	4,265 3,333	322 202	30,291 22,944	1,272 964	162 123	15 14	

^a Total vegetable oil and other biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel—calculated by multiplying biodiesel production by 5.433 million Btu per barrel. See "Biodiesel Feedstock" entry in the "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation" at the end of Appendix A. ^b Losses and co-products from the production of biodiesel. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of biodiesel—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy surge.

 appropriate energy source.
 ^c Net imports equal imports minus exports.
 ^d Stocks are at end of period. Includes biodiesel stocks at (or in) refineries, pipelines, and bulk terminals. Beginning in 2011, also includes stocks at biodiesel Production plants. ^e A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates

an increase.

^f Imports minus stock change of other renewable diesel fuel and other renewable fuels. See "Renewable Diesel Fuel (Other)" and "Renewable Fuels (Other)" in Glossary.

9 In 2009, because of incomplete data coverage and differing data sources, a "Balancing Item" amount of 733 thousand barrels (653 thousand barrels in January

2009; 80 thousand barrels in February 2009) is used to balance biodiesel supply and disposition. ^h Derived from the final 2010 stocks value for bulk terminals and biodiesel production plants (977 thousand barrels), not the final 2010 value for bulk terminals only (672 thousand barrels) that is shown under "Stocks." ¹ Derived from the preliminary 2016 stocks value (6,217 thousand barrels), not the final 2016 value (6,398 thousand barrels) that is shown under "Stocks." NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • Albhje thousand barrels.

Notes: • Mbbl = thousand barrels. MMgal = million U.S. gallons. TBtu = trillion tu. • Biodiesel data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by Btu. But. • Biodiser data in indusand barrels are converted to finition gators by multiplying by 0.042, and are converted to But by multiplying by 3.359 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of biodiesel—see Table A1). • Through 2000, data are not available. Beginning in 2001, data not from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) surveys are estimates. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 2001.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.5 Solar Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

			Distributed ^a So	olar Energy ^b			Utility-Scale ^c Solar Energy ^b					
			Electric	ity ^d				Electric	ity ^e			
	Heat ^f	Residential Sector	Commercial Sector	Industrial Sector	Total	Total ^g	Commercial Sector ^h	Industrial Sector ⁱ	Electric Power Sector ^j	Total	Total ^k	
1985 Total 1990 Total 1995 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2006 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2013 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	NA 55 63 55 53 51 50 49 51 53 54 55 58 56 58 56 61 62	NA (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) 1 1 1 1 2 2 4 5 9 13 201 47	NA (s) (s) 1 1 1 1 1 2 4 6 7 1 19 308 49	NA (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) (\$) 1 1 2 3 4 7 9 11	NA (s) 1 1 2 2 2 3 5 7 11 4 2 3 5 7 11 4 3 36 7 78 107	NA 55 63 56 53 53 53 59 65 69 93 116 139 169	NA 	NA 	(s) 4 55 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 9 9 12 17 40 83 165	(s) 4 5 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 9 9 9 1 18 1 46 8 168	(s) 59 63 62 60 58 61 65 78 65 74 78 90 111 157 225 337	
2015 January February March April May Jule July August September October November December Total	345666776544 63	3356667776654 65	3 3 4 5 5 5 6 5 5 4 3 3 53	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 8 11 13 13 14 14 12 11 9 9 132	10 11 16 17 19 20 20 18 16 14 13 194	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	11 14 19 22 23 23 24 25 20 17 16 14 228	11 14 19 22 23 24 24 25 21 18 16 15 232	21 25 35 40 43 43 45 39 34 30 27 426	
2016 January February April June July August September October November December December Total	345666776544 63	5 6 8 9 10 10 11 10 9 8 7 6 98	4 6 6 7 7 7 6 5 4 4 67	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 7	10 11 15 16 19 19 17 15 12 11 181	13 15 20 22 24 25 25 25 22 20 16 15 245	(s) (s) (s) (s) 1 1 1 1 (s) (s) (s) 5	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	14 22 25 27 33 38 36 34 29 25 21 337	14 23 25 34 34 38 37 34 30 25 21 343	27 38 45 50 58 64 62 57 50 42 37 587	
2017 January February April May June August 8-Month Total	3 4 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 4 4	6 7 11 12 13 14 14 13 90	4 5 7 8 8 8 8 54	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 16	12 14 19 21 23 24 25 24 161	15 17 24 27 29 30 31 30 204	(s) (s) (s) 1 1 1 4	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	20 24 41 54 58 51 50 342	21 24 42 55 54 58 52 51 346	36 41 66 72 84 88 83 83 81 550	
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	44 43	68 44	47 37	12 9	126 91	170 134	4 3	(s) (s)	228 160	232 163	402 296	

^a Data are estimates for distributed (small-scale) facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity less than 1 megawatt).
 ^b See "Photovoltaic Energy" and "Solar Thermal Energy" in Glossary.
 ^c Data are for utility-scale facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more).
 ^d Solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation at distributed (small-scale) facilities connected to the electric power grid (converted to Btu by multiplying by the fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^e Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation at utility-scale facilities (converted to Btu by multiplying by the fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
 ^f Solar thermal direct use energy in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors for all end uses, such as pool heating, how there the at "Distributed Optic".

9 Data are the sum of "Distributed Solar Energy Heat" and "Distributed Solar

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end of Section 7. ¹ Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. ¹ Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers. ^k Data are the sum of "Distributed Solar Energy Total" and "Utility-Scale Solar Energy Total."

^k Data are the sum of "Distributed Solar Energy Total" and "Utility-Scale Solar Energy Total." NA=Not available. -=No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • Distributed (small-scale) solar energy data for all years, and utility-scale solar energy data for the current two years, are estimates. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1984.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.6 Solar Electricity Net Generation

(Million Kilowatthours)

		Distributed ^a So	lar Generation ^b		U				
	Residential Sector	Commercial Sector	Industrial Sector	Total	Commercial Sector ^d	Industrial Sector ^e	Electric Power Sector ^f	Total	Total
1985 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11	11
1990 Total	12	17	4	32	-	-	367	367	399
1995 Total	20	29	6	56	_	_	497	497	553
2000 Total	39	55	12	107	_	_	493	493	600
2001 Total	47	67	15	129		_	543	543	672
2002 Total	56	79	18	153		_	555	555	708
2003 Total	66	93	21	179		-	534	534	713
2004 Total	81	115	25	222		-	575	575	797
2005 Total	122	172	38	333		-	550	550	883
2006 Total	178	252	56	485		-	508	508	993
2007 Total	251	355	79	685		-	612	612	1,297
2008 Total	404	571	126	1,101	(s)	-	864	864	1,965
2009 Total	543	767	170	1,480	(s)	-	891	891	2,371
2010 Total	897	1,172	259	2,328	5	2	1,206	1,212	3,540
2011 Total	1,330	1,913	424	3,667	84	7	1,727	1,818	5,485
2012 Total	2,071	3,173	703	5,947	148	14	4,164	4,327	10,274
2013 Total	3,264	4,029	892	8,185	294	17	8,724	9,036	17,221
2014 Total	4,947	5,146	1,139	11,233	371	16	17,304	17,691	28,924
2015 January	340	327	80	746	20	1	1.134	1.155	1,902
February	375	356	85	816	20	1	1,134	1,155	2.299
March	536	479	119	1,134	33	2	2.037	2.072	3.206
April	609	525	129	1,264	39	2	2,338	2,379	3,643
May	676	574	144	1,394	46	2	2,330	2,504	3,898
June	693	571	144	1,394	40	2	2,430	2,558	3,966
July	741	596	150	1,487	45	2	2,579	2,627	4,114
August	746	575	147	1,468	46	2	2,639	2,688	4,114
September	679	515	135	1,330	37	2	2,178	2,217	3,547
October	618	455	125	1,198	32	2	1.875	1,910	3,107
November	515	367	100	982	27	1	1,702	1.730	2,712
December	471	349	93	914	24	1	1,545	1,570	2,484
Total	6,999	5,689	1,451	14,139	416	21	24,456	24,893	39,032
	540	400		1 001			4 404	4 540	0.500
2016 January	513 614	409	98	1,021	23 45	NM 3	1,491	1,516	2,536
February	824	468 608	108 150	1,189 1.582	45	NM	2,395 2.664	2,443 2.713	3,632 4,295
March	824 939	661	164	1,562	47	NM	2,004	2,713	4,295
April May	1.044	719	181	1,945	54	NM	2,903	2,949 3,603	5,548
June	1,044	719	183	1,945	62	NM	3,547	3,603	5,546
July	1,133	723	190	2.066	69	NM	3,545	4.097	6,163
August	1,133	743	186	2,000	59	NM	4,024 3.886	3,948	5.952
September	977	643	170	1,790	56	3	3,624	3,940	5,952
October	874	578	156	1,607	45	3	3,145	3,193	4.801
November	717	467	123	1,307	38	2	2.660	2,700	4,007
December	644	407	114	1,202	24	NM	2,000	2,299	3,500
Total	10,465	7,180	1,823	19,467	565	32	36,157	36,754	56,221
	,	,	,	,	1		,	,	,
017 January	682	481	120	1,282	23	NM	2,182	2,206	3,488
February	784	526	139	1,449	27	NM	2,533	2,562	4,011
March	1,142	703	210	2,054	47	2	4,425	4,474	6,529
April	1,282	760	226	2,268	50	NM	4,764	4,816	7,084
May	1,420	809	250	2,479	67	4	5,745	5,816	8,295
June	1,460	811	254	2,524	72	8	6,193	6,272	8,796
July	1,487	878	264	2,629	64	7	5,473	5,544	8,173
August	1,438	850	258	2,546	58	7	5,362	5,427	7,973
8-Month Total	9,694	5,817	1,722	17,233	408	32	36,677	37,117	54,350
2016 8-Month Total	7.252	5,049	1.260	13,561	401	23	24.455	24.879	38,440
015 8-Month Total	4,715	4.003	998	9.716	296	15	17,156	17,467	27,183

^a Data are estimates for solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation at small-scale facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity less than 1 megawatt) connected to the electric power grid.
 ^b See "Photovoltaic Energy" and "Solar Thermal Energy" in Glossary.
 ^c Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation at utility-scale facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more)

Unity-scale receives (connect connect of the second connection) of the second connection of the

plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. ¹ Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers. NA=Not available. NM=Not meaningful due to large standard error. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 million kilowatthours.

Notes: • Distributed (small-scale) solar generation data for all years, and utility-scale solar energy data for the current two years, are estimates. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1984. Sources: • Distributed Solar Generation: 1989-2013--Calculated as distributed solar energy consumption (see Table 10.5) divided by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors (see Table A6). 2014 forward--U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Electric Power Monthly*, monthly reports, Tables 1.1, 1.2.C, 1.2.D, and 1.2.E. • Utility-Scale Solar Generation: 1984-1988-EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," 2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," 2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," 2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Annual Electric Generator Report-Nonutility," 2001-2003: EIA, Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." 2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." • Total: Calculated as distributed solar generation plus utility-scale solar generation.

Renewable Energy

Note. Renewable Energy Production and Consumption.

In Tables 1.1, 1.3, and 10.1, renewable energy consumption consists of: conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6); geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6), and geothermal heat pump and geothermal direct use energy; solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6), and solar thermal direct use energy; wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6); wood and wood-derived fuels consumption; biomass waste (municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass) consumption; fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) and biodiesel consumption; and losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. In Tables 1.1, 1.2, and 10.1, renewable energy production is assumed to equal consumption for all renewable energy sources except biofuels and wood. Biofuels production comprises biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. Wood production is the sum of wood consumption and densified biomass exports.

Table 10.2a Sources

Residential Sector, Geothermal

1989–2011: Annual estimates by the U.S Energy Information Administration (EIA) based on data from Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center.

2012 forward: Annual estimates assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2011.

(For 1989 forward, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Residential Sector, Solar

1989 forward: Residential sector solar consumption is the sum of the values for "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Heat" (which includes solar thermal direct use energy in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors) from Table 10.5 and "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Residential Sector" from Table 10.5.

Residential Sector, Wood

1949–1979: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2. 1980–2013: Annual estimates are based on EIA, Form EIA-457, "Residential Energy Consumption Survey"; and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration regional heating degree-day data.

2014 forward: Annual estimates based on residential wood consumption growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook* data system.

(For 1973 forward, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Residential Sector, Total Renewable Energy

1949–1988: Residential sector total renewable energy consumption is equal to residential sector wood consumption.

1989 forward: Residential sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for geothermal, solar, and wood.

Commercial Sector, Hydroelectric Power

1989 forward: Commercial sector conventional hydroelectricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Commercial Sector, Geothermal

1989–2011: Annual estimates by EIA based on data from Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center.

2012 forward: Annual estimates assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2011.

(For 1989 forward, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Commercial Sector, Solar

1989 forward: Commercial sector solar consumption is the sum of the values for "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Commercial Sector" from Table 10.5 and "Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Commercial Sector" from Table 10.5.

Commercial Sector, Wind

2009 forward: Commercial sector wind electricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Commercial Sector, Wood

1949–1979: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of* U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983, Table ES1.

1984: Annual estimate assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 1983.

1985–1988: Annual estimates interpolated by EIA.

(For 1973–1988, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

1989 forward: Monthly/annual commercial sector combinedheat-and-power (CHP) wood consumption data are from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms. Annual estimates for commercial sector non-CHP wood consumption are based on EIA, Form EIA-871, "Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey" (for 2014 forward, the annual estimates are based on commercial sector wood consumption growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook* data system). For 1989 forward, monthly estimates for commercial sector non-CHP wood consumption are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Commercial sector total wood consumption is the sum of commercial sector CHP and non-CHP wood consumption.

Commercial Sector, Biomass Waste

1989 forward: Table 7.4c.

Commercial Sector, Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)

1981 forward: The commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to commercial sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7a divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Commercial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multplied by the commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Note that there is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors; beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of fuel ethanol consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

Commercial Sector, Total Biomass

1949–1980: Commercial sector total biomass consumption is equal to commercial sector wood consumption.

1981–1988: Commercial sector total biomass consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for wood and fuel ethanol (minus denaturant).

1989 forward: Commercial sector total biomass consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for wood, waste, and fuel ethanol (minus denaturant).

Commercial Sector, Total Renewable Energy

1949–1988: Commercial sector total renewable energy consumption is equal to commercial sector total biomass consumption.

1989–2007: Commercial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, and total biomass.

2008: Commercial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, and total biomass.

2009 forward: Commercial sector total renewable energy is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and total biomass.

Table 10.2b Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power

1949 forward: Industrial sector conventional hydroelectricity net generation data from Table 7.2c are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Industrial Sector, Geothermal

1989–2009: Annual estimates by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) based on data from Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center.

2010 forward: Annual estimates assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2009.

(For 1989 forward, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Industrial Sector, Solar

1989 forward: Industrial sector solar consumption is the sum of the values for "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Industrial Sector" from Table 10.5 and "Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Industrial Sector" from Table 10.6.

Industrial Sector, Wind

2011 forward: Industrial sector wind electricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Industrial Sector, Wood

1949–1979: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of* U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983, Table ES1.
1984: Annual estimate is from EIA, *Estimates of U.S.*

Biofuels Consumption 1990, Table 1. 1985 and 1986: Annual estimates interpolated by EIA.

1987: Annual estimate is from EIA, *Estimates of Biofuels Consumption in the United States During 1987*, Table 2. 1988: Annual estimate interpolated by EIA.

(For 1973–1988, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

1989 forward: Monthly/annual industrial sector combinedheat-and-power (CHP) wood consumption data are from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms. Annual estimates for industrial sector non-CHP wood consumption are based on EIA, Form EIA-846, "Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey" (for 2014 forward, the annual estimates are assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2013). For 1989 forward, monthly estimates for industrial sector non-CHP wood consumption are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Industrial sector total wood consumption is the sum of industrial sector CHP and non-CHP wood consumption.

Industrial Sector, Biomass Waste

1981: Annual estimate is calculated as total waste consumption (from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8) minus electric power sector waste consumption (from MER Table 10.2c).

1982 and 1983: Annual estimates are calculated as total waste consumption (based on *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8) minus electric power sector waste consumption (from MER, Table 10.2c).

1984: Annual estimate is calculated as total waste consumption (from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8) minus electric power sector waste consumption (from MER, Table 10.2c).

1985 and 1986: Annual estimates interpolated by EIA.

1987: Annual estimate is calculated as total waste consumption (from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8) minus electric power sector waste consumption (from MER, Table 10.2c).

1988: Annual estimate interpolated by EIA.

(For 1973–1988, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

1989 forward: Monthly/annual industrial sector combinedheat-and-power (CHP) consumption data are from Table 7.4c. Annual estimates for industrial sector non-CHP waste consumption are based on information presented in Government Advisory Associates, *Resource Recovery Yearbook* and *Methane Recovery Yearbook*, and information provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Landfill Methane Outreach Program (for 2014 forward, the annual estimates are assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2013). For 1989 forward, monthly estimates for industrial sector non-CHP waste consumption are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Industrial sector total waste consumption is the sum of industrial sector CHP and non-CHP waste consumption.

Industrial Sector, Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)

1981 forward: The industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to industrial sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7b divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Industrial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Note that there is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors; beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of fuel ethanol consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

Industrial Sector, Biomass Losses and Co-products

1981 forward: Calculated as fuel ethanol losses and co-products from Table 10.3 plus biodiesel losses and co-products from Table 10.4.

Industrial Sector, Total Biomass

1949–1980: Industrial sector total biomass consumption is equal to industrial sector wood consumption.

1981 forward: Industrial sector total biomass consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for wood, waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biomass losses and co-products.

Industrial Sector, Total Renewable Energy

1949–1988: Industrial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power and total biomass.

1989–2009: Industrial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, and total biomass.

2010: Industrial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, and total biomass.

2011 forward: Industrial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and total biomass.

Transportation Sector, Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)

1981 forward: The transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to transportation sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7c divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Note that there is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors; beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of fuel ethanol consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

Transportation Sector, Biodiesel

2001 forward: Table 10.4. Transportation sector biodiesel consumption is assumed to equal total biodiesel consumption.

Transportation Sector, Other Renewable Fuels 2009 forward: Table 10.4.

Transportation Sector, Total Renewable Energy

1981–2000: Transportation sector total renewable energy consumption is equal to transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption.

2001–2008: Transportation sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) and biodiesel. 2009 forward: Transportation sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, and other renewable fuels.

Table 10.3 Sources

Feedstock

1981 forward: Calculated as fuel ethanol production (in thousand barrels) minus denaturant, and then multiplied by the fuel ethanol feedstock factor—see Table A3.

Losses and Co-products

1981 forward: Calculated as fuel ethanol feedstock plus denaturant minus fuel ethanol production.

Denaturant

1981–2008: Data in thousand barrels for petroleum denaturant in fuel ethanol produced are estimated as 2% of fuel ethanol production; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 4.645 million Btu per barrel (the estimated quantity-weighted factor of natural gasoline and conventional motor gasoline used as denaturant).

2009–2016: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, annual reports, Table 1. Data in thousand barrels for net production of natural gasoline at renewable fuels and oxygenate plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 4.620 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of natural gasoline). Data in thousand barrels for net production of conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components at renewable fuels and oxygenate plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.253 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of conventional motor gasoline). Total denaturant is the sum of the values for natural gasoline, conventional motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components.

2017: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, monthly reports, Table 1. Data in thousand barrels for net production of natural gasoline at renewable fuels and oxygenate plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 4.620 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of natural gasoline). Data in thousand barrels for net production of conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components at renewable fuels and oxygenate plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.253 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of conventional motor gasoline). Total denaturant is the sum of the values for natural gasoline, conven-

tional motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components.

Production

1981–1992: Fuel ethanol production is assumed to equal fuel ethanol consumption—see sources for "Consumption." 1993–2004: Calculated as fuel ethanol consumption plus fuel ethanol stock change minus fuel ethanol net imports. These data differ slightly from the original production data from EIA, Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report," and predecessor form, which were not reconciled and updated to be consistent with the final balance.

2005–2008: EIA, Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report."

2009–2016: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for net production of fuel ethanol at renewable fuels and oxygenate plants. 2017: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for net production of fuel ethanol at renewable fuels and oxygenate plants.

Trade, Stocks, and Stock Change

1992–2016: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1. 2017: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1.

Consumption

1981–1989: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption* 1990, Table 10; and interpolated values for 1982, 1983, 1985, 1986, and 1988.

1990–1992: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biomass Energy Consumption 1992*, Table D2; and interpolated value for 1991.

1993–2004: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Tables 2 and 16. Calculated as 10% of oxygenated finished motor gasoline field production (Table 2), plus fuel ethanol refinery input (Table 16).

2005–2008: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Tables 1 and 15. Calculated as motor gasoline blending components adjustments (Table 1), plus finished motor gasoline adjustments (Table 1), plus fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs (Table 15).

2009–2016: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1. Calculated as fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs minus fuel ethanol adjustments.

2017: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1. Calculated as fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs minus fuel ethanol adjustments.

Consumption Minus Denaturant

1981 forward: Calculated as fuel ethanol consumption minus the amount of denaturant in fuel ethanol consumed. Denaturant in fuel ethanol consumed is estimated by multiplying denaturant in fuel ethanol produced by the fuel ethanol consumption-to-production ratio.

Table 10.4 Sources

Biodiesel Feedstock

2001 forward: Calculated as biodiesel production in thousand barrels multiplied by 5.433 million Btu per barrel

(the biodiesel feedstock factor—see "Biodiesel Feedstock" entry in the "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation" at the end of Appendix A).

Biodiesel Losses and Co-products

2001 forward: Calculated as biodiesel feedstock minus biodiesel production.

Biodiesel Production

2001–2005: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation, Bioenergy Program records. Annual data are derived from quarterly data. Monthly data are estimated by dividing the annual data by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

2006: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, "M311K—Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks," data for soybean oil consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel). In addition, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates that 14.4 million gallons of yellow grease were consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel).

2007: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, "M311K—Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks," data for all fats and oils consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel).

2008: EIA, *Monthly Biodiesel Production Report*, December 2009 (release date October 2010), Table 11. Monthly data for 2008 are estimated based on U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, M311K data, multiplied by the EIA 2008 annual value's share of the M311K 2008 annual value.

2009 and 2010: EIA, *Monthly Biodiesel Production Report*, monthly reports, Table 1.

2011–2016: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, annual reports, Table 1, data for renewable fuels except fuel ethanol.

2017: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, monthly reports, Table 1, data for renewable fuels except fuel ethanol.

Biodiesel Trade

2001–2011: For imports, U.S. Department of Agriculture, data for the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule codes: 3824.90.40.20, "Fatty Esters Animal/Vegetable Mixture" (data through June 2010); and 3824.90.40.30, "Biodiesel/Mixes" (data for July 2010-2011). For exports, U.S. Department of Agriculture, data for the following Schedule B codes: 3824.90.40.00, "Fatty Substances Animal/Vegetable/Mixture" (data through 2010); and 3824.90.40.30, "Biodiesel <70%" (data for 2011). (The data above are converted from pounds to gallons by dividing by 7.4.) Although these categories include products other than biodiesel (such as biodiesel coprocessed with petroleum feedstocks; and products destined for soaps, cosmetics, and other items), biodiesel is the largest component. In the absence of other reliable data for biodiesel trade, EIA sees these data as good substitutes.

2012–2016: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Tables 25 and 31, data for biomass-based diesel fuel.

2017: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Tables 37 and 49, data for biomass-based diesel fuel.

Biodiesel Stocks and Stock Change

2009 forward: EIA, biodiesel data from EIA-22M, "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey"; and biomass-based diesel fuel data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report."

Biodiesel Consumption

2001–2008: Calculated as biodiesel production plus biodiesel net imports.

January and February 2009: EIA, PSA, Table 1, data for refinery and blender net inputs of renewable fuels except fuel ethanol.

March 2009 forward: Calculated as biodiesel production plus biodiesel net imports minus biodiesel stock change.

Other Renewable Fuels

2009 forward: Imports data for "Other Renewable Diesel Fuel" are from EIA, PSA Table 25 and PSM Table 37 (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Imports data for "Other Renewable Fuels" are from EIA, PSA Table 25 and PSM Table 37 (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1). Stock change data for "Other Renewable Diesel Fuel" are from EIA, EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel heat content factor in Table A1). "Other Renewable Fuels" in Table 10.4 is calculated as other renewable diesel fuel imports plus other renewable fuels imports minus other renewable diesel fuel stock change.

Table 10.5 Sources

Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Heat Annual Data

1989–2009: Annual estimates by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) based on EIA, Form EIA-63A, "Annual Solar Thermal Collector/Reflector Shipments Report." Solar energy consumption by solar thermal non-electric applications (mainly in the residential sector, but with some in the commercial and industrial sectors) is based on assumptions about the stock of equipment in place and other factors.

2010 forward: Annual estimates based on commercial sector solar thermal growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook (AEO)* data system. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

Monthly Data

1989–2013: Monthly estimates for each year are obtained by allocating a given year's annual value to the months in that year. Each month's allocator is the average of that month's "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Total" values in 2014 and 2015. The allocators, when rounded, are as follows: January—5%; February—6%; March—8%; April—9%; May—10%; June—10%; July—10%; August—10%; September—9%; October—9%; November—7%.

2014 forward: Initial monthly estimates for each year are obtained as described above. Once all 12 months of "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Total" data are available for a given year, they are used as allocators and applied to the annual estimate in order to revise the initial monthly estimates.

Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Residential Sector

Beginning in 2014, monthly and annual data for residential sector distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic generation are from EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, Table 1.2.E. Those data are converted to consumption data in Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in MER Table A6.

Backcasts for earlier periods are developed as follows:

Annual Data

1989–2003: Annual growth rates are calculated based on distributed (small-scale) solar electricity consumption in all sectors. Consumption is estimated using information on shipments of solar panels from EIA, Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Cell/Module Shipments Report," and assumptions about the stock of equipment in place and other factors. The growth rates are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates.

2004–2008: Annual growth rates based on commercial sector solar photovoltaic growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook (AEO)* data system are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

2009–2013: Annual growth rates based on residential sector solar photovoltaic growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook (AEO)* data system are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

Monthly Data

1989–2013: See "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Heat, Monthly Data."

Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Commercial Sector

Beginning in 2014, monthly and annual data for commercial sector distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic generation are from EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, Table 1.2.C. Those data are converted to consumption data in Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in MER Table A6.

Backcasts for earlier periods are developed as follows:

Annual Data

1989–2003: Annual growth rates based on EIA, Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Cell/Module Shipments Report," are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates. (See "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Residential Sector" sources above for details.) 2004–2013: Annual growth rates based on commercial sector solar photovoltaic growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook (AEO)* data system are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

Monthly Data

1989–2013: See "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Heat, Monthly Data."

Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Industrial Sector

Beginning in 2014, monthly and annual data for industrial sector distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic generation are from EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, Table 1.2.D. Those data are converted to consumption data in Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in MER Table A6.

Backcasts for earlier periods are developed as follows:

Annual Data

1989–2003: Annual growth rates based on EIA, Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Cell/Module Shipments Report," are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates. (See "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Residential Sector" sources above for details.)

2004–2013: Annual growth rates based on commercial sector solar photovoltaic growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook (AEO)* data system are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

Monthly Data

1989–2013: See "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Heat, Monthly Data."

Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Total

1989 forward: Distributed (small-scale) solar energy consumption for total electricity is the sum of the distributed solar energy consumption (for electricity) values for the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.

Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Total

1989 forward: Distributed (small-scale) solar energy consumption total is the sum of distributed solar energy consumption values for heat and total electricity.

Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Commercial Sector

2008 forward: Commercial sector solar photovoltaic and solar thermal electricity net generation data from EIA, Form

EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Industrial Sector

2010 forward: Industrial sector solar photovoltaic and solar thermal electricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Electric Power Sector

1984 forward: Electric power sector solar photovoltaic and solar thermal electricity net generation data from Table 7.2b

are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Total

1984 forward: Utility-scale solar energy consumption for total electricity is the sum of the utility-scale solar energy consumption (for electricity) values for the commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors.

Solar Energy Consumption: Total

1984 forward: Total solar energy consumption is the sum of the values for total distributed solar energy consumption and total utility-scale solar energy consumption. THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

11. International Petroleum

Figure 11.1a World Crude Oil Production Overview (Million Barrels per Day)

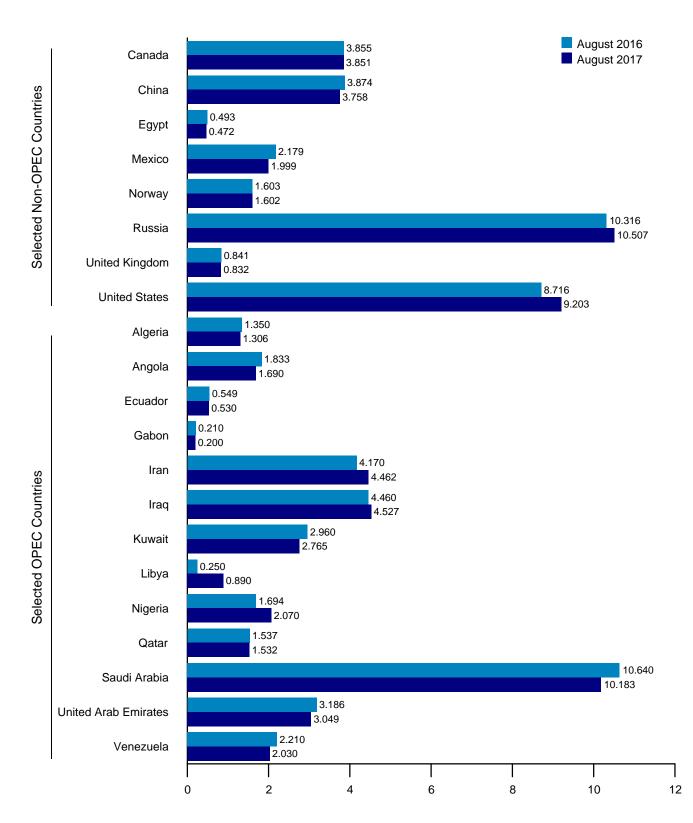
World Production, 1973-2016 World Production, Monthly 90 -100 -World World 80-60 -60 **—** Non-OPEC Non-OPEC OPEC 40 -OPEC 30 Persian Gulf Nations 20-Persian Gulf Nations 0. ····· 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 J FMAMJ J A SOND J FMAMJ J A SOND J FMAMJ J A SOND 2015 2016 2017 Selected Producers, 1973–2016 Selected Producers, Monthly 12 -12-Russia Saudi Arabia Saudi 9. Arabia **United States** United States 6-6 Russia Iran 3-3-Iran 0 _____ J FMAMJ J A SOND J FMAMJ J A SOND J FMAMJ J A SOND 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2015 2016 2017 Notes: • OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting sian Gulf Nations." Countries. • The Persian Gulf Nations are Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#international.

Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Production from

the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in "Per-

Figure 11.1b World Crude Oil Production by Selected Countries (Million Barrels per Day)



Note: OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#international. Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

Table 11.1a World Crude Oil Production: Selected OPEC Members

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Algeria Angeria Caudor Gabon Iran				•	.,								· · · · · ·		
Liby Kurgeria Caton Iran Kurgeria Caton Arabit Vene- TOT 1977 Average 1,097 162 200 1203 5.561 2.018 3.002 2.115 2.944 5.70 7.598 1.533 3.346 2.948 1886 Average 1.066 150 2.241 1.75 1.662 2.741 1.665 1.777 2.055 4.723 3.048 2.940 1990 Average 1.80 4.77 7.987 1.83 1.138 1.147 1.533 3.988 2.980 1.1787 1.375 1.810 4.66 5.411 2.177 2.338 2.345 3.171 2.178 2.980 1.798 2.183 3.171 2.177 2.338 2.265 1.401 2.185 2.441 2.150 2.568 3.345 3.245 3.161 3.177 2.57 3.081 3.245 3.161 2.265 3.01 2.265 2.261 2.261 2.261													United		
1973 Average 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.00 <												Saudi		Vene-	Total
1975 Average 983 165 161 223 5,350 2,262 2,084 1,480 7,775 1,664 2,146 2,165 1,797 1,616 2,167 1,265 1,797 1,616 2,167 1,300 1,191 1,213 1,516 1,412 2,191 1,416 1,415 1,411 2,013 1,411		Algeria	Angola	Ecuador	Gabon	Iran	Iraq	Kuwaita	Libya	Nigeria	Qatar	Arabia ^a	Emirates	zuela	OPECb
1975 Average 983 165 161 223 5,350 2,262 2,048 1,480 7,775 1,664 2,162 2,161 1980 Average 1,190 27 2,662 2,514 1,555 1,470 2,055 4,71 2,625 4,71 1,191 1,215 1,195 1,191 1,191 1,215 1,414 1,201 1,319 1,411 2,013 1,410 2,016 1,416 1,416 1,416 1,416 1,416 1,416 1,416 1,416 1,416 1,416 1,416 1,416 1,416 1,416 1,416 1,416												1	1 1		
1975 Average 983 165 161 223 5,350 2,262 2,044 1,780 4,707 1,664 2,164 2,164 2,169 1,165 1,165 1,169 2,179 1,160 2,118 2,129 2,169 2,169 1,169 2,118 2,149 2,202 2,169 2,169 2,169 1,161 2,129 1,161 2,117 2,147 2,140 2,120 1,161 2,120 1,163 2,147 2,143 1,265 1,244 4,145 2,169 1,318 1,161	1973 Average	1.097	162	209	150	5.861	2.018	3.020	2.175	2.054	570	7.596	1.533	3.366	29,811
1980 Average 1,106 150 204 175 1,662 2,514 1,625 1,777 2,655 306 338 1,187 1,577 1,552 1995 Average 1,182 464 302 3,388 1,187 1,527 2,537 2,538 1,330 1,933 442 6,231 2,213 2,730 2,538 2,537 2,538 2,537 2,538 2,537 2,537 3,53 3,644 1,555 2,007 1,446 2,132 6,568 3,622 2,168 3,808 2,168 2,380 2,538 2,568 3,518 2,668 3,165 2,202 2,464 2,388 3,165 2,24 2,464 2,388 3,165 2,52 2,003 4,648 2,388 3,165 2,525 2,658 7,00 7,634 2,904 2,458 7,444 2,426 2,484 3,165 2,424 2,426 2,438 3,165 2,424 1,398 1,319 2,118 2,117 3,140 2,118 1,319 2,118 3,116 2,525 2,668 3,165 2,118 1,410 </th <th>1975 Average</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>223</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>1,783</th> <th></th> <th>7,075</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>26,013</th>	1975 Average				223					1,783		7,075			26,013
1985 Average 1,036 231 221 172 2,250 1,433 1,023 1,659 1,461 301 3,388 1,193 1,677 1,55 1996 Average 1,227 070 356 356 3,681 2,640 1,779 1,360 400 2,172 2,378 2,328 2,328 2,33 3,388 3,70 3,52 3,644 2,152 2,500 4,640 2,172 2,362 3,388 3,280 2,76 3,280 2,764 2,385 2,562 3,516 3,280 2,764 2,385 2,562 3,516 2,527 3,535 3,552 2,557 1,300 2,158 666 7,386 3,388 3,265 3,516 2,557 1,265 2,562 1,685 2,562 1,565 2,552 2,553 1,565 2,552 2,553 1,565 2,552 2,564		1,106		204	175			1,656			472	9,900			25,558
1990 Average 1,160 475 285 270 3,068 2,040 1,175 1,375 1,810 466 6,410 2,117 2,137 2,217 2,217 2,217 2,217 2,217 2,217 2,217 2,217 2,217 2,218 2,328 2,757 25.0 3,080 2,165 3,280 2,167 2,328 2,757 2,308 2,328 2,76 3,238 2,76 3,238 2,76 3,238 2,76 3,238 2,76 3,238 2,76 3,238 2,76 3,238 2,76 3,238 2,76 3,245 3,157 2,508 1,399 2,110 665 7,833 2,168 3,357 2,508 3,444 2,023 1,844 1,319 2,118 7,09 7,644 2,085 3,115 2,249 3,11 2,113 1,414 2,121 2,715 8,075 3,246 2,355 3,165 2,249 2,131 1,414 2,127 8,076 3,148 2,416 2,557 3,10 3,113 3,113 1,111 2,111 1,111 1,111 1,111		1,036	231	281	172	2,250		1,023	1,059	1,495	301	3,388	1,193	1,677	15,539
1985 Average 1,162 646 392 365 3,643 560 2,067 1,380 1,390 1,391 2,233 2,275 2,283 2,275 2,283 2,275 2,283 2,275 2,283 2,275 2,283 2,275 2,283 2,275 2,283 2,275 2,283 2,275 2,283 2,275 2,283 2,275 2,283 2,275 2,283 2,275 2,283 2,275 2,283 2,276 2,383 2,266 1,399 2,135 656 6,389 2,131 6,563 2,266 7,333 2,156 2,346 3,167 2,275 2000 Average 1,526 746 746 3,937 2,350 1,693 1,377 2,568 7,633 2,216 3,610 2,236 2,513 1,633 2,277 2,586 1,512 2,238 2,441 2,350 1,633 2,277 8,560 2,435 2,461 3,511 3,512 2,534 2,513 1,633 2,627 2,586 2,535 2,646 1,735 2,518 2,565 2,513	1990 Average	1,180	475			3,088		1,175	1,375		406			2,137	22,768
1997 Average 1,259 714 388 370 3,684 1,155 2,001 1,446 2,112 550 8,382 2,316 3,240 2,60 2,50 2,50 3,56 2,50 3,55 2,50 8,66 3,55 2,50 3,55 2,50 3,55 2,50 3,55 2,50 3,55 2,50 3,55 2,50 3,51 3,56 2,57 2,079 1,410 2,155 7,42 8,404 2,355 3,616 2,255 3,010 2,555 1,618 7,22 2,56 7,30 8,755 2,244 2,353 2,32 2,444 2,318 1,421 2,275 3,775 2,428 2,335 2,345 2,345 2,355 2,345 2,355 2,345 2,355 2,345 2,355 2,345 2,355 2,355 2,355 2,355 2,355 2,356 2,375 2,366 2,471 3,352 2,464 2,500 3,365 2,277 2,566 1,756 2,661 2,535 1,565 2,403 2,535 1,565 2,403 2,565 1,512	1995 Average	1,162					560	2,057	1,390	1,993					25,870
1997 Average 1,259 714 388 370 3,684 1,155 2,001 1,446 2,112 550 8,382 2,316 3,240 2,60 2,50 2,50 3,56 2,50 3,55 2,50 8,66 3,55 2,50 3,55 2,50 3,55 2,50 3,55 2,50 3,55 2,50 3,55 2,50 3,51 3,56 2,57 2,079 1,410 2,155 7,42 8,404 2,355 3,616 2,255 3,010 2,555 1,618 7,22 2,56 7,30 8,755 2,244 2,353 2,32 2,444 2,318 1,421 2,275 3,775 2,428 2,335 2,345 2,345 2,355 2,345 2,355 2,345 2,355 2,345 2,355 2,345 2,355 2,355 2,355 2,355 2,355 2,356 2,375 2,366 2,471 3,352 2,464 2,500 3,365 2,277 2,566 1,756 2,661 2,535 1,565 2,403 2,535 1,565 2,403 2,565 1,512	1996 Average														26,389
1988 Average 1,226 735 375 352 363,375 1,240 1,243 696 8,289 2,433 6,248 3,167 22,05 1980 Average 1,245 742 412 2176 5,730 8,031 2,248 5,55 2,44 2001 Average 1,245 742 412 2176 3,744 2,203 1,984 1,419 2,118 6,730 8,031 2,248 2,355 1,640 2,248 2,355 7,18 2,246 2,303 8,101 2,275 3,102 2,403 2,444 2,357 1,513 2,246 2,403 2,357 1,513 2,240 966 9,152 2,663 2,663 2,643 2,463 2,403 3,199 2,336 1,665 2,464 1,569 2,113 2,511 3,414 2,329 1,685 2,246 2,463 2,463 2,463 2,463 2,463 2,463 2,463 2,463 2,463 2,463 2,463 2,463 2,503 3,567 2,586 1,756 1,542 2,463	1997 Average														27,697
2000 Average 1,214 746 395 315 3,696 2,571 2,073 1,410 2,165 742 6,404 2,368 3,155 294 2001 Average 1,349 896 393 221 3,244 2,023 1,894 1,319 2,118 7097 7,634 2,025 3,001 2,265 3,010 2,257 310 2005 Average 1,682 1,329 532 266 4,139 1,615 2,258 1,635 2,263 2,635 2,515 33,15 2006 Average 1,662 1,329 536 237 4,028 1,996 2,535 1,681 2,440 916 9,152 2,635 2,516 3,33 2006 Average 1,766 1,561 1,646 2,464 1,702 2,350 1,683 2,4173 1,545 2,636 2,410 3,35 2014 Average 1,540 1,576 546 2,403 1,537 2,560 3,268 2,453 1,416 <th>1998 Average</th> <th></th> <th>28,781</th>	1998 Average														28,781
2001 Average 1,265 742 412 270 3,724 2,390 1,398 1,367 2,256 730 8,031 2,205 3,010 26.8 2003 Average 1,516 903 411 241 3,744 1,308 2,136 1,421 2,215 9,775 2,248 2,335 2,844 2,335 2,844 2,335 1,844 2,215 2,555 5,55 3,55 3,55 3,52 2,555 1,515 2,525 1,516 9,152 2,663 2,603 2,400 3,9 2,003 4,650 2,375 2,586 1,716 1,858 2,727 2,586 1,738 2,461 2,641 2,512 2,641 2,512 2,340 1,650 2,408 1,451 2,441 2,320 1,650 2,408 1,451 2,404 2,500 3,537 2,340 1,542 2,404 2,500 3,537 2,340 1,543 9,562 2,643 2,500 3,537 2,461 1,543 9,693	1999 Average														27,632
2002 Average 1,349 896 393 251 3,444 2,023 1,894 1,310 2,118 709 7,634 2,082 2,604 2,335 284 2004 Average 1,552 1,052 528 239 4,001 2,011 2,375 1,515 2,325 284 2,355 284 2,357 2,464 1,702 2,360 2,478 2,557 3,10 2007 Average 1,708 1,724 511 2,444 3,712 2,560 1,803 8,722 2,560 3,243 2,560 3,13 2008 Average 1,565 1,877 486 2,424 4,307 2,391 2,350 1,469 8,900 2,413 2,520 3,147 2,520 3,147 2,457 1,564 1,690 2,464 1,792 8,282 2,500 3,26 2,620 1,279 8,282 2,500 3,20 2,607 3,20 2,411 5,21 5,210 3,210 2,500 3,23 2,520	2000 Average														29,427
2003 Average 1,516 903 411 241 3,743 1,306 2,136 1,2475 807 8,775 2,348 2,335 22,84 2,935 2,257 31.0 2,477 978 9,550 2,255 32.5 2,557 31.0 2,476 978 9,550 2,255 32.5 2,565 32.5 2,500 3,470 2,476 983 9,512 2,681 2,540 3,51 2,263 2,560 3,73 2,566 1,736 1,981 550 2,444 4,942 4,942 2,596 1,766 1,786 2,481 2,510 3,33 2,000 Average 1,540 1,909 486 2,462 4,051 2,462 2,457 1,553 2,684 2,500 3,335 2,912 2,500 3,259 2,500 3,259 2,461 2,461 4,454 2,457 1,554 9,735 2,500 3,25 2,604 2,500 3,239 3,368 2,462 4,177 1,540 9,735 2,560 3,239 3,265 2,457 1,555 1,404 0,402 2,500															
2004 Average 1,682 1,062 528 239 4,001 2,011 2,376 1,513 2,429 901 9,101 2,478 2,575 31,0 2005 Average 1,699 1,388 536 237 4,028 1,996 2,535 1,681 2,222 2,630 2,541 32,12 2,636 2,541 32,12 2,636 2,541 32,12 2,636 2,541 32,12 2,636 2,541 32,12 2,636 2,541 32,12 2,636 2,541 32,12 2,636 2,541 32,12 2,636 2,540 1,550 2,408 1,549 8,200 2,411 3,137 2,557 3,167 2,477 1,541 8,328 2,500 3,267 2,500 3,267 2,500 3,267 2,500 3,267 2,500 3,267 2,500 3,267 2,500 3,267 2,500 3,267 2,500 3,267 2,500 3,267 2,500 3,267 2,500 3,270 2,555	2002 Average														
2005 Average 1,692 1,239 532 266 4,139 1,878 2,529 1,633 2,627 978 9,550 2,535 2,565 32,5 2006 Average 1,708 1,724 511 244 3,912 2,356 1,681 2,440 996 2,752 2,566 1,738 2,603 2,400 31,3 2006 Average 1,705 1,651 505 2,444 4,603 2,375 2,586 1,786 2,603 2,440 31,3 2,300 1,662 2,101 4,862 2,441 1,571 8,453 2,673 2,580 1,465 2,474 1,571 8,453 2,673 2,580 1,465 2,474 1,571 8,453 2,673 2,580 1,465 2,474 1,571 8,452 2,600 3,20 2,760 3,70 2,761 3,763 2,661 1,820 8,762 2,500 3,29 2,761 3,502 2,760 3,70 2,761 1,501 9,640 2,900 </th <th>2003 Average</th> <th></th>	2003 Average														
2006 Averaĝe 1,699 1,396 536 237 4,028 1,996 2,535 1,681 2,440 996 9,152 2,636 2,511 32,11 2007 Average 1,705 1,951 505 244 4,050 2,397 2,556 1,702 2,550 1,683 2,206 2,446 1,702 2,550 1,683 2,217 2,210 3,237 2,350 1,650 2,408 1,451 8,200 2,413 2,520 2,413 2,520 2,413 2,520 3,347 2,533 1,857 2,467 1,551 9,832 2,804 2,500 3,328 2014 Average 1,422 1,742 556 220 3,113 3,646 2,642 471 2,347 1,553 9,683 2,864 2,500 3,28 2015 January 1,429 1,720 553 2,153 3,300 3,725 2,750 370 2,294 1,514 9,640 2,960 2,500 33,0 2015 Janu	2004 Average														
2007 Average 1,708 1,724 511 244 3,912 2,068 2,464 1,702 2,165 1,683 8,722 2,603 2,490 31,3 2006 Average 1,585 1,695 1,695 2,375 2,560 1,665 1,198 2,260 2,413 2,520 31,6 2017 Average 1,545 1,477 486 2,44 4,664 2,393 2,300 1,656 2,408 1,420 3,252 2,760 370 1,511 9,432 2,883 2,300 1,656 2,401 1,452 2,413 2,520 3,113 3,054 2,655 1,877 2,457 1,551 9,482 2,800 3,22 2,750 370 2,294 1,514 9,640 2,900 2,500 3,29 2,750 370 2,294 1,514 9,640 2,900 2,500 3,29 2,750 350 2,254 1,513 0,400 2,900 2,500 3,29 3,752 2,750 350	2005 Average									2,021					
2006 Average 1,705 1,951 505 248 4,050 2,375 2,566 1,736 2,165 1,878 9,261 2,681 2,510 33.3 2005 Average 1,540 1,909 486 242 4,037 2,339 2,300 1,650 2,408 1,499 8,250 2,413 2,520 3,277 2,530 1,650 2,408 1,499 8,250 2,413 2,520 3,201 3,277 2,500 3,267 2,500 3,222 2,500 3,222 2,500 3,232 2,451 1,517 9,632 2,960 2,500 3,232 2,463 4,761 4,74 1,571 9,644 2,960 2,500 3,30 2015 January 1,429 1,720 553 215 3,300 3,725 2,750 475 2,152 1,525 1,410 2,980 2,500 3,30 March 1,429 1,770 543 2,050 3,307 2,775 370 2	2000 Average														31,944
2006 Average 1,585 1,877 486 242 4,037 2,350 1,650 2,208 1,279 8,250 2,413 2,410 3,213 2010 Average 1,540 1,909 486 2,424 4,054 2,652 2,530 4,652 2,474 1,513 9,688 2,679 2,500 3,28 2012 Average 1,462 1,803 526 220 3,113 3,054 2,651 1,877 2,488 2,604 2,500 3,28 2,427 1,513 9,683 2,420 2,500 32,0 3,268 2,642 471 2,307 1,533 9,683 2,420 2,500 33,0 3,265 2,750 360 2,268 1,520 9,740 2,300 3,010 2,307 2,500 33,0 3,010 2,307 2,500 33,0 3,010 2,500 33,0 3,010 2,500 33,0 3,010 2,500 33,0 3,010 2,500 3,113 3,014 2,130 1,310 <th>2008 Average</th> <th></th> <th>33,308</th>	2008 Average														33,308
2010 Average 1,540 1,560 2,660 2,408 1,459 8,900 2,415 2,479 2,500 32,62 2014 Average 1,532 1,787 504 230 3,887 2,983 2,653 1,860 2,408 1,650 2,408 1,551 9,852 2,604 2,500 32,8 2013 Average 1,420 1,742 556 220 3,131 3,054 2,665 918 2,307 1,553 9,693 2,620 3,500 32,28 2015 January 1,429 1,720 555 216 3,300 3,375 2,760 370 2,294 1,514 9,640 2,900 2,500 32,9 Mati 1,429 1,770 543 2,655 3,300 3,375 2,760 370 2,294 1,514 9,640 2,900 2,500 33,0 Mati 1,429 1,870 537 215 3,300 3,375 2,780 430 2,153 1,640 3,002 2,500 33,0 Julw 1,429 1,850 538 <	2009 Average														31,609
2011 Average 1,240 1,256 500 241 4,054 2,625 2,635 1,367 1,571 9,458 2,619 2,500 32,8 2013 Average 1,462 1,603 526 220 3,113 3,054 2,653 1,367 1,553 9,863 2,820 2,500 32,8 2014 Average 1,420 1,420 1,421 556 215 3,300 3,475 2,750 360 2,290 2,2500 33,0 2014 Average 1,429 1,770 553 2,15 3,300 3,375 2,750 360 2,289 1,320 2,500 33,0 4011 1,429 1,770 553 2,15 3,300 3,275 2,750 405 2,152 10,140 2,900 2,500 33,0 4011 1,429 1,770 543 2,055 3,000 3,275 2,760 430 2,137 1,440 3,030 2,500 34,0 4010 1,429 1,770 543 2,050 340 2,255 3,16 3,300 4,	2010 Average														32,500
2012 Average 1,532 1,787 504 230 3,387 2,983 2,655 916 2,307 1,551 9,832 2,604 2,500 33,8 2014 Average 1,420 1,742 556 220 3,213 3,368 2,642 471 2,307 1,551 9,683 2,280 2,500 32,89 2015 January 1,429 1,420 556 220 3,130 3,475 2,750 370 2,944 1,514 9,640 2,970 2,550 32,9 Pathaary 1,429 1,770 553 2,155 3,300 3,375 2,750 360 2,284 1,510 2,960 2,500 33,9 May 1,429 1,770 543 205 3,300 3,775 2,760 410 2,125 1,537 1,400 3,302 2,500 34,6 July 1,429 1,870 537 2,15 3,300 4,225 2,810 410 2,225 1,537 1,400 3,030 2,500 34,6 July 1,429 1,820 <th>2011 Average</th> <th></th> <th>32,672</th>	2011 Average														32,672
2013 Average 1,420 1,742 526 220 3,113 3,054 2,600 918 2,307 1,530 9,732 2,844 2,500 32,9 2014 Average 1,420 1,742 556 220 3,215 2,750 370 2,294 1,514 9,640 2,960 2,500 32,9 2015 January 1,423 1,770 553 215 3,300 3,225 2,750 360 2,269 1,520 9,740 2,970 2,500 33,0 March 1,423 1,770 543 205 31,00 3,775 2,780 410 2,800 2,500 33,0 Mar 1,423 1,770 543 205 3,300 3,775 2,780 410 2,025 1,537 10,400 3,030 2,500 34,6 July 1,429 1,850 538 215 3,300 4,225 2,800 315 1,400 3,030 2,500 34,6 September 1,429 1,800 533 215 3,300 4,425 2,800	2012 Average														33,859
2014 Average 1,420 1,742 556 220 3,239 3,368 2,442 471 2,347 1,540 9,735 2,894 2,500 32,9 2015 January 1,429 1,770 553 215 3,300 3,375 2,750 370 2,294 1,514 9,640 2,960 2,500 32,9 March 1,429 1,720 553 215 3,300 3,725 2,770 505 2165 1,531 1,140 2,960 2,500 33,9 March 1,429 1,770 543 205 3,300 3,725 2,770 505 2,165 1,531 1,140 3,010 2,500 34,1 June 1,429 1,870 537 215 3,300 4,252 2,860 300 2,028 1,537 10,400 3,030 2,500 34,4 June 1,429 1,800 539 215 3,300 4,225 2,800 375 2,226 1,537 10,400 3,000 2,500 34,5 November 1,429	2013 Average	1,462	1,803	526	220	3,113	3,054	2,650	918	2,307	1,553	9,693	2,820	2,500	32,890
February 1429 1,770 553 215 3,300 3,225 2,750 360 2,269 1,520 9,740 2,970 2,500 33,7 April 1,429 1,720 553 215 3,000 3,775 2,770 505 2,165 1,531 10,140 3,010 2,500 33,0 May 1,429 1,700 543 205 3,300 3,225 2,780 410 2,025 1,537 10,400 3,030 2,500 34,1 June 1,429 1,850 538 215 3,300 4,225 2,850 360 2,088 1,537 10,290 3,040 2,500 34,7 October 1,429 1,870 533 215 3,300 4,252 2,850 370 2,159 1,537 10,40 3,060 3,05 November 1,429 1,802 543 213 3,300 4,025 2,900 370 2,159 1,537 1,404 </th <th>2014 Average</th> <th>1,420</th> <th>1,742</th> <th>556</th> <th>220</th> <th>3,239</th> <th>3,368</th> <th>2,642</th> <th>471</th> <th>2,347</th> <th>1,540</th> <th>9,735</th> <th>2,894</th> <th>2,500</th> <th>32,935</th>	2014 Average	1,420	1,742	556	220	3,239	3,368	2,642	471	2,347	1,540	9,735	2,894	2,500	32,935
February 1429 1,770 553 215 3,300 3,225 2,750 360 2,269 1,520 9,740 2,970 2,500 33,7 April 1,429 1,720 553 215 3,000 3,775 2,770 505 2,165 1,531 10,140 3,010 2,500 33,0 May 1,429 1,700 543 205 3,300 3,225 2,780 410 2,025 1,537 10,400 3,030 2,500 34,1 June 1,429 1,850 538 215 3,300 4,225 2,850 360 2,088 1,537 10,290 3,040 2,500 34,7 October 1,429 1,870 533 215 3,300 4,252 2,850 370 2,159 1,537 10,40 3,060 3,05 November 1,429 1,802 543 213 3,300 4,025 2,900 370 2,159 1,537 1,404 </th <th>0045</th> <th>4 400</th> <th>4 000</th> <th></th> <th>045</th> <th>0.000</th> <th>0.475</th> <th>0 750</th> <th>070</th> <th>0.004</th> <th></th> <th>0.040</th> <th>0.000</th> <th>0 500</th> <th>00.075</th>	0045	4 400	4 000		045	0.000	0.475	0 750	070	0.004		0.040	0.000	0 500	00.075
March 1,429 1,720 553 215 3,300 3,725 2,770 475 2,152 10,140 2,880 2,500 33,7 May 1,429 1,770 543 205 3,300 3,225 2,780 430 2,139 1,532 10,440 3,000 3,030 3,255 2,780 430 2,139 1,532 10,440 3,030 2,500 34,6 July 1,429 1,870 537 215 3,300 4,225 2,850 376 2,228 1,537 10,400 3,030 2,500 34,7 October 1,429 1,800 539 215 3,300 4,225 2,850 375 2,226 1,537 10,400 3,060 2,500 34,6 November 1,429 1,820 537 215 3,300 4,225 2,960 370 2,159 1,537 10,140 3,060 2,500 34,6 December 1,429 1,820 <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>2,750</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>9,640</th><th></th><th>2,500</th><th>33,075</th></td<>								2,750				9,640		2,500	33,075
April 1,429 1,790 548 205 3,300 3,775 2,770 505 2,165 1,531 10,140 3,010 2,500 33,9 June 1,429 1,820 541 215 3,300 4,275 2,780 410 2,025 1,537 10,490 3,030 2,500 34,6 August 1,429 1,850 537 215 3,300 4,225 2,860 360 2,088 1,537 10,290 3,040 2,500 34,7 September 1,429 1,870 537 215 3,300 4,275 2,860 375 2,225 1,537 10,240 3,060 2,500 34,6 December 1,429 1,820 533 215 3,300 4,425 2,800 370 2,159 1,537 10,140 3,060 2,500 34,6 Average 1,429 1,802 533 213 3,000 4,225 2,900 370 2,159 1,437 10,440 3,105 2,400 34,4 Paria 1,429															
May 1.429 1.770 543 205 3.300 3.925 2.780 430 2.139 1.532 10.340 3.020 2.500 34.6 July 1.429 1.820 534 215 3.300 4.275 2.780 410 2.025 1.537 10.490 3.030 2.500 34.6 August 1.429 1.870 537 215 3.300 4.225 2.880 375 2.225 1.537 10.290 3.040 2.500 34.4 September 1.429 1.800 537 215 3.300 4.275 2.860 375 2.226 1.537 10.140 3.040 2.500 34.5 November 1.429 1.802 543 213 3.300 4.054 2.800 370 2.159 1.517 10.240 3.105 2.400 34.4 2016 January 1.350 1.788 534 210 3.504 4.252 2.930 320 1.9															
Jurie 1.429 1.820 541 215 3.300 4.275 2.780 410 2.025 1.537 10.490 3.303 2.500 34.7 August 1.429 1.870 537 215 3.300 4.225 2.880 360 2.088 1.537 10.290 3.040 2.500 34.7 October 1.429 1.820 537 215 3.300 4.225 2.880 360 2.081 1.537 10.240 3.050 2.500 34.6 November 1.429 1.820 533 215 3.300 4.255 2.800 315 1.537 10.140 3.060 2.500 34.6 Average 1.429 1.802 543 213 3.300 4.054 2.804 404 2.171 1.522 10.180 3.019 2.500 34.1 2016 January 1.350 1.793 540 210 3.700 4.252 2.930 3201 1.931 <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>															
July 1.429 1.850 538 215 3.300 4.325 2.810 400 2.122 1.537 10.400 3.030 2.500 34.4 September 1.429 1.800 539 215 3.300 4.225 2.850 375 2.225 1.537 10.290 3.040 2.500 34.4 September 1.429 1.820 537 215 3.300 4.425 2.850 375 2.226 1.537 10.140 3.040 2.500 34.5 December 1.429 1.820 533 215 3.300 4.425 2.804 404 2.171 1.522 0.168 3.009 2.500 34.6 Average 1.429 1.802 533 210 3.550 4.475 2.950 370 2.159 1.497 1.0240 3.105 2.400 34.8 February 1.350 1.798 554 210 4.000 4.225 2.910 360 2.120 1.517 10.240 2.910 2.400 34.8 March 1.350															
August 1,429 1,870 537 215 3,300 4,225 2,850 360 2,088 1,537 10,290 3,040 2,500 34,4 September 1,429 1,770 538 215 3,300 4,275 2,800 315 2,200 3,75 2,226 1,537 10,240 3,060 2,500 34,5 December 1,429 1,802 533 215 3,300 4,425 2,900 375 2,226 1,537 10,140 3,060 2,500 34,6 Average 1,429 1,802 543 213 3,300 4,054 2,804 404 2,171 1,532 10,168 3,019 2,500 34,1 2016 January 1,350 1,793 540 210 3,700 4,225 2,910 320 1,993 1,537 10,240 2,885 2,400 34,4 March 1,350 1,793 555 210 4,000 4,225 2,910 320 1,933 1,537 10,240 2,892 2,400 34,6															34,706
September 1.429 1.800 539 215 3.300 4.425 2.800 375 2.225 1.537 10.200 3.040 2.500 34.7 November 1.429 1.820 537 215 3.300 4.225 2.800 375 2.226 1.537 10.240 3.060 2.500 34.6 December 1.429 1.820 533 213 3.300 4.425 2.800 370 2.159 1.537 10.140 3.060 2.500 34.6 Average 1.429 1.802 533 213 3.300 4.054 2.804 404 2.171 1.532 10.168 3.019 2.400 34.6 Piorary 1.350 1.798 552 210 4.000 4.225 2.910 3.00 2.102 1.517 10.240 2.826 2.400 34.6 Mar 1.350 1.793 555 210 4.000 4.75 2.700 330 1.537 <	August														34,491
October 1,429 1,770 538 215 3,300 4,225 2,800 415 2,198 1,537 10,240 3,050 2,500 34,6 December 1,429 1,820 533 215 3,300 4,425 2,800 370 2,159 1,537 10,140 3,060 2,500 34,6 Average 1,429 1,802 543 213 3,300 4,054 2,804 404 2,171 1,532 10,168 3,019 2,500 34,1 2016 January 1,350 1,798 544 210 3,550 4,752 2,910 360 2,120 1,517 10,240 2,885 2,400 34,4 March 1,350 1,798 552 210 4,000 4,225 2,910 360 1,537 10,240 2,885 2,400 34,6 May 1,350 1,818 556 210 4,150 4,405 2,910 330 1,1537 10	September														34,775
November 1,429 1,820 537 215 3,300 4,425 2,850 375 2,226 1,537 10,140 3,040 2,500 34,6 Average 1,429 1,802 543 213 3,300 4,425 2,804 404 2,171 1,532 10,140 3,040 2,500 34,1 2016 January 1,350 1,798 534 210 3,550 4,475 2,950 370 2,159 1,497 10,240 3,105 2,400 34,8 February 1,350 1,798 534 210 3,700 4,225 2,910 360 2,120 1,517 10,240 2,885 2,400 34,8 March 1,350 1,793 555 210 4,000 4,225 2,910 330 2,010 3,101 2,300 3,416 3,300 2,400 3,48 May 1,350 1,818 556 210 4,130 4,405 2,910 3									415						34,517
December 1,429 1,820 533 215 3,300 4,425 2,900 370 2,159 1,537 10,140 3,060 2,500 34,1 2016 January 1,350 1,798 534 210 3,550 4,475 2,950 370 2,159 1,497 10,240 3,105 2,400 34,8 February 1,350 1,798 552 210 4,000 4,225 2,910 360 2,120 1,517 10,240 2,885 2,400 34,8 March 1,350 1,798 552 210 4,000 4,225 2,910 330 2,010 1,537 10,240 2,920 2,400 34,8 May 1,350 1,818 565 210 4,120 4,355 2,910 330 2,010 1,537 10,640 3,100 2,300 34,7 June 1,330 1,823 545 210 4,150 4,405 2,960 310 1,764 1,537 10,670 3,156 2,220 35.3 July 1,	November	1,429	1,820	537	215	3,300	4,425	2,850	375	2,226	1,537	10,140	3,040	2,500	34,644
Average 1,429 1,802 543 213 3,300 4,054 2,804 404 2,171 1,532 10,168 3,019 2,500 34,11 2016 January 1,350 1,798 534 210 3,700 4,225 2,910 360 2,120 1,517 10,240 2,885 2,400 34,8 February 1,350 1,798 552 210 4,000 4,225 2,930 320 1,933 1,537 10,240 2,885 2,400 34,4 April 1,350 1,793 555 210 4,000 4,225 2,930 320 1,933 1,637 10,240 2,920 2,400 34,6 June 1,350 1,823 550 210 4,102 4,355 2,910 230 1,811 1,537 10,640 3,186 2,220 35,3 July 1,350 1,823 545 210 4,170 4,460 2,960 310 1,726 1,477 10,640 3,186 2,210 35,2 35,2 35,2 1,841	December														34,638
February 1,350 1,793 540 210 3,700 4,225 2,910 360 2,120 1,517 10,240 2,885 2,400 34,6 March 1,350 1,793 555 210 4,000 4,225 2,330 320 1,993 1,537 10,240 2,910 2,400 34,6 May 1,350 1,793 555 210 4,120 4,355 2,700 330 2,010 1,537 10,240 2,920 2,400 34,8 May 1,350 1,818 556 210 4,130 4,405 2,910 330 1,811 1,537 10,340 3,100 2,300 35,2 July 1,350 1,829 545 210 4,110 4,465 2,950 310 1,764 1,537 10,640 3,186 2,220 35,2 November 1,350 1,618 552 200 4,200 4,565 2,960 550 1,854 1,507 10,640 3,226 2,180 36,0 December 1,350 1	Average	1,429	1,802	543	213	3,300	4,054	2,804	404	2,171	1,532	10,168	3,019	2,500	34,190
February 1,350 1,793 540 210 3,700 4,225 2,910 360 2,120 1,517 10,240 2,885 2,400 34,6 March 1,350 1,793 555 210 4,000 4,225 2,330 320 1,993 1,537 10,240 2,910 2,400 34,6 May 1,350 1,793 555 210 4,120 4,355 2,700 330 2,010 1,537 10,240 2,920 2,400 34,8 May 1,350 1,818 556 210 4,130 4,405 2,910 330 1,811 1,537 10,340 3,100 2,300 35,2 July 1,350 1,829 545 210 4,110 4,465 2,950 310 1,764 1,537 10,640 3,186 2,220 35,2 November 1,350 1,618 552 200 4,200 4,565 2,960 550 1,854 1,507 10,640 3,226 2,180 36,0 December 1,350 1	2016 January	1 250	1 700	524	210	2 550	4 475	2.050	270	2 1 5 0	1 407	10 240	2 105	2 400	24.965
March 1,350 1,798 552 210 4,000 4,225 2,930 320 1,993 1,537 10,240 2,910 2,400 34,6 April 1,350 1,818 556 210 4,090 4,475 2,700 330 2,010 1,537 10,240 2,920 2,400 34,8 June 1,350 1,818 556 210 4,130 4,405 2,910 330 1,811 1,537 10,340 3,100 2,300 34,7 June 1,350 1,823 555 210 4,150 4,415 2,950 310 1,764 1,537 10,640 3,186 2,210 35,3 August 1,350 1,833 549 210 4,170 4,460 2,960 310 1,776 1,640 3,186 2,210 35,2 October 1,350 1,618 552 200 4,260 4,685 2,970 580 1,841 1,527 10,640 3,226 2,180 36,0 December 1,350 1,668 54	ZUID January														
April 1,350 1,793 555 210 4,090 4,475 2,700 330 2,010 1,537 10,240 2,920 2,400 34,8 May 1,330 1,818 556 210 4,130 4,355 2,910 285 1,673 1,537 10,240 2,920 2,400 34,8 June 1,330 1,823 550 210 4,130 4,405 2,910 330 1,811 1,537 10,540 3,135 2,280 35,2 July 1,350 1,829 545 210 4,150 4,415 2,960 310 1,764 1,637 10,640 3,186 2,210 35,2 September 1,350 1,678 560 210 4,190 4,480 2,960 310 1,726 1,477 10,600 3,216 2,200 35,2 October 1,350 1,678 552 200 4,200 4,655 2,970 580 1,844 1,527 10,640 3,226 2,180 36,0 November 1,350	March								300						
May 1,350 1,818 556 210 4,120 4,355 2,910 285 1,673 1,637 10,340 3,100 2,300 34,7 June 1,350 1,823 550 210 4,150 4,405 2,910 330 1,811 1,537 10,640 3,135 2,220 35,2 August 1,350 1,829 545 210 4,170 4,460 2,960 250 1,684 1,537 10,640 3,186 2,210 35,2 September 1,350 1,618 552 200 4,200 4,555 2,960 310 1,726 1,477 10,640 3,186 2,210 35,2 November 1,350 1,618 552 200 4,200 4,265 2,960 550 1,854 1,507 10,590 3,196 2,190 35,5 November 1,350 1,668 544 220 4,220 4,685 2,970 620 1,684 1,527 10,640 3,226 2,150 35,6 Average 1,348															
June 1,330 1,823 550 210 4,130 4,405 2,910 330 1,811 1,537 10,540 3,135 2,280 35,2 July 1,350 1,829 545 210 4,150 4,415 2,950 310 1,764 1,537 10,640 3,135 2,220 35,3 September 1,350 1,833 549 210 4,170 4,460 2,960 310 1,776 1,640 3,186 2,210 35,2 September 1,350 1,678 560 210 4,190 4,480 2,960 310 1,776 1,477 10,600 3,216 2,200 35,2 October 1,350 1,698 544 220 4,220 4,645 2,970 580 1,984 1,527 10,640 3,226 2,180 36,6 Average 1,348 1,770 548 211 4,068 4,452 2,924 385 1,871 1,523 10,461 3,106 2,277 35,1 2017 January 1,340															34,781
July 1,350 1,829 545 210 4,150 4,415 2,950 310 1,764 1,637 10,670 3,156 2,220 35,3 August 1,350 1,833 549 210 4,170 4,460 2,960 250 1,637 10,670 3,156 2,220 35,2 September 1,350 1,768 560 210 4,190 4,480 2,960 310 1,726 1,477 10,600 3,216 2,200 35,2 October 1,350 1,618 552 200 4,200 4,565 2,960 550 1,854 1,527 10,640 3,226 2,180 36,0 December 1,350 1,668 544 220 4,280 4,685 2,970 580 1,884 1,527 10,640 3,226 2,180 36,0 Average 1,348 1,770 548 211 4,068 4,452 2,970 680 1,849 1,487 10,020 3,067 2,100 34,8 February 1,340 1,688	June														35,218
August 1,350 1,833 549 210 4,170 4,460 2,960 250 1,694 1,537 10,640 3,186 2,210 35,2 September 1,350 1,768 560 210 4,190 4,480 2,960 310 1,726 1,477 10,600 3,216 2,200 35,2 October 1,350 1,618 552 200 4,200 4,645 2,960 550 1,684 1,527 10,640 3,226 2,180 36,0 December 1,350 1,668 544 220 4,220 4,645 2,970 580 1,884 1,527 10,640 3,226 2,180 36,0 Average 1,340 1,658 536 200 4,300 4,565 2,830 680 1,849 1,467 10,020 3,067 2,100 34,8 February 1,340 1,688 535 185 4,300 4,445 2,770 690 1,869 1,467 10,020 3,067 2,100 34,8 March 1,306															35,333
September 1,350 1,768 560 210 4,190 4,480 2,960 310 1,726 1,477 10,600 3,216 2,200 35,2 October 1,350 1,618 552 200 4,200 4,565 2,960 550 1,854 1,507 10,600 3,216 2,190 35,5 November 1,350 1,698 544 220 4,220 4,645 2,970 580 1,984 1,527 10,640 3,226 2,180 36,0 December 1,350 1,668 544 220 4,280 4,685 2,970 620 1,684 1,527 10,640 3,226 2,180 36,0 Average 1,348 1,770 548 211 4,068 4,452 2,924 385 1,871 1,523 10,461 3,106 2,277 35,1 2017 January 1,340 1,658 536 185 4,300 4,445 2,770 690 1,869 1,461 0,040 3,047 2,903 34,6 March	August														35,276
October 1,350 1,618 552 200 4,200 4,565 2,960 550 1,854 1,507 10,590 3,196 2,190 35,5 November 1,350 1,668 544 220 4,220 4,645 2,970 580 1,884 1,527 10,640 3,226 2,180 36,0 December 1,350 1,668 544 220 4,280 4,685 2,970 620 1,684 1,527 10,640 3,226 2,150 35,6 Average 1,348 1,770 548 211 4,068 4,452 2,924 385 1,871 1,523 10,461 3,106 2,277 35,1 2017 January 1,340 1,658 536 200 4,300 4,565 2,830 680 1,849 1,487 10,020 3,067 2,090 34,6 March 1,316 1,630 531 190 4,544 4,431 2,763 590 1,730 1,507 9,992 3,028 2,080 34,6 March 1,306	September	1,350	1,768	560	210	4,190	4,480	2,960	310	1,726	1,477	10,600	3,216	2,200	35,274
November 1,350 1,698 544 220 4,220 4,645 2,970 580 1,984 1,527 10,640 3,226 2,180 36,0 December 1,350 1,668 544 220 4,280 4,685 2,970 620 1,684 1,527 10,640 3,226 2,150 35,6 Average 1,348 1,770 548 211 4,068 4,452 2,924 385 1,871 1,523 10,461 3,106 2,277 35,1 2017 January 1,340 1,658 536 200 4,300 4,565 2,830 680 1,849 1,467 10,040 3,047 2,090 34,6 March 1,316 1,630 531 190 4,544 4,431 2,763 590 1,730 1,507 9,992 3,028 2,080 34,6 March 1,306 1,660 533 200 4,544 4,476 2,763 535 1,517 10,092 3,048 2,030 84,6 June 1,306 <t< th=""><th>October</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>35,559</th></t<>	October														35,559
Average 1,348 1,770 548 211 4,068 4,452 2,924 385 1,871 1,523 10,461 3,106 2,277 35,1 2017 January 1,340 1,658 536 200 4,300 4,565 2,830 680 1,849 1,487 10,020 3,067 2,100 34,8 February 1,340 1,688 535 185 4,300 4,445 2,770 690 1,869 1,467 10,040 3,047 2,090 34,6 March 1,316 1,630 531 190 4,544 4,431 2,763 590 1,730 1,507 9,992 3,028 2,080 34,5 April 1,306 1,660 533 200 4,554 4,476 2,763 535 1,780 1,517 10,093 3,028 2,080 35,0 June 1,306 1,670 541 210 4,482 4,501 2,774 850 1,945	November														36,011
2017 January 1,340 1,658 536 200 4,300 4,565 2,830 680 1,849 1,467 10,020 3,067 2,100 34,8 February 1,340 1,688 535 185 4,300 4,445 2,770 690 1,869 1,467 10,040 3,047 2,090 34,6 March 1,316 1,630 531 190 4,544 4,431 2,763 590 1,730 1,507 9,992 3,028 2,090 34,6 April 1,306 1,700 528 210 4,544 4,426 2,763 535 1,780 1,517 10,022 3,008 2,080 34,6 May 1,306 1,660 533 200 4,554 4,476 2,763 780 1,900 1,517 10,093 3,028 2,080 35,0 June 1,306 1,660 531 200 4,574 4,491 2,774 850 1,945 1,522 R10,293 3,048 2,030 85,4 July 1,306															35,691
February 1,340 1,688 535 185 4,300 4,445 2,770 690 1,869 1,467 10,040 3,047 2,090 34,6 March 1,316 1,630 531 190 4,544 4,431 2,763 590 1,730 1,507 9,992 3,028 2,090 34,5 April 1,306 1,700 528 210 4,544 4,426 2,763 550 1,780 1,517 10,093 3,028 2,080 34,6 May 1,306 1,660 533 200 4,554 4,476 2,763 780 1,900 1,517 10,093 3,028 2,080 35,0 June 1,306 1,660 533 200 4,554 4,476 2,763 780 1,900 1,517 10,093 3,028 2,080 35,0 Jule 1,306 1,670 541 210 4,482 4,501 2,774 850 1,945 1,522 R10,233 3,048 2,030 35,5 August 1,306 1,690	Average	1,348	1,770	548	211	4,068	4,452	2,924	385	1,871	1,523	10,461	3,106	2,277	35,170
February 1,340 1,688 535 185 4,300 4,445 2,770 690 1,869 1,467 10,040 3,047 2,090 34,6 March 1,316 1,630 531 190 4,544 4,431 2,763 590 1,730 1,507 9,992 3,028 2,090 34,5 April 1,306 1,700 528 210 4,544 4,426 2,763 550 1,780 1,517 10,093 3,028 2,080 34,6 May 1,306 1,660 533 200 4,554 4,476 2,763 780 1,900 1,517 10,093 3,028 2,080 35,0 June 1,306 1,660 533 200 4,554 4,476 2,763 780 1,900 1,517 10,093 3,028 2,080 35,0 Jule 1,306 1,670 541 210 4,482 4,501 2,774 850 1,945 1,522 R10,233 3,048 2,030 35,5 August 1,306 1,690	2017 Januar:	1 3 4 0	1 650	FOG	200	4 200	1 565	2 020	600	1 0 4 0	1 407	10.000	2 067	2 400	24 024
March 1,316 1,630 531 190 4,544 4,431 2,763 590 1,730 1,507 9,992 3,028 2,090 34,5 April 1,306 1,700 528 210 4,544 4,426 2,763 535 1,780 1,512 10,022 3,008 2,080 34,6 May 1,306 1,660 533 200 4,554 4,476 2,763 780 1,900 1,517 10,023 3,028 2,080 35,0 June 1,306 1,660 530 200 4,554 4,476 2,763 780 1,900 1,517 10,023 3,028 2,080 35,0 June 1,306 1,660 540 200 4,574 4,491 2,774 850 1,945 1,522 R10,293 3,048 2,030 R35,4 July 1,306 1,670 541 210 4,482 4,527 2,765 890 2,070 1,532 10,183 3,049 2,030 35,4 August 1,316 1,673 <th>Eebruary</th> <th></th>	Eebruary														
April 1,306 1,700 528 210 4,544 4,426 2,763 535 1,780 1,512 10,022 3,008 2,080 34,6 May 1,306 1,660 533 200 4,554 4,476 2,763 780 1,900 1,517 10,022 3,008 2,080 34,6 June 1,306 1,660 540 200 4,574 4,491 2,774 850 1,945 1,522 R10,293 3,048 2,080 35,0 Jule 1,306 1,670 541 210 4,482 4,501 2,764 1,005 2,032 1,527 10,243 3,048 2,030 35,5 August 1,306 1,690 530 200 4,462 4,527 2,765 890 2,070 1,532 10,183 3,049 2,030 35,4 B-Month Average 1,316 1,673 534 200 4,471 4,483 2,774 754 1,898 1,509 10,111 3,040 2,066 35,0 2016 8-Month Average 1															34,000 34,544
May 1,306 1,660 533 200 4,554 4,476 2,763 780 1,900 1,517 10,093 3,028 2,080 35,0 June 1,306 1,690 540 200 4,554 4,476 2,763 780 1,900 1,517 10,093 3,028 2,080 35,0 June 1,306 1,690 540 200 4,574 4,491 2,774 850 1,945 1,522 R10,293 3,048 2,030 35,0 August 1,306 1,690 530 200 4,462 4,527 2,764 1,005 2,032 1,527 10,243 3,048 2,030 35,4 August 1,306 1,690 530 200 4,462 4,527 2,765 890 2,070 1,532 10,183 3,049 2,030 35,4 8-Month Average 1,316 1,673 534 200 4,471 4,483 2,774 754 1,898 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>34,544</th></t<>															34,544
June 1,306 1,690 540 200 4,574 4,491 2,774 850 1,945 1,522 R10,293 3,048 2,030 R35,4 July 1,306 1,670 541 210 4,482 4,501 2,764 1,005 2,032 1,522 R10,293 3,048 2,030 R35,4 August 1,306 1,690 530 200 4,462 4,527 2,765 890 2,070 1,532 10,183 3,049 2,030 35,5 B-Month Average 1,316 1,673 534 200 4,471 4,483 2,774 754 1,898 1,509 10,111 3,049 2,030 35,6 2016 8-Month Average 1,348 1,811 548 210 3,990 4,380 2,903 319 1,901 1,530 10,395 3,051 2,326 34,99	May														35,076
July 1,306 1,670 541 210 4,482 4,501 2,764 1,005 2,032 1,527 10,243 3,048 2,030 35,5 August 1,306 1,690 530 200 4,462 4,527 2,765 890 2,070 1,532 10,183 3,049 2,030 35,4 8-Month Average 1,316 1,673 534 200 4,471 4,483 2,774 754 1,898 1,509 10,111 3,040 2,066 35,0 2016 8-Month Average 1,348 1,811 548 210 3,990 4,380 2,903 319 1,901 1,530 10,395 3,051 2,326 34,99															R 35,449
August 1,306 1,690 530 200 4,462 4,527 2,765 890 2,070 1,532 10,183 3,049 2,030 35,4 8-Month Average 1,316 1,673 534 200 4,471 4,483 2,774 754 1,898 1,509 10,111 3,040 2,066 35,0 2016 8-Month Average 1,348 1,811 548 210 3,990 4,380 2,903 319 1,901 1,530 10,395 3,051 2,326 34,99															35,545
2016 8-Month Average 1,348 1,811 548 210 3,990 4,380 2,903 319 1,901 1,530 10,395 3,051 2,326 34,9	August														35,415
	8-Month Average														35,021
	-				• · -				• • -						
2013 o-mioriti Average 1,423 1,002 340 212 3,300 3,087 2,780 414 2,130 1,529 10,151 3,005 2,500 33,9															34,938
	2015 6-Month Average	1,429	1,802	546	212	3,300	3,887	2,780	414	2,150	1,529	10,151	3,005	2,500	33,962

^a Except for the period from August 1990 through May 1991, includes about one-half of the production in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone. Kuwaiti Neutral Zone output was discontinued following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, but was resumed in June 1991. As of July 2015 all Neutral Zone production is offline. Data for Saudi Arabia include approximately 150 thousand barrels per day from the Abu Safah field produced on behalf of Bahrain. ^b See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. On Tables 11.1a and 11.1b, countries are classified as "OPEC" or "Non-OPEC" in all years based on their status in the most current year. For example, Equatorial Guinea joined OPEC in May 2017 and is thus included in "Total OPEC" for all

years. R=Revised. Notes: • Data are for crude oil and lease condensate; they exclude natural gas plant liquids. • Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#international (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See and of section

Sources: See end of section.

Table 11.1b World Crude Oil Production: Persian Gulf Nations, Non-OPEC, and World (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Dension				Selected	Non-OPE	C ^a Producer	s			Tatal	
	Persian Gulf Nations ^b	Canada	China	Egypt	Mexico	Norway	Former U.S.S.R.	Russia	United Kingdom	United States	Total Non- OPEC ^a	World
1973 Average	20,668	1,798	1,090	165	465	32	8,324	NA	2	9,208	25,868	55,679
1975 Average	18,934	1,430	1,490	235	705	189	9,523	NA	12	8,375	26,816	52,828
980 Average	17,961	1,435	2,114	595	1,936	486	11,706	NA	1,622	8,597	34,000	59,558
985 Average	9,630	1,471	2,505	887	2,745	773	11,585	NA	2,530	8,971	38,426	53,965
990 Average	15,278	1,553	2,774	873	2,553	1,630	10,975	NA	1,820	7,355	37,729	60,497
995 Average	17,208	1,805	2,990	920	2,711	2,766		5,995	2,489	6,560	36,564	62,434
996 Average	17,367 18,095	1,837 1,922	3,131 3,200	922 856	2,944 3,104	3,091 3,142		5,850 5,920	2,568 2,518	6,465 6,452	37,429 38,109	63,818 65,806
997 Average 998 Average	19,337	1,922	3,200	834	3,104	3,142		5,920	2,516	6,452	38,250	67,032
999 Average	18,667	1,907	3,195	852	2,998	3,019		6,079	2,684	5,881	38,335	65,967
2000 Average	19,897	1,977	3.249	768	3,104	3.222		6.479	2,275	5,822	39,100	68,527
2001 Average	19,114	2,029	3,300	720	3,218	3,226		6,917	2,282	5,801	39,551	68,132
2002 Average	17,824	2,171	3,390	715	3,263	3,131		7,408	2,292	5,744	40,361	67,290
2003 Average	19,154	2,306	3,409	713	3,459	3,042		8,132	2,093	5,649	41,035	69,460
2004 Average	20,906	2,398	3,485	673	3,476	2,954		8,805	1,845	5,441	41,559	72,595
2005 Average	21,644	2,369	3,609	623	3,423	2,698		9,043	1,649	5,184	41,340	73,866
2006 Average	21,377	2,525	3,673	535	3,345	2,491		9,247	1,490	5,086	41,290	73,476
2007 Average	20,904	2,628	3,736	530	3,143	2,270		9,437	1,498	5,074	41,229	73,172
2008 Average	22,186	2,579	3,790	566	2,839	2,182		9,357	1,391	4,998	40,738	74,046
2009 Average	20,754	2,579	3,796	587	2,646	2,067		9,495	1,328	5,349	41,255	72,864
2010 Average	21,589 22,953	2,741 2,901	4,078 4,052	568 551	2,621 2,600	1,871 1,760		9,694 9,774	1,233 1,026	5,475 5,643	42,074 41,972	74,573 74,644
2011 Average	22,955	3,138	4,052 4,074	539	2,600	1,612		9,774	888	5,643 6,497	41,972	76,055
2012 Average 2013 Average	22,932	3,325	4,074	524	2,593	1,533		10,054	801	7,466	^R 43,294	^R 76,184
2014 Average	23,469	3,613	4,208	517	2,469	1,562		10,107	787	8,753	R 45,136	R 78,071
015 January	23,689	3,885	4.232	508	2,290	1,579		10,231	872	9,358	^R 46,540	^R 79,614
February		3,906	4,218	516	2,370	1,589		10,181	812	9,537	^R 46,612	^R 79,563
March	24,470	3,775	4,256	525	2,356	1,586		10,264	867	9,561	^R 46,726	^R 80,440
April	24,576	3,463	4,258	503	2,235	1,614		10,111	925	9,626	^R 46,120	^R 80,038
May	24,947	3,212	4,271	512	2,263	1,555		10,270	1,016	9,428	^R 45,822	^R 79,985
June	25,462	3,457	4,408	504	2,283	1,596		10,166	870	9,329	^R 45,805	^R 80,407
July	25,452	3,821	4,263	524	2,308	1,611		10,213	839	9,402	^R 46,227	^R 80,933
August		3,922	4,278	523	2,291	1,599		10,268	788	9,379	^R 46,281	^R 80,772
September		3,422	4,317	501	2,306	1,581		10,209	862	9,417	^R 45,793	^R 80,568
October	25,252	3,582	4,259	517	2,314	1,685		10,341	912	9,339	^R 46,057	^R 80,574
November	25,342	3,819	4,297	494	2,310	1,644		10,361	972	9,307	^R 46,509	^R 81,153
December Average	25,412 24,927	3,866 3,677	4,275 4,278	509 511	2,308 2,302	1,682 1,610		10,407 10,253	979 893	9,229 9,408	^R 46,722 ^R 46,267	^R 81,360 ^R 80,457
	25,867	2 077	4 166	498	2,294	1 657		10 /95	1,003	0.196	^R 46,483	^R 81,348
2016 January February	25,667	3,877 3,797	4,166 4,133	496 497	2,294 2,247	1,657 1,675		10,485 10,485	1,003	9,186 9,107	^R 46,132	^R 80,609
March	25,892	3,767	4,133	497	2,247	1,632		10,485	987	9,107	^R 45,886	^R 80,578
April	26,012	3,429	4,036	496	2,240	1,666		10,450	989	8,906	^R 44,944	^R 79,781
May	26,412	2,811	3,973	495	2,207	1,608		10,440	991	8,859	^R 44,233	^R 79.014
June	26,707	3,112	4,034	495	2,213	1,480		10,453	897	8,703	^R 44,509	^R 79.727
July		3,657	3,938	494	2,192	1,762		10,254	980	8,682	^R 45,038	^R 80,371
August	27,003	3,855	3,874	493	2,179	1,603		10,316	841	8,716	^R 44,568	^R 79,844
September	26,973	3,849	3,887	493	2,146	1,430		10,729	826	8,553	^R 44,940	^R 80,214
October	27,068	3,893	3,780	492	2,135	1,766		10,826	760	8,791	^R 45,721	^R 81,280
November	27,278	4,135	3,915	491	2,105	1,785		10,832	948	8,876	^R 46,302	^R 82,313
December Average	27,278 26,583	3,968 3,679	3,949 3,981	491 494	2,067 2,187	1,706 1,648		10,830 10,551	961 933	8,771 8,857	^R 46,058 ^R 45,400	^R 81,749 ^R 80,569
					,	,				,		
017 January	26,312	4,097	3,855	490	2,054	1,660		10,733	970	E 8,851	R 45,945	R 80,779
February	26,111	4,137	3,929	489	2,051	1,709		10,713	944 945	E 9,070 E 9,131	^R 46,299 ^R 45,904	^R 80,967 ^R 80,448
March		3,927	3,903	489 487	2,052	1,750		10,654	945 915	E 9,131 E 9,120	^R 45,904 ^R 45,336	^R 79.936
April May		3,567 3,687	3,891 3,829	487	2,045 2,053	1,730 1,651		10,603 10,543	^R 930	E 9,120	^R 45,336	^R 80,473
June		4,057	3,829	485	2,055	1,587		10,543	930	^{RE} 9,096	^R 45,397	^R 81,234
July	26,606	3,942	3,944	485	2,041	^R 1,626		10,543	^R 907	^{RE} 9,234	^R 45,785	^R 81,234
August	26,559	3,851	3,758	472	1,999	1,602		10,507	832	E 9,203	45,135	80,550
8-Month Average	26,431	3,906	3,866	485	2,037	1,664		10,604	923	E 9,109	45,681	80,701
016 8-Month Average	26,299	3,538	4,030	496	2,224	1,636		10,425	963	8,911	45,221	80,159
2015 8-Month Average		3,679	4,273	514	2,299	1,591		10,214	874	9,451	46,265	80,227

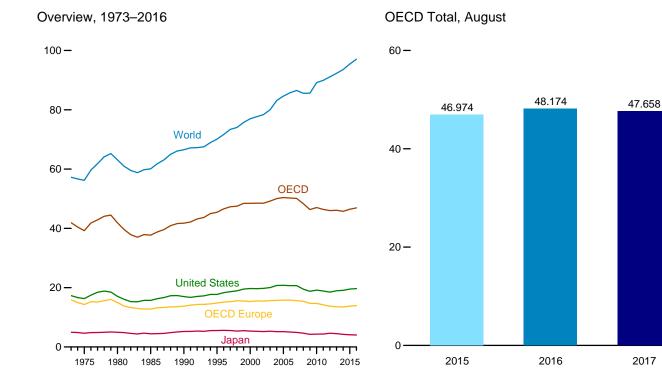
^a See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. On Tables 11.1a and 11.1b, countries are classified as "OPEC" or "Non-OPEC" in all years based on their status in the most current year. For example, Equatorial Guinea joined OPEC in May 2017 and is thus included in "Total OPEC" for all

b Bahrain, Iran, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).
 R=Revised. NA=Not available. --=Not applicable. E=Estimate.
 Notes: • Data are for crude oil and lease condensate; they exclude natural gas

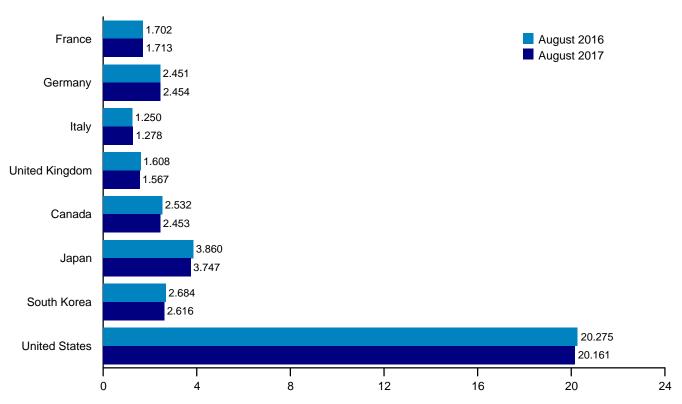
plant liquids. • Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to plant liquids. • Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available. • Data for countries may not sum to World totals due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#international (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

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Figure 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries (Million Barrels per Day)



By Selected OECD Countries



Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#international. Source: Table 11.2.

Table 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	France	Germanya	Italy	United Kingdom	OECD Europe ^b	Canada	Japan	South Korea	United States	Other OECD ^c	OECDd	World
1973 Average	2,601	3,324	2,068	2,341	15,879	1,729	4,949	281	17,308	1,768	41,913	57,237
1975 Average	2,252	2,957	1,855	1,911	14,314	1,779	4,621	311	16,322	1,885	39,232	56,198
1980 Average	2,256	3,082	1,934	1,725	14,995	1,873	4,960	537	17,056	2,449	41,870	63,113
1985 Average	1,753	2,651	1,705	1,617	12,769	1,514	4,436	552	15,726	2,699	37,696	60,082
1990 Average	1,827	2,682	1,868	1,776	13,759	1,722	5,217	1,048	16,988	3,030	41,764	66,539
1995 Average	1.915	2.882	1,942	1,816	14,835	1,799	5.546	2.008	17,725	3,517	45,430	70,077
1996 Average	1.943	2,922	1.920	1.852	15,148	1.853	5,591	2,101	18,309	3,554	46,556	71.654
1997 Average	1,962	2,917	1,934	1,810	15,291	1,940	5,549	2,255	18,620	3,640	47,296	73,378
1998 Average	2,040	2,923	1,943	1,792	15,591	1,931	5,348	1,917	18,917	3,774	47,478	74,028
1999 Average	2,034	2,836	1,891	1,811	15,500	2,016	5,486	2,084	19,519	3,808	48,414	75,700
2000 Average	2,001	2,767	1,854	1,765	15,349	2,008	5,357	2,135	19,701	3,899	48,449	76,982
2001 Average	2.054	2,807	1,835	1,747	15,529	2,029	5,265	2,132	19,649	3,905	48,508	77,670
2002 Average	1,991	2,710	1,870	1,739	15,488	2,040	5,187	2,149	19,761	3,857	48,482	78,361
2003 Average	2.001	2.679	1.860	1.759	15.612	2.155	5.298	2.175	20.034	3,930	49,203	80.015
2004 Average	2.008	2,648	1,829	1,789	15,714	2,233	5,163	2,155	20,731	4,035	50,032	83,156
2005 Average	1,990	2,624	1,781	1,819	15,792	2,338	5,164	2,191	20,802	4,101	50,389	84,606
2006 Average	1,991	2,636	1,777	1,805	15,838	2,346	5,032	2,180	20,687	4,140	50,223	85,728
2007 Average	1,978	2,407	1,729	1,751	15,570	2,434	4,899	2,240	20,680	4,270	50,094	86,517
2008 Average	1,940	2,533	1,667	1,729	15,427	2,344	4,664	2,142	19,498	4,228	48,303	R 85,552
2009 Average	1,863	2,434	1,544	1.649	14,704	2,283	4,257	2,188	18,771	4,137	46.342	85,595
2010 Average	1,821	2,467	1,544	1,626	14,685	2,382	4,328	2,269	19,180	4,189	47,032	R 89,171
2011 Average	1,779	2,392	1,494	1,582	14,208	2,429	4,345	2,259	18,887	4,261	46,388	89,912
2012 Average	1.739	2,389	1,370	1,535	13,737	2,480	4.630	2,322	18,487	4,331	45,986	^R 91,117
2013 Average	1,714	2,435	1,260	1,508	13,549	2,457	4.504	2,328	18,967	4,286	46,091	92,305
2014 Average	1,691	2,374	1,266	1,509	13,474	2,375	4,248	2,348	19,100	4,196	45,742	^R 93,568
2015 January	1,643	2,287	1,131	1,434	13,019	2,410	4,522	2,531	19,261	4,017	45,760	NA
February	1,783	2,426	1,236	1,657	13,914	2,492	5,034	2,578	19,664	4,196	47,878	NA
March	1,692	2,383	1,227	1,480	13,515	2,306	4,505	2,468	19,340	4,219	46,354	NA
April	1,721	2,355	1,315	1,572	13,717	2,248	4,163	2,445	19,251	4,021	45,844	NA
May	1,542	2,184	1,232	1,488	13,095	2,289	3,598	2,266	19,316	4,120	44,682	NA
June	1,774	2,312	1,301	1,561	14,010	2,359	3,677	2,371	19,853	4,174	46,444	NA
July	1,811	2,385	1,398	1,497	14,205	2,408	3,800	2,355	20,134	4,288	47,190	NA
August	1,676	2,410	1,248	1,581	13,987	2,424	3,918	2,507	19,939	4,198	46,974	NA
September	1,793	2,525	1,336	1,625	14,445	2,426	3,859	2,422	19,433	4,188	46,773	NA
October	1,665	2,426	1,293	1,531	13,919	2,409	3,836	2,472	19,491	4,258	46,384	NA
November	1,499	2,388	1,258	1,582	13,511	2,371	3,978	2,589	19,127	4,203	45,780	NA
December	1,718	2,341	1,310	1,572	13,885	2,335	4,616	2,683	19,589	4,270	47,379	NA
Average	1,692	2,368	1,274	1,547	13,766	2,372	4,120	2,473	19,534	4,179	46,444	95,432
2016 January	1,569	2,300	1,108	1,492	^R 12,881	2,371	4,345	2,695	19,063	4,119	^R 45,472	NA
February	1,682	2,468	1,243	1,641	^R 13,908	2,328	4,629	2,752	19,847	4,308	^R 47,771	NA
March	1,718	2,475	1,251	1,538	^R 13,892	2,304	4,356	2,533	19,728	4,337	^R 47,150	NA
April	1,663	2,478	1,281	1,611	13,968	2,258	3,973	2,519	19,340	4,097	46,154	NA
May	1,661	2,285	1,246	1,549	13,617	2,304	3,579	2,574	19,328	4,168	45,570	NA
June	1,580	2,313	1,302	1,654	^R 13,998	2,389	3,561	2,544	19,846	4,250	^R 46,588	NA
July	1,681	2,398	1,305	1,551	14,048	2,401	3,779	2,472	19,776	4,140	46,614	NA
August	1,702	2,451	1,250	1,608	14,550	2,532	3,860	2,684	20,275	4,273	48,174	NA
September	1,738	2,426	1,319	1,646	^R 14,509	2,455	3,723	2,642	19,757	4,123	^R 47,209	NA
October	1,667	2,457	1,236	1,594	14,266	2,347	3,777	2,532	19,650	4,178	46,749	NA
November	1,565	2,502	1,206	1,596	14,054	2,386	4,158	2,780	19,659	4,248	47,284	NA
December	1,659	2,373	1,287	1,564	^R 14,051	2,467	4,596	2,843	19,984	4,285	^R 48,225	NA
Average	1,657	2,410	1,253	1,586	^R 13,977	2,379	4,026	2,630	19,687	4,210	^R 46,910	^R 97,077
2017 January	1,738	R 2,429	1,178	1,445	^R 13,537	2,350	4,176	2,665	19,244	4,029	^R 46,002	NA
February	1,706	R 2,424	1,234	1,652	^R 13,858	2,325	4,565	2,739	19,159	4,322	^R 46,968	NA
March	1,709	R 2,598	1,280	1,492	^R 14,083	2,376	4,279	2,668	20,047	4,361	^R 47,814	NA
April	1,625	^R 2,431	1,196	1,630	^R 13,788	2,159	3,841	2,522	19,556	4,071	^R 45,938	NA
May	1,670	^R 2,451	1,279	1,515	^R 14,124	2,413	3,553	2,590	20,039	4,326	47,046	NA
June	1,747	^R 2,420	1,371	1,629	^R 14,613	2,446	3,524	2,563	20,494	4,329	^R 47,968	NA
July	1,729	2,479	1,348	^R 1,587	^R 14,547	2,525	3,636	2,634	20,020	4,200	^R 47,562	NA
August	1,713	2,454	1,278	1,567	14,433	2,453	3,747	2,616	20,161	4,249	47,658	NA
8-Month Average	1,705	2,461	1,271	1,563	14,126	2,382	3,909	2,624	19,847	4,235	47,123	NA
2016 8-Month Average 2015 8-Month Average	1,657 1,704	2,395 2,342	1,248 1,261	1,580 1,532	13,856 13,678	2,361 2,366	4,007 4,143	2,596 2,439	19,649 19,594	4,211 4,154	46,680 46,374	NA NA

^a Data are for unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.
^b "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France,

⁶ "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Beigium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom; for 1984 forward, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia; and, for 2000 forward, Slovenia.

Slovenia, CECP" consists of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories; for ^c "Other OECD" consists of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories; for 1984 forward, Mexico; for 2000 forward, Chile, Estonia, and Israel; and, for 2016 forward. Latvia.

^d The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consists of "OECD Europe," Canada, Japan, South Korea, the United States, and "Other OECD."

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

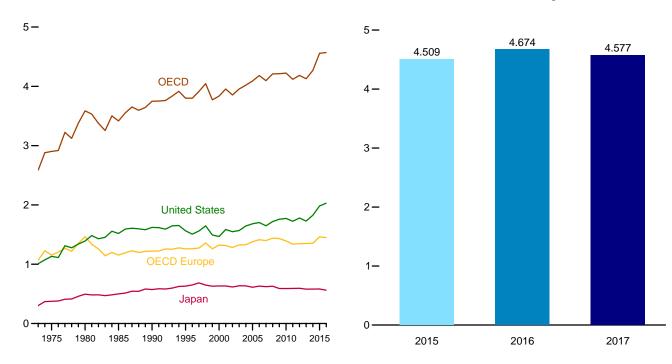
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

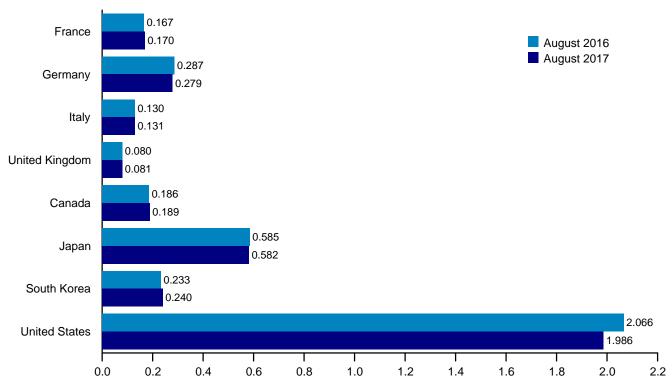
Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#international (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: • United States: Table 3.1. • Chile, East Germany, Former Czechosłovakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, South Korea, Non-OECD Countries, U.S. Territories, and World: 1973–1979–U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), International Energy Database. • Countries Other Than United States: 1980–2008–EIA, International Energy Statistics (IES). • OECD Countries, and U.S. Territories: 2009 forward–EIA, IES. • World: 2009 forward–EIA, International Energy Statistics Database. • All Other Data:--International Energy Agency (IEA), Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances in OECD Countries, various issues.

Figure 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries (Billion Barrels)

Overview, End of Year, 1973-2016

OECD Stocks, End of Month, August





Selected OECD Countries, End of Month

Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#international. Source: Table 11.3.

Table 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries

(Million Barrels)

	France	Germany ^a	Italy	United Kingdom	OECD Europe ^b	Canada	Japan	South Korea	United States	Other OECD ^c	OECE
973 Year	201	181	152	156	1.070	140	303	NA	1.008	67	2.58
975 Year	225	187	143	165	1,154	174	375	NA	1,133	67	2,90
980 Year	243	319	143	168	1,464	164	495	NA	1,392	72	3,587
	139	277	156	131	1,154	112	495	13	1,592	119	3,38
85 Year	143	280	171	103	1,134	143	572	64	1,621	126	3,41
90 Year	145	302	162	103		132	631	92		120	3,74
95 Year					1,257				1,563		
96 Year	154	303	152	103	1,261	127	651	123	1,507	131	3,80
97 Year	161	299	147	100	1,274	144	685	124	1,560	126	3,91
98 Year	169	323	153	104	1,358	139	649	129	1,647	123	4,04
99 Year	160	290	148	101	1,261	141	629	132	1,493	115	3,77
00 Year	170	272	157	100	1,324	143	634	140	1,468	127	3,83
01 Year	165	273	151	113	1,315	154	634	143	1,586	122	3,95
02 Year	170	253	156	104	1,282	155	615	140	1,548	113	3,85
03 Year	179	273	153	100	1,325	165	636	155	1,568	106	3,95
04 Year	177	267	154	101	1,328	154	635	149	1,645	109	4,02
05 Year	185	283	151	95	1,380	168	612	135	1,682	114	4,09
06 Year	182	283	153	103	1,413	169	631	152	1,703	115	4,18
07 Year	180	275	152	92	1,398	163	621	143	1,648	123	4,09
08 Year	179	279	148	93	1,441	162	629	135	1,719	125	4,21
09 Year	175	284	146	89	1,432	157	591	155	1,758	119	4,21
10 Year	168	287	143	83	1,393	184	590	165	1,772	120	4.22
11 Year	165	281	135	80	1,338	178	592	167	1,725	119	4,11
12 Year	162	288	126	80	1,347	174	594	181	1,779	109	4,18
13 Year	167	290	125	78	1,350	170	580	185	1.728	116	4.12
14 Year	168	284	119	78	1,354	193	581	197	1,825	118	4,26
15 January	170	284	116	73	1,371	192	574	197	1.847	119	4.30
February	170	286	113	75	1,383	184	568	198	1.848	117	4,29
March	173	284	121	76	1,407	183	568	201	1,881	115	4,35
April	170	284	124	85	1,411	185	558	210	1,907	115	4,38
May	175	288	122	78	1.419	181	582	224	1,928	112	4.44
June	170	286	117	77	1,409	176	578	225	1,939	118	4.44
	168	281	116	74	1,400	184	589	223	1,936	118	4,45
July	167	283	123	74	1,400	185	509 594	223		116	4,45
August									1,958		
September	167	281	117	79	1,433	182	590	226	1,968	115	4,51
October	165	280	118	80	1,436	183	588	223	1,975	111	4,51
November	164	281	117	83	1,446	187	582	222	1,989	109	4,53
December	168	285	117	81	1,462	188	582	228	1,982	114	4,55
16 January	171	287	120	83	^R 1,487	187	580	219	2,014	116	^R 4,60
February	169	289	123	81	R 1,494	183	564	233	2,018	113	R 4,60
March	166	289	120	77	^R 1,480	184	560	236	2,024	115	R 4,59
April	171	286	126	77	^R 1,480	180	566	230	2,035	116	^R 4,60
May	167	289	123	81	^R 1,488	169	574	235	2,051	118	^R 4,63
June	167	288	121	82	^R 1,479	175	573	238	2,049	121	^R 4,63
July	169	290	125	75	^R 1,499	186	577	238	2,066	123	^R 4,68
August	167	287	130	80	^R 1,485	186	585	233	2,066	118	^R 4,67
September	167	285	127	78	^R 1,468	185	587	239	2,051	118	^R 4,64
October	163	287	128	77	^R 1,450	190	587	238	2,053	117	^R 4,63
November	166	283	126	80	^R 1,455	190	573	238	2,056	110	4,62
December	162	285	124	82	^R 1,449	183	562	230	2,030	115	^R 4,57
7 January	166	285	129	82	^R 1,504	185	562	238	2,049	117	^R 4,65
February	166	285	131	82	^R 1,507	187	556	236	2,046	113	^R 4,64
March	168	281	134	81	^R 1,500	185	546	238	2,029	116	^R 4,61
April	165	283	131	84	^R 1,507	181	558	240	2,029	120	R 4,63
May	167	280	132	81	^R 1,485	180	572	238	2,034	124	R 4,63
June	165	277	134	^R 81	^R 1,475	183	566	236	2.009	120	R 4.59
July	170	279	131	R 80	^R 1,480	190	577	240	1,998	115	R 4,60
August	170	279	131	81	1,466	189	582	240	1,996	113	4,50
	110	213	101	01							

^a Through December 1983, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1984, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany. ^b "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France,

^D "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom; for 1984 forward, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia; and, for 2000 forward, Slovenia.

Slovenia. ^c "Other OECD" consists of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories; for 1984 forward, Mexico; for 2000 forward, Chile, Estonia, and Israel; and, for 2016 forward, Latvia.

^d The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consists of "OECD Europe," Canada, Japan, South Korea, the United States, and "Other OECD."

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Petroleum stocks include crude

oil (including strategic reserves), unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, and refined products. In the United States in January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys, thereby affecting subsequent stocks reported. New-basis end-of-year U.S. stocks, in million barrels, would have been 1,121 in 1974, 1,425 in 1980, and 1,461 in 1982. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
 Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#international (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources:
 United States: Table 3.4.
 U.S. Territories: 1983 forward—U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Energy Database.
 All Other Data: 1973–1982—International Energy Agency (IEA), Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances, various issues. 1983—IEA, Monthly Oil and Gas Statistics Database.

International Petroleum

Tables 11.1a and 11.1b Sources

United States Table 3.1.

All Other Countries and World, Annual Data

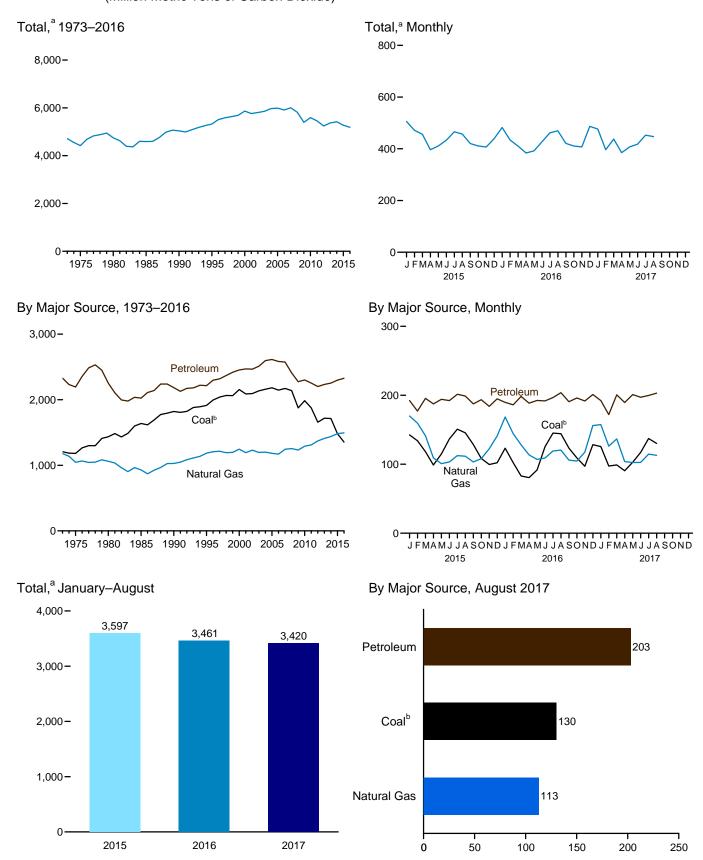
1973–1979: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8. 1980 forward: EIA, International Energy Statistics Database, November 2017.

All Other Countries and World, Monthly Data

1973–1980: Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW), Oil & Gas Journal (OGJ), and EIA adjustments.
1981–1993: PIW, OGJ, and other industry sources.
1994 forward: EIA, International Energy Statistics Database, November 2017.

12. Environment

Figure 12.1 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Source (Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide)



^a Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. ^b Includes coal coke net imports. Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment. Source: Table 12.1.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Source Table 12.1 (Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxidea)

								Petrole	um					
	Coalb	Natural Gas ^c	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil ^d	HGL ^e	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Lubri- cants	Motor Gasoline ^f	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^g	Total	Total ^{h,i}
1973 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1985 Total 1990 Total 1995 Total 1997 Total 1998 Total 1997 Total 1998 Total 1997 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2007 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	R 2,156 2,088 2,095 2,136 2,160 2,182 2,147 2,147 2,147 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,876 1,657 1,718	R 1,179 1,046 1,061 R 929 R 1,027 R 1,207 R 1,214 R 1,207 R 1,214 R 1,214 R 1,198 R 1,246 R 1,246 R 1,246 R 1,246 R 1,246 R 1,246 R 1,216 R 1,217 R 1,170 R 1,216 R 1,225 R 1,372 R 1,226 R 1,226 R 1,227 R 1,226 R 1,227 R 1,277 R 1,	6543333232222222222222222222222222222222	480 R 442 446 445 470 498 524 537 555 579 586 610 632 632 645 645 645 645 559 585 559 585 559 585 559 585 559 585 559 585 559 585 559 585 559 585 559 585 559 585 559 585 559 585 559 585 559 585 559 585 645 645 645 559 559 559 559 586 645 645 559 559 559 559 586 645 544 559 559 559 586 645 645 559 559 559 559 559 559 559 5	R 76 R 70 R 83 R 76 R 917 R 95 R 917 R 95 R 901 R 104 R 95 R 95 R 95 R 95 R 95 R 95 R 95 R 95	1555 1466 1566 2233 2222 2334 2335 2544 2435 237 2311 2400 2466 2009 2066 2099 2006 2100 2100 216	32 24 24 7 6 8 9 10 11 10 11 6 8 0 10 8 5 2 3 3 2 1 1 1	13 11 13 12 13 13 12 13 13 12 13 14 14 14 12 11 12 11 11 10 9 0 10	911 910 930 988 1,045 1,063 1,075 1,128 1,136 1,152 1,183 1,210 1,217 1,217 1,217 1,217 1,217 1,217 1,217 1,217 1,217 1,217 1,129 1,112 1,078 1,071 1,087 1,095	54 54 55 70 75 80 93 96 88 96 86 89 96 80 89 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	R 5066 R 442 R 452 211 R 152 R 143 R 143 R 164 125 R 143 R 164 R 129 R 111 R 96 R 82 R 857 R 46	R 97 R 93 R 129 R 86 R 114 125 R 131 R 116 119 R 106 R 121 R 134 135 R 121 135 R 121 135 R 121 R 126 R 115 R 116 R 116 R 116 R 116 R 116	R 2,330 R 2,195 R 2,195 R 2,025 R 2,218 R 2,215 R 2,215 R 2,215 R 2,215 R 2,215 R 2,218 R 2,215 R 2,215 R 2,215 R 2,215 R 2,215 R 2,255 R 2,255 R 2,225 R 2,225	R 4,715 R 4,421 R 4,421 S,039 R 5,5039 R 5,513 R 5,5837 R 5,5911 R 5,5912 R 5,5922 R
2015 January February March July August September October November December Total	143 134 118 99 115 137 151 145 129 108 100 102 1,480	R 170 R 160 R 141 R 109 R 101 103 112 R 112 R 112 R 112 R 108 122 R 141 R 1,483	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	54 53 50 49 49 50 50 51 52 47 49 607	9 8 7 7 7 8 6 8 7 9 91	17 16 19 20 21 20 18 20 18 20 227	(s)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	90 83 94 93 96 95 99 99 94 96 92 95 1,126	7 4 7 7 7 7 8 5 6 5 5 76	4 3 4 8 3 5 8 5 4 4 4 5 8 4 7	8 9 9 11 8 11 8 9 7 9 7 9 8 10 8 112	192 177 R 196 R 188 194 192 201 R 199 187 R 194 184 195 R 2,299	R 506 R 472 R 456 R 397 R 411 R 433 R 466 R 457 R 420 R 411 R 407 R 439 R 5,274
2016 January February March May June July August September October November December Total	123 83 81 92 125 145 144 123 109 97 128 1,354	168 144 R 128 R 114 R 107 R 109 R 119 R 106 R 105 R 118 R 156 R 1,495	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	50 48 51 47 48 48 46 50 49 51 49 52 5 89	R 9 8 8 7 6 7 7 7 9 8 8 8 8	18 19 19 20 21 21 21 20 20 20 20 21 237	(3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	90 98 93 98 97 100 101 96 93 96 1,145	76 755 468 569 7 76	53 ^R 6755654 55558 R55 R 59	R 10 9 10 9 10 9 11 10 R 11 9 10 R 120	R 190 186 198 R 189 R 192 R 192 R 197 R 204 R 191 R 196 R 192 201 R 2,327	R 482 R 434 R 410 R 384 R 427 R 462 R 469 R 469 R 469 R 421 R 411 R 407 R 487 R 5,187
2017 January February March April May June July August 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	126 97 99 103 117 137 130 900 896 1.041	R 157 R 126 R 137 R 104 102 R 103 R 115 113 957 1,010 1,008	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) 1	49 45 54 47 51 49 48 51 394 388 408	10 ^R 7 7 6 7 6 58 58 61	20 17 21 21 21 21 22 22 163 157 150	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	1 1 1 1 1 1 6 7 8	88 84 98 93 100 98 100 102 763 765 749	8 4 3 6 5 9 6 46 49 54	7 4 ^R 6 5 6 4 5 42 41 30	R 10 R 9 11 10 10 10 10 82 80 77	192 172 R 201 R 190 201 197 R 200 203 1,555 1,547 1,539	R 476 R 397 R 437 R 385 R 407 R 418 R 453 447 3,420 3,461 3,597

^a Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.
 ^b Includes coal coke net imports.
 ^c Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.
 ^d Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.
 ^e Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

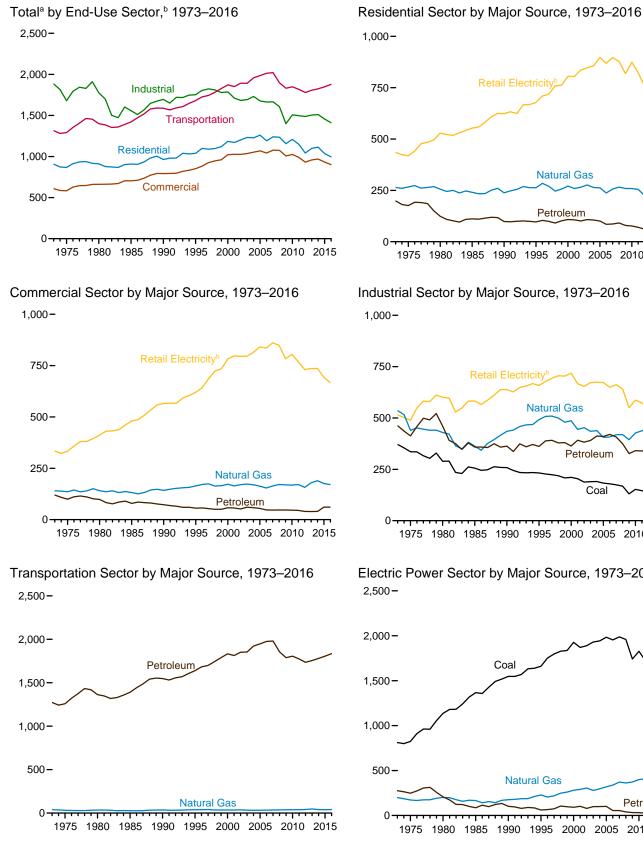
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^e Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^f Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.
 ^g Aviation gasoline blending components, crude oil, motor gasoline blending components, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas, unfinished oils, waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products.
 ^h Includes electric power sector use of geothermal energy and non-biomass waste. See Table 12.6.
 ⁱ Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons. Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption, plus the relatively small amount of emissions from the non-combustion use of fossil fuels. See "Section 12 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

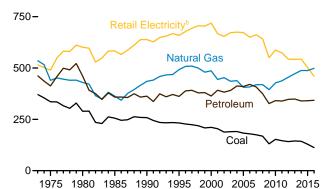
Historical revisions are due to revised data for non-combustion use of fossil fuels in Table 1.11b.

Figure 12.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Sector (Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide)

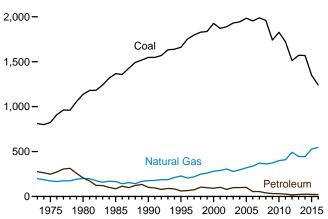


1,000-**Retail Electricity** 750-500-Natural Gas 250 Petroleum 0 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015

Industrial Sector by Major Source, 1973–2016 1,000-



Electric Power Sector by Major Source, 1973–2016 2,500-



^a Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption.

^b Emissions from energy consumption in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment. Sources: Tables 12.2-12.6.

Table 12.2	Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Residential Sector
	(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide ^a)

				Petro	leum			
	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGLd	Kerosene	Total	Retail Electricity ^e	Total ^f
973 Total	9	264	147	36	16	199	435	907
975 Total	ĕ	266	132	32	12	176	419	867
980 Total	3	256	96	20	8	124	529	911
85 Total	4	241	80	20	11	111	553	909
90 Total	3	238	72	22	5	98	624	963
995 Total	2	263	66	25	5	96	678	1,039
96 Total	2	284	68	30	6	104	710	1,099
97 Total	2	270	64	29	7	99	719	1,090
98 Total	1	247	56	27	8	91	759	1,097
999 Total	1	257	60	33	8	102	762	1,122
00 Total	1	271	66	35	7	108	805	1,185
001 Total	1	259	66	33	7	106	805	1,171
002 Total	1	265	63	34	4	101	835	1,203
003 Total	1	276	68	34	5	108	847	1,232
04 Total	1	264	67	32	6	106	856	1,227
005 Total	1	262 237	62	32	6 5	101	897 869	1,261
06 Total	1	237	52 53	28 31	э 3	85 86	869	1,191 1,241
07 Total	NA	266	55	35	2	00 91	877	1,241
08 Total 09 Total	NA	266	30 43	35	2	91 79	877	1,234
10 Total	NA	259	43	33	2	75	874	1.210
11 Total	NA	255	38	31	1	70	823	1,148
12 Total	NA	225	35	25	1	61	757	1.043
13 Total	NA	267	36	30	1	66	768	1,100
14 Total	NA	278	39	29	1	69	766	1,113
15 January	NA	52	6	3	(s)	8	72	132
February	NA	50	5	2	(s)	7	66	123
March	NA	35	4	2	(s)	6	57	98
April	NA	18	2	2	(s)	4	42	64
May	NA	10	2	2	(s)	5	49	63
June	NA	7	1	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	(s)	3	65	76
July	NA	6	2	2	(s)	4	81	90
August	NA	6	2	2	(s)	4	77	87
September	NA	6	2	2	(s)	4	64	74
October	NA	11	5	2	(s)	7	48	66
November	NA	22	5	2	(s)	7	44	74
December	NA	32	5	3	(s) 1	8	_51	92
Total	NA	253	40	27	1	68	714	1,035
16 January	NA	48	5 5	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	(s)	8 7	65	121 98
February March	NA NA	38 25	3	2	(s) (s)	6	52 41	90 72
April	NA	18	3	2	(s) (s)	5	38	61
May	NA	11	3	2	(s) (s)	5	43	59
June	NA	7	3 2 2 2	2	(s) (s)	4	66	77
July	NA	6	2	2	(s)	4	84	95
August	NA	6	2	2	(S)	4	84	93
September	NA	6	2	2	(s)	5	65	75
October	NA	10	2 3	2 2 2	(s)	ĕ	50	66
November	NA	21	4	2	(S)	6 6	43	70
December	NA	44	6	2	(s)	8	62	114
Total	NA	239	39	27	1	67	691	996
17 January	NA	46	6	3 2	(s)	8	63	117
February	NA	32	4	2	(s)	6	45	83
March	NA	32	4	2	(s)	6	46	84
April	NA	15	3	22	(s)	5 4	40	60
May	NA	11	23	2	(s)	4	46	61
June	NA	7	3	2	(s)	5	59	71
July	NA	6	R 2	2	(s)	4	78	87
August 8-Month Total	NA NA	6 1 54	2 25	2 18	(s) (s)	4 43	71 447	81 645
16 8-Month Total 15 8-Month Total	NA NA	158 182	24 24	18 18	(s) (s)	43 42	474 509	674 732

^a Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.
 ^b Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.
 ^c Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.
 ^d Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^e Emissions from energy consumption (for electricity and a small amount of useful thermal output) in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Tables 7.6 and 12.6.
 ^f Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7. R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons.

Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption. See "Section 12 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Commercial Sector Table 12.3 (Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

			Petroleum								
	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGLd	Kerosene	Motor Gasoline ^e	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Retail Electricity ^f	Total ^g
1973 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1985 Total 1995 Total 1996 Total 1997 Total 1998 Total 1999 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2008 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total	15 14 11 13 12 11 12 9 10 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 8 10 9 9 7 8 7	141 136 141 132 164 171 174 164 165 173 164 173 164 173 154 163 154 169	47 43 38 46 39 35 35 32 31 32 36 37 32 36 37 32 36 34 34 33 29 28 29	9 8 6 6 6 7 8 8 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 10 10 8 8 8 10 9	5 4 3 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 (s) (s)	6 6 8 7 8 1 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4	NA NA NA S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	52 39 44 18 11 11 9 7 6 7 6 6 9 10 9 6 6 6 6 6 6	120 100 98 79 73 56 57 54 50 51 58 57 52 60 58 55 58 57 46 47 47	334 333 412 480 566 620 643 686 724 735 783 797 795 796 815 841 835 841 835 841 849 784	609 583 662 704 793 851 883 947 960 1,022 1,027 1,026 1,027 1,053 1,069 1,043 1,075 1,007
2010 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	7 6 4 4 4	168 171 157 179 190	29 29 26 25 26	9 9 10 10	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	3 3 3 3 4	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	5 4 2 2 1	46 45 40 40 40	804 768 731 736 736	1,025 990 932 959 970
2015 January February April May June July August September October November December Total	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	29 28 21 13 9 7 7 7 8 11 16 19 176	4 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 26	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 5	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	7 6 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 6 7 6 1	59 56 52 48 56 65 71 69 62 55 50 49 692	95 91 79 65 69 76 82 81 74 72 72 75 932
2016 January February March April July August September October November December Total	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	28 23 16 13 9 8 7 8 8 10 15 25 170	3 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 4 26	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	6 6 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 7 6 1	55 47 43 50 63 71 72 62 55 49 57 667	89 76 65 61 64 75 83 84 74 71 69 89 901
2017 January February March April May June July August 8-Month Total	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	26 20 20 12 10 8 7 8 111	4 3 2 1 2 1 1 1 7	1 1 1 1 1 1 6	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 7 7	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	7 5 6 5 4 5 4 4 4 40	54 44 48 44 51 58 67 64 429	87 69 74 61 65 70 78 76 581
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	2 2	111 123	16 15	6 6	(s) (s)	17 17	(s) (s)	(s) (s)	39 38	444 476	596 639

^a Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon

^a Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.
 ^b Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.
 ^c Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.
 ^d Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^e Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.
 ^f Emissions from energy consumption (for electricity and a small amount of useful thermal output) in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Tobles 7.6 and 13.6

⁹ Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons.

Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption. See "Section 12 Methodology and Sources" at end of section.
 See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
 Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 12.4 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Industrial Sector (Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxidea)

		Coal Coke		,				Petroleun	n				Retail	
	Coal	Net Imports	Natural Gas ^b	Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGLd	Kero- sene	Lubri- cants	Motor Gasoline ^e	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^f	Total	Elec- tricity ^g	Totalh
1973 Total 1975 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1990 Total 1995 Total 1995 Total 1995 Total 1995 Total 1997 Total 1997 Total 1997 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total	371 336 289 256 258 233 227 224 219 208 211 204 188 190 R 190 R 190 175 168	-1 2 -4 -2 -2 11 7 3 5 5 8 7 7 3 5 5 8 7 7 3 5 5 8 7 7 3 5 5 7 3 5 5 7 3 5 5 7 3 5 5 7 3 5 5 7 3 5 5 7 3 5 7 5 7	536 440 R 430 R 363 R 435 R 435 R 509 R 509 R 509 R 509 R 480 R 480 R 484 R 443 R 435 R 435 R 436 R 408 R 408 R 418 R 418	1061 91 106 97 96 81 84 82 86 88 88 88 88 87 ^R 94 88 85 88 85 88 92 91 98	R 28 R 27 R 54 R 55 R 46 R 58 R 55 R 58 R 56 R 57 R 58 R 57 R 58 R 57 R 58 R 57 R 52 R 48 S2 R 48 S2 R 47 S3 S3	11 9 13 3 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 3 2 2 5	7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	18 16 11 15 13 14 14 14 14 14 11 21 23 26 25 26 21 17	52 51 48 54 67 67 71 70 85 76 79 78 85 85 82 85 83 87 77	R 142 R 145 R 103 57 R 32 25 R 25 R 25 R 25 R 25 R 25 R 25 R 16 14 13 R 15 R 17 14 13 R 15 R 17 16 13 13	R 97 R 93 R 129 R 86 R 114 105 R 114 116 125 R 131 R 106 125 R 131 R 106 125 R 131 134 135 147 143 126	R 462 R 413 R 461 R 358 R 363 R 363 R 363 R 364 R 391 R 379 R 380 R 364 R 391 R 319 R 391 R 410 R 420 R 420 R 420 R 375	515 490 601 583 638 659 678 694 706 704 706 704 706 704 706 704 672 672 672 674 672 650 662 662	R 1,884 R 1,884 R 1,695 R 1,756 R 1,558 R 1,695 R 1,752 R 1,823 R 1,811 R 1,779 R 1,787 R 1,787 R 1,787 R 1,694 R 1,664 R 1,666
2009 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2012 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	131 153 146 141 ^R 145 143	-3 -1 (s) -2 -2	R 395 R 427 R 438 R 455 R 472 R 488	78 84 90 93 92 100	R 38 R 42 38 48 R 50 45	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	5 6 5 5 5 5 5	16 17 17 17 17 17	73 68 ^R 64 70 65 64	R 9 R 8 R 9 R 5 R 3 R 3 R 3	107 115 ^R 114 110 ^R 116 ^R 108	R 327 R 341 R 339 R 347 R 349 R 339	550 587 574 543 542 543	R 1,399 R 1,507 R 1,498 R 1,487 R 1,506 R 1,511
2015 January February April May July August September October November December Total	12 11 10 11 11 11 11 10 10 10 129	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	R 46 R 42 R 43 R 40 R 39 R 38 R 39 R 38 R 39 R 38 R 40 R 41 R 43 R 487	9 10 9 8 6 7 7 6 8 6 4 5 85	6 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 3	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	1 (s) 1 (s) 1 (s) 1 (s) (s) 5 (s) 6	1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 7	626666664554 ^R 4554 65	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	8 9 11 R 11 8 9 R 9 7 9 10 R 112	R 32 28 R 31 29 R 30 30 R 29 R 27 R 25 24 27 R 341	42 39 37 42 47 48 47 43 40 38 36 502	R 131 R 122 R 123 R 126 R 125 R 129 R 126 R 128 R 126 R 118 R 115 R 113 R 116 R 1,457
2016 January February March April June July August September October December December Total	10 10 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 10 ₽ 112	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	R 46 R 42 R 43 R 40 R 40 R 40 R 40 R 40 R 40 R 40 R 40	8 9 6 7 4 7 7 7 7 8 3	6 5 4 8 3 4 8 3 4 8 3 4 4 4 5 50	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	(s) (s) 1 (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 7	6 5 4 4 3 5 7 4 5 8 6 8 8 6 3	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	R 10 12 9 10 9 R 10 9 11 10 R 11 9 10 R 120	31 32 30 R 27 R 25 24 31 27 29 30 31 R 343	38 33 31 32 36 42 46 40 40 38 35 39 459	R 125 R 118 R 114 R 108 R 110 R 115 R 115 R 115 R 115 R 115 R 116 R 125 R 1,411
2017 January February April May June July August 8-Month Total	9 9 9 9 9 9 10 74	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) -2	R 46 R 41 R 44 40 R 41 R 40 R 41 41 334	7 7 10 6 8 7 6 7 57	6 4 R 4 4 3 4 3 32	(S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S)	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) 3	1 1 2 1 2 2 12	7 4 2 5 5 4 8 5 40	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) 2	^R 10 ^R 9 11 10 10 10 8 2	31 25 30 ^R 29 29 26 29 28 228	37 32 34 33 37 40 44 43 300	R 123 R 107 R 118 R 111 R 116 R 114 R 123 121 934
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	75 88	-1 -2	331 325	54 62	32 36	(s) (s)	4 4	12 11	40 46	2 1	80 77	225 238	305 343	935 993

^a Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44. ^b Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels. ^c Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.

c d

^c Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.
 ^d Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^e Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.
 ^f Aviation gasoline blending components, crude oil, motor gasoline blending components, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas, unfinished oils, waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products.
 ^g Emissions from energy consumption (for electricity and a small amount of useful thermal output) in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Tables 7.6 and 12.6.
 ^h Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons and greater than -0.5 million metric tons. Notes: •

metric tons. Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption, plus the relatively small amount of emissions from the non-combustion use of fossil fuels. See "Section 12 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Sources: See end of section.

Historical revisions are due to revised data for non-combustion use of fossil fuels in Table 1.11b.

Table 12.5 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Transportation Sector (Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxidea)

						Petr	oleum				Retail	
	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGLd	Jet Fuel	Lubri- cants	Motor Gasoline ^e	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Elec- tricity ^f	Totalg
1973 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1990 Total 1995 Total 1996 Total 1997 Total 1998 Total 1999 Total 1999 Total 2000 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2004 Total 2005 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2011 Total 2013 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total	()))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))	39 32 34 36 38 39 41 35 36 35 37 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 34 41 47 40	6543333232222222222222222222222222222222	163 155 204 232 268 307 327 341 352 365 377 387 394 408 433 444 467 469 424 405 426 437 416 424 424	33121111111112213222233	152 145 155 178 223 232 232 234 238 245 254 243 237 231 240 240 238 220 240 238 220 240 210 200 206 216	666676667777666665655555555	886 889 967 1,029 1,047 1,057 1,057 1,155 1,122 1,128 1,158 1,161 1,181 1,188 1,164 1,188 1,186 1,124 1,109 1,058 1,051 1,058 1,057	57 56 110 62 80 767 56 53 52 76 53 52 76 53 52 76 53 52 76 53 52 76 53 52 76 53 52 76 53 52 76 53 52 76 62 53 52 76 62 53 52 76 76 56 53 55 72 67 56 53 55 72 67 56 53 52 76 76 56 53 52 76 76 56 53 52 76 76 56 53 52 76 76 56 53 52 76 76 56 53 52 76 76 56 53 52 76 76 56 53 52 76 76 56 53 52 76 76 56 53 52 76 76 56 53 55 76 76 56 53 55 76 76 56 53 55 76 76 56 53 55 76 76 76 56 53 55 76 76 56 55 76 76 76 56 53 55 76 76 76 56 55 76 76 56 55 76 76 56 55 77 76 66 53 76 76 55 76 76 55 76 76 55 76 76 55 76 76 66 76 77 76 66 53 76 76 53 76 76 53 76 76 55 76 76 55 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 77 76 76	$\begin{array}{c} 1,273\\ 1,258\\ 1,363\\ 1,391\\ 1,548\\ 1,640\\ 1,683\\ 1,700\\ 1,683\\ 1,7743\\ 1,789\\ 1,833\\ 1,813\\ 1,852\\ 1,854\\ 1,922\\ 1,948\\ 1,976\\ 1,980\\ 1,856\\ 1,789\\ 1,806\\ 1,789\\ 1,774\\ 1,735\\ 1,7756\\ 1,781\end{array}$	2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4	1,315 1,292 1,400 1,421 1,588 1,681 1,725 1,744 1,782 1,828 1,872 1,892 1,959 1,986 2,014 1,892 1,892 1,892 1,892 1,898 1,832
2015 January February March May June July August September October November December Total	(((((((((((((((((((5 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 40	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	35 34 37 38 38 39 41 41 39 38 34 35 449	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	17 16 19 20 21 20 18 20 18 20 18 20 227	1 (s) 1 (s) 1 (s) 1 (s) (s) (s) (s) 5	87 80 91 93 91 95 95 90 93 88 92 92 1,083	3 (s) 3 2 3 2 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 7	143 131 152 148 153 161 160 151 155 145 145 151 1,806	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	148 136 152 157 165 163 154 158 149 155 1,849
2016 January February March May June July August September October November December Total	(5 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	33 32 36 37 38 38 40 37 38 35 35 35 437	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	18 19 19 20 21 21 21 21 20 20 20 21 237	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	87 86 94 93 96 97 92 91 89 93 93 1,101	4 2 5 6 4 4 5 4 3 4 4 4 5 0	143 139 155 150 156 157 162 163 153 154 149 153 153 153 153	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	148 143 159 154 160 165 167 156 157 152 158 1,879
2017 January February April May June July August 8-Month Total	(h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h) (h)	4 3 3 3 3 3 3 26	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	32 31 37 36 39 38 39 40 293	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) 2	20 17 21 19 21 21 22 22 163	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) 3	85 81 90 96 95 96 98 734	6 3 4 5 5 3 4 36	144 133 157 149 161 160 161 165 1,231	(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)	149 137 161 153 164 163 164 169 1,260
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	{ h } { h }	27 27	1	291 303	2	157 150	4	736 721	34 22	1,225 1,203	2 3	1,255 1,233

^a Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44. ^b Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels. ^c Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel. ^d Hydrocarbon gas liquide

c d

^c Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.
 ^d Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
 ^e Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.
 ^f Emissions from energy consumption (for electricity and a small amount of useful thermal output) in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Tables 7.6 and 12.6.
 ^g Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7.
 ^h Beginning in 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

(s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons.

(s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons. Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption, plus the relatively small amount of emissions from the non-combustion use of fossil fuels. See "Section 12 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 12.6 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Electric Power Sector (Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxidea)

				Petro	leum			Non-	
	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Geo- thermal	Biomass Waste ^d	Total ^e
973 Total	812	199	20	2	254	276	NA	NA	1,286
975 Total	824	172	17	(s)	231	248	NA	NA	1,244
980 Total	1,137	200	12	1	194	207	NA	NA	1,544
985 Total	1,367	166	6	1	79	86	NA	NA	1,619
990 Total	1,548	176	7	3	92	102	(s)	6	1,831
995 Total	1,661	228	8	8	45	61	(s)	10	1,960
996 Total	1,752	205	8	8	50	66	(s)	10	2,033
997 Total	1,797	219	8	10	56	75	(s)	10	2,101
998 Total	1,828	248	10	13	82	105	(s)	10	2,192
999 Total	1,836 1,927	260 281	10 13	11 10	76 69	97 91	(s)	10 10	2,204 2,310
000 Total	1,927	281	13	10	69 79	102	(s)	10	2,310
001 Total 002 Total	1,890	306	9	18	79 52	79	(s) (s)	13	2,273
003 Total	1,931	278	12	18	69	98	(s)	11	2,319
004 Total	1,943	297	8	22	69	99	(s)	11	2,319
005 Total	1,984	319	8	24	69	101	(s)	11	2,416
006 Total	1,954	338	5	21	28	55	(s)	12	2,358
007 Total	1,987	372	6	17	31	54	(s)	11	2,425
008 Total	1,959	362	5	15	19	39	(s)	12	2,373
009 Total	1,741	373	5	13	14	33	(s)	11	2,158
010 Total	1,828	399	6	14	12	32	(s)	11	2,270
011 Total	1,723	409	5	14	7	26	(s)	11	2,170
012 Total	1,511	493	4	9	6	19	(s)	11	2,034
013 Total	1,571	444	4	13	<u>6</u>	23	(s)	11	2,050
014 Total	1,569	444	6	12	7	26	(s)	11	2,050
015 January	130	39	1	1	1	3	(s)	1	173
February	123	36	2	1	2	5	(s)	1	164
March	107	39	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	148
April	89 104	36 40	(s) (s)	1	(s) (s)	1 2	(s)	1 1	127 147
May	104	40 49	(S) (S)	1	(S) (S)	2	(s) (s)	1	147
June July	140	57	(S)	1	(3)	2	(s)	1	200
August	135	56	(S)	1	1	2	(s)	1	194
September	118	49	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	170
October	98	43	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	144
November	89	40	(s) (s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	132
December	92	42	(s)	1	(s) 7	1	(s)	1	136
Total	1,350	527	5	11	7	24	(s)	11	1,913
016 January	114	42	(s)	1	1	2	(s)	1	159
February	93	38	(s)	1	1	2	(s)	1	133
March	73	41	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	116
April	71	39	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	114
May	82	44	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	129
June	116	53	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	172
July	136 135	63 63	(s) (s)	1	1	2 2	(s)	1 1	201 201
August September	135	50	(S) (S)	1	(s)	2	(s) (s)	1	167
October	100	41		1	(S)	1	(s)	1	143
November	88	36	(s) (s) (s)	1	(S)	2	(s)	1	143
December	119	37	(S)	1	lší	2	(s)	1	158
Total	1,241	546	4	12	(s) 5	21	(s)	11	1,821
017 January	116	35	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	154
February	88	30	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	121
March	90	37	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	129
April	81	34	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	117
May	94	38	(s)	1	(s)	2 2	(s)	1	134
June	108	46	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	157
July	128	58	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	189
August	121	55 332	(s) 3	1 7	(s) 3	2 12	(s)	1 7	179 1,179
8-Month Total	827						(s)		
016 8-Month Total 015 8-Month Total	820 953	383 352	3	8 8	4 6	15 18	(s) (s)	7 7	1,225 1,330

 ^a Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.
 ^b Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.
 ^c Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.
 ^d Municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels. Through 1994, also includes blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gase derived from foscil fuels. Infolgin 1994, also includes brast furnace gas, and out-of management of the second sec

consumption. See "Section 12 Methodology and Sources" at end of section.
See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary.
See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section.
Data exclude emissions from Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Table 12.7 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Consumption

			By Source			By Sector						
	Wood ^b	Biomass Waste ^c	Fuel Ethanol ^d	Bio- diesel	Total	Resi- dential	Com- mercial ^e	Indus- trial ^f	Trans- portation	Electric Power ^g	Total	
1973 Total 1975 Total 1980 Total 1980 Total 1995 Total 1990 Total 1995 Total 1996 Total 1996 Total 1997 Total 1998 Total 1997 Total 1998 Total 1999 Total 2000 Total 2000 Total 2001 Total 2002 Total 2003 Total 2005 Total 2006 Total 2007 Total 2008 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2009 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2010 Total 2011 Total 2012 Total 2013 Total 2013 Total 2014 Total 2014 Total	143 140 232 252 208 222 205 208 212 205 208 212 188 187 188 199 200 197 196 193 181 186 189 189 189 189 189 189 204 210	(s) (s) (s) 14 24 30 32 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 31 36 35 37 36 36 37 37 39 41 42 42 42 42 45 47	NA NA NA 3 4 8 6 7 8 8 9 10 12 16 20 23 31 39 55 62 23 31 39 55 55 73 73 73 75 75	NA NAA NAA NAA NAA NAA NAA NAA NAA (s) (s) (s) (s) 1 2 3 3 3 2 8 8 13 13	143 141 232 270 260 266 259 242 245 248 235 242 245 248 235 240 255 261 266 276 290 287 303 312 312 312 312 312 312 312	33 40 95 54 49 51 40 36 37 37 35 36 38 38 38 38 38 38 40 36 39 44 47 41 42 39 54 55	1 1 2 2 8 9 10 10 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	109 100 150 168 147 166 170 161 161 161 141 141 150 151 146 139 125 136 139 125 136 139 141 141	NA NA NA 3 4 8 6 7 8 8 9 10 12 16 20 23 33 41 15 7 64 74 80 80 87 88	(s) (s) (s) 1 23 28 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	143 141 232 270 266 259 242 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245	
2015 January February April June July August September October November December Total	17 15 16 16 16 17 17 16 16 16 17 194	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 7	6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 9	(s) 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	28 26 28 27 28 29 29 29 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 334	4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4	12 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 11 12 12 12 12 1	6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 90	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 8	28 26 28 27 28 29 29 29 28 28 28 28 28 29 334	
2016 January February April May July August September October December December Total	16 15 15 15 16 15 15 15 16 184	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 7	6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0	27 26 27 28 28 29 29 27 27 27 27 28 29 332	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12 11 11 11 12 12 12 11 11 12 12 12 138	7 7 8 7 8 8 9 9 8 8 8 8 9 9 8	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 7	27 26 27 28 28 29 29 27 27 27 28 29 332	
2017 January February March April May June July August 8-Month Total	16 15 15 15 15 16 16 124	4 4 4 4 4 4 31	6 7 7 7 7 7 54	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 12	27 25 28 27 28 28 29 29 29 29 29 221	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 24	1 1 1 1 1 1 9	12 11 12 11 11 11 12 12 92	7 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 64	4 4 4 4 4 4 31	27 25 28 27 28 28 29 29 29 29 221	
2016 8-Month Total 2015 8-Month Total	123 130	32 31	54 52	12 9	220 222	23 27	9 9	92 94	64 59	32 32	220 222	

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxidea)

^a Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon

^a Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.
 ^b Wood and wood-derived fuels.
 ^c Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.
 ^d Fuel ethanol minus denaturant.
 ^e Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.
 ^g Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity plants.
 ^g The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons.

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons. Notes: • Carbon dioxide emissions from biomass energy consumption are excluded from the energy-related carbon dioxide emissions reported in Tables 12.1–12.6. See Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Data are estimates. See "Section 12 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973. Sources: See end of section.

Sources: See end of section.

Environment

Note 1. Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases. Greenhouse gases are those gases—such as water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride—that are transparent to solar (short-wave) radiation but opaque to long-wave (infrared) radiation, thus preventing long-wave radiant energy from leaving Earth's atmosphere. The net effect is a trapping of absorbed radiation and a tendency to warm the planet's surface.

Energy-related carbon dioxide emissions account for about 98% of U.S. CO₂ emissions. The vast majority of CO₂ emissions come from fossil fuel combustion, with smaller amounts from the non-combustion use of fossil fuels, as well as from electricity generation using geothermal energy and non-biomass waste. Other sources of CO₂ emissions include industrial processes, such as cement and limestone production. Data in the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* Tables 12.1–12.6 are estimates for U.S. CO₂ emissions from energy consumption, plus the non-combustion use of fossil fuels (excluded are estimates for CO₂ emissions from biomass energy consumption, which appear in MER Table 12.7).

For annual U.S. estimates for emissions of CO₂ from all sources, as well as for emissions of other greenhouse gases, see EIA's *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases Report* at http://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/ghg_report/.

Note 2. Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From **Biomass Energy Combustion.** Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the combustion of biomass to produce energy are excluded from the energy-related CO₂ emissions reported in MER Tables 12.1-12.6, but appear in MER Table 12.7. According to current international convention (see the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's "2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories"), carbon released through biomass combustion is excluded from reported energy-related emissions. The release of carbon from biomass combustion is assumed to be balanced by the uptake of carbon when the feedstock is grown, resulting in zero net emissions over some period of time. (This is not to say that biomass energy is carbon-neutral. Energy inputs are required in order to grow, fertilize, and harvest the feedstock and to produce and process the biomass into fuels.)

However, analysts have debated whether increased use of biomass energy may result in a decline in terrestrial carbon stocks, leading to a net positive release of carbon rather than the zero net release assumed by its exclusion from reported energy-related emissions. For example, the clearing of forests for biofuel crops could result in an initial release of carbon that is not fully recaptured in subsequent use of the land for agriculture.

To reflect the potential net emissions, the international convention for greenhouse gas inventories is to report

biomass emissions in the category "agriculture, forestry, and other land use," usually based on estimates of net changes in carbon stocks over time.

This indirect accounting of CO_2 emissions from biomass can potentially lead to confusion in accounting for and understanding the flow of CO_2 emissions within energy and nonenergy systems. In recognition of this issue, reporting of CO_2 emissions from biomass combustion alongside other energy-related CO_2 emissions offers an alternative accounting treatment. It is important, however, to avoid misinterpreting emissions from fossil energy and biomass energy sources as necessarily additive. Instead, the combined total of direct CO_2 emissions from biomass and energy-related CO_2 emissions implicitly assumes that none of the carbon emitted was previously or subsequently reabsorbed in terrestrial sinks or that other emissions sources offset any such sequestration.

Section 12 Methodology and Sources

To estimate carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption for the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, Tables 12.1–12.7, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) uses the following methodology and sources:

Step 1. Determine Fuel Consumption

Coal—Coal sectoral (residential, commercial, coke plants, other industrial, transportation, electric power) consumption data in thousand short tons are from MER Table 6.2. Coal sectoral consumption data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the coal heat content factors in MER Table A5.

Coal Coke Net Imports—Coal coke net imports data in trillion Btu are derived from coal coke imports and exports data in MER Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

Natural Gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels)—Natural gas sectoral consumption data in trillion Btu are from MER Tables 2.2–2.6.

Petroleum—Total and sectoral consumption (product supplied) data in thousand barrels per day for asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, distillate fuel oil, hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL), jet fuel, kerosene, lubricants, motor gasoline, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil are from MER Tables 3.5 and 3.7a-3.7c. For the component products of HGL (ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, isobutane/isobutylene, and natural gasoline) and "other petroleum" (aviation gasoline blending components, crude oil, motor gasoline blending components, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, still gas, unfinished oils, waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products), consumption (product supplied) data in thousand barrels per day are from EIA's Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA), Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM), and

earlier publications (see sources for MER Table 3.5). Petroleum consumption data by product are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the petroleum heat content factors in MER Tables A1 and A3.

Biomass—Sectoral consumption data in trillion Btu for wood, biomass waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biodiesel are from MER Tables 10.2a–10.2c.

Step 2. Remove Biofuels From Petroleum

Distillate Fuel Oil—Beginning in 2009, the distillate fuel oil data (for total and transportation sector) in Step 1 include biodiesel, a non-fossil renewable fuel. To remove the biodiesel portion from distillate fuel oil, data in thousand barrels per day for refinery and blender net inputs of renewable diesel fuel (from the PSA/PSM) are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in MER Table A1, and then subtracted from the distillate fuel oil consumption values.

Motor Gasoline-Beginning in 1993, the motor gasoline data (for total, commercial sector, industrial sector, and transportation sector) in Step 1 include fuel ethanol, a nonfossil renewable fuel. To remove the fuel ethanol portion from motor gasoline, data in trillion Btu for fuel ethanol consumption (from MER Tables 10.2a, 10.2b, and 10.3) are subtracted from the motor gasoline consumption values. (Note that about 2% of fuel ethanol is fossil-based petroleum denaturant, to make the fuel ethanol For 1993-2008, petroleum denaturant is undrinkable. double counted in the PSA product supplied statistics, in both the original product category-e.g., natural gasoline-and also in the finished motor gasoline category; for this time period for MER Section 12, petroleum denaturant is removed along with the fuel ethanol from motor gasoline, but left in the original product. Beginning in 2009, petroleum denaturant is counted only in the PSA/PSM product supplied statistics for motor gasoline; for this time period for MER Section 12, petroleum denaturant is left in motor gasoline.)

Step 3. Remove Carbon Sequestered by Non-Combustion Use

The following fuels have industrial non-combustion uses as chemical feedstocks and other products: coal, natural gas, asphalt and road oil, distillate fuel oil, hydrocarbon gas liquids (ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal isobutane/isobutylene, butane/butylene, and natural gasoline), lubricants (which have industrial and transportation non-combustion uses), naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, petroleum coke, residual fuel oil, special naphthas, still gas, waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products. In the noncombustion use of these fuels, some of the carbon is sequestered, and is thus subtracted from the fuel consumption values in Steps 1 and 2.

Estimates of annual non-combustion use and associated carbon sequestration are developed by EIA using the methodology detailed in "Documentation for *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 2008*" at http://www.eia.gov/environment/archive/1605/ggrpt/documentation/pdf/ 0638(2008).pdf.

To obtain monthly estimates of non-combustion use and associated carbon sequestration, monthly patterns for industrial consumption and product supplied data series are used. For coal non-combustion use, the monthly pattern for coke plants coal consumption from MER Table 6.2 is used. For natural gas, the monthly pattern for other industrial non-CHP natural gas consumption from MER Table 4.3 is used. For distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil, the monthly patterns for industrial consumption from MER Table 3.7b are used. For the other petroleum products, the monthly patterns for product supplied from the PSA and PSM are used. See Tables 1.11a and 1.11b for estimates of fossil fuel non-combustion uses.

Step 4. Determine Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions data in million metric tons are calculated by multiplying consumption values in trillion Btu from Steps 1 and 2 (minus the carbon sequestered in non-combustion use in Step 3) by the CO₂ emissions factors at http://www.eia.gov/environment/archive/1605/ggrpt/excel/CO2_coeffs_09_v2.xls.

Coal— CO_2 emissions for coal are calculated for each sector (residential, commercial, coke plants, other industrial, transportation, electric power). Total coal emissions are the sum of the sectoral coal emissions.

Coal Coke Net Imports—CO₂ emissions for coal coke net imports are calculated.

Natural Gas— CO_2 emissions for natural gas are calculated for each sector (residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, electric power). Total natural gas emissions are the sum of the sectoral natural gas emissions.

Petroleum—CO₂ emissions are calculated for each petroleum product. Total petroleum emissions are the sum of the product emissions. Total HGL emissions are the sum of the emissions for the component products (ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, isobutane/isobutylene, and natural gasoline); residential, commercial, and transportation sector HGL emissions are estimated by multiplying consumption values in trillion Btu from MER Tables 3.8a and 3.8c by the propane emissions factor; industrial sector HGL emissions are estimated as total HGL emissions minus emissions by the other sectors.

Geothermal and Non-Biomass Waste—Annual CO_2 emissions data for geothermal and non-biomass waste are EIA estimates based on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report" (and predecessor forms). Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual data by the number of

days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. (Annual estimates for the current year are set equal to those of the previous year.)

Biomass— CO_2 emissions for wood, biomass waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biodiesel are calculated for each sector. Total emissions for each biomass fuel are the sum of the sectoral emissions. The following factors, in million metric tons CO_2 per quadrillion Btu, are used: wood —93.80; biomass waste—90.70; fuel ethanol—68.44; and biodiesel—73.84. For 1973–1988, the biomass portion of waste in MER Tables 10.2a–10.2c is estimated as 67%; for 1989–2000, the biomass portion of waste is estimated as 67% in 1989 to 58% in 2000, based on the biogenic shares of total municipal solid waste shown in EIA's "Methodology for Allocating Municipal Solid Waste to Biogenic and Non-Biogenic Energy," Table 1 at http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/pdf/historical/msw.pdf.

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Appendix A

British Thermal Unit Conversion Factors

The thermal conversion factors presented in the following tables can be used to estimate the heat content in British thermal units (Btu) of a given amount of energy measured in physical units, such as barrels or cubic feet. For example, 10 barrels of asphalt has a heat content of approximately 66.36 million Btu (10 barrels x 6.636 million Btu per barrel = 66.36 million Btu).

The heat content rates (i.e., thermal conversion factors) provided in this section represent the gross (or higher or upper) energy content of the fuels. Gross heat content rates are applied in all Btu calculations for the *Monthly Energy Review* and are commonly used in energy calculations in the United States; net (or lower) heat content rates are typically used in European energy calculations. The difference between the two rates is the amount of energy that is consumed to vaporize water that is created during the

combustion process. Generally, the difference ranges from 2% to 10%, depending on the specific fuel and its hydrogen content. Some fuels, such as unseasoned wood, can be more than 40% different in their gross and net heat content rates. See "Heat Content" and "British Thermal Unit (Btu)" in the Glossary for more information.

In general, the annual thermal conversion factors presented in Tables A2 through A6 are computed from final annual data or from the best available data and labeled "preliminary." Often, the current year's factors are labeled "estimate," and are set equal to the previous year's values until data become available to calculate the factors. The source of each factor is described in the section entitled "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6 in this appendix.

Table A1. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum and Other Liquids

(Million Btu per Barrel, Except as Noted)

Commodity	Heat Content	Commodity	Heat Content
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.636	Motor Gasoline Blending Components (MGBC)	
Aviation Gasoline (Finished)	5.048	Through 2006	5.253
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	5.048	Beginning in 2007	5.222
Biodiesel	5.359	Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	4.247
Crude Oil-see Table A2		Petrochemical Feedstocks	
Distillate Fuel Oil-see Table A3 for averages		Naphtha Less Than 401°F	5.248
15 ppm sulfur and under	5.770	Other Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401°F	5.825
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	5.817	Petroleum Coke-see Table A3 for averages	
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	5.825	Total, through 2003	6.024
Fuel Ethanol-see Table A3		Catalyst, beginning in 2004	^a 6.287
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids		Marketable, beginning in 2004	5.719
Ethane/Ethylene	3.082	Plant Condensate	5.418
Propane/Propylene	3.836	Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	^b 5.359; ^b 5.494
Normal Butane/Butylene	4.326	Residual Fuel Oil	6.287
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3.974	Special Naphthas	5.248
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	4.620	Still Gas	°6.287; °6.000
Hydrogen	^a 6.287	Unfinished Oils	5.825
Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type	5.670	Unfractionated Stream	5.418
Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type	5.355	Waxes	5.537
Kerosene	5.670	Miscellaneous Products	5.796
Lubricants	6.065	Other Hydrocarbons	5.825
Motor Gasoline (Finished)-see Tables A2/A3		-	

^a Per residual fuel oil equivalent barrel (6.287 million Btu per barrel).

^b The biodiesel heat content factor, 5.359 million Btu per barrel, is used for "Biomass-Based Diesel Fuel" and "Other Renewable Fuels";

however, a factor of 5.494 million Btu per barrel is used for "Other Renewable Diesel Fuel."

^c Through 2015, the still gas heat content factor is 6.000 million Btu per fuel oil equivalent barrel; beginning in 2016, the factor is 6.287 million Btu per residual fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A2. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Production, Imports, and Exports (Million Btu per Barrel)

				Imp	orts		Exports				
	Pro	duction		Petroleum	Products			Petroleum	n Products		
-	Crude Oil ^a	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^a	Motor Gasoline ^b	Total Products	Total	Crude Oil ^a	Motor Gasoline ^c	Total Products	Total	
1050	F 800	4.522	E 042	E 050	6.060	6.090	E 900	E 050	E 7E4	F 700	
1950	5.800	4.522	5.943	5.253	6.263	6.080	5.800	5.253	5.751	5.766	
955	5.800	4.406	5.924	5.253	6.234	6.040	5.800	5.253	5.765	5.768	
960	5.800	4.295	5.911	5.253	6.161	6.021	5.800	5.253	5.835	5.834	
965	5.800	4.264	5.872	5.253	6.123	5.997	5.800	5.253	5.742	5.743	
970	5.800	4.146	5.822	5.253	6.088	5.985	5.800	5.253	5.811	5.810	
975	5.800	3.984	5.821	5.253	5.935	5.858	5.800	5.253	5.747	5.748	
980	5.800	3.914	5.812	5.253	5.748	5.796	5.800	5.253	5.841	5.820	
981	5.800	3.930	5.818	5.253	5.659	5.775	5.800	5.253	5.837	5.821	
982	5.800	3.872	5.826	5.253	5.664	5.775	5.800	5.253	5.829	5.820	
983	5.800	3.839	5.825	5.253	5.677	5.774	5.800	5.253	5.800	5.800	
984	5.800	3.812	5.823	5.253	5.613	5.745	5.800	5.253	5.867	5.850	
985	5.800	3.815	5.832	5.253	5.572	5.736	5.800	5.253	5.819	5.814	
986	5.800	3.797	5.903	5.253	5.624	5.808	5.800	5.253	5.839	5.832	
987	5.800	3.804	5.901	5.253	5.599	5.820	5.800	5.253	5.860	5.858	
988	5.800	3.800	5.900	5.253	5.618	5.820	5.800	5.253	5.842	5.840	
989	5.800	3.826	5.906	5.253	5.641	5.833	5.800	5.253	5.869	5.857	
90	5.800	3.822	5.934	5.253	5.614	5.849	5.800	5.253	5.838	5.833	
91	5.800	3.807	5.948	5.253	5.636	5.873	5.800	5.253	5.827	5.823	
992	5.800	3.804	5.953	5.253	5.623	5.877	5.800	5.253	5.774	5.777	
993	5.800	3.801	5.954	5.253	5.539	5.866	5.800	5.253	5.681	5.693	
994	5.800	3.794	5.950	5.253	5.416	5.835	5.800	5.253	5.693	5.704	
995	5.800	3.796	5.938	5.253	5.345	5.830	5.800	5.253	5.692	5.703	
			5.938	5.253			5.800	5.253		5.678	
996	5.800	3.777			5.373	5.828			5.663		
997	5.800	3.762	5.954	5.253	5.333	5.836	5.800	5.253	5.663	5.678	
998	5.800	3.769	5.953	5.253	5.314	5.833	5.800	5.253	5.505	5.539	
999	5.800	3.744	5.942	5.253	5.291	5.815	5.800	5.253	5.530	5.564	
	5.800	3.733	5.959	5.253	5.309	5.823	5.800	5.253	5.529	5.542	
001	5.800	3.735	5.976	5.253	5.330	5.838	5.800	5.253	5.637	5.641	
)02	5.800	3.729	5.971	5.253	5.362	5.845	5.800	5.253	5.517	5.519	
003	5.800	3.739	5.970	5.253	5.381	5.845	5.800	5.253	5.628	5.630	
04	5.800	3.724	5.981	5.253	5.429	5.853	5.800	5.253	5.532	5.539	
005	5.800	3.724	5.977	5.253	5.436	5.835	5.800	5.253	5.504	5.513	
006	5.800	3.712	5.980	5.253	5.431	5.836	5.800	5.219	5.415	5.423	
07	5.800	3.701	5.985	5.222	5.483	5.857	5.800	5.188	5.465	5.471	
800	5.800	3.706	5.990	5.222	5.459	5.861	5.800	5.215	5.587	5.591	
009	5.800	3.692	5.988	5.222	5.509	5.878	5.800	5.221	5.674	5.677	
010	5.800	3.674	5,989	5.222	5.545	5.892	5.800	5.214	5.601	5.604	
11	5.800	3.672	6.008	5.222	5.538	5.905	5.800	5.216	5.526	5.530	
)12	5.800	3.683	6.165	5.222	5.501	6.035	5.800	5.217	5.520	5.526	
013	5.800	3.714	6.010	5.222	5.497	5.899	5.800	5.216	5.470	5.482	
)14	5.800	3.723	6.035	5.222	5.518	5.929	5.800	5.218	5.369	5.406	
)15	5.717	3.744	6.065	5.222	5.504	5.941	5.682	5.218	5.279	5.319	
016	5.722	3.744	6.053	5.222	5.491	5.929	5.724	5.218	5.184	5.245	
	^E 5.722	E 3.714	^E 6.053	5.222 E 5.222	^E 5.491	5.929 E 5.929	^E 5.724	^E 5.218	^E 5.184	5.245 E 5.245	
)17	- 5.722	- 3.714	- 6.053	- 5.222	- 5.491	- 5.929	- 5.724	- 5.218	- 5.184	- 5.245	

 ^a Includes lease condensate.
 ^b Excludes fuel ethanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and other oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.
 ^c Through 2005, excludes fuel ethanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. Beginning in 2006, includes MTBE, but excludes fuel ethanol and other oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. E=Estimate.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949. Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A3. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption and Fuel Ethanol (Million Btu per Barrel)

	Total Petroleum ^a Consumption by Sector							Hydrocarbon	Motor Gasoline			Fuel
	Resi- dential	Com- mercial ^b	Indus- trial ^b	Trans- porta- tion ^{b,c}	Electric Power ^{d,e}	Total ^{b,c}	Distillate Fuel Oil Consump- tion ^f	Gas Liquids Consump- tion ^g	(Finished) Consump- tion ^h	Petroleum Coke Consump- tion ⁱ	Fuel Ethanol ^j	Ethanol Feed- stock Factor ^k
1950	5.473	5.817	5.953	5.461	6.254	5.649	5.825	4.011	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1955	5.469	5.781	5.881	5.407	6.254	5.591	5.825	4.011	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1960	5.417	5.781	5.818	5.387	6.267	5.555	5.825	4.011	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1965	5.364	5.760	5.748	5.386	6.267	5.532	5.825	4.011	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1970	5.260	5.708	5.595	5.393	6.252	5.503	5.825	^g 3.779	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1975	5.253	5.649	5.513	5.392	6.250	5.494	5.825	3.739	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1980	5.321	5.751	5.366	5.441	6.254	5.479	5.825	3.746	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.586
1981	5.283	5.693	5.299	5.433	6.258	5.448	5.825	3.715	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.562
1982	5.266	5.698	5.247	5.423	6.258	5.415	5.825	3.678	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.539
1983	5.140	5.591	5.254	5.416	6.255	5.406	5.825	3.633	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.515
1984	5.307	5.657	5.207	5.418	6.251	5.395	5.825	3.677	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.492
1985	5.263	5.598	5.199	5.423	6.247	5.387	5.825	3.676	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.469
1986	5.268	5.632	5.269	5.426	6.257	5.418	5.825	3.710	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.446
1987	5.239	5.594	5.233	5.429	6.249	5.403	5.825	3.734	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.423
1988	5.257	5.597	5.228	5.433	6.250	5.410	5.825	3.719	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.400
1989	5.194	5.549	5.219	5.438	^d 6.240	5.410	5.825	3.747	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.377
1990	5.145	5.553	5.253	5.442	6.244	5.411	5.825	3.712	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.355
1991	5.094	5.528	5.167	5.441	6.246	5.384	5.825	3.708	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.332
1992	5.124	5.513	5.168	5.443	6.238	5.378	5.825	3.722	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.309
1993	5.102	^b 5.504	^b 5.177	^b 5.422	6.230	^b 5.370	5.825	3.709	^h 5.232	6.024	3.563	6.287
1994	5.095	5.512	5.149	5.424	6.213	5.360	^f 5.820	3.730	5.231	6.024	3.563	6.264
1995	5.060	5.475	5.121	5.418	6.187	5.342	5.820	3.718	5.218	6.024	3.563	6.242
1996	4.995	5.430	5.114	5.420	6.194	5.336	5.820	3.708	5.218	6.024	3.563	6.220
1997	4.986	5.388	5.119	5.416	6.198	5.336	5.820	3.704	5.215	6.024	3.563	6.198
1998	4.972	5.362	5.136	5.414	6.210	5.349	5.819	3.697	5.215	6.024	3.563	6.176
1999	4.899	5.288	5.091	5.413	6.204	5.328	5.819	3.706	5.213	6.024	3.563	6.167
2000	4.905	5.313	5.056	5.423	6.188	5.326	5.819	3.692	5.214	6.024	3.563	6.159
2000	4.934	5.322	5.141	5.413	6.199	5.346	5.819	3.685	5.214	6.024	3.563	6.151
2002	4.883	5.290	5.092	5.411	6.172	5.324	5.819	3.671	5.211	6.024	3.563	6.143
2002	4.918	5.312	5.143	5.404	6.182	5.338	5.819	3.688	5.203	6.024	3.563	6.106
2003	4.949	5.323	5.144	5.410	6.134	5.341	5.818	3.677	5.203	ⁱ 5.982	3.563	6.069
2004	4.913	5.359	5.179	5.412	6.126	5.353	5.818	3.674	5.198	5.982	3.563	6.032
2005	4.883	5.296	5.179	5.409	6.038	5.336	5.803	3.644	5.191	5.987	3.563	5.995
2007	4.830	5.270	5.122	5.384	6.064	5.309	5.784	3.641	5.155	5.996	3.563	5.959
2007	4.769	5.156	5.122	5.355	6.013	5.287	5.780	3.645	5.126	5.992	3.563	5.922
2008	4.661	5.216	5.014	° 5.328	5.987	° 5.236	5.780	3.595	5.120	6.017	3.563	5.922
2009	4.660	5.193	4.982	5.321	5.956	5.222	5.778	3.595	5.078	6.059	3.565	5.880
2010	4.659	5.193	4.962	5.321	5.956	5.222	5.776	3.599	5.078	6.059	3.560	5.859
2012	4.659	5.179	4.955 4.910	5.305	5.900	5.211	5.776		5.068	6.084	3.560	5.838
2012		5.044						3.558		6.084 6.089		5.838 5.817
2013	4.636 4.689		4.869 4.870	5.301 5.299	5.892 5.906	5.174	5.774	3.579 3.558	5.062		3.559	5.817 5.797
	4.689	5.039				5.177	5.773		5.060	6.100	3.558	5.797 5.776
2015		5.064	4.831	5.303	5.915 P 5 895	5.172	5.773	3.576	5.060	6.085	3.558	
2016	^E 4.732 ^E 4.732	^E 5.058 ^E 5.058	E 4.867	^E 5.304 ^E 5.304	P 5.885	5.181	5.773	3.543 ^E 3.543	5.059 ^E 5.059	6.104	3.558	5.755
2017	- 4.732	- 5.058	^E 4.867	- 5.304	^E 5.885	^E 5.181	^E 5.773	- 3.543	- 5.059	^E 6.104	^E 3.558	5.735

^a Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned directly as fuel. Quantity-weighted averages of the petroleum products included in

each category are calculated by using heat content values for individual products shown in Tables A1 and A3.

Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil. с

d Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers. ⁶ Electric power sector factors are weinbled average best contexts for distillate field attractions.

Electric power sector factors are weighted average heat contents for distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil; they exclude other liquids. There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1993 and 1994; beginning in 1994, the single constant factor is replaced by a quantity-weighted factor. f

Quantity-weighted averages of the sulfur-content categories of distillate fuel oil are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1. Excludes renewable diesel

fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil. ⁹ There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1966 and 1967; beginning in 1967, the single constant factor is replaced by a quantity-weighted factor.

Quantity-weighted averages of the major components of hydrocarbon gas liquids are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1

h Through 1992, excludes oxygenates. Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline; and for 1993–2006, also includes methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and other oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. ¹ There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2003 and 2004; beginning in 2004, the single constant factor is replaced by a quantity-weighted factor.

Quantity-weighted averages of the two categories of petroleum coke are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1

¹ Includes denaturant (petroleum added to ethanol to make it undrinkable). Fuel ethanol factors are weighted average heat contents for undenatured ethanol (3.539 million Btu per barrel) and products used as denaturant (natural gasoline, finished motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components—see Tables A1 and A3 for factors). The factor for 2009 is used as the estimated factor for 1980–2008.

k Corn input to the production of undenatured ethanol (million Btu corn per barrel undenatured ethanol), used as the factor to estimate total biomass inputs to the production of undenatured ethanol. Observed ethanol yields (gallons undenatured ethanol per bushel of corn) are 2.5 in 1980, 2.666 in 1998, 2.68 in 2002, 2.78 in 2008, and 2.82 in 2012; yields in other years are estimated. Corn is assumed to have a gross heat content of 0.392 million Btu per bushel. Undenatured ethanol is assumed to have a gross heat content of 3.539 million Btu per barrel.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

Note: The heat content values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949. Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A4. Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

(Btu per Cubic Foot)

	Production			Consumption ^a			
	Marketed	Dry	End-Use Sectors ^b	Electric Power Sector ^c	Total	Imports	Exports
1950	1,119	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035		1,035
1955	1,120	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1.035	1,035
1960	1,107	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035
							,
965	1,101	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032
970	1,102	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031
975	1,095	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,014
980	1,098	1,026	1,024	1,035	1,026	1,022	1,013
981	1,103	1,027	1,025	1,035	1,027	1,014	1,011
982	1,107	1,028	1,026	1,036	1,028	1,018	1,011
983	1,115	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,024	1,010
984	1,109	1,031	1,030	1,035	1,031	1,005	1,010
985	1,112	1,032	1,031	1,038	1,032	1,002	1,011
986	1,110	1,030	1,029	1,034	1,030	997	1,008
987	1,112	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,031	999	1.011
988	1,109	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1.018
989	1,107	1,031	1,020	° 1,028	1,031	1,004	1,019
990	1,105	1,029	1,030	1,027	1,029	1,012	1,018
					1,029		
991	1,108	1,030	1,031	1,025		1,014	1,022
992	1,110	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,011	1,018
993	1,106	1,027	1,028	1,025	1,027	1,020	1,016
994	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,028	1,022	1,011
995	1,106	1,026	1,027	1,021	1,026	1,021	1,011
996	1,109	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,022	1,011
997	1,107	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,023	1,011
998	1,109	1,031	1,033	1,024	1,031	1,023	1,011
999	1,107	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,027	1,022	1,006
000	1,107	1,025	1,026	1,021	1,025	1,023	1,006
001	1,105	1,028	1,029	1.026	1.028	1,023	1,010
002	1,103	1,024	1,025	1,020	1,024	1,022	1,008
003	1,103	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,028	1,025	1,009
004	1,104	1,026	1,026	1.027	1,026	1.025	1,009
005	1,104	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,025	1,009
	1,104	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,025	1,009
006							
007	1,102	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,009
	1,100	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,009
009	1,101	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,009
010	1,098	1,023	1,023	1,022	1,023	1,025	1,009
011	1,142	1,022	1,022	1,021	1,022	1,025	1,009
012	1,091	1,024	1,025	1,022	1,024	1,025	1,009
013	1,101	1,027	1,028	1,025	1,027	1,025	1,009
014	1,116	1,032	1,033	1,029	1,032	1,025	1,009
015	1,124	1.037	1,038	1,035	1.037	1.025	1.009
016	1,127	1,037	1,037	P 1,034	1,037	1,025	1,009
017	E 1,127	E 1,037	E 1,037	E 1,034	E 1,037	E 1,025	E 1,009
	1,121	1,007	1,007	1,004	1,007	1,020	1,005

^a Consumption factors are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
 ^b Residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.
 ^c Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.
 P=Preliminary. E=Estimate. - - =Not applicable.
 Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.
 Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949.
 Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A5. Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Coal										
				c	Consumption						
		Waste	Residential and	Industria	I Sector	Electric				Imports	
	Productiona	Coal Supplied ^b	Commercial Sectors ^c	Coke Plants	Otherd	Power Sector ^{e,f}	Total	Imports	Exports	and Exports	
1950	25.090	NA	24.461	26.798	24.820	23.937	24.989	25.020	26.788	24.800	
1955	25.201	NA	24.373	26.794	24.821	24.056	24.982	25.000	26.907	24.800	
1960	24.906	NA	24,226	26.791	24.609	23.927	24,713	25.003	26.939	24.800	
1965	24.775	NA	24.028	26.787	24.385	23.780	24.537	25.000	26.973	24.800	
1970	23.842	NA	23.203	26.784	22.983	22.573	23.440	25.000	26.982	24.800	
1975	22.897	NA	22.261	26.782	22.436	21.642	22.506	25.000	26.562	24.800	
1980	22.415	NA	22.543	26.790	22.430	21.295	21.947	25.000	26.384	24.800	
1981	22.308	NA	22.474	26.794	22.585	21.085	21.713	25.000	26.160	24.800	
1982	22.239	NA	22.695	26.797	22.712	21.194	21.674	25.000	26.223	24.800	
1983	22.052	NA	22.775	26.798	22.691	21.133	21.576	25.000	26.291	24.800	
1984	22.010	NA	22.844	26.799	22.543	21.101	21.573	25.000	26.402	24.800	
1985	21.870	NA	22.646	26.798	22.020	20.959	21.366	25.000	26.307	24.800	
1986	21.913	NA	22.947	26.798	22.198	21.084	21.462	25.000	26.292	24.800	
1987	21.922	NA	23.404	26.799	22.381	21.136	21.517	25.000	26.291	24.800	
1988	21.823	NA	23.571	26.799	22.360	20.900	21.328	25.000	26.299	24.800	
1989	21.765	^b 10.391	23.650	26.800	22.347	^e 20.898	21.307	25.000	26.160	24.800	
1990	21.822	9.303	23.137	26.799	22.457	20.779	21.197	25.000	26.202	24.800	
1991	21.681	10.758	23.114	26.799	22.460	20.730	21.120	25.000	26.188	24.800	
1992	21.682	10.396	23.105	26.799	22.250	20.709	21.068	25.000	26.161	24.800	
1993	21.418	10.638	22.994	26.800	22.123	20.677	21.000	25.000	26.335	24.800	
1994	21.394	11.097	23.112	26.800	22.068	20.589	20.929	25.000	26.329	24.800	
	21.394	11.722	23.112	26.800	22.000	20.543	20.880	25.000	26.180	24.800	
1995											
1996	21.322	12.147	23.011	26.800	22.105	20.547	20.870	25.000	26.174	24.800	
1997	21.296	12.158	22.494	26.800	22.172	20.518	20.830	25.000	26.251	24.800	
1998	21.418	12.639	21.620	27.426	23.164	20.516	20.881	25.000	26.800	24.800	
1999	21.070	12.552	23.880	27.426	22.489	20.490	20.818	25.000	26.081	24.800	
2000	21.072	12.360	25.020	27.426	22.433	20.511	20.828	25.000	26.117	24.800	
2001	^a 20.772	12.169	24.909	27.426	22.622	20.337	20.671	25.000	25.998	24.800	
2002	20.673	12.165	22.962	27.426	22.562	20.238	20.541	25.000	26.062	24.800	
2003	20.499	12.360	22.242	27.425	22.468	20.082	20.387	25.000	25.972	24.800	
2004	20.424	12.266	22.324	27.426	22.473	19.980	20.290	25.000	26.108	24.800	
2005	20.348	12.093	22.342	26.279	22.178	19.988	20.246	25.000	25.494	24.800	
2006	20.310	12.080	22.066	26.271	22.050	19.931	20.181	25.000	25.453	24.800	
2007	20.340	12.000	22.069	26.329	22.371	19.909	20.168	25.000	25.466	24.800	
			° 23.035								
2008	20.208	12.121		26.281	22.304	19.713	19.979	25.000	25.399	24.800	
2009	19.963	12.076	22.852	26.334	21.823	19.521	19.741	25.000	25.633	24.800	
2010	20.173	11.960	22.611	26.295	21.846	19.623	19.870	25.000	25.713	24.800	
2011	20.142	11.604	22.099	26.299	21.568	19.341	19.600	25.000	25.645	24.800	
2012	20.215	11.539	21.300	28.636	21.449	19.211	19.544	23.128	24.551	24.800	
2013	20.182	11.103	21.233	28.705	21.600	19.174	19.513	22.379	24.605	24.800	
2014	20.146	11.474	21.307	28.458	21.525	19.290	19.611	22.187	25.032	24.800	
2015	19.880	11.527	20.699	28.526	21.258	19.146	19.482	22.633	25.048	24.800	
2016	E 19.880	E 11.527	E 20.699	E 28.526	E 21.258	P 19.187	E 19.499	E 22.633	E 25.048	E 24.800	
2017	E 19.880	E 11.527	E 20.699	E 28.526	E 21.258	E 19.187	E 19.499	E 22.633	E 25.048	E 24.800	
	10.000	11.021	20.000	20.020	21.200	10.107	10.400	22.000	20.040	2-1.000	

^a Beginning in 2001, includes a small amount of refuse recovery (coal recaptured from a refuse mine, and cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible

materials). ^b Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and ^b Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and ^b Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and ^b Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and ^b Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and ^b Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and ^c Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and ^c Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and ^c Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and ^c Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and ^c Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and ^c Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained fine culm) and the electric power and the electric power and the electric power industrial sectors. Beginning in 1989, waste coal supplied is counted as a supply-side item to balance the same amount of waste coal included in "Consumption." c Through 2007, used as the thermal conversion factor for coal consumption by the residential and commercial sectors. Beginning in 2008, used as the thermal

^a Includes transportation. Excludes coal synfuel plants.
 ^e Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.
 ^f Electric power sector factors are for anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and, beginning in 1998, coal synfuel.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949. Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A6. Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity, and Heat Content of Electricity (Btu per Kilowatthour)

	Approximate Heat Rates ^a for Electricity Net Generation									
		Fossil	Fuels ^b			Noncombustible				
	Coalc	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Total Fossil Fuels ^{f,g}	Nuclear ^h	Renewable Energy ^{g,i}	Heat Content ^j of Electricity ^k			
1950	NA	NA	NA	14.030		14.030	3,412			
1955	NA	NA	NA	11.699		11.699	3,412			
1960	NA	NA	NA	10.760	11.629	10,760	3,412			
1965	NA	NA	NA	10,453	11,804	10,453	3,412			
	NA	NA	NA	10,494	10.977	10,494	3,412			
1970 1975	NA	NA	NA	10,494	11.013	10,494	3,412			
1980	NA	NA	NA	10,388	10,908	10,388	3,412			
1981	NA	NA	NA	10,453	11,030	10,453	3,412			
1982	NA	NA	NA	10,454	11,073	10,454	3,412			
1983	NA	NA	NA	10,520	10,905	10,520	3,412			
1984	NA	NA	NA	10,440	10,843	10,440	3,412			
1985	NA	NA	NA	10,447	10,622	10,447	3,412			
1986	NA	NA	NA	10,446	10,579	10,446	3,412			
1987	NA	NA	NA	10,419	10,442	10,419	3,412			
1988	NA	NA	NA	10,324	10,602	10,324	3,412			
1989	NA	NA	NA	10,432	10,583	10,432	3,412			
1990	NA	NA	NA	10,402	10,582	10,402	3,412			
1991	NA	NA	NA	10,436	10,484	10,436	3,412			
1992	NA	NA	NA	10,342	10,471	10,342	3,412			
1993	NA	NA	NA	10,309	10,504	10,309	3,412			
1994	NA	NA	NA	10,316	10,452	10,316	3,412			
1995	NA	NA	NA	10,312	10,507	10,312	3,412			
1996	NA	NA	NA	10,340	10,503	10,340	3,412			
1997	NA	NA	NA	10,213	10,494	10,213	3,412			
1998	NA	NA	NA	10,197	10,491	10,197	3,412			
1999	NA	NA	NA	10.226	10,450	10.226	3.412			
2000	NA	NA	NA	10.201	10,429	10.201	3.412			
2001	10.378	10.742	10.051	^b 10.333	10,443	10.333	3.412			
2002	10,314	10,641	9,533	10,173	10,442	10,173	3,412			
2003	10.297	10.610	9.207	10,125	10,422	10.125	3.412			
2004	10.331	10,571	8.647	10,016	10,428	10,016	3.412			
2005	10.373	10,631	8.551	9,999	10,436	9,999	3.412			
2006	10,351	10,809	8.471	9,919	10,435	9,919	3,412			
2007	10.375	10,794	8.403	9.884	10,489	9.884	3,412			
2008	10,378	11.015	8.305	9.854	10,403	9.854	3,412			
2009	10,414	10,923	8,160	9,760	10,459	9,760	3,412			
2010	10,415	10,984	8,185	9,756	10,452	9,756	3,412			
2010	10,413	10,829	8,152	9,730	10,452	9,716	3,412			
2012	10,444	10,829	8.039	9,716	10,464	9,716	3,412			
	10,498	10,991	7,948	- ,	- / -					
2013				9,541	10,449	9,541	3,412			
2014	10,428	10,814	7,907	9,510	10,459	9,510	3,412			
2015	10,495	10,687	7,878	9,319	10,458	9,319	3,412			
2016	E 10,495	E 10,687	E 7,878	E 9,319	E 10,458	^E 9,319	3,412			
2017	^E 10,495	E 10,687	^E 7,878	E 9,319	^E 10,458	E 9,319	3,412			

^a The values in columns 1–6 of this table are for net heat rates. See "Heat Rate" in Glossary.

^b Through 2000, heat rates are for fossil-fueled steam-electric plants at electric utilities. Beginning in 2001, heat rates are for all fossil-fueled plants at electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers.

^c Includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, and, beginning in 2002, waste coal and coal synfuel. Includes antifractie, pluritimous coal, subultaminous coal, ignite, and, coglianing in 2022, if Includes distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke, and waste oil.
 Includes natural gas and supplemental gaseous fuels.

f Includes coal, petroleum, natural gas, and, beginning in 2001, other gases (blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels).

^g The fossil-fuels heat rate is used as the thermal conversion factor for electricity net generation from noncombustible renewable energy (hydro, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic, and wind) to approximate the quantity of fossil fuels replaced by these sources. Through 2000, also used as the thermal conversion factor for wood and waste electricity net generation at electric utilities; beginning in 2001, Btu data for wood and waste at electric utilities are available from surveys.

^h Used as the thermal conversion factor for nuclear electricity net generation.

¹ Technology-based geothermal heat rates are no longer used in Btu calculations in this report. For technology-based geothermal heat rates for 1960–2010, see the Annual Energy Review 2010, Table A6.

^j See "Heat Content" in Glossary. ^k The value of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour is a constant. It is used as the thermal conversion factor for electricity retail sales, and electricity imports and exports. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. -- =Not applicable. Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows this table

Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation

Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum and Natural Gas Liquids

Asphalt. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million British thermal units (Btu) per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Assumed by EIA to be 5.048 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Aviation Gasoline** (Finished).

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.048 million Btu per barrel as adopted by the Bureau of Mines from the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation publication *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Butane-Propane Mixture. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines calculation of 4.130 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 60% normal butane and 40% propane. See **Normal Butane/Butylene** and **Propane/Propylene**.

Crude Oil Exports. • 1949–2014: Assumed by EIA to be 5.800 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for crude oil produced in the United States. See **Crude Oil Production.** • 2015 forward: Calculated annually by EIA based on conversion of American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity ranges of crude oil exports as reported in trade data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Specific gravity (SG) = 141.5 / (131.5 + API gravity). The higher heating value (HHV) in million Btu per barrel = SG * (7.801796 - $1.3213 * SG^2$).

Crude Oil Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil imported weighted by the quantities imported. Thermal conversion factors for each type were calculated on a foreign country basis, by determining the average American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity of crude oil imported from each foreign country from Form ERA-60 in 1977 and converting average API gravity to average Btu content by using National Bureau of Standards, Miscellaneous Publication No. 97, *Thermal Properties of Petroleum Products*, 1933.

Crude Oil Production. • 1949–2014: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.800 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950." • 2015 forward: Calculated annually by EIA based on conversion of American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity ranges of crude oil

production as reported on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report." Specific gravity (SG) = 141.5 / (131.5 + API gravity). The higher heating value (HHV) in million Btu per barrel = SG * (7.801796 - $1.3213 * SG^2$).

Distillate Fuel Oil Consumption. • 1949–1993: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950." • 1994 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for **Distillate Fuel Oil, 15 ppm Sulfur and Under** (5.770 million Btu per barrel), **Distillate Fuel Oil, Greater Than 15 ppm to 500 ppm Sulfur** (5.817 million Btu per barrel), and **Distillate Fuel Oil, Greater Than 500 ppm Sulfur** (5.825 million Btu per barrel).

Distillate Fuel Oil, 15 ppm Sulfur and Under. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.770 million Btu per barrel (137,380 Btu per gallon) for U.S. conventional diesel from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model" (GREET), version GREET1_2013, October 2013.

Distillate Fuel Oil, Greater Than 15 ppm to 500 ppm Sulfur. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.817 million Btu per barrel (138,490 Btu per gallon) for low-sulfur diesel from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model" (GREET), version GREET1_2013, October 2013.

Distillate Fuel Oil, Greater Than 500 ppm Sulfur. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Ethane/Ethylene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.082 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Ethane-Propane Mixture. EIA calculation of 3.308 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 70% ethane and 30% propane. See **Ethane/Ethylene** and **Propane/Propylene**.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids. • 1949–1966: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products, 1956," Table 4 footnote, constant value of 4.011 million Btu per barrel. • 1967 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all hydrocarbon gas liquids consumed (see Table A1) weighted by the quantities consumed. The component products of

hydrocarbon gas liquids are ethane (including ethylene), propane (including propylene), normal butane (including butylene), isobutane (including isobutylene), butanepropane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and natural gasoline (pentanes plus). For 1967–1980, quantities consumed are from EIA, Energy Data Reports, "Petroleum Statement, Annual," Table 1. For 1981 forward, quantities consumed are from EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table 2.

Hydrogen. Assumed by EIA to be 6.287 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Residual Fuel Oil**.

Isobutane/Isobutylene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.974 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Indus-try*, First Issue, April 1942.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Commercial" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.355 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Military" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Kerosene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Lubricants. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.065 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement*, *Annual*, 1956.

Miscellaneous Products. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.796 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement*, *Annual*, 1956.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. • 1949–2006: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of Competition and Growth in American Markets 1947-1985, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. • 2007 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.222 million Btu per barrel (124,340 Btu per gallon) for gasoline blendstock from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use Transportation Model" (GREET), version in GREET1 2013, October 2013.

Motor Gasoline Exports. • 1949–2005: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947–1985, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. • 2006 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for gasoline blendstock and the methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) blended into motor gasoline exports. The factor for gasoline blendstock is 5.253 million Btu per barrel in 2006 and 5.222 million Btu per barrel beginning in 2007 (see Motor Gasoline Blending Components). For MTBE, EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.247 million Btu per barrel (101,130 Btu per gallon) from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model" (GREET), version GREET1_2013, October 2013.

Motor Gasoline (Finished) Consumption. • 1949–1992: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of Competition and Growth in American Markets 1947-1985, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. • 1993-2006: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for gasoline blendstock and the oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. The factor for gasoline blendstock is 5.253 million Btu per barrel (the motor gasoline factor used for previous years). The factors for fuel ethanol are shown in Table A3 (see Fuel Ethanol, Denatured). The following factors for other oxygenates are from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model" (GREET), version GREET1 2013, October 2013-methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE): 4.247 million Btu per barrel (101,130 Btu per gallon); tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME): 4.560 million Btu per barrel (108,570 Btu per gallon); ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE): 4.390 million Btu per barrel (104,530 Btu per gallon); methanol: 2.738 million Btu per barrel (65,200 Btu per gallon); and butanol: 4.555 million Btu per barrel (108,458 Btu per gallon). • 2007 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for gasoline blendstock and fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. The factor for gasoline blendstock is 5.222 million Btu per barrel (124,340 Btu per gallon), which is from the GREET model (see above). The factors for fuel ethanol are shown in Table A3 (see Fuel Ethanol, **Denatured**).

Motor Gasoline Imports. • 1949–2006: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets* 1947–1985, a 1968 release of historical and projected

statistics. • 2007 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.222 million Btu per barrel (124,340 Btu per gallon) for gasoline blendstock from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model" (GREET), version GREET1_2013, October 2013.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each natural gas plant liquid produced weighted by the quantities produced.

Natural Gasoline. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.620 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement*, *Annual 1956*.

Normal Butane/Butylene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 4.326 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Other Hydrocarbons. Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Unfinished Oils**.

Oxygenates (Excluding Fuel Ethanol). EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.247 million Btu per barrel (101,130 Btu per gallon) for methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model" (GREET), version GREET1_2013, October 2013.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha Less Than 401 Degrees Fahrenheit. Assumed by EIA to be 5.248 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Special Naphthas**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Other Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401 Degrees Fahrenheit. Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Distillate Fuel Oil**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Still Gas. Assumed by EIA to be 6.000 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Still Gas**.

Petroleum Coke, Catalyst. Assumed by EIA to be 6.287 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Residual Fuel Oil**.

Petroleum Coke, Marketable. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.719 million Btu per barrel, calculated by dividing 28,595,925 Btu per short ton for petroleum coke (from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model" (GREET), version GREET1_October 2013) by 5.0 barrels

per short ton (as given in the Bureau of Mines Form 6-1300-M and successor EIA forms).

Petroleum Coke, Total. • 1949–2003: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.024 million Btu per barrel as reported in Btu per short ton in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950." The Bureau of Mines calculated this factor by dividing 30.120 million Btu per short ton, as given in the referenced Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, by 5.0 barrels per short ton, as given in the Bureau of Mines Form 6-1300-M and successor EIA forms. • 2004 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for **Petroleum Coke, Catalyst** (6.287 million Btu per barrel) and **Petroleum Coke, Marketable** (5.719 million Btu per barrel).

Petroleum Consumption, Commercial Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the commercial sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at

http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil consumed by the electric power sector weighted by the quantities consumed by the electric power sector. Data are from Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.

Petroleum Consumption, Industrial Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the industrial sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Residential Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the residential sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the residential sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the residential sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Total. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed weighted by the quantities consumed.

Petroleum Consumption, Transportation Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the transportation sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at

http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Products Exports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product exported weighted by the quantities exported.

Petroleum Products Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product imported weighted by the quantities imported.

Plant Condensate. Estimated to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel by EIA from data provided by McClanahan Consultants, Inc., Houston, Texas.

Propane/Propylene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.836 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol. For "Biomass-Based Diesel Fuel" and "Other Renewable Fuels," EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.359 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Biodiesel**. For "Other Renewable Diesel Fuel," EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.494 million Btu per barrel (130,817 Btu per gallon) for renewable diesel II (UOP-HDO) from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model" (GREET), version GREET1_2013, October 2013.

Residual Fuel Oil. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.287 million Btu per barrel as reported in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Road Oil. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of **Asphalt** and was first published by the Bureau of Mines in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970.*

Special Naphthas. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.248 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of the total gasoline (aviation and motor) factor and was first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Still Gas. • 1949–2015: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimated thermal conversion factor of 6.000 million Btu per barrel, first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970.* • 2016 forward: Assumed by EIA to be 6.287 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Residual Fuel Oil.**

Total Petroleum Exports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for crude oil and each petroleum product exported weighted by the quantities exported. See **Crude Oil Exports** and **Petroleum Products Exports**.

Total Petroleum Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil and petroleum product imported weighted by the quantities imported. See **Crude Oil Imports** and **Petro***leum Products Imports*.

Unfinished Oils. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for **Distillate Fuel Oil** and first published it in EIA's *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 3, 1977.*

Unfractionated Stream. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for **Plant Condensate** and first published it in EIA's *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 2, 1981*.

Waxes. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.537 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement*, *Annual*, 1956.

Approximate Heat Content of Biofuels

Biodiesel. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor for biodiesel to be 5.359 million Btu per barrel, or 17,253 Btu per pound.

Biodiesel Feedstock. EIA used soybean oil input to the production of biodiesel (million Btu soybean oil per barrel biodiesel) as the factor to estimate total biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel. EIA assumed that 7.65 pounds of soybean oil are needed to produce one gallon of biodiesel, and 5.433 million Btu of soybean oil are needed to produce one barrel of biodiesel. EIA also assumed that soybean oil has a gross heat content of 16,909 Btu per pound, or 5.483 million Btu per barrel.

Ethanol (Undenatured). EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel published in "Oxygenate Flexibility for Future Fuels," a paper presented by William J. Piel of the ARCO Chemical Company at the National Conference on Reformulated Gasolines and Clean Air Act Implementation, Washington, DC, October 1991.

Fuel Ethanol (Denatured). • 1981–2008: EIA used the 2009 factor. • 2009 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the thermal conversion factors for undenatured ethanol (3.539 million Btu per barrel), natural gasoline used as denaturant (4.620 million Btu per barrel), and conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components used as denaturant (5.253 million Btu per barrel). The quantity of ethanol consumed is from EIA's Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA) and Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM), Table 1, data for renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production of fuel ethanol. The quantity of natural gasoline used as denaturant is from PSA/PSM, Table 1, data for renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production of natural gasoline, multiplied by -1. The quantity of conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components used as denaturant is from PSA/PSM, Table 1, data for renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production of conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components, multiplied by -1.

Fuel Ethanol Feedstock. EIA used corn input to the production of undenatured ethanol (million Btu corn per barrel undenatured ethanol) as the annual factor to estimate total biomass inputs to the production of undenatured ethanol. EIA used the following observed ethanol yields (in gallons undenatured ethanol per bushel of corn) from U.S. Department of Agriculture: 2.5 in 1980, 2.666 in 1998, 2.68 in 2002; and from University of Illinois at Chicago, Energy Resources Center, "2012 Corn Ethanol: Emerging Plant Energy and Environmental Technologies": 2.78 in 2008, and 2.82 in 2012. EIA estimated the ethanol yields in other years. EIA also assumed that corn has a gross heat content of 0.392 million Btu per bushel.

Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

Natural Gas Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas Consumption, End-Use Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Natural Gas Consumption, Total. • 1949–1962: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 1,035 Btu per cubic foot as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.* • 1963–1979: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor calculated annually by the American Gas Association (AGA) and published in *Gas Facts*, an AGA annual publication.1980 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed by the total quantity consumed.

Natural Gas Exports. • 1949–1972: Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for dry natural gas consumed (see **Natural Gas Consumption, Total**). • 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas exported by the quantity exported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Imports. • 1949–1972: Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for dry natural gas consumed (see Natural Gas Consumption, Total). • 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas imported by the quantity imported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Production, Dry. Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for dry natural gas consumed. See **Natural Gas Consumption, Total**.

Natural Gas Production, Marketed. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of dry natural gas produced (see **Natural Gas Production, Dry**) and natural gas liquids produced (see **Natural Gas Liquids Production**) by the total quantity of marketed natural gas produced.

Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

Coal Coke Imports and Exports. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimate of 24.800 million Btu per short ton.

Coal Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Coke Plants.

1949–2011: Calculated annually by EIA based on the reported volatility (low, medium, or high) of coal received by coke plants. (For 2011, EIA used the following volatility factors, in million Btu per short ton: low volatile—26.680; medium volatile—27.506; and high volatile—25.652.) Data are from Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants," and predecessor forms.
2012 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by coke plants by the

quantity received. Through June 2014, data are from Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants"; beginning in July 2014, data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data").

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Other.

• 1949–2007: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by manufacturing plants by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants," and predecessor forms. • 2008 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by manufacturing, gasification, and liquefaction plants by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data").

Coal Consumption, Residential and Commercial Sectors. • 1949–1999: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by the residential and commercial sectors by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," and predecessor forms. • 2000-2007: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms. • 2008 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by commercial and institutional users by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data").

Coal Consumption, Total. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of coal consumed by all sectors by the total quantity consumed.

Coal Exports. • 1949–2011: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of steam coal and metallurgical coal exported by the quantity exported. Data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, "Monthly Report EM 545," and predecessor forms. • 2012 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of steam coal and metallurgical coal exported by the quantity exported. The average heat content of steam coal is derived from receipts data from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data"), and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Through June 2014, the average heat content of metallurgical coal is derived from receipts data from Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report-Coke Plants"; beginning in July 2014, the average heat content of metallurgical coal is derived from receipts data from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data"). Data for export quantities are from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Coal Imports. • 1949–1963: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal imported by the quantity imported. Data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, "Monthly Report IM 145," and predecessor forms. • 1964–2011: Assumed by EIA to be 25.000 million Btu per short ton. • 2012 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal imported (received) by the quantity imported (received). Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data"); Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants" (data through June 2014); and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Coal Production. • 1949–2011: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of domestic coal (excluding waste coal) received by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Report-Manufacturing and Transformation/ Ouality Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Users"; Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report-Coke Plants"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; and predecessor forms. • 2012 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of domestic coal (excluding waste coal) received and exported by the quantity received and exported. Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data"); Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report-Coke Plants" (data through June 2014); Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, "Monthly Report EM 545"; and predecessor forms.

Waste Coal Supplied. • 1989–2000: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of waste coal consumed by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility," and predecessor form. • 2001 forward: Calculated by EIA by dividing the heat content of waste coal received (or consumed) by the quantity received (or consumed). Receipts data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data"), and predecessor form. Consumption data are from Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

Electricity Net Generation, Coal. • 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant

Operations Report," and predecessor forms. The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricityonly independent power producers using anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, and beginning in 2002, waste coal and coal synfuel.

Electricity Net Generation, Natural Gas. • 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms. The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using natural gas and supplemental gaseous fuels.

Electricity Net Generation, Noncombustible Renewable Energy. There is no generally accepted practice for measuring the thermal conversion rates for power plants that generate electricity from hydro, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic, and wind energy sources. Therefore, EIA calculates a rate factor that is equal to the annual average heat rate factor for fossil-fueled power plants in the United States (see "Electricity Net Generation, Total Fossil Fuels"). By using that factor it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing those sources during periods of interruption, such as droughts. See Appendix E for more information.

Electricity Net Generation, Nuclear. • 1957–1984: Calculated annually by dividing the total heat content consumed in nuclear generating units by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear generating units. The heat content and electricity generation were reported on Form FERC-1, "Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others"; Form EIA-412, "Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities"; and predecessor forms. For 1982, the factors were published in EIA, *Historical Plant Cost and Annual Production Expenses for Selected Electric Plants 1982*, page 215. For 1983 and 1984, the factors were published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 13. • 1985 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate data reported on Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and predecessor forms.

Electricity Net Generation, Petroleum. • 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms. The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke, and waste oil.

Electricity Net Generation, Total Fossil Fuels.

• 1949–1955: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published by EIA in Thermal-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses-1981 and Steam-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses-1978. • 1956-1988: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published in EIA, Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991, Table 9. • 1989–2000: Calculated annually by EIA by using heat rate data reported on Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and predecessor forms; and net generation data reported on Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." The computation includes data for all electric utility steam-electric plants using fossil fuels. • 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms. The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using coal, petroleum, natural gas, and other gases (blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels).

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Appendix B

Metric Conversion Factors, Metric Prefixes, and Other Physical Conversion Factors

Data presented in the *Monthly Energy Review* and in other U.S. Energy Information Administration publications are expressed predominately in units that historically have been used in the United States, such as British thermal units, barrels, cubic feet, and short tons. The metric conversion factors presented in Table B1 can be used to calculate the metric-unit equivalents of values expressed in U.S. Customary units. For example, 500 short tons are the equivalent of 453.6 metric tons (500 short tons x 0.9071847 metric tons/short ton = 453.6 metric tons).

In the metric system of weights and measures, the names of multiples and subdivisions of any unit may be derived by combining the name of the unit with prefixes, such as deka, hecto, and kilo, meaning, respectively, 10, 100, 1,000, and deci, centi, and milli, meaning, respectively, one-tenth, one-hundredth, and one-thousandth. Common metric prefixes can be found in Table B2.

The conversion factors presented in Table B3 can be used to calculate equivalents in various physical units commonly used in energy analyses. For example, 10 barrels are the equivalent of 420 U.S. gallons (10 barrels x 42 gallons/barrel = 420 gallons).

Type of Unit	U.S. Unit		Equivalent in	Metric Units
Mass	1 short ton (2,000 lb)	=	0.907 184 7	metric tons (t)
Mass	1 long ton	=	1.016 047	metric tons (t)
	1 pound (lb)	=	0.453 592 37ª	kilograms (kg)
	1 pound uranium oxide (lb U_3O_8)	=	0.384 647 ^b	kilograms uranium (kgU)
	1 ounce, avoirdupois (avdp oz)		28.349 52	grams (g)
	r ounce, avoirdupois (avup oz)	=	20.349 32	grans (g)
Volume	1 barrel of oil (bbl)	=	0.158 987 3	cubic meters (m ³)
	1 cubic yard (yd ³)	=	0.764 555	cubic meters (m ³)
	1 cubic foot (ft ³)	=	0.028 316 85	cubic meters (m ³)
	1 U.S. gallon (gal)	=	3.785 412	liters (L)
	1 ounce, fluid (fl oz)	=	29.573 53	milliliters (mL)
	1 cubic inch (in ³)	=	16.387 06	milliliters (mL)
Length	1 mile (mi)	=	1.609 344ª	kilometers (km)
0	1 yard (yd)	=	0.914 4ª	meters (m)
	1 foot (ft)	=	0.304 8ª	meters (m)
	1 inch (in)	=	2.54 ^a	centimeters (cm)
Area	1 acre	=	0.404 69	hectares (ha)
	1 square mile (mi ²)	=	2.589 988	square kilometers (km ²)
	1 square yard (yd ²)	=	0.836 127 4	square meters (m ²)
	1 square foot (ft ²)	=	0.092 903 04ª	square meters (m ²)
	1 square inch (in ²)	=	6.451 6ª	square centimeters (cm ²)
Energy	1 British thermal unit (Btu)°	=	1,055.055 852 62ª	joules (J)
57	1 calorie (cal)	=	4.186 8ª	joules (J)
	1 kilowatthour (kWh)	=	3.6 ^a	megajoules (MJ)
Temperature ^d	32 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	0 ^a	degrees Celsius (°C)
•	212 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	100ª	degrees Celsius (°C)

Table B1. Metric Conversion Factors

^aExact conversion.

^bCalculated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

^cThe Btu used in this table is the International Table Btu adopted by the Fifth International Conference on Properties of Steam, London, 1956. ^dTo convert degrees Fahrenheit (^oF) to degrees Celsius (^oC) exactly, subtract 32, then multiply by 5/9.

Notes: • Spaces have been inserted after every third digit to the right of the decimal for ease of reading. • Most metric units belong to the International System of Units (SI), and the liter, hectare, and metric ton are accepted for use with the SI units. For more information about the SI units, see http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/index.html.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices.

Sources: • General Services Administration, Federal Standard 376B, *Preferred Metric Units for General Use by the Federal Government* (Washington, DC, January 1993), pp. 9–11, 13, and 16. • U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Special Publications 330, 811, and 814. • American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, ANSI/IEEE Std 268-1992, pp. 28 and 29.

Unit Multiple	Prefix	Symbol	Unit Subdivision	Prefix	Symbol
10 ¹	deka	da	10 ⁻¹	deci	d
10 ²	hecto	h	10-2	centi	С
10 ³	kilo	k	10 ⁻³	milli	m
10 ⁶	mega	М	10-6	micro	μ
10 ⁹	giga	G	10-9	nano	n
10 ¹²	tera	Т	10 ⁻¹²	pico	р
10 ¹⁵	peta	Р	10 ⁻¹⁵	femto	f
10 ¹⁸	exa	E	10 ⁻¹⁸	atto	а
10 ²¹	zetta	Z	10 ⁻²¹	zepto	Z
10 ²⁴	yotta	Y	10 ⁻²⁴	yocto	У

Table B2. Metric Prefixes

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *The International System of Units (SI)*, NIST Special Publication 330, 1991 Edition (Washington, DC, August 1991), p.10.

Table B3. Other Physical Conversion Factors

Energy Source	Original Unit		Equivalent in Final Units				
Petroleum	1 barrel (bbl)	=	42ª	U.S. gallons (gal)			
Coal	1 short ton	=	2,000ª	pounds (lb)			
	1 long ton	=	2,240 ^a	pounds (lb)			
	1 metric ton (t)	=	1,000ª	kilograms (kg)			
Wood	1 cord (cd)	=	1.25 ^b	shorts tons			
	1 cord (cd)	=	128ª	cubic feet (ft ³)			

^aExact conversion.

^bCalculated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices, NIST Handbook 44, 1994 Edition (Washington, DC, October 1993), pp. B-10, C-17, and C-21.

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Table C1. Population, U.S. Gross Domestic Product, and U.S. Gross Output

		Population		U.:	S. Gross Domestic Pr	oduct	U.S. Gross Output ^a
	United States ^b	United States ^b World States as Share of World Billion Nominal			Billion Chained (2009)	Implicit Price Deflator ^c	Billion Nominal
	Million People		Percent	Dollarsd	Dollarse	(2009 = 1.00000)	Dollarsd
950	152.3	2,557.6	6.0	300.2	2,184.0	0.13745	NA
955	165.9	2,782.1	6.0	426.2	2,739.0	.15559	NA
960	180.7	3,043.0	5.9	543.3	3,108.7	.17476	NA
			5.8			.18702	
965	194.3	3,350.4		743.7	3,976.7		NA
970	205.1	3,712.7	5.5	1,075.9	4,722.0	.22784	NA
975	216.0	4,088.0	5.3	1,688.9	5,385.4	.31361	NA
980	227.2	4,444.5	5.1	2,862.5	6,450.4	.44377	NA
981	229.5	4,525.9	5.1	3,211.0	6,617.7	.48520	NA
982	231.7	4,606.3	5.0	3,345.0	6,491.3	.51530	NA
983	233.8	4,687.6	5.0	3,638.1	6,792.0	.53565	NA
984	235.8	4,766.7	4.9	4,040.7	7,285.0	.55466	NA
985	237.9	4,848.8	4.9	4,346.7	7,593.8	.57240	NA
986	240.1	4,933.1	4.9	4,590.2	7,860.5	.58395	NA
87	242.3	5,020.0	4.8	4,870.2	8,132.6	.59885	8,639.9
88	244.5	5,107.8	4.8	5,252.6	8,474.5	.61982	9,359.5
89	246.8	5,195.2	4.8	5,657.7	8,786.4	.64392	9,969.6
90	249.6	5,283.3	4.7	5,979.6	8,955.0	.66773	10,511.1
91	253.0	5,366.4	4.7	6,174.0	8,948.4	.68996	10,676.5
91			4.7				
93	256.5	5,451.4		6,539.3	9,266.6	.70569 .72248	11,242.4
	259.9	5,533.9	4.7	6,878.7	9,521.0		11,857.6
94	263.1	5,614.7	4.7	7,308.8	9,905.4	.73785	12,647.2
95	266.3	5,695.5	4.7	7,664.1	10,174.8	.75324	13,451.6
96	269.4	5,775.8	4.7	8,100.2	10,561.0	.76699	14,259.9
97	272.6	5,854.3	4.7	8,608.5	11,034.9	.78012	15,355.4
98	275.9	5,931.5	4.7	9,089.2	11,525.9	.78859	16,171.3
99	279.0	6,008.3	4.6	9,660.6	12,065.9	.80065	17,244.8
00	282.2	6,084.5	4.6	10,284.8	12,559.7	.81887	18,564.6
01	285.0	6,160.8	4.6	10,621.8	12,682.2	.83754	18,863.1
02	287.6	6,237.3	4.6	10,977.5	12,908.8	.85039	19,175.0
03	290.1	6,313.4	4.6	11,510.7	13,271.1	.86735	20,135.1
04	292.8	6,389.9	4.6	12,274.9	13,773.5	.89120	21,697.3
05	295.5	6,466.5	4.6	13,093.7	14,234.2	.91988	23,514.9
06	298.4	6,544.0	4.6	13,855.9	14,613.8	.94814	24,888.0
07	301.2	6,621.9	4.5	14,477.6	14,873.7	.97337	26,151.3
			-				
08	304.1	6,700.3	4.5	14,718.6	14,830.4	.99246	26,825.7
09	306.8	6,778.8	4.5	14,418.7	14,418.7	1.00000	24,657.2
10	309.3	6,856.6	4.5	14,964.4	14,783.8	1.01221	26,093.5
11	311.7	6,934.1	4.5	15,517.9	15,020.6	1.03311	27,536.0
)12	314.0	7,012.2	4.5	16,155.3	15,354.6	1.05214	28,663.2
)13	316.2	7,090.4	4.5	16,691.5	15,612.2	1.06913	29,601.2
14	318.6	7,167.9	4.4	17,393.1	15,982.3	1.08828	30,895.4
15	320.9	7,245.3	4.4	18,036.6	16,397.2	1.09998	31,397.0
016	323.1	7,323.2	4.4	18,569.1	16,662.1	1.11445	32,188.6

^a Gross output is the value of gross domestic product (GDP) plus the value of intermediate inputs used to produce GDP. ^b Resident population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia estimated for

July 1 of each year. ^c The gross domestic product implicit price deflator is used to convert nominal

dollars to chained (2009) dollars. ^d See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

e See "Chained Dollars" in Glossary.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949.

Sources: • United States Population: 1949-1989-U.S. Department of

Commerce (DOC), U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports Series P-25 (June 2000). **1990–1999**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, "Time Series of Intercensal State Population Estimates" (April 2002). **2000–2009**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, "Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico" (September 2011). 2010 forward-DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico" (December 2016). • World Population: 1950 forward—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, International Database (August 2016).
 United States as Share of World Population: Calculated as U.S. population divided by world population.
 U.S. Gross Domestic Product: 1949 forward—DOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), National Income and Product Accounts (March 2017). Tables 11.5, 11.6, and 11.0, a. U.S. Gross Output: Accounts (March 2017), Tables 1.1.5, 1.1.6, and 1.1.9. • U.S. Gross Output: 1987 forward—DOC, BEA, GDP by Industry data (April 2017).

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Appendix D

Estimated Primary Energy Consumption in the United States, Selected Years, 1635–1945

		Foss	il Fuels		R	enewable Energ	у		I
		Natural			Conventional Hydroelectric	Biomass		Electricity Net	
	Coal Gas		Petroleum Total		Power	Wood ^a	Total	Importsb	Total
635	NA			NA		(s)	(s)		(s)
645	NA			NA		0.001	0.001		0.001
655	NA			NA		.002	.002		.002
665	NA			NA		.005	.002		.002
675	NA			NA		.007	.007		.007
685	NA			NA		.009	.009		.009
695	NA			NA		.014	.014		.014
705	NA			NA		.022	.022		.022
715	NA			NA		.022	.037		.022
725	NA			NA		.056	.056		.056
735	NA			NA		.080	.080		.080
745	NA			NA		.112	.112		.000
755	NA			NA		.155	.155		.155
765	NA			NA		.200	.200		.200
775	NA			NA		.249	.200		.200
785	NA			NA		.310	.310		.249
795	NA			NA		.402	.402		.402
805	NA			NA		.537	.537		.537
815	NA			NA		.714	.714		.714
825	NA			NA		.960	.960		.960
835	NA			NA		1.305	1.305		1.305
845	NA			NA		1.757	1.757		1.757
850	0.219			0.219		2.138	2.138		2.357
855	.421			.421		2.389	2.389		2.810
860	.518		0.003	.521		2.641	2.641		3.162
865	.632		.010	.642		2.767	2.767		3.409
870	1.048		.011	1.059		2.893	2.893		3.952
875	1.440		.011	1.451		2.872	2.872		4.323
880	2.054		.096	2.150		2.851	2.851		5.001
885	2.840	0.082	.040	2.962		2.683	2.683		5.645
890	4.062	.257	.156	4.475	0.022	2.515	2.537		7.012
895	4.950	.147	.168	5.265	.090	2.306	2.396		7.661
900	6.841	.252	.229	7.322	.250	2.015	2.265		9.587
905	10.001	.372	.610	10.983	.386	1.843	2.229		13.212
910	12.714	.540	1.007	14.261	.539	1.765	2.304		16.565
915	13.294	.673	1.418	15.385	.659	1.688	2.347	0.002	17.734
920	15.504	.813	2.676	18.993	.738	1.610	2.348	.003	21.344
925	14.706	1.191	4.280	20.177	.668	1.533	2.201	.004	22.382
930	13.639	1.932	5.897	21.468	.752	1.455	2.207	.005	23.680
935	10.634	1.919	5.675	18.228	.806	1.397	2.203	.005	20.436
940	12.535	2.665	7.760	22.960	.880	1.358	2.238	.007	25.205
945	15.972	3.871	10.110	29.953	1.442	^a 1.261	2.703	.009	32.665

Table D1. Estimated Primary Energy Consumption in the United States, Selected Years, 1635–1945 (Quadrillion Btu)

^a There is a discontinuity in the "Wood" time series between 1945 (in this table) and 1949 (in Table 10.1). Through 1945, data are for fuelwood only; beginning in 1949, data are for wood and wood-derived fuels.

^b Electricity transmitted across U.S. borders. Net imports equal imports minus exports.

NA=Not available. --=Not applicable. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • For years not applicable. (a)-cost that 0.5 that

Sources: • Fossil Fuels: Energy in the American Economy, 1850–1975, Table VII. • Conventional Hydroelectric Power: Energy in the American Economy, 1850–1975, Table II. • Wood: 1635–1845–U.S. Department of Agriculture,

Circular No. 641, Fuel Wood Used in the United States 1630–1930, February 1942. This source estimates fuelwood consumption in cords per decade, which were converted to Btu using the conversion factor of 20 million Btu per cord. The annual average value for each decade was assigned to the fifth year of the decade on the assumption that annual use was likely to increase during any given decade and the average annual value was more likely to reflect mid-decade yearly consumption than use at either the beginning or end of the decade. Values thus begin in 1635 and are plotted at 10-year intervals. **1850–1945**—*Energy in the American Economy*, *1850–1975*, Table VII. • **Electricity Net Imports:** *Energy in the American Economy*, *1850–1975*, Tables I and VI. Electricity net imports are assumed to equal hydroelectric consumption minus hydroelectric production (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour).

Note. Geographic Coverage of Statistics for 1635–1945.

Table D1 presents estimates of U.S. energy consumption by energy source for a period that begins a century and a half before the original 13 colonies formed a political union and continues through the decades during which the United States was still expanding territorially. The question thus arises, what exactly is meant by "U.S. consumption" of an energy source for those years when the United States did not formally exist or consisted of less territory than is now encompassed by the 50 states and the District of Columbia?

The documents used to assemble the estimates, and (as far as possible) the sources of those documents, were reviewed carefully for clues to geographic coverage. For most energy sources, the extent of coverage expanded more rapidly than the nation, defined as all the official states and the District of Columbia. Estimates or measurements of consumption of each energy source generally appear to follow settlement patterns. That is, they were made for areas of the continent that were settled enough to have economically significant consumption even though those areas were not to become states for years. The wood data series, for example, begins in 1635 and includes 12 of the original colonies (excepting Georgia), as well as Maine, Vermont, and the area that would become the District of Columbia. By the time the

series reaches 1810, the rest of the continental states are all included, although the last of the 48 states to achieve statehood did not do so until 1912. Likewise, the coal data series begins in 1850 but includes consumption in areas, such as Utah and Washington (state), which were significant coal producing regions but had not yet attained statehood. (Note: No data were available on state-level historical coal consumption. The coal data shown in Table D1 through 1945 describe *apparent* consumption, i.e., production plus imports minus exports. The geographic coverage for coal was therefore based on a tally of coal-*producing* states listed in various historical issues of *Minerals Yearbook*. It is likely that coal was consumed in states where it was not mined in significant quantities.)

By energy source, the extent of coverage can be summarized as follows: • Coal—35 coal-producing states by 1885. • Natural Gas—All 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, and Alaska by 1885. • Petroleum—All 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, and Alaska by 1885. • Conventional Hydroelectric Power—Coverage for 1890 and 1895 is uncertain, but probably the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. Coverage for 1900–1945 is the 48 contiguous states, and the District of Columbia. • Wood—All 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia.

Appendix E Alternative Approaches for Deriving Energy Contents of Noncombustible Renewables

EIA compiles data on most energy sources in physical units, such as barrels and cubic feet, in order to calculate total primary energy consumption. To sum data for different energy sources, EIA converts the data to the common unit of British thermal units (Btu), a measure that is based on the thermal conversion of energy resources to heat and power.

Noncombustible renewables are resources from which energy is extracted without burning or combusting fuel. They include hydroelectric, geothermal, solar, and wind energy. When noncombustible renewables are used to generate electricity, there is no fuel combustion and, therefore, no set Btu conversion factors for the energy sources.¹ However, there are several possible approaches for converting that electricity to Btu. Three of these approaches are described below.

Fossil Fuel Equivalency Approach

In Sections 1, 2, and 10 of the *Monthly Energy Review*, EIA calculates total primary energy consumption for noncombustible renewable electricity in Btu by applying a fossil fuel equivalency factor. Under that approach, the primary energy consumption of noncombustible renewable electricity can be viewed as the sum of captured energy "transformed into electricity" and an "adjustment for fossil fuel equivalency."

The adjustment for fossil fuel equivalency is equal to the difference between total primary consumption of noncombustible renewables for electricity generation in Btu (calculated using the fossil fuels heat rate in Table A6) and the captured energy of that electricity (calculated using the constant conversion factor of 3,412 Btu per kWh). The fossil fuels heat rate is equal to the thermal efficiency across fossil fuel-fired generating stations based on net generation. The fossil fuel equivalency adjustment represents the energy that would have been consumed if electricity had been generated by fossil fuels. By using that factor, it is possible, for example, to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing electricity generation during periods of interruptions, such as droughts.

Captured Energy Approach

Captured energy (Tables E1a and E1b) reflects the primary energy captured for economic use and does not include losses. Thus, it is the net energy available for direct consumption after transformation of a noncombustible renewable into electricity. In other words, captured energy is the energy measured as the "output" of a generating unit, such as electricity from a wind turbine or solar plant. The captured energy approach is often used to show the economically significant energy transformations in the United States. There is no market for the resource-specific energy apart from its immediate, site-specific energy conversion, and there is no substantive opportunity cost to its continued exploitation.²

Incident Energy Approach

Incident energy is the mechanical, radiation, or thermal energy that is measurable as the "input" of the device. EIA defines "incident energy" for noncombustible renewables as the gross energy that first strikes an energy conversion device:

- For hydroelectric, the energy contained in the water passing through the penstock (a closed conduit for carrying water to the turbines)
- For geothermal, the energy contained in the hot fluid at the surface of the wellbore
- For wind, the energy contained in the wind that passes through the rotor disc
- For solar, the energy contained in the sunlight that strikes the panel or collector mirror

The incident energy approach to converting noncombustible renewable electricity to Btu could, in theory, be used to account for "losses" that are due to the inability to convert 100% of incident energy to a useful form of energy. EIA does not publish total primary energy consumption estimates based on the incident energy approach because it would be difficult to obtain accurate estimates of input energy without creating undue burden on survey respondents. Few renewable electricity power plants track cumulative input energy due to its lack of economic significance or other purpose. In addition, estimated energy efficiencies of renewable conversion technologies vary significantly across technologies, site-specific configurations, and environmental factors.³

¹Direct use of noncombustible renewables in the form of heat (e.g., solar thermal heating) is estimated separately and is measured in Btu.

²There is an initial opportunity cost when a facility is first built: water behind a dam might flood land that could have been used for other purposes, or a solar panel might shade an area that could have used the sunlight. But that is a "fixed" opportunity cost that does not change during the operation of the plant.

³Based on EIA research conducted in 2016, engineering estimates of conversion efficiencies for noncombustible renewables range from less than 20% for solar photovoltaics and geothermal to 90% for large-scale hydroelectricity plants. Those estimates are notional indications of the energy output as a percent of energy input at each technology based on typical equipment operating within the normal operating range for that technology.

	Convention	nal Hydroelectrie	Conventional Hydroelectric Power ^a			rmal ^b	Wind ^c			
	Trans- formed Into Electricity ^{d,e}	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^f	Total Primary Energy ^g	Direct Consump- tion ^h	Trans- formed Into Electricity ^{d,i}	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^f	Total Primary Energy ^j	Trans- formed Into Electricity ^{d,i}	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^f	Total Primary Energy ^g
1950	344	1,071	1,415	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1955		963	1,360	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960	510	1,098	1,608	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	NA	NA	NA
1965		1,387	2.059	NA	(3)	(3)	2	NA	NA	NA
1970		1,777	2,634	NA	2	4	6	NA	NA	NA
1975		2,120	3,155	NA	11	23	34	NA	NA	NA
1980	953	1,948	2,900	NA	17	35	53	NA	NA	NA
1981		1,858	2,758	NA	19	40	59	NA	NA	NA
1982		2,200	3,266	NA	17	34	51	NA	NA	NA
1983	1,144	2,383	3,527	NA	21	43	64	(s)	(s)	(s)
1984	1,107	2,279	3,386	NA	26	54	81	(s)	(s)	(s)
1985	970	2,000	2,970	NA	32	66	97	(s)	(s)	(s)
1986		2,068	3,071	NA	35	73	108	(s)	(s)	(s)
1987		1,772	2,635	NA	37	76	112	(s)	(s)	(s)
1988		1,563	2,334	NA	35	71	106	(s)	(s)	(s)
1989	^e 928	1,909	2,837	9	ⁱ 50	102	162	7	15	22
1990		2,047	3,046	10	53	108	171	10	19	29
1991		2,030	3,016	11	54	112	178	10	21	31
1992	864	1,754	2,617	12	55	112	179	10	20	30
1993	957	1,935	2,892	13	57	116	186	10	21	31
1994		1.796	2,683	13	53	107	173	12	24	36
1995		2,145	3,205	14	46	92	152	11	22	33
1996		2,405	3,590	15	49	99	163	11	22	33
1997		2,424	3,640	16	50	100	167	11	22	34
1998	1,103	2,194	3,297	18	50	100	168	10	21	31
1999	1,090	2,177	3,268	19	51	101	171	15	31	46
2000		1,871	2,811	21	48	96	164	19	38	57
2001		1,502	2,242	22	47	95	164	23	47	70
2002		1.787	2,689	24	49	98	171	35	70	105
2003		1,851	2,793	27	49	97	173	38	75	113
2004	916	1,773	2,688	30	51	98	178	48	93	142
2005		1,781	2,703	34	50	97	181	61	117	178
2006		1,882	2,869	37	50	95	181	91	173	264
2007	845	1,602	2,446	41	50	95	186	118	223	341
2008	869	1,642	2,511	46	51	96	192	189	357	546
2009		1,736	2,669	54	51	95	200	252	469	721
2010		1,651	2,539	60	52	97	208	323	600	923
2011		2,013	3,103	64	52	97	212	410	758	1,168
2012		1,686	2,629	64	53	95	212	480	860	1,340
2013		1,646	2,562	64	54	97	214	573	1,029	1,601
2014		1,582	2,467	64	54	97	214	620	1,108	1,728
2015		1,471	2,321	64	54	94	212	651	1,127	1,777
2016		1,570	2,477	64	59	103	226	774	1,340	2,114

Table E1a. Noncombustible Renewable Primary Energy Consumption: Conventional Hydroelectric Power, Geothermal, and Wind (Trillion Btu)

^a Conventional hydroelectricity net generation. Through 1989, also includes b Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy; and geothermal electricity net

generation. ^c Wind electricity net generation.

^d Electricity net generation in kilowatthours (kWh) multiplied by 3,412 Btu/kWh, the heat content of electricity (see Table A6). ^e Through 1988, data are for electric utilities and industrial plants. Beginning in

1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants. ^f Equals the difference between the fossil-fuel equivalent value of electricity and

the captured energy consumed as electricity. The fossil-fuel equivalent value of electricity and electricity equals electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors (see Table A6). The captured energy consumed as electricity equals electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by 3,412 Btu/kWh, the heat content of electricity (see Table A6). ^g Electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by the total fossil fuels

heat rate factors (see Table A6)

^h Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants

^j Direct consumption of energy; and energy used to generate electricity, calculated as electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors (see Table A6).

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. Notes: • Geothermal direct consumption data are estimates. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949.

Sources: • Conventional Hydroelectric Power and Wind: Tables 7.2a, 10.1, and A6. • Geothermal: Tables 7.2a, 10.1, 10.2a, 10.2b, and A6.

Table E1b. Noncombustible Renewable Primary Energy Consumption: Solar and Total (Trillion Btu)

	Solar ^a						Total ^b				
		Distributed ^c		Utility	Scale ^d						
	Direct Consumption ^e	Transformed Into Electricity ^f	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^g	Transformed Into Electricity ^{f,h}	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^g	Total Primary Energy ⁱ	Captured Energy ^j	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^g	Total Primary Energy ⁱ		
950	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	344	1,071	1,415		
955		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	397	963	1,360		
960		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	510	1,098	1,608		
965		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	673	1,388	2,061		
970		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	858	1,781	2,639		
975	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,045	2,143	3,188		
980	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	970	1,983	2,953		
981	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	920	1,898	2,817		
982		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.082	2,234	3,316		
983		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,165	2,426	3,591		
984		NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,133	2,334	3,467		
985		NA	NA	(S)	(s)	(S)	1,002	2,066	3,068		
986		NA	NA	(S)	(s)	(S)	1,038	2,141	3,179		
987		NA	NA				900	1.847	2.747		
				(s)	(s)	(s)					
	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	807	1,634	2,441		
989		(s)	(s)	^h 1	2	54	1,047	2,029	3,075		
990		(s)	(s)	1	3	59	1,128	2,177	3,305		
991	56	(s)	(s)	2	3	62	1,120	2,166	3,286		
992		(s)	(s)	1	3	63	1,000	1,889	2,889		
993	60	(s)	(s)	2	3	65	1,099	2,075	3,173		
994	62	(s)	(s)	2	3	67	1,029	1,931	2,960		
995	63	(s)	(s)	2	3	68	1,196	2,263	3,458		
996	63	(s)	(s)	2	4	69	1,325	2,531	3.856		
997		(s)	(s)	2	3	68	1.358	2,551	3,909		
998		(s)	1	2	3	67	1,245	2,319	3,564		
999		(s)	1	2	3	66	1,237	2,313	3,550		
000		(S)	1	2	3	63	1,087	2,009	3,096		
001		(S)	1	2	4	62	890	1,648	2,538		
001		(3)	1	2	4	60	1.066	1,960	3,025		
		1	1	2	4	58	1,109	2,028	3,025		
003	51	1	•	2	-						
004			1		4	58	1,097	1,969	3,067		
005		1	2	2	4	58	1,119	2,001	3,120		
006		2	3	2	3	61	1,218	2,156	3,375		
007		2	4	2	4	65	1,110	1,928	3,038		
800	54	4	7	3	6	74	1,216	2,107	3,323		
009		5	9	3	6	78	1,353	2,315	3,668		
010	56	8	15	4	8	90	1,390	2,370	3,760		
011	58	13	23	6	11	111	1,692	2,902	4,594		
012	59	20	36	15	26	157	1,634	2,703	4,337		
013		28	50	31	55	225	1,726	2,877	4,603		
014		38	68	60	108	337	1,783	2,963	4,745		
015		48	84	85	147	426	1,814	2,922	4,737		
016		40 66	115	125	217	587	,	3,345	5,404		
	03	00	CII	120	217	100	2,059	3,343	5,404		

^a Solar thermal direct use energy; and solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal

electricity net generation. ^b Conventional hydroelectricity net generation; geothermal heat pump and direct use energy; geothermal electricity net generation; wind electricity net generation; solar thermal direct use energy; and solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation.

^c Distributed (small-scale) facilities (electric generators have a combined

generator nameplate capacity of less than 1 megawatt). ^d Utility-scale facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more).

^e Solar thermal direct use energy. ^f Electricity net generation in kilowatthours (kWh) multiplied by 3,412 Btu/kWh, the heat content of electricity (see Table A6).

^g Equals the difference between the fossil-fuel equivalent value of electricity and the captured energy consumed as electricity. The fossil-fuel equivalent value of electricity equals electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors (see Table A6). The captured energy consumed as electricity equals electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by 3,412 Btu/kWh, the heat content of electricity (see Table A6).

^h Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial

plants. ⁱ Direct consumption of energy; and energy used to generate electricity, calculated as electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors (see Table A6).

^j Direct consumption of energy plus captured energy consumed as electricity, which is calculated as electricity net generation in kilowatthours (kWh) multiplied by 3,412 Btu/kWh, the heat content of electricity (see Table A6).

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Beginning in 1989, data for distributed solar and total captured energy are estimates. For the current year, data for utility-scale solar are estimates. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949. Sources: • Solar: Tables 10.5, 10.6, and A6. • Total: Tables 7.2a, 10.1,

10.2a, 10.2b, 10.5, 10.6, and A6.

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Alcohol: The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a **hydrocarbon** plus a hydroxyl group; $CH(3)-(CH(2))_n$ -OH (e.g., **methanol**, **ethanol**, and tertiary butyl alcohol). See **Fuel Ethanol**.

Alternative Fuel: Alternative fuels, for transportation applications, include the following: methanol; denatured ethanol, and other alcohols; fuel mixtures containing 85 percent or more by volume of methanol, denatured ethanol, and other alcohols with motor gasoline or other fuels; natural gas; liquefied petroleum gas (propane); hydrogen: coal-derived liquid fuels; fuels (other than alcohol) derived from biological materials (biofuels such as soy diesel fuel); electricity (including electricity from solar energy); and "... any other fuel the Secretary determines, by rule, is substantially not petroleum and would yield substantial energy security benefits and substantial environmental benefits." The term "alternative fuel" does not include alcohol or other blended portions of primarily petroleum-based fuels used as oxygenates or extenders, i.e., MTBE, ETBE, other ethers, and the 10-percent ethanol portion of gasohol.

Alternative-Fuel Vehicle (AFV): A vehicle designed to operate on an alternative fuel (e.g., compressed natural gas, methane blend, or electricity). The vehicle could be either a dedicated vehicle designed to operate exclusively on alternative fuel or a nondedicated vehicle designed to operate on alternative fuel and/or a traditional fuel.

Anthracite: The highest rank of coal; used primarily for residential and commercial space heating. It is a hard, brittle, and black lustrous coal, often referred to as hard coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. The moisture content of fresh-mined anthracite generally is less than 15 percent. The heat content of anthracite ranges from 22 to 28 million **Btu** per short ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of anthracite coal consumed in the United States averages 25 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). *Note:* Since the 1980's, anthracite refuse or mine waste has been used for steam-electric power generation. This fuel typically has a heat content of 15 million Btu per ton or less.

Anthropogenic: Made or generated by a human or caused by human activity. The term is used in the context of global **climate change** to refer to gaseous emissions that are the result of human activities, as well as other potentially climate-altering activities, such as deforestation.

Asphalt: A dark brown-to-black cement-like material obtained by **petroleum** processing and containing bitumens as the predominant component; used primarily for road construction. It includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. *Note*: The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM: The American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components: Naphthas that will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and natural gasoline. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates. See Aviation Gasoline, Finished.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. *Note:* Data on blending components are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel (Petroleum): A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. Gallons.

Base Gas: The quantity of **natural gas** needed to maintain adequate reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. Base gas usually is not withdrawn and remains in the reservoir. All natural gas native to a depleted reservoir is included in the base gas volume.

Biodiesel: A fuel typically made from soybean, canola, or other vegetable oils; animal fats; and recycled grease. It can serve as a substitute for **petroleum**-derived **diesel fuel** or **distillate fuel oil**. For U.S. Energy Information Administration reporting, it is a fuel composed of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated B100, and meeting the requirements of ASTM (American Society for Testing & Materials) D 6751.

Biofuels: Liquid fuels and blending components produced from **biomass** (plant) feedstocks, used primarily for transportation. See **Biodiesel** and **Fuel Ethanol**.

Biogenic: Produced by biological processes of living organisms. *Note*: EIA uses the term "biogenic" to refer only to organic nonfossil material of biological origin. **Biomass:** Organic nonfossil material of biological origin constituting a **renewable energy** source. See **Biodiesel**, **Biofuels**, **Biomass Waste**, **Densified Biomass**, **Fuel Ethanol**, and **Wood and Wood-Derived Fuels**.

Biomass-Based Diesel Fuel: Biodiesel and other renewable **diesel fuel** or diesel fuel blending components derived from **biomass**, but excluding renewable diesel fuel coprocessed with petroleum feedstocks. See **Renewable Diesel Fuel (Other)**.

Biomass Waste: Organic non-fossil material of biological origin that is a byproduct or a discarded product. "Biomass waste" includes municipal solid waste from **biogenic** sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural crop byproducts, straw, and other **biomass** solids, liquids, and gases; but excludes **wood and wood-derived fuels** (including **black liquor**), **biofuels** feedstock, **biodiesel**, and **fuel ethanol**. *Note:* EIA "biomass waste" data also include energy crops grown specifically for energy production, which would not normally constitute waste.

Bituminous Coal: A dense **coal**, usually black, sometimes dark brown, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material, used primarily as fuel in steamelectric power generation, with substantial quantities also used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make **coke**. Bituminous coal is the most abundant coal in active U.S. mining regions. Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. The heat content of bituminous coal ranges from 21 to 30 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of bituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 24 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Black Liquor: A byproduct of the paper production process, alkaline spent liquor, that can be used as a source of energy. Alkaline spent liquor is removed from the digesters in the process of chemically pulping wood. After evaporation, the residual "black" liquor is burned as a fuel in a recovery furnace that permits the recovery of certain basic chemicals.

British Thermal Unit (Btu): The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of liquid water by 1 degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (approximately 39 degrees Fahrenheit). See **Heat Content**.

Btu: See British Thermal Unit.

Btu Conversion Factor: A factor for converting energy data between one unit of measurement and British thermal units (Btu). Btu conversion factors are generally used to convert energy data from physical units of measure (such as barrels, cubic feet, or short tons) into the energy-equivalent measure of Btu. (See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices for further information on Btu conversion factors.)

Butane (C_4H_{10}): A straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It includes **isobutane** and **normal butane** and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C_4H_{10}): A branch-chain saturated (paraffinic) **hydrocarbon** extracted from both **natural gas** and **refinery gas** streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of 11 degrees Fahrenheit. See **Paraffinic Hydrocarbons**.

Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}): A straight-chain saturated (paraffinic) **hydrocarbon** extracted from both **natural gas** and **refinery gas** streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of 31 degrees Fahrenheit. See **Paraffinic Hydrocarbons**.

Butylene (C_4H_8): An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. Butylene is used in the production of gasoline and various petrochemical products. See **Olefinic Hydrocarbons** (**Olefins**).

Capacity Factor: The ratio of the electrical energy produced by a generating unit for a given period of time to the electrical energy that could have been produced at continuous full-power operation during the same period.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂): A colorless, odorless, nonpoisonous gas that is a normal part of Earth's atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is a product of **fossil-fuel** combustion as well as other processes. It is considered a **greenhouse gas** as it traps heat (infrared energy) radiated by the Earth into the atmosphere and thereby contributes to the potential for **global warming**. The **global warming potential** (GWP) of other greenhouse gases is measured in relation to that of carbon dioxide, which by international scientific convention is assigned a value of one (1).

Chained Dollars: A measure used to express **real prices**. Real prices are those that have been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they usually reflect buying power relative to a reference year. Prior to 1996, real prices were expressed in constant dollars, a measure based on the weights of goods and services in a single year, usually a recent year. In 1996, the U.S. Department of Commerce introduced the chained-dollar measure. The new measure is based on the average weights of goods and services in successive pairs of years. It is "chained" because the second year in each pair, with its weights, becomes the first year of the next pair. The advantage of using the chained-dollar measure is that it is more closely related to any given period and is therefore subject to less distortion over time.

CIF: See Cost, Insurance, Freight.

Citygate: A point or measuring station at which a distribution gas utility receives gas from a **natural gas** pipeline company or transmission system.

Climate Change: A term used to refer to all forms of climatic inconsistency, but especially to significant change from one prevailing climatic condition to another. In some cases, "climate change" has been used synonymously with the term **"global warming"**; scientists, however, tend to use the term in a wider sense inclusive of natural changes in climate, including climatic cooling.

Coal: A readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time. See **Anthracite**, **Bituminous Coal**, **Lignite**, **Subbituminous Coal**, **Waste Coal**, and **Coal Synfuel**.

Coal Coke: A solid carbonaceous residue derived from low-ash, low-sulfur **bituminous coal** from which the volatile constituents are driven off by baking in an oven at temperatures as high as 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit so that the fixed carbon and residual ash are fused together. Coke is used as a fuel and as a reducing agent in smelting iron ore in a blast furnace. Coke from coal is grey, hard, and porous and has a heating value of 24.8 million Btu per ton.

Coal Stocks: Coal quantities that are held in storage for future use and disposition. *Note:* When coal data are collected for a particular reporting period (month, quarter, or year), coal stocks are commonly measured as of the last day of the period.

Coal Synfuel: Coal-based solid fuel that has been processed by a **coal synfuel plant**; and coal-based fuels such as briquettes, pellets, or extrusions, which are formed from fresh or recycled coal and binding materials.

Coal Synfuel Plant: A plant engaged in the chemical transformation of **coal** into **coal synfuel**.

Coke: See Coal Coke and Petroleum Coke.

Coking Coal: Bituminous coal suitable for making coke. See **Coal Coke**.

Combined-Heat-and-Power (**CHP**) **Plant:** A plant designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source. *Note:* This term is being used in place of the term "cogenerator" that was used by EIA in the past. CHP better describes the facilities because some of the plants

included do not produce heat and power in a sequential fashion and, as a result, do not meet the legal definition of cogeneration specified in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA).

Commercial Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of: businesses; federal, state, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. It also includes sewage treatment facilities. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. *Note*: This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the abovementioned commercial establishments. See End-Use Sectors and Energy-Use Sectors.

Completion: The installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or gas. If a well is equipped to produce only oil or gas from one zone or reservoir, the definition of a well (classified as an oil well or gas well) and the definition of a completion are identical. However, if a well is equipped to produce oil and/or gas separately from more than one reservoir, a well is not synonymous with a completion.

Conventional Hydroelectric Power: Hydroelectric power generated from flowing water that is not created by **hydroe-***lectric pumped storage*.

Conventional Motor Gasoline: See Motor Gasoline Conventional.

Conversion Factor: A factor for converting data between one unit of measurement and another (such as between **short tons** and **British thermal units**, or between **barrels** and gallons). (See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices for further information on conversion factors.) See **Btu Conversion Factor** and **Thermal Conversion Factor**.

Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF): A sales transaction in which the seller pays for the transportation and insurance of the goods to the port of destination specified by the buyer.

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include: 1) small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casing head) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included; 2) small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals; and 3) drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, oil sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

Crude Oil F.O.B. Price: The crude oil price actually charged at the oil-producing country's port of loading. Includes deductions for any rebates and discounts or additions of premiums, where applicable. It is the actual price paid with no adjustment for credit terms.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate): A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Where identifiable, liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded.

Crude Oil Landed Cost: The price of crude oil at the port of discharge, including charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. The cost does not include charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage).

Crude Oil Refinery Input: The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Crude Oil Stocks: Stocks of crude oil and lease condensate held at refineries, in pipelines, at pipeline terminals, and on leases.

Crude Oil Used Directly: Crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Crude Oil Well: A well completed for the production of crude oil from one or more oil zones or reservoirs. Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.

Cubic Foot (Natural Gas): The amount of **natural gas** contained at standard temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds standard per square inch) in a cube whose edges are one foot long.

Degree Day Normals: Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961–1990). The averages

may be simple degree day normals or populationweighted degree day normals.

Degree Days, Cooling (CDD): A measure of how warm a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the base temperature (65 degrees) from the average of the day's high and low temperatures, with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's cooling degree days are summed to create a cooling degree day measure for a specified reference period. Cooling degree days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of air conditioning energy requirements or use.

Degree Days, Heating (HDD): A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree days are summed to create a heating degree days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

Degree Days, Population-Weighted: Heating or cooling degree days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree days are recorded. To compute state population-weighted degree days, each state is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the state. Degree day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and those products are then summed to arrive at the state population-weighted degree day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree days, the nation is divided into nine Census regions, each comprising from three to eight states, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the nation. Degree day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and those products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree day figure.

Denaturant: Petroleum, typically **natural gasoline** or **conventional motor gasoline**, added to **fuel ethanol** to make it unfit for human consumption. Fuel ethanol is denatured, usually prior to transport from the ethanol production facility, by adding 2 to 5 volume percent denaturant. See **Fuel Ethanol** and **Fuel Ethanol Minus Denaturant**.

Densified Biomass: Raw **biomass**, primarily wood, that has been condensed into a homogenously sized, energy-dense product, such as wood pellets, intended for use as

fuel. It is mainly used for residential and commercial space heating and electricity generation.

Design Electrical Rating, Net: The nominal net electrical output of a nuclear unit as specified by the electric utility for the purpose of plant design.

Development Well: A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Diesel Fuel: A fuel composed of **distillate fuel oils** obtained in petroleum refining operation or blends of such distillate fuel oils with **residual fuel oil** used in motor vehicles. The boiling point and specific gravity are higher for diesel fuels than for gasoline.

Direct Use: Use of electricity that 1) is self-generated, 2) is produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) is used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of **station use**.

Distillate Fuel Oil: A general classification for one of the **petroleum** fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes **diesel fuels** and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and **electricity generation**.

Dry Hole: An exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well.

Dry Natural Gas Production: See Natural Gas (Dry) Production.

E85: A fuel containing a mixture of 85 percent **ethanol** and 15 percent **motor gasoline**.

Electric Power Plant: A station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

Electric Power Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public-i.e., North American Industry Classification System 22 plants. See also **Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant, Electricity-Only Plant, Electric Utility**, and **Independent Power Producer**.

Electric Utility: Any entity that generates, transmits, or distributes **electricity** and recovers the cost of its

generation, transmission or distribution assets and operations, either directly or indirectly, through cost-based rates set by a separate regulatory authority (e.g., State Public Service Commission), or is owned by a governmental unit or the consumers that the entity serves. Examples of these entities include: investor-owned entities, public power districts, public utility districts, municipalities, rural electric cooperatives, and state and federal agencies. Electric utilities may have Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval for interconnection agreements and wholesale trade tariffs covering either cost-of-service and/or marketbased rates under the authority of the Federal Power Act. See **Electric Power Sector**.

Electrical System Energy Losses: The amount of energy lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, including plant and unaccounted-for uses.

Electricity: A form of energy characterized by the presence and motion of elementary charged particles generated by friction, induction, or chemical change.

Electricity Generation: The process of producing electric energy, or the amount of electric energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, commonly expressed in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

Electricity Generation, Gross: The total amount of electric energy produced by generating units and measured at the generating terminal in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or megawat-thours (MWh).

Electricity Generation, Net: The amount of **gross electricity generation** less **station use** (the **electric energy** consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries). *Note:* Electricity required for pumping at **hydroelectric pumped-storage** plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.

Electricity-Only Plant: A plant designed to produce electricity only. See also **Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant**.

Electricity Retail Sales: The amount of electricity sold to customers purchasing electricity for their own use and not for resale.

End-Use Sectors: The **residential**, **commercial**, **industrial**, and **transportation** sectors of the economy.

Energy: The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to accomplish tasks. Electrical energy is usually measured in kilowatthours, while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units.

Energy Consumption: The use of energy as a source of heat or power or as an input in the manufacturing process.

Energy Service Provider: An energy entity that provides service to a retail or end-use customer.

Energy-Use Sectors: A group of major energy-consuming components of U.S. society developed to measure and analyze energy use. The sectors most commonly referred to in EIA are: residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric power.

Ethane (C_2H_6): A straight-chain saturated (paraffinic) hydrocarbon extracted predominantly from the natural gas stream, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of -127 degrees Fahrenheit. See Paraffinic Hydrocarbons.

Ethanol (C₂H₅OH): A clear, colorless, flammable **alcohol**. Ethanol is typically produced biologically from **biomass** feedstocks such as agricultural crops and cellulosic residues from agricultural crops or wood. Ethanol can also be produced chemically from **ethylene**. See **Biomass**, **Fuel Ethanol**, and **Fuel Ethanol Minus Denaturant**.

Ether: A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, **hydrogen**, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., **methyl tertiary butyl ether**).

Ethylene (C_2H_4): An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. Ethylene is used as a petrochemical feedstock for many chemical applications and the production of consumer goods. See **Olefinic Hydrocarbons** (**Olefins**).

Exploratory Well: A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an area previously considered an unproductive area, to find a new reservoir in a known field (i.e., one previously found to be producing oil or gas in another reservoir), or to extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

Exports: Shipments of goods from within the 50 states and the District of Columbia to U.S. possessions and territories or to foreign countries.

Federal Energy Administration (FEA): A predecessor of the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC): The Federal agency with jurisdiction over interstate electricity sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, natural gas pricing, oil pipeline rates, and gas pipeline certification. FERC is an independent regulatory agency within the U.S. Department of Energy and is the successor to the Federal Power Commission. **Federal Power Commission (FPC):** The predecessor agency of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Federal Power Commission was created by an Act of Congress under the Federal Water Power Act on June 10, 1920. It was charged originally with regulating the electric power and natural gas industries. It was abolished on September 30, 1977, when the U.S. Department of Energy was created. Its functions were divided between the U.S. Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent regulatory agency.

First Purchase Price: The price for domestic crude oil reported by the company that owns the crude oil the first time it is removed from the lease boundary.

Flared Natural Gas: Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at gas processing plants.

F.O.B. (Free on Board): A sales transaction in which the seller makes the product available for pick up at a specified port or terminal at a specified price and the buyer pays for the subsequent transportation and insurance.

Footage Drilled: Total footage for wells in various categories, as reported for any specified period, includes (1) the deepest total depth (length of well bores) of all wells drilled from the surface, (2) the total of all bypassed footage drilled in connection with reported wells, and (3) all new footage drilled for directional sidetrack wells. Footage reported for directional sidetrack wells does not include footage in the common bore, which is reported as footage for the original well. In the case of old wells drilled deeper, the reported footage is that which was drilled below the total depth of the old well.

Former U.S.S.R.: See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.).

Fossil Fuel: An energy source formed in the Earth's crust from decayed organic material, such as **petroleum**, **coal**, and **natural gas**.

Fossil-Fueled Steam-Electric Power Plant: An electricity generation plant in which the prime mover is a turbine rotated by high-pressure steam produced in a boiler by heat from burning fossil fuels.

Fuel Ethanol: Ethanol intended for fuel use. Fuel ethanol in the United States must be anhydrous (less than 1 percent water). Fuel ethanol is denatured (made unfit for human consumption), usually prior to transport from the ethanol production facility, by adding 2 to 5 volume percent petroleum, typically **natural gasoline** or **conventional motor gasoline**. Fuel ethanol is used principally for blending in low concentrations with **motor gasoline** as an **oxygenate** or octane enhancer. In high concentrations, it is used to fuel **alternative-fuel vehicles** specially designed for its use. See **Alternative-Fuel Vehicle**, Denaturant, E85, Ethanol, Fuel Ethanol Minus Denaturant, and Oxygenates.

Fuel Ethanol Minus Denaturant: An unobserved quantity of anhydrous, biomass-derived, undenatured ethanol for fuel use. The quantity is obtained by subtracting the estimated denaturant volume from fuel ethanol volume. Fuel ethanol minus denaturant is counted as renewable energy, while denaturant is counted as nonrenewable fuel. See Denaturant, Ethanol, Fuel Ethanol, Nonrenewable Fuels, Oxygenates, and Renewable Energy.

Full-Power Operation: Operation of a nuclear generating unit at 100 percent of its design capacity. Full-power operation precedes commercial operation.

Gasohol: A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally **ethanol** but sometimes methanol) at a concentration between 5.7 percent and 10 percent by volume. See **Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated**.

Gas Well: A well completed for production of natural gas from one or more gas zones or reservoirs. Such wells contain no completions for the production of crude oil.

Geothermal Energy: Hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust and used for geothermal heat pumps, water heating, or electricity generation.

Global Warming: An increase in the near-surface temperature of the Earth. Global warming has occurred in the distant past as the result of natural influences, but the term is today most often used to refer to the warming some scientists predict will occur as a result of increased **anthropogenic** emissions of **greenhouse gases**. See **Climate Change**.

Global Warming Potential (GWP): An index used to compare the relative radiative forcing of different gases without directly calculating the changes in atmospheric concentrations. GWPs are calculated as the ratio of the radiative forcing that would result from the emission of one kilogram of a greenhouse gas to that from the emission of one kilogram of carbon dioxide over a fixed period of time, such as 100 years.

Greenhouse Gases: Those gases, such as water vapor, **carbon dioxide**, nitrous oxide, **methane**, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride, that are transparent to solar (short-wave) radiation but opaque to long-wave (infrared) radiation, thus preventing long-wave radiant energy from leaving Earth's atmosphere. The net effect is a trapping of absorbed radiation and a tendency to warm the planet's surface.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The total value of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. As long as the labor and property are located in the United States, the supplier (that is, the workers and, for property, the owners) may be either U.S. residents or residents of foreign countries.

GT/IC: Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

Heat Content: The amount of heat energy available to be released by the transformation or use of a specified physical unit of an energy form (e.g., a ton of coal, a barrel of oil, a kilowatthour of electricity, a cubic foot of natural gas, or a pound of steam). The amount of heat energy is commonly expressed in **British thermal units (Btu)**. *Note*: Heat content of combustible energy forms can be expressed in terms of either gross heat content (higher or upper heating value) or net heat content (lower heating value), depending upon whether or not the available heat energy includes or excludes the energy used to vaporize water (contained in the original energy form or created during the combustion process). The U.S. Energy Information Administration typically uses gross heat content values.

Heat Rate: A measure of generating station thermal efficiency commonly stated as **Btu** per **kilowatthour**. *Note:* Heat rates can be expressed as either gross or net heat rates, depending whether the electricity output is gross or net generation. Heat rates are typically expressed as net heat rates.

Hydrocarbon: An organic chemical compound of **hydrogen** and carbon in the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase. The molecular structure of hydrocarbon compounds varies from the simplest (**methane**, the primary constituent of **natural gas**) to the very heavy and very complex.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL): A group of hydrocarbons including ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline, and their associated olefins, including ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene. As marketed products, HGL represents all natural gas liquids (NGL) and olefins. EIA reports production of HGL from refineries (liquefied refinery gases, or LRG) and natural gas plants (natural gas plant liquids, or NGPL). Excludes liquefied natural gas (LNG). See Olefinic Hydrocarbons (Olefins).

Hydroelectric Power: The production of electricity from the kinetic energy of falling water.

Hydroelectric Power Plant: A plant in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water.

Hydroelectric Pumped Storage: Hydroelectricity that is generated during peak load periods by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine generators located in a power plant at a lower level.

Hydrogen (**H**): The lightest of all gases, hydrogen occurs chiefly in combination with oxygen in water. It also exists in acids, bases, **alcohols**, **petroleum**, and other **hydrocarbons**.

Imports: Receipts of goods into the 50 states and the District of Columbia from U.S. possessions and territories or from foreign countries.

Independent Power Producer: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities for the generation of electricity for use primarily by the public, and that is not an **electric utility**.

Industrial Sector: An **energy**-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity: manufacturing (**NAICS** codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); and construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. *Note:* This sector includes **generators** that produce **electricity** and/or **useful thermal output** primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Injections (Natural Gas): Natural gas injected into storage reservoirs.

Isobutane (C_4H_{10}): A branch-chain saturated (paraffinic) hydrocarbon extracted from both natural gas and refinery gas streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of 11 degrees Fahrenheit. See **Paraffinic Hydrocarbons**.

Isobutylene (C_4H_8): A branch-chain olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. Isobutylene is used in the production of gasoline and various petrochemical products. See **Olefinic Hydrocarbons (Olefins)**.

Isopentane (C_5H_{12}): A saturated branched-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Jet Fuel: A refined petroleum product used in jet aircraft engines. See Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type and Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type: A **kerosene**-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military turbo jet and turbo prop aircraft engines.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range having an average gravity of 52.8 degrees

API, 20% to 90% distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines because it has a lower freeze point than other aviation fuels and meets engine requirements at high altitudes and speeds.

Kerosene: A light **petroleum** distillate that is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as a light source when burned in wick-fed lamps. Kerosene has a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Included are No. 1-K and No. 2-K, the two grades recognized by ASTM Specification D 3699 as well as all other grades of kerosene called range or stove oil, which have properties similar to those of No. 1 fuel oil. See **Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type**.

Kilowatt: A unit of electrical power equal to 1,000 watts.

Kilowatthour (kWh): A measure of electricity defined as a unit of work or energy, measured as 1 kilowatt (1,000 watts) of power expended for 1 hour. One kilowatthour is equivalent to 3,412 Btu. See Watthour.

Landed Costs: The dollar-per-barrel price of crude oil at the port of discharge. Included are the charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. Not included are charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage charges).

Lease and Plant Fuel: Natural gas used in well, field, and lease operations (such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors) and used as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

Lease Condensate: Light liquid hydrocarbons recovered from lease separators or field facilities at associated and non-associated **natural gas** wells. Mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons. Normally enters the **crude oil** stream after production.

Lignite: The lowest rank of **coal**, often referred to as brown coal, used almost exclusively as fuel for steamelectric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent. The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 13 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG): Natural gas (primarily **methane**) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to -260 degrees Fahrenheit at atmospheric pressure.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG): A group of hydrocarbon gases, primarily propane, normal butane, and isobutane, derived from crude oil refining or natural gas processing. These gases may be marketed individually or mixed. They can be liquefied through pressurization (without requiring cryogenic refrigeration) for convenience of transportation or storage. Excludes ethane and olefins. *Note*: In some EIA publications, LPG includes ethane and marketed refinery olefin streams, in accordance with definitions used prior to January 2014.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG): Hydrocarbon gas liquids produced in refineries from processing of crude oil and unfinished oils. They are retained in the liquid state through pressurization and/or refrigeration. The reported categories include ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).

Low-Power Testing: The period of time between a nuclear generating unit's initial fuel loading date and the issuance of its operating (full-power) license. The maximum level of operation during that period is 5 percent of the unit's design thermal rating.

Lubricants: Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Excluded are byproducts of lubricating oil refining, such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. Included are all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Lubricant categories are paraffinic and naphthenic.

Marketed Production (Natural Gas): See Natural Gas Marketed Production.

Methane (CH₄): A colorless, flammable, odorless hydrocarbon gas which is the major component of **natural gas**. It is also an important source of **hydrogen** in various industrial processes. Methane is a greenhouse gas. See Greenhouse Gases.

Methanol (CH₃OH): A light, volatile alcohol eligible for gasoline blending. See Motor Gasoline Blending and Oxygenates.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) ((CH₃)₃COCH₃): An ether intended for gasoline blending. See Motor Gasoline Blending and Oxygenates.

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products: All finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere—for example, petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components: Naphtha (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock (RBOB) but exclude oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and natural gasoline. *Note*: Oxygenates are reported as individual components and are included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

Motor Gasoline, Conventional: Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated motor gasoline categories. *Note*: This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock. Conventional motor gasoline can be leaded or unleaded; regular, midgrade, or premium. See Motor Gasoline Grades.

Motor Gasoline (Finished): A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10 percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90 percent recovery point. Motor gasoline includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. Note: Volumetric data on blending components, such as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline. See Motor Gasoline, Conventional; Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated; and Motor Gasoline, Reformulated.

Motor Gasoline Grades: The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) is classified by three grades: regular, midgrade, and premium. *Note*: Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower.

Regular Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

Midgrade Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90. *Note:* Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

Premium Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90. *Note:* Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated: Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight and required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas designated by EPA as carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment areas. *Note:* Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside CO nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline.

Motor Gasoline, Reformulated: Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. *Note:* This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Motor Gasoline Retail Prices: Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Those prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumersabout 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service.

Motor Gasoline (Total): For stock level data, a sum including finished motor gasoline stocks plus stocks of motor gasoline blending components but excluding stocks of oxygenates.

MTBE: See Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether.

NAICS (North American Industry Classification System): A coding system developed jointly by the United States, Canada, and Mexico to classify businesses and industries according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. NAICS replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. For additional information on NAICS, go to http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/.

Naphtha: A generic term applied to a refined or partially refined **petroleum** fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 degrees and 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Natural Gas: A gaseous mixture of **hydrocarbon** compounds, primarily **methane**, used as a fuel for **electric-***ity* **generation** and in a variety of ways in buildings, and as raw material input and fuel for industrial processes.

Natural Gas, Dry: Natural gas which remains after: 1) the liquefiable **hydrocarbon** portion has been removed from the gas stream (i.e., gas after lease, field, and/or plant separation); and 2) any volumes of **nonhydrocarbon gases** have been removed where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. *Note:* Dry natural gas is also known as consumer-grade natural gas. The parameters for measurement are cubic feet at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute.

Natural Gas (Dry) Production: The process of producing consumer-grade natural gas. Natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs is reduced by volumes used at the production (lease) site and by processing losses. Volumes used at the production site include 1) the volume returned to reservoirs in cycling, repressuring of oil reservoirs, and conservation operations; and 2) vented natural gas and flared natural gas. Processing losses include 1) nonhydrocarbon gases (e.g., water vapor, carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen) removed from the gas stream; and 2) gas converted to liquid form, such as lease condensate and natural gas plant liquids. Volumes of dry gas withdrawn from gas storage reservoirs are not considered part of production. Dry natural gas production equals natural gas marketed production less natural gas plant liquids production.

Natural Gas Liquids (NGL): A group of hydrocarbons including ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline. Generally include natural gas plant liquids and all liquefied refinery gases except olefins. See Paraffinic Hydrocarbons.

Natural Gas Marketed Production: Gross withdrawals of natural gas from production reservoirs, less gas used for reservoir repressuring; nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating and processing operations; and quantities of vented natural gas and flared natural gas.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL): Those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated as liquids at natural gas processing, fractionating, and cycling plants. Products obtained include ethane, liquefied petroleum gases (propane, normal butane, and isobutane), and natural gasoline. Component products may be fractionated or mixed. Lease condensate and plant condensate are excluded. *Note:* Some EIA publications categorize NGPL production as field production, in accordance with definitions used prior to January 2014.

Natural Gas Wellhead Price: The **wellhead price** of **natural gas** is calculated by dividing the total reported value at the wellhead by the total quantity produced as reported by the appropriate agencies of individual

producing states and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. The price includes all costs prior to shipment from the lease, including gathering and compression costs, in addition to state production, severance, and similar charges.

Natural Gasoline: A commodity product commonly traded in **natural gas liquids** (NGL) markets that comprises liquid **hydrocarbons** (mostly pentanes and hexanes) and generally remains liquid at ambient temperatures and atmospheric pressure. Natural gasoline is equivalent to **pentanes plus**.

Net Summer Capacity: The maximum output, commonly expressed in **kilowatts** (kW) or megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of summer peak demand (period of June 1 through September 30). This output reflects a reduction in capacity due to electricity use for station service or auxiliaries.

Neutral Zone: A 6,200 square-mile area shared equally between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia under a 1992 agreement. The Neutral Zone contains an estimated 5 billion barrels of oil and 8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

Nominal Dollars: A measure used to express nominal price.

Nominal Price: The price paid for a product or service at the time of the transaction. Nominal prices are those that have not been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they reflect buying power in the year in which the transaction occurred.

Non-Biomass Waste: Material of non-biological origin that is a byproduct or a discarded product. "Non-biomass waste" includes municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, such as plastics, and tire-derived fuels.

Non-Combustion Use: Fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and petroleum products) that are not burned to release energy and instead used directly as contruction materials, chemical, feedstocks, lubricants, solvents, waxes, and other products.

Nonhydrocarbon Gases: Typical nonhydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir natural gas are carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

Nonrenewable Fuels: Fuels that cannot be easily made or "renewed," such as **crude oil**, **natural gas**, and **coal**.

Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}): A straight-chain saturated (paraffinic) hydrocarbon extracted from both natural gas and refinery gas streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of 31 degrees Fahrenheit. See Paraffinic Hydrocarbons. **Nuclear Electric Power (Nuclear Power):** Electricity generated by the use of the thermal energy released from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.

Nuclear Electric Power Plant: A single-unit or multiunit facility in which heat produced in one or more reactors by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive one or more steam turbines.

Nuclear Reactor: An apparatus in which a nuclear fission chain reaction can be initiated, controlled, and sustained at a specific rate. A reactor includes fuel (fissionable material), moderating material to control the rate of fission, a heavywalled pressure vessel to house reactor components, shielding to protect personnel, a system to conduct heat away from the reactor, and instrumentation for monitoring and controlling the reactor's systems.

OECD: See Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Offshore: That geographic area that lies seaward of the coastline. In general, the coastline is the line of ordinary low water along with that portion of the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea or the line marking the seaward limit of inland water.

Oil: See Crude Oil.

Olefinic Hydrocarbons (Olefins): Unsaturated **hydrocarbon** compounds with the general formula C_nH_{2n} containing at least one carbon-to-carbon double-bond. Olefins are produced at crude oil refineries and petrochemical plants and are not naturally occurring constituents of oil and natural gas. Sometimes referred to as alkenes or unsaturated hydrocarbons. Excludes aromatics.

Olefins: See Olefinic Hydrocarbons (Olefins).

OPEC: See Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Operable Unit (Nuclear): In the United States, a nuclear generating unit that has completed low-power testing and been issued a full-power operating license by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or equivalent permission to operate.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (**OECD**): An international organization helping governments tackle the economic, social and governance challenges of a globalized economy. Its membership comprises about 30 member countries. With active relationships with some 70 other countries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society, it has a global reach. For details about the organization, see http://www.oecd.org. **Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries** (**OPEC**): An intergovernmental organization whose stated objective is to "coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of member countries." It was created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10–14, 1960. Current and former members (with years of membership) include Algeria (1969 forward), Angola (2007 forward), Ecuador (1973–1992 and 2007 forward), Equatorial Guinea (2017), Gabon (1974–1995 and 2016 forward), Indonesia (1962–2008 and 2016), Iran (1960 forward), Iraq (1960 forward), Kuwait (1960 forward), Libya (1962 forward), Nigeria (1971 forward), Qatar (1961 forward), Saudi Arabia (1960 forward), United Arab Emirates (1967 forward), and Venezuela (1960 forward).

Other Hydrocarbons: Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes **hydrogen**, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite. Excludes **natural gas** used for fuel or hydrogen feedstock.

Oxygenates: Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. **Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE),** Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates.

PAD Districts: Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 states and the District of Columbia into five districts for the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. The districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which were established in 1942.

Paraffinic Hydrocarbons: Saturated **hydrocarbon** compounds with the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} containing only single bonds. Sometimes referred to as alkanes or **natural gas liquids**.

Pentanes Plus: A mixture of liquid **hydrocarbons**, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from **natural gas** in a gas processing plant. Pentanes plus is equivalent to **natural gasoline**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks: Chemical feedstocks derived from refined or partially refined **petroleum** fractions, principally for use in the manufacturing of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics.

Petroleum: A broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids. *Note:* Volumes of finished petroleum products include nonhydrocarbon compounds, such as additives and detergents, after they have been blended into the products.

Petroleum Coke: A residue high in carbon content and low in **hydrogen** that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (of 42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. See **Petroleum Coke, Catalyst** and **Petroleum Coke, Marketable**.

Petroleum Coke, Catalyst: The carbonaceous residue that is deposited on the catalyst used in many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking). Carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon producing heat and **carbon dioxide** (**CO2**). The carbonaceous residue is not recoverable as a product. See **Petroleum Coke**.

Petroleum Coke, Marketable: Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers that may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. Marketable petroleum coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining. See **Petro-***leum Coke*.

Petroleum Consumption: See **Products Supplied** (Petroleum).

Petroleum Imports: Imports of petroleum into the 50 states and the District of Columbia from foreign countries and from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories and possessions. Included are imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and withdrawals from bonded warehouses for onshore consumption, offshore bunker use, and military use. Excluded are receipts of foreign petroleum into bonded warehouses and into U.S. territories and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.

Petroleum Products: Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, hydrocarbon gas liquids, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosenetype jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Stocks, Primary: For individual products, quantities that are held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals that have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that are in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but are included in other oils estimates and total.

Pipeline Fuel: Gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

Plant Condensate: Liquid **hydrocarbons** recovered at inlet separators or scrubbers in **natural gas** processing plants at atmospheric pressure and ambient temperatures. Mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Primary Energy: Energy in the form that it is first accounted for in a statistical energy balance, before any transformation to secondary or tertiary forms of energy. For example, **coal** can be converted to synthetic gas, which can be converted to **electricity**; in this example, coal is primary energy, synthetic gas is secondary energy, and electricity is tertiary energy. See **Primary Energy Production** and **Primary Energy Consumption**.

Primary Energy Consumption: Consumption of primary energy. (Energy sources that are produced from other energy sources-e.g., coal coke from coal-are included in primary energy consumption only if their energy content has not already been included as part of the original energy source. Thus, U.S. primary energy consumption does include net imports of coal coke, but not the coal coke produced from domestic coal.) The U.S. Energy Information Administration includes the following in U.S. primary energy consumption: coal consumption; coal coke net imports; petroleum consumption (petroleum products supplied, including natural gas liquids and crude oil burned as fuel); dry natural gas—excluding supplemental gaseous fuels—consumption; nuclear electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the nuclear plants heat rate); conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump energy and geothermal direct use energy: solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy; wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); wood and woodderived fuels consumption; biomass waste consumption; fuel ethanol and biodiesel consumption; losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel; and electricity net imports (converted to Btu using the electricity heat content of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour). Also includes all noncombustion use of fossil fuels. See Total Energy Consumption.

Primary Energy Production: Production of **primary energy**. The U.S. Energy Information Administration includes the following in U.S. primary energy production: **coal** production, **waste coal** supplied, and coal refuse recovery; **crude oil** and **lease condensate** production; **natural gas plant liquids** production; **dry natural gas**—excluding **supplemental gaseous fuels**—production; **nuclear electricity net generation** (converted to **Btu** using the nuclear plants **heat rate**); **conventional hydroelectricity** net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); **geothermal** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump energy and geothermal direct use energy; **solar thermal** and **photovoltaic** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy; **wind** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); **wood and wood-derived fuels** production; **biomass waste** consumption; and **biofuels** feedstock.

Prime Mover: The engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine that drives an electric generator; or, for reporting purposes, a device that converts energy to electricity directly.

Product Supplied (Petroleum): Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas-processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted-for crude oil (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis) minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, and minus exports.

Propane (C₃H₈): A straight-chain saturated (paraffinic) **hydrocarbon** extracted from **natural gas** or **refinery gas** streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of -44 degrees Fahrenheit. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association specifications for commercial (HD-5) propane. See **Paraffinic Hydrocarbons**.

Propylene (C_3H_6): An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. Propylene is an important petrochemical feedstock. See **Olefinic Hydrocarbons** (**Olefins**).

Real Dollars: These are dollars that have been adjusted for inflation.

Real Price: A price that has been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. Real prices, which are expressed in constant dollars, usually reflect buying power relative to a base year.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: The cost of crude oil to the refiner, including transportation and fees. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Refinery and Blender Net Inputs: Raw materials, **unfinished oils**, and blending components processed at refineries, or blended at refineries or petroleum storage terminals to produce finished **petroleum products**. Included are gross inputs of **crude oil, natural gas liquids**, other **hydrocarbon** raw materials, **hydrogen, oxygenates** (excluding **fuel ethanol**), and renewable fuels (including fuel ethanol). Also included are net inputs of unfinished oils, **motor gasoline blending components**, and **aviation gasoline blending components**. Net inputs are calculated as gross inputs minus gross production. Negative net inputs indicate gross inputs are less than gross production. Examples of negative net inputs include reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) produced at refineries for shipment to blending terminals, and unfinished oils produced and added to inventory in advance of scheduled maintenance of a refinery crude oil distillation unit.

Refinery and Blender Net Production: Liquefied refinery gases, and finished **petroleum products** produced at a **refinery** or petroleum storage terminal blending facility. Net production equals gross production minus gross inputs. Negative net production indicates gross production is less than gross inputs for a finished petroleum product. Examples of negative net production include reclassification of one finished product to another finished product, or reclassification of a finished product to **unfinished oils** or blending components.

Refinery Gas: Still gas consumed as refinery fuel.

Refinery (**Petroleum**): An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refuse Mine: A surface site where **coal** is recovered from previously mined coal. It may also be known as a silt bank, culm bank, refuse bank, slurry dam, or dredge operation.

Refuse Recovery: The recapture of **coal** from a **refuse mine** or the coal recaptured by that process. The resulting product has been cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible materials.

Renewable Diesel Fuel: See **Biomass-Based Diesel Fuel** and **Renewable Diesel Fuel (Other).**

Renewable Diesel Fuel (Other): Diesel fuel and diesel fuel blending components produced from renewable sources that are coprocessed with **petroleum** feedstocks and meet requirements of advanced biofuels. *Note*: This category "other" pertains to the petroleum supply data system. See **Biomass-Based Diesel Fuel**.

Renewable Energy: Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible (unlike, for example, the **fossil fuels**, of which there is a finite supply). Renewable sources of energy include **conventional hydroelectric power**, **biomass**, **geothermal**, **solar**, and **wind**.

Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol: See **Biomass-Based Diesel Fuel, Renewable Diesel Fuel (Other),** and **Renewable Fuels (Other).**

Renewable Fuels (Other): Fuels and fuel blending components, except **biomass-based diesel fuel, renewable diesel fuel (other)**, and **fuel ethanol**, produced from renewable **biomass**. *Note:* This category "other" pertains to the petroleum supply data system.

Repressuring: The injection of a pressurized fluid (such as air, gas, or water) into oil and gas reservoir formations to effect greater ultimate recovery.

Residential Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Residual Fuel Oil: A general classification for the heavier oils, known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils, that remain after the **distillate fuel oils** and lighter **hydrocarbons** are distilled away in refinery operations. It conforms to ASTM Specifications D 396 and D 975 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C. No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity, is also known as Navy Special and is defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E, including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-770). It is used in steam-powered vessels in government service and inshore power plants. No. 6 fuel oil includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes.

Road Oil: Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades, from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Rotary Rig: A machine used for drilling wells that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Short Ton (Coal): A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

SIC (Standard Industrial Classification): A set of codes developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget which categorizes industries into groups with similar economic activities. Replaced by **NAICS (North American Industry Classification System)**.

Small-Scale: Generators at a site that has a total generating nameplate capacity of less than 1 megawatt (MW).

Solar Energy: See **Solar Photovoltaic** (**PV**) **Energy** and **Solar Thermal Energy**.

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Energy: Energy, radiated by the sun, that is converted into direct-current electricity by solar photovoltaic cells. Examples of solar PV technologies include solar panels on residential and commercial rooftops (generally small-scale solar PV energy) and mirrors or dishes that concentrate solar rays onto solar PV panels (concentrating PV or CPV). Utility-scale solar PV electric

generation typically relies on installations of solar PV panels on or near the ground (solar farms).

Solar Thermal Energy: Energy, radiated by the sun, that is converted into electricity or heat by means of solar concentrating collectors. Examples of solar thermal energy technologies include pool heaters, dark water bladders, or thermal panels (generally small-scale solar thermal energy). Utility-scale solar thermal electric generation typically relies on a large array of mirrors to heat fluids and turn a turbine, which generates electricity

Special Naphthas: All finished products within the **naphtha** boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Station Use: Energy that is used to operate an **electric power plant**. It includes energy consumed for plant lighting, power, and auxiliary facilities, regardless of whether the energy is produced at the plant or comes from another source.

Steam Coal: All nonmetallurgical coal.

Steam-Electric Power Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where fossil fuels are burned.

Still Gas: Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are **methane** and **ethane**. May contain **hydrogen** and small/trace amounts of other gases. Still gas is typically consumed as refinery fuel or used as petrochemical feedstock. Still gas burned for refinery fuel may differ in composition from marketed still gas sold to other users. See **Refinery Gas**.

Stocks: See Coal Stocks, Crude Oil Stocks, or Petroleum Stocks, Primary.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR): Petroleum stocks maintained by the federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Subbituminous Coal: A **coal** whose properties range from those of **lignite** to those of **bituminous coal** and used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It may be dull, dark brown to black, soft and crumbly, at the lower end of the range, to bright, jet black, hard, and relatively strong, at the upper end. Subbituminous coal contains 20 to 30 percent inherent moisture by weight. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 17 to 24 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of subbituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 17 to 18 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Synthetic **natural gas**, **propane**-air, coke oven gas, **still gas (refinery gas)**, **biomass** gas, air injected for Btu stabilization, and manufactured gas commingled and distributed with natural gas.

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG): (Also referred to as substitute natural gas) A manufactured product, chemically similar in most respects to **natural gas**, resulting from the conversion or reforming of **hydrocarbons** that may easily be substituted for or interchanged with pipeline-quality natural gas.

Thermal Conversion Factor: A factor for converting data between physical units of measure (such as **barrels**, **cubic feet**, or **short tons**) and thermal units of measure (such as **British thermal units**, calories, or joules); or for converting data between different thermal units of measure. See **Btu Conversion Factor**.

Total Energy Consumption: Primary energy consumption in the end-use sectors, plus electricity retail sales and electrical system energy losses.

Transportation Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of all vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people and/or goods from one physical location to another. Included are automobiles; trucks; buses; motorcycles; trains, subways, and other rail vehicles; aircraft; and ships, barges, and other waterborne vehicles. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation (e.g., construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse tractors and forklifts) are classified in the sector of their primary use. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Underground Storage: The storage of **natural gas** in underground reservoirs at a different location from which it was produced.

Unfinished Oils: All oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Unfinished oils are produced by partial refining of **crude oil** and include **naphthas** and lighter oils, **kerosene** and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

Unfractionated Streams: Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquids components, excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.): A political entity that consisted of 15 constituent republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. The U.S.S.R. ceased to exist as of December 31, 1991. **United States:** The 50 states and the District of Columbia. *Note:* The United States has varying degrees of jurisdiction over a number of territories and other political entities outside the 50 states and the District of Columbia, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Wake Island, and the Northern Mariana Islands. EIA data programs may include data from some or all of these areas in U.S. totals. For these programs, data products will contain notes explaining the extent of geographic coverage included under the term "United States."

Useful Thermal Output: The thermal energy made available in a combined-heat-and-power system for use in any industrial or commercial process, heating or cooling application, or delivered to other end users, i.e., total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than electrical generation.

U.S.S.R.: See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.).

Utility-Scale: Generators at a site that has a total generating nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt (MW) or more.

Vented Natural Gas: Natural gas released into the air on the production site or at processing plants.

Vessel Bunkering: Includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, such as pleasure craft, fishing boats, tugboats, and ocean-going vessels, including vessels operated by oil companies. Excluded are volumes sold to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Waste: See Biomass Waste and Non-Biomass Waste.

Waste Coal: Usable material that is a byproduct of previous **coal** processing operations. Waste coal is usually composed of mixed coal, soil, and rock (mine waste). Most waste coal is burned as-is in unconventional fluidized-bed combustors. For some uses, waste coal may be partially cleaned by removing some extraneous noncombustible constituents. Examples of waste coal include fine coal,

coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste.

Watt (W): The unit of electrical power equal to one ampere under a pressure of one volt. A watt is equal to 1/746 horsepower.

Watthour (Wh): The electrical energy unit of measure equal to one watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

Wax: A solid or semi-solid material consisting of a mixture of **hydrocarbons** obtained or derived from **petroleum** fractions, or through a Fischer-Tropsch type process, in which the straight-chained paraffin series predominates. This includes all marketable wax, whether crude or refined, with a congealing point (ASTM D 938) between 100 and 200 degrees Fahrenheit and a maximum oil content (ASTM D 3235) of 50 weight percent.

Wellhead Price: The value of crude oil or natural gas at the mouth of the well.

Wind Energy: Kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators.

Wood and Wood-Derived Fuels: Wood and products derived from wood that are used as fuel, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, **black liquor**, red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, **densified biomass** (including wood pellets), and other wood-based solids and liquids.

Working Gas: The quantity of **natural gas** in the reservoir that is in addition to the cushion or **base gas**. It may or may not be completely withdrawn during any particular withdrawal season. Conditions permitting, the total working capacity could be used more than once during any season. Volumes of working gas are reported in thousand cubic feet at standard temperature and pressure.