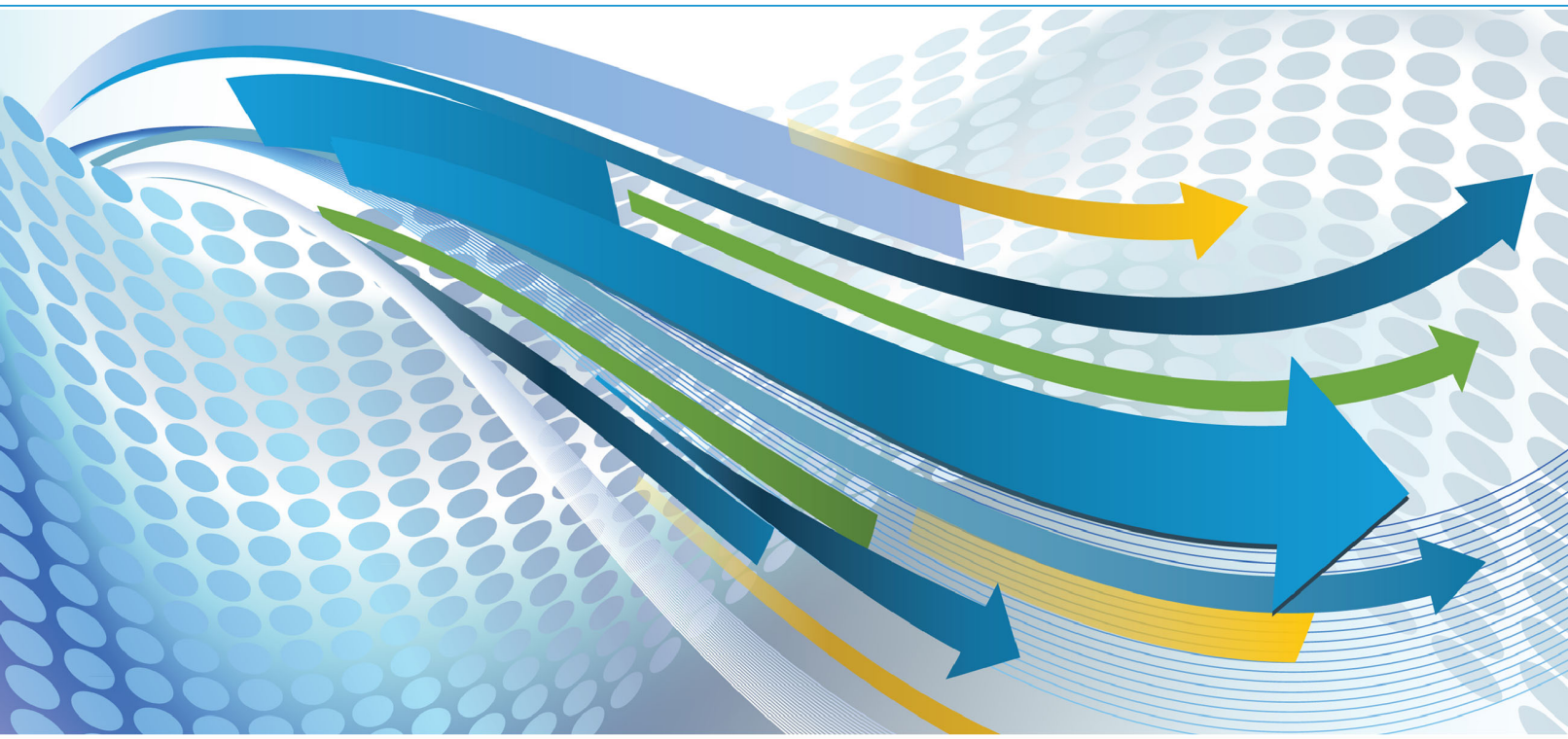


October 2022

Monthly Energy Review



Independent Statistics & Analysis
U.S. Energy Information
Administration

www.eia.gov/mer

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, and renewable energy; carbon dioxide emissions; and data unit conversions.

Release of the MER is in keeping with responsibilities given to EIA in Public Law 95–91 (Department of Energy Organization Act), which states, in part, in Section 205(a)(2):

“The Administrator shall be responsible for carrying out a central, comprehensive, and unified energy data and information program which will collect, evaluate, assemble, analyze, and disseminate data and information...”

The MER is intended for use by members of Congress, federal and state agencies, energy analysts, and the general public. EIA welcomes suggestions from readers regarding MER content and other EIA publications.

Related monthly publications: Other monthly EIA reports are Petroleum Supply Monthly, Petroleum Marketing Monthly, Natural Gas Monthly, and Electric Power Monthly. For more information, contact EIA's Office of Communications via email at infoctr@eia.gov.

Important notes about the data

Data displayed: For tables beginning in 1949, annual data are usually displayed only in 5-year increments between 1950 and 2000 in the tables in Portable Document Format (PDF) files; however, all annual data are shown in the Excel files, comma-separated values (CSV) files, application programming interface (API) files, and in the data browser. Also, only two to three years of monthly data are displayed in the PDF files; however, for many series, monthly data beginning with January 1973 are available in the Excel files, CSV files, API files, and in the data browser.

Comprehensive changes: Each month, most MER tables and figures present data for a new month. These data are usually preliminary (and sometimes estimated or forecasted) and likely to be revised the following month. The first dissemination of most annual data is also preliminary. It is often based on monthly estimates and is likely to be revised later that year after final data are published from sources, according to source data revision policies and publication schedules. In addition, EIA may revise historical data when a major revision in a source publication is needed, when new data sources become available, or when estimation methodologies are improved. A record of current and historical changes to MER data is available at <https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/whatsnew.php>.

Annual data from 1949: In 2013, EIA expanded the MER to incorporate annual data as far back as 1949 in those data tables that were previously published in both the Annual Energy Review and MER.

Electronic access

The MER is available on EIA's website in various formats at <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly>.

- Full report and report tables: PDF files
- Table data (unrounded): Excel files, CSV files, API files, and data browser
- Graphs: PDF files and data browser

Note: PDF files display selected annual and monthly data; Excel files, CSV files, API files, and data browser display all available annual and monthly data, often with greater precision than the PDF files.

Timing of release: The MER is posted at <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly> no later than the last work day of the month.

Released: October 26, 2022

Monthly Energy Review

October 2022

U.S. Energy Information Administration
Office of Energy Statistics
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

This report was prepared by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. By law, EIA's data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the United States Government. The views in this report therefore should not be construed as representing those of the Department of Energy or other federal agencies.

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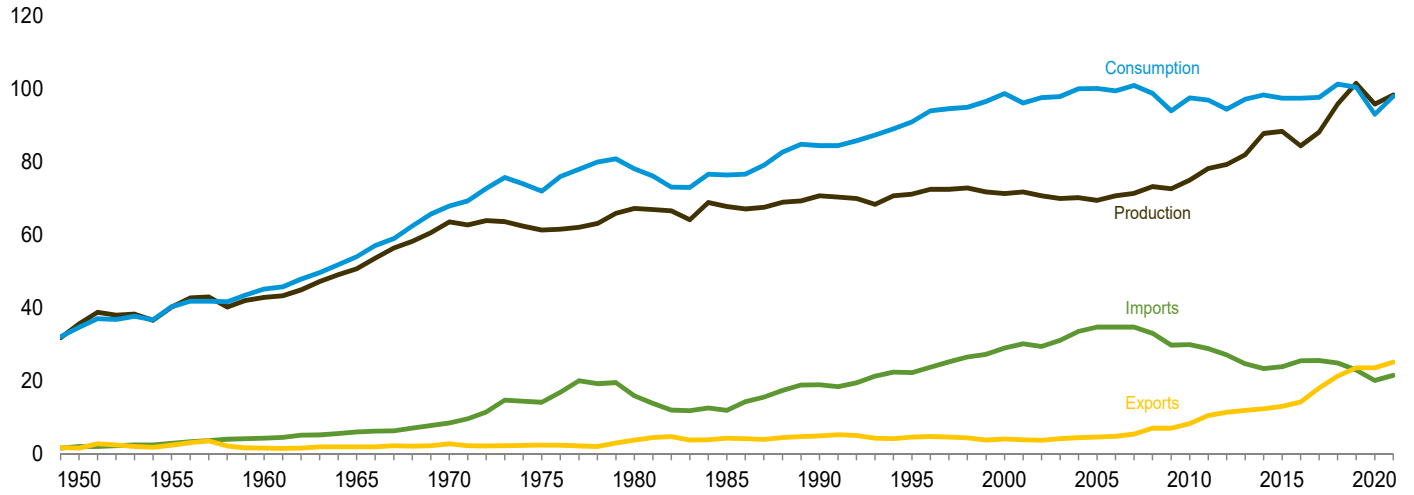
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1. Energy Overview

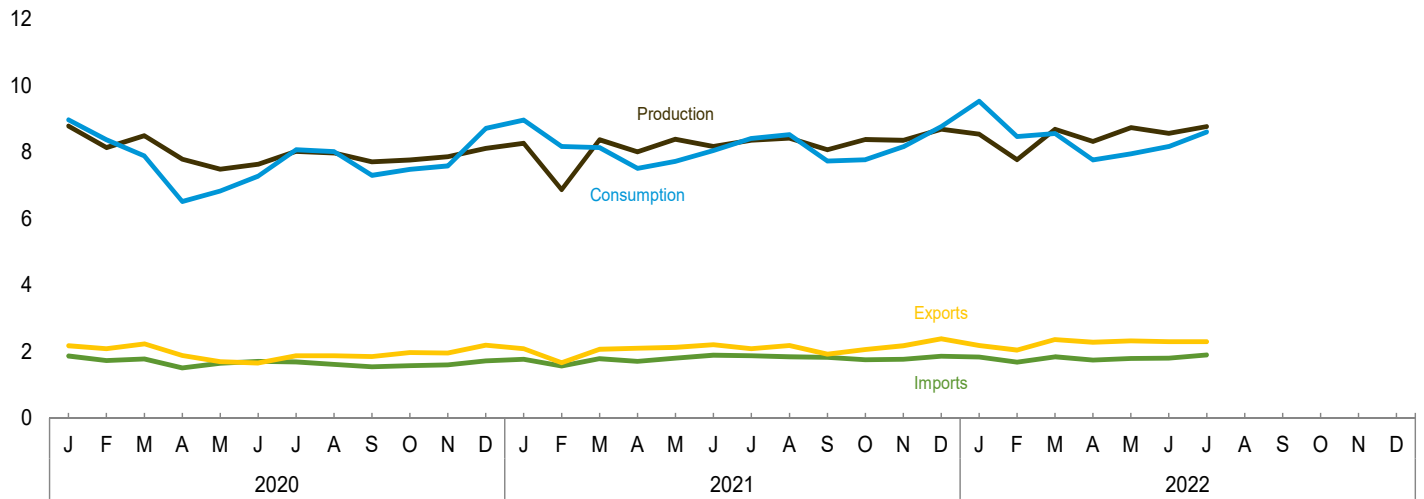
Figure 1.1 Primary Energy Overview

(Quadrillion Btu)

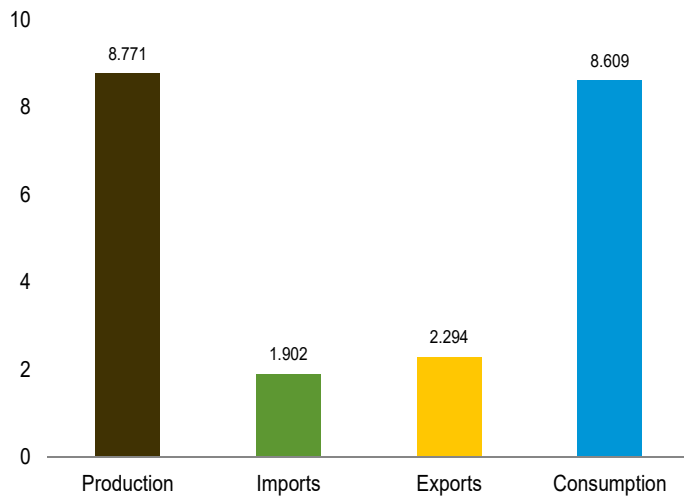
Overview, 1949–2021



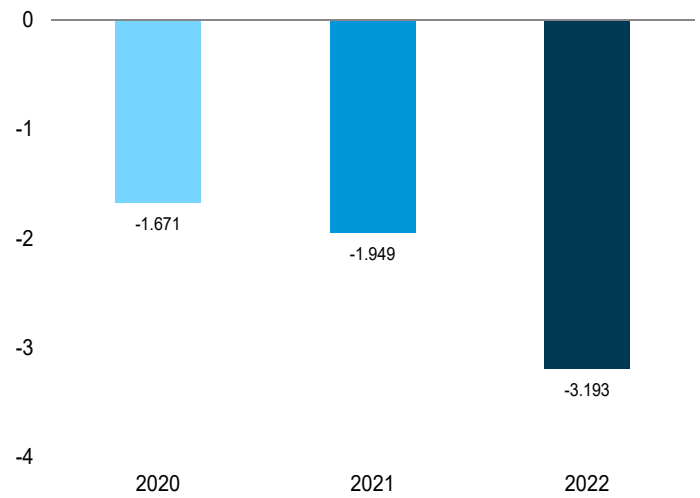
Overview, Monthly



Overview, July 2022



Net Imports, January–July



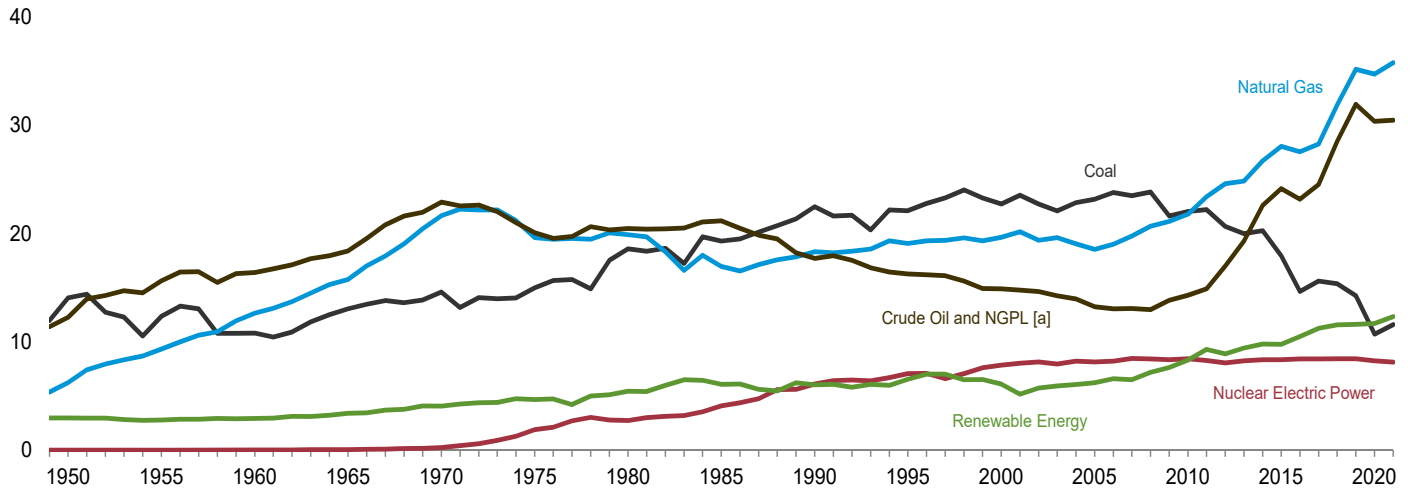
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary>.

Source: Table 1.1.

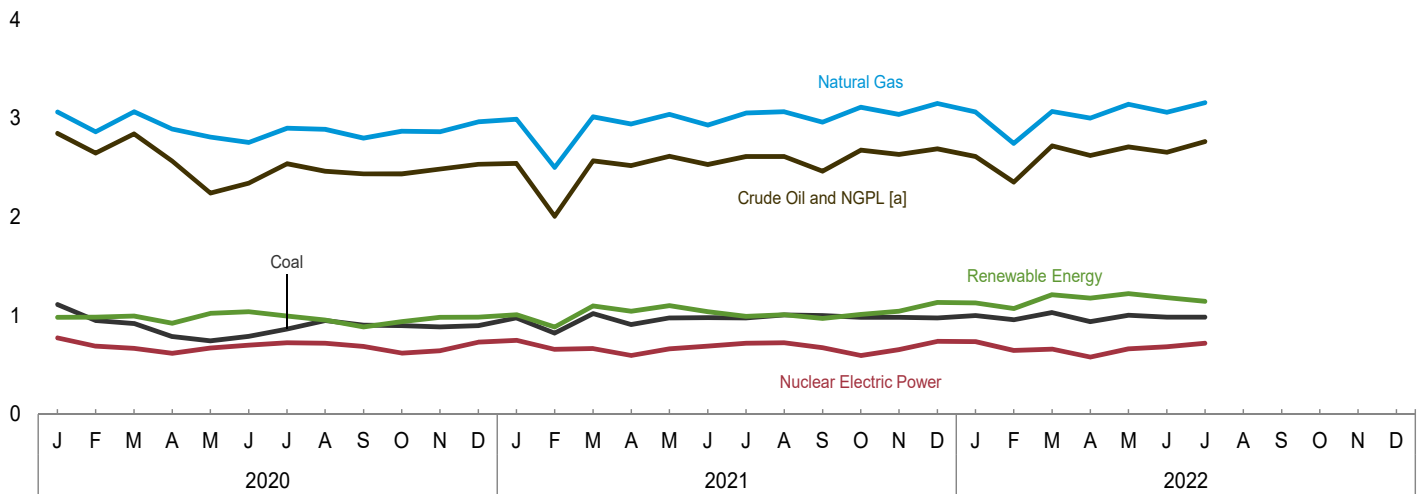
Figure 1.2 Primary Energy Production

(Quadrillion Btu)

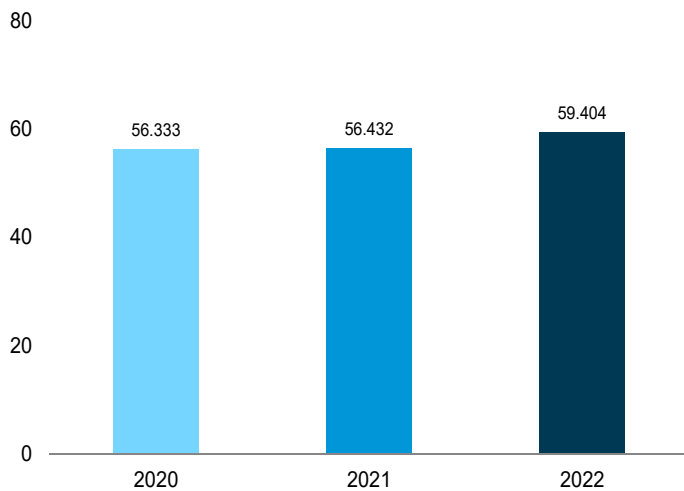
By Source, 1949–2021



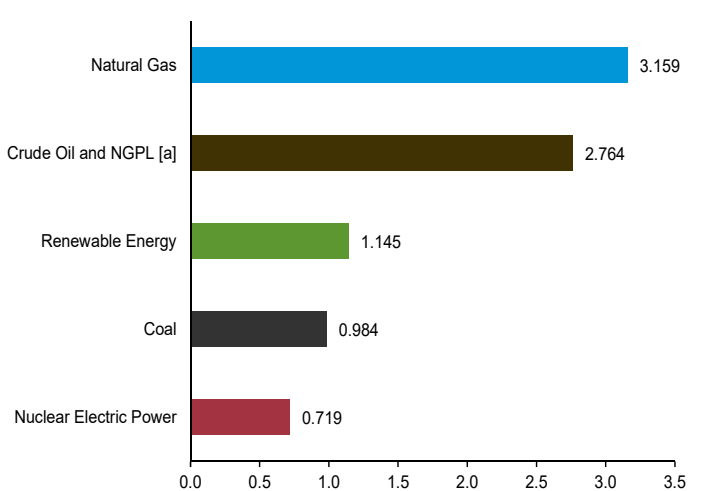
By Source, Monthly



Total, January–July



By Source, July 2022



[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					Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy ^a						Total
	Coal ^b	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil ^c	NGPL ^d	Total		Hydroelectric Power ^e	Geo-thermal	Solar	Wind	Bio-mass	Total	
1950 Total	14.060	6.233	11.447	0.813	32.553	0.000	1.415	NA	NA	NA	1.562	2.978	35.531
1955 Total	12.370	9.345	14.410	1.223	37.347	.000	1.360	NA	NA	NA	1.424	2.784	40.131
1960 Total	10.817	12.656	14.935	1.447	39.855	.006	1.608	(s)	NA	NA	1.320	2.928	42.789
1965 Total	13.055	15.775	16.521	1.853	47.205	.043	2.059	.002	NA	NA	1.335	3.396	50.644
1970 Total	14.607	21.666	20.401	2.478	59.152	.239	2.634	.006	NA	NA	1.431	4.070	63.462
1975 Total	14.989	19.640	17.729	2.338	54.697	1.900	3.155	.034	NA	NA	1.499	4.687	61.284
1980 Total	18.598	19.908	18.249	2.225	58.979	2.739	2.900	.053	NA	NA	2.475	5.428	67.147
1985 Total	19.325	16.980	18.992	2.204	57.502	4.076	2.970	.097	(s)	(s)	3.016	6.084	67.661
1990 Total	22.488	18.326	15.571	2.138	58.523	6.104	3.046	.171	.059	.029	2.735	6.040	70.668
1995 Total	22.130	19.082	13.887	2.398	57.496	7.075	3.205	.152	.068	.033	3.099	6.557	71.129
2000 Total	22.735	19.662	12.358	2.551	57.307	7.862	2.811	.164	.064	.057	3.006	6.102	71.271
2005 Total	23.185	18.556	10.974	2.280	54.995	8.161	2.703	.181	.058	.178	3.101	6.221	69.377
2006 Total	23.790	19.022	10.767	2.299	55.877	8.215	2.869	.181	.061	.264	3.212	6.587	70.678
2007 Total	23.493	19.786	10.741	2.349	56.369	8.459	2.446	.186	.066	.341	3.472	6.511	71.338
2008 Total	23.851	20.703	10.613	2.359	57.527	8.426	2.511	.192	.075	.546	3.868	7.192	73.146
2009 Total	21.624	21.139	11.340	2.508	56.612	8.355	2.669	.200	.079	.721	3.957	7.626	72.593
2010 Total	22.038	21.806	11.610	2.705	58.159	8.434	2.539	.208	.093	.923	4.553	8.315	74.909
2011 Total	22.221	23.406	12.012	2.890	60.529	8.269	3.103	.212	.114	1.168	4.712	9.310	78.108
2012 Total	20.677	24.610	13.849	3.162	62.298	8.062	2.629	.212	.162	1.340	4.554	8.896	79.256
2013 Total	20.001	24.859	15.872	3.451	64.184	8.244	2.562	.214	.225	1.601	4.835	9.438	81.866
2014 Total	20.286	26.718	18.616	4.005	69.624	8.338	2.467	.214	.337	1.728	5.052	9.798	87.760
2015 Total	17.946	28.067	19.702	4.476	70.191	8.337	2.321	.212	.427	1.777	5.031	9.768	88.296
2016 Total	14.667	27.576	18.529	4.665	65.437	8.427	2.472	.210	.570	2.096	5.132	10.480	84.343
2017 Total	15.625	28.289	19.550	4.987	68.452	8.419	2.767	.210	.777	2.343	5.166	11.263	88.134
2018 Total	15.363	31.882	22.812	5.727	75.785	8.438	2.663	.209	.915	2.482	5.314	11.584	95.807
2019 Total	14.256	35.187	25.612	6.352	81.407	8.452	2.564	.201	1.017	2.635	5.215	11.632	101.491
2020 Total	10.703	R 34.732	23.574	6.805	R 75.814	8.251	2.503	.203	1.212	2.965	4.807	11.688	R 95.753
2020 January	1.112	3.064	2.267	.580	R 7.024	.775	.215	.015	.063	.247	.442	.982	R 8.781
February	.949	2.863	2.119	.526	R 6.458	.689	.227	.016	.076	.255	.412	.986	R 8.132
March	.921	3.066	2.258	.585	R 6.830	.669	.209	.018	.091	.257	.420	.996	R 8.494
April	.787	R 2.890	2.034	.532	R 6.242	.618	.203	.017	.109	.261	.333	.923	R 7.784
May	.744	2.808	1.714	.529	R 5.795	.672	.263	.017	.129	.249	.364	1.022	R 7.489
June	.791	2.756	1.783	.560	R 5.890	.702	.246	.016	.129	.265	.383	1.039	R 7.831
July	.864	R 2.899	1.942	.598	R 6.302	.725	.235	.017	.139	.201	.404	.995	R 8.023
August	.950	2.889	1.866	.596	R 6.302	.721	.204	.017	.125	.202	.407	.955	R 7.977
September	.903	R 2.799	1.865	.572	R 6.138	.687	.164	.017	.106	.203	.395	.885	R 7.710
October	.899	2.870	1.845	.590	R 6.205	.620	.165	.017	.096	.253	.408	.939	R 7.764
November	.886	2.863	1.911	.574	R 6.234	.645	.183	.017	.078	.291	.411	.981	R 7.860
December	.897	R 2.963	1.970	.563	R 6.394	.730	.189	.018	.070	.281	.427	.985	R 8.109
2021 January	.976	R 2.990	1.962	.580	R 6.508	.749	.226	.017	.078	.267	.419	1.008	R 8.265
February	.823	R 2.501	1.581	.426	R 5.332	.658	.190	.016	.086	.236	.356	.884	R 6.873
March	1.021	R 3.015	1.998	.572	R 6.606	.665	.189	.016	.123	.350	.420	1.098	R 8.370
April	.909	R 2.943	1.930	.589	R 6.370	.596	.168	.017	.141	.317	.399	1.043	R 8.009
May	.976	R 3.038	2.003	.611	R 6.628	.662	.200	.017	.159	.294	.431	1.101	R 8.391
June	.980	R 2.931	1.939	.593	R 6.443	.690	.211	.018	.156	.233	.420	1.038	R 8.170
July	.976	R 3.052	2.001	.611	R 6.640	.719	.194	.018	.157	.189	.436	.993	R 8.353
August	1.006	R 3.065	1.989	.622	R 6.682	.726	.184	.017	.154	.235	.420	1.010	R 8.418
September	1.000	R 2.960	1.864	.599	R 6.422	.674	.158	.017	.142	.252	.404	.972	R 8.068
October	.983	R 3.112	2.041	.636	R 6.771	.595	.158	.017	.120	.285	.432	1.011	R 8.378
November	.981	R 3.040	2.013	.621	R 6.654	.655	.179	.017	.102	.316	.429	1.044	R 8.353
December	.977	R 3.149	2.052	.638	R 6.816	.739	.225	.018	.085	.357	.449	1.133	R 8.688
2022 7-Month Total	6.902	E 21.240	E 14.009	4.427	46.577	4.688	1.524	.120	1.138	2.375	2.982	8.139	59.404
2021 7-Month Total	6.661	20.469	13.414	3.983	44.527	4.740	1.379	.119	.899	1.888	2.879	7.164	56.432
2020 7-Month Total	6.168	20.347	14.117	3.910	44.541	4.849	1.598	.118	.735	1.735	2.758	6.943	56.333

^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 processing plant production of natural gas liquids (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline). Through 1980, also includes natural gas processing plant production of finished petroleum products (aviation gasoline, distillate fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, motor gasoline, special

naphthas, and miscellaneous products).

^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.

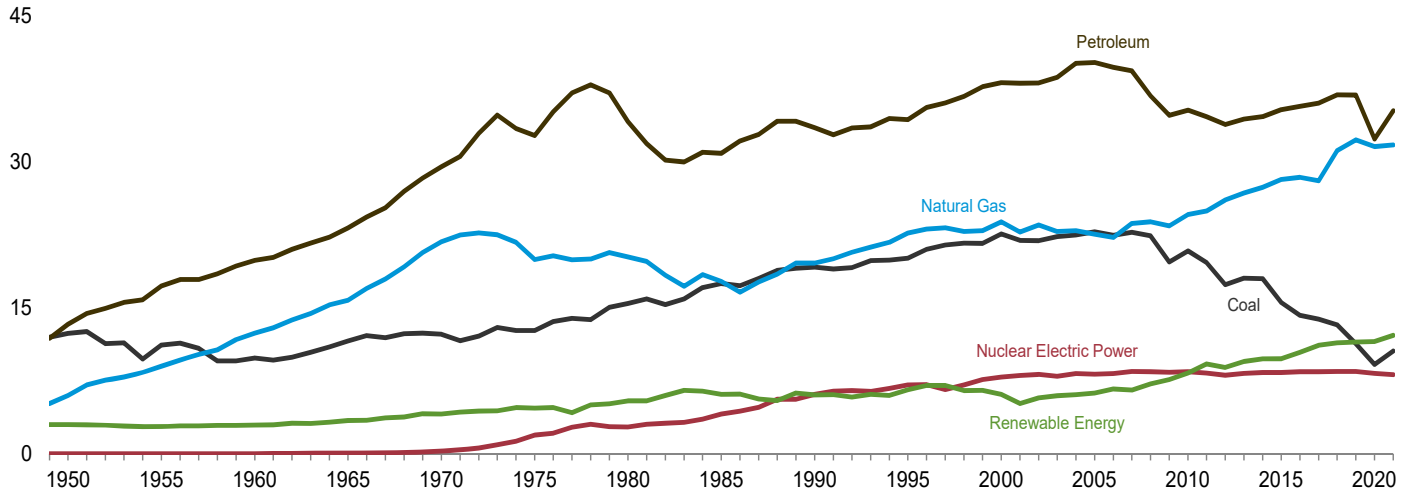
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

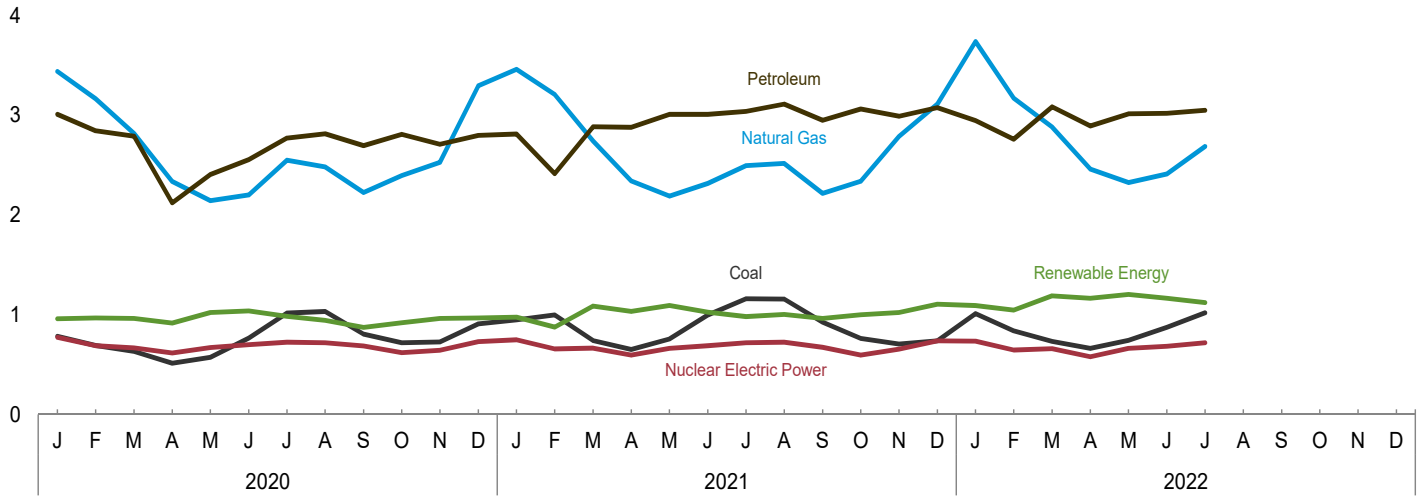
Figure 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

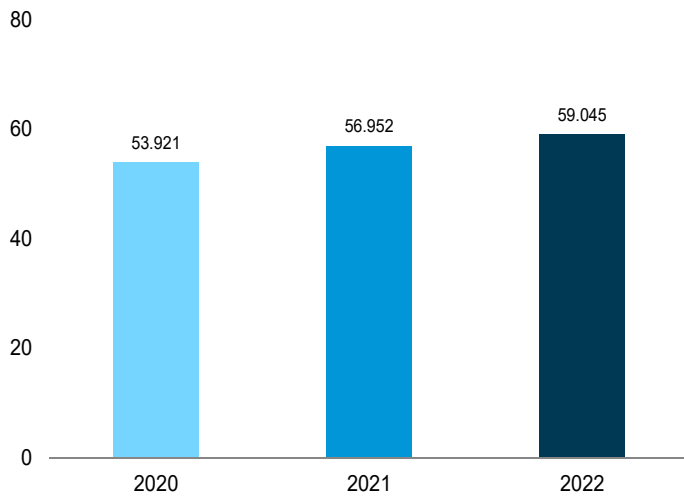
By Source, [a] 1949–2021



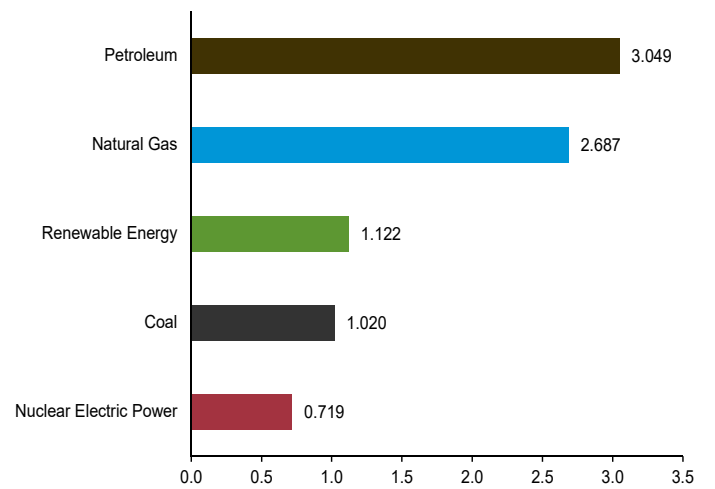
By Source, [a] Monthly



Total, January–July



By Source, [a] July 2022



[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				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy ^b						Total ⁹
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petroleum ^d	Total ^e		Hydroelectric Power ^f	Geothermal	Solar	Wind	Bio-mass	Total	
1950 Total	12.347	5.968	13.298	31.615	0.000	1.415	NA	NA	NA	1.562	2.978	34.599
1955 Total	11.167	8.998	17.225	37.380	.000	1.360	NA	NA	NA	1.424	2.784	40.178
1960 Total	9.838	12.385	19.874	42.091	.006	1.608	(s)	NA	NA	1.320	2.928	45.041
1965 Total	11.581	15.769	23.184	50.515	.043	2.059	.002	NA	NA	1.335	3.396	53.953
1970 Total	12.265	21.795	29.499	63.501	.239	2.634	.006	NA	NA	1.431	4.070	67.817
1975 Total	12.663	19.948	32.699	65.323	1.900	3.155	.034	NA	NA	1.499	4.687	71.931
1980 Total	15.423	20.235	34.159	69.782	2.739	2.900	.053	NA	NA	2.475	5.428	78.021
1985 Total	17.478	17.703	30.866	66.035	4.076	2.970	.097	(s)	.029	3.016	6.084	76.334
1990 Total	19.173	19.603	33.500	72.281	6.104	3.046	.171	.059	.029	2.735	6.040	84.433
1995 Total	20.089	22.671	34.341	77.162	7.075	3.205	.152	.068	.033	3.101	6.559	90.931
2000 Total	22.580	23.824	38.152	84.620	7.862	2.811	.164	.064	.057	3.008	6.104	98.702
2005 Total	22.797	22.565	40.217	85.623	8.161	2.703	.181	.058	.178	3.114	6.234	100.102
2006 Total	22.447	22.239	39.731	84.477	8.215	2.869	.181	.061	.264	3.262	6.637	99.392
2007 Total	22.749	23.663	39.368	85.805	8.459	2.446	.186	.066	.341	3.485	6.523	100.894
2008 Total	22.387	23.843	36.769	83.041	8.426	2.511	.192	.075	.546	3.851	7.175	98.754
2009 Total	19.691	23.416	34.779	77.862	8.355	2.669	.200	.079	.721	3.940	7.609	93.943
2010 Total	20.834	24.575	35.321	80.723	8.434	2.539	.208	.093	.923	4.506	8.268	97.514
2011 Total	19.658	24.955	34.639	79.263	8.269	3.103	.212	.114	1.168	4.616	9.214	96.872
2012 Total	17.378	26.089	33.833	77.304	8.062	2.629	.212	.162	1.340	4.517	8.860	94.387
2013 Total	18.039	26.805	34.398	79.224	8.244	2.562	.214	.225	1.601	4.861	9.464	97.130
2014 Total	17.998	27.383	34.658	80.017	8.338	2.467	.214	.337	1.728	5.016	9.762	98.297
2015 Total	15.549	28.191	35.368	79.090	8.337	2.321	.212	.427	1.777	5.015	9.752	97.407
2016 Total	14.226	28.400	35.712	78.319	8.427	2.472	.210	.570	2.096	5.063	10.411	97.384
2017 Total	13.837	28.055	36.043	77.907	8.419	2.767	.210	.777	2.343	5.045	11.142	97.660
2018 Total	13.252	31.163	36.892	81.281	8.438	2.663	.209	.915	2.482	5.105	11.374	101.244
2019 Total	11.316	32.264	36.866	80.425	8.452	2.564	.201	1.017	2.635	5.056	11.473	100.482
2020 January	.785	R 3.438	3.009	R 7.230	.775	.215	.015	.063	.247	.420	.960	R 8.975
February	.694	R 3.166	2.844	R 6.702	.689	.227	.016	.076	.255	.394	.968	R 8.368
March	.633	R 2.817	2.791	R 6.240	.669	.209	.018	.091	.257	.389	.964	R 7.885
April	.515	R 2.335	2.123	R 4.972	.618	.203	.017	.109	.261	.325	.916	R 6.517
May	.574	R 2.144	2.406	R 5.123	.672	.263	.017	.129	.249	.365	1.023	R 6.830
June	.767	R 2.201	2.556	R 5.523	.702	.246	.016	.129	.265	.382	1.038	R 7.277
July	1.018	R 2.550	2.771	R 6.339	.725	.235	.017	.139	.201	.395	.986	R 8.068
August	1.033	R 2.483	2.815	R 6.330	.721	.204	.017	.125	.202	.395	.944	R 8.015
September	.806	R 2.225	2.697	R 5.728	.687	.164	.017	.106	.203	.384	.874	R 7.301
October	.720	R 2.396	2.810	R 5.925	.620	.165	.017	.096	.253	.388	.919	R 7.478
November	.729	R 2.527	2.710	R 5.964	.645	.183	.017	.078	.291	.393	.963	R 7.583
December	.909	R 3.295	2.799	R 7.001	.730	.189	.018	.070	.281	.411	.969	R 8.714
Total	9.181	R 31.577	32.331	R 73.076	8.251	2.503	.203	1.212	2.965	4.641	11.523	R 93.012
2021 January	.950	R 3.462	2.813	R 7.222	.749	.226	.017	.078	.267	.388	.977	R 8.963
February	R .999	R 3.209	2.415	R 6.620	.658	.190	.016	.086	.236	.350	.877	R 8.165
March	.742	R 2.742	2.886	R 6.369	.665	.189	.016	.123	.350	.408	1.087	R 8.134
April	.651	R 2.343	2.880	R 5.870	.596	.168	.017	.141	.317	.389	1.033	R 7.511
May	.759	R 2.190	3.010	R 5.955	.662	.200	.017	.159	.294	.423	1.093	R 7.723
June	.998	R 2.316	3.009	R 6.317	.690	.211	.018	.156	.233	.408	1.026	R 8.048
July	1.161	R 2.496	3.040	R 6.693	.719	.194	.018	.157	.189	.423	.981	R 8.408
August	1.158	R 2.518	3.111	R 6.781	.726	.184	.017	.154	.235	.414	1.004	R 8.522
September	.926	R 2.216	2.950	R 6.086	.674	.158	.017	.142	.252	.394	.962	R 7.731
October	.762	R 2.340	3.063	R 6.161	.595	.158	.017	.120	.285	.423	1.002	R 7.768
November	.705	R 2.787	2.991	R 6.478	.655	.179	.017	.102	.316	.408	1.023	R 8.161
December	.738	R 3.113	3.076	R 6.919	.739	.225	.018	.085	.357	.422	1.106	R 8.772
Total	R 10.548	R 31.731	35.243	R 77.473	8.129	2.283	.206	1.501	3.332	4.850	12.172	R 97.907
2022 January	1.012	R 3.739	2.948	R 7.693	.737	.237	.019	.103	.335	.400	1.093	R 9.534
February	.839	R 3.172	2.761	R 6.769	.646	.208	.016	.117	.335	.372	1.047	R 8.469
March	.733	R 2.882	3.086	R 6.696	.660	.229	.017	.154	.379	.412	1.191	R 8.554
April	R .663	R 2.461	2.893	R 6.012	.578	.177	.016	.173	.405	.394	1.165	R 7.763
May	R .745	R 2.325	3.014	R 6.075	.662	.210	.017	.193	.368	.415	1.203	R 7.949
June	.874	R 2.411	3.019	R 6.300	.686	.237	.017	.200	.296	.418	1.166	R 8.167
July	1.020	R 2.687	3.049	R 6.752	.719	.226	.018	.199	.257	.421	1.122	R 8.609
7-Month Total	5.885	19.676	20.770	46.297	4.688	1.524	.120	1.138	2.375	2.831	7.988	59.045
2021 7-Month Total	6.259	18.757	20.053	45.046	4.740	1.379	.119	.899	1.888	2.789	7.074	56.952
2020 7-Month Total	4.985	18.651	18.500	42.128	4.849	1.598	.118	.735	1.735	2.669	6.855	53.921

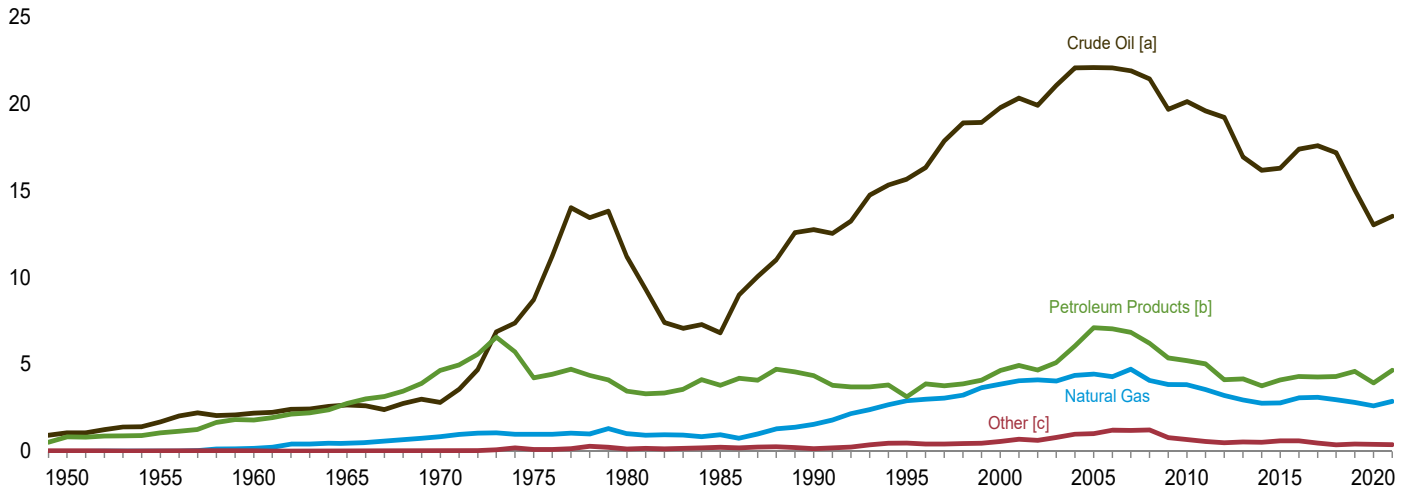
^a Includes non-combustion use of fossil fuels.
^b Most data are estimates. See Tables 10.1–10.2c for notes on series components and estimation; and see Note, "Renewable Energy Production and Consumption," at end of Section 10.
^c Natural gas only; excludes supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.
^d Petroleum products supplied; excludes biofuels Biofuels are included in "Biomass."
^e Includes coal coke net imports. See Tables 1.4c.
^f Conventional hydroelectric power.
⁹ Includes coal coke net imports and electricity net imports, which are not

separately displayed. See Tables 1.4c.
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.

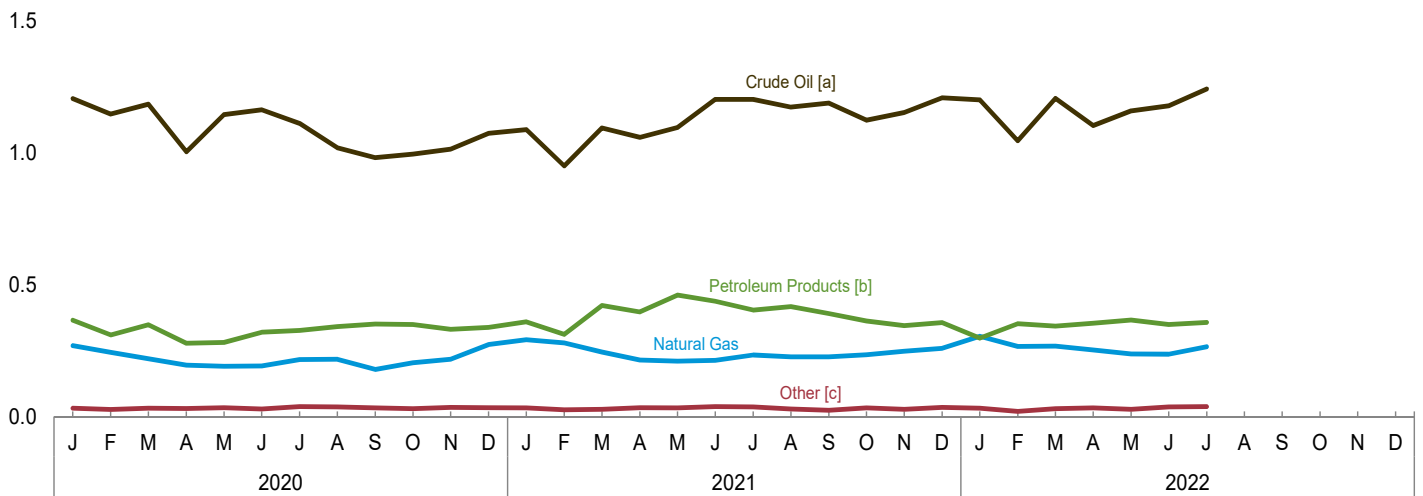
Figure 1.4a Primary Energy Imports

(Quadrillion Btu)

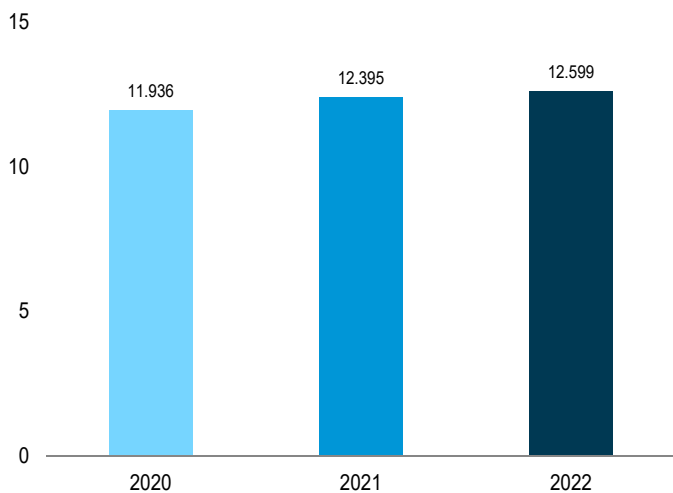
By Source, 1949–2021



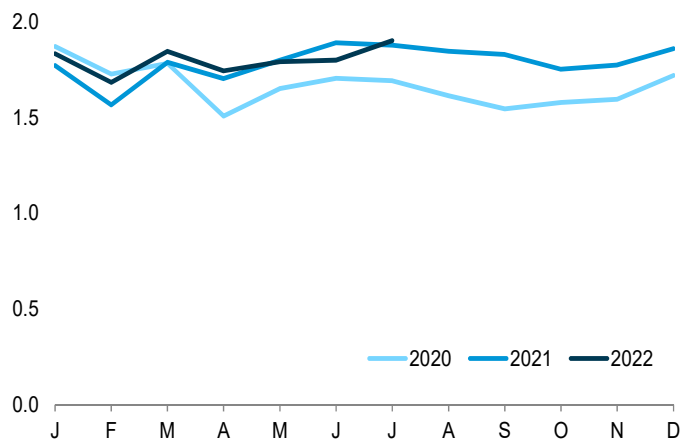
By Source, Monthly



Total, January–July



Total, Monthly



[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] Coal, coal coke, biomass, and electricity.

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

Source: Table 1.4a.

Table 1.4a Primary Energy Imports by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Imports								
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Petroleum			Biomass ^c	Electricity	Total
				Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products ^b	Total			
1950 Total	0.009	0.011	0.000	1.056	0.830	1.886	NA	0.007	1.913
1955 Total .....	.008	.003	.011	1.691	1.061	2.752	NA	.016	2.790
1960 Total .....	.007	.003	.161	2.196	1.802	3.999	NA	.018	4.188
1965 Total .....	.005	.002	.471	2.654	2.748	5.402	NA	.012	5.892
1970 Total .....	.001	.004	.846	2.814	4.656	7.470	NA	.021	8.342
1975 Total .....	.024	.045	.978	8.721	4.227	12.948	NA	.038	14.032
1980 Total .....	.030	.016	1.006	11.195	3.463	14.658	NA	.085	15.796
1985 Total .....	.049	.014	.952	6.814	3.796	10.609	NA	.157	11.781
1990 Total .....	.067	.019	1.551	12.766	4.351	17.117	NA	.063	18.817
1995 Total .....	.237	.095	2.901	15.669	3.131	18.800	.001	.146	22.180
2000 Total .....	.313	.094	3.869	19.783	4.641	24.424	(s)	.166	28.865
2005 Total .....	.762	.088	4.450	22.091	7.108	29.198	.012	.150	34.659
2006 Total .....	.906	.101	4.291	22.085	7.054	29.139	.066	.146	34.649
2007 Total .....	.909	.061	4.723	21.914	6.842	28.756	.055	.175	34.679
2008 Total .....	.855	.089	4.084	21.448	6.214	27.662	.085	.195	32.970
2009 Total .....	.566	.009	3.845	19.699	5.367	25.066	.027	.178	29.690
2010 Total .....	.484	.030	3.834	20.140	5.219	25.359	.004	.154	29.866
2011 Total .....	.327	.035	3.555	19.595	5.038	24.633	.019	.178	28.748
2012 Total .....	.212	.028	3.216	19.239	4.122	23.361	.049	.202	27.068
2013 Total .....	.199	.003	2.955	16.957	4.169	21.126	.102	.236	24.623
2014 Total .....	.252	.002	2.763	16.178	3.773	19.951	.046	.227	23.241
2015 Total .....	.256	.003	2.786	16.299	4.111	20.410	.079	.259	23.794
2016 Total .....	.220	.006	3.082	17.392	4.309	21.700	.123	.248	25.378
2017 Total .....	.168	.001	3.109	17.597	4.277	21.874	.081	.224	25.458
2018 Total .....	.122	.003	2.961	17.192	4.309	21.501	.048	.199	24.833
2019 Total .....	.138	.003	2.810	15.045	4.596	19.641	.072	.201	22.865
2020									
January .....	.011	(s)	.269	1.206	.365	1.570	.006	.016	1.871
February .....	.007	(s)	.244	1.147	.309	1.456	.005	.015	1.727
March .....	.009	(s)	.219	1.184	.348	1.532	.005	.017	1.782
April .....	.007	(s)	.195	1.004	.278	1.282	.007	.016	1.507
May .....	.011	.001	.191	1.145	.281	1.426	.005	.018	1.651
June .....	.005	(s)	.192	1.163	.320	1.483	.007	.018	1.705
July .....	.011	(s)	.216	1.111	.327	1.438	.005	.023	1.692
August .....	.006	(s)	.217	1.019	.341	1.359	.007	.023	1.613
September .....	.010	.001	.179	.982	.351	1.333	.006	.016	1.545
October .....	.005	.002	.204	.995	.349	1.344	.007	.016	1.578
November .....	.013	(s)	.217	1.014	.331	1.344	.007	.014	1.596
December .....	.009	(s)	.273	1.074	.338	1.413	.008	.018	1.720
Total .....	.105	.004	2.615	13.044	3.937	16.980	.074	.210	19.988
2021									
January .....	.011	(s)	.291	1.088	.359	1.447	.005	.017	1.772
February .....	.006	(s)	.279	.950	.312	1.262	.005	.014	1.566
March .....	.005	(s)	.245	1.094	.421	1.516	.007	.016	1.788
April .....	.010	(s)	.214	1.059	.397	1.456	.008	.015	1.703
May .....	.010	(s)	.210	1.096	.460	1.556	.006	.016	1.799
June .....	.010	(s)	.213	1.203	.437	1.639	.009	.018	1.890
July .....	.011	(s)	.233	1.203	.404	1.607	.006	.019	1.878
August .....	.007	(s)	.226	1.173	.417	1.590	.006	.016	1.846
September .....	.004	(s)	.226	1.188	.391	1.579	.007	.013	1.829
October .....	.011	(s)	.234	1.123	.362	1.485	.008	.014	1.752
November .....	.009	(s)	.248	1.153	.345	1.498	.008	.010	1.774
December .....	.014	.001	.259	1.209	.356	1.565	.006	.014	1.859
Total .....	.109	.003	2.878	13.539	4.661	18.200	.083	.181	21.455
2022									
January .....	.010	(s)	.304	1.200	.297	1.497	.006	.015	1.833
February .....	.006	(s)	.266	1.045	.352	1.397	.003	.011	1.683
March .....	.011	(s)	.267	1.207	.343	1.549	.006	.013	1.846
April .....	.014	(s)	.253	1.103	.354	1.457	.006	^R .013	^R 1.743
May .....	.007	(s)	.238	1.159	.366	1.525	.006	^R .015	^R 1.791
June .....	.013	(s)	.236	1.178	.349	1.527	.005	^R .019	^R 1.800
July .....	.013	(s)	.265	1.242	.357	1.599	.005	.020	1.902
7-Month Total .....	.073	.001	1.829	8.135	2.417	10.552	.037	.106	12.599
2021 7-Month Total .....	.064	.001	1.685	7.693	2.789	10.482	.048	.114	12.395
2020 7-Month Total .....	.061	.001	1.525	7.959	2.227	10.187	.039	.123	11.936

^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 Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol (minus denaturant). Beginning in 2001, also includes biodiesel. Beginning in 2011, also includes renewable diesel fuel. Beginning in 2021, also includes other biofuels.

R=Revised. 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.

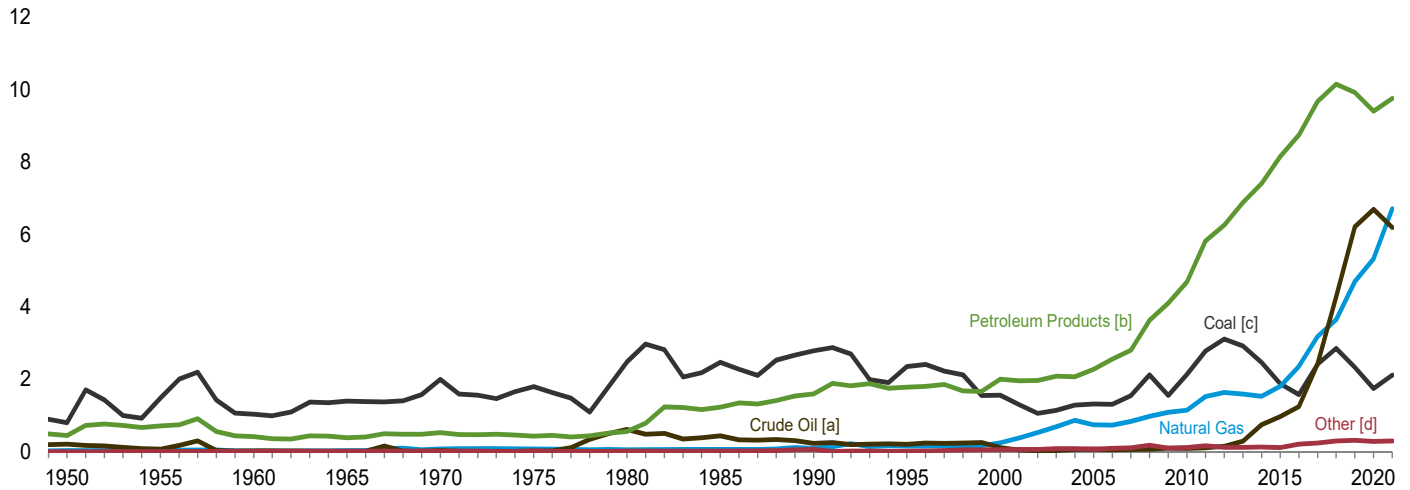
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

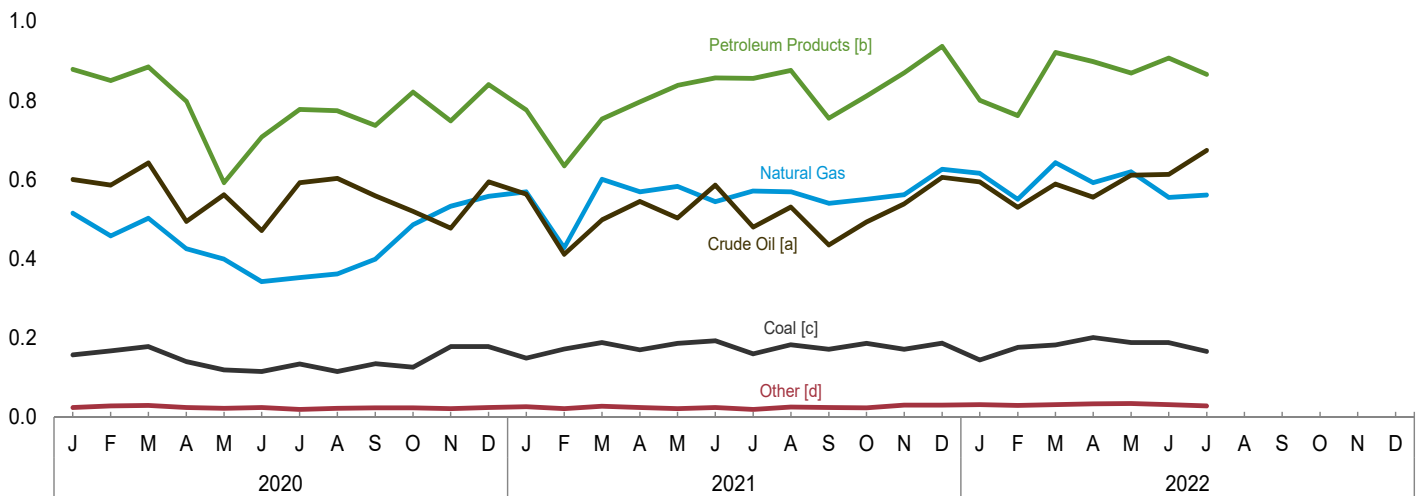
Figure 1.4b Primary Energy Exports

(Quadrillion Btu)

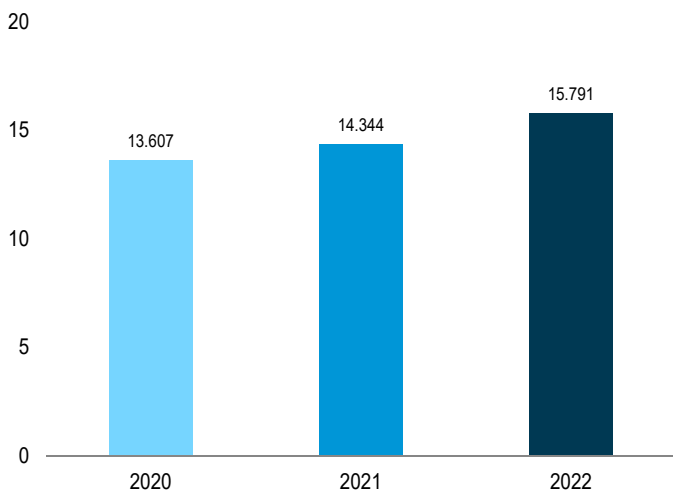
By Source, 1949-2021



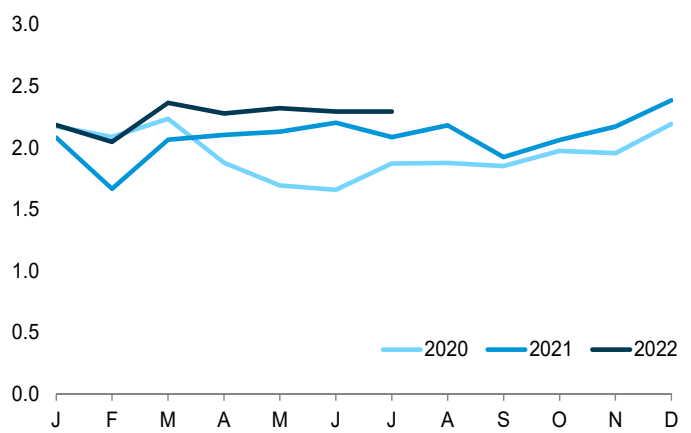
By Source, Monthly



Total, January–July



Total, Monthly



[a] Crude oil and lease condensate.

[b] Petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.

[c] Includes coal coke.

[d] Biomass and electricity

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

Source: Table 1.4b.

Table 1.4b Primary Energy Exports by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Exports								
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Petroleum			Biomass ^c	Electricity	Total
				Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products ^b	Total			
1950 Total	0.786	0.010	0.027	0.202	0.440	0.642	NA	0.001	1.465
1955 Total	1.465	.013	.032	.067	.707	.774	NA	.002	2.286
1960 Total	1.023	.009	.012	.018	.413	.431	NA	.003	1.477
1965 Total	1.376	.021	.027	.006	.386	.392	NA	.013	1.829
1970 Total	1.936	.061	.072	.029	.520	.549	NA	.014	2.632
1975 Total	1.761	.032	.074	.012	.427	.439	NA	.017	2.323
1980 Total	2.421	.051	.049	.609	.551	1.160	NA	.014	3.695
1985 Total	2.438	.028	.056	.432	1.225	1.657	NA	.017	4.196
1990 Total	2.772	.014	.087	.230	1.594	1.824	NA	.055	4.752
1995 Total	2.318	.034	.156	.200	1.776	1.976	NA	.012	4.496
2000 Total	1.528	.028	.245	.106	2.003	2.110	NA	.051	3.962
2005 Total	1.273	.043	.735	.067	2.276	2.344	(s)	.065	4.462
2006 Total	1.264	.040	.730	.052	2.554	2.606	(s)	.083	4.727
2007 Total	1.507	.036	.830	.058	2.803	2.861	.036	.069	5.338
2008 Total	2.071	.049	.972	.061	3.626	3.686	.089	.083	6.949
2009 Total	1.515	.032	1.082	.093	4.101	4.194	.035	.062	6.920
2010 Total	2.101	.036	1.147	.088	4.691	4.780	.047	.065	8.176
2011 Total	2.751	.024	1.519	.100	5.820	5.919	.108	.051	10.373
2012 Total	3.087	.024	1.633	.143	6.261	6.404	.078	.041	11.267
2013 Total	2.895	.021	1.587	.284	6.886	7.170	.076	.039	11.788
2014 Total	2.435	.023	1.528	.744	7.414	8.158	.081	.045	12.270
2015 Total	1.852	.021	1.800	.964	8.153	9.118	.080	.031	12.902
2016 Total	1.546	.025	2.356	1.238	8.752	9.990	.181	.021	14.119
2017 Total	2.388	.030	3.182	2.424	9.684	12.108	.206	.032	17.946
2018 Total	2.824	.029	3.640	4.277	10.158	14.434	.249	.047	21.224
2019 Total	2.305	.024	4.700	6.212	9.926	16.139	.240	.068	23.476
2020 January .....	.156	.002	.515	.600	.879	1.479	.019	.005	2.175
February .....	.165	.002	.458	.586	.850	1.436	.022	.006	2.089
March .....	.177	.001	.502	.642	.885	1.527	.025	.004	2.236
April .....	.139	.001	.425	.494	.798	1.291	.019	.005	1.880
May .....	.118	.001	.399	.562	.592	1.154	.017	.005	1.694
June .....	.114	(s)	.342	.471	.708	1.179	.019	.004	1.659
July .....	.133	.001	.352	.592	.777	1.368	.015	.004	1.874
August .....	.113	.001	R .363	.603	.774	1.377	.019	.003	R 1.878
September .....	.134	.001	.399	.559	.737	1.296	.019	.003	1.853
October .....	.123	.003	.486	.520	.821	1.341	.020	.003	1.975
November .....	.176	.002	.533	.477	.748	1.225	.018	.003	1.957
December .....	.177	.001	.558	.594	.840	1.434	.021	.003	2.194
Total	1.725	.017	R 5.332	6.699	9.410	16.108	.234	.048	R 23.464
2021 January .....	.146	.003	.569	.563	.776	1.339	.023	.003	2.083
February .....	.170	.003	.428	.411	.635	1.046	.017	.004	1.667
March .....	.187	(s)	.601	.498	.753	1.252	.024	.003	2.067
April .....	.166	.004	.569	.545	.796	1.341	.021	.004	2.105
May .....	.181	.004	.583	.503	.838	1.341	.018	.003	2.131
June .....	.187	.006	.544	.586	.857	1.444	.021	.003	2.205
July .....	.156	.003	.571	.480	.856	1.336	.015	.004	2.086
August .....	.178	.005	.569	.531	.876	1.407	.021	.004	2.184
September .....	.165	.006	.540	.435	.755	1.190	.020	.004	1.925
October .....	.182	.004	.550	.493	.811	1.304	.018	.004	2.063
November .....	.166	.005	.562	.539	.870	1.409	.024	.006	2.172
December .....	.180	.008	.626	.606	.937	1.543	.024	.005	2.387
Total	2.065	.052	6.712	6.191	9.761	15.952	.247	.047	25.075
2022 January .....	.139	.006	.616	.594	.800	1.394	.026	.005	2.185
February .....	.174	.002	.550	.530	.762	1.293	.024	.005	2.049
March .....	.177	.005	.643	.589	.921	1.510	.025	.006	2.366
April .....	.195	.005	.592	.556	.898	1.455	.028	.005	R 2.279
May .....	.179	.010	.620	.611	.869	1.480	.028	R .005	R 2.322
June .....	.184	.004	.555	.613	.907	1.521	R .027	R .004	R 2.295
July .....	.162	.004	.561	.674	.866	1.540	.023	.004	2.294
7-Month Total	1.210	.036	4.137	4.168	6.024	10.192	.182	.034	15.791
2021 7-Month Total	1.194	.024	3.865	3.587	5.512	9.099	.140	.023	14.344
2020 7-Month Total	1.001	.008	2.993	3.945	5.490	9.435	.136	.034	13.607

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

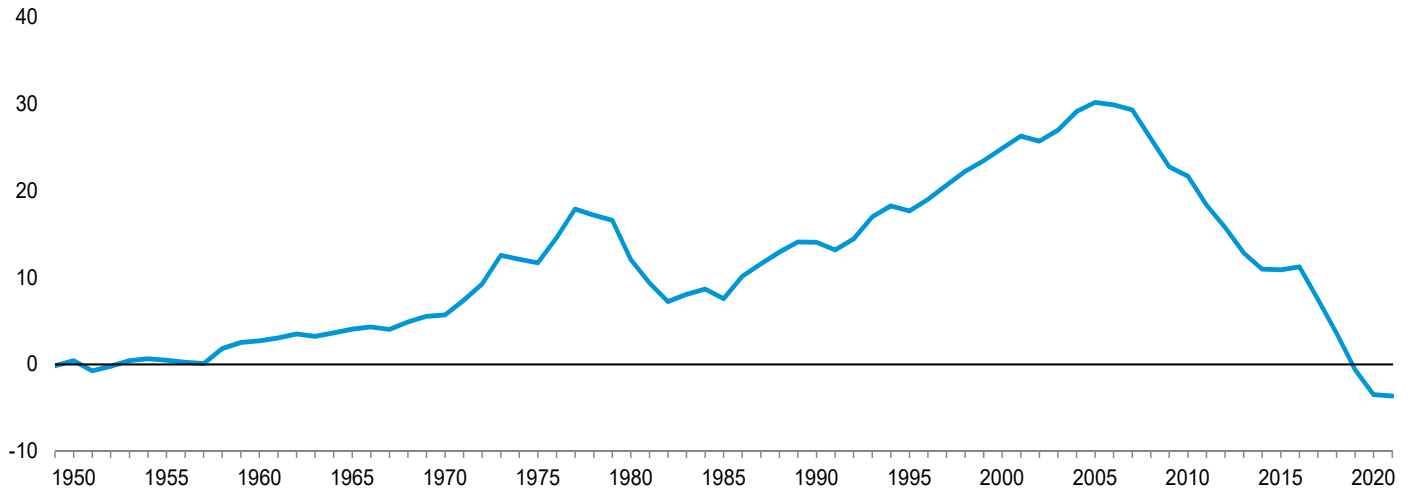
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

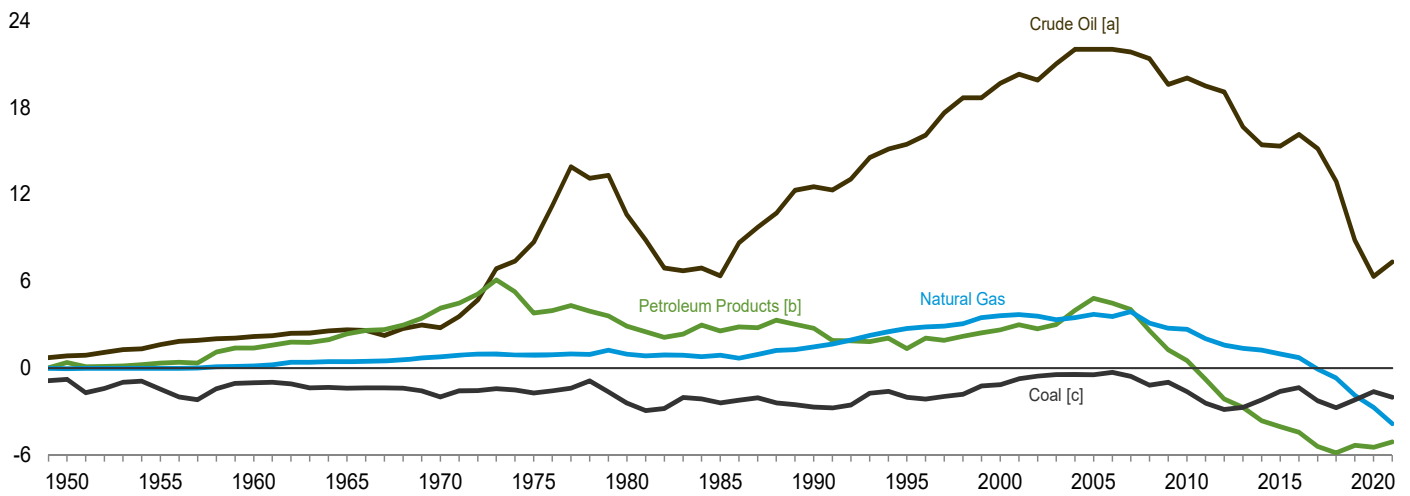
Figure 1.4c Primary Energy Net Imports

(Quadrillion Btu)

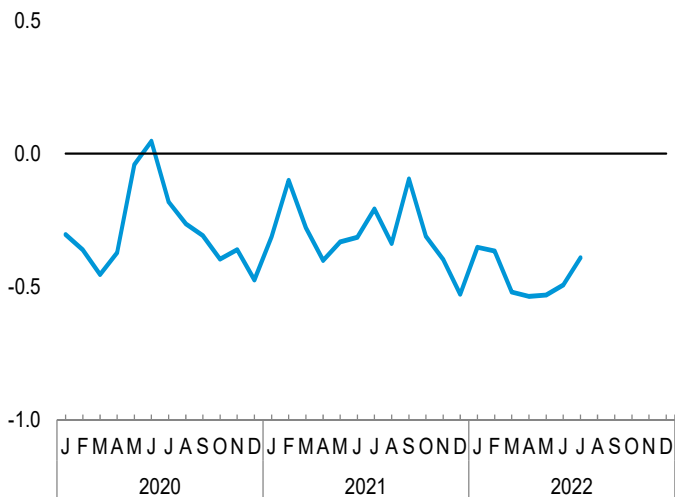
Total, 1949–2021



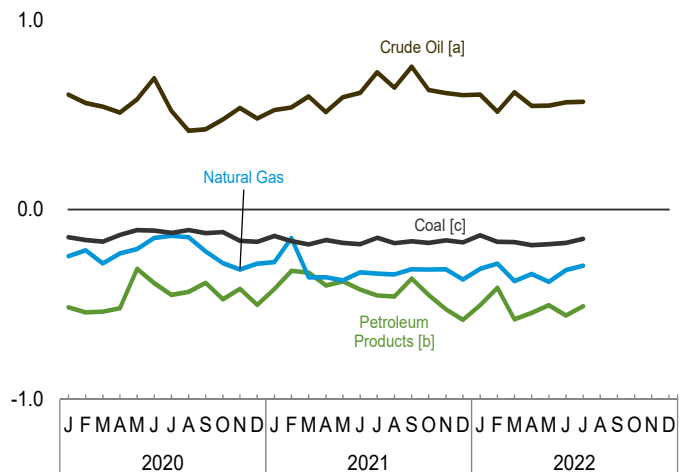
By Major Source, 1949–2021



Total, Monthly



By Major Source, Monthly



[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] Includes coal coke.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary>.
Source: Table 1.4c.

Table 1.4c Primary Energy Net Imports by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Net Imports ^a								
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Petroleum			Biomass ^d	Electricity	Total
				Crude Oil ^b	Petroleum Products ^c	Total			
1950 Total	-0.777	0.001	-0.027	0.854	0.390	1.244	NA	0.006	0.448
1955 Total	-1.456	-0.10	-0.021	1.624	.354	1.978	NA	.014	.504
1960 Total	-1.017	-0.06	.149	2.178	1.389	3.568	NA	.015	2.710
1965 Total	-1.372	-0.18	.444	2.648	2.362	5.010	NA	(s)	4.063
1970 Total	-1.935	-0.58	.774	2.785	4.136	6.921	NA	.007	5.709
1975 Total	-1.738	.014	.904	8.708	3.800	12.508	NA	.021	11.709
1980 Total	-2.391	-0.35	.957	10.586	2.912	13.499	NA	.071	12.101
1985 Total	-2.389	-0.13	.896	6.381	2.570	8.952	NA	.140	7.584
1990 Total	-2.705	.005	1.464	12.536	2.757	15.293	NA	.008	14.065
1995 Total	-2.081	.061	2.745	15.469	1.355	16.824	NA	.134	17.684
2000 Total	-1.215	.065	3.623	19.676	2.638	22.314	NA	.115	24.904
2005 Total	-.512	.044	3.714	22.023	4.831	26.855	.011	.085	30.197
2006 Total	-.358	.061	3.560	22.032	4.501	26.533	.062	.063	29.921
2007 Total	-.598	.025	3.893	21.855	4.040	25.895	.019	.107	29.341
2008 Total	-1.215	.041	3.112	21.388	2.588	23.976	-.004	.112	26.021
2009 Total	-.949	-.024	2.763	19.606	1.266	20.872	-.009	.116	22.770
2010 Total	-1.617	-.006	2.687	20.052	.528	20.580	-.042	.089	21.690
2011 Total	-2.423	.011	2.036	19.495	-.781	18.714	-.089	.127	18.375
2012 Total	-2.875	.004	1.583	19.096	-2.139	16.957	-.029	.161	15.801
2013 Total	-2.696	-.017	1.369	16.673	-2.717	13.956	.026	.197	12.835
2014 Total	-2.183	-.022	1.235	15.434	-3.641	11.793	-.034	.182	10.971
2015 Total	-1.596	-.018	.986	15.335	-4.042	11.292	-.001	.227	10.892
2016 Total	-1.326	-.019	.725	16.154	-4.443	11.710	-.058	.227	11.259
2017 Total	-2.220	-.029	-.073	15.173	-5.407	9.766	-.124	.192	7.512
2018 Total	-2.702	-.026	-.679	12.915	-5.849	7.066	-.201	.152	3.610
2019 Total	-2.167	-.021	-1.889	8.833	-5.331	3.502	-.168	.133	-.610
2020									
January	-.145	-.001	-.246	.606	-.514	.092	-.014	.011	-.304
February	-.158	-.002	-.214	.561	-.541	.020	-.017	.010	-.362
March	-.167	-.001	-.283	.542	-.538	.005	-.020	.013	-.454
April	-.131	-.001	-.230	.511	-.520	-.009	-.012	.011	-.372
May	-.107	(s)	-.208	.582	-.311	.271	-.011	.013	-.042
June	-.110	(s)	-.149	.693	-.388	.304	-.013	.013	.046
July	-.123	(s)	-.137	.519	-.450	.069	-.011	.019	-.182
August	-.107	-.001	R-.147	.415	-.433	-.018	-.013	.020	R-.265
September	-.124	-.001	-.220	.423	-.386	.037	-.013	.013	-.308
October	-.118	-.001	-.282	.475	-.472	.003	-.013	.013	-.397
November	-.163	-.002	-.316	.536	-.417	.119	-.011	.012	-.361
December	-.169	-.001	-.285	.480	-.502	-.021	-.013	.015	-.475
Total	-1.620	-.013	R-.2717	6.345	-5.473	.872	-.159	.161	R-3.476
2021									
January	-.135	-.003	-.277	.525	-.418	.108	-.017	.014	-.312
February	-.163	-.003	-.149	.538	-.323	.215	-.012	.010	-.101
March	-.183	(s)	-.356	.596	-.332	.264	-.018	.013	-.279
April	-.156	-.004	-.356	.514	-.399	.115	-.012	.011	-.402
May	-.171	-.004	-.373	.593	-.378	.215	-.012	.013	-.332
June	-.176	-.006	-.331	.616	-.421	.196	-.012	.015	-.314
July	-.145	-.003	-.338	.723	-.452	.271	-.009	.015	-.208
August	-.171	-.005	-.342	.642	-.458	.184	-.015	.012	-.338
September	-.161	-.006	-.315	.753	-.363	.389	-.013	.009	-.096
October	-.172	-.004	-.316	.630	-.449	.181	-.010	.010	-.311
November	-.157	-.005	-.314	.614	-.525	.089	-.016	.004	-.398
December	-.166	-.007	-.368	.603	-.581	.022	-.018	.008	-.528
Total	-1.955	-.049	-3.834	7.348	-5.100	2.248	-.163	.134	-3.620
2022									
January	-.128	-.006	-.312	.606	-.503	.103	-.020	.010	-.352
February	-.168	-.002	-.285	.515	-.411	.104	-.022	.006	-.366
March	-.167	-.005	-.376	.618	-.578	.039	-.019	.007	-.520
April	-.181	-.005	-.339	.546	-.544	.002	-.022	R-.009	R-.536
May	-.172	-.010	-.381	.548	-.504	.045	-.022	R-.009	R-.531
June	-.171	-.004	-.319	.565	-.558	.006	R-.022	R-.015	R-.495
July	-.149	-.004	-.296	.568	-.509	.060	-.019	.016	-.392
7-Month Total	-1.136	-.035	-2.308	3.967	-3.607	.360	-.145	.072	-3.193
2021 7-Month Total	-1.129	-.023	-2.180	4.106	-2.723	1.383	-.091	.091	-1.949
2020 7-Month Total	-.940	-.007	-1.467	4.014	-3.263	.752	-.097	.089	-1.671

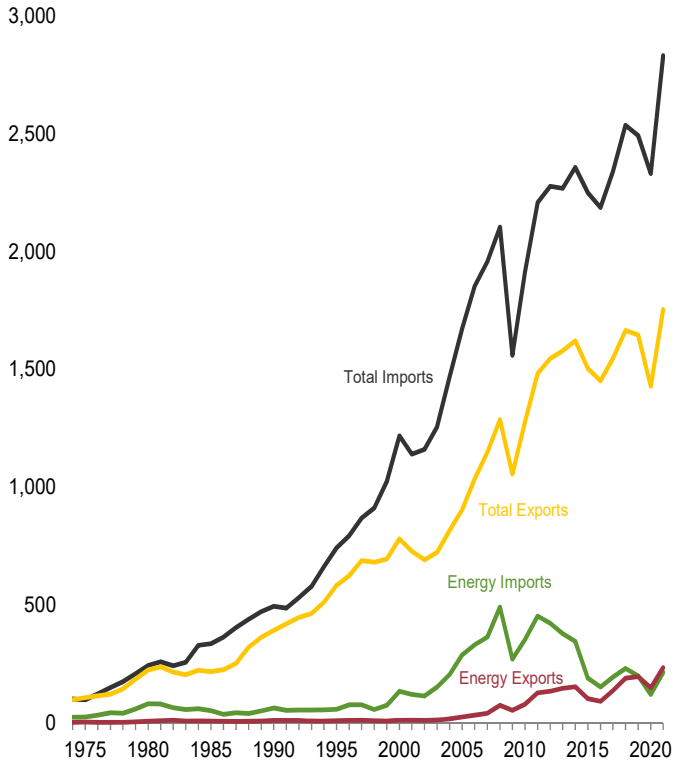
^a Net imports equal imports minus exports.
^b Crude oil and lease condensate. Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977.
^c Petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.
^d Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports. Beginning in 2001, also includes biodiesel imports and exports. Beginning in 2010, also includes fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports. Beginning in 2011, also includes renewable diesel fuel imports. Beginning in 2021, also includes other

biofuels imports.
 R=Revised. 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: Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

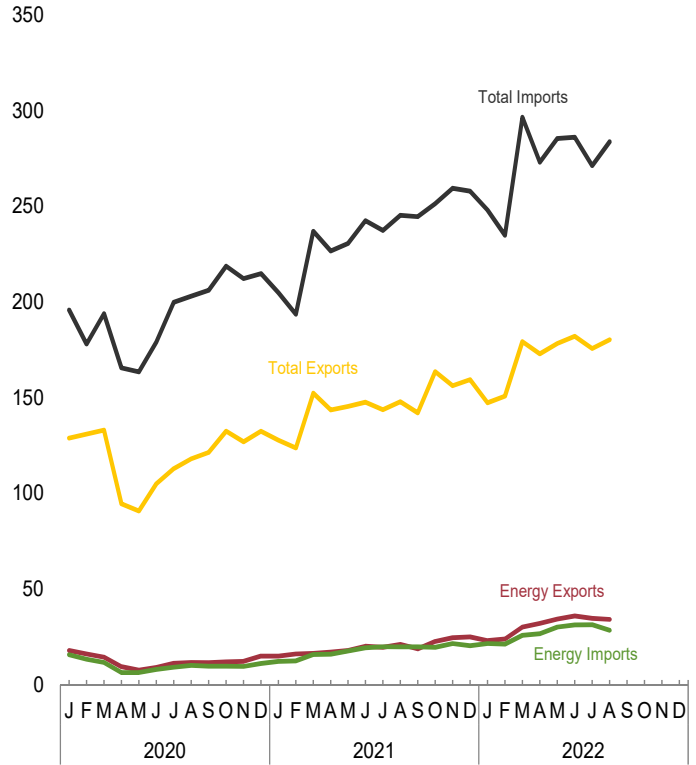
Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value

(Billion Dollars[a])

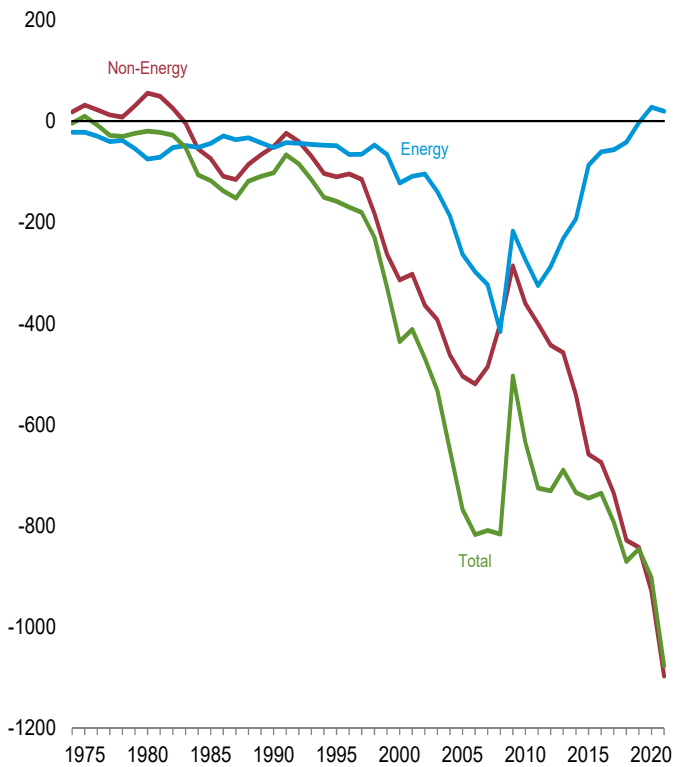
Imports and Exports, 1974–2021



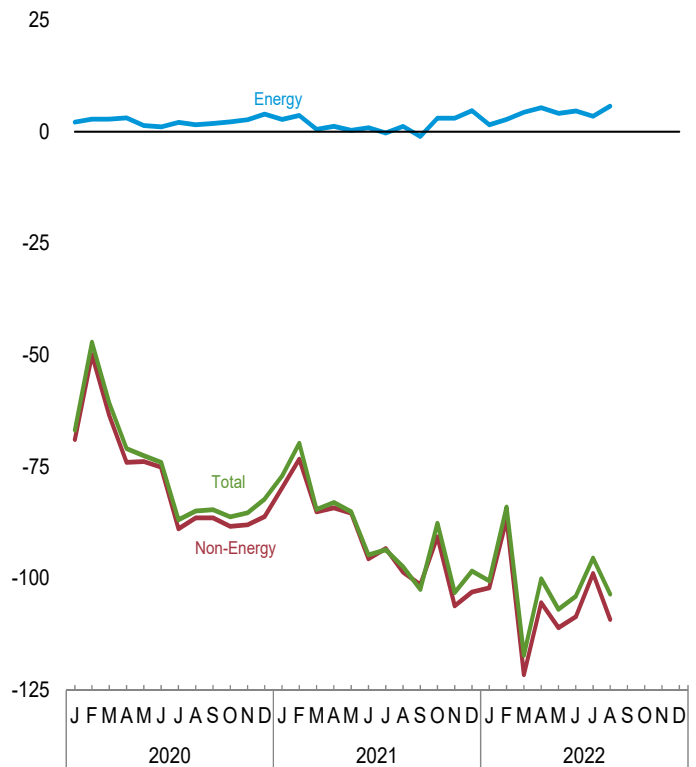
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974–2021



Trade Balance, Monthly



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See “Nominal Dollars” in Glossary.
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary>.
 Source: Table 1.5.

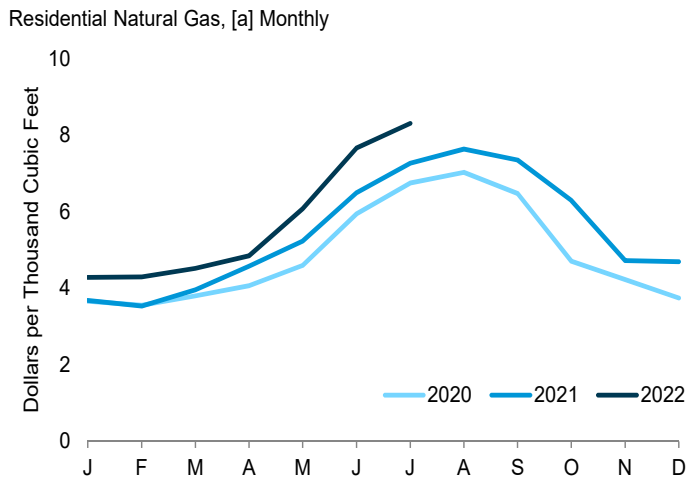
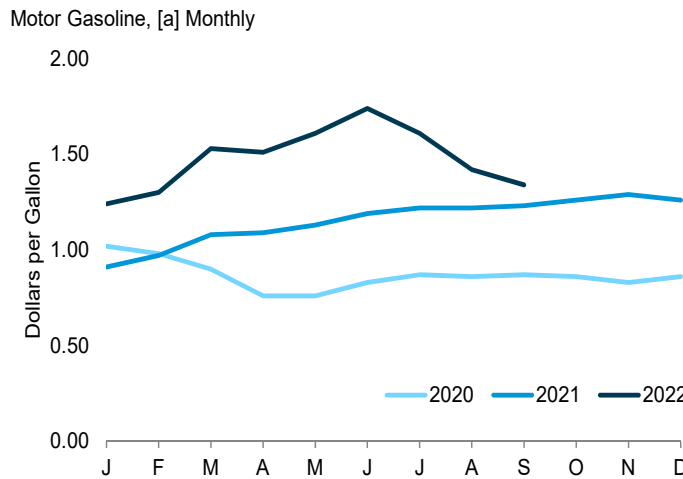
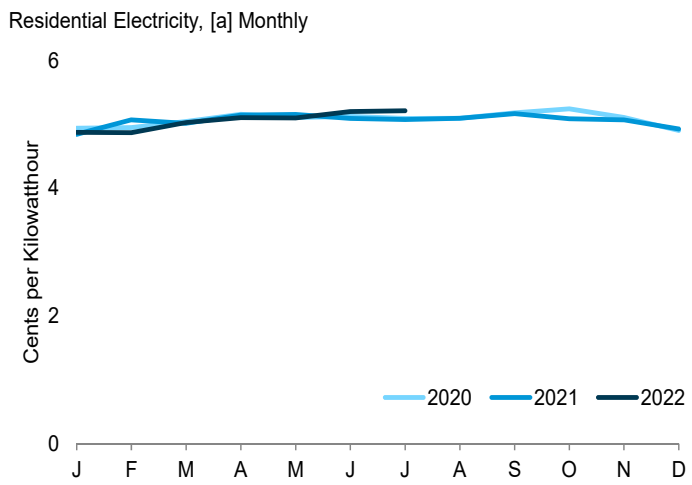
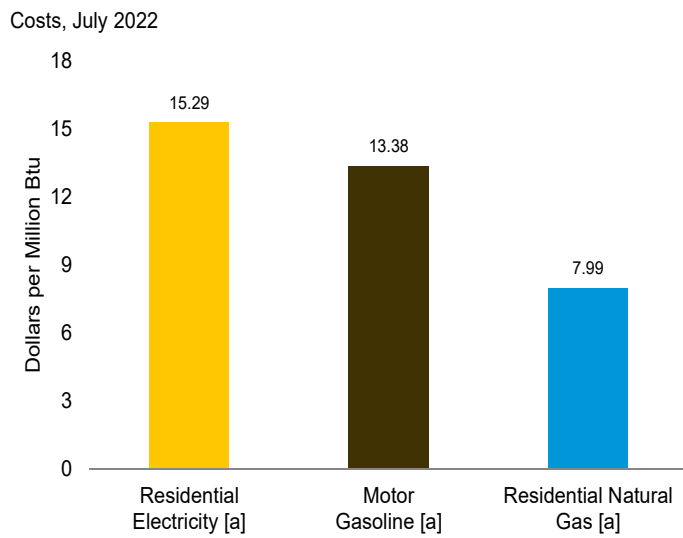
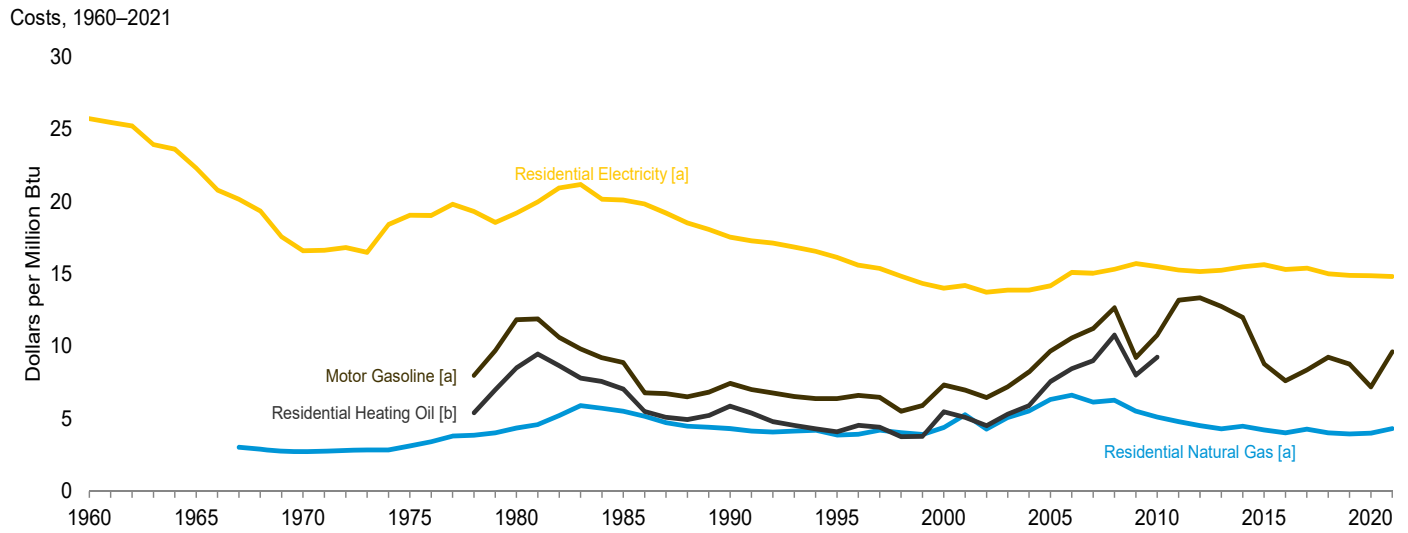
Table 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Million Dollars^a)

	Petroleum ^b			Energy ^c			Non-Energy Balance	Total Merchandise		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance		Exports	Imports	Balance
1974 Total	792	24,668	-23,876	3,444	25,454	-22,010	18,126	99,437	103,321	-3,884
1975 Total	907	25,197	-24,289	4,470	26,476	-22,006	31,557	108,856	99,305	9,551
1980 Total	2,833	78,637	-75,803	7,982	82,924	-74,942	55,246	225,566	245,262	-19,696
1985 Total	4,707	50,475	-45,768	9,971	53,917	-43,946	-73,765	218,815	336,526	-117,712
1990 Total	6,901	61,583	-54,682	12,233	64,661	-52,428	-50,068	393,592	496,088	-102,496
1995 Total	6,321	54,368	-48,047	10,358	59,109	-48,751	-110,050	584,742	743,543	-158,801
2000 Total	8,569	102,663	-94,094	11,541	115,748	-104,207	-364,056	693,103	1,161,366	-468,263
2005 Total	19,155	250,068	-230,913	26,488	289,723	-263,235	-504,242	905,978	1,673,455	-767,477
2006 Total	28,171	299,714	-271,543	34,711	332,500	-297,789	-519,515	1,036,635	1,853,938	-817,304
2007 Total	33,293	327,620	-294,327	41,725	364,987	-323,262	-485,501	1,148,199	1,956,962	-808,763
2008 Total	61,695	449,847	-388,152	76,075	491,885	-415,810	-400,389	1,287,442	2,103,641	-816,199
2009 Total	44,509	251,833	-207,324	54,536	271,739	-217,203	-286,379	1,056,043	1,559,625	-503,582
2010 Total	64,753	333,472	-268,719	80,625	354,982	-274,357	-361,005	1,278,495	1,913,857	-635,362
2011 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
2012 Total	111,949	408,509	-296,560	136,054	423,860	-287,806	-442,640	1,545,821	2,276,267	-730,446
2013 Total	123,244	363,141	-239,897	147,572	379,758	-232,186	-457,284	1,578,517	2,267,987	-689,470
2014 Total	127,818	326,709	-198,891	154,498	347,474	-192,976	-541,506	1,621,874	2,356,356	-734,482
2015 Total	85,890	177,455	-91,565	103,612	190,501	-86,889	-658,594	1,503,328	2,248,811	-745,483
2016 Total	74,921	142,920	-67,999	92,971	153,800	-60,829	-674,497	1,451,460	2,186,786	-735,326
2017 Total	104,975	181,672	-76,697	137,920	194,790	-56,870	-735,526	1,547,195	2,339,591	-792,396
2018 Total	149,715	219,493	-69,778	190,888	232,746	-41,858	-828,500	1,665,787	2,536,145	-870,358
2019 Total	156,390	189,040	-32,650	197,740	200,829	-3,089	-842,670	1,645,940	2,491,700	-845,759
2020 January	14,059	14,862	-803	17,979	15,869	2,110	-68,910	129,010	195,810	-66,800
February	12,797	12,645	152	16,181	13,413	2,768	-49,910	130,977	178,119	-47,142
March	11,230	11,128	102	14,579	11,789	2,790	-63,501	133,174	193,885	-60,711
April	6,715	5,989	726	9,590	6,494	3,096	-74,019	94,691	165,614	-70,923
May	5,191	5,909	-718	7,835	6,496	1,339	-73,868	90,954	163,483	-72,529
June	6,741	7,565	-824	9,181	8,122	1,059	-75,105	105,015	179,060	-74,046
July	8,668	8,627	41	11,375	9,332	2,043	-88,921	112,991	199,869	-86,878
August	9,019	9,447	-428	11,791	10,255	1,536	-86,438	118,127	203,029	-84,902
September	8,815	9,156	-341	11,714	9,883	1,831	-86,466	121,444	206,079	-84,635
October	8,464	9,051	-587	12,089	9,920	2,169	-88,361	132,593	218,784	-86,192
November	8,075	8,748	-673	12,408	9,731	2,677	-87,996	126,975	212,293	-85,319
December	10,374	9,952	422	15,109	11,182	3,927	-86,169	132,567	214,809	-82,242
Total	110,149	113,077	-2,928	149,832	122,486	27,346	-929,664	1,428,518	2,330,836	-902,318
2021 January	10,188	11,035	-847	15,085	12,368	2,717	-79,811	127,851	204,945	-77,094
February	8,868	10,724	-1,856	16,268	12,681	3,587	-73,294	123,861	193,568	-69,707
March	10,826	14,708	-3,882	16,478	15,943	535	-85,101	152,434	237,001	-84,566
April	11,968	15,133	-3,165	17,247	16,059	1,188	-84,204	143,701	226,718	-83,016
May	12,672	16,813	-4,141	18,103	17,803	300	-85,379	145,477	230,556	-85,079
June	14,686	18,254	-3,568	20,293	19,390	903	-95,639	147,741	242,477	-94,736
July	13,684	18,564	-4,880	19,642	19,936	-294	-93,296	143,771	237,361	-93,590
August	14,495	18,644	-4,149	21,192	19,996	1,196	-98,567	147,906	245,277	-97,371
September	12,119	18,619	-6,500	18,917	20,025	-1,108	-101,371	142,079	244,558	-102,479
October	14,619	17,997	-3,378	22,712	19,669	3,043	-90,684	163,682	251,324	-87,641
November	16,103	19,806	-3,703	24,660	21,657	3,003	-106,158	156,286	259,441	-103,155
December	16,911	18,367	-1,456	25,185	20,486	4,699	-103,075	159,510	257,886	-98,376
Total	157,139	198,665	-41,526	235,781	216,013	19,768	-1,096,578	1,754,300	2,831,111	-1,076,810
2022 January	15,560	18,515	-2,955	23,206	21,665	1,541	-102,102	147,431	247,992	-100,561
February	15,982	19,107	-3,125	24,071	21,359	2,712	-86,741	150,893	234,921	-84,029
March	21,019	24,003	-2,984	30,325	26,020	4,305	-121,525	179,298	296,518	-117,220
April	22,374	24,912	-2,538	32,167	26,844	5,323	-105,414	173,006	273,097	-100,091
May	23,607	28,144	-4,537	34,377	30,292	4,085	-111,005	178,421	285,340	-106,920
June	24,772	29,561	-4,789	36,017	31,417	4,600	-108,600	182,097	286,097	-104,000
July	25,292	29,108	-3,816	34,861	31,448	3,413	^R -98,871	^R 175,784	^R 271,242	^R -95,458
August	23,602	26,213	-2,611	34,318	28,625	5,693	-109,204	180,259	283,770	-103,511
8-Month Total	172,208	199,563	-27,355	249,343	217,670	31,672	-843,462	1,367,188	2,178,978	-811,789
2021 8-Month Total	97,387	123,876	-26,488	144,308	134,175	10,132	-695,291	1,132,743	1,817,902	-685,159
2020 8-Month Total	74,420	76,172	-1,752	98,511	81,770	16,741	-580,672	914,940	1,478,871	-563,931

^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.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary>.
 Source: Tables 1.6.

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

	Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers ^a	Motor Gasoline ^b		Residential Heating Oil ^c		Residential Natural Gas ^b		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 per Million Btu
1960 Average	29.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.8	25.74
1965 Average	31.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.6	22.33
1970 Average	38.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.81	2.72	5.7	16.62
1975 Average	53.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.18	3.12	6.5	19.07
1980 Average	82.4	1.482	11.85	1.182	8.52	4.47	4.36	6.6	19.21
1985 Average	107.6	1.112	8.89	0.979	7.06	5.69	5.52	6.87	20.13
1990 Average	130.7	0.931	7.44	0.813	5.86	4.44	4.31	5.99	17.56
1995 Average	152.4	0.791	6.38	0.569	4.10	3.98	3.87	5.51	16.15
2000 Average	172.2	0.908	7.33	0.761	5.49	4.51	4.39	4.79	14.02
2001 Average	177.1	0.864	6.98	0.706	5.09	5.44	5.28	4.84	14.20
2002 Average	179.9	0.801	6.47	0.628	4.52	4.39	4.28	4.69	13.75
2003 Average	184.0	0.890	7.19	0.736	5.31	5.23	5.09	4.74	13.89
2004 Average	188.9	1.018	8.23	0.819	5.91	5.69	5.55	4.74	13.89
2005 Average	195.3	1.197	9.68	1.051	7.58	6.50	6.33	4.84	14.18
2006 Average	201.6	1.307	10.59	1.173	8.46	6.81	6.63	5.16	15.12
2007 Average	207.342	1.374	11.22	1.250	9.01	6.31	6.14	5.14	15.05
2008 Average	215.303	1.541	12.67	1.495	10.78	6.45	6.28	5.23	15.33
2009 Average	214.537	1.119	9.23	1.112	8.02	5.66	5.52	5.37	15.72
2010 Average	218.056	1.301	10.78	1.283	9.25	5.22	5.11	5.29	15.51
2011 Average	224.939	1.590	13.19	NA	NA	4.90	4.80	5.21	15.27
2012 Average	229.594	1.609	13.35	NA	NA	4.64	4.53	5.17	15.17
2013 Average	232.957	1.538	12.77	NA	NA	4.43	4.31	5.21	15.26
2014 Average	236.736	1.447	12.01	NA	NA	4.63	4.49	5.29	15.50
2015 Average	237.017	1.059	8.80	NA	NA	4.38	4.22	5.34	15.64
2016 Average	240.007	0.918	7.63	NA	NA	4.19	4.03	5.23	15.33
2017 Average	245.120	1.007	8.37	NA	NA	4.45	4.29	5.26	15.41
2018 Average	251.107	1.113	9.25	NA	NA	4.18	4.03	5.13	15.02
2019 Average	255.657	1.055	8.77	NA	NA	4.11	3.95	5.09	14.91
2020 January	257.971	1.020	8.48	NA	NA	3.66	3.52	4.95	14.50
February	258.678	0.978	8.13	NA	NA	3.55	3.42	4.96	14.53
March	258.115	0.904	7.52	NA	NA	3.80	3.65	5.05	14.81
April	256.389	0.759	6.31	NA	NA	4.06	3.91	5.16	15.13
May	256.394	0.759	6.31	NA	NA	4.60	4.43	5.11	14.97
June	257.797	0.830	6.90	NA	NA	5.95	5.72	5.13	15.03
July	259.101	0.866	7.20	NA	NA	6.75	6.50	5.10	14.94
August	259.918	0.864	7.18	NA	NA	7.03	6.77	5.10	14.95
September	260.280	0.868	7.22	NA	NA	6.47	6.23	5.18	15.19
October	260.388	0.856	7.11	NA	NA	4.71	4.53	5.25	15.38
November	260.229	0.830	6.90	NA	NA	4.22	4.06	5.11	14.99
December	260.474	0.858	7.13	NA	NA	3.74	3.60	4.91	14.38
Average	258.811	0.866	7.20	NA	NA	4.17	4.01	5.08	14.89
2021 January	261.582	0.914	7.60	NA	NA	R 3.68	R 3.54	4.85	14.22
February	263.014	0.973	8.09	NA	NA	R 3.53	R 3.40	5.08	14.88
March	264.877	1.078	8.97	NA	NA	R 3.96	R 3.81	5.02	14.72
April	267.054	1.089	9.05	NA	NA	R 4.57	R 4.40	5.15	15.10
May	269.195	1.130	9.40	NA	NA	R 5.23	R 5.03	5.16	15.12
June	271.696	1.194	9.93	NA	NA	R 6.49	R 6.25	5.10	14.94
July	273.003	1.218	10.13	NA	NA	R 7.26	R 6.99	5.08	14.89
August	273.567	1.225	10.19	NA	NA	R 7.63	R 7.35	5.10	14.95
September	274.310	1.225	10.19	NA	NA	R 7.35	R 7.07	5.17	15.16
October	276.589	1.257	10.46	NA	NA	R 6.30	R 6.06	5.09	14.93
November	277.948	1.287	10.70	NA	NA	R 4.72	R 4.54	5.08	14.88
December	278.802	1.257	10.46	NA	NA	R 4.69	R 4.52	4.93	14.45
Average	270.970	1.156	9.62	NA	NA	R 4.50	R 4.33	5.06	14.84
2022 January	281.148	1.245	10.35	NA	NA	4.28	4.12	4.88	14.30
February	283.716	1.295	10.77	NA	NA	4.29	4.13	4.87	14.29
March	287.504	1.531	12.73	NA	NA	4.52	4.35	5.03	14.75
April	289.109	1.511	12.57	NA	NA	R 4.85	R 4.66	5.11	14.97
May	292.296	1.606	13.36	NA	NA	R 6.08	R 5.85	5.10	14.96
June	296.311	1.738	14.45	NA	NA	R 7.66	R 7.37	5.20	15.25
July	296.276	1.609	13.38	NA	NA	R 8.31	R 7.99	R 5.22	R 15.29
August	296.171	1.420	11.81	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
September	296.808	1.344	11.18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

^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.

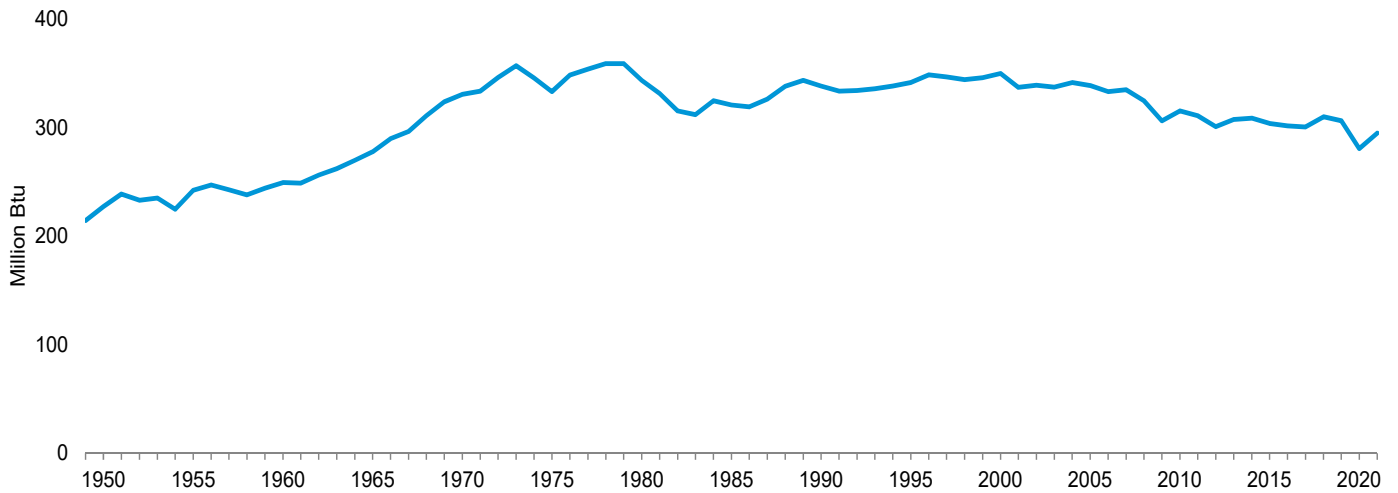
Notes: • See "Real Dollars" in Glossary. • Fuel costs are calculated by using the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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.

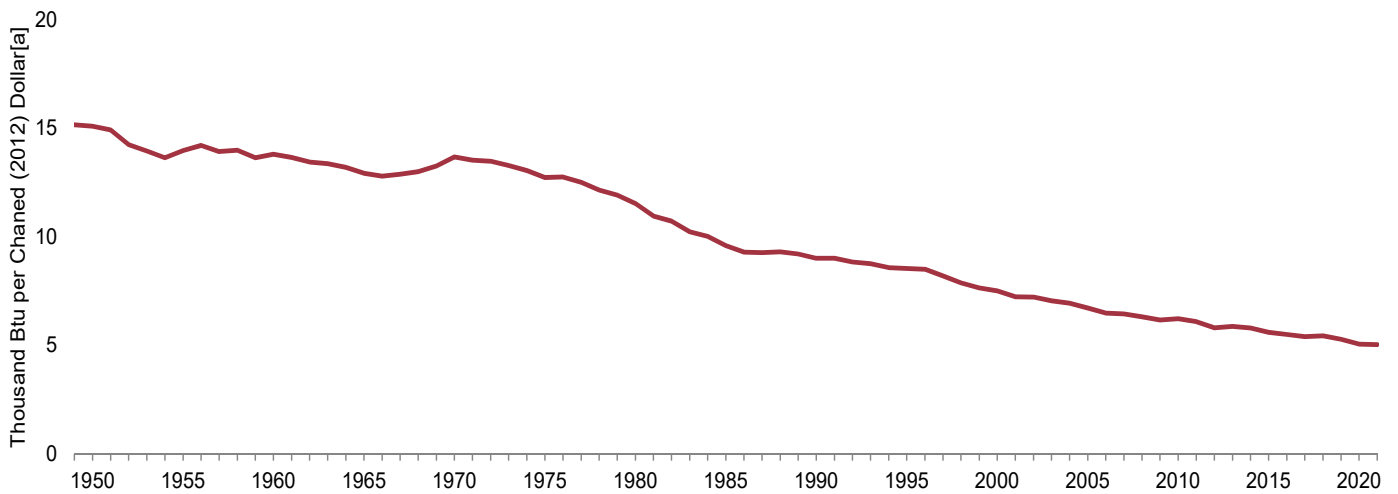
Sources: • **Fuel Prices:** Tables 9.4 (All Grades), 9.8, and 9.10, adjusted by the CPI; and *Monthly Energy Review*, September 2012, Table 9.8c. • **Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers:** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, series ID CUUR0000SA0. • **Conversion Factors:** Tables A1, A3, A4, and A6.

Figure 1.7 Primary Energy Consumption and Energy Expenditures Indicators

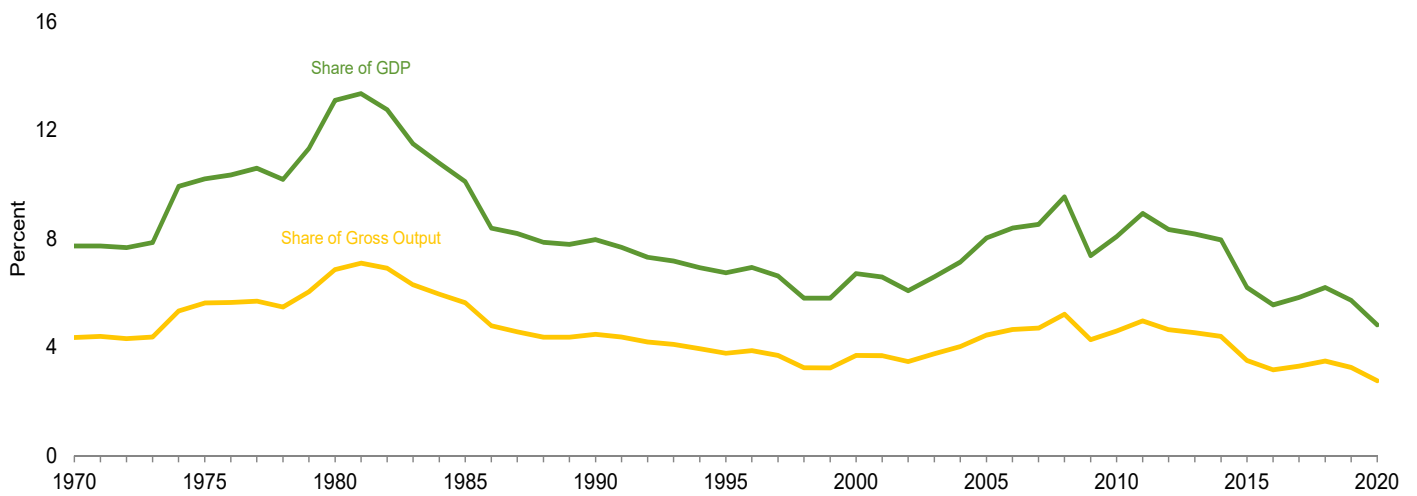
Energy Consumption per Capita, 1949–2021



Primary Energy Consumption per Real Dollar [a] of Gross Domestic Product, 1949–2021



Energy Expenditures as Share of Gross Domestic Product and Gross Output,[b] 1970–2020



[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.

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

	Primary Energy Consumption ^a			Energy Expenditures ^b				Carbon Dioxide Emissions ^c		
	Consumption	Consumption per Capita	Consumption per Real Dollar ^d of GDP ^e	Expenditures	Expenditures 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 (2012) 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 (2012) Dollars ^d
1950	34.599	227	15.10	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,382	15.6	1,040
1955	40.178	242	13.98	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,685	16.2	934
1960	45.041	249	13.81	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,914	16.1	893
1965	53.953	278	12.93	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,462	17.8	829
1970	67.817	331	13.69	82,875	404	7.7	4.4	4,261	20.8	860
1975	71.931	333	12.73	171,854	796	10.2	5.6	4,428	20.5	784
1980	78.021	343	11.54	374,350	1,647	13.1	6.9	4,756	20.9	703
1981	76.057	331	10.97	427,901	1,865	13.3	7.1	4,637	20.2	669
1982	73.046	315	10.73	426,482	1,841	12.8	6.9	4,404	19.0	647
1983	72.915	312	10.24	417,622	1,786	11.5	6.3	4,384	18.8	616
1984	76.571	325	10.03	435,313	1,846	10.8	6.0	4,613	19.6	604
1985	76.334	321	9.59	438,343	1,842	10.1	5.6	4,605	19.4	579
1986	76.599	319	9.31	384,091	1,599	8.4	4.8	4,616	19.2	561
1987	79.008	326	9.28	397,627	1,641	8.2	4.6	4,776	19.7	561
1988	82.659	338	9.32	411,568	1,683	7.9	4.4	4,998	20.4	563
1989	84.740	343	9.21	439,051	1,779	7.8	4.4	5,085	20.6	553
1990	84.433	338	9.01	474,652	1,901	8.0	4.5	5,038	20.2	538
1991	84.380	334	9.01	472,440	1,867	7.7	4.4	4,993	19.7	533
1992	85.725	334	8.85	476,845	1,859	7.3	4.2	5,094	19.9	526
1993	87.266	336	8.76	492,275	1,894	7.2	4.1	5,186	20.0	521
1994	88.983	338	8.59	504,856	1,919	6.9	3.9	5,263	20.0	508
1995	90.931	341	8.55	514,624	1,933	6.7	3.8	5,324	20.0	501
1996	93.935	349	8.51	560,293	2,080	6.9	3.9	5,518	20.5	500
1997	94.507	347	8.20	567,962	2,083	6.6	3.7	5,589	20.5	485
1998	94.920	344	7.88	526,283	1,908	5.8	3.2	5,637	20.4	468
1999	96.545	346	7.65	558,627	2,002	5.8	3.2	5,700	20.4	452
2000	98.702	350	7.51	687,711	2,437	6.7	3.7	5,889	20.9	448
2001	96.064	337	7.24	696,242	2,443	6.6	3.7	5,778	20.3	436
2002	97.535	339	7.23	663,964	2,308	6.1	3.5	5,820	20.2	431
2003	97.835	337	7.06	755,070	2,603	6.6	3.7	5,886	20.3	425
2004	100.002	342	6.94	871,210	2,975	7.1	4.0	5,994	20.5	416
2005	100.102	339	6.72	1,045,730	3,539	8.0	4.4	6,007	20.3	403
2006	99.392	333	6.49	1,158,821	3,884	8.4	4.6	5,929	19.9	387
2007	100.894	335	6.46	1,233,869	4,096	8.5	4.7	6,016	20.0	385
2008	98.754	325	6.31	1,408,759	4,633	9.5	5.2	5,823	19.1	372
2009	93.943	306	6.17	1,066,528	3,477	7.4	4.3	5,404	17.6	355
2010	97.514	315	6.23	1,214,277	3,926	8.1	4.6	5,594	18.1	357
2011	96.872	311	6.10	1,392,467	4,469	8.9	5.0	5,455	17.5	343
2012	94.387	301	5.81	1,355,174	4,318	8.3	4.6	5,236	16.7	322
2013	97.130	307	5.87	1,376,398	4,356	8.2	4.5	5,359	17.0	324
2014	98.297	309	5.81	1,395,422	4,384	8.0	4.4	5,414	17.0	320
2015	97.407	304	5.60	1,128,437	3,519	6.2	3.5	5,262	16.4	303
2016	97.384	302	5.51	1,038,870	3,217	5.6	3.2	5,169	16.0	292
2017	97.660	301	5.40	1,136,365	3,497	5.8	3.3	5,131	15.8	284
2018	101.244	310	5.44	1,271,812	3,893	6.2	3.5	5,278	16.2	284
2019	100.482	306	5.28	1,223,862	3,729	5.7	3.3	5,147	15.7	270
2020	^R 93.012	^R 281	5.06	1,007,433	3,039	4.8	2.8	^R 4,580	13.8	249
2021	^R 97.907	^R 295	^R 5.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	^R 4,904	^R 14.8	^R 252

^a See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.
^b Expenditures include taxes where data are available.
^c Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption. See Table 11.1.
^d See "Chained Dollars" and "Real Dollars" in Glossary.
^e 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. Through 1996, data have been adjusted by EIA based on DOC/BEA's 2012 comprehensive revision.
^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 (2012) dollars (see Table C1).
• **Expenditures:** U.S. Energy Information Administration, "State Energy Price and Expenditure Estimates, 1970 Through 2018" (June 2020), 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 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 11.1. • **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 (2012) dollars (see Table C1).

Figure 1.8 Motor Vehicle Mileage, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Economy, 1949-2020



[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 1966–2000, 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 truck 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.

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.

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

	Light-Duty Vehicles, Short Wheelbase ^a			Light-Duty Vehicles, Long Wheelbase ^b			Heavy-Duty Trucks ^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	9,447	645	14.6	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	10,576	1,293	8.2	9,661	761	12.7
1960	9,518	668	14.3	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	10,693	1,333	8.0	9,732	784	12.4
1965	9,603	661	14.5	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	10,851	1,387	7.8	9,826	787	12.5
1970	9,989	737	13.5	8,676	866	10.0	13,565	2,467	5.5	9,976	830	12.0
1975	9,309	665	14.0	9,829	934	10.5	15,167	2,722	5.6	9,627	790	12.2
1980	8,813	551	16.0	10,437	854	12.2	18,736	3,447	5.4	9,458	712	13.3
1981	8,873	538	16.5	10,244	819	12.5	19,016	3,565	5.3	9,477	697	13.6
1982	9,050	535	16.9	10,276	762	13.5	19,931	3,647	5.5	9,644	686	14.1
1983	9,118	534	17.1	10,497	767	13.7	21,083	3,769	5.6	9,760	686	14.2
1984	9,248	530	17.4	11,151	797	14.0	22,550	3,967	5.7	10,017	691	14.5
1985	9,419	538	17.5	10,506	735	14.3	20,597	3,570	5.8	10,020	685	14.6
1986	9,464	543	17.4	10,764	738	14.6	22,143	3,821	5.8	10,143	692	14.7
1987	9,720	539	18.0	11,114	744	14.9	23,349	3,937	5.9	10,453	694	15.1
1988	9,972	531	18.8	11,465	745	15.4	22,485	3,736	6.0	10,721	688	15.6
1989	10,157	533	19.0	11,676	724	16.1	22,926	3,776	6.1	10,932	688	15.9
1990	10,504	520	20.2	11,902	738	16.1	23,603	3,953	6.0	11,107	677	16.4
1991	10,571	501	21.1	12,245	721	17.0	24,229	4,047	6.0	11,294	669	16.9
1992	10,857	517	21.0	12,381	717	17.3	25,373	4,210	6.0	11,558	683	16.9
1993	10,804	527	20.5	12,430	714	17.4	26,262	4,309	6.1	11,595	693	16.7
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	12,510	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	612	17.8	25,231	4,304	5.9	12,017	698	17.2
2007	^a 10,710	^a 468	^a 22.9	^b 14,970	^b 877	^b 17.1	^c 28,290	^c 4,398	6.4	11,915	693	17.2
2008	10,290	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	11,327	475	23.9	11,855	684	17.3	24,979	3,904	6.4	11,742	656	17.9
2016	11,370	475	24.0	11,991	689	17.4	25,037	3,904	6.4	11,810	658	17.9
2017	11,467	474	24.2	11,543	659	17.5	24,335	3,758	6.5	11,789	653	18.1
2018	11,576	475	24.4	11,486	643	17.9	23,037	3,507	6.6	11,843	651	18.2
2019	11,599	481	24.1	11,263	640	17.6	22,930	3,488	6.6	11,797	651	18.1
2020	9,780	386	25.3	11,355	625	18.2	22,415	3,324	6.7	10,523	577	18.2

^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, 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."

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.

Table 1.9 Heating Degree Days by Census Division

	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
1950 Total	6,794	6,326	7,029	7,457	3,490	3,548	2,277	6,342	3,909	5,364
1955 Total	6,874	6,234	6,488	6,914	3,483	3,515	2,295	6,706	4,328	5,245
1960 Total	6,828	6,391	6,909	7,186	3,760	4,136	2,767	6,282	3,801	5,402
1965 Total	7,030	6,395	6,589	6,934	3,354	3,502	2,237	6,088	3,818	5,145
1970 Total	7,023	6,390	6,721	7,092	3,433	3,824	2,561	6,120	3,733	5,217
1975 Total	6,548	5,895	6,408	6,881	2,948	3,439	2,313	6,261	4,117	4,903
1980 Total	7,071	6,480	6,976	6,837	3,357	3,966	2,495	5,556	3,534	5,077
1985 Total	6,751	5,972	6,668	7,264	2,890	3,662	2,536	6,060	3,935	4,888
1990 Total	5,988	5,254	5,780	6,138	2,299	2,943	1,968	5,392	3,598	4,179
1995 Total	6,688	6,094	6,741	6,911	2,980	3,650	2,149	5,102	3,279	4,641
2000 Total	6,626	5,999	6,316	6,502	2,898	3,552	2,154	4,972	3,463	4,493
2005 Total	6,646	5,951	6,223	6,214	2,769	3,381	1,986	4,896	3,380	4,348
2006 Total	5,866	5,213	5,706	5,822	2,470	3,212	1,802	4,916	3,558	4,040
2007 Total	6,539	5,757	6,075	6,385	2,519	3,188	2,105	4,941	3,507	4,268
2008 Total	6,436	5,784	6,679	7,120	2,704	3,601	2,126	5,233	3,567	4,494
2009 Total	6,645	5,924	6,513	6,842	2,806	3,538	2,154	5,140	3,539	4,480
2010 Total	5,935	5,555	6,187	6,566	3,161	3,949	2,450	5,085	3,625	4,463
2011 Total	6,115	5,485	6,174	6,566	2,561	3,344	2,115	5,327	3,821	4,314
2012 Total	5,564	4,973	5,357	5,517	2,302	2,876	1,651	4,583	3,414	3,773
2013 Total	6,427	5,842	6,622	7,136	2,732	3,649	2,326	5,285	3,365	4,472
2014 Total	6,677	6,206	7,196	7,305	2,957	3,933	2,423	4,758	2,775	4,560
2015 Total	6,521	5,777	6,166	6,090	2,493	3,221	2,087	4,616	2,899	4,096
2016 Total	5,929	5,353	5,701	5,788	2,461	3,093	1,752	4,640	3,030	3,889
2017 Total	6,037	5,333	5,684	6,000	2,237	2,834	1,582	4,593	3,186	3,840
2018 Total	6,325	5,784	6,434	6,971	2,634	3,477	2,252	4,830	3,168	4,293
2019 Total	6,538	5,753	6,428	7,078	2,390	3,180	2,145	5,333	3,545	4,320
2020 Total	5,822	5,214	5,854	6,322	2,260	3,063	1,815	4,807	3,215	3,917
2020 January	1,032	956	1,051	1,224	482	635	430	854	563	741
February	924	840	1,001	1,070	397	554	402	767	447	654
March	779	670	733	745	232	293	139	602	526	485
April	655	566	566	532	178	248	89	415	309	360
May	289	250	256	246	74	86	13	186	148	157
June	28	18	22	21	2	3	0	74	71	26
July	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	14	19	5
August	9	4	13	18	0	0	0	9	16	7
September	103	81	111	143	17	20	7	104	31	58
October	399	337	464	556	96	154	83	327	133	248
November	616	547	599	663	227	345	175	567	412	423
December	987	944	1,035	1,097	556	726	477	888	542	752
Total	5,822	5,214	5,854	6,322	2,260	3,063	1,815	4,807	3,215	3,917
2021 Total	5,795	5,274	5,749	6,055	2,370	3,160	1,916	4,715	3,323	3,936
2021 January	1,123	1,067	1,147	1,179	579	736	515	878	546	805
February	1,051	1,018	1,249	1,374	484	716	581	784	491	794
March	838	737	689	672	284	338	200	646	521	508
April	519	442	449	478	154	231	103	407	281	308
May	246	217	244	225	57	83	18	222	172	151
June	14	10	14	14	1	1	0	35	28	12
July	13	4	7	8	0	0	0	5	10	5
August	3	2	5	11	0	0	0	23	14	6
September	67	51	68	10	19	19	1	82	53	40
October	280	208	226	294	70	103	32	346	249	181
November	727	708	780	738	378	520	259	493	323	509
December	914	810	881	994	352	413	206	795	634	617
Total	5,795	5,274	5,749	6,055	2,370	3,160	1,916	4,715	3,323	3,936
2022 Total	3,928	3,609	4,028	4,284	1,534	2,069	1,405	3,046	2,004	2,643
2022 January	1,302	1,245	1,392	1,441	645	846	581	887	535	913
February	995	934	1,085	1,194	413	590	501	805	460	710
March	842	759	792	847	287	386	266	611	393	525
April	545	495	567	577	157	215	54	424	335	342
May	188	147	160	185	31	31	4	244	214	123
June	54	27	27	30	1	1	0	70	56	26
July	3	2	5	9	0	0	0	7	10	4
7-Month Total	3,928	3,609	4,028	4,284	1,534	2,069	1,405	3,046	2,004	2,643
2021 7-Month Total	3,804	3,495	3,799	3,951	1,560	2,105	1,417	2,976	2,051	2,583
2020 7-Month Total	3,707	3,300	3,631	3,845	1,364	1,818	1,072	2,912	2,082	2,428

^a Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

^b New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

^c Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

^d Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

^e Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland (and the District of Columbia), North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

^f Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

^g Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

^h Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

ⁱ Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

R=Revised.

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 beginning in 1973.

Sources: 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 populations from the same year the degree days are measured. See methodology at http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/special/pdf/2012_sp_04.pdf.

Table 1.10 Cooling Degree Days by Census Division

	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
1950 Total	296	401	505	646	1,429	1,420	2,281	681	626	872
1955 Total	531	761	922	1,138	1,647	1,673	2,506	779	562	1,145
1960 Total	318	486	626	870	1,599	1,531	2,366	973	799	1,003
1965 Total	310	498	617	831	1,626	1,551	2,460	779	581	981
1970 Total	423	615	746	979	1,760	1,571	2,282	970	729	1,081
1975 Total	422	583	720	937	1,805	1,440	2,161	903	598	1,051
1980 Total	439	679	769	1,158	1,925	1,753	2,651	1,071	655	1,216
1985 Total	324	509	601	780	1,885	1,521	2,519	1,095	762	1,122
1990 Total	429	561	602	912	2,061	1,562	2,526	1,211	835	1,200
1995 Total	471	703	877	927	2,034	1,613	2,398	1,213	793	1,261
2000 Total	278	458	630	983	1,928	1,673	2,773	1,479	772	1,232
2005 Total	598	892	944	1,063	2,102	1,675	2,646	1,372	777	1,389
2006 Total	484	693	733	1,033	2,056	1,647	2,786	1,465	920	1,360
2007 Total	445	693	881	1,102	2,222	1,892	2,477	1,562	828	1,392
2008 Total	462	666	683	818	1,998	1,537	2,500	1,385	917	1,283
2009 Total	349	523	534	698	2,032	1,479	2,588	1,392	894	1,241
2010 Total	634	908	963	1,095	2,274	1,975	2,756	1,356	674	1,456
2011 Total	553	835	858	1,074	2,263	1,727	3,112	1,447	734	1,469
2012 Total	563	815	974	1,221	2,166	1,761	2,914	1,567	918	1,493
2013 Total	540	681	689	891	2,005	1,440	2,535	1,456	891	1,304
2014 Total	419	596	610	812	2,005	1,493	2,474	1,423	1,070	1,295
2015 Total	555	804	729	941	2,401	1,718	2,740	1,469	1,069	1,484
2016 Total	626	887	958	1,072	2,409	1,957	2,882	1,485	930	1,553
2017 Total	450	661	709	910	2,250	1,585	2,718	1,534	1,055	1,422
2018 Total	667	885	972	1,133	2,414	1,929	2,856	1,558	1,005	1,579
2019 Total	535	783	831	951	2,508	1,886	2,758	1,383	843	1,495
2020 January	0	0	0	0	47	13	29	0	9	15
February	0	0	0	0	46	4	13	2	8	12
March	0	0	2	6	102	56	132	8	8	42
April	0	0	0	1	109	20	106	43	19	42
May	3	11	32	37	166	106	279	158	66	105
June	99	145	187	256	342	296	457	262	111	246
July	292	363	335	343	501	463	603	412	213	397
August	215	261	218	246	454	389	578	439	295	356
September	34	59	55	72	272	210	326	226	214	180
October	0	4	2	3	184	66	133	101	101	82
November	0	0	0	0	93	13	71	15	15	32
December	0	0	0	0	21	1	8	0	10	7
Total	644	844	831	964	2,338	1,636	2,735	1,665	1,071	1,518
2021 January	0	0	0	0	R 31	5	15	0	10	10
February	0	0	0	0	50	1	4	3	7	12
March	0	0	2	8	73	34	70	7	8	28
April	0	0	0	3	81	18	R 84	59	24	36
May	8	R 17	35	43	R 187	109	R 227	R 125	R 52	R 100
June	136	165	215	266	347	R 307	455	345	R 176	274
July	159	R 248	238	R 302	R 435	397	R 512	R 414	R 297	346
August	238	R 284	286	R 300	R 454	412	555	R 329	R 250	R 357
September	R 61	R 93	105	R 147	R 278	R 207	R 401	R 220	R 159	R 199
October	R 7	23	29	22	177	R 99	R 207	45	27	84
November	0	0	0	0	R 40	2	32	24	24	18
December	0	0	0	1	R 66	25	R 75	0	8	26
Total	R 608	R 830	R 912	R 1,092	R 2,220	R 1,615	R 2,637	R 1,571	R 1,043	R 1,489
2022 January	0	0	0	0	R 28	3	10	1	9	9
February	0	0	0	0	R 44	3	5	2	7	11
March	0	0	1	3	83	R 23	40	14	14	27
April	0	0	0	2	96	25	R 155	R 55	R 24	R 48
May	18	40	79	R 72	R 240	R 206	R 385	R 128	R 44	147
June	62	R 114	177	231	R 373	R 369	R 551	R 288	R 152	R 269
July	260	309	263	338	478	479	679	425	250	392
7-Month Total	340	462	520	646	1,342	1,107	1,825	912	501	903
2021 7-Month Total	302	429	490	622	1,204	871	1,368	953	574	806
2020 7-Month Total	395	519	556	643	1,313	958	1,619	885	436	861

^a Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

^b New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

^c Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

^d Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

^e Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland (and the District of Columbia), North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

^f Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

^g Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

^h Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

ⁱ Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Degree days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature 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, 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.

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Table 1.11a Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels in Physical Units

	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum							Total
			Asphalt and Road Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids ^a	Lubricants	Petro-chemical Feedstocks ^b	Petroleum Coke	Special Naphthas	Other ^c	
			Thousand Barrels per Day							
Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet									
1973 Total	3,523	898	522	684	162	356	45	88	88	1,945
1975 Total	3,105	761	419	654	137	320	43	75	122	1,770
1980 Total	2,612	759	396	890	159	692	41	100	143	2,422
1985 Total	1,536	642	425	982	145	395	46	83	95	2,173
1990 Total	758	675	483	1,071	164	546	57	56	85	2,462
1995 Total	921	868	486	1,357	156	590	58	37	70	2,754
1996 Total	884	896	484	1,413	151	592	60	39	70	2,809
1997 Total	842	909	505	1,447	160	686	58	38	72	2,966
1998 Total	656	938	521	1,441	168	690	84	56	83	3,043
1999 Total	654	906	547	1,578	169	651	92	76	77	3,190
2000 Total	937	836	512	1,474	151	628	100	53	85	3,003
2005 Total	929	761	546	1,369	141	729	106	33	75	2,997
2006 Total	562	573	521	1,424	137	726	111	37	86	3,041
2007 Total	556	587	494	1,444	142	664	108	41	82	2,974
2008 Total	541	597	417	1,279	131	574	103	44	85	2,634
2009 Total	375	513	360	1,401	118	507	95	24	85	2,591
2010 Total	719	654	362	1,598	131	539	42	14	89	2,775
2011 Total	730	680	355	1,641	125	520	40	12	91	2,782
2012 Total	707	706	340	1,748	114	444	43	8	88	2,786
2013 Total	732	721	323	1,871	121	448	40	52	93	2,949
2014 Total	562	725	327	1,781	126	410	20	55	97	2,818
2015 Total	520	703	343	1,918	138	378	21	52	99	2,948
2016 Total	435	727	351	1,943	130	371	20	49	100	2,965
2017 Total	463	746	351	2,022	121	394	19	52	103	3,061
2018 Total	531	1,118	327	2,308	117	393	22	48	103	3,318
2019 Total	520	1,114	348	2,342	113	349	21	50	94	3,317
2020 January	42	99	190	2,409	126	381	17	46	101	3,269
February	42	92	190	2,333	109	307	17	53	98	3,108
March	41	90	209	2,484	80	339	16	48	95	3,272
April	35	79	300	2,113	85	327	12	56	87	2,979
May	31	79	364	2,401	83	312	14	37	81	3,291
June	35	76	508	2,449	102	305	14	47	83	3,507
July	30	80	488	2,584	112	320	17	42	93	3,656
August	31	82	480	2,474	95	333	25	41	82	3,530
September	31	83	421	2,417	105	316	22	40	84	3,405
October	33	89	402	2,564	111	322	15	52	84	3,551
November	34	92	321	2,824	104	325	22	41	83	3,720
December	35	R 102	234	2,773	114	359	16	39	86	3,622
Total	418	R 1,043	343	2,487	102	329	17	45	88	3,411
2021 January	43	R 103	239	2,787	114	325	18	44	80	3,606
February	39	R 90	206	1,873	110	256	8	29	80	2,562
March	44	R 91	275	2,294	97	301	17	38	81	3,103
April	43	R 88	345	2,545	108	349	14	51	91	3,503
May	44	R 85	388	2,800	107	380	25	51	90	3,841
June	43	R 81	512	2,836	113	371	22	41	88	3,984
July	43	R 84	473	2,780	109	361	14	43	96	3,877
August	43	R 85	492	2,830	97	356	23	39	90	3,928
September	41	R 82	473	2,747	94	348	18	46	94	3,820
October	43	R 87	453	2,757	104	298	16	46	90	3,763
November	42	R 94	364	2,658	112	320	17	38	99	3,608
December	42	99	221	3,000	96	362	24	42	102	3,848
Total	509	R 1,068	371	2,665	105	336	18	42	90	3,628
2022 January	41	R 107	244	2,839	115	299	18	40	96	3,650
February	38	R 95	263	2,805	112	250	12	48	105	R 3,596
March	41	R 98	279	2,689	132	294	18	53	96	R 3,561
April	R 38	R 92	324	R 2,759	124	309	18	44	92	3,668
May	R 39	R 88	398	2,781	96	304	13	37	93	3,722
June	R 37	R 84	481	2,968	136	289	15	48	101	4,036
July	38	86	464	3,151	71	316	26	50	99	4,177
7-Month Total	272	649	351	2,857	112	295	17	46	97	3,775
2021 7-Month Total	299	622	349	2,568	108	336	17	42	87	3,507
2020 7-Month Total	253	595	322	2,398	100	327	15	47	91	3,300

^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.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • Non-combustion use estimates are included in total energy consumption. See Table 1.3. • 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)

	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum								Total	Percent of Total Energy Consumption
			Asphalt and Road Oil	Hydro-carbon Gas Liquids ^a	Lubri-cants	Petro-chemical Feed-stocks ^b	Petro-leum Coke	Special Napthas	Other ^c	Total		
1973 Total	0.113	0.916	1.264	0.872	0.359	0.726	0.093	0.169	0.185	3.668	4.696	6.2
1975 Total	0.099	0.777	1.014	0.822	0.304	0.652	0.090	0.144	0.256	3.283	4.159	5.8
1980 Total	0.084	0.777	0.962	1.128	0.354	1.426	0.086	0.193	0.303	4.451	5.312	6.8
1985 Total	0.049	0.662	1.029	1.194	0.322	0.817	0.096	0.159	0.201	3.818	4.529	5.9
1990 Total	0.024	0.695	1.170	1.345	0.362	1.123	0.119	0.107	0.179	4.406	5.125	6.1
1995 Total	0.029	0.892	1.178	1.716	0.346	1.214	0.120	0.071	0.145	4.790	5.711	6.3
1996 Total	0.028	0.921	1.176	1.779	0.335	1.209	0.126	0.075	0.146	4.846	5.795	6.2
1997 Total	0.027	0.933	1.224	1.821	0.354	1.400	0.121	0.072	0.150	5.142	6.102	6.5
1998 Total	0.021	0.969	1.263	1.819	0.371	1.403	0.176	0.107	0.174	5.312	6.302	6.6
1999 Total	0.021	0.932	1.324	1.989	0.375	1.329	0.192	0.145	0.161	5.516	6.469	6.7
2000 Total	0.030	0.856	1.240	1.831	0.334	1.272	0.209	0.102	0.178	5.167	6.054	6.2
2005 Total	0.030	0.782	1.323	1.701	0.312	1.474	0.221	0.063	0.157	5.250	6.062	6.1
2006 Total	0.018	0.589	1.261	1.754	0.303	1.477	0.232	0.070	0.180	5.278	5.885	5.9
2007 Total	0.018	0.603	1.197	1.768	0.313	1.351	0.225	0.078	0.173	5.106	5.726	5.7
2008 Total	0.017	0.613	1.012	1.564	0.291	1.172	0.216	0.085	0.180	4.520	5.150	5.2
2009 Total	0.012	0.526	0.873	1.676	0.262	1.031	0.199	0.046	0.179	4.265	4.804	5.1
2010 Total	0.023	0.669	0.878	1.933	0.291	1.096	0.087	0.026	0.188	4.498	5.189	5.3
2011 Total	0.023	0.695	0.859	1.949	0.276	1.057	0.083	0.023	0.193	4.439	5.158	5.3
2012 Total	0.023	0.724	0.827	2.111	0.254	0.901	0.090	0.015	0.187	4.384	5.130	5.4
2013 Total	0.023	0.741	0.783	2.271	0.268	0.901	0.083	0.100	0.197	4.603	5.368	5.5
2014 Total	0.018	0.749	0.793	2.126	0.280	0.827	0.043	0.106	0.205	4.380	5.147	5.2
2015 Total	0.017	0.730	0.832	2.316	0.305	0.760	0.043	0.099	0.208	4.563	5.310	5.5
2016 Total	0.014	0.755	0.853	2.329	0.289	0.754	0.043	0.094	0.212	4.574	5.343	5.5
2017 Total	0.015	0.774	0.849	2.392	0.267	0.797	0.040	0.100	0.217	4.662	5.450	5.6
2018 Total	0.017	1.160	0.793	2.707	0.259	0.794	0.046	0.092	0.218	4.908	6.086	6.0
2019 Total	0.017	1.159	0.844	2.745	0.250	0.704	0.044	0.096	0.198	4.881	6.056	6.0
2020 January	0.001	0.103	0.039	0.233	0.024	0.066	0.003	0.008	0.018	0.390	0.494	5.5
February	0.001	0.096	0.037	0.208	0.019	0.050	0.003	0.008	0.016	0.340	0.438	5.2
March	0.001	0.093	0.043	0.244	0.015	0.058	0.003	0.008	0.017	0.388	0.483	6.1
April	0.001	0.083	0.060	0.194	0.015	0.055	0.002	0.009	0.015	0.350	0.434	6.7
May	0.001	0.082	0.075	0.234	0.016	0.054	0.003	0.006	0.014	0.402	0.485	7.1
June	0.001	0.079	0.101	0.231	0.019	0.051	0.002	0.007	0.014	0.425	0.505	6.9
July	0.001	0.083	0.100	0.251	0.021	0.055	0.003	0.007	0.017	0.454	0.537	6.7
August	0.001	0.085	0.099	0.246	0.018	0.057	0.004	0.007	0.015	0.445	0.532	6.6
September	0.001	0.086	0.084	0.236	0.019	0.053	0.004	0.006	0.015	0.417	0.504	6.9
October	0.001	0.092	0.083	0.257	0.021	0.055	0.003	0.008	0.015	0.442	0.536	7.2
November	0.001	0.095	0.064	0.271	0.019	0.054	0.004	0.006	0.014	0.432	0.529	7.0
December	0.001	0.105	0.048	0.276	0.021	0.062	0.003	0.006	0.015	0.432	0.539	6.2
Total	0.013	1.084	0.832	2.881	0.227	0.669	0.036	0.087	0.186	4.918	6.015	6.5
2021 January	0.001	0.107	0.049	0.278	0.022	0.056	0.003	0.007	0.014	0.430	0.538	6.0
February	0.001	0.094	0.038	0.167	0.019	0.040	0.001	0.004	0.013	0.282	0.377	4.6
March	0.001	0.095	0.057	0.228	0.018	0.052	0.003	0.006	0.015	0.379	0.475	5.8
April	0.001	0.091	0.069	0.240	0.020	0.058	0.002	0.008	0.016	0.412	0.505	6.7
May	0.001	0.088	0.080	0.277	0.020	0.066	0.004	0.008	0.016	0.471	0.561	7.3
June	0.001	0.084	0.102	0.275	0.021	0.062	0.004	0.007	0.015	0.485	0.571	7.1
July	0.001	0.087	0.097	0.277	0.021	0.062	0.003	0.007	0.017	0.484	0.573	6.8
August	0.001	0.088	0.101	0.282	0.018	0.062	0.004	0.006	0.016	0.490	0.580	6.8
September	0.001	0.085	0.094	0.265	0.017	0.058	0.003	0.007	0.016	0.461	0.547	7.1
October	0.001	0.090	0.093	0.270	0.019	0.052	0.003	0.007	0.016	0.461	0.552	7.1
November	0.001	0.098	0.072	0.249	0.020	0.053	0.003	0.006	0.017	0.422	0.521	6.4
December	0.001	0.103	0.046	0.293	0.018	0.062	0.004	0.007	0.018	0.448	0.553	6.3
Total	0.016	1.110	0.898	3.101	0.233	0.684	0.038	0.081	0.190	5.225	6.351	6.5
2022 January	0.001	0.111	0.050	0.277	0.022	0.052	0.003	0.006	0.017	0.427	0.540	5.7
February	0.001	0.098	0.049	0.247	0.019	0.039	0.002	0.007	0.017	0.380	0.479	5.7
March	0.001	0.102	0.057	0.261	0.025	0.051	0.003	0.009	0.017	0.423	0.526	6.2
April	0.001	0.095	0.064	0.260	0.022	0.052	0.003	0.007	0.016	0.425	0.522	6.7
May	0.001	0.092	0.082	0.269	0.018	0.053	0.002	0.006	0.017	0.447	0.540	6.8
June	0.001	0.088	0.096	0.282	0.025	0.049	0.002	0.007	0.018	0.479	0.568	7.0
July	0.001	0.089	0.095	0.309	0.013	0.055	0.005	0.008	0.018	0.504	0.594	6.9
7-Month Total	0.009	0.675	0.494	1.906	0.144	0.351	0.021	0.051	0.120	3.086	3.769	6.4
2021 7-Month Total	0.010	0.646	0.492	1.742	0.139	0.396	0.021	0.047	0.106	2.944	3.599	6.3
2020 7-Month Total	0.008	0.618	0.455	1.595	0.129	0.388	0.019	0.052	0.112	2.750	3.376	6.3

^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.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • Non-combustion use estimates are included in total energy consumption. See Table 1.3. • 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. • **Percent of Total Energy Consumption:** Calculated as total non-combustion use of fossil fuels divided by total primary energy consumption (see Table 1.3).

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 fossil fuels 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 in the industrial sector. 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 estimates non-combustion use ratios of coal tar for 1973 forward. Prior to 1998, estimate ratios are based on coal tar production data from the United States International Trade Commission's *Synthetic Organic Chemicals*. For 1998 forward, coal tar production is estimated using chemicals industry coal, coke, and breeze nonfuel use data from EIA, Form EIA-846, “Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey” (MECS). For Table 1.11b, coal tar values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 32.0067 million Btu/short ton, which is the product of 4.95 barrels/short ton (the density of coal tar) and 6.466 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of coal tar).

Natural Gas

EIA assumes that all non-combustion use of natural gas takes place in the industrial sector. EIA estimates non-combustion ratios of natural gas using total natural gas nonfuel use data from MECS, and natural gas used as feedstock for hydrogen production data from EIA, Form EIA-820, “Annual Refinery Report.” For Table 1.11b, natural gas values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by the heat content factors for natural gas end-use sectors consumption shown in Table A4.

Asphalt and 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 Fuel Oil

EIA assumes that all non-combustion use of distillate fuel oil occurs in the industrial sector. EIA estimates non-combustion ratios of distillate fuel oil using total distillate fuel oil nonfuel use data from MECS. Ratios prior to 1985 are assumed to be equal to the 1985 ratio. For Table 1.11b, distillate fuel oil values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by the heat content factors for distillate fuel oil consumption shown in Table A3 and the number of days in the period. Distillate fuel oil is included in "other" petroleum products.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)

EIA estimates non-combustion ratios of hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL), which include ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline (pentanes plus), and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). EIA assumes that 100% of ethane, ethylene, and propylene consumption is for non-combustion use; 85% of normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene consumption is for non-combustion use; and 50% of natural gasoline consumption is for non-combustion use. Non-combustion use of propane in the industrial sector is estimated using data from the American Petroleum Institute (API), the Propane Education & Research Council (PERC), and EIA's *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). For 1984 through 2009, propane non-combustion ratios are estimated using API propane and propylene chemical industry sales data. Propane non-combustion ratios prior to 1984 are assumed to be equal to the 1984 ratio. For 2010 through 2016, propane non-combustion ratios are estimated by subtracting API data for total odorized propane sales from PSA data for total propane product supplied. Beginning in 2017, propane non-combustion ratios are estimated by subtracting PERC data for total odorized propane sales from PSA data for total propane product supplied. For Table 1.11b, HGL component values 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 is for non-combustion use. For Table 1.11b, lubricants values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 6.065 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of lubricants) and the number of days in the period.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha

EIA assumes all naphtha for petrochemical feedstocks is for non-combustion use. For Table 1.11b, naphtha petrochemical feedstock values in 1.11a are multiplied by 5.248 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of naphtha for petrochemical feedstocks) and the number of days in the period.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Other Oils

EIA assumes all other oils for petrochemical feedstocks are for non-combustion use. For Table 1.11b, other oils petrochemical feedstock values in 1.11a are multiplied by 5.825 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of other oils for petrochemical feedstocks) and the number of days in the period.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Still Gas

EIA assumes all still gas not burned as refinery fuel or for pipeline gas supplies is for non-combustion use. EIA estimates non-combustion ratios of still gas by subtracting data for all known fuel uses (refinery fuel use from the PSA, and pipeline gas supplies from EIA's *Natural Gas Annual*) from the products supplied values in the PSA. The remainder is assumed to be dispatched to chemical plants as a feedstock for non-combustion use. For Table 1.11b, still gas for petrochemical feedstock values in 1.11a are multiplied by the still gas heat content factors (through 2015, the still gas heat content factor is 6.000 million Btu per fuel oil equivalent barrel; beginning in 2016, the still gas heat content factor is 6.287 million Btu per residual fuel oil equivalent barrel) and the number of days in the period.

Petroleum Coke

EIA assumes all non-combustion use of petroleum coke occurs in the industrial sector. Examples include petroleum coke used in the production of chemicals and metals. EIA estimates non-combustion ratios of petroleum coke by first subtracting data for petroleum coke consumed at refineries (from EIA, Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report") from industrial sector petroleum coke consumption (from MER Table 3.7b), and then multiplying that amount by the nonfuel share of non-refinery petroleum coke consumption (from MECS). Non-combustion ratios prior to 1994 are assumed to

be equal to the 1994 ratio. For Table 1.11b, petroleum coke values in 1.11a are multiplied by 5.719 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of marketable petroleum coke) and the number of days in the period.

Residual Fuel Oil

EIA assumes that all non-combustion use of residual fuel oil occurs in the industrial sector. EIA estimates non-combustion ratios of residual fuel oil using total minus chemicals industry residual fuel oil nonfuel use data from MECS. Ratios prior to 1994 are assumed to be equal to the 1994 ratio. For Table 1.11b, residual fuel oil 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. Residual fuel oil is included in "other" petroleum products.

Special Naphthas

EIA assumes all special naphthas consumption is for non-combustion 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. 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. Waxes are included in "other" petroleum products.

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products

Miscellaneous products include all finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere. EIA assumes all miscellaneous petroleum products consumption is for non-combustion use. For Table 1.11b, miscellaneous petroleum products 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. Miscellaneous petroleum products are included in "other" petroleum products.

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.

2009–2011: 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 biodiesel consumption, calculated using biodiesel data from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), 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” (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1); minus renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels refinery and blender net inputs, calculated using “other renewable diesel fuel” and “other renewable fuels” data from EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” and EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report” (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content factors for renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels in Table A1).

2012–2020: 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 biodiesel consumption from Table 10.4a; minus renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels refinery and blender net inputs, calculated using “other renewable diesel fuel” and “other renewable fuels” data from EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” and EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report” (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content factors for renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels in Table A1).

2021 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 biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels refinery and blender net inputs and products supplied calculated using “biofuels except fuel ethanol” refinery and blender net inputs and products supplied from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1).

Coal Coke Net Imports
1949 forward: Table 1.4c.

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: Table 1.4c.

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).

2009–2011: Biomass-based diesel fuel 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 (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel 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 biomass-based diesel fuel imports.

2012–2020: 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 biodiesel imports (see “Biomass—Biodiesel”) minus renewable diesel fuel imports (see “Biomass—Renewable Diesel Fuel”).

2021 forward: 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 biodiesel imports (see “Biomass—Biodiesel”) minus renewable diesel fuel imports (see “Biomass—Renewable Diesel Fuel”) minus other biofuels imports (see “Biomass—Other Biofuels”).

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 (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 10.4a, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1.

Biomass—Renewable Diesel Fuel

2012 forward: Renewable diesel fuel imports data are from Table 10.4b, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1.

Biomass—Other Biofuels

2021 forward: Other biofuels imports data are from Table 10.4c, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other biofuels heat content factor in Table A1.

Total Biomass

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

2001–2011: Total biomass imports are equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports plus biodiesel imports.

2012–2020: Total biomass imports are the sum of imports values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

2021 forward: Total biomass imports are the sum of imports values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels.

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).

2011–2018: Biomass-based diesel fuel exports data are from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA), Table 31, 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.

2019 forward: Biodiesel exports data are from EIA, 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 biodiesel 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 (minus 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 10.4a, 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.

2010–2015: 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.

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.

1993–2017: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.

2018–2020: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2020 Annual Revisions.

2021 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.

1994–2017: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.

2018–2020: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2020 Annual Revisions.

2021 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.

1993–2017: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.

2018–2020: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2020 Annual Revisions.

2021 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.

1992–2017: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.

2018–2020: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2020 Annual Revisions.

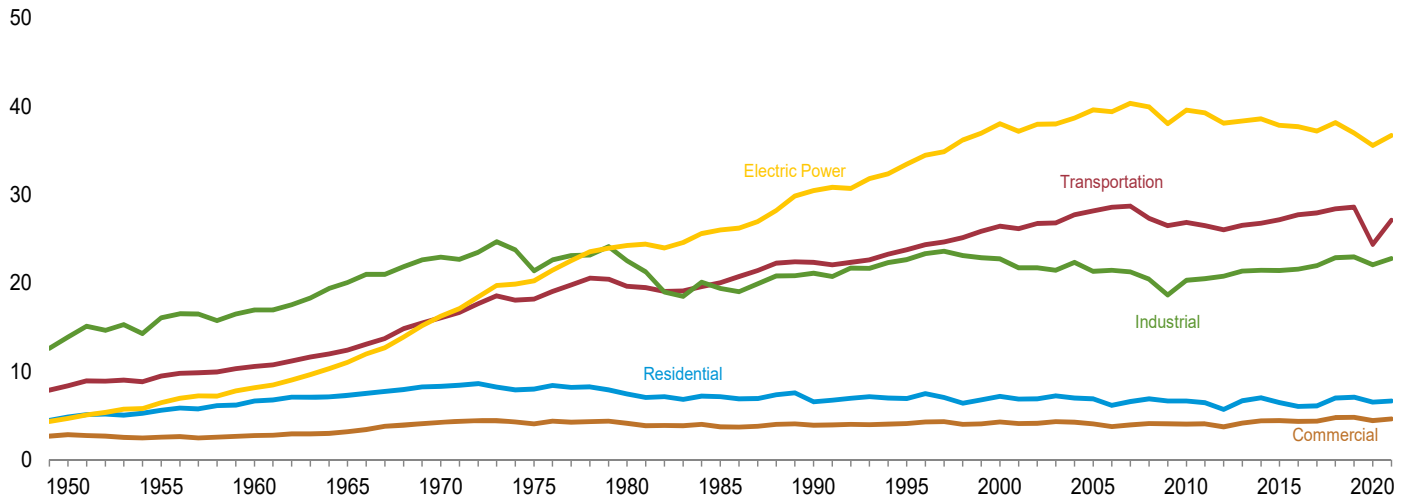
2021 forward: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

2. Energy Consumption By Sector

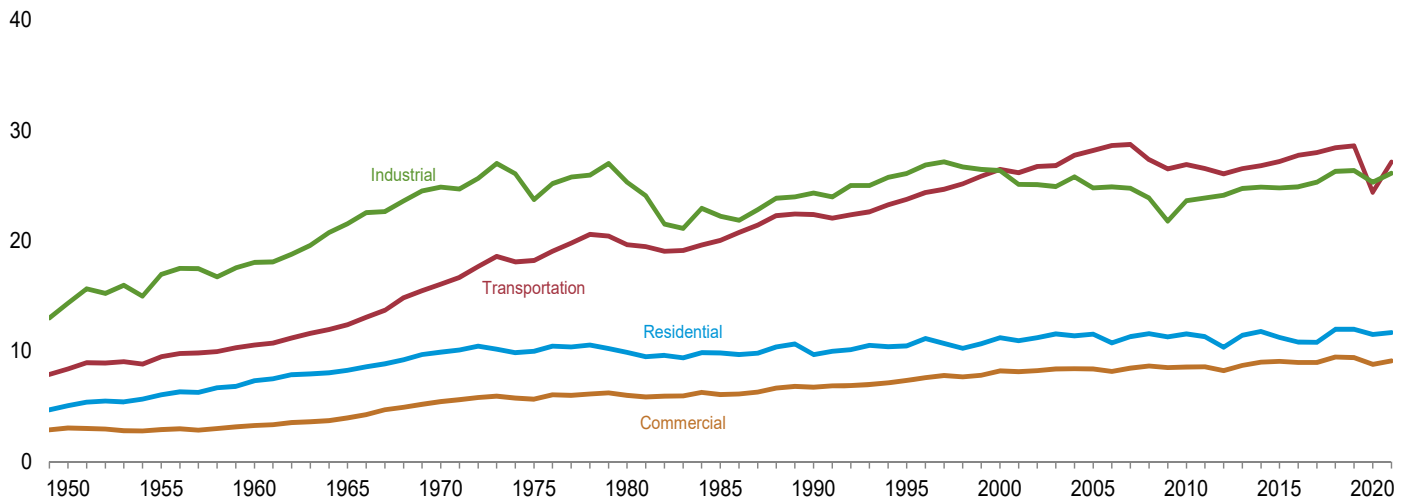
Figure 2.1a Energy Consumption by Sector, 1949–2021

(Quadrillion Btu)

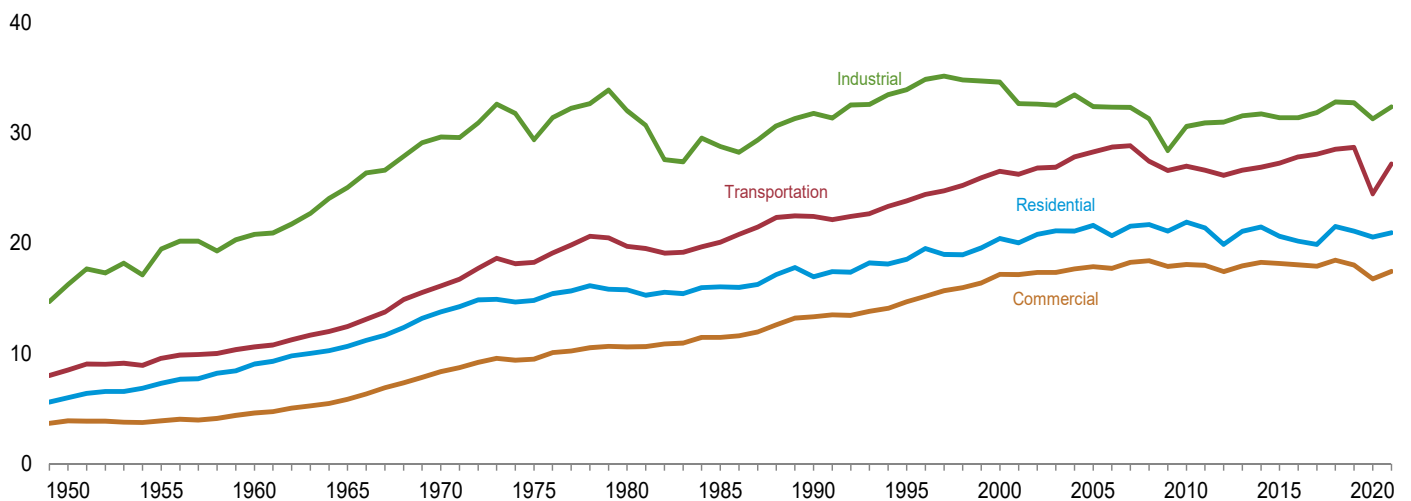
Primary Consumption by Sector



End-Use Consumption by End-Use Sector



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector



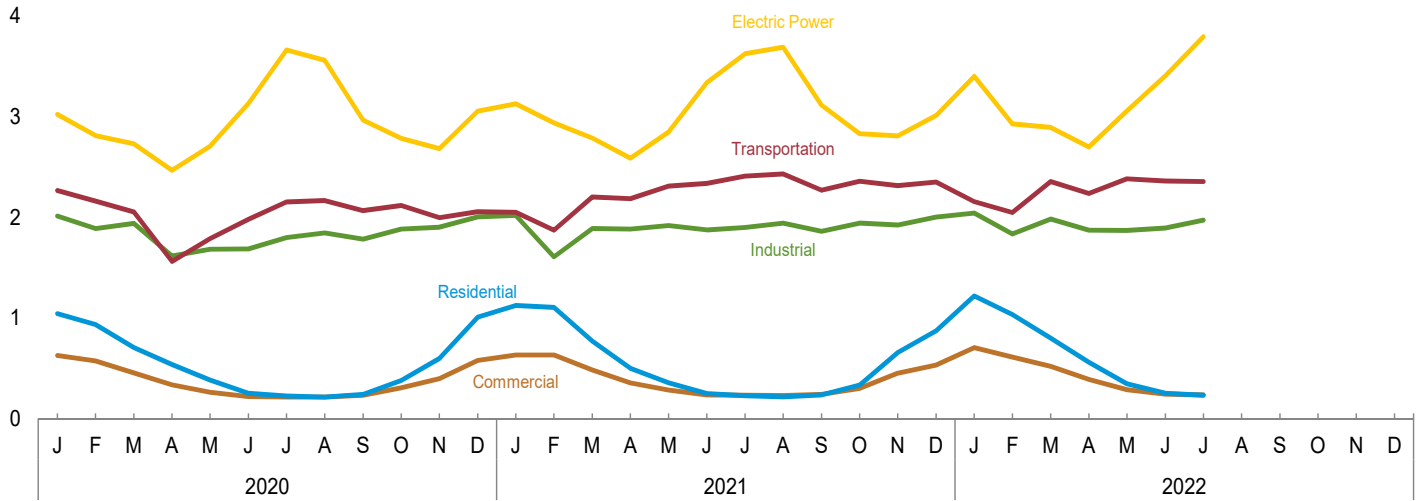
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption>.

Source: Tables 2.1a–2.1b.

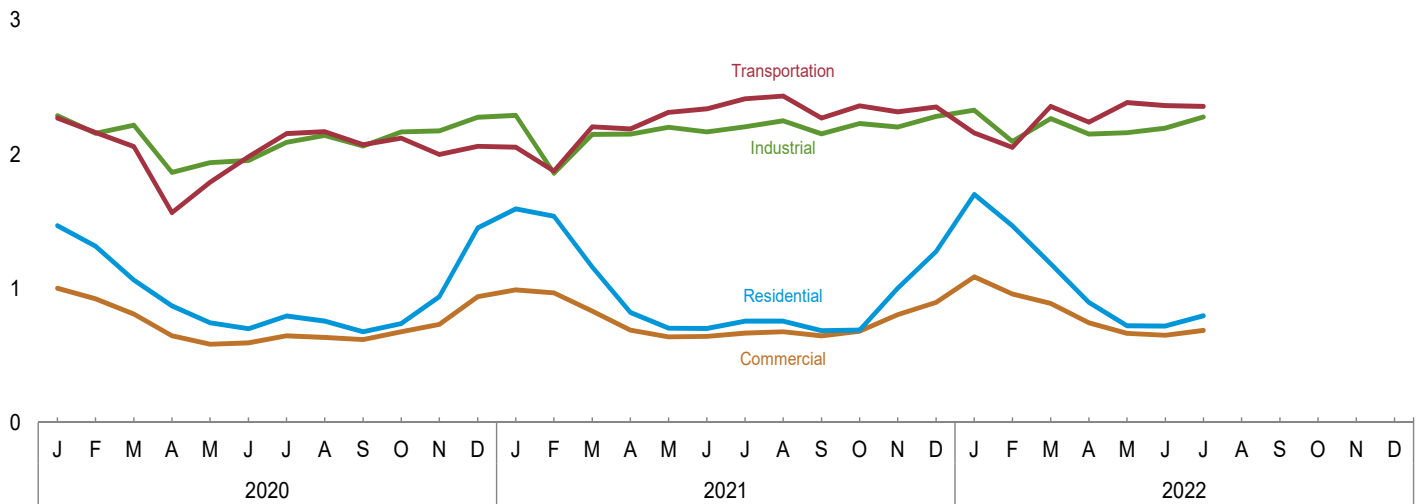
Figure 2.1b Energy Consumption by Sector, Monthly

(Quadrillion Btu)

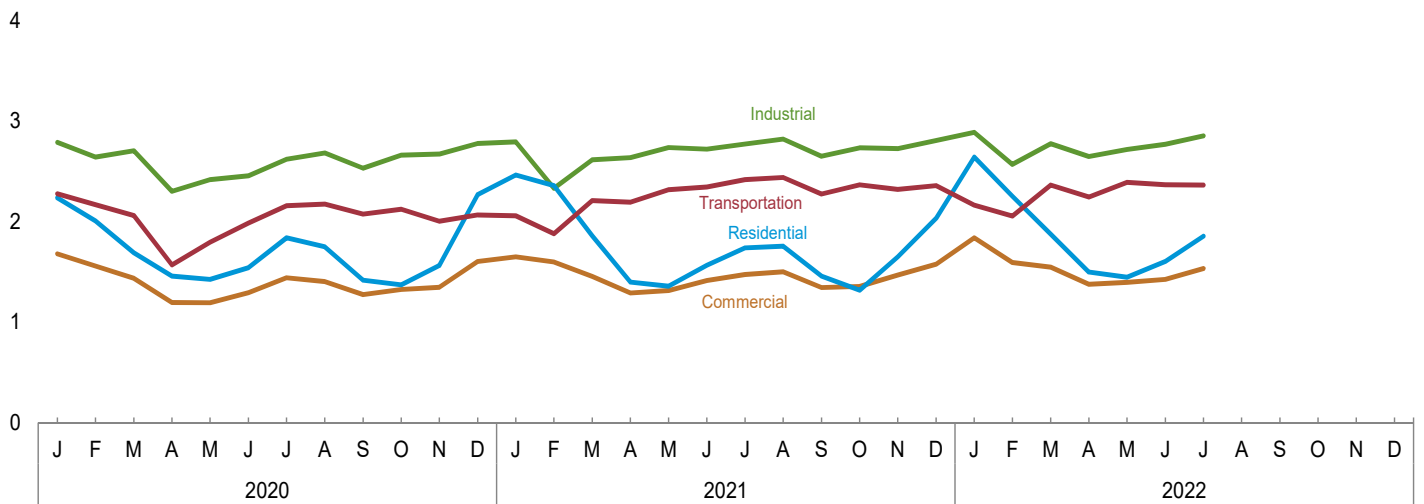
Primary Consumption by Sector



End-Use Consumption by End-Use Sector



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector



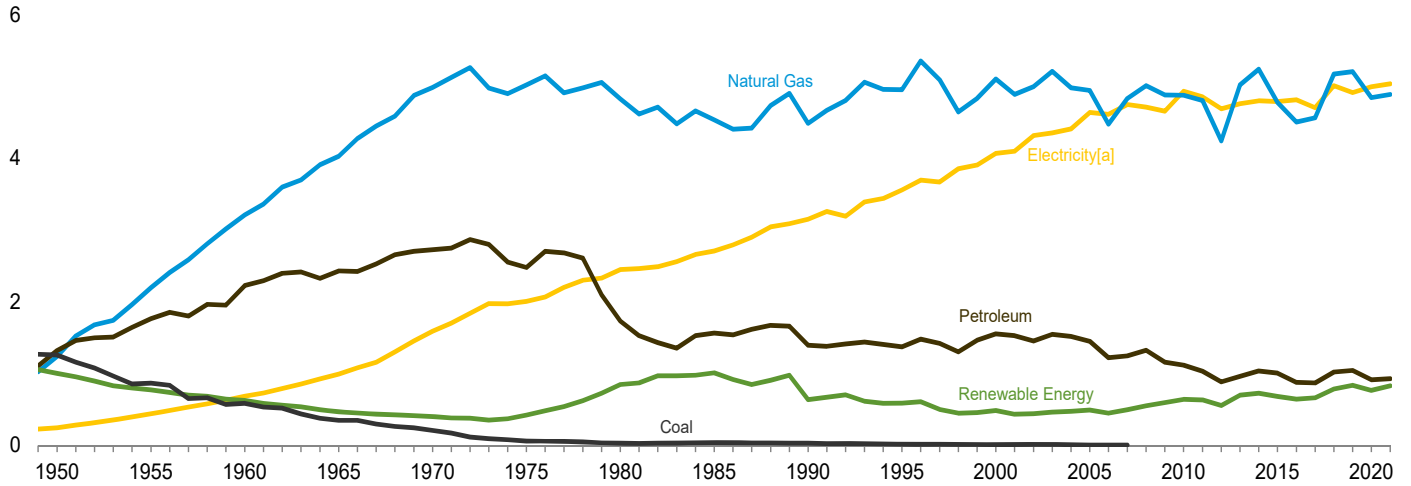
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption>.

Source: Tables 2.1a—2.1b.

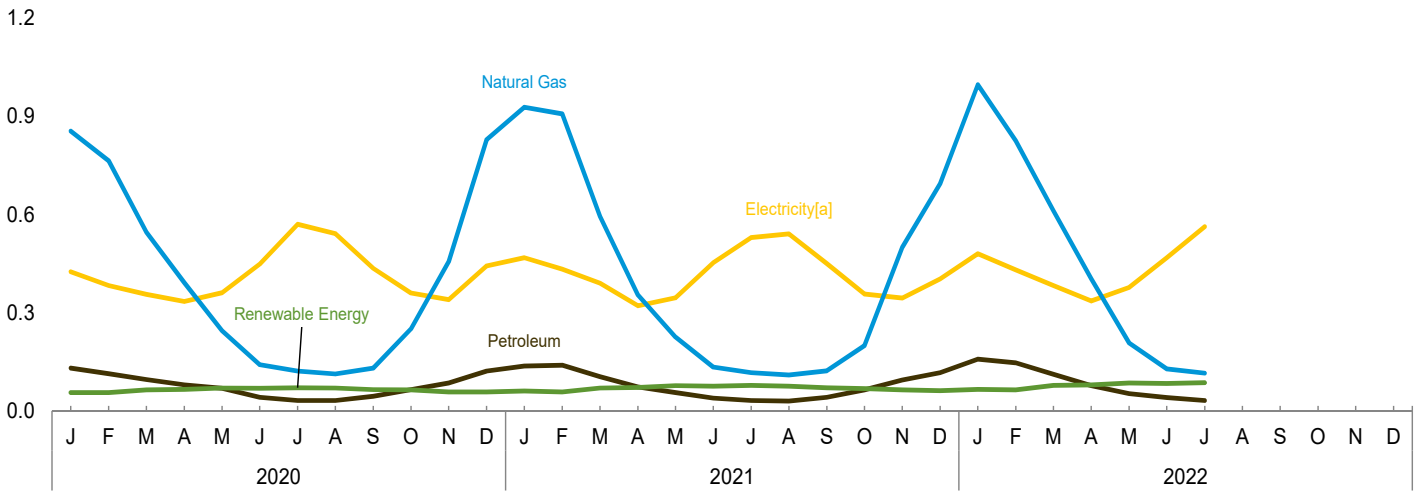
Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

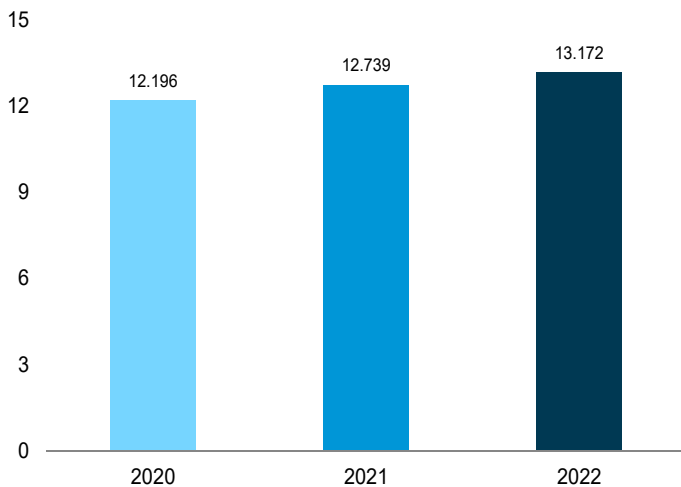
By Major Source, 1949–2021



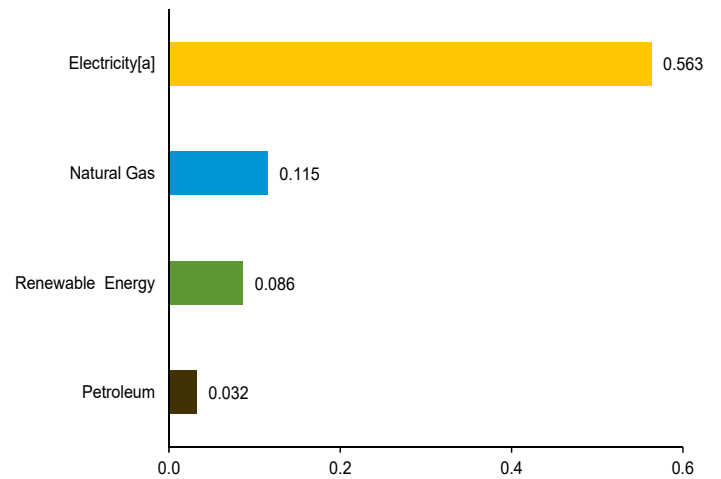
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January–July



By Major Source, July 2022



[a] Electricity sales to ultimate customers.

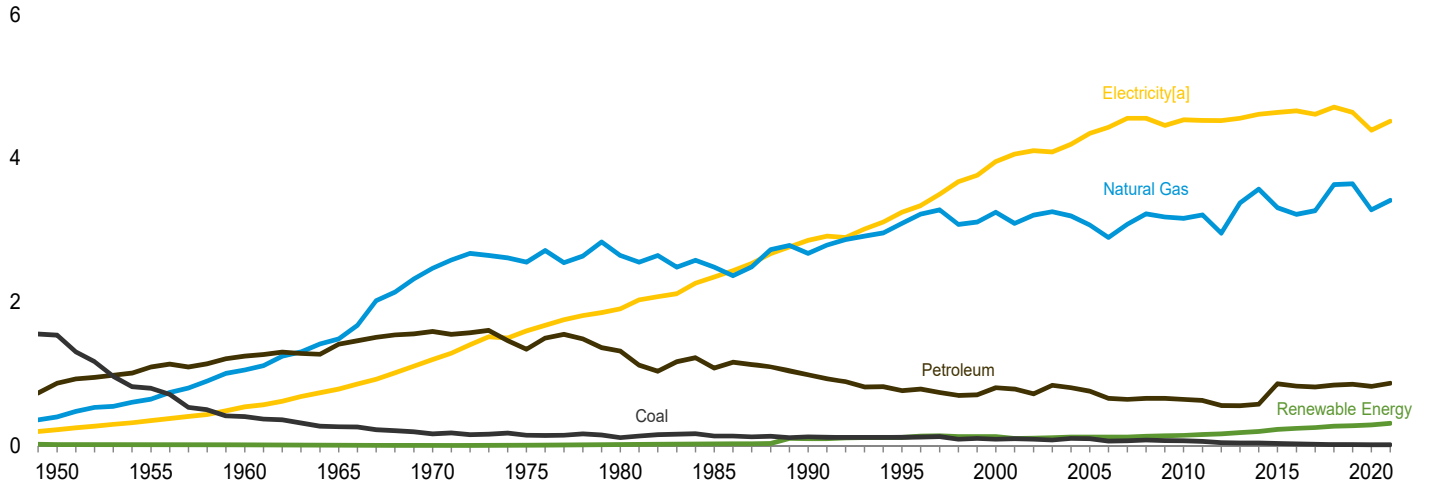
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption>.

Source: Table 2.2.

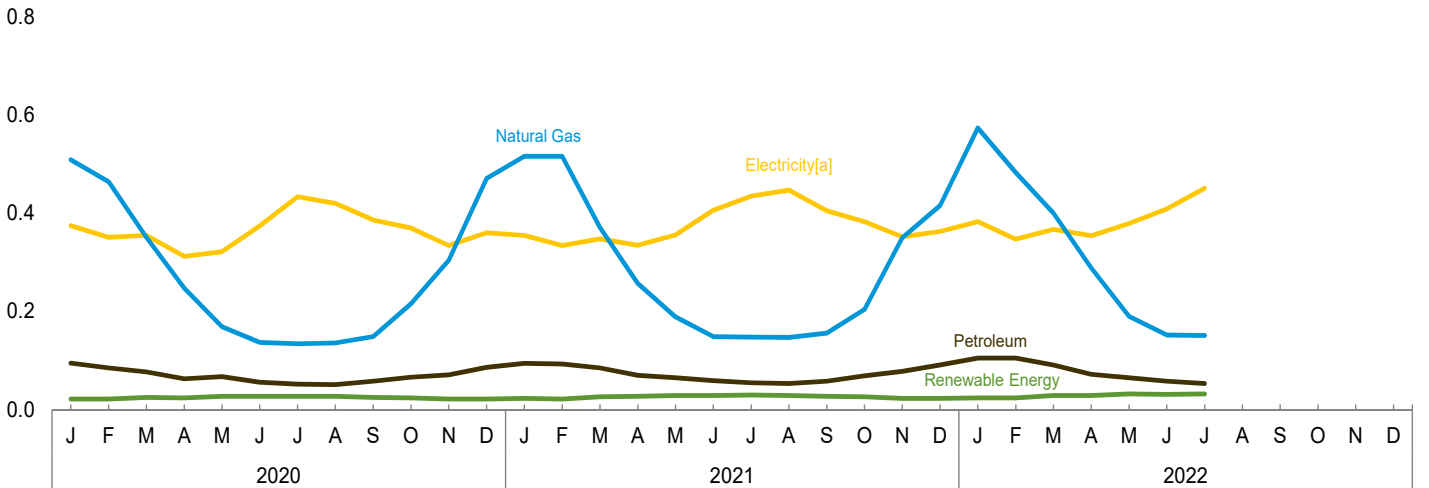
Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

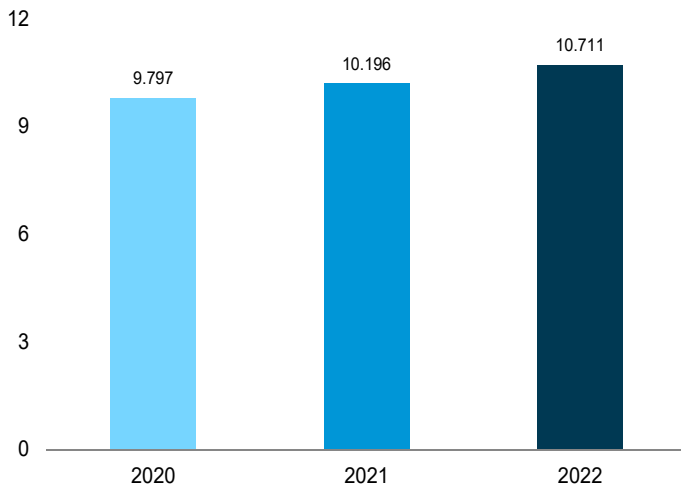
By Major Source, 1949–2021



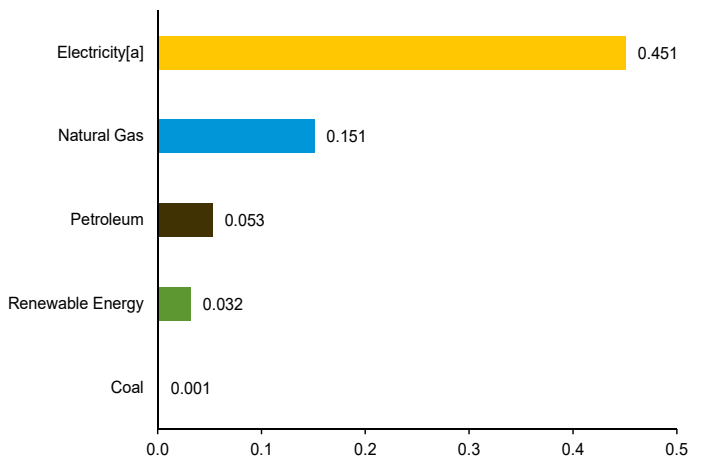
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January–July



By Major Source, July 2022



[a] Electricity sales to ultimate customers.

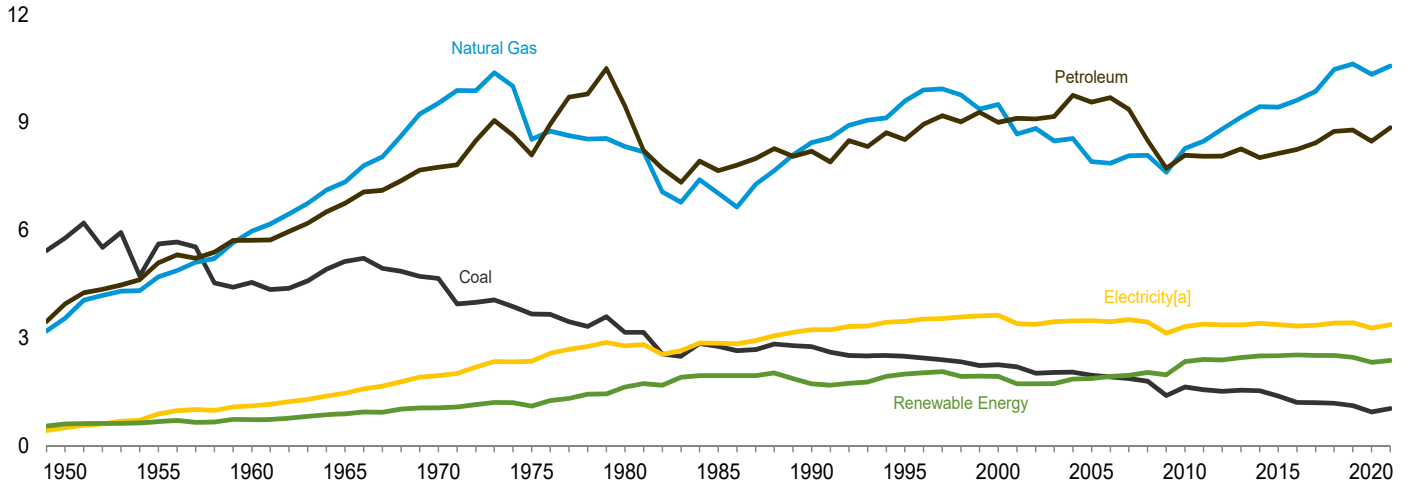
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption>.

Source: Table 2.3.

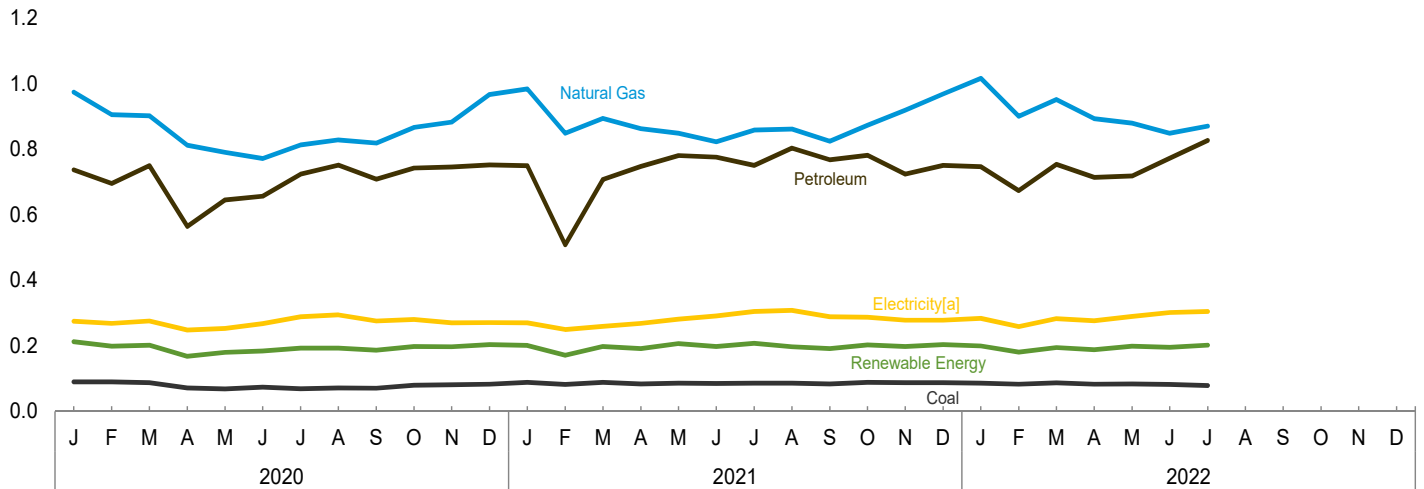
Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

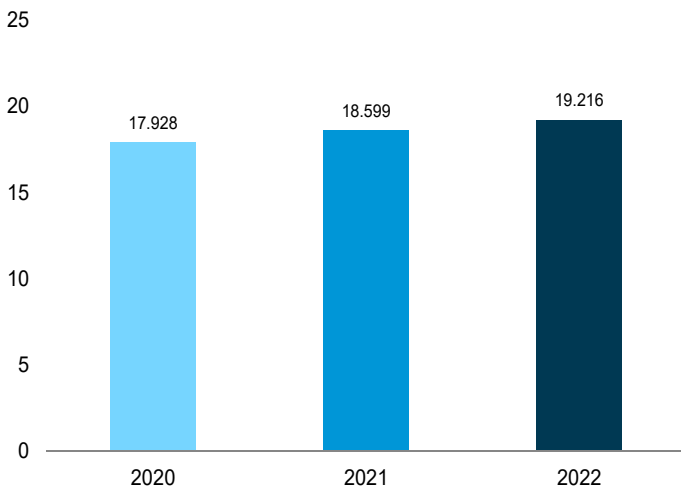
By Major Source, 1949–2021



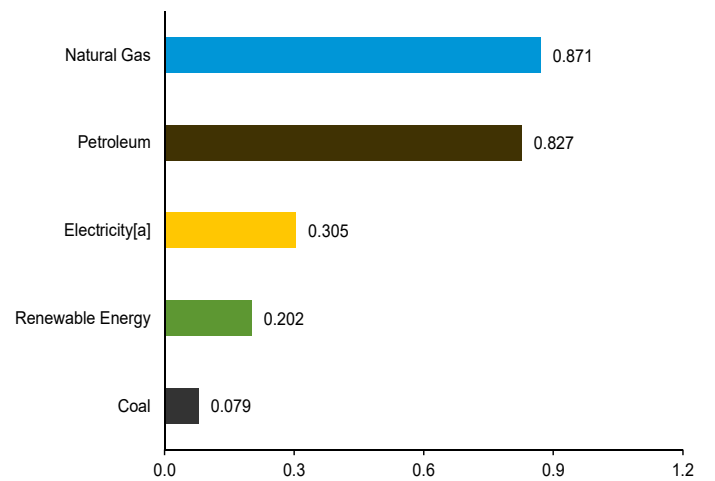
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January–July



By Major Source, July 2022



[a] Electricity sales to ultimate customers.

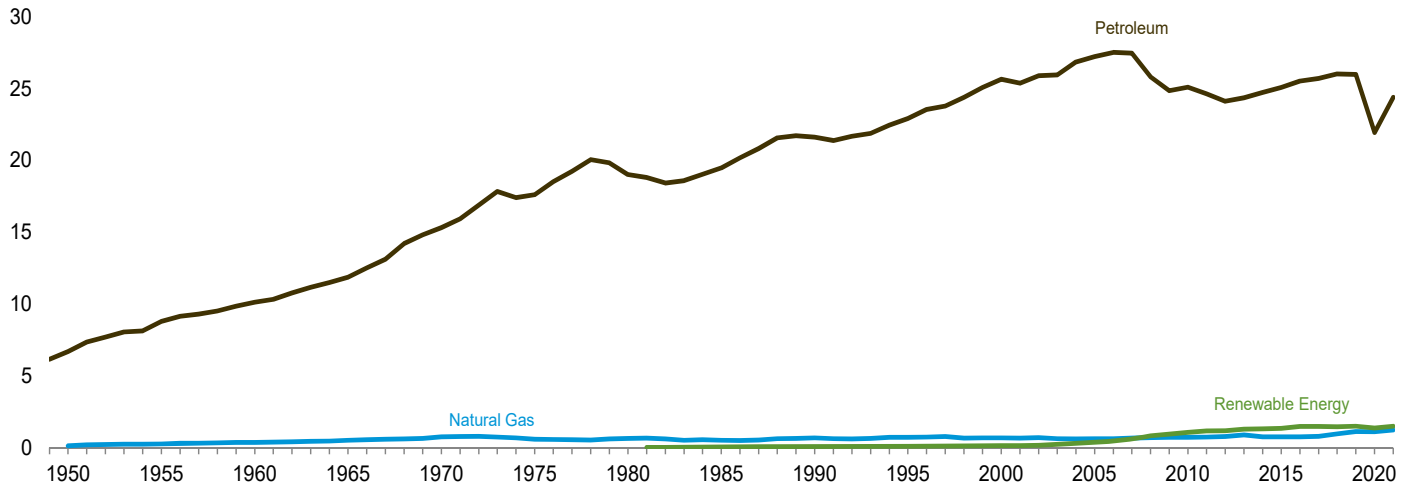
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption>.

Source: Table 2.4.

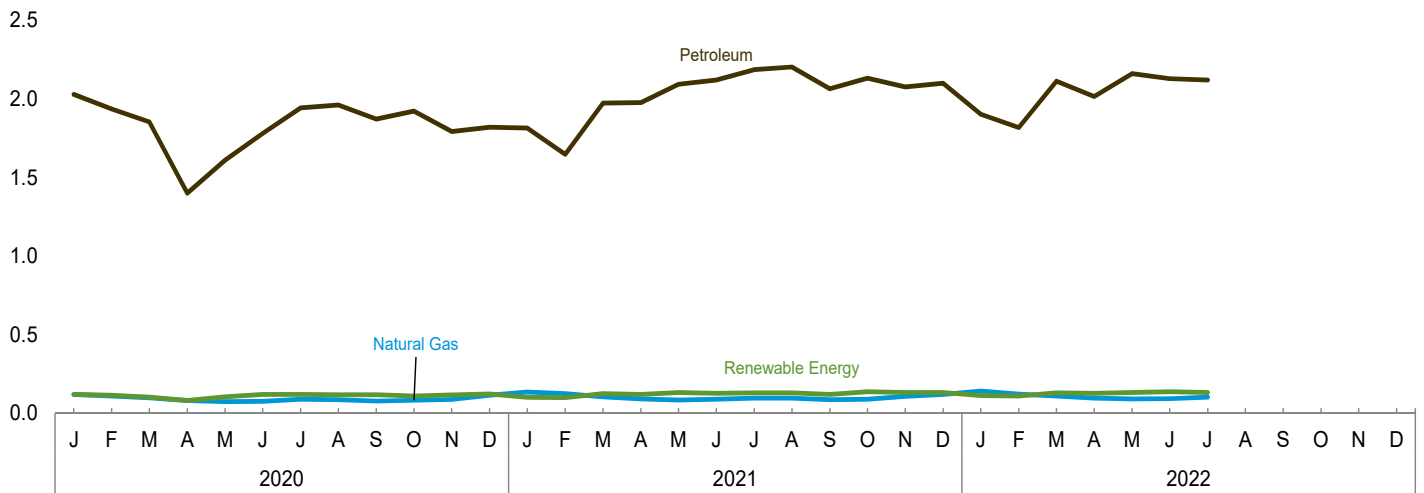
Figure 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

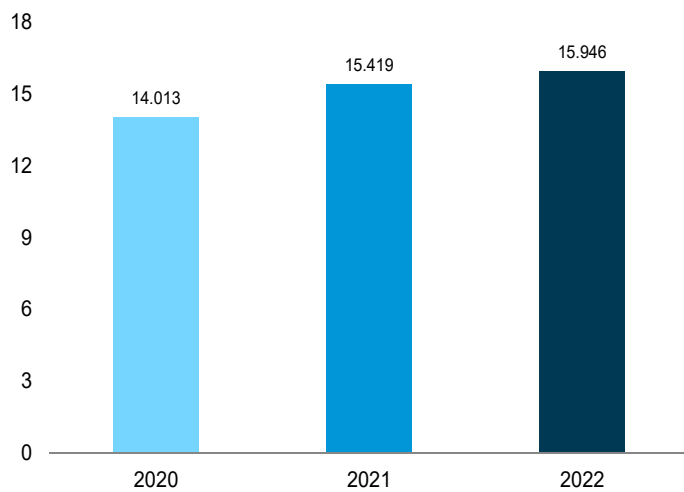
By Major Source, 1949–2021



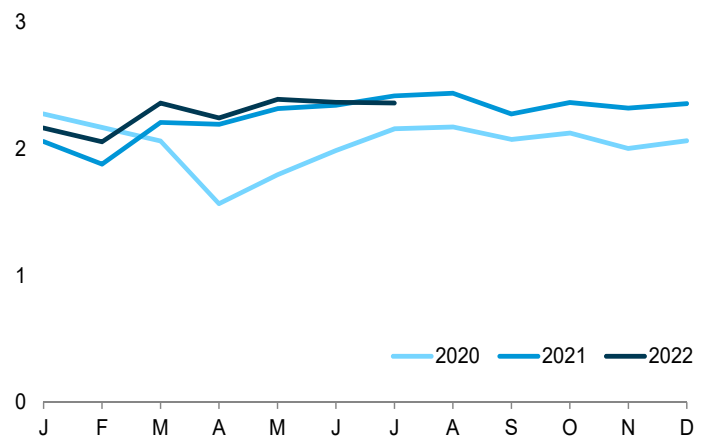
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January–July



Total, Monthly



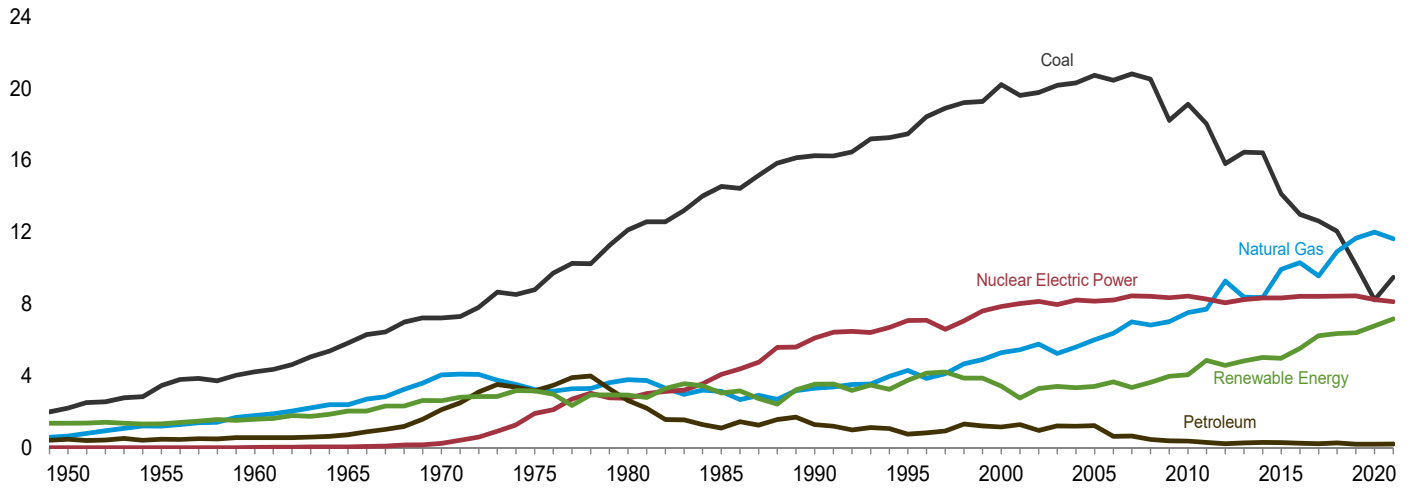
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption>.

Source: Table 2.5.

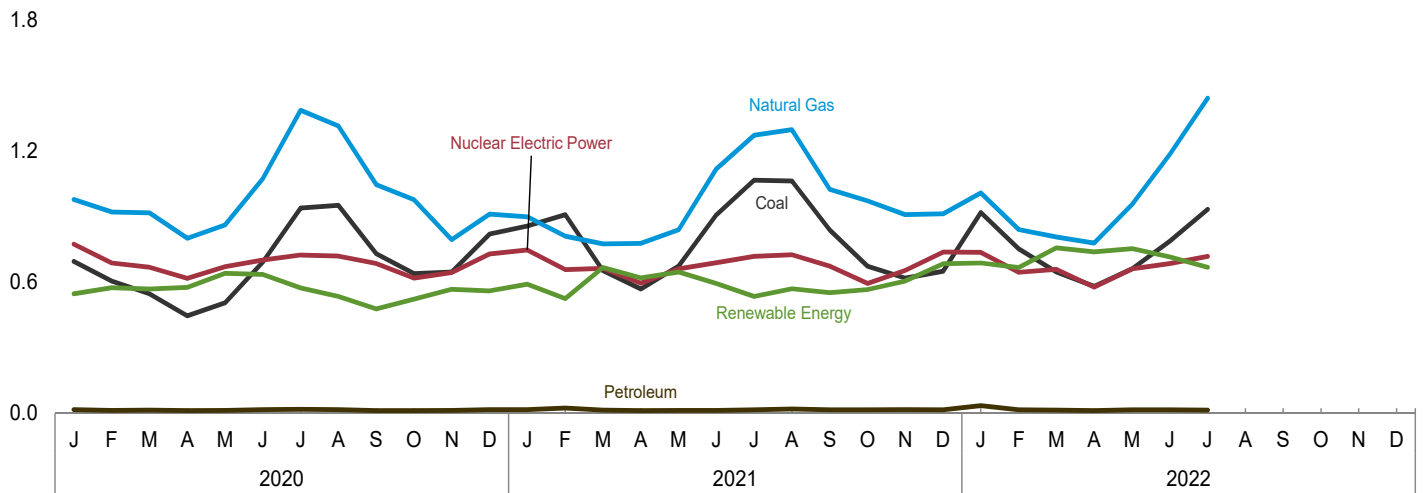
Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

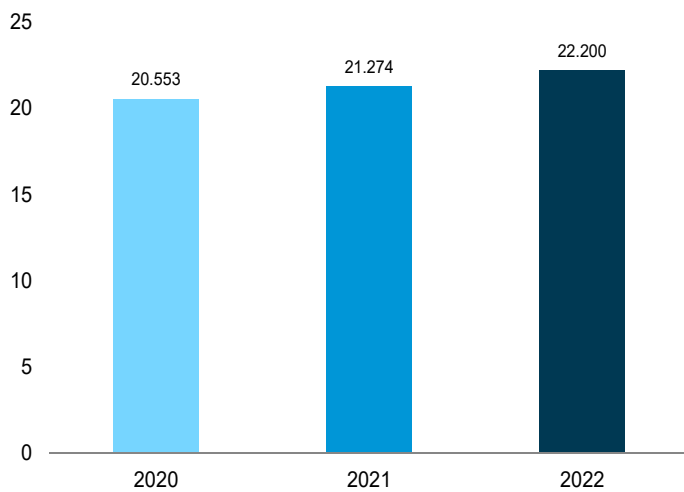
By Major Source, 1949–2021



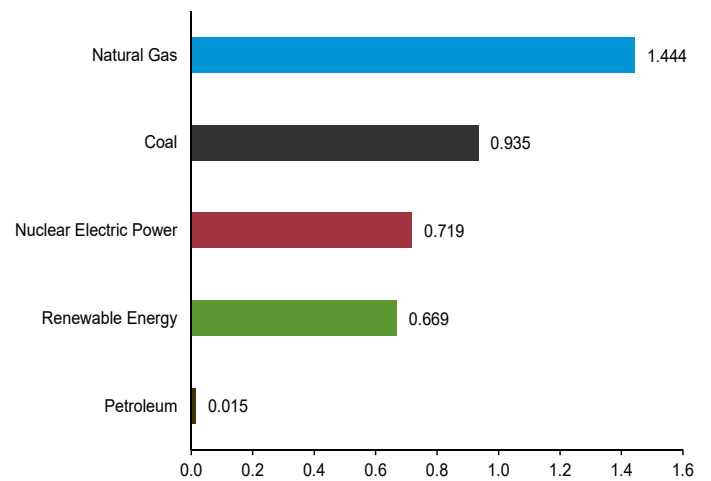
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January–July



By Major Source, July 2022



Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption>.
Source: Table 2.6.

Table 2.7 U.S. Government Energy Consumption by Agency, Fiscal Years
(Trillion Btu)

Fiscal Year ^a	Agri-culture	Defense	DHS ^b	Energy	GSA ^c	HHS ^d	Interior	Justice	NASA ^e	Postal Service	Trans- portation	Veterans Affairs	Other ^f	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	--	50.3	20.6	6.7	9.4	5.7	12.4	30.0	19.5	25.0	11.2	1,383.4
1977	8.9	1,192.3	--	51.6	20.4	6.9	9.5	5.9	12.0	32.7	20.4	25.9	11.9	1,398.5
1978	9.1	1,157.8	--	50.1	20.4	6.5	9.2	5.9	11.2	30.9	20.6	26.8	12.4	1,360.9
1979	9.2	1,175.8	--	49.6	19.6	6.4	10.4	6.4	11.1	29.3	19.6	25.7	12.3	1,375.4
1980	8.6	1,183.1	--	47.4	18.1	6.0	8.5	5.7	10.4	27.2	19.2	24.8	12.3	1,371.2
1981	7.9	1,239.5	--	47.3	18.0	6.7	7.6	5.4	10.0	27.9	18.8	24.0	11.1	1,424.2
1982	7.6	1,264.5	--	49.0	18.1	6.4	7.4	5.8	10.1	27.5	19.1	24.2	11.6	1,451.4
1983	7.4	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
2003	7.7	895.1	18.3	31.9	18.5	10.1	7.3	22.7	10.8	50.9	5.5	30.6	22.7	1,132.3
2004	7.0	960.7	23.5	31.4	18.3	8.8	8.7	17.5	9.9	50.5	5.2	29.9	20.4	1,191.7
2005	7.5	933.2	18.9	29.6	18.4	9.6	8.6	18.8	10.3	53.5	5.0	30.0	23.2	1,166.4
2006	6.8	843.7	17.1	32.9	18.2	9.3	8.1	23.5	10.2	51.8	4.6	29.3	20.9	1,076.4
2007	6.8	864.6	17.1	31.5	19.1	9.9	7.5	20.7	10.6	45.8	5.6	30.0	21.0	1,090.2
2008	6.5	910.8	21.7	32.1	18.8	10.3	7.1	19.0	10.8	47.1	7.7	29.0	22.4	1,143.2
2009	6.6	874.3	18.6	31.1	18.6	10.8	7.9	16.5	10.2	44.2	4.3	29.9	21.8	1,094.8
2010	6.8	889.9	21.2	31.7	18.8	10.4	7.3	15.7	10.1	43.3	5.7	30.2	21.8	1,112.7
2011	8.3	890.3	20.3	33.1	18.5	10.5	7.3	13.9	10.1	43.0	6.7	30.6	21.4	1,114.1
2012	6.7	828.5	20.1	30.3	16.3	10.0	6.7	15.1	8.9	40.8	5.6	29.7	20.5	1,039.3
2013	7.3	749.5	18.9	28.9	16.4	10.5	6.2	15.3	8.7	41.9	5.3	29.9	20.4	959.3
2014	6.3	730.6	18.5	29.4	17.0	9.5	6.2	15.6	8.3	43.0	5.2	31.4	20.6	941.5
2015	6.2	734.5	17.9	30.1	16.3	9.0	6.8	16.2	8.4	44.0	6.0	30.7	19.8	945.8
2016	6.2	709.2	18.1	28.9	15.8	8.7	6.4	15.6	8.5	43.9	6.0	30.3	19.5	917.2
2017	6.3	707.9	19.2	28.8	15.0	8.8	5.9	15.5	8.6	43.7	6.6	29.1	19.7	915.1
2018	6.1	690.6	16.8	27.3	15.6	10.0	6.1	16.2	8.4	45.5	5.8	29.7	18.8	897.0
2019	5.9	682.1	16.2	27.2	15.4	9.8	6.2	15.8	8.5	46.0	5.9	31.9	19.1	890.0
2020	5.4	648.8	17.1	26.4	14.4	9.5	5.5	14.6	8.1	46.1	5.5	30.6	17.0	849.0
2021	6.4	650.7	15.9	27.5	14.4	9.1	5.4	14.5	8.2	45.5	5.6	30.3	18.1	851.6

^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 U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

^c General Services Administration.

^d U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

^e National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

^f Includes all U.S. government agencies not separately displayed. See <http://ctsedweb.ee.doe.gov/Annual/Report/AgencyReference.aspx> for agency list. -- = Not applicable.

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.

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

Table 2.8 U.S. Government Energy Consumption by Source, Fiscal Years
(Trillion Btu)

Fiscal Year ^a	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum						Other Mobility Fuels ^f	Electricity	Purchased Steam and Other ^g	Total
			Aviation Gasoline	Fuel Oil ^c	Jet Fuel	LPG ^d	Motor Gasoline ^e	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
1977	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
1978	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
1979	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
1980	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
1981	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
1982	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
1983	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
1990	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
1991	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
1992	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
1994	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	147.3	.2	170.5	513.0	3.1	27.6	714.4	18.7	184.0	20.1	1,107.7
1997	22.5	153.8	.3	180.0	475.7	2.6	39.0	697.6	14.5	183.6	19.2	1,091.2
1998	23.9	140.4	.2	174.5	445.5	3.5	43.0	666.8	5.9	181.4	18.8	1,037.1
1999	21.2	137.4	.1	162.1	444.7	2.4	41.1	650.4	.4	180.0	21.5	1,010.9
2000	22.7	133.8	.2	171.3	403.1	2.5	43.9	621.0	1.8	193.6	20.2	993.1
2001	18.8	133.7	.2	176.9	415.2	3.1	42.5	638.0	4.8	188.4	18.6	1,002.3
2002	16.9	133.7	.2	165.6	472.9	2.8	41.3	682.8	3.2	188.3	18.5	1,043.4
2003	18.1	135.5	.3	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
2010	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	122.2	.3	134.4	418.9	1.8	46.8	602.2	3.7	184.3	20.9	945.8
2016	10.2	115.4	.3	129.7	403.9	1.7	46.5	582.2	3.6	184.5	21.4	917.2
2017	9.1	115.1	.3	135.1	400.1	1.5	46.4	583.5	2.7	181.7	23.0	915.1
2018	6.2	125.8	.3	127.8	383.2	1.7	45.5	558.5	3.0	180.0	23.6	897.0
2019	5.0	131.7	.3	125.4	376.8	1.9	46.6	551.0	2.7	178.2	21.5	890.0
2020	5.2	128.3	.2	129.6	345.0	1.7	43.3	520.0	1.6	173.8	20.3	849.0
2021	5.3	129.6	.4	122.2	352.0	1.7	44.9	521.2	1.9	173.1	20.5	851.6

^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).

^f 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.

Sources: U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Federal Energy Management Program. See <http://ctsedwebweb.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)".

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 sales to ultimate customers (see Tables 7.6 and A6). Most of these losses occur at steam-electric 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. Other Energy Losses. Similar to electrical system energy losses, there are also other energy losses from energy consumption not separately identified. There are losses in the production of energy, the transformation of one form of energy to another form of energy, and the distribution and use of energy. For example, there are transformation losses in the process of refining crude oil into usable petroleum products, processing natural gas into marketable dry gas, and in the process of converting energy from the sun into usable energy with solar panels. All uses of primary energy have efficiency losses, usually in the form of heat, when energy is converted to do useful work. Examples include when motor gasoline is burned to move vehicles, when natural gas is burned to heat homes, or in any household appliance that uses electricity. The Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory estimates primary energy losses by end-use sector by applying an end-use efficiency factor to EIA's *Monthly Energy Review* consumption data. <https://flowcharts.llnl.gov/>.

Note 3. 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 end-use 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 Sales to Ultimate Customers

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

End-Use Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Residential sector end-use energy consumption is the sum of residential sector total primary energy consumption and residential sector electricity sales to ultimate customers.

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 sales to ultimate customers 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 sales to ultimate customers 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 sales to ultimate customers, 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.

Petroleum

1949–1992: Table 3.8a.

1993–2008: 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 (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 Sales to Ultimate Customers

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

End-Use Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Commercial sector end-use energy consumption is the sum of commercial sector total primary energy consumption and commercial sector electricity sales to ultimate customers.

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 sales to ultimate customers 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 sales to ultimate customers 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 sales to ultimate customers, 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 consumption 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 Sales to Ultimate Customers

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

End-Use Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Industrial sector end-use energy consumption is the sum of industrial sector total primary energy consumption and residential sector electricity sales to ultimate customers.

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 sales to ultimate customers 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 sales to ultimate customers 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 sales to ultimate customers, 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.

2009–2011: 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 biodiesel consumption, calculated using biodiesel data from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), 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" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1); minus renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels refinery and blender net inputs, calculated using "other renewable diesel fuel" and "other renewable fuels" data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content factors for renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels in Table A1).

2012–2020: 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 biodiesel consumption from Table 10.4; minus renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels refinery and blender net inputs, calculated using "other renewable diesel fuel" and "other renewable fuels" data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content factors for renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels in Table A1).

2021 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 biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels refinery and blender net inputs and products supplied, calculated using “biofuels except fuel ethanol” refinery and blender net inputs and products supplied from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors 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 Sales to Ultimate Customers

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

End-Use Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Transportation sector end-use energy consumption is the sum of transportation sector total primary energy consumption and residential sector electricity sales to ultimate customers.

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 sales to ultimate customers 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 sales to ultimate customers 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 sales to ultimate customers, 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

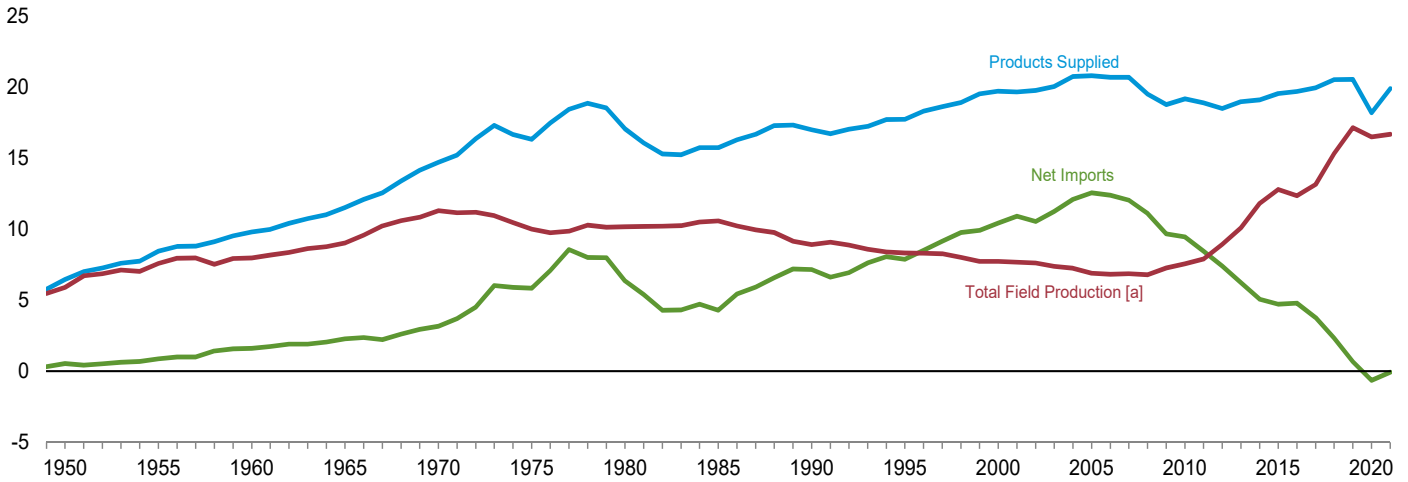
1949 forward: Electric power sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for fossil fuels, nuclear electric power, and renewable energy, plus electricity net imports.

3. Petroleum

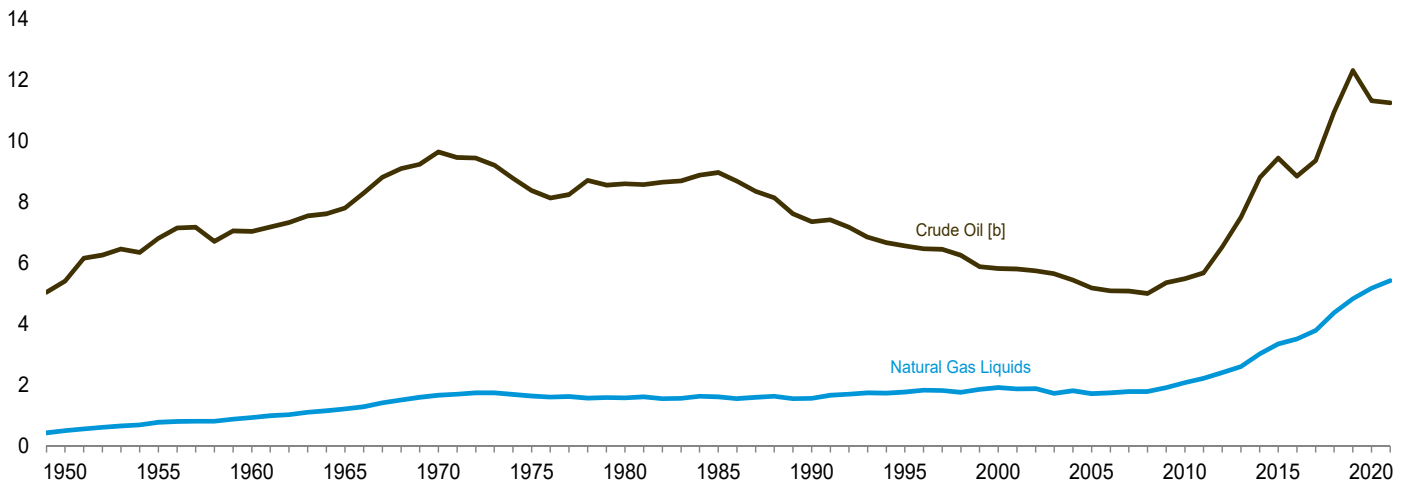
Figure 3.1 Petroleum Overview

(Million Barrels Per Day)

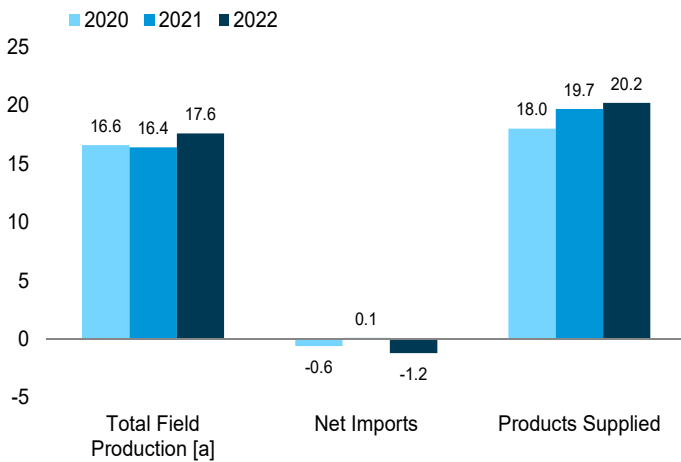
Overview, 1949–2021



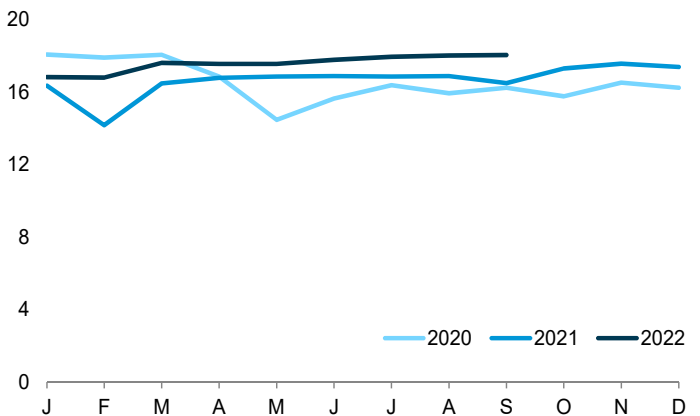
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Field Production, 1949–2021



Overview, January–September



Total Field Production [a], Monthly



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

[b] Includes lease condensate.

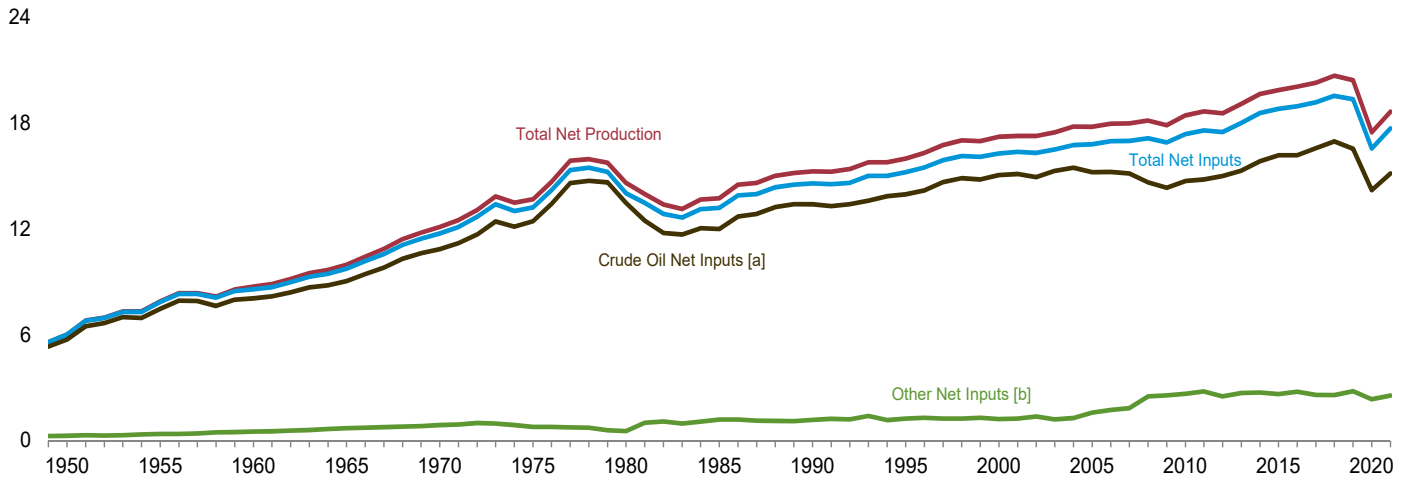
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum>.

Source: Table 3.1.

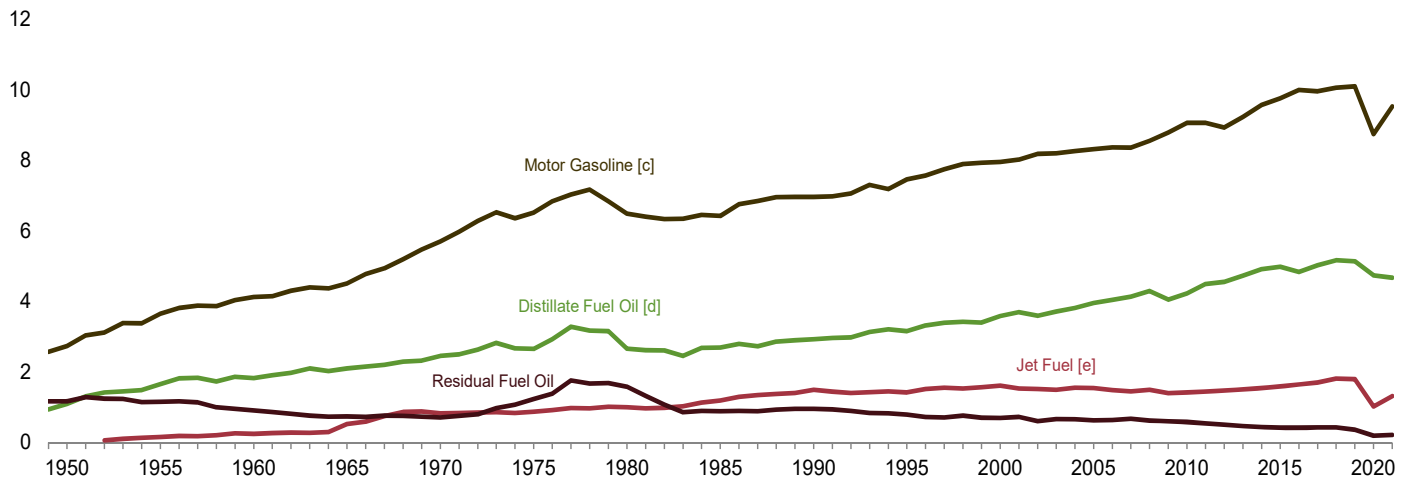
Figure 3.2 Refinery and Blender Net Inputs and Net Production

(Million Barrels per Day)

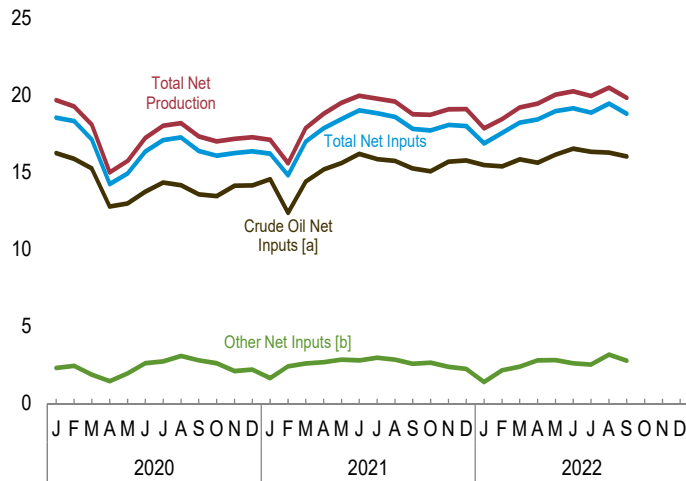
Net Inputs and Net Production, 1949–2021



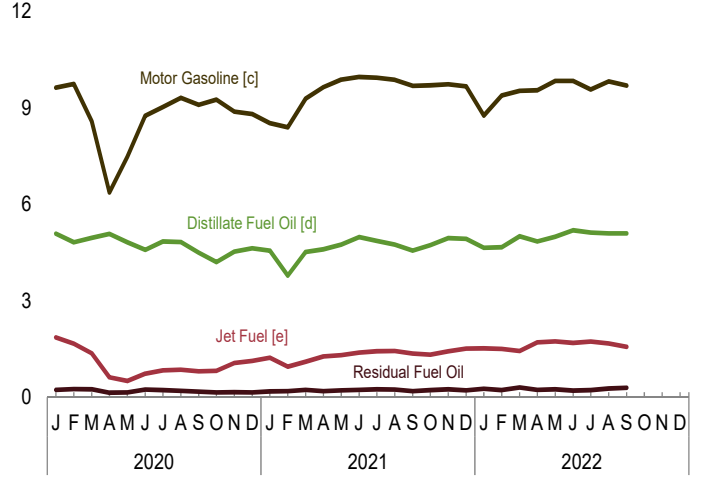
Net Production, Selected Products, 1949–2021



Net Inputs and Net Production, Monthly



Net Production, Selected Products, Monthly



[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Natural gas liquids and other liquids.

[c] Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[d] Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended

into distillate fuel oil.

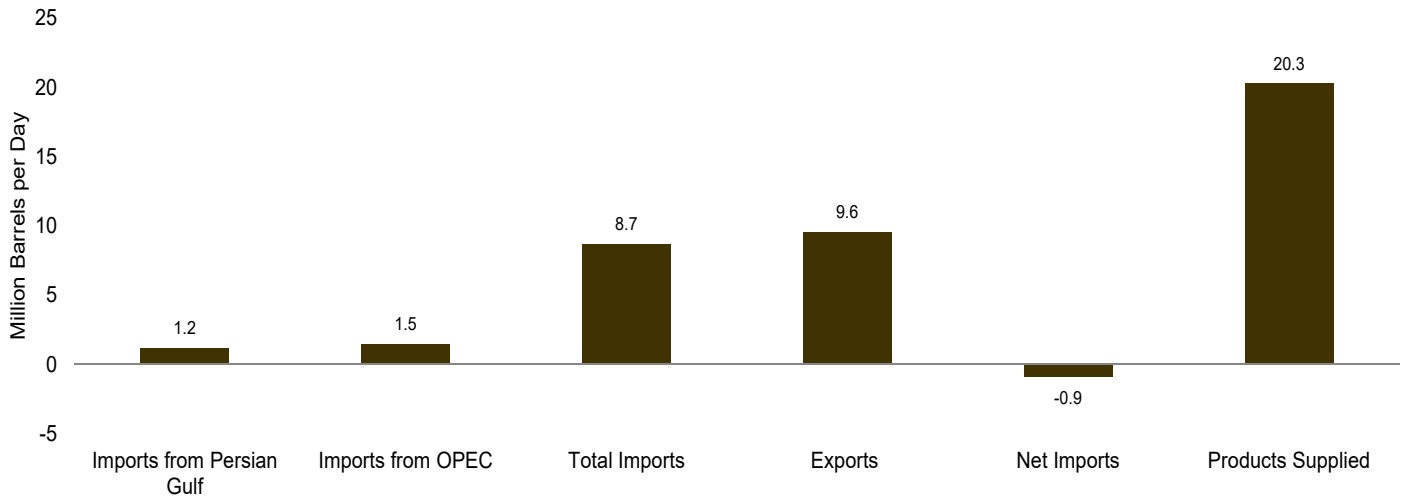
[e] Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum>.

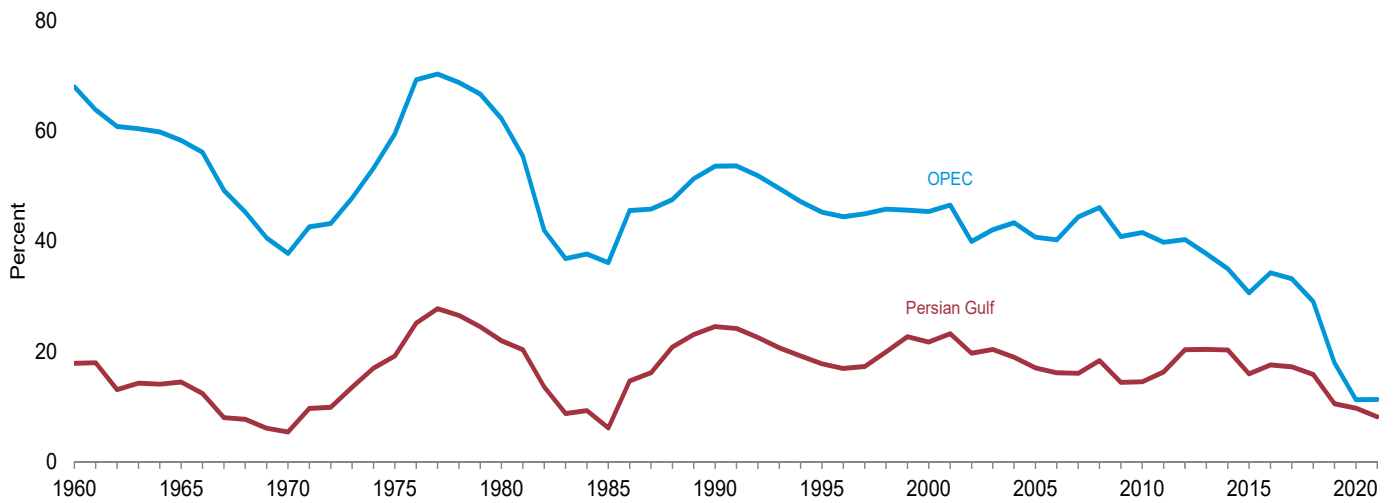
Source: Table 3.2.

Figure 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview

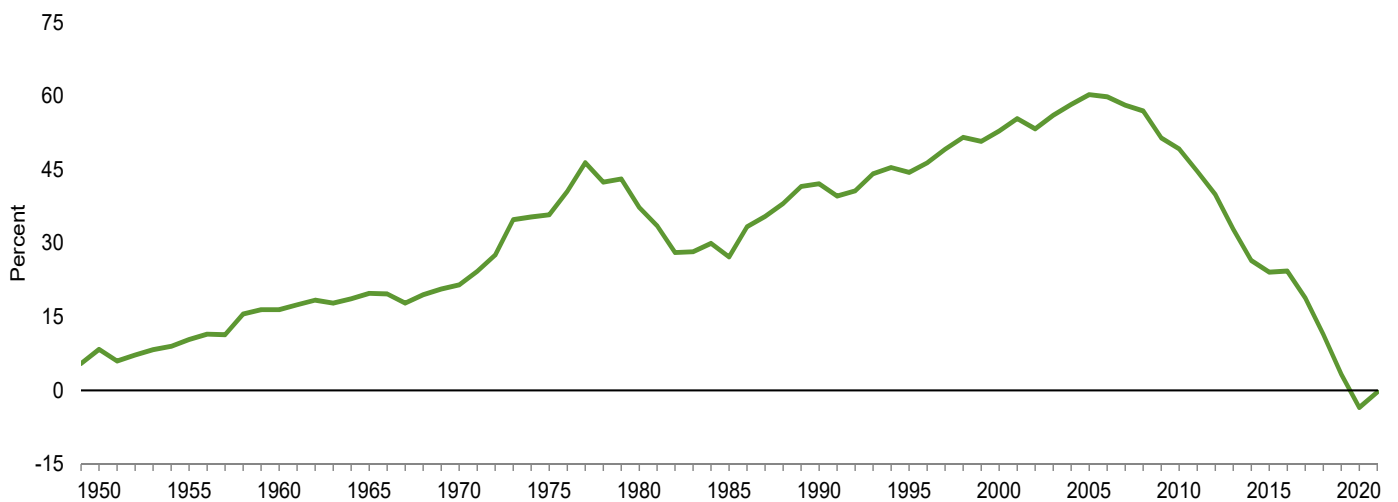
Overview, July 2022



Imports From OPEC and Persian Gulf as Share of Total Imports, 1960–2021



Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied, 1949–2021

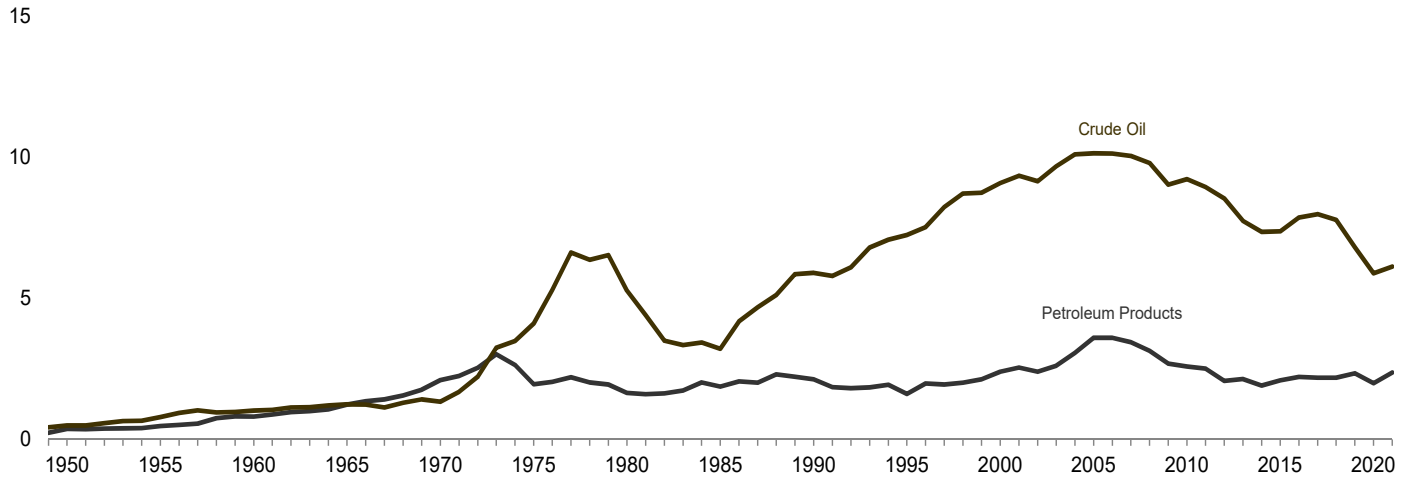


Note: OPEC=Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum>.
 Source: Table 3.3a.

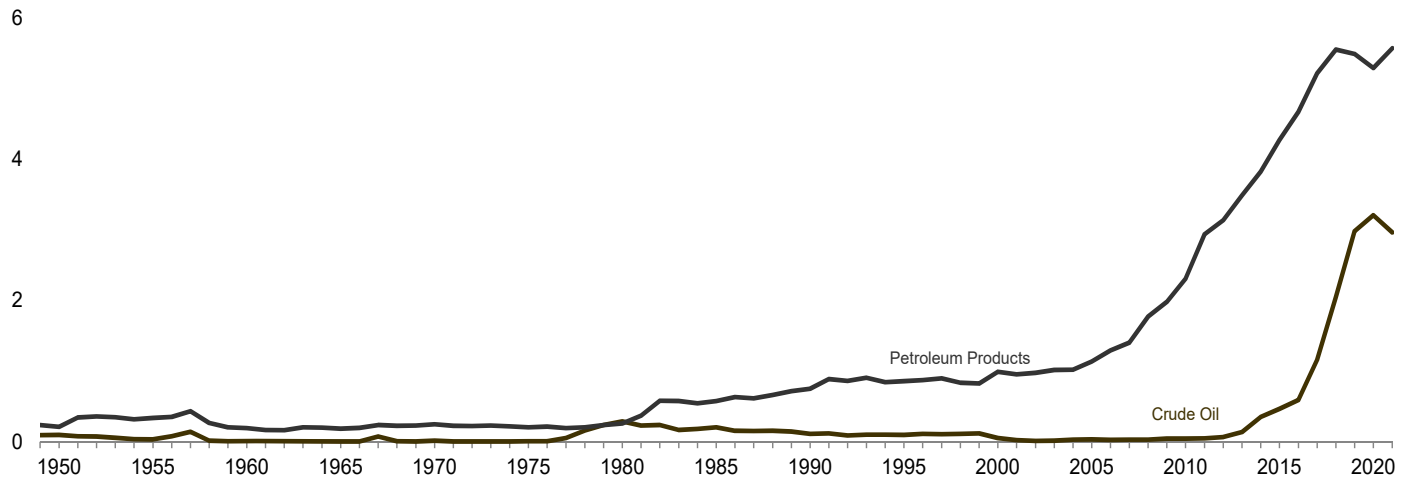
Figure 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports and Exports by Type

(Million Barrels per Day)

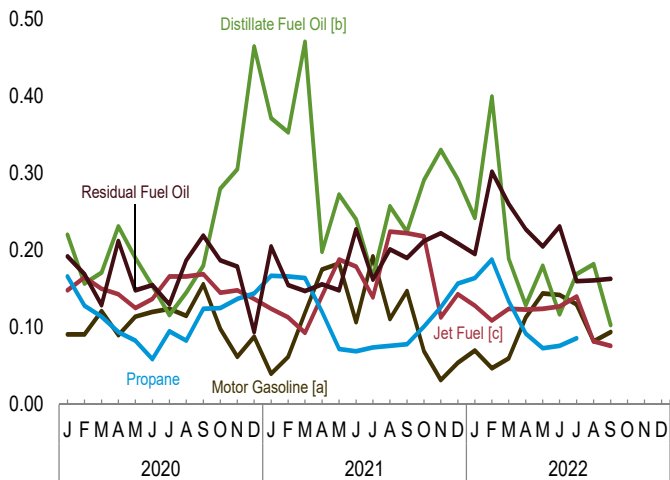
Imports Overview, 1949–2021



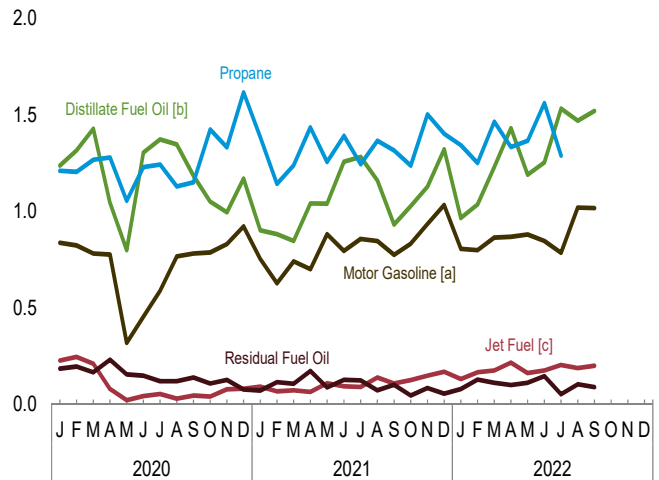
Exports Overview, 1949–2021



Imports, Selected Products, Monthly



Exports, Selected Products, Monthly



[a] Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[b] Includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.

[c] Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum>.

Sources: Tables 3.3b and 3.3e.

Table 3.3e Petroleum Trade: Exports by Type
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Crude Oil ^a	Distillate Fuel Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids		Jet Fuel ^d	Motor Gasoline ^e	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^f	Total
			Propane ^b	Total ^c					
1950 Average	95	34	NA	4	(d)	68	44	58	305
1955 Average	32	67	NA	12	(s)	95	93	69	368
1960 Average	8	27	NA	8	(s)	37	51	71	202
1965 Average	3	10	NA	21	3	2	41	108	187
1970 Average	14	2	13	27	6	1	54	154	259
1975 Average	6	1	13	26	2	2	15	158	209
1980 Average	287	3	10	21	1	1	33	197	544
1985 Average	204	67	48	64	13	10	197	225	781
1990 Average	109	109	28	41	43	55	211	287	857
1995 Average	95	183	38	59	26	104	136	12	949
2000 Average	50	173	53	78	32	144	139	46	1,040
2005 Average	32	138	37	60	53	136	251	496	1,165
2006 Average	25	215	45	68	41	142	283	544	1,317
2007 Average	27	268	42	70	41	127	330	569	1,433
2008 Average	29	528	53	101	61	172	355	555	1,802
2009 Average	44	587	85	139	69	195	415	574	2,024
2010 Average	42	656	109	164	84	296	405	706	2,353
2011 Average	47	854	124	249	97	479	424	835	2,986
2012 Average	67	1,007	171	314	132	409	388	886	3,205
2013 Average	134	1,134	302	468	156	373	362	994	3,621
2014 Average	351	1,101	423	703	163	442	364	1,052	4,176
2015 Average	465	1,176	615	966	168	476	326	1,161	4,738
2016 Average	591	1,179	799	1,211	175	635	298	1,171	5,261
2017 Average	1,158	1,381	914	1,404	184	749	308	1,192	6,376
2018 Average	2,048	1,289	949	1,602	223	879	321	1,240	7,601
2019 Average	2,982	1,306	1,098	1,830	220	815	229	1,090	8,471
2020 January	3,388	1,237	1,210	2,136	227	837	186	1,218	9,228
February	3,537	1,315	1,205	2,204	247	823	197	1,267	9,589
March	3,625	1,427	1,267	2,068	211	782	166	1,243	9,522
April	2,883	1,044	1,279	2,140	80	776	231	1,201	8,353
May	3,177	799	1,054	1,790	22	320	156	847	7,112
June	2,747	1,305	1,229	1,968	44	455	149	940	7,608
July	3,343	1,372	1,243	2,043	54	588	121	964	8,485
August	3,409	1,346	1,129	1,953	30	767	121	925	8,550
September	3,265	1,184	1,150	1,934	46	782	140	964	8,315
October	2,939	1,050	1,423	2,337	41	787	109	1,126	8,389
November	2,786	995	1,331	2,154	79	830	127	941	7,913
December	3,356	1,169	1,615	2,246	82	922	77	1,070	8,924
Average	3,206	1,187	1,262	2,081	96	722	148	1,058	8,498
2021 January	3,173	902	1,384	2,261	92	753	72	1,167	8,419
February	2,566	882	1,143	2,004	68	628	115	1,028	7,291
March	2,808	846	1,239	2,269	73	741	107	1,052	7,896
April	3,175	1,041	1,435	2,424	65	700	174	1,131	8,709
May	2,834	1,040	1,256	2,340	110	882	88	1,166	8,460
June	3,414	1,257	1,391	2,428	93	795	127	1,251	9,365
July	2,704	1,281	1,244	2,182	91	857	125	1,193	8,434
August	2,992	1,160	1,365	2,458	139	846	74	1,197	8,867
September	2,534	932	1,315	2,218	109	775	102	1,101	7,772
October	2,779	1,028	1,237	2,229	126	833	46	1,185	8,226
November	3,137	1,127	1,502	2,499	149	934	86	1,254	9,185
December	3,413	1,321	1,402	2,377	170	1,033	56	1,344	9,714
Average	2,963	1,069	1,327	2,309	107	816	97	1,173	8,536
2022 January	3,347	965	1,342	2,284	132	806	80	1,150	8,763
February	3,309	1,036	1,250	2,251	166	799	129	1,312	9,002
March	3,319	1,229	1,464	2,529	176	864	112	1,285	9,513
April	3,239	1,430	1,333	2,372	216	868	100	1,302	9,527
May	3,442	1,190	1,365	2,310	163	880	112	1,223	9,321
June	3,572	1,253	1,560	2,675	176	846	147	1,209	9,879
July	R 3,796	R 1,532	R 1,289	R 2,213	R 204	R 785	R 53	R 1,043	R 9,624
August	E 3,905	E 1,470	NA	NA	E 188	E 1,019	E 104	NA	E 10,164
September	E 4,002	E 1,520	NA	NA	E 201	E 1,017	E 90	NA	E 10,366
9-Month Average	E 3,550	E 1,293	NA	NA	E 180	E 877	E 103	NA	E 9,576
2021 9-Month Average	2,913	1,039	1,309	2,290	94	777	109	1,144	8,366
2020 9-Month Average	3,265	1,225	1,196	2,025	106	680	163	1,062	8,526

^a Includes lease condensate.
^b Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures." Through 2012, also includes propylene.
^c Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline (pentanes plus). Through 2012, also includes refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).
^d Beginning in 1965, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. (Through 1964, kerosene-type jet fuel is included with kerosene in "Other.") For 1953–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1952, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended: motor gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other.")
^e Finished motor gasoline. Through 1952, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. Through 1963, also includes aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Through 1980, also includes motor gasoline blending components.
^f Asphalt and road oil, kerosene, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, unfinished oils, 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 1981, also includes

motor gasoline blending components. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. For 2009–2018, also includes oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol). Beginning in 2010, also includes fuel ethanol. Beginning in 2011, also includes biofuels (excluding fuel ethanol).
R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (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/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. • 1981–2021: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • 2022: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.3f Petroleum Trade: Exports by Country of Destination
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Brazil	Canada	China	India	Japan	Mexico	Nether-lands	Singa-pore	South Korea	United Kingdom	Other	Total
1960 Average	4	34	NA	NA	62	18	6	NA	NA	12	NA	202
1965 Average	3	26	NA	NA	40	27	10	NA	NA	12	NA	187
1970 Average	7	31	NA	NA	69	33	15	NA	NA	12	NA	259
1975 Average	6	22	NA	1	27	42	23	NA	NA	7	NA	209
1980 Average	4	108	-	1	32	28	23	6	2	7	335	544
1985 Average	3	74	-	2	108	61	44	24	27	14	424	781
1990 Average	2	91	-	6	92	89	54	15	60	11	438	857
1995 Average	16	73	2	3	76	125	33	46	57	14	505	949
2000 Average	28	110	3	3	90	358	42	36	20	10	342	1,040
2005 Average	39	181	12	11	56	268	25	43	16	21	492	1,165
2006 Average	42	159	11	8	58	255	83	45	21	28	607	1,317
2007 Average	46	189	14	14	54	279	81	71	16	9	660	1,433
2008 Average	54	264	13	10	54	333	131	77	18	17	830	1,802
2009 Average	55	223	44	30	58	322	192	115	23	33	928	2,024
2010 Average	123	233	52	10	88	448	165	128	13	19	1,073	2,353
2011 Average	157	351	73	17	79	570	248	121	15	35	1,320	2,986
2012 Average	166	416	85	36	89	565	239	115	16	41	1,435	3,205
2013 Average	179	549	129	41	117	532	274	136	13	36	1,616	3,621
2014 Average	217	809	89	70	150	559	241	124	46	53	1,817	4,176
2015 Average	188	955	191	78	166	690	226	122	65	89	1,968	4,738
2016 Average	260	935	203	140	250	880	265	147	108	92	1,980	5,261
2017 Average	395	871	447	200	350	1,081	251	210	176	186	2,209	6,376
2018 Average	400	1,024	374	297	466	1,194	337	185	382	272	2,670	7,601
2019 Average	474	1,035	196	460	555	1,158	451	126	580	336	3,102	8,471
2020 January	506	1,302	98	490	650	1,171	505	178	772	411	3,145	9,228
February	487	1,229	82	532	454	1,067	640	192	484	552	3,869	9,589
March	516	1,013	241	526	655	1,262	565	225	393	369	3,757	9,522
April	391	860	414	405	637	935	357	480	421	310	3,142	8,353
May	269	699	1,487	434	486	521	373	204	351	230	2,058	7,112
June	307	814	878	482	460	835	411	225	374	327	2,496	7,608
July	452	904	896	329	560	966	494	60	491	373	2,959	8,485
August	486	871	788	362	390	1,114	492	185	424	455	2,983	8,550
September	443	1,046	1,053	428	326	1,053	380	114	412	234	2,825	8,315
October	533	872	993	460	463	1,045	363	51	458	332	2,819	8,389
November	355	847	663	567	416	1,223	496	60	313	340	2,632	7,913
December	500	738	947	642	724	1,308	399	34	506	267	2,858	8,924
Average	438	932	715	471	519	1,042	456	167	451	350	2,959	8,498
2021 January	434	798	808	608	641	979	159	141	613	258	2,981	8,419
February	417	806	457	587	407	984	522	234	376	165	2,336	7,291
March	292	866	848	515	351	1,135	341	120	501	258	2,669	7,896
April	331	922	602	515	451	1,121	568	330	583	350	2,936	8,709
May	345	795	715	520	431	1,363	374	144	530	370	2,872	8,460
June	475	856	645	730	584	1,197	378	349	844	314	2,993	9,365
July	531	835	549	460	384	1,226	395	298	713	377	2,667	8,434
August	534	885	549	541	532	1,107	382	273	580	356	3,129	8,867
September	372	762	492	435	459	1,072	442	220	557	297	2,664	7,772
October	460	764	647	496	431	1,085	458	94	280	397	3,113	8,226
November	386	875	787	533	562	1,145	515	228	634	342	3,179	9,185
December	438	853	463	859	613	1,434	511	296	563	323	3,361	9,714
Average	418	835	632	566	488	1,156	419	227	565	318	2,913	8,536
2022 January	399	718	456	817	460	1,101	252	542	523	293	3,203	8,763
February	301	779	722	616	518	1,113	523	390	431	405	3,205	9,002
March	573	774	562	452	480	1,162	579	460	491	335	3,646	9,513
April	626	810	585	373	329	1,369	571	407	440	491	3,528	9,527
May	401	727	491	440	533	1,263	498	331	533	518	3,587	9,321
June	458	1,004	538	376	418	1,072	630	518	534	350	3,980	9,879
July	518	951	625	325	451	1,078	570	364	495	441	3,806	9,624
7-Month Average	470	823	566	485	455	1,166	517	431	493	404	3,568	9,378
2021 7-Month Average	403	840	664	561	464	1,146	388	230	596	300	2,784	8,377
2020 7-Month Average	418	973	589	456	558	965	477	223	470	366	3,056	8,553

NA=Not available. - =No data reported.

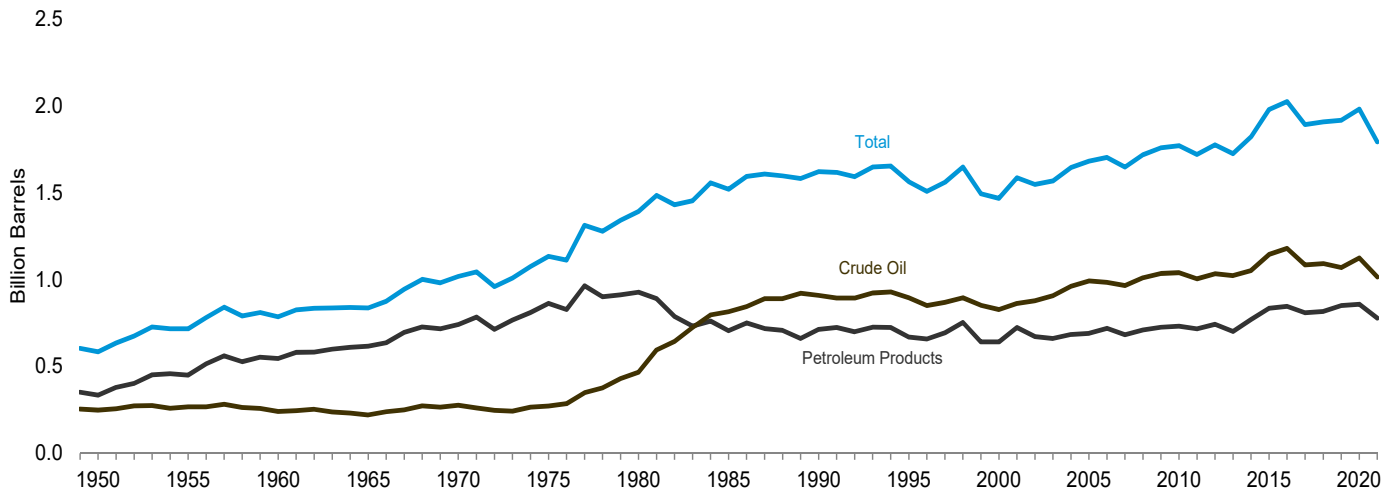
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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 1981.

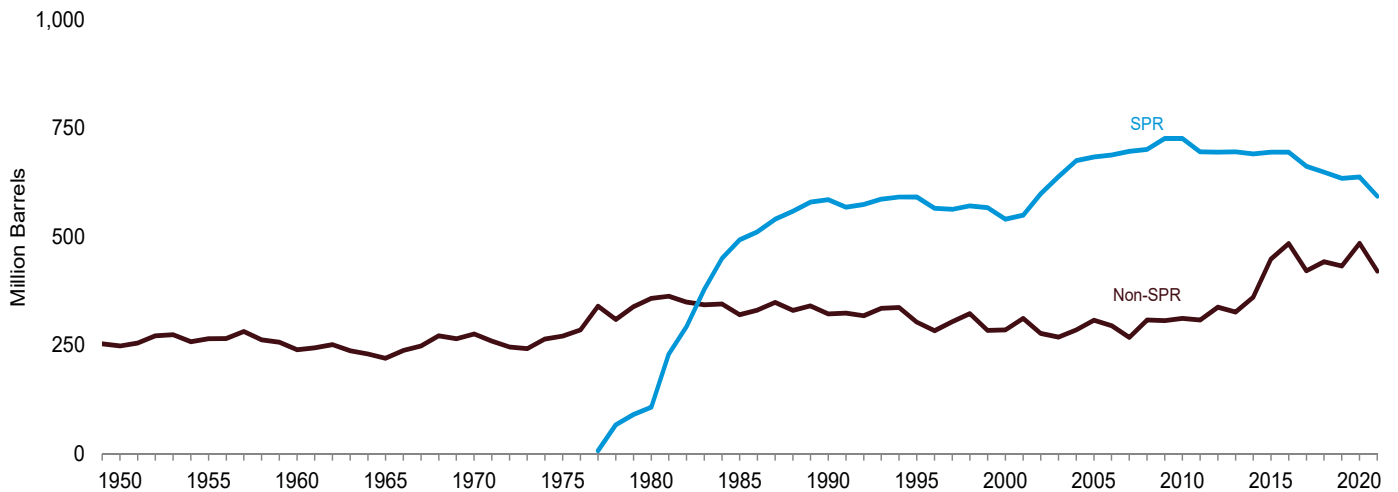
Sources: • **1960–1972:** Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, annual reports. • **1973–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981–2021:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2022:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

Figure 3.4 Petroleum Stocks

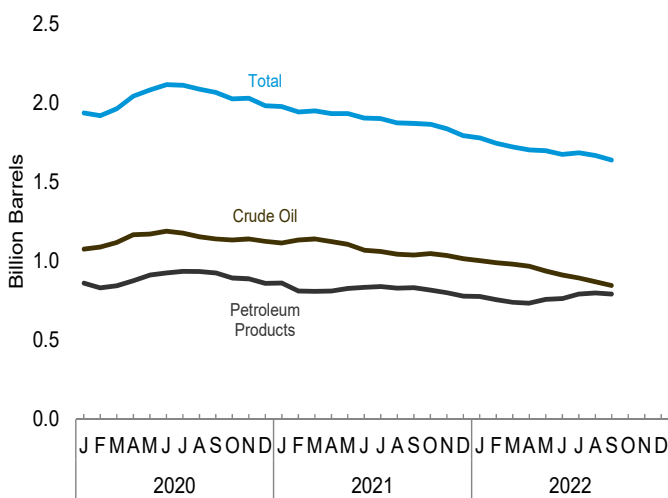
Overview, 1949–2021



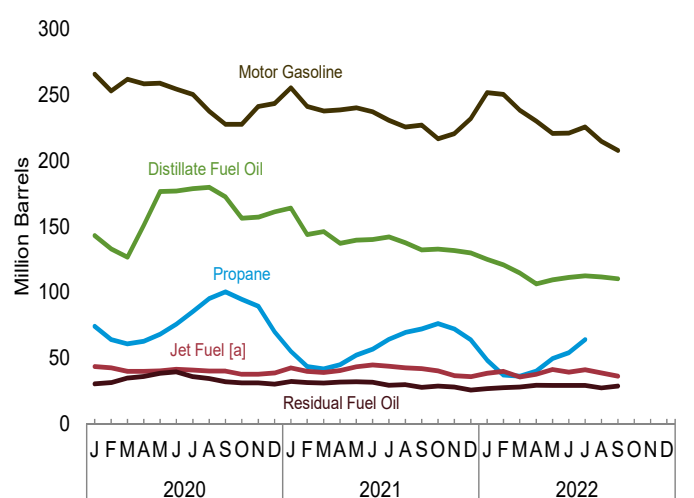
SPR and Non-SPR Crude Oil Stocks, 1949–2021



Overview, Monthly



Selected Products, Monthly



[a] Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

Notes: • SPR=Strategic Petroleum Reserve. • Stocks are at end of period.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum>.

Source: Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Petroleum Stocks
(Million Barrels)

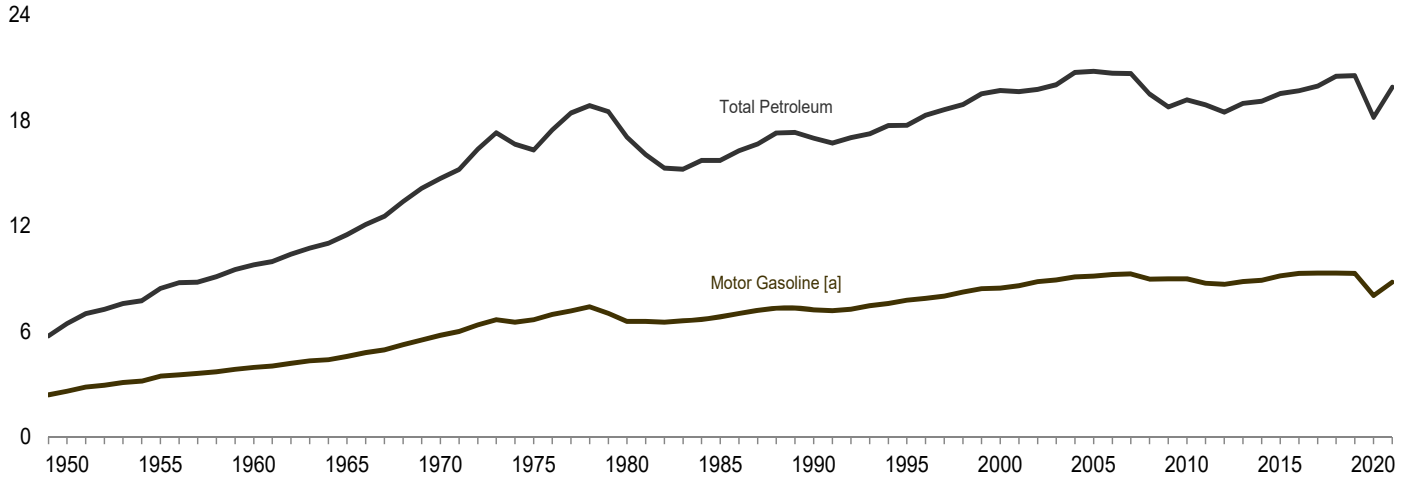
	Crude Oil ^a			Distillate Fuel Oil ^e	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids				Jet Fuel ^l	Motor Gasoline ⁱ	Residual Fuel Oil ^k	Other ^l	Total
	SPR ^b	Non-SPR ^{c,d}	Total ^d		Propane/Propylene			Total ^h					
					Propane	Propylene ^g	Total ^g						
1950 Year	--	248	248	72	NA	NA	NA	2	(i)	116	41	104	583
1955 Year	--	266	266	111	NA	NA	NA	7	3	165	39	123	715
1960 Year	--	240	240	138	NA	NA	NA	23	7	195	45	137	785
1965 Year	--	220	220	155	NA	NA	NA	35	19	175	56	176	836
1970 Year	--	276	276	195	NA	NA	NA	44	28	209	54	181	1,018
1975 Year	--	271	271	209	NA	NA	NA	82	133	30	235	74	1,133
1980 Year	108	358	466	205	NA	NA	NA	71	137	42	261	92	1,392
1985 Year	493	321	814	144	NA	NA	NA	39	82	40	223	50	1,519
1990 Year	586	323	908	132	NA	NA	NA	49	104	52	220	49	1,621
1995 Year	592	303	895	130	NA	NA	NA	43	100	40	202	37	1,563
2000 Year	541	286	826	118	NA	NA	NA	41	88	45	196	36	1,468
2005 Year	685	308	992	136	NA	NA	NA	57	117	42	208	37	1,682
2006 Year	689	296	984	144	NA	NA	NA	62	125	39	212	42	1,703
2007 Year	697	268	965	134	NA	NA	NA	52	106	39	218	39	1,648
2008 Year	702	308	1,010	146	NA	NA	NA	55	127	38	214	36	1,719
2009 Year	727	307	1,034	166	NA	NA	NA	50	113	43	223	37	1,758
2010 Year	727	312	1,039	164	46	2	47	118	43	219	41	145	1,770
2011 Year	696	308	1,004	149	48	2	50	121	41	223	34	146	1,720
2012 Year	695	338	1,033	135	63	2	64	148	40	231	34	154	1,775
2013 Year	696	327	1,023	128	40	1	42	121	37	228	38	149	1,724
2014 Year	691	361	1,052	136	72	2	74	170	38	240	34	151	1,822
2015 Year	695	449	1,144	161	91	2	93	192	40	235	42	164	1,979
2016 Year	695	485	1,180	166	77	2	79	196	43	239	41	161	2,025
2017 Year	663	422	1,084	146	62	2	64	187	41	237	29	167	1,892
2018 Year	649	443	1,092	140	64	2	66	184	42	247	28	176	1,908
2019 Year	635	433	1,068	140	80	2	81	212	40	254	31	172	1,917
2020 January	635	440	1,075	143	74	2	76	197	44	266	30	180	1,935
February	635	453	1,088	133	64	1	65	180	43	253	31	190	1,918
March	635	483	1,118	127	61	2	62	183	40	262	35	197	1,962
April	638	529	1,167	151	63	1	64	200	40	258	36	189	2,041
May	648	522	1,170	177	68	1	69	214	40	259	38	182	2,081
June	656	533	1,189	177	76	2	77	236	42	254	40	177	2,114
July	656	520	1,176	179	85	1	87	257	41	250	36	171	2,110
August	648	504	1,152	180	95	2	97	283	40	238	34	159	2,085
September	642	498	1,140	173	100	2	102	299	40	228	32	152	2,065
October	639	494	1,132	156	95	1	96	287	38	228	31	153	2,025
November	638	501	1,139	157	89	1	91	266	38	241	31	155	2,027
December	638	485	1,124	161	70	1	71	228	39	243	30	156	1,981
2021 January	638	476	1,114	164	55	1	56	197	43	255	32	169	1,975
February	638	494	1,132	144	44	1	45	178	40	241	31	174	1,941
March	638	502	1,140	146	42	1	43	177	39	238	31	178	1,949
April	633	489	1,123	137	45	1	46	186	41	239	32	176	1,932
May	628	477	1,105	140	52	1	53	196	43	240	32	175	1,931
June	621	448	1,069	140	57	1	58	205	45	237	32	174	1,903
July	621	439	1,060	142	64	1	66	222	44	231	29	172	1,899
August	621	422	1,043	138	70	1	71	229	42	226	30	164	1,872
September	618	420	1,038	132	72	1	73	236	42	227	28	166	1,869
October	611	437	1,047	133	76	1	78	236	40	217	29	162	1,864
November	601	433	1,035	132	72	2	74	221	37	221	28	163	1,835
December	594	421	1,015	130	64	1	65	193	36	232	26	161	1,792
2022 January	588	414	1,003	125	48	1	50	161	39	252	27	173	1,778
February	579	409	988	121	37	1	38	140	40	250	28	177	1,744
March	566	414	980	115	36	1	37	142	36	238	28	181	1,720
April	548	419	967	106	40	1	41	154	38	230	29	177	1,701
May	523	414	937	109	50	1	51	178	41	221	29	180	1,696
June	493	418	911	111	54	1	55	187	39	221	29	175	1,673
July	468	R 424	R 892	R 113	R 64	R 1	R 65	R 208	41	R 226	29	R 174	R 1,683
August	E 444	E 426	E 869	E 112	NA	NA	E 74	RF 233	E 39	E 215	E 27	RE 172	E 1,667
September	E 415	E 431	E 846	E 110	NA	NA	E 85	F 244	E 36	E 208	E 29	E 164	E 1,637

^a Includes lease condensate.
^b "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.
^c All crude oil stocks other than those in "SPR."
^d Beginning in 1981, includes stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit.
^e Excludes stocks in the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2021, also includes renewable heating oil blended into distillate fuel oil.
^f Includes propylene stocks at refineries only.
^g 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, kerosene-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 is included in "Other.")
^j Includes finished motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components; excludes oxygenates. Through 1963, also includes aviation gasoline and special naphthas.
^k Through 2019, includes residual fuel oil stocks at (or in) refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Beginning in 2020, includes residual fuel oil stocks at refineries and bulk terminals only.
^l Asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, unfinished oils, 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 1993, also includes fuel ethanol. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. For 2005–2018, also includes oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol). Beginning in 2009, also includes biofuels (excluding fuel ethanol) and other hydrocarbons.
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 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. • 1981–2021: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • 2022: 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.

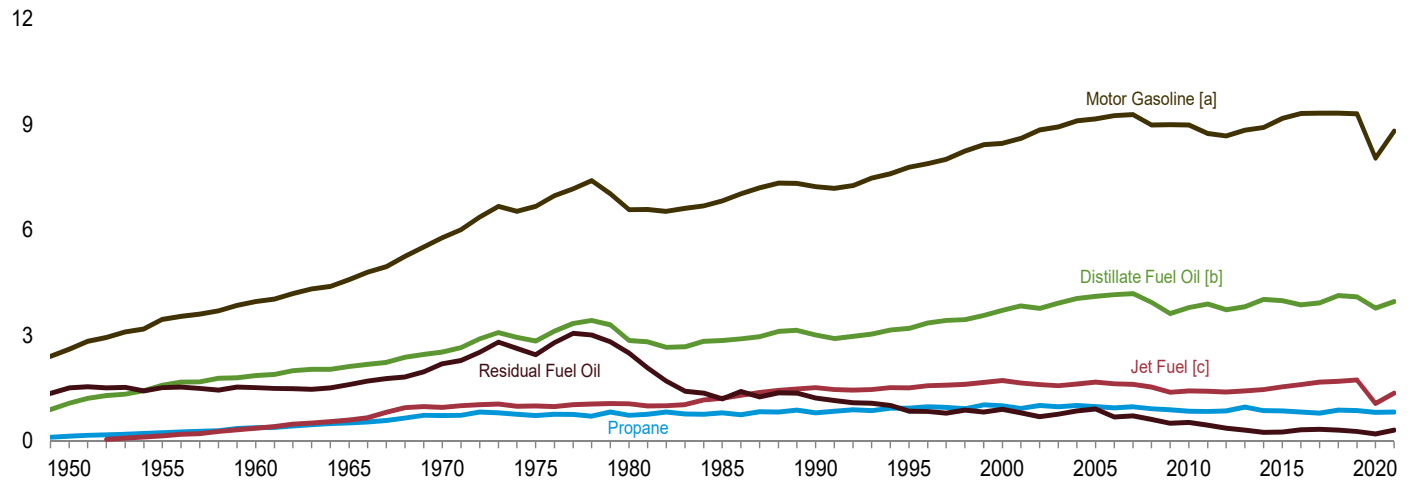
Figure 3.5 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

(Million Barrels per Day)

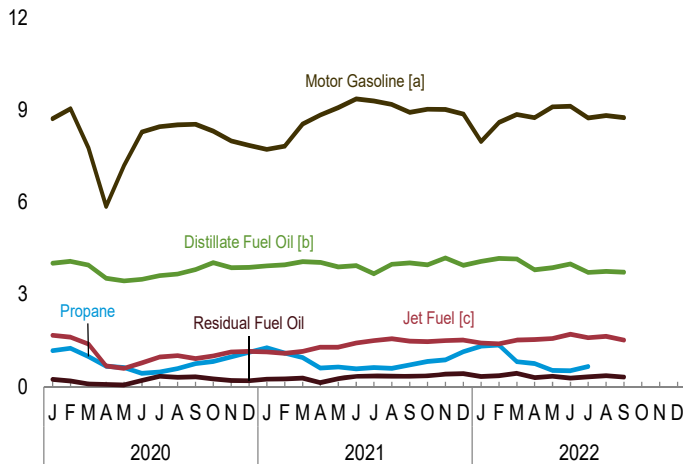
Total Petroleum and Motor Gasoline, 1949–2021



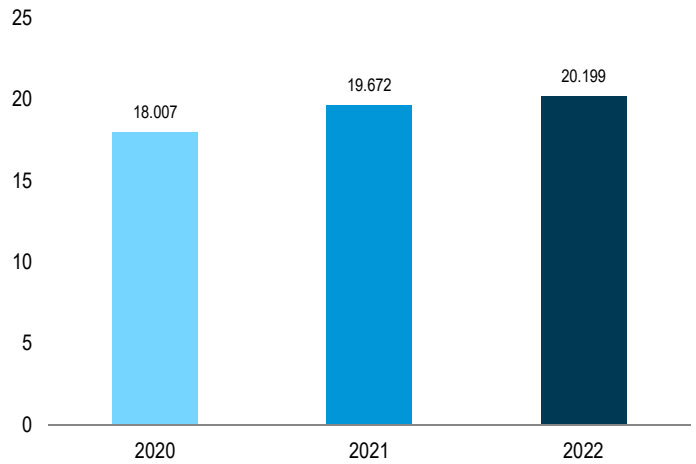
Selected Products, 1949–2021



Selected Products, Monthly



Total, January–September

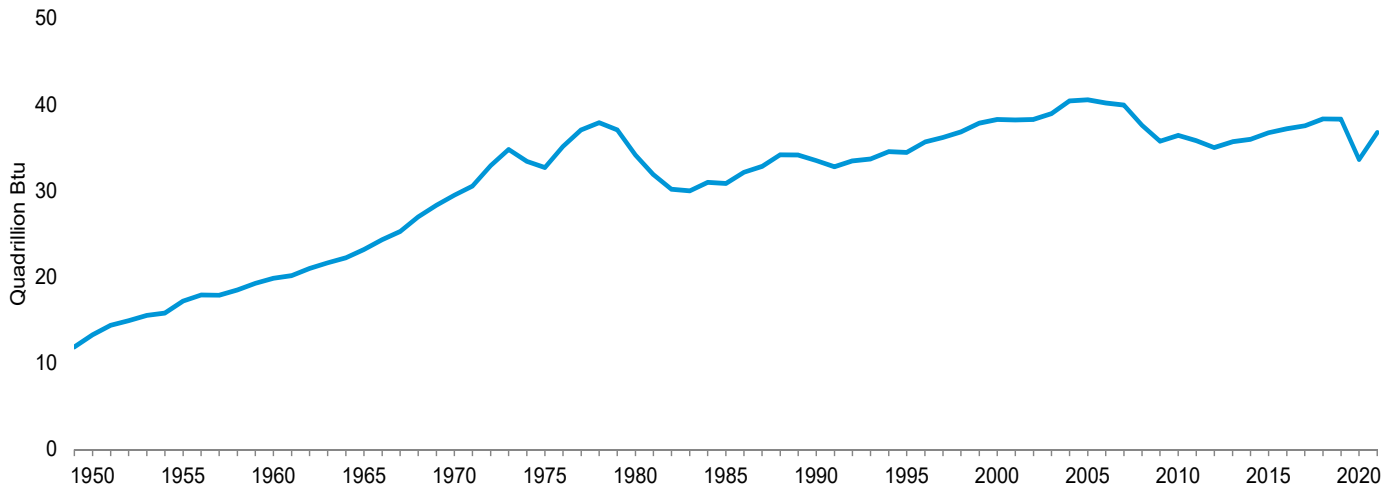


[a] Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
 [b] Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.

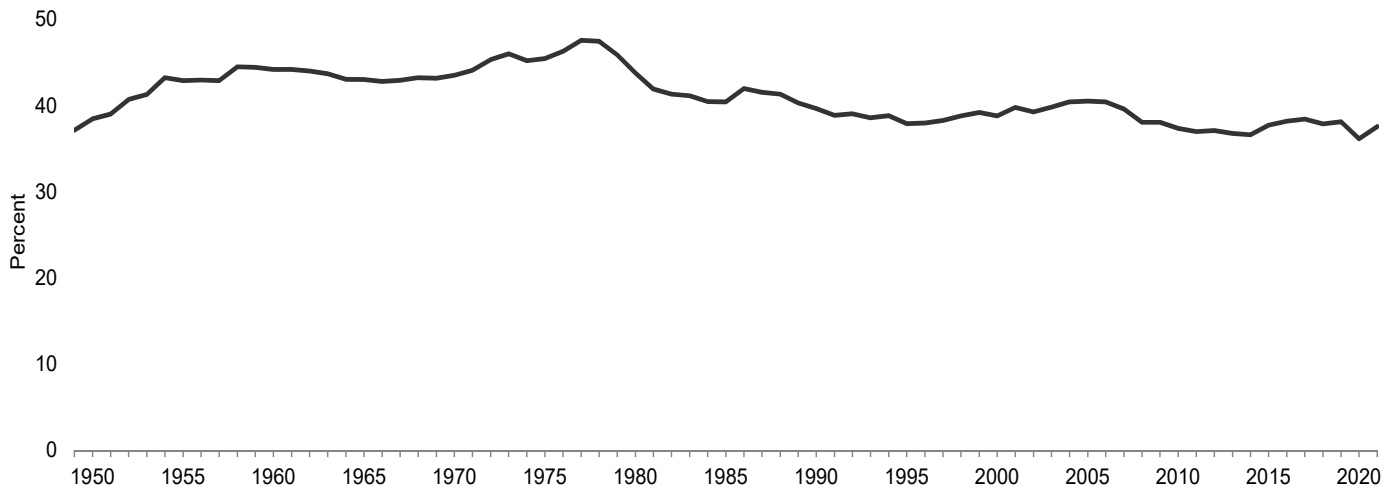
[c] Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum>.
 Source: Table 3.5.

Figure 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

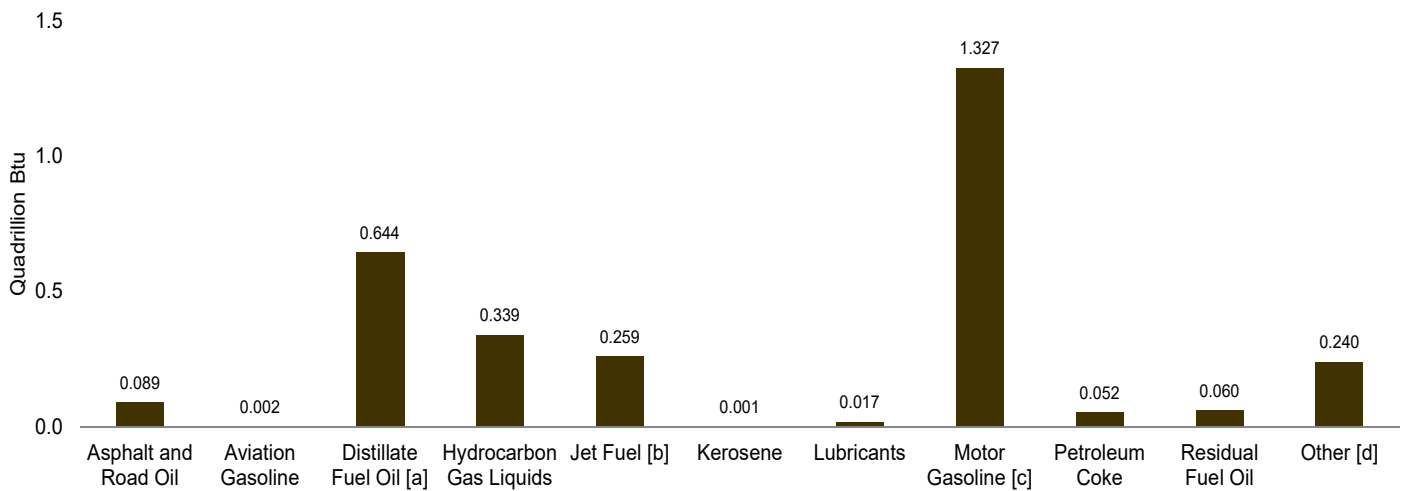
Total, 1949–2021



Petroleum Products Supplied as Share of Total Energy Consumption, 1949–2021



By Product, September 2022



[a] Includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.

[b] Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

[c] Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

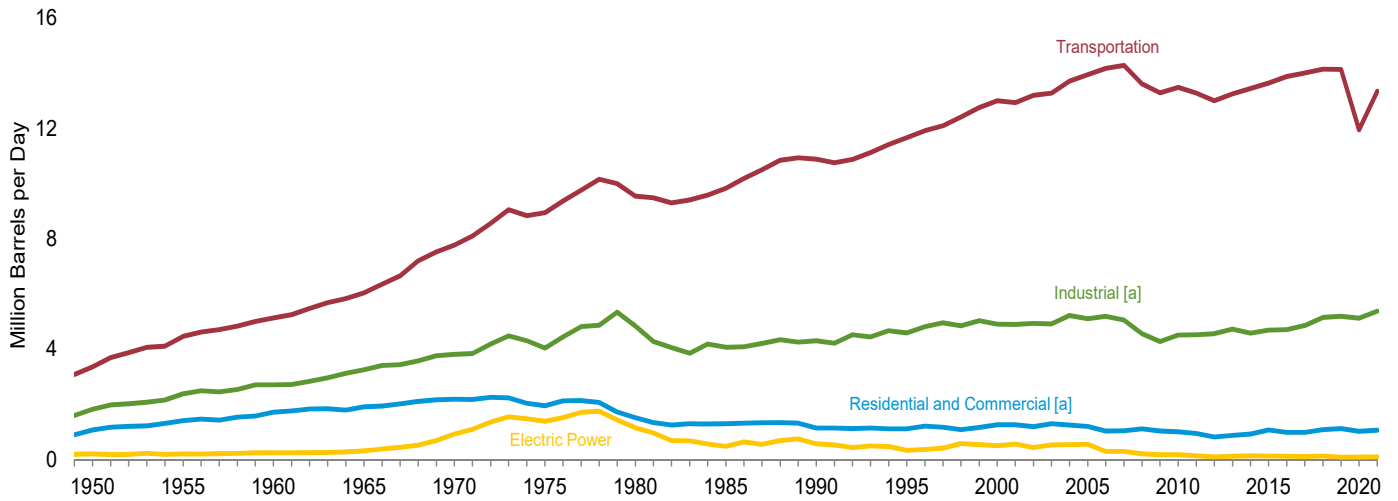
[d] All petroleum products not separately displayed.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum>.

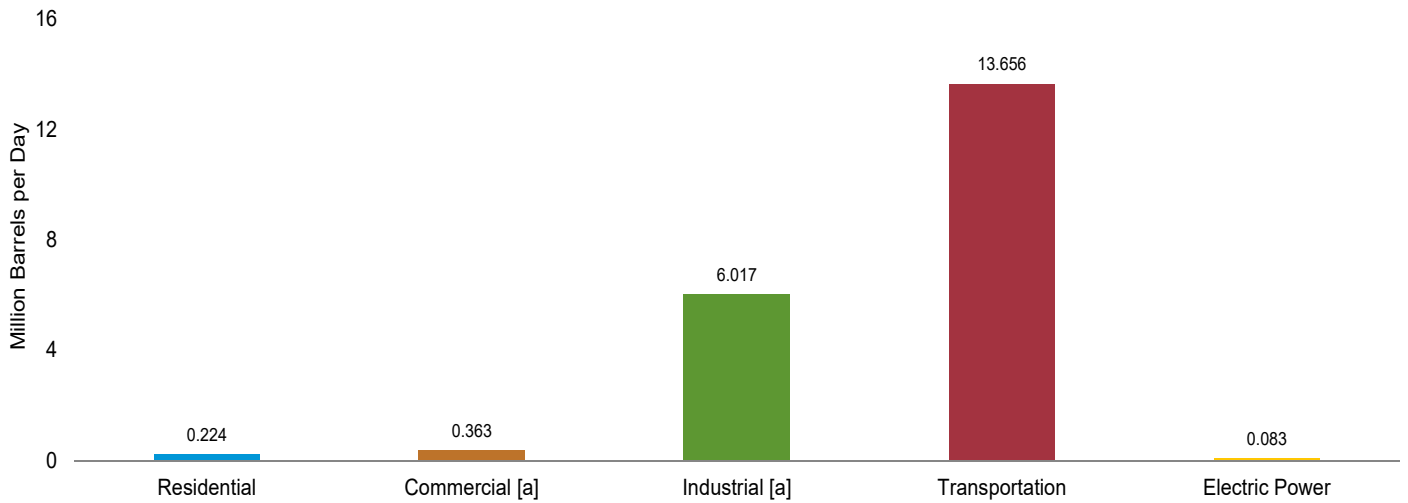
Sources: Tables 1.1 and 3.6.

Figure 3.7 Petroleum Consumption by Sector

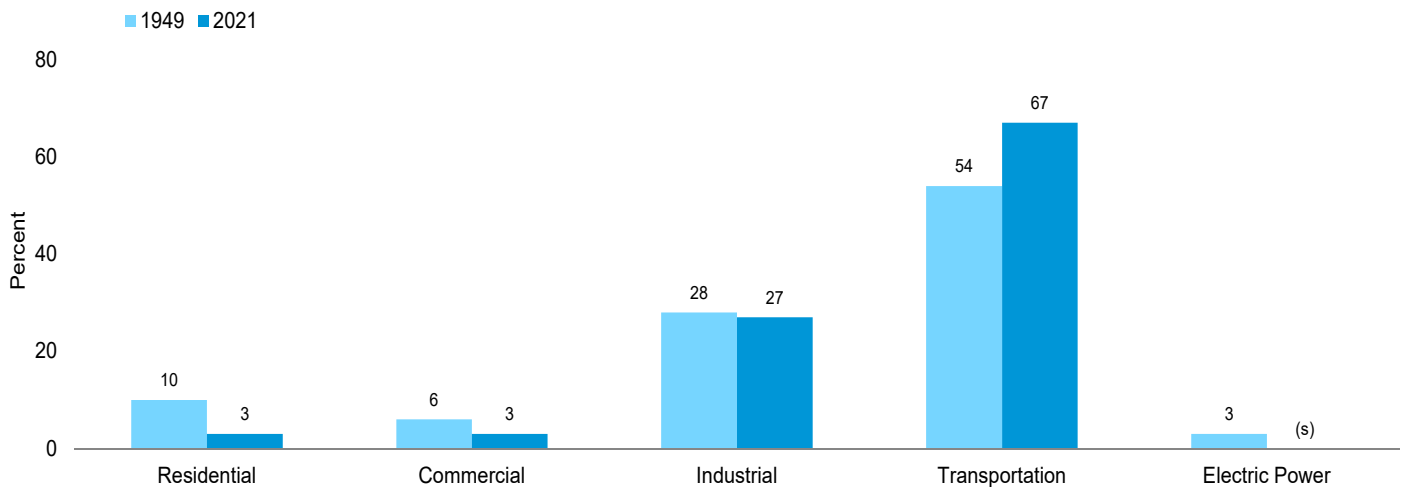
By Sector, 1949–2021



By Sector, July 2022



Sector Shares, 1949 and 2021



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

(s)=Less than 0.5 percent.

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
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector ^a						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL ^b	Kero-sene	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL ^b	Kero-sene	Motor Gasoline ^{c,d}	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
		Propane				Propane					
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
2005 Average	402	366	40	809	210	94	10	24	(s)	50	389
2006 Average	335	318	32	685	189	88	7	26	(s)	33	343
2007 Average	342	345	21	708	181	87	4	32	(s)	33	337
2008 Average	354	394	10	758	181	113	2	24	(s)	31	351
2009 Average	276	391	13	680	187	99	2	28	(s)	31	348
2010 Average	266	378	14	658	185	100	2	28	(s)	27	343
2011 Average	248	351	9	608	186	102	2	24	(s)	23	336
2012 Average	228	281	4	513	168	96	1	21	(s)	14	300
2013 Average	233	331	4	568	163	108	(s)	22	(s)	11	304
2014 Average	253	349	7	609	169	114	1	29	(s)	3	318
2015 Average	262	318	5	584	171	106	1	^d 204	(s)	2	483
2016 Average	206	306	7	518	154	107	1	203	(s)	2	467
2017 Average	205	307	4	517	153	111	1	196	(s)	2	462
2018 Average	241	361	4	606	153	126	1	199	(s)	1	480
2019 Average	223	402	5	630	155	130	1	200	(s)	1	487
2020 January	294	635	17	946	199	222	3	218	(s)	2	644
February	259	605	20	884	175	214	3	226	(s)	1	620
March	226	458	4	688	153	173	1	194	0	1	522
April	210	380	2	592	142	151	(s)	146	0	1	441
May	229	232	(s)	461	155	109	(s)	180	0	1	445
June	149	142	1	291	101	84	(s)	207	0	1	393
July	97	126	(s)	224	66	80	(s)	211	0	1	357
August	86	128	6	220	58	80	1	213	0	(s)	352
September	148	165	5	318	100	90	1	213	0	1	405
October	166	295	2	462	112	127	(s)	207	0	1	448
November	207	425	1	633	140	163	(s)	200	0	1	504
December	251	642	6	898	170	224	1	196	0	1	593
Average	193	352	5	551	131	143	1	201	(s)	1	477
2021 January	308	679	5	992	208	235	1	193	0	2	639
February	358	730	24	1,112	242	249	4	195	(s)	3	^R 693
March	268	474	2	744	182	177	(s)	213	(s)	2	575
April	189	343	4	536	128	141	1	221	0	1	491
May	158	228	1	387	107	108	(s)	227	0	1	443
June	139	132	(s)	272	94	82	(s)	234	0	1	410
July	94	127	1	221	63	80	(s)	232	0	1	376
August	80	128	2	209	54	80	(s)	229	0	1	365
September	141	152	1	294	95	87	(s)	223	0	1	407
October	184	248	9	441	125	114	1	225	(s)	1	467
November	217	487	3	707	147	181	1	225	(s)	2	555
December	289	549	1	839	196	^R 199	(s)	222	(s)	2	618
Average	201	354	4	560	136	144	1	220	(s)	2	502
2022 January	371	753	11	1,135	251	256	2	199	(s)	3	711
February	464	666	2	1,132	314	231	(s)	214	(s)	4	764
March	301	486	1	787	204	181	(s)	221	(s)	2	608
April	202	368	1	571	137	148	(s)	218	(s)	2	505
May	157	209	1	367	106	103	(s)	227	(s)	2	439
June	141	142	2	285	95	84	(s)	228	(s)	1	409
July	95	126	3	224	64	80	(s)	218	(s)	1	363
7-Month Average	245	390	3	638	166	154	(s)	218	(s)	2	540
2021 7-Month Average	215	384	5	604	145	152	1	216	(s)	2	517
2020 7-Month Average	209	367	6	582	141	147	1	197	(s)	1	488

^a Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

^c Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^d 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.

^RRevised. 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 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.

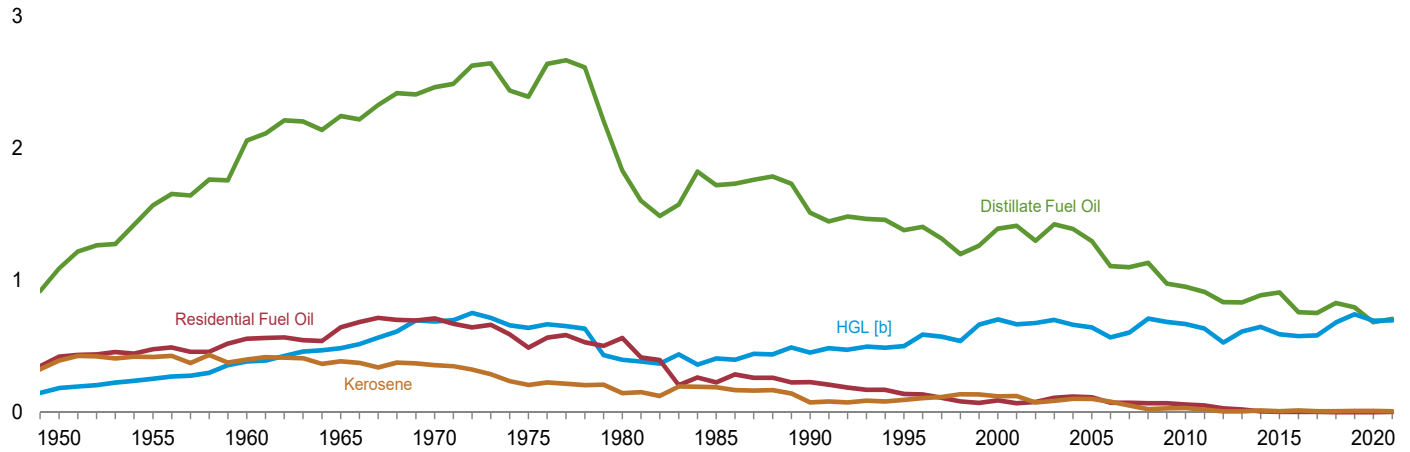
Sources: See end of section.

Due to the delay of Form EIA-782A, *Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report*, sectoral distillate and residual fuel oil consumption after April 2022 are estimates.

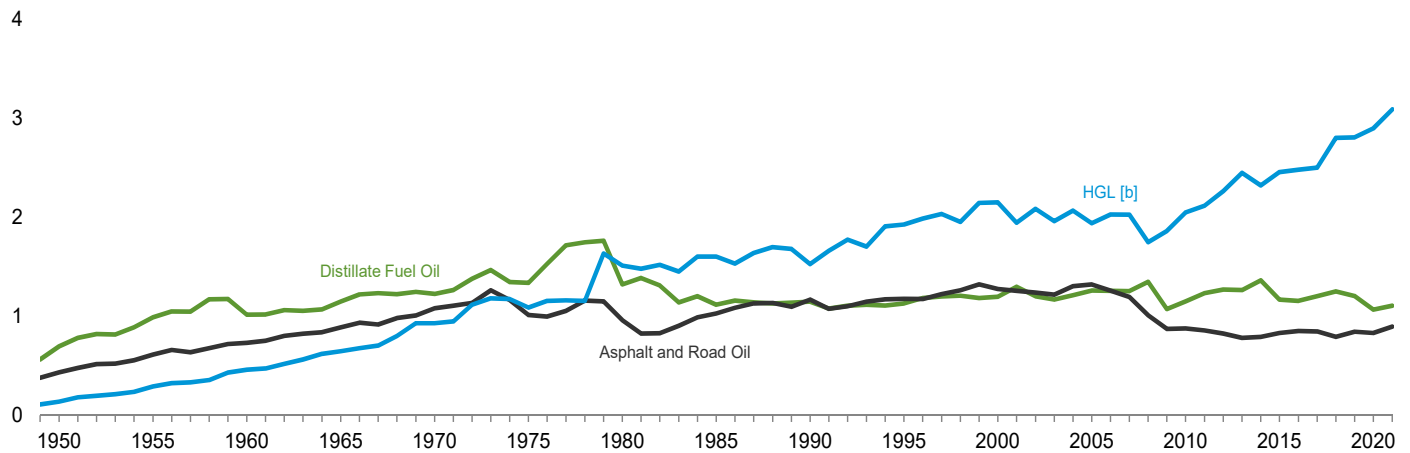
Figure 3.8a Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1949-2021

(Quadrillion Btu)

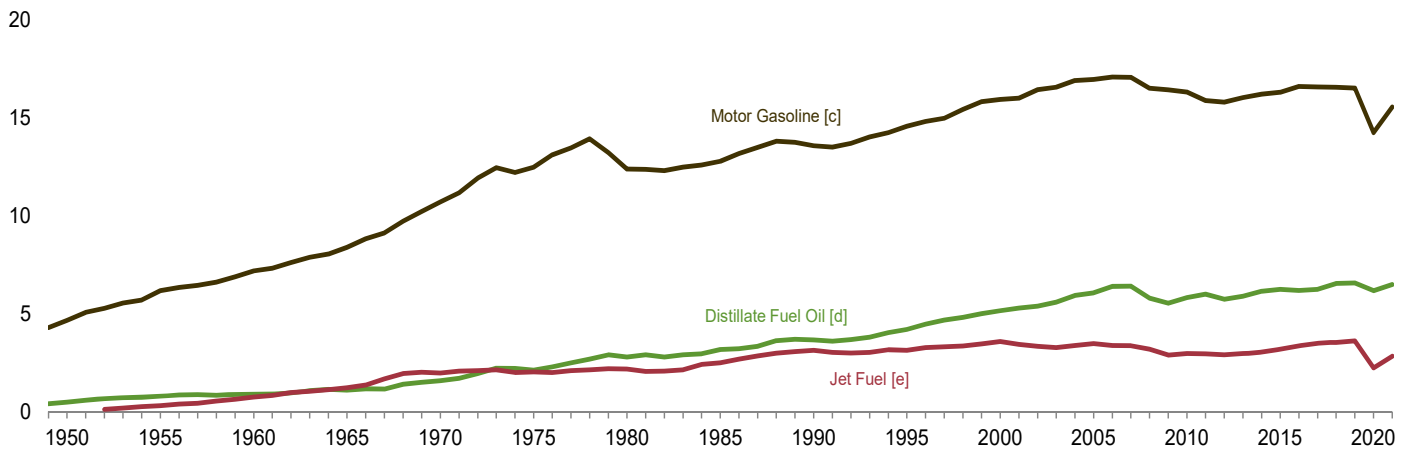
Residential and Commercial [a] Sectors, Selected Products



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.

[c] Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[d] Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel 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.

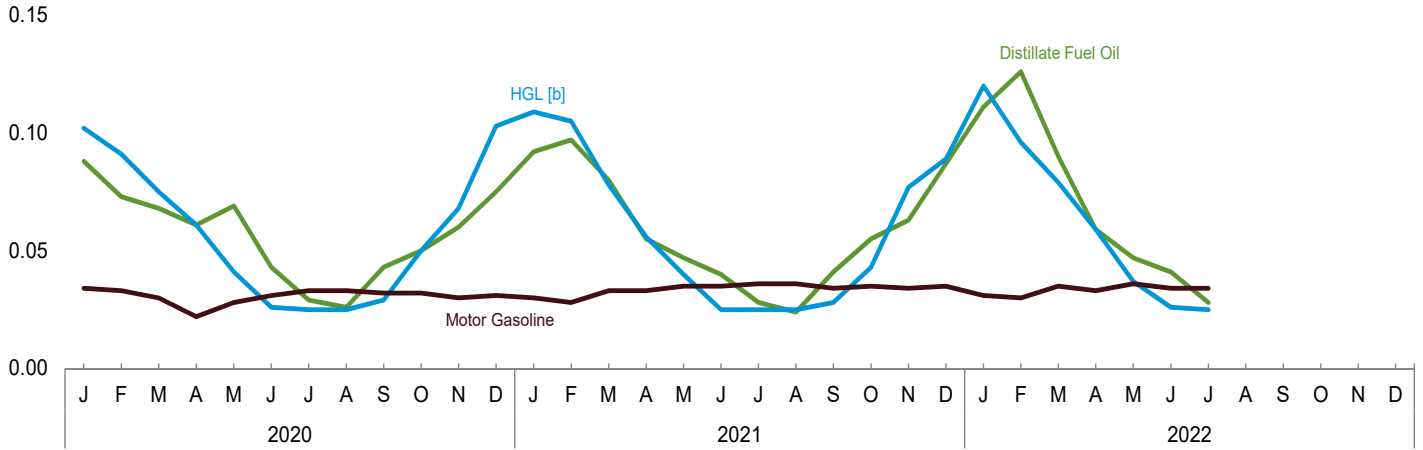
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum>.

Sources: Tables 3.8a–3.8c.

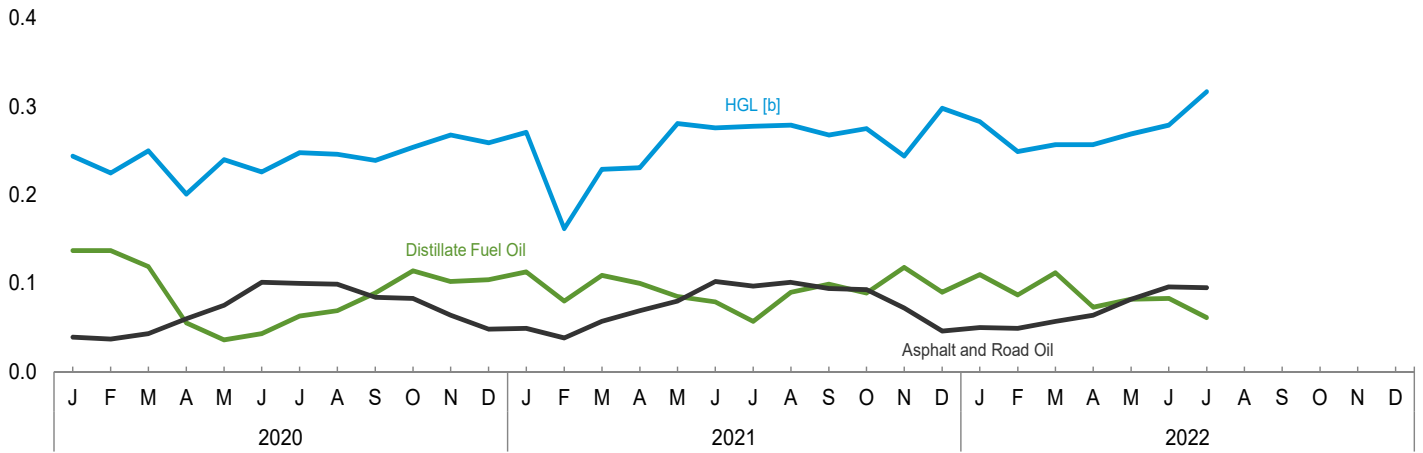
Figure 3.8b Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly

(Quadrillion Btu)

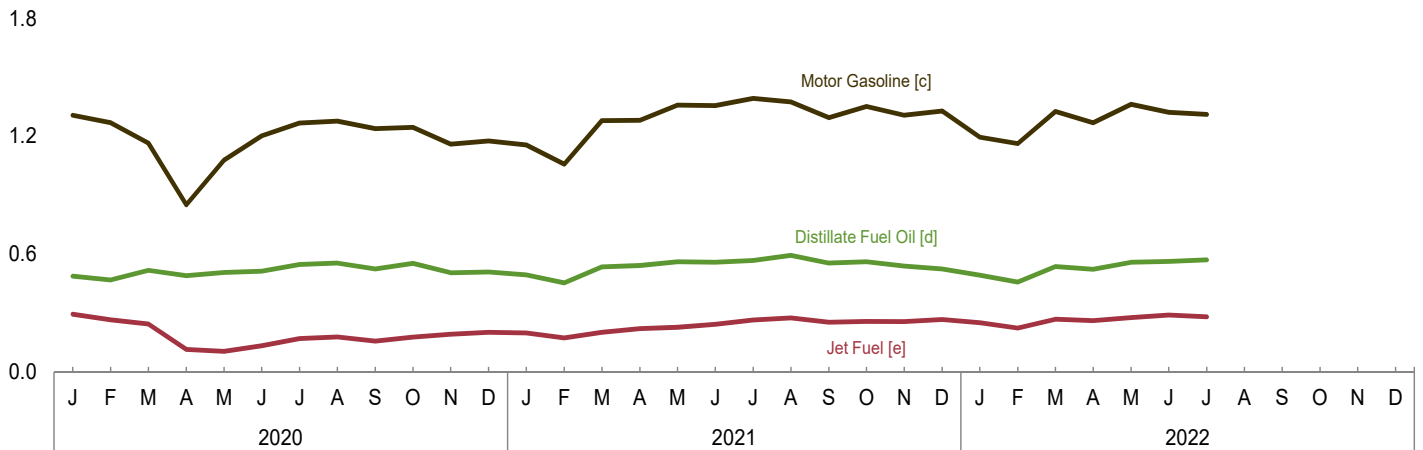
Residential and Commercial [a] Sectors, Selected Products



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.

[c] Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[d] Includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.

[e] 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.

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

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector ^a						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL ^b	Kero-sene	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL ^b	Kero-sene	Motor Gasoline ^{c,d}	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
		Propane				Propane					
1950 Total	829	146	347	1,322	262	39	47	100	NA	424	872
1955 Total	1,194	202	371	1,767	377	54	51	133	NA	480	1,095
1960 Total	1,568	305	354	2,228	494	81	48	67	NA	559	1,248
1965 Total	1,713	386	334	2,432	534	103	54	77	NA	645	1,413
1970 Total	1,878	549	298	2,726	587	143	61	86	NA	714	1,592
1975 Total	1,807	512	161	2,479	587	130	49	89	NA	492	1,346
1980 Total	1,316	312	107	1,734	518	88	41	107	NA	565	1,318
1985 Total	1,092	315	159	1,566	631	95	33	96	NA	228	1,083
1990 Total	978	353	64	1,395	536	102	12	111	0	230	991
1995 Total	904	395	74	1,374	478	109	22	18	(s)	141	769
2000 Total	904	556	95	1,554	490	151	30	44	(s)	92	807
2005 Total	853	514	84	1,450	447	132	22	46	(s)	116	762
2006 Total	709	446	66	1,222	400	123	15	48	(s)	75	662
2007 Total	721	484	44	1,249	381	122	9	60	(s)	75	648
2008 Total	750	553	21	1,325	384	158	4	45	(s)	71	663
2009 Total	582	548	28	1,158	395	139	4	52	(s)	71	662
2010 Total	562	530	29	1,120	391	140	5	52	(s)	62	650
2011 Total	523	493	19	1,034	391	143	3	44	(s)	54	635
2012 Total	482	396	8	886	355	136	1	39	(s)	31	562
2013 Total	491	463	8	963	344	152	1	40	(s)	24	561
2014 Total	533	490	14	1,036	357	160	2	54	1	8	581
2015 Total	551	446	10	1,007	360	148	1	^d 376	1	4	890
2016 Total	435	430	14	878	326	150	2	375	(s)	4	858
2017 Total	432	431	8	871	323	156	1	361	(s)	4	845
2018 Total	508	507	8	1,022	323	176	1	366	(s)	3	870
2019 Total	471	563	11	1,045	327	182	2	369	(s)	2	883
2020 January	53	76	3	131	36	26	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	97
February	43	67	3	114	29	24	1	33	(s)	(s)	87
March	40	55	1	96	27	21	(s)	30	0	(s)	79
April	36	44	(s)	80	25	17	(s)	22	0	(s)	64
May	41	28	(s)	69	28	13	(s)	28	0	(s)	69
June	26	16	(s)	42	17	10	(s)	31	0	(s)	59
July	17	15	(s)	32	12	9	(s)	33	0	(s)	54
August	15	15	1	32	10	10	(s)	33	0	(s)	53
September	26	19	1	45	17	10	(s)	32	0	(s)	60
October	30	35	(s)	65	20	15	(s)	32	0	(s)	68
November	36	49	(s)	85	24	19	(s)	30	0	(s)	74
December	45	76	1	122	30	27	(s)	31	0	(s)	88
Total	408	495	11	914	276	201	2	371	(s)	2	853
2021 January	55	81	1	137	37	28	(s)	30	0	(s)	96
February	58	79	4	140	39	27	1	28	(s)	(s)	95
March	48	56	(s)	105	32	21	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	87
April	33	40	1	73	22	16	(s)	33	0	(s)	72
May	28	27	(s)	56	19	13	(s)	35	0	(s)	68
June	24	15	(s)	39	16	9	(s)	35	0	(s)	61
July	17	15	(s)	32	11	10	(s)	36	0	(s)	57
August	14	15	(s)	30	10	10	(s)	36	0	(s)	55
September	24	18	(s)	42	16	10	(s)	34	0	(s)	61
October	33	30	2	64	22	14	(s)	35	(s)	(s)	72
November	38	56	1	94	25	21	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	81
December	52	65	(s)	117	35	24	(s)	35	(s)	(s)	94
Total	424	497	9	929	287	202	1	405	(s)	4	899
2022 January	66	90	2	158	45	30	(s)	31	(s)	1	107
February	75	72	(s)	147	51	25	(s)	30	(s)	1	107
March	54	58	(s)	112	36	22	(s)	35	(s)	(s)	93
April	35	42	(s)	77	24	17	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	74
May	28	25	(s)	53	19	12	(s)	36	(s)	(s)	67
June	24	16	(s)	41	17	10	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	61
July	17	15	1	32	11	10	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	55
7-Month Total	300	318	4	621	203	125	1	233	(s)	3	565
2021 7-Month Total	263	313	6	581	178	124	1	232	(s)	2	537
2020 7-Month Total	257	300	7	565	174	120	1	212	(s)	1	509

^a Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

^c Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^d 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.

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.

Due to the delay of Form EIA-782A, Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report, sectoral distillate and residual fuel oil consumption after April 2022 are estimates.

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 biofuels 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 3.2 Sources

1949–1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports; and U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. (For 1967–1975, refinery and blender net production estimates for propylene are equal to "Propane/Propylene Production at Refineries for Chemical Use"; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene.)

1976–1980: EIA, Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports, and estimates. (Refinery and blender net production estimates for propylene are equal to "Propane/Propylene Production at Refineries for Chemical Use"; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene.)

1981–2021: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, unpublished revisions, and estimates. (For 1981–1985, refinery and blender net production estimates for propylene are equal to "Propane/Propylene Production at Refineries for Petrochemical Use"; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene. For 1986–1988, refinery and blender net production estimates for propylene are created using the 1989 annual propylene share of "Net Refinery Production of Propane/Propylene"; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene.)

2022: 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.

Table 3.5 Sources

1949–1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports; and U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. (For 1949–1966, product supplied estimates for total propane/propylene are created using sales and shipments data from Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane*, annual reports, and *Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane*, annual reports—annual growth rates of sales and shipments are applied to the 1967 total propane/propylene product supplied value to create historical annual estimates. For 1949–1966, product supplied estimates for propylene are created using the 1967 annual propylene share of total propane/propylene product supplied; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene. For 1967–1975, product supplied estimates for propylene are equal to propylene refinery and blender net production from Table 3.2; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene.)

1976–1980: EIA, Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports, and estimates. (Product supplied estimates for propylene are equal to propylene refinery and blender net production from Table 3.2; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene.)

1981–2021: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, unpublished revisions, and estimates. (For 1981–1992, product supplied estimates for propylene are equal to propylene refinery and blender net production from Table 3.2; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene. For 1993–2009, product supplied

estimates for propylene are equal to propylene refinery and blender net production from Table 3.2, plus propylene imports from Table 3.3b; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene.)

2022: 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.

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 factor 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.

2009–2011: Consumption data for biodiesel are calculated using biodiesel data from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), 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” (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1). Refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel are set equal to “other renewable diesel fuel” data from EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” and EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report” (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Product supplied data for distillate fuel oil from Table 3.5, minus consumption data for biodiesel and refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel, 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 values for distillate fuel oil (excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

2012–2020: Consumption data for biodiesel are from Table 10.4a. Refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel are set equal to “other renewable diesel fuel” data from EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” and EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report” (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Product supplied data for distillate fuel oil from Table 3.5, minus consumption data for biodiesel and refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel, 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 the values for distillate fuel oil (excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

2021 forward: Refinery and blender net inputs data for biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel are set equal to refinery and blender net inputs data from EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” and EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report” (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel heat content factors in Table A1). Product supplied data for distillate fuel oil from Table 3.5, minus refinery and blender net inputs data for biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel, 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 the values for distillate fuel oil (excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane

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

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propylene

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

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane/Propylene Total

Prior to the current two months, total propane/propylene product supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for propane and propylene.

For the current two months, product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for total propane/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 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 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.

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.

Other Products

Prior to the current two months, product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for "other" products are from the PSA, PSM, and earlier publications (see sources for Table 3.5). "Other" 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; and beginning in 2021, also includes biofuels excluding fuel ethanol (biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels). These data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in MER Table A1. Total "Other" products supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the individual products.

For the current two months, total "Other" 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.

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.

1981–2021: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions.

2022: 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.

Biofuels Excluding Fuel Ethanol

Beginning in 2021, biofuels excluding fuel ethanol consumption is assigned to the transportation sector. Biofuels excluding fuel ethanol consumption consists of products supplied of biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels; consumption does not include biofuels blended with distillate fuel oil, motor gasoline, or other petroleum products.

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 product 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-highway-use 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 product 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 product supplied minus the amount consumed by the residential, commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane

Annual residential sector propane consumption: Through 2002, annual residential sector propane consumption is estimated by applying the average of the state residential shares for 2003–2008 to the combined residential and commercial propane sales. Beginning in 2003, annual residential sector propane consumption is assumed to equal propane retail sales to the residential sector and sales to retailers/cylinder markets.

Monthly residential sector propane consumption: Beginning in 1973, annual residential sector propane consumption is split into the estimated portion for residential space heating and water heating, and the estimated portion for all other residential uses. The annual values in thousand barrels for residential space heating and water heating are allocated to the months in proportion to U.S. heating degree days in Table 1.9. The annual values in thousand barrels for all other residential uses are allocated to the months by dividing the annual values by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Monthly total residential sector propane consumption is the sum of the monthly values for residential space heating and water heating and for all other residential uses.

Annual commercial sector propane consumption: Through 2002, annual commercial sector propane consumption is equal to the combined residential and commercial propane sales minus residential sector propane consumption. Beginning in 2003, annual commercial sector propane consumption is assumed to equal commercial sector propane sales.

Monthly commercial sector propane consumption: Beginning in 1973, annual commercial sector propane consumption is split into the estimated portion for commercial space heating and water heating, and the estimated portion for all other commercial uses. The annual values in thousand barrels for commercial space heating and water heating are allocated to the months in proportion to U.S. heating degree days in Table 1.9. The annual values in thousand barrels for all other commercial uses are allocated to the months by dividing the annual values by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Monthly total commercial sector propane consumption is the sum of the monthly values for commercial space heating and water heating and for all other commercial uses.

Annual transportation sector propane consumption: Through 2009, annual transportation sector propane consumption is assumed to equal the transportation portion of propane sales for internal combustion engines (these sales are 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). Beginning in 2010, annual transportation sector propane consumption is from EIA, *Annual Energy Outlook*, Table 37, "Transportation Sector Energy Use by Fuel Type within a Mode."

Monthly transportation sector propane consumption: Beginning in 1973, the annual values in thousand barrels for transportation sector propane consumption are allocated to the months by dividing the annual values by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

Annual and monthly industrial sector propane consumption: Industrial sector propane consumption is estimated as the difference between propane total product supplied from Table 3.5 and the sum of the estimated propane consumption by the residential, commercial, and transportation sectors.

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 and 2009: 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.

2010–2016: Propane consumption is from API, "Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases," table on sales of odorized propane by end use; and EIA, *Annual Energy Outlook*, Table 37, "Transportation Sector Energy Use by Fuel Type Within a Mode." EIA adjusts the data to estimate withheld values. Other LPG consumption is from EIA, PSA, annual reports, and is allocated to the industrial sector.

2017 forward: Propane consumption is from Propane Education & Research Council, "Retail Propane Sales Report," data on propane sales by sector; and EIA, *Annual Energy Outlook*, Table 37, "Transportation Sector Energy Use by Fuel Type Within a Mode." EIA adjusts the data to estimate withheld values. Other LPG consumption is from EIA, PSA, annual reports, and is allocated to the industrial sector.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propylene

Industrial sector propylene consumption is equal to propylene product supplied in Table 3.5.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane/Propylene Total

Industrial sector total propane/propylene consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for propane and propylene.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Total

The residential, commercial, and transportation sector total HGL consumption values are equal to the propane consumption values for those sectors. The industrial sector total HGL consumption value is equal to total HGL product supplied in Table 3.5 minus propane consumption in the residential, commercial, and transportation sectors.

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, kerosene-type 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

1973–2009: 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 through 2009.

2010 forward: The consumption of lubricants in the industrial sector is estimated by EIA based on Kline & Company data on finished lubricant demand for industrial (less marine and railroad) use. The consumption of lubricants in the transportation sector is estimated by EIA based on Kline & Company data on finished lubricant demand for consumer total, commercial total, marine, and railroad use. Estimates for lubricant consumption from 2010 forward are not compatible with data before 2010.

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 product 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 product 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 product supplied minus the amount consumed by the commercial, transportation, and electric power sectors.

Other Products

Consumption of biofuels excluding fuel ethanol is assigned to the transportation sector. Consumption of all remaining products, which include petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products, is assigned to the industrial sector. 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

Residential and commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for propane are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the propane heat content factor in Table A1. The residential and commercial sector total HGL consumption values are equal to the propane consumption values for those sectors.

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

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

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propylene

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

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane/Propylene Total

Total industrial sector propane/propylene consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for propane and propylene.

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.

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.

Other Products

Industrial sector "Other" data are equal to the "Other" data in Table 3.6 minus transportation sector "Other" (biofuels excluding fuel ethanol) data (see sources for Table 3.8c).

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.

2009–2011: Consumption data for biodiesel are calculated using biodiesel data from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), 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" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1). Refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel are set equal to "other renewable diesel fuel" data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Transportation sector distillate fuel oil consumption data from Table 3.7c, minus consumption data for biodiesel and refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel, 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 the values for distillate fuel oil (excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

2012–2020: Consumption data for biodiesel are from Table 10.4a. Refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel are set equal to "other renewable diesel fuel" data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Transportation sector distillate fuel oil consumption data from Table 3.7c, minus consumption data for biodiesel and refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel, 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 the values for distillate fuel oil (excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

2021 forward: Refinery and blender net inputs data for biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel are set equal to refinery and blender net inputs data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel heat content factors in Table A1). Transportation sector distillate fuel oil consumption data from Table 3.7c, minus refinery and blender net inputs data for biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel, 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 the values for distillate fuel oil (excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane

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

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.

Other Products

Beginning in 2021, transportation sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for biofuels excluding fuel ethanol are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying the fuel types (biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels) by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1.

Total Petroleum

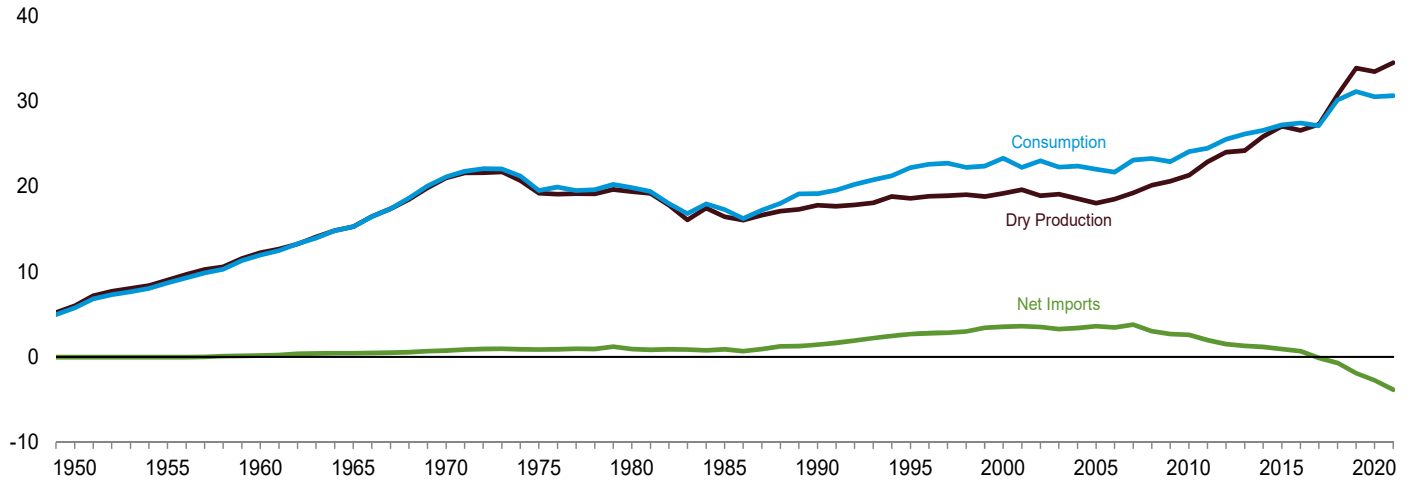
Transportation sector total petroleum consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the petroleum products shown under "Transportation Sector" in Table 3.8c. Electric power sector total petroleum consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the petroleum products shown under "Electric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

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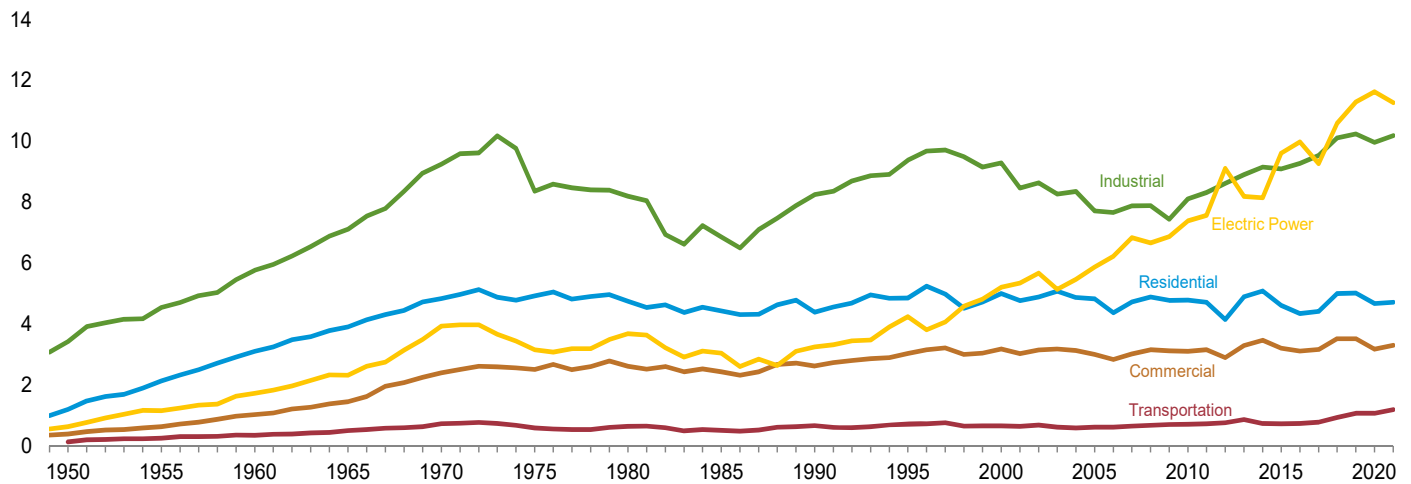
4. Natural Gas

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

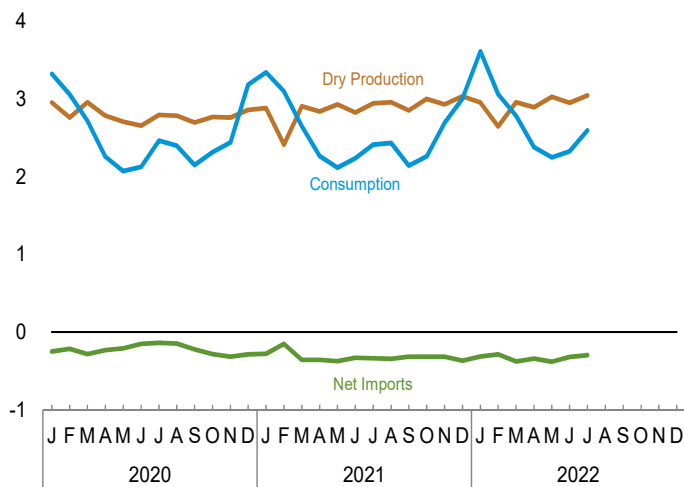
Overview, 1949–2021



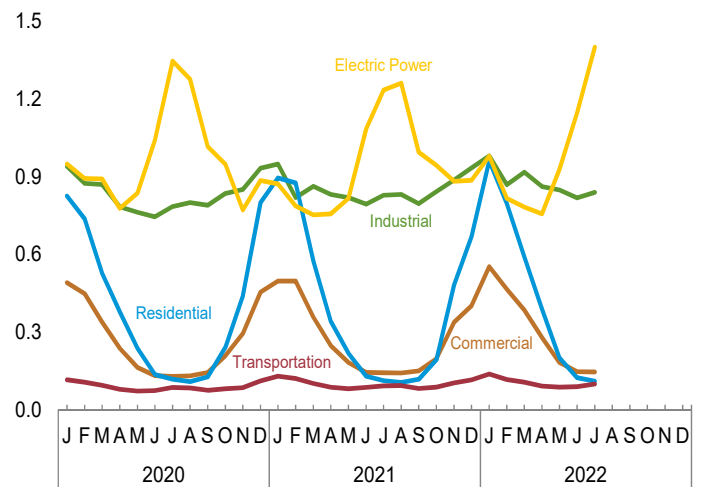
Consumption by Sector, 1949–2021



Overview, Monthly



Consumption by Sector, Monthly



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

Table 4.2a Natural Gas Imports by Country
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Algeria ^a	Australia ^a	Canada ^b	Egypt ^a	Mexico ^b	Nigeria ^a	Norway ^a	Oman ^a	Qatar ^a	Trinidad and Tobago ^a	United Arab Emirates ^a	Yemen ^a	Other ^a	Total
1950 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1955 Total	0	0	11	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
1960 Total	0	0	109	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
1965 Total	0	0	405	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456
1970 Total	1	0	779	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	821
1975 Total	5	0	948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	953
1980 Total	86	0	797	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	985
1985 Total	24	0	926	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	950
1990 Total	84	0	1,448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,532
1995 Total	18	0	2,816	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,841
2000 Total	47	6	3,544	0	12	13	0	10	46	99	3	0	21	3,782
2005 Total	97	0	3,700	73	9	8	0	2	3	439	0	0	11	4,341
2006 Total	17	0	3,590	120	13	57	0	0	0	389	0	0	0	4,186
2007 Total	77	0	3,783	115	54	95	0	0	18	448	0	0	18	4,608
2008 Total	0	0	3,589	55	43	12	15	0	3	267	0	0	15	3,984
2009 Total	0	0	3,271	160	28	13	29	0	13	236	0	0	29	3,751
2010 Total	0	0	3,280	73	30	42	26	0	46	190	0	39	81	3,741
2011 Total	0	0	3,117	35	3	2	15	0	91	129	0	60	92	3,469
2012 Total	0	0	2,963	3	(s)	0	6	0	34	112	0	20	26	3,138
2013 Total	0	0	2,786	0	1	3	6	0	7	70	0	11	0	2,883
2014 Total	0	0	2,635	0	1	0	6	0	0	43	0	8	3	2,695
2015 Total	0	0	2,626	0	1	0	12	0	0	71	0	7	0	2,718
2016 Total	0	0	2,918	0	1	0	3	0	0	84	0	0	0	3,006
2017 Total	0	0	2,955	0	1	6	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	3,033
2018 Total	0	0	2,811	0	3	3	0	0	0	66	0	0	6	2,889
2019 Total	0	0	2,687	0	2	3	0	0	0	47	0	0	3	2,742
2020 January	0	0	249	0	(s)	2	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	262
February	0	0	232	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	238
March	0	0	210	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	(s)	213
April	0	0	187	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	190
May	0	0	184	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	187
June	0	0	183	0	(s)	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	187
July	0	0	206	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	210
August	0	0	208	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	211
September	0	0	173	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	174
October	0	0	199	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199
November	0	0	209	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	(s)	212
December	0	0	261	0	(s)	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	(s)	267
Total	0	0	2,500	0	2	7	3	0	0	39	0	0	(s)	2,551
2021 January	0	0	278	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	284
February	0	0	265	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	272
March	0	0	237	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	239
April	0	0	208	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208
May	0	0	203	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	205
June	0	0	208	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208
July	0	0	226	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	228
August	0	0	221	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221
September	0	0	219	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	220
October	0	0	228	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228
November	0	0	241	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	242
December	0	0	251	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	253
Total	0	0	2,785	0	2	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	(s)	2,808
2022 January	0	0	290	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	(s)	296
February	0	0	255	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	(s)	259
March	0	0	258	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	(s)	261
April	0	0	247	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	247
May	0	0	232	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	233
June	0	0	^R 231	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	^R 231
July	0	0	255	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	258
7-Month Total	0	0	1,767	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	(s)	1,784
2021 7-Month Total	0	0	1,626	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	(s)	1,644
2020 7-Month Total	0	0	1,450	0	1	4	3	0	0	29	0	0	(s)	1,488

^a As liquefied natural gas.
^b By pipeline, except for small amounts of: liquefied natural gas (LNG) imported from Canada in 1973, 1977, 1981, and 2013 forward; and compressed natural gas (CNG) imported from Canada in 2014 forward; See Note 9, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports," at end of section.
^R=Revised. (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.
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." • 1988–2020: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. • 2021 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, August 2022, Table 4; and U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports."

Table 4.4 Natural Gas in Underground Storage
(Volumes in Billion Cubic Feet)

	Natural Gas in Underground Storage, End of Period			Change in Working Gas From Same Period Previous Year		Storage Activity		
	Base Gas	Working Gas	Total ^a	Volume	Percent	Withdrawals	Injections	Net ^{b,c}
1950 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	175	230	-54
1955 Total	863	505	1,368	40	8.7	437	505	-68
1960 Total	NA	NA	2,184	NA	NA	713	844	-132
1965 Total	1,848	1,242	3,090	83	7.2	960	1,078	-118
1970 Total	2,326	1,678	4,004	257	18.1	1,459	1,857	-398
1975 Total	3,162	2,212	5,374	162	7.9	1,760	2,104	-344
1980 Total	3,642	2,655	6,297	-99	-3.6	1,910	1,896	14
1985 Total	3,842	2,607	6,448	-270	-9.4	2,359	2,128	231
1990 Total	3,868	3,068	6,936	555	22.1	1,934	2,433	-499
1995 Total	4,349	2,153	6,503	-453	-17.4	2,974	2,566	408
2000 Total	4,352	1,719	6,071	-806	-31.9	3,498	2,684	814
2005 Total	4,200	2,635	6,835	-61	-2.3	3,057	3,002	55
2006 Total	4,211	3,070	7,281	435	16.5	2,493	2,924	-431
2007 Total	4,234	2,879	7,113	-191	-6.2	3,325	3,133	192
2008 Total	4,232	2,840	7,073	-39	-1.4	3,374	3,340	34
2009 Total	4,277	3,130	7,407	290	10.2	2,966	3,315	-349
2010 Total	4,301	3,111	7,412	-19	-6	3,274	3,291	-17
2011 Total	4,302	3,462	7,764	351	11.3	3,074	3,422	-348
2012 Total	4,372	3,413	7,785	-49	-1.4	2,818	2,825	-7
2013 Total	4,365	2,890	7,255	-523	-15.3	3,702	3,156	546
2014 Total	4,365	3,141	7,506	251	8.7	3,586	3,839	-253
2015 Total	4,372	3,667	8,038	525	16.7	3,100	3,638	-539
2016 Total	4,380	3,297	7,677	-370	-10.1	3,325	2,977	348
2017 Total	4,360	3,033	7,392	-264	-8.0	3,590	3,337	254
2018 Total	4,361	2,708	7,069	-324	-10.7	3,999	3,676	324
2019 Total	4,380	3,188	7,568	480	17.7	3,653	4,153	-500
2020 January	4,380	2,616	6,997	622	31.2	665	94	571
February	4,379	2,081	6,460	655	45.9	634	99	536
March	4,379	2,029	6,409	844	71.3	285	236	49
April	4,384	2,332	6,716	773	49.6	131	437	-306
May	4,387	2,778	7,164	747	36.8	74	522	-448
June	4,389	3,133	7,523	672	27.3	85	443	-358
July	4,390	3,294	7,684	579	21.3	151	312	-161
August	4,390	3,522	7,912	524	17.5	174	401	-227
September	4,389	3,840	8,229	425	12.4	126	450	-323
October	4,393	3,929	8,321	166	4.4	191	283	-92
November	4,394	3,932	8,325	322	8.9	214	218	-4
December	4,394	3,341	7,735	153	4.8	681	94	587
Total	4,394	3,341	7,735	153	4.8	3,412	3,590	-178
2021 January	4,394	2,635	7,029	19	.7	783	76	707
February	4,389	1,859	6,248	-222	R -10.7	904	122	R 782
March	4,388	1,801	6,189	-228	-11.2	321	262	59
April	4,379	1,975	R 6,354	-357	-15.3	173	347	-174
May	4,381	2,390	6,771	-388	-14.0	R 76	R 492	-416
June	4,434	2,585	7,019	-548	-17.5	140	388	-248
July	4,434	2,755	7,189	-539	-16.4	171	341	-170
August	4,435	2,917	7,352	-605	-17.2	186	346	-159
September	4,437	3,306	7,743	-534	-13.9	83	473	-391
October	4,438	3,665	8,103	-263	-6.7	91	452	-361
November	4,439	3,533	7,971	-399	-10.1	321	189	132
December	4,438	3,210	7,648	-131	-3.9	513	190	323
Total	4,438	3,210	7,648	-131	-3.9	3,761	R 3,678	83
2022 January	4,437	2,216	6,653	-419	-15.9	1,069	76	994
February	4,434	1,562	5,997	-297	-16.0	761	102	658
March	4,434	1,401	5,835	-400	-22.2	394	231	163
April	4,440	1,612	6,052	-363	-18.4	140	354	-214
May	4,442	2,002	6,444	-388	-16.2	81	485	-403
June	4,443	R 2,325	R 6,768	R -260	R -10.0	114	R 438	R -324
July	4,444	2,505	6,949	-250	-9.1	182	362	-180
7-Month Total	--	--	--	--	--	2,742	2,047	695
2021 7-Month Total	--	--	--	--	--	2,567	2,028	539
2020 7-Month Total	--	--	--	--	--	2,025	2,143	-118

^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 1980–2018, 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.

R=Revised. --=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; 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, 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, August 2022, 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." **1979–1995**—EIA, Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and FERC, Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1996–2020**—EIA, NGA, annual reports. **2021 forward**—EIA, NGM, August 2022, Table 8.

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:

Total underground storage capacity, including active and inactive fields (billion cubic feet)										
Decade	Year-0	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	Year-6	Year-7	Year-8	Year-9
1970s						6,280	6,544	6,678	6,890	6,929
1980s	7,434	7,805	7,915	7,985	8,043	8,087	8,145	8,124	8,124	8,120
1990s	7,794	7,993	7,932	7,989	8,043	7,953	7,980	8,332	8,179	8,229
2000s	8,241	8,182	8,207	8,206	8,255	8,268	8,330	8,402	8,499	8,656
2010s	8,764	8,849	8,991	9,173	9,233	9,231	9,239	9,261	9,241	9,231
2020s	9,259	9,265								

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 1980–2017 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, and 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 vessel from other countries. In addition, small amounts of LNG arrived from Canada via truck in 1973, 1977, 1981, and 2013 forward. 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 vessel to other countries. Also, small amounts of LNG have gone to Mexico via truck since 1998 and via vessel since 2016, and to Canada via truck in 2007 and 2012 forward. Small amounts of CNG have been exported to Canada since 2013. Natural gas exports include re-exports.

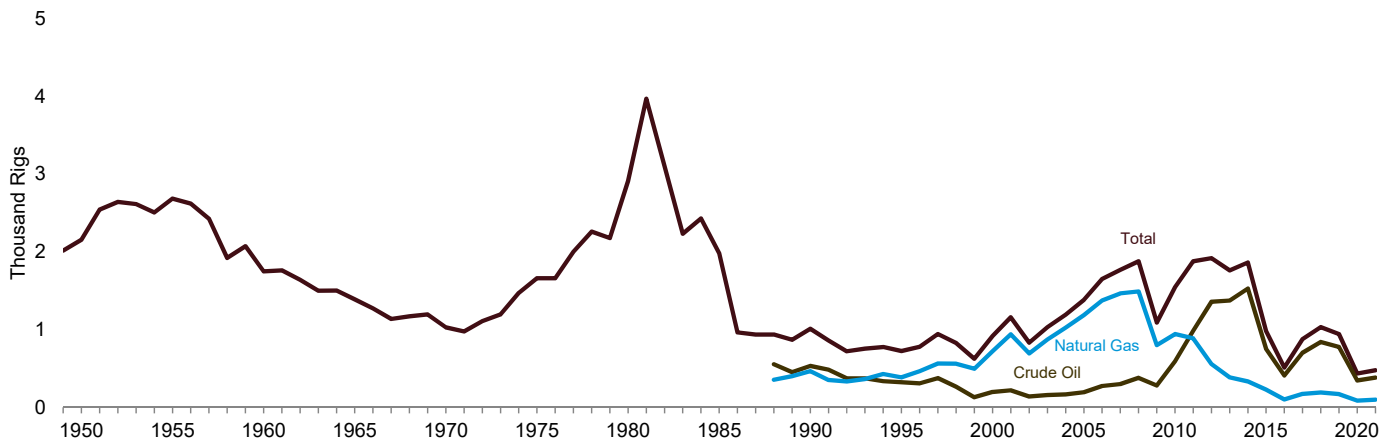
Annual and final monthly data are from the annual EIA Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and FE-746R, "Import and Export of Natural Gas."

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 *Natural Gas Annual*.

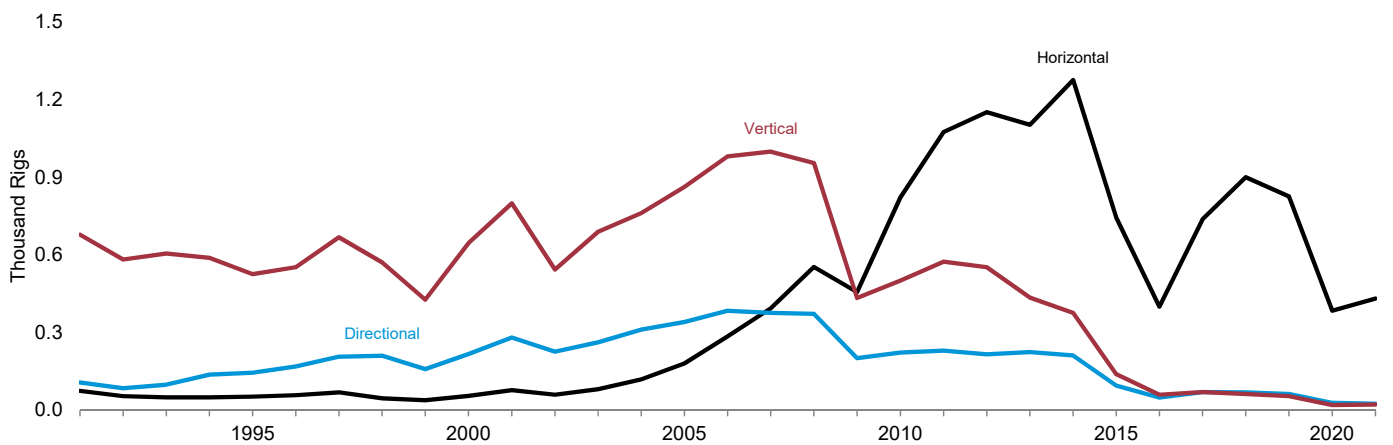
5. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

Figure 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Drilling Activity Measurements

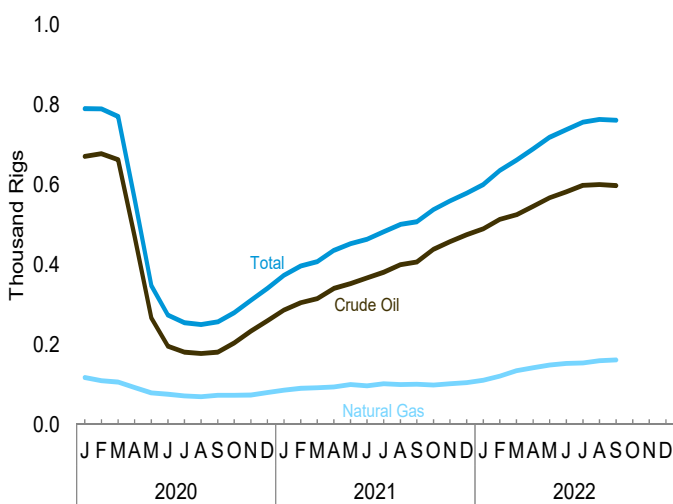
Rotary Rigs in Operation by Type, 1949–2021



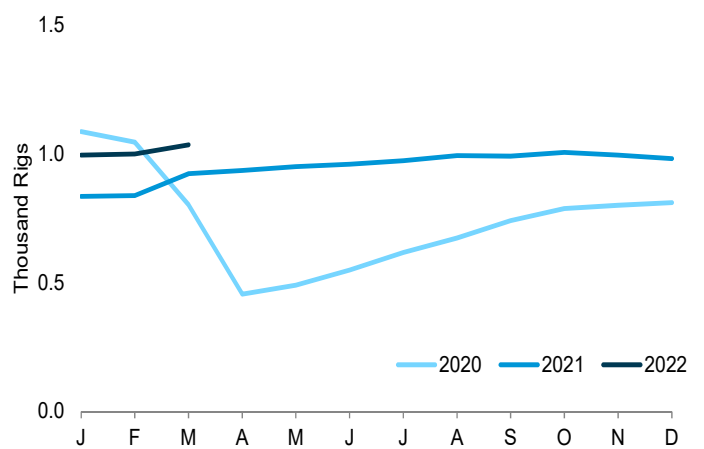
Rotary Rigs in Operation by Trajectory, 1991–2021



Rotary Rigs in Operation by Type, Monthly



Active Well Service Rig Count, Monthly



Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#crude>.
Sources: Table 5.1.

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

	Rotary Rigs in Operation ^{a,b}							Total ^c	Active Well Service Rig Count ^d
	By Location ^c		By Type ^c		By Trajectory ^c				
	Onshore	Offshore	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Horizontal	Directional	Vertical		
1950 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,154	NA
1955 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,686	NA
1960 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,748	NA
1965 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,388	NA
1970 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,028	NA
1975 Average	1,554	106	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,660	2,486
1980 Average	2,678	231	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,909	4,089
1985 Average	1,774	206	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,980	4,716
1990 Average	902	108	532	464	NA	NA	NA	1,010	3,658
1995 Average	622	101	323	385	52	145	526	723	3,041
2000 Average	778	140	197	720	55	217	645	918	2,692
2005 Average	1,290	93	194	1,186	181	341	862	1,383	2,222
2006 Average	1,559	90	274	1,372	285	384	980	1,649	2,364
2007 Average	1,695	72	297	1,466	393	376	999	1,768	2,388
2008 Average	1,814	65	379	1,491	553	372	954	1,879	2,515
2009 Average	1,046	44	278	801	456	201	433	1,090	1,722
2010 Average	1,514	31	591	943	822	222	501	1,546	1,854
2011 Average	1,846	32	984	887	1,074	230	574	1,879	2,075
2012 Average	1,871	48	1,357	558	1,151	216	552	1,919	2,113
2013 Average	1,705	56	1,373	383	1,102	224	435	1,761	2,064
2014 Average	1,804	57	1,527	333	1,275	211	376	1,862	2,024
2015 Average	943	35	750	226	744	95	139	978	1,481
2016 Average	486	23	408	100	400	49	60	509	1,061
2017 Average	856	20	703	172	737	70	70	876	1,187
2018 Average	1,013	19	841	190	900	69	63	1,032	1,292
2019 Average	920	23	774	169	826	63	54	943	1,253
2020 January	770	21	671	118	706	46	39	791	1,086
February	768	23	678	110	712	46	33	790	1,046
March	752	20	663	106	693	49	30	771	802
April	548	18	471	93	512	32	22	565	456
May	335	13	267	79	315	24	9	348	490
June	262	12	196	76	241	21	12	274	549
July	243	12	181	72	218	21	16	255	617
August	237	13	178	70	215	22	13	250	674
September	242	15	181	73	218	21	17	257	741
October	266	14	204	73	240	21	19	280	788
November	298	12	234	74	270	21	19	311	800
December	326	15	260	80	305	20	16	341	811
Average	417	15	345	85	384	28	20	433	738
2021 January	358	16	287	86	334	21	19	374	835
February	381	17	305	91	357	18	23	397	838
March	395	13	315	92	369	15	24	408	923
April	424	12	341	94	396	20	20	436	936
May	439	14	353	100	411	27	16	453	950
June	451	13	367	97	420	26	18	464	960
July	468	16	381	102	435	31	17	483	973
August	486	15	400	100	455	28	18	501	993
September	502	6	407	101	465	16	27	508	991
October	526	12	439	99	481	28	29	538	1,006
November	545	15	458	102	503	34	23	560	995
December	565	14	475	105	523	31	26	579	982
Average	464	14	380	98	431	25	22	478	949
2022 January	583	18	490	111	543	35	23	601	995
February	622	14	514	121	578	32	26	636	1,000
March	649	12	525	135	605	34	24	662	1,035
April	677	13	546	142	632	32	25	690	NA
May	701	17	568	149	657	37	25	719	NA
June	723	16	583	153	673	39	27	738	NA
July	740	16	599	154	687	41	29	757	NA
August	746	18	601	160	695	39	30	764	NA
September	747	16	598	162	694	44	24	762	NA
9-Month Average	690	15	560	144	643	37	26	706	NA
2021 9-Month Average	434	14	351	96	405	22	20	448	933
2020 9-Month Average	461	16	386	89	424	31	21	477	718

^a Data are for rigs drilling for crude oil, rigs drilling for natural gas, and other rigs (not shown separately) drilling for miscellaneous purposes, such as service wells, injection wells, and stratigraphic tests.

^b 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 number.

^c Not shown under "By Type" are other rigs drilling for miscellaneous purposes, such as service wells, injection wells, and stratigraphic tests. Therefore, the sum of "Crude Oil" and "Natural Gas" may not equal "Total" values. In addition, for "By Location," "By Type," and "By Trajectory," the sum of the components in each category may not equal "Total" values due to independent rounding.

^d 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.

NA=Not available.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

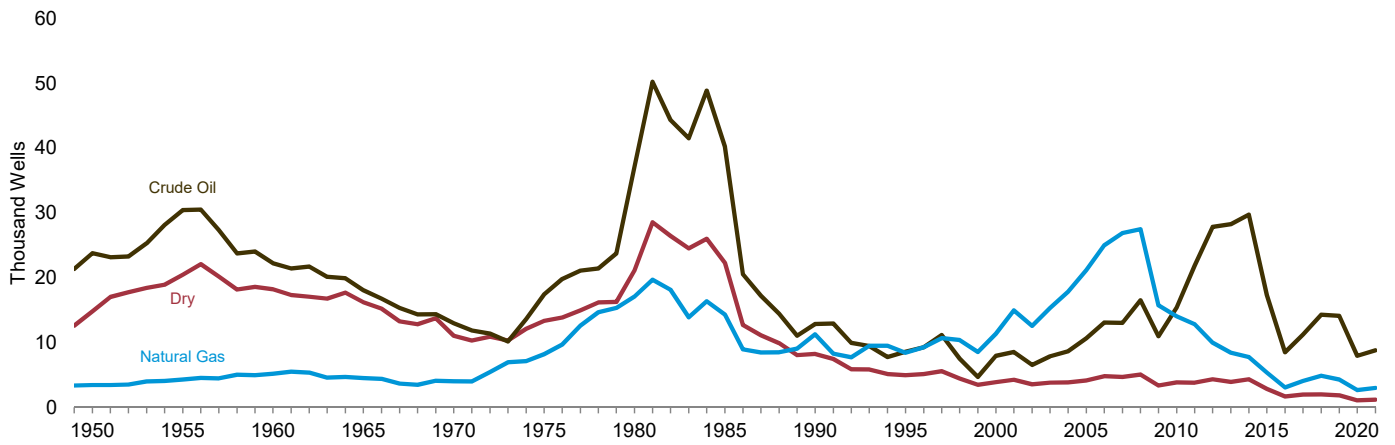
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#crude> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

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-reports&other>. • **Active Well Service Rig Count:** Energy Workforce & Technology Council, Houston, TX.

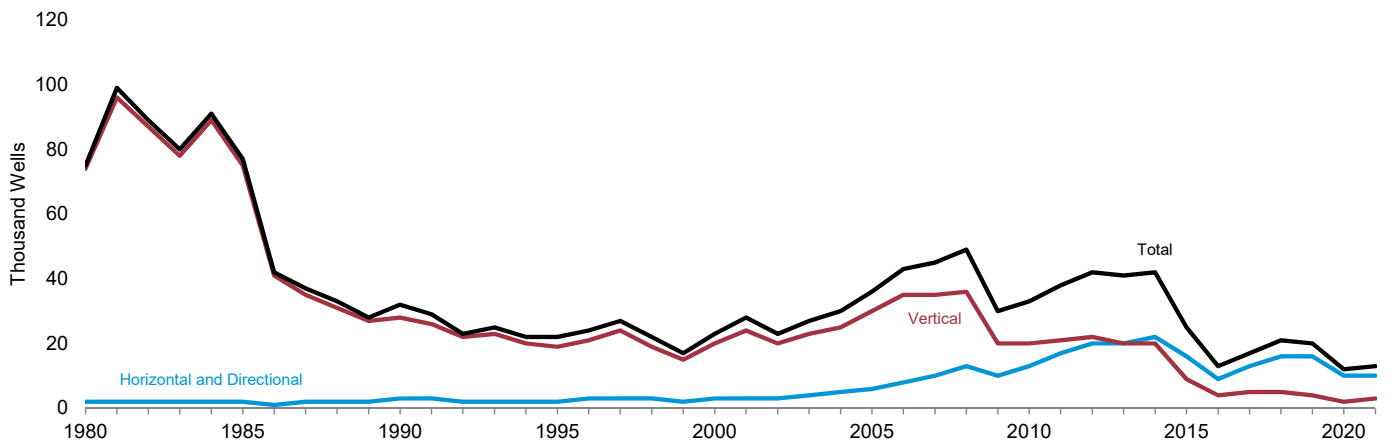
Data after March 2022 from the Energy Workforce & Technology Council were not available in time for this publication.

Figure 5.2 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Wells and Footage Drilled

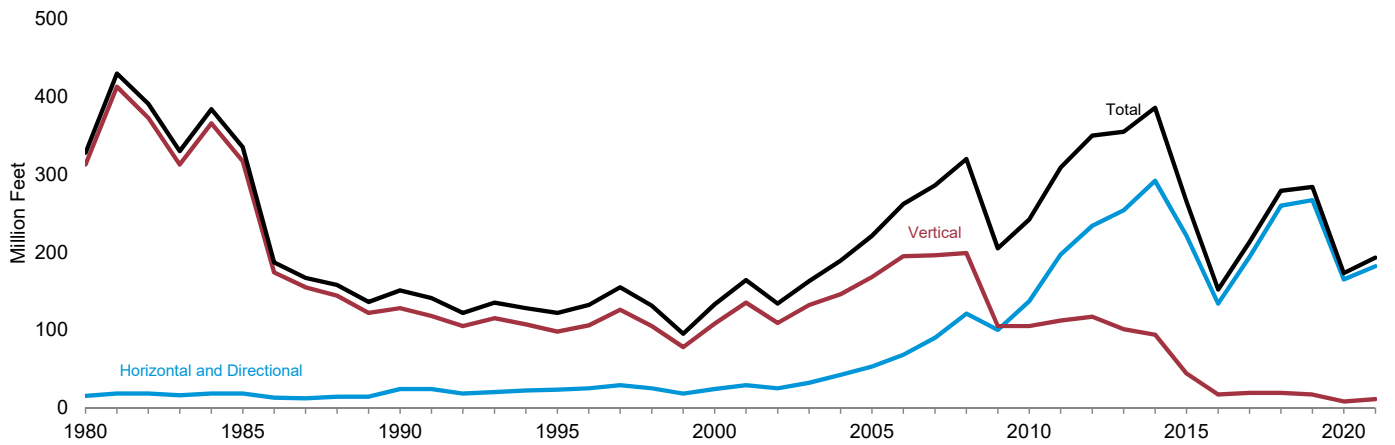
Wells Drilled by Type, 1949–2021



Wells Drilled by Trajectory, 1980–2021



Footage Drilled by Trajectory, 1980–2021



Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#crude>.

Sources: Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Wells and Footage Drilled

	Wells Drilled						Footage Drilled					
	By Type			By Trajectory			By Type			By Trajectory		
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Horizontal and Directional	Vertical	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Horizontal and Directional	Vertical	Total
1950 Total	23,812	3,439	14,799	NA	NA	42,050	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	157,358
1955 Total	30,432	4,266	20,452	NA	NA	55,150	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	226,182
1960 Total	22,258	5,149	18,212	NA	NA	45,619	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	192,176
1965 Total	18,065	4,482	16,226	NA	NA	38,773	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	174,882
1970 Total	12,968	4,011	11,031	NA	NA	28,010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	138,556
1975 Total	17,449	8,200	13,321	NA	NA	38,970	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	182,199
1980 Total	37,209	17,108	21,125	1,677	73,765	75,442	137,273	92,649	98,054	14,607	313,369	327,976
1985 Total	40,217	14,309	22,270	2,184	74,612	76,796	152,575	77,699	104,791	17,944	317,122	335,066
1990 Total	12,839	11,246	8,245	2,839	27,987	32,330	57,153	52,870	41,360	23,619	127,764	151,383
1995 Total	R 8,584	R 8,424	4,926	R 2,482	R 19,452	R 21,934	R 41,692	R 53,304	R 26,512	R 23,062	R 98,447	R 121,509
2000 Total	R 7,924	R 11,349	3,874	R 2,902	R 20,245	R 23,147	R 34,724	R 75,158	R 22,704	R 24,274	R 108,312	R 132,587
2005 Total	R 10,635	R 21,161	R 4,132	R 5,984	R 29,944	35,928	R 49,542	148,714	R 22,930	R 52,938	R 168,248	R 221,187
2006 Total	R 13,068	R 24,997	R 4,791	R 7,721	R 35,135	R 42,856	R 61,129	R 175,894	R 25,414	R 67,576	R 194,861	R 262,437
2007 Total	R 13,026	R 26,917	R 4,678	R 10,086	R 34,535	R 44,621	R 62,714	R 197,759	R 25,726	R 89,944	R 196,255	R 286,199
2008 Total	R 16,505	R 27,487	5,063	R 12,944	R 36,111	R 49,055	R 80,445	R 213,293	R 26,263	R 120,911	R 199,090	R 320,001
2009 Total	R 10,962	R 15,734	R 3,369	R 10,021	R 20,044	R 30,065	R 56,395	R 131,103	R 17,330	R 99,666	R 105,162	R 204,827
2010 Total	R 15,409	R 14,047	R 3,844	R 12,890	R 20,410	R 33,300	R 93,090	130,008	R 19,169	R 137,089	R 105,178	R 242,267
2011 Total	R 21,889	R 12,800	R 3,810	R 17,185	R 21,314	R 38,499	R 154,361	R 135,682	R 18,890	R 196,944	R 111,989	R 308,933
2012 Total	R 27,850	R 9,988	R 4,326	R 19,787	R 22,377	R 42,164	R 218,363	R 111,188	R 20,792	R 233,679	R 116,664	R 350,343
2013 Total	R 28,270	R 8,434	R 3,909	R 20,444	R 20,169	R 40,613	R 235,767	R 99,442	R 19,913	R 254,357	R 100,766	R 355,122
2014 Total	R 29,757	R 7,766	R 4,315	R 22,313	R 19,525	R 41,838	R 267,656	R 95,508	R 23,241	R 291,993	R 94,412	R 386,405
2015 Total	R 17,319	R 5,342	R 2,824	R 16,016	R 9,469	25,485	R 177,832	R 70,593	R 16,623	R 221,377	R 43,671	R 265,047
2016 Total	R 8,493	R 3,052	R 1,663	R 9,081	4,127	13,208	R 98,557	R 43,240	R 9,742	R 134,400	R 17,139	R 151,539
2017 Total	R 11,241	R 4,044	R 1,931	R 12,637	R 4,579	R 17,216	R 139,302	R 60,724	R 13,087	R 193,686	R 19,428	R 213,114
2018 Total	R 14,312	R 4,854	R 2,001	R 16,377	R 4,790	R 21,167	R 188,460	R 76,784	R 14,015	R 260,429	R 18,830	R 279,260
2019 Total	R 14,115	R 4,271	R 1,829	R 15,972	R 4,243	R 20,215	R 198,865	R 71,560	R 13,565	R 266,540	R 17,450	R 283,990
2020 January	R 1,155	R 280	R 144	R 1,279	R 300	R 1,579	R 16,353	R 4,780	R 1,379	R 21,300	R 1,212	R 22,512
February	R 1,154	R 281	R 142	R 1,320	R 257	R 1,577	R 16,780	R 5,171	R 1,070	R 21,982	R 1,039	R 23,021
March	R 1,137	R 262	R 140	R 1,302	R 237	R 1,539	R 16,611	R 4,970	R 1,060	R 21,683	R 958	R 22,641
April	R 798	R 273	R 102	R 995	R 178	R 1,173	R 11,426	R 5,106	R 757	R 16,570	R 719	R 17,290
May	R 453	R 183	R 63	R 625	R 74	R 699	R 6,848	R 3,365	R 494	R 10,408	R 299	R 10,707
June	R 335	R 177	51	R 458	R 105	R 563	R 5,093	R 2,973	R 421	R 8,028	R 459	R 8,487
July	R 388	R 178	58	R 500	R 124	R 624	R 5,491	R 3,292	512	R 8,788	R 506	R 9,294
August	R 446	R 164	R 60	R 519	R 151	R 670	R 6,863	R 2,755	R 508	R 9,507	R 619	R 10,126
September	R 485	R 225	R 70	634	R 146	R 780	R 7,541	R 4,274	R 515	R 11,739	R 590	R 12,329
October	R 542	R 174	R 73	R 617	R 172	R 789	R 8,000	R 2,993	R 590	R 10,888	R 695	R 11,583
November	R 553	R 195	R 74	R 675	R 147	R 822	R 8,732	R 3,495	R 544	R 12,177	R 594	R 12,771
December	R 496	R 253	R 75	R 685	139	R 824	R 7,337	R 4,732	R 574	R 12,081	562	R 12,643
Total	R 7,942	R 2,645	R 1,052	R 9,609	R 2,030	R 11,639	R 117,074	R 47,907	R 8,422	R 165,150	R 8,254	R 173,403
2021 January	R 609	R 207	R 85	R 677	224	R 901	R 8,848	R 3,477	R 728	R 12,145	R 909	R 13,054
February	R 517	R 211	R 71	R 626	R 173	R 799	R 7,659	R 3,884	R 527	R 11,371	R 699	R 12,070
March	R 703	R 213	R 89	R 824	R 181	R 1,005	R 10,842	R 3,930	R 654	R 14,694	R 732	R 15,426
April	R 815	R 216	R 99	R 931	R 199	R 1,130	R 12,827	R 3,904	R 726	R 16,648	R 809	R 17,457
May	R 725	R 289	R 103	R 919	198	R 1,117	R 11,237	R 5,341	R 757	R 16,536	R 800	R 17,336
June	R 699	R 234	R 92	R 794	R 231	R 1,025	R 10,503	R 4,415	R 675	R 14,652	R 942	R 15,593
July	R 733	R 236	R 93	R 847	R 215	R 1,062	R 10,950	4,112	R 682	R 14,865	R 879	R 15,745
August	R 903	R 236	R 113	R 995	R 257	R 1,252	R 13,909	R 4,300	R 846	R 18,016	R 1,039	R 19,055
September	R 715	R 295	R 101	R 826	285	R 1,111	R 10,118	R 5,271	R 808	R 15,037	R 1,161	R 16,198
October	R 787	R 286	R 108	R 907	R 274	R 1,181	R 11,406	R 5,250	R 804	R 16,353	R 1,107	R 17,460
November	R 780	R 281	R 104	R 905	R 260	R 1,165	R 11,109	R 5,042	R 763	R 15,863	R 1,051	R 16,914
December	R 805	R 265	R 104	R 934	R 240	R 1,174	R 11,392	R 4,820	R 822	R 16,034	R 1,000	R 17,034
Total	R 8,791	R 2,969	R 1,162	R 10,185	R 2,737	R 12,922	R 130,800	R 53,747	R 8,794	R 182,213	R 11,128	R 193,341
2022 January	R 833	R 257	R 108	R 963	R 235	R 1,198	R 11,935	R 4,317	R 792	R 16,091	R 953	R 17,044
February	R 873	R 281	R 114	R 1,061	R 207	R 1,268	R 12,772	R 4,880	R 864	R 17,669	R 847	R 18,516
March	R 891	R 318	R 119	R 1,091	R 237	R 1,328	R 12,609	R 6,102	R 873	R 18,603	R 981	R 19,584
April	R 926	R 328	R 124	R 1,128	R 250	R 1,378	R 13,286	R 5,587	R 922	R 18,785	R 1,010	R 19,795
May	R 963	R 344	R 129	R 1,204	R 232	R 1,436	R 14,053	R 5,959	R 976	R 20,051	R 938	R 20,988
June	R 989	R 354	R 133	R 1,247	R 229	R 1,476	R 14,514	R 6,167	R 1,012	R 20,767	R 926	R 21,692
July	R 1,017	R 356	R 136	R 1,279	R 230	R 1,509	R 14,970	R 6,221	R 1,038	R 21,300	R 930	R 22,229
August	R 1,020	R 368	R 137	R 1,288	R 237	R 1,525	R 14,959	R 6,407	R 1,041	R 21,450	R 958	R 22,407
September	1,015	374	137	1,329	197	1,526	15,211	6,654	1,064	22,132	796	22,929
9-Month Total	8,527	2,980	1,137	10,590	2,054	12,644	124,308	52,295	8,582	176,847	8,338	185,185
2021 9-Month Total	6,419	2,137	846	7,439	1,963	9,402	96,893	38,635	6,405	133,963	7,970	141,933
2020 9-Month Total	6,351	2,023	830	7,632	1,572	9,204	93,006	36,687	6,715	130,005	6,402	136,407

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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. 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 Wells," 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/#crude> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data 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 Markit, Inc.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

Note. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Wells. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) considers six well types in the *Monthly Energy Review* (MER): “completed for crude oil,” “completed for natural gas,” “dry hole,” “vertical,” “horizontal and directional,” and “total.” Wells that produce both crude oil and natural gas are categorized by the state. EIA includes both developmental wells and exploratory wells in the six well types, but excludes all other classes of wells drilled in connection with the search for producible hydrocarbons. If a lateral well (such as a service well, stratigraphic test well, observation well, etc.) is drilled at the same time as the original hole, EIA does not separately count the lateral well. However, EIA includes all of the well footage. EIA counts only horizontal wells after the first lateral is drilled and does not count pilot holes.

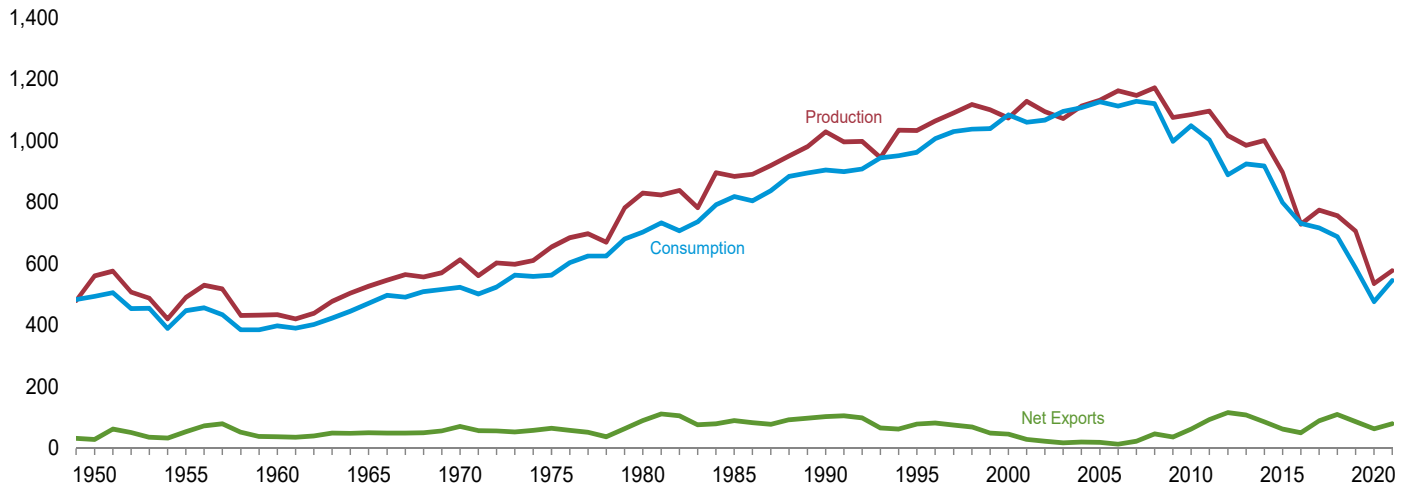
Prior to the March 1985 MER, drilling statistics consisted of completion data for crude oil, natural gas, and dry wells as reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during a given month. Due to time lags between the date of well completion and the date of completion reporting to the API, as-reported well completions were an inaccurate indicator of drilling activity. For example, in 1982, as-reported well completions increased, while the number of actual completions decreased. As a result, for 1973 forward, the data shown in this section are revised estimates based on the partial data available from IHS Markit. EIA continuously revises these estimates as new data become available. Each month, EIA estimates the latest 36 months of wells using the rig count and a 3-month average wells per rig ratio. EIA applies three conditions to the result: 1) if the model result is less than the actual reported value, then EIA uses the reported value, and 2) the published total well count is the maximum of the modeled total, or the sum of modeled oil, gas, and dry, or the sum of modeled horizontal and vertical well counts, and 3) the modeled component well counts are prorated so that they add exactly to the total published well count. EIA uses a similar process to estimate drilled footage using a 6-month average footage-per-well ratio. Because there is no reported dry rig count data, EIA estimates the number of dry wells using a 6-month average dry-wells-to-total-wells ratio, which EIA then applies to the modeled total wells. In general, the most recent 12 months of estimated well counts will have the highest errors because they are the farthest from the average well-per-rig ratio used in the model (at least 25 months).

6. Coal

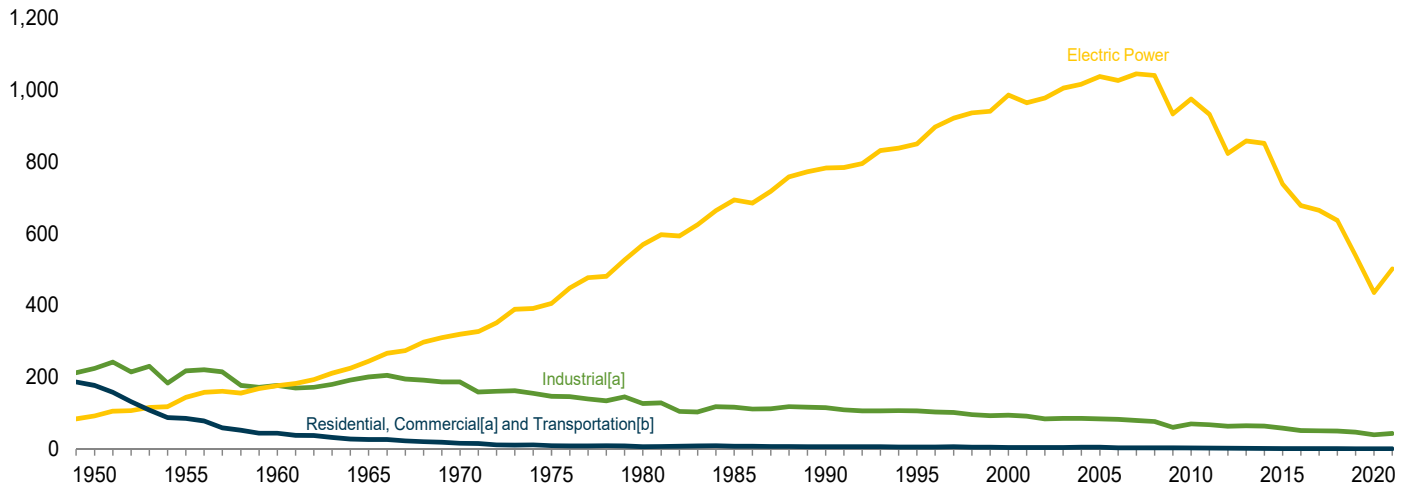
Figure 6.1 Coal

(Million Short Tons)

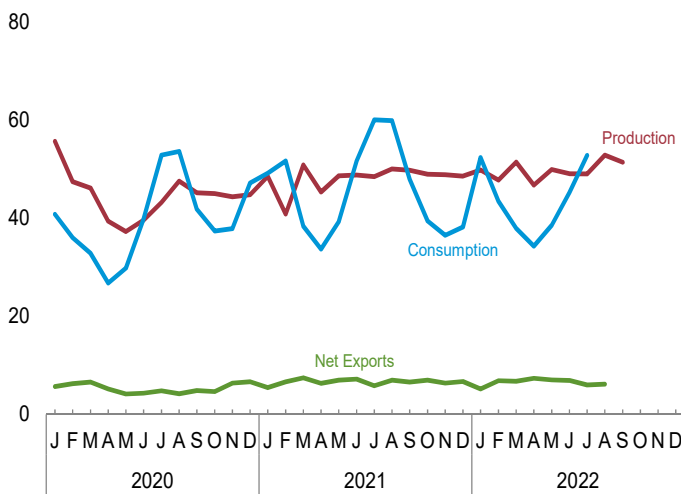
Overview, 1949–2021



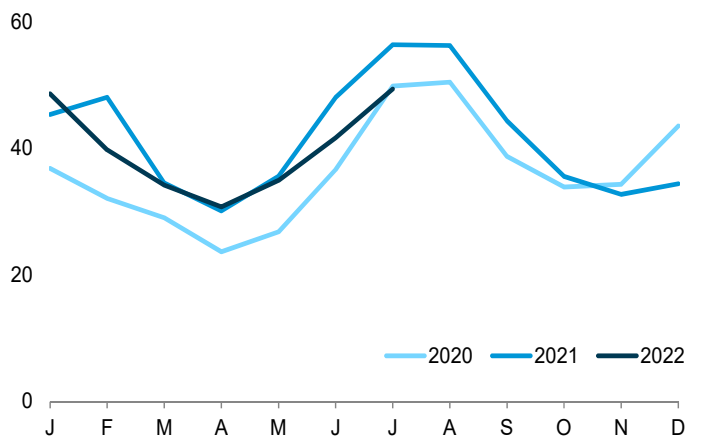
Consumption by Sector, 1949–2021



Overview, Monthly



Electric Power Sector Consumption, Monthly



[a] Includes combined-heat-power (CHP) plants and a small number of electricity-only-plants.

[b] For 1978 forward, small amounts of transportation sector use are

included in "Industrial."

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#coal>.

Sources: Tables 6.1 and 6.2.

Table 6.1 Coal Overview
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production ^a	Waste Coal Supplied ^b	Trade			Stock Change ^{d,e}	Losses and Unaccounted for ^{e,f}	Consumption
			Imports	Exports	Net Imports ^c			
1950 Total	560,388	NA	365	29,360	-28,995	27,829	9,462	494,102
1955 Total	490,838	NA	337	54,429	-54,092	-3,974	-6,292	447,012
1960 Total	434,329	NA	262	37,981	-37,719	-3,194	1,722	398,081
1965 Total	526,954	NA	184	51,032	-50,848	1,897	2,244	471,965
1970 Total	612,661	NA	36	71,733	-71,697	11,100	6,633	523,231
1975 Total	654,641	NA	940	66,309	-65,369	32,154	-5,522	562,640
1980 Total	829,700	NA	1,194	91,742	-90,548	25,595	10,827	702,730
1985 Total	883,638	NA	1,952	92,680	-90,727	-27,934	2,796	818,049
1990 Total	1,029,076	3,339	2,699	105,804	-103,104	26,542	-1,730	904,498
1995 Total	1,032,974	8,561	9,473	88,547	-79,074	-275	632	962,104
2000 Total	1,073,612	9,089	12,513	58,489	-45,976	-48,309	938	1,084,095
2005 Total	1,131,498	13,352	30,460	49,942	-19,482	-9,702	9,092	1,125,978
2006 Total	1,162,750	14,409	36,246	49,647	-13,401	42,642	8,824	1,112,292
2007 Total	1,146,635	14,076	36,347	59,163	-22,816	5,812	4,085	1,127,998
2008 Total	1,171,809	14,146	34,208	81,519	-47,311	12,354	5,740	1,120,548
2009 Total	1,074,923	13,666	22,639	59,097	-36,458	39,668	14,985	997,478
2010 Total	1,084,368	13,651	19,353	81,716	-62,363	-13,039	182	1,048,514
2011 Total	1,095,628	13,209	13,088	107,259	-94,171	211	11,506	1,002,948
2012 Total	1,016,458	11,196	9,159	125,746	-116,586	6,902	14,980	889,185
2013 Total	984,842	11,279	8,906	117,659	-108,753	-38,525	1,451	924,442
2014 Total	1,000,049	12,090	11,350	97,257	-85,907	-2,357	10,858	917,731
2015 Total	896,941	9,969	11,318	73,958	-62,640	40,824	5,331	798,115
2016 Total	728,364	10,138	9,846	60,271	-50,425	-45,338	2,346	731,071
2017 Total	774,609	9,951	7,803	96,945	-89,142	-26,467	5,029	716,856
2018 Total	756,167	10,431	5,954	116,244	-110,290	-37,194	5,397	688,105
2019 Total	706,309	8,003	6,697	93,765	-87,068	35,463	5,238	586,543
2020 January	55,667	672	535	6,230	-5,694	5,941	3,932	40,771
February	47,425	654	343	6,611	-6,268	5,246	554	36,012
March	46,106	536	461	7,070	-6,610	4,795	2,394	32,843
April	39,347	531	365	5,551	-5,186	6,797	1,140	26,754
May	37,263	431	535	4,714	-4,179	2,494	1,237	29,784
June	39,608	430	227	4,583	-4,356	-5,835	1,720	39,798
July	43,217	580	530	5,344	-4,814	-14,626	757	52,852
August	47,523	641	314	4,545	-4,231	-9,443	-235	53,610
September	45,141	604	501	5,371	-4,870	-2,075	1,123	41,828
October	44,988	583	264	4,921	-4,657	3,523	-1	37,393
November	44,345	526	639	7,034	-6,395	1,470	-867	37,874
December	44,804	692	423	7,093	-6,670	-3,725	-4,625	47,175
Total	535,434	6,880	5,137	69,067	-63,929	-5,438	7,129	476,693
2021 January	48,496	772	525	6,021	-5,497	R -1,879	R -3,507	R 49,157
February	40,817	739	309	6,990	-6,682	R -15,661	R -1,124	R 51,659
March	50,818	679	241	7,728	-7,488	R 1,670	R 3,973	R 38,366
April	45,295	449	509	6,843	-6,334	R 6,361	R -644	R 33,692
May	48,607	560	512	7,482	-6,970	R 2,901	R 44	R 39,253
June	48,773	643	509	7,692	-7,183	R -11,612	R 2,222	R 51,622
July	48,473	782	564	6,446	-5,882	R -15,408	R -1,262	R 60,043
August	50,039	712	368	7,353	-6,985	R -12,914	R -3,209	R 59,889
September	49,760	624	202	6,796	-6,594	R -4,788	R 648	R 47,930
October	48,954	573	526	7,516	-6,991	R 5,346	R -2,215	R 39,404
November	48,825	635	436	6,834	-6,399	R 7,538	R -968	R 36,492
December	48,576	689	689	7,413	-6,724	R 3,030	R 1,333	R 38,178
Total	577,431	7,857	5,388	85,115	-79,727	R -35,415	R -4,709	R 545,685
2022 January	49,781	686	503	5,710	-5,208	R -7,947	R 864	52,343
February	47,773	551	289	7,164	-6,874	R -2,168	R 207	43,410
March	51,438	512	530	7,312	-6,782	R 2,486	R 4,744	37,937
April	46,724	R 535	684	8,048	-7,364	R 6,479	R -862	R 34,277
May	49,912	R 635	325	7,364	-7,039	R 3,084	R 1,876	R 38,547
June	49,023	R 553	627	7,589	-6,961	R -6,545	R 3,963	R 45,196
July	48,978	RF 629	660	6,691	-6,031	R -7,965	R -1,223	R 52,763
August	52,815	NA	R 779	R 6,961	R -6,182	NA	NA	NA
September	51,372	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9-Month Total	447,814	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2021 9-Month Total	431,076	5,960	3,738	63,352	-59,614	-51,329	-2,859	431,611
2020 9-Month Total	401,297	5,079	3,811	50,018	-46,207	-6,705	12,623	354,252

^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."

^f The difference between calculated coal supply and disposition, due to coal

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 6.3 Coal Stocks by Sector
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Producers and Distributors	End-Use Sectors					Electric Power Sector ^{c,d}	Total
		Residential ^a and Commercial	Industrial			Total		
			Coke Plants	Other ^b	Total			
1950 Year	NA	2,462	16,809	26,182	42,991	45,453	31,842	77,295
1955 Year	NA	998	13,422	15,880	29,302	30,300	41,391	71,691
1960 Year	NA	666	11,122	11,637	22,759	23,425	51,735	75,160
1965 Year	NA	353	10,640	13,122	23,762	24,115	54,525	78,640
1970 Year	NA	300	9,045	11,781	20,826	21,126	71,908	93,034
1975 Year	12,108	233	8,797	8,529	17,326	17,559	110,724	140,391
1980 Year	24,379	NA	9,067	11,951	21,018	21,018	183,010	228,407
1985 Year	33,133	NA	3,420	10,438	13,857	13,857	156,376	203,367
1990 Year	33,418	NA	3,329	8,716	12,044	12,044	156,166	201,629
1995 Year	34,444	NA	2,632	5,702	8,334	8,334	126,304	169,083
2000 Year	31,905	NA	1,494	4,587	6,081	6,081	102,296	140,282
2005 Year	34,971	NA	2,615	5,582	8,196	8,196	101,137	144,304
2006 Year	36,548	NA	2,928	6,506	9,434	9,434	140,964	186,946
2007 Year	33,977	NA	1,936	5,624	7,560	7,560	151,221	192,758
2008 Year	34,688	498	2,331	6,007	8,338	8,836	161,589	205,112
2009 Year	47,718	529	1,957	5,109	7,066	7,595	189,467	244,780
2010 Year	49,820	552	1,925	4,525	6,451	7,003	174,917	231,740
2011 Year	51,897	603	2,610	4,455	7,065	7,668	172,387	231,951
2012 Year	46,157	583	2,522	4,475	6,997	7,581	185,116	238,853
2013 Year	45,652	495	2,200	4,097	6,297	6,792	147,884	200,328
2014 Year	38,894	449	2,640	4,196	6,836	7,285	151,792	197,971
2015 Year	35,871	394	2,236	4,382	6,618	7,012	195,912	238,795
2016 Year	25,309	360	1,675	3,637	5,312	5,672	162,476	193,457
2017 Year	23,999	310	1,718	3,242	4,960	5,270	137,721	166,991
2018 Year	21,692	247	1,807	3,258	5,065	5,312	102,793	129,796
2019 Year	31,320	246	2,333	3,258	5,591	5,838	128,102	165,260
2020 January	31,382	235	2,271	3,179	5,450	5,685	134,134	171,201
February	31,803	223	2,210	3,100	5,309	5,533	139,112	176,447
March	30,829	212	2,148	3,020	5,168	5,380	145,034	181,242
April	31,168	212	2,106	3,020	5,126	5,338	151,534	188,040
May	31,522	212	2,064	3,019	5,083	5,296	153,716	190,533
June	29,510	213	2,022	3,019	5,041	5,253	149,935	184,699
July	27,716	220	2,007	2,981	4,988	5,208	137,149	170,072
August	27,138	227	1,991	2,944	4,935	5,162	128,330	160,630
September	25,537	234	1,975	2,907	4,882	5,116	127,902	158,555
October	25,025	239	1,868	2,887	4,755	4,994	132,058	162,077
November	24,152	245	1,761	2,867	4,628	4,873	134,522	163,547
December	23,640	250	1,654	2,848	4,501	4,751	131,431	159,822
2021 January	F 27,799	243	1,618	R 2,744	R 4,362	R 4,605	125,539	R 157,943
February	F 28,313	236	1,581	R 2,641	R 4,223	R 4,459	109,511	R 142,283
March	F 28,146	229	1,545	R 2,538	R 4,083	R 4,312	111,494	R 143,953
April	F 28,539	223	1,648	R 2,567	R 4,215	R 4,438	117,337	R 150,314
May	F 28,861	217	1,750	R 2,596	R 4,346	R 4,563	119,791	R 153,215
June	F 26,064	210	1,853	R 2,625	R 4,478	R 4,688	110,851	R 141,603
July	F 24,206	207	1,833	R 2,629	R 4,462	R 4,669	97,320	R 126,195
August	F 24,205	204	1,814	R 2,632	R 4,446	R 4,650	84,425	R 113,280
September	F 23,449	201	1,794	R 2,636	R 4,430	R 4,631	80,413	R 108,493
October	F 24,444	193	1,749	R 2,632	R 4,381	R 4,574	84,821	R 113,839
November	F 24,559	184	1,704	R 2,628	R 4,332	R 4,516	92,302	R 121,377
December	F 25,295	176	1,658	R 2,624	R 4,283	R 4,459	94,654	R 124,408
2022 January	F 24,755	170	1,636	R 2,550	R 4,186	R 4,356	87,350	R 116,460
February	F 26,086	163	1,613	R 2,476	R 4,089	R 4,252	83,954	R 114,293
March	F 26,439	157	1,590	2,402	3,992	4,149	86,191	116,779
April	F 27,755	R 158	R 1,600	R 2,393	R 3,993	R 4,150	91,353	R 123,258
May	F 29,293	R 158	R 1,610	R 2,384	R 3,994	R 4,152	92,897	R 126,342
June	F 28,393	R 158	R 1,620	R 2,374	R 3,994	R 4,153	87,251	R 119,797
July	F 27,440	F 184	F 1,903	F 3,514	F 5,417	F 5,601	78,791	111,832

^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 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.

R=Revised. 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.

Sources: See end of section.

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 <http://www.eia.gov/coal/production/weekly/>. Initial estimates 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 oil-heated 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 relatively small amount consumed for non-combustion 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; non-metallic 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, end-of-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.

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, STIFS.

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” (formerly 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

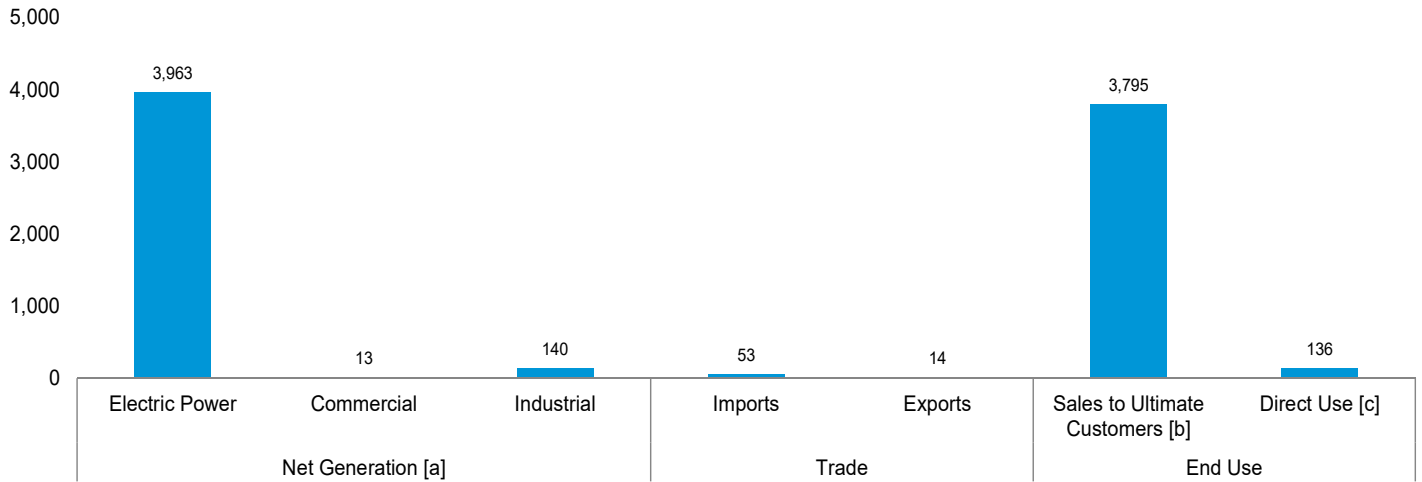
1949 forward: Table 7.5.

7. Electricity

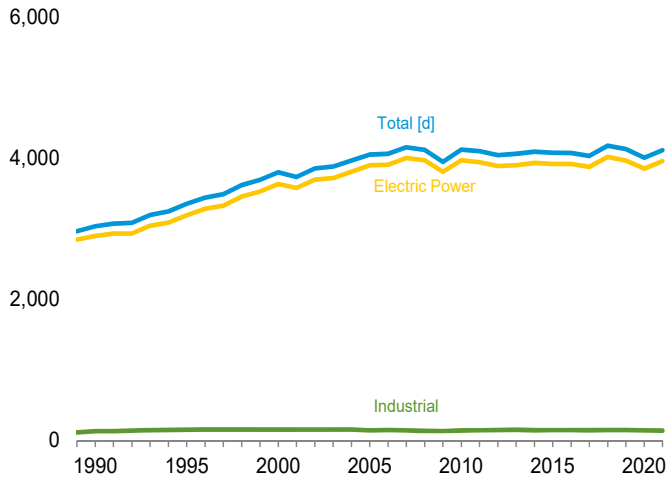
Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview

(Billion Kilowatthours)

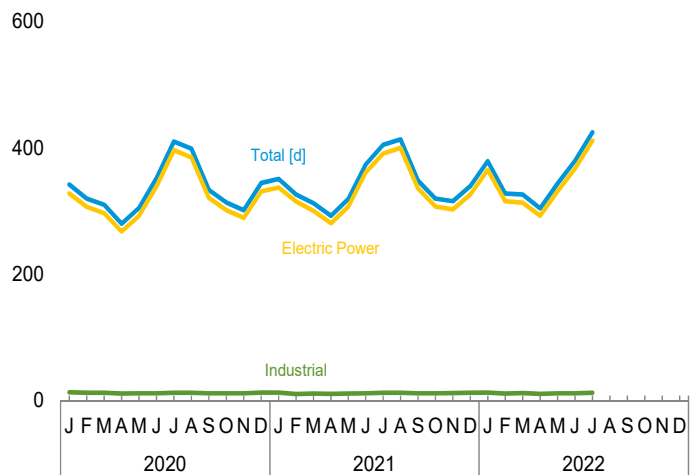
Overview, 2021



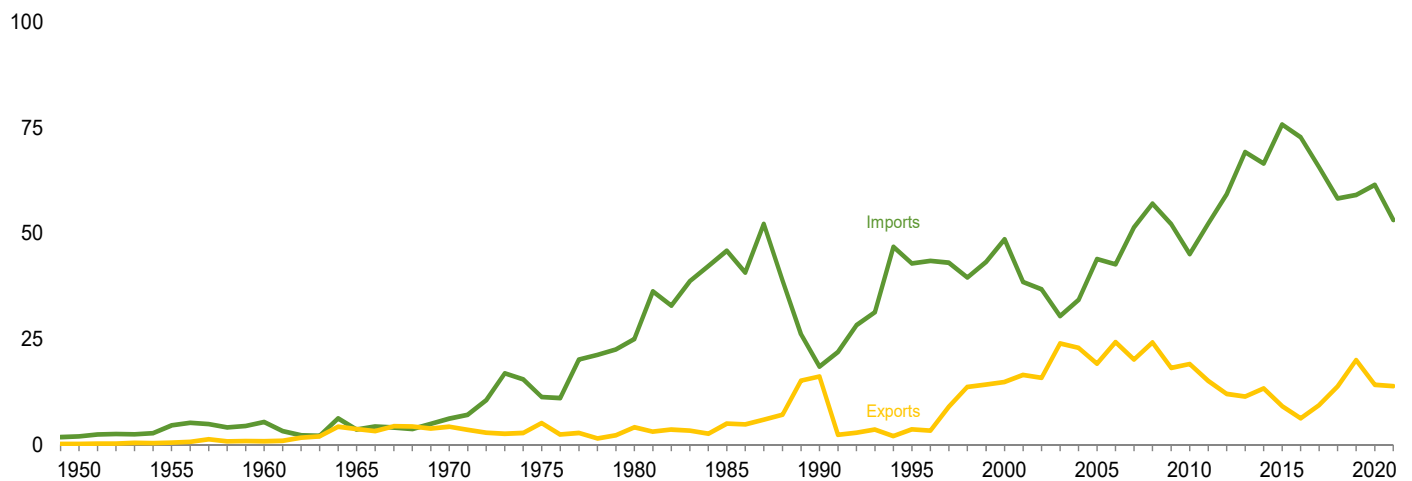
Net Generation [a] by Sector, 1989–2021



Net Generation [a] by Sector, Monthly



Trade, 1949–2021



[a] Data are for utility-scale facilities.

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

[c] See "Direct Use" in Glossary.

[d] Includes commercial sector.

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

Table 7.1 Electricity Overview
(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Net Generation ^a				Trade			T&D Losses ^f and Unaccounted for ^g	End Use		
	Electric Power Sector ^b	Commercial Sector ^c	Industrial Sector ^d	Total	Imports ^e	Exports ^e	Net Imports ^e		Sales to Ultimate Customers ^h	Direct Use ⁱ	Total
1950 Total	329	NA	5	334	2	(s)	2	44	291	NA	291
1955 Total	547	NA	3	550	5	(s)	4	58	497	NA	497
1960 Total	756	NA	4	759	5	1	5	76	688	NA	688
1965 Total	1,055	NA	3	1,058	4	4	(s)	104	954	NA	954
1970 Total	1,532	NA	3	1,535	6	4	2	145	1,392	NA	1,392
1975 Total	1,918	NA	3	1,921	11	5	6	180	1,747	NA	1,747
1980 Total	2,286	NA	3	2,290	25	4	21	216	2,094	NA	2,094
1985 Total	2,470	NA	3	2,473	46	5	41	190	2,324	NA	2,324
1990 Total	2,901	6	^d 131	3,038	18	16	2	203	2,713	125	2,837
1995 Total	3,194	8	151	3,353	43	4	39	229	3,013	151	3,164
2000 Total	3,638	8	157	3,802	49	15	34	244	3,421	171	3,592
2005 Total	3,902	8	145	4,055	44	19	25	269	3,661	150	3,811
2006 Total	3,908	8	148	4,065	43	24	18	266	3,670	147	3,817
2007 Total	4,005	8	143	4,157	51	20	31	298	3,765	126	3,890
2008 Total	3,974	8	137	4,119	57	24	33	286	3,734	132	3,866
2009 Total	3,810	8	132	3,950	52	18	34	261	3,597	127	3,724
2010 Total	3,972	9	144	4,125	45	19	26	264	3,755	132	3,887
2011 Total	3,948	10	142	4,100	52	15	37	255	3,750	133	3,883
2012 Total	3,890	11	146	4,048	59	12	47	263	3,695	138	3,832
2013 Total	3,904	12	150	4,066	69	11	58	256	3,725	143	3,868
2014 Total	3,937	13	144	4,094	67	13	53	244	3,765	139	3,903
2015 Total	3,920	13	146	4,079	76	9	67	245	3,759	141	3,900
2016 Total	3,919	13	146	4,078	73	6	67	242	3,762	140	3,902
2017 Total	3,879	13	144	4,035	66	9	56	227	3,723	141	3,864
2018 Total	4,021	13	147	4,181	58	14	44	222	3,859	144	4,003
2019 Total	3,968	14	149	4,131	59	20	39	215	3,811	143	3,954
2020 January	328	1	13	342	5	1	3	17	316	^E 13	328
February	306	1	12	320	4	2	3	16	295	^E 12	306
March	297	1	12	310	5	1	4	12	290	^E 12	302
April	268	1	11	280	5	1	3	10	262	^E 11	273
May	293	1	11	305	5	1	4	23	275	^E 11	286
June	339	1	12	352	5	1	4	25	320	^E 11	331
July	396	1	12	410	7	1	5	24	380	^E 12	392
August	385	1	12	399	7	1	6	23	369	^E 12	381
September	321	1	11	333	5	1	4	4	323	^E 11	334
October	301	1	11	314	5	1	4	10	297	^E 11	308
November	289	1	11	301	4	1	3	17	277	^E 11	288
December	331	1	13	345	5	1	4	21	315	^E 12	327
Total	3,854	13	143	4,010	61	14	47	201	3,718	139	3,856
2021 January	337	1	13	351	5	1	4	22	321	^E 12	333
February	315	1	10	326	4	1	3	21	299	^E 10	309
March	300	1	11	312	5	1	4	12	293	^E 11	304
April	281	1	11	293	4	1	3	14	272	^E 10	282
May	307	1	11	319	5	1	4	23	289	^E 11	300
June	361	1	12	374	5	1	4	29	338	^E 11	349
July	391	1	12	405	6	1	4	24	373	^E 12	385
August	400	1	12	413	5	1	3	24	380	^E 12	392
September	336	1	11	348	4	1	3	4	336	^E 11	347
October	307	1	12	320	4	1	3	10	301	^E 11	313
November	302	1	12	315	3	2	1	19	286	^E 12	298
December	326	1	12	340	4	2	2	23	307	^E 12	319
Total	3,963	13	140	4,116	53	14	39	225	3,795	^E136	3,930
2022 January	365	1	13	379	4	1	3	33	337	^E 12	349
February	316	1	11	328	3	2	1	15	304	^E 11	315
March	313	1	12	326	4	2	2	13	303	^E 11	315
April	293	1	11	304	^R 4	^R 1	^R 2	13	284	^E 10	294
May	331	1	11	344	^R 4	^R 2	^R 3	^R 28	307	^E 11	318
June	367	1	11	380	^F 6	^R 1	^R 4	^R 27	346	^E 11	357
July	411	1	12	425	^F 6	^F 1	^F 5	30	387	^E 12	399
7-Month Total	2,396	8	81	2,485	^E31	^E10	^E21	159	2,268	^E79	2,347
2021 7-Month Total	2,292	7	80	2,379	33	7	27	144	2,184	^E78	2,261
2020 7-Month Total	2,227	8	84	2,318	36	10	26	126	2,137	^E81	2,218

^a Electricity net generation at utility-scale facilities. Does not include 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 plants.

^d Industrial 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 exports.

^f 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.

^g Data collection frame differences and nonsampling error.

^h Electricity 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.

^R=Revised. ^E=Estimate. ^{NA}=Not available. ^F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 billion 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.

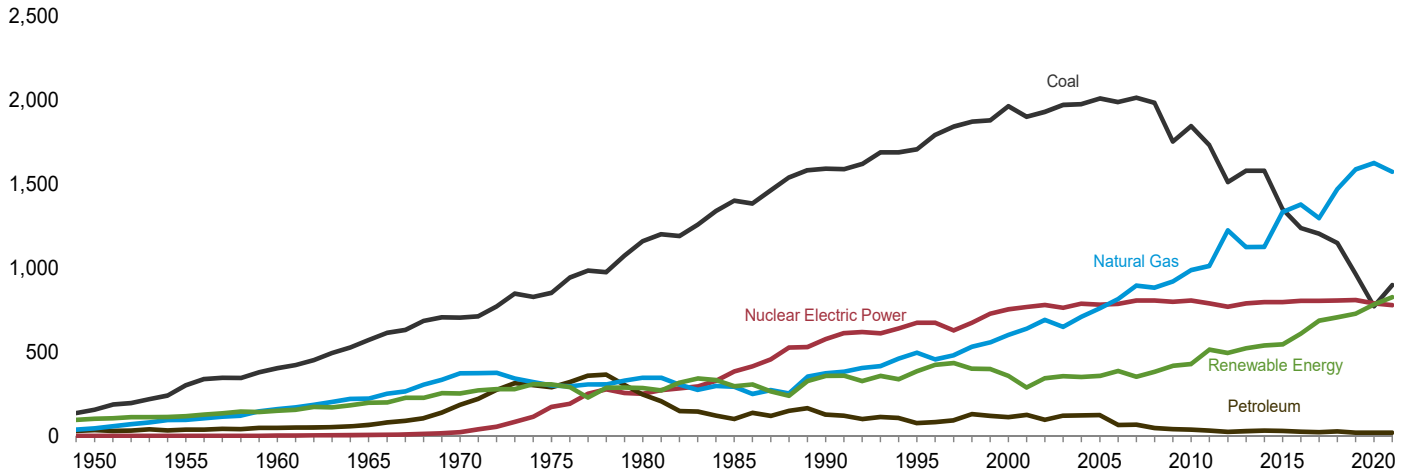
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

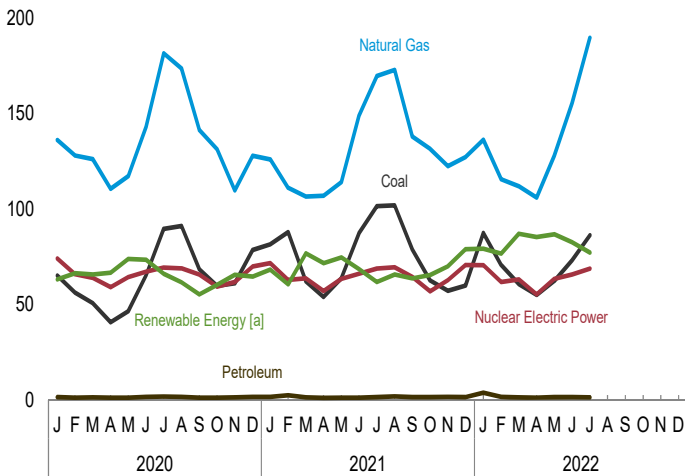
Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation

(Billion Kilowatt-hours)

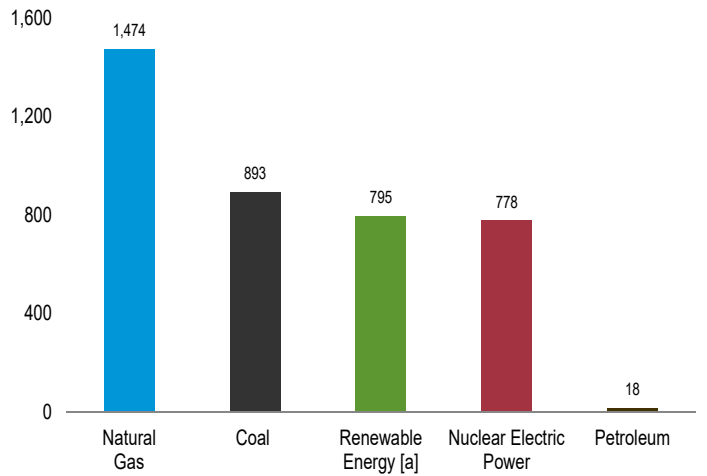
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 1949–2021



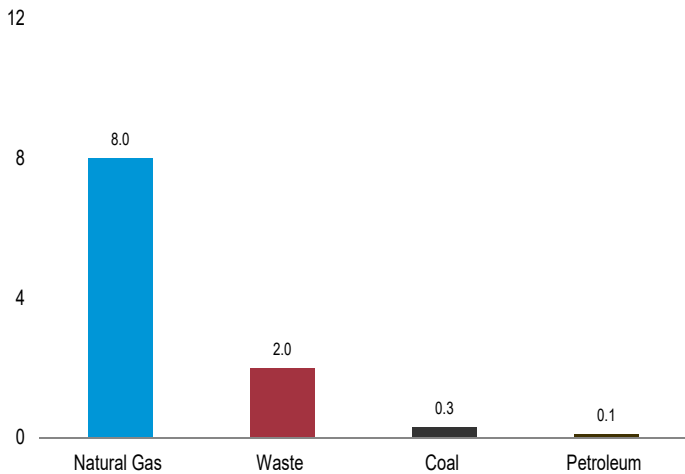
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, Monthly



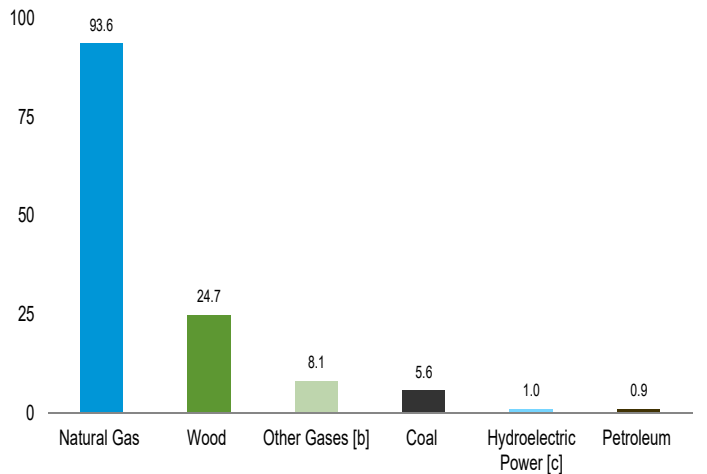
Electric Power Sector, Major Sources, 2021



Commercial Sector, Major Sources, 2021



Industrial Sector, Major Sources, 2021



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

[b] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste derived from fossil fuels.

[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 7.2b Electricity Net Generation: Electric Power Sector

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

Table with columns for Fossil Fuels (Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, Other Gases), Nuclear Electric Power, Hydro-electric Pumped Storage, Renewable Energy (Conventional Hydro-electric Power, Biomass (Wood, Waste), Geo-thermal, Solar, Wind), and Total. Rows include years from 1950 to 2019 and monthly data for 2020-2022.

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. Through 1989, hydroelectric pumped storage is included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

f Wood and wood-derived fuels.

g 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).

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

See Table 10.6.

i 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 utilities and independent power producers.

NA=Not available. NM=Not meaningful.

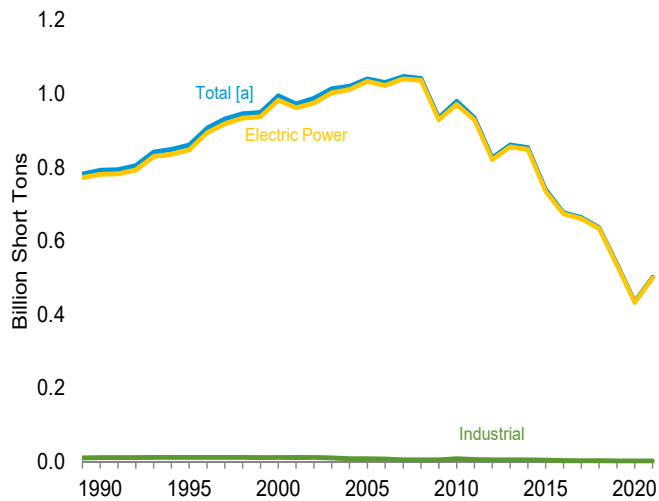
Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity 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.

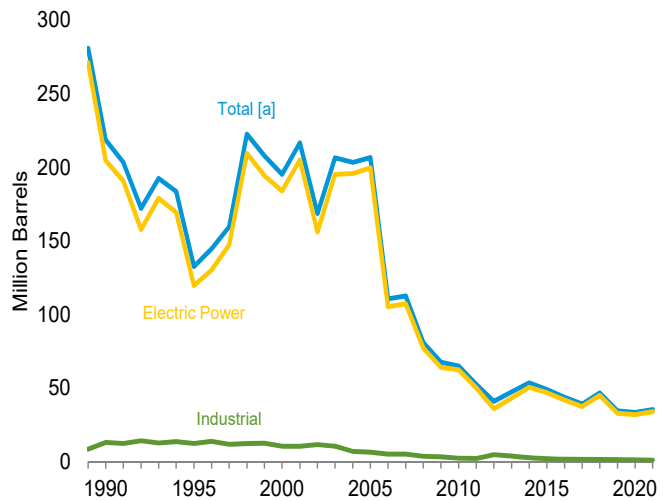
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 7.3 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation

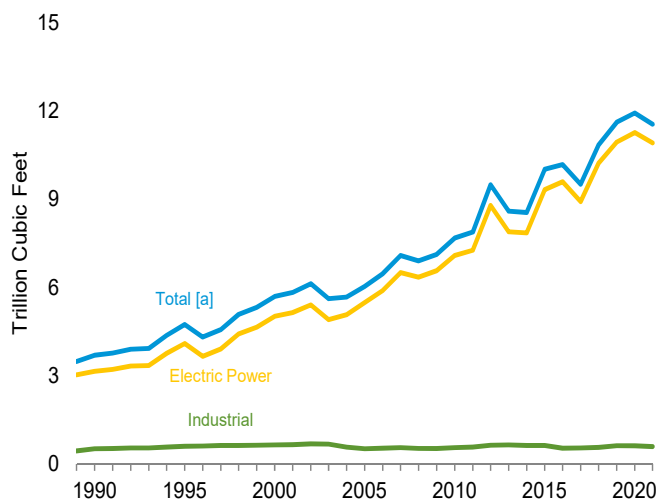
Coal by Sector, 1989–2021



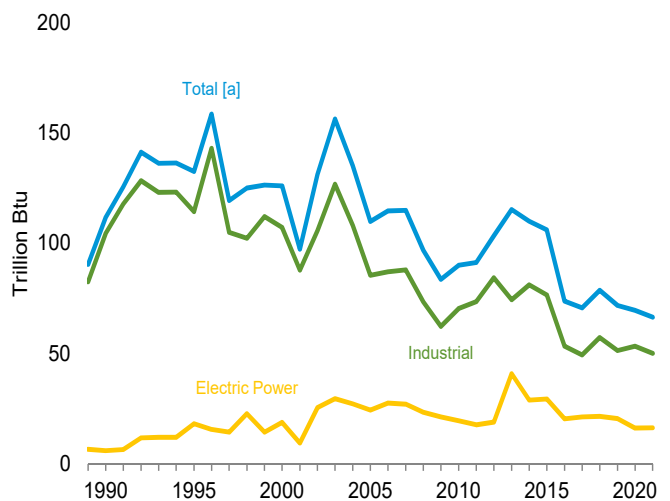
Petroleum by Sector, 1989–2021



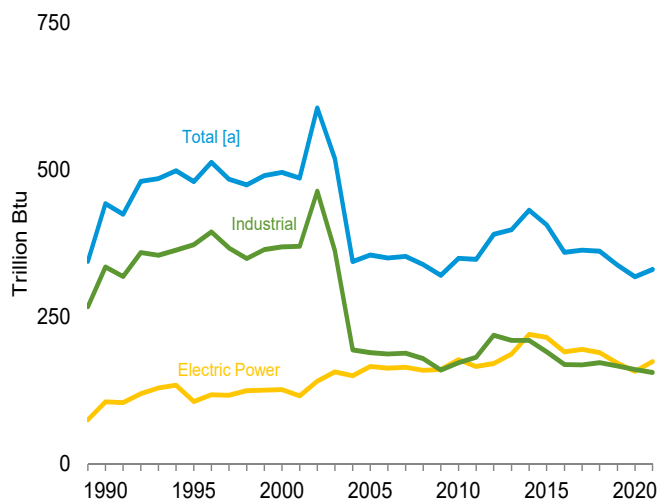
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989–2021



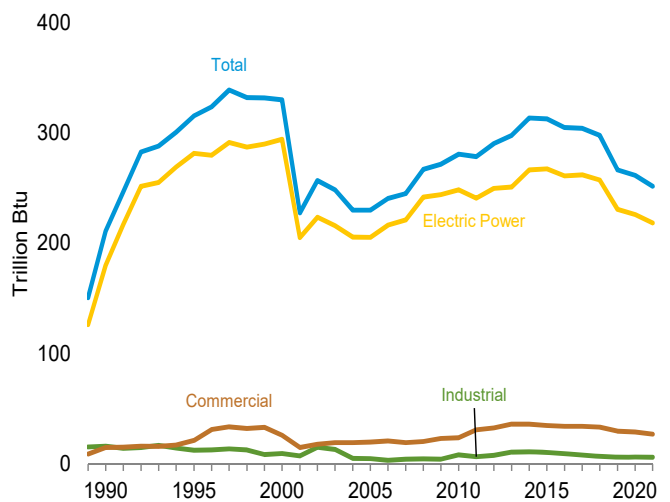
Other Gases [b] by Sector, 1989–2021



Wood by Sector, 1989–2021



Waste by Sector, 1989–2021



[a] Includes commercial sector.

[b] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

Note: Data are for utility-scale facilities.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity>.

Sources: Tables 7.3a-7.3c.

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

	Coal ^a	Petroleum					Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	
1950 Total	91,871	5,423	69,998	NA	NA	75,421	629	NA	5	NA	NA
1955 Total	143,759	5,412	69,862	NA	NA	75,274	1,153	NA	3	NA	NA
1960 Total	176,685	3,824	84,371	NA	NA	88,195	1,725	NA	2	NA	NA
1965 Total	244,788	4,928	110,274	NA	NA	115,203	2,321	NA	3	NA	NA
1970 Total	320,182	24,123	311,381	NA	636	338,686	3,932	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	(s)	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1990 Total ^k	781,301	16,394	183,285	25	1,008	204,745	3,147	6	106	180	(s)
1995 Total	847,854	18,066	88,895	441	2,452	119,663	4,094	18	106	282	2
2000 Total	982,713	29,722	138,047	403	3,155	183,946	5,014	19	126	294	1
2005 Total	1,033,567	19,450	138,337	2,591	7,877	199,760	5,485	24	166	205	116
2006 Total	1,022,802	12,578	56,347	1,783	6,905	105,235	5,891	28	163	216	117
2007 Total	1,041,346	15,135	62,072	2,496	5,523	107,316	6,502	27	165	221	117
2008 Total	1,036,891	12,318	37,222	2,608	5,000	77,149	6,342	23	159	242	122
2009 Total	929,692	11,848	27,768	2,110	4,485	64,151	6,567	21	160	244	115
2010 Total	971,245	13,677	23,560	1,848	4,679	62,477	7,085	20	177	249	116
2011 Total	928,857	10,961	13,861	1,655	4,726	50,105	7,265	18	166	241	133
2012 Total	820,762	9,000	11,292	1,339	2,861	35,937	8,788	19	171	250	132
2013 Total	855,546	9,511	11,322	1,488	4,189	43,265	7,888	41	187	251	130
2014 Total	848,803	14,052	14,132	2,157	4,039	50,537	7,849	29	220	266	127
2015 Total	735,433	12,056	13,893	2,086	3,789	46,978	9,322	29	215	268	127
2016 Total	674,239	9,421	11,056	1,284	4,018	41,853	9,590	20	191	261	126
2017 Total	661,033	9,398	10,299	1,332	3,273	37,394	8,917	21	195	262	121
2018 Total	633,593	13,795	12,259	1,757	3,444	45,030	10,224	21	189	257	125
2019 Total	535,382	9,254	9,163	1,724	2,545	32,868	10,939	21	171	231	133
2020 January	36,615	775	749	157	242	2,890	916	2	15	20	11
February	31,890	649	605	135	204	2,411	862	2	14	18	10
March	28,858	535	584	123	273	2,605	859	2	13	20	11
April	23,507	462	546	104	237	2,295	749	1	11	19	11
May	26,658	571	583	116	242	2,480	807	1	12	19	11
June	36,454	680	698	104	310	3,031	1,010	1	12	18	10
July	49,606	734	794	114	319	3,235	1,312	1	14	19	11
August	50,259	692	790	118	294	3,068	1,242	2	16	19	12
September	38,527	523	706	127	162	2,164	985	1	13	18	11
October	33,672	622	776	132	141	2,236	919	1	12	18	11
November	34,128	616	655	135	212	2,468	744	2	13	18	11
December	43,303	751	742	159	283	3,066	852	2	14	19	12
Total	433,477	7,609	8,228	1,523	2,917	31,947	11,258	16	157	226	132
2021 January	45,096	612	839	127	263	2,893	840	2	15	19	11
February	47,821	1,919	814	541	263	4,590	758	1	14	17	10
March	34,329	592	639	97	251	2,584	723	1	15	19	11
April	29,918	600	593	111	144	2,024	727	1	11	18	10
May	35,434	633	647	73	189	2,298	787	1	14	19	10
June	47,792	632	713	143	173	2,355	1,055	1	15	18	11
July	56,116	575	722	120	260	2,715	1,204	2	16	19	11
August	55,962	803	1,064	173	278	3,431	1,228	2	17	19	11
September	44,093	582	868	125	235	2,751	966	2	14	19	11
October	35,401	662	716	126	233	2,671	915	2	15	17	10
November	32,497	697	664	133	299	2,990	852	1	12	17	10
December	34,144	784	706	116	214	2,677	855	1	15	19	11
Total	498,602	9,091	8,985	1,885	2,804	33,980	10,910	16	174	219	128
2022 January	48,314	2,645	2,187	534	207	6,399	946	1	14	17	10
February	39,540	805	740	152	221	2,800	786	1	16	16	9
March	33,961	731	716	155	187	2,536	753	1	15	17	10
April	30,510	572	579	108	204	2,279	730	1	11	16	10
May	34,731	680	679	59	271	2,771	899	2	14	17	10
June	41,424	751	645	158	265	2,877	1,118	1	16	17	10
July	49,118	740	786	161	NM	NM	1,365	2	18	17	10
7-Month Total	277,598	6,923	6,331	1,326	1,541	22,288	6,597	9	104	118	69
2021 7-Month Total	296,506	5,564	4,967	1,212	1,543	19,460	6,094	9	101	128	74
2020 7-Month Total	233,587	4,405	4,558	853	1,826	18,946	6,516	9	90	134	77

^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 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).

^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. NM=Not meaningful. (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. • 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 7.3c Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors (Subset of Table 7.3a)

	Commercial Sector ^a				Industrial Sector ^b						
	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Biomass	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ
				Waste ^f					Wood ^h	Waste ^f	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion 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	514	823	37	26	11,706	10,459	640	107	369	10	45
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 Total	163	260	70	35	3,999	1,907	625	77	191	10	58
2016 Total	111	116	46	34	3,021	1,701	534	53	169	10	53
2017 Total	95	204	50	34	2,783	1,545	541	49	169	8	49
2018 Total	87	279	53	33	2,534	1,418	565	57	172	7	46
2019 Total	76	257	56	30	2,161	1,329	618	51	167	6	45
2020 January	7	25	5	3	189	111	56	5	15	1	3
February	9	14	4	2	175	107	51	5	14	1	3
March	7	17	4	3	163	95	53	5	14	1	3
April	4	13	3	2	143	89	47	4	13	1	3
May	4	22	4	2	139	99	48	4	13	1	3
June	5	20	4	2	129	101	51	4	13	(s)	3
July	5	25	5	3	141	100	55	5	13	(s)	3
August	4	24	5	2	142	97	55	5	13	(s)	3
September	7	23	4	2	151	92	49	4	13	(s)	3
October	6	17	4	2	145	102	49	4	13	1	4
November	6	21	4	2	137	104	49	4	13	1	4
December	8	21	4	2	149	104	56	4	14	1	4
Total	72	242	52	29	1,802	1,202	619	53	160	6	40
2021 January	8	23	4	2	150	90	55	5	14	1	3
February	11	25	4	2	138	116	42	4	12	1	2
March	7	24	4	2	143	102	45	4	13	1	3
April	6	23	4	2	138	81	45	4	12	1	3
May	4	21	4	2	158	96	47	4	13	1	3
June	7	21	4	2	163	87	50	4	13	(s)	3
July	7	24	5	2	164	94	53	4	14	(s)	3
August	8	23	5	2	167	98	53	4	13	(s)	3
September	9	18	4	2	174	84	47	4	13	(s)	3
October	9	26	4	2	163	93	49	5	12	1	3
November	8	19	4	2	176	97	52	4	13	1	3
December	7	23	4	2	165	89	54	4	13	1	3
Total	91	269	50	27	1,899	1,128	591	50	156	6	34
2022 January	8	NM	4	2	172	98	52	4	13	1	3
February	6	17	4	2	150	100	46	4	12	1	3
March	5	16	4	3	164	85	49	4	12	1	3
April	3	17	3	2	136	80	45	4	12	1	3
May	7	28	3	2	160	99	47	4	13	1	3
June	9	22	4	3	156	84	47	4	13	(s)	3
July	8	22	4	3	159	88	51	5	14	(s)	3
7-Month Total	47	165	27	17	1,098	635	337	28	89	4	20
2021 7-Month Total	50	162	28	16	1,054	667	337	28	91	4	20
2020 7-Month Total	42	136	30	17	1,078	703	361	32	95	4	23

^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 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).

NM=Not meaningful. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

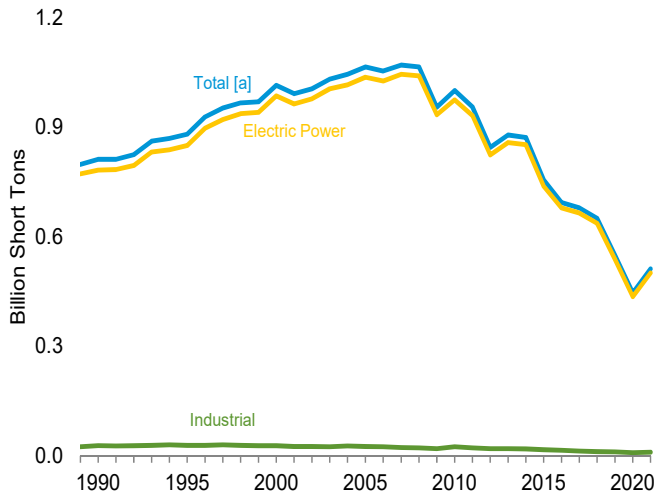
Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Through 1988, data are not available. •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

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.

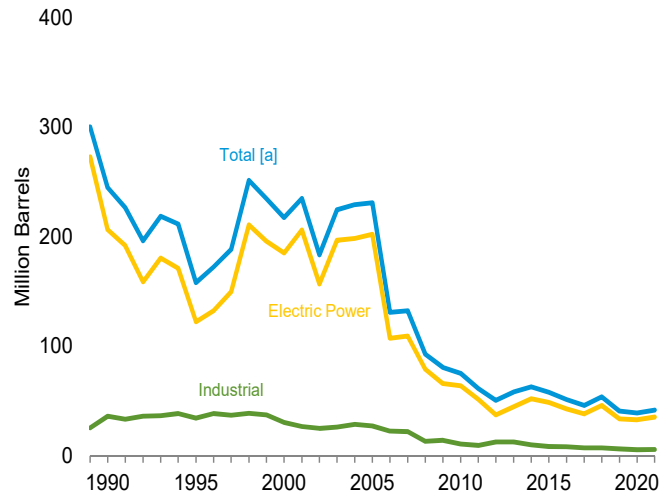
Sources: • **1989–1997:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998–2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001–2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004–2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." • **2008 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Figure 7.4 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output

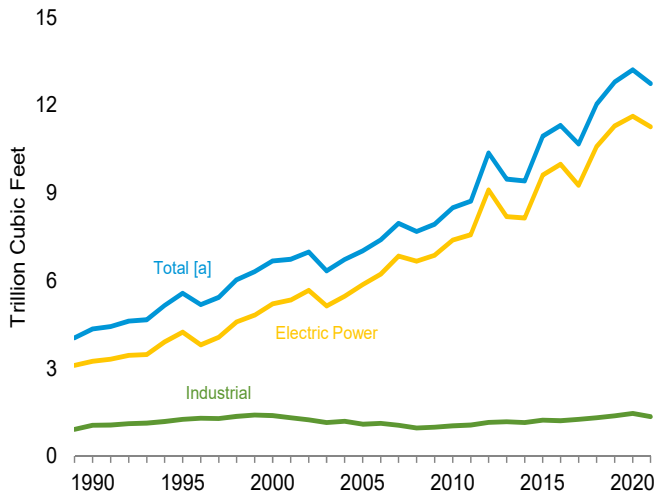
Coal by Sector, 1989–2021



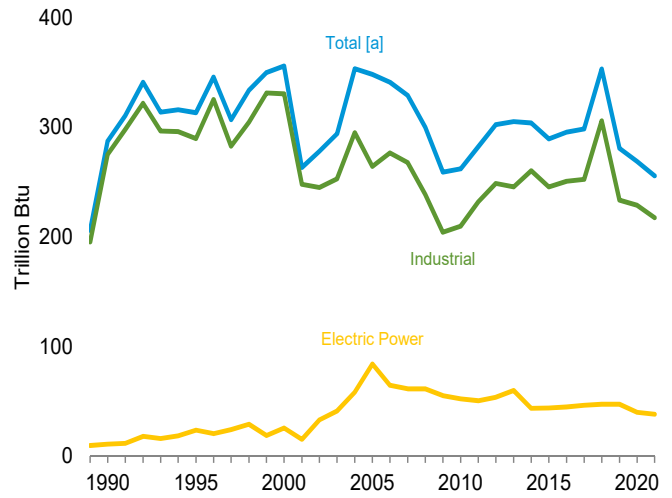
Petroleum by Sector, 1989–2021



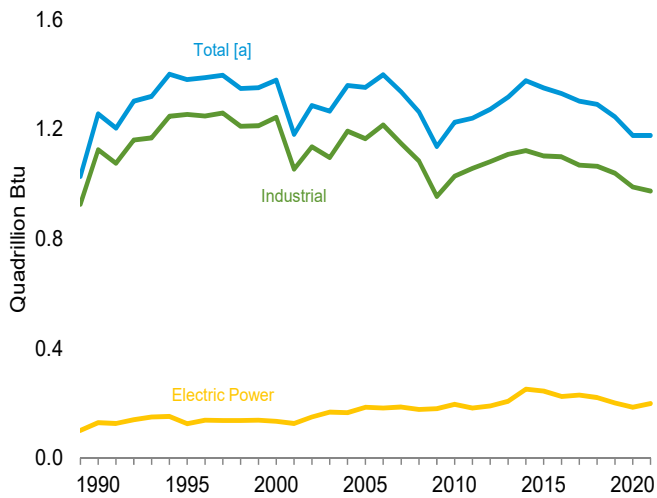
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989–2021



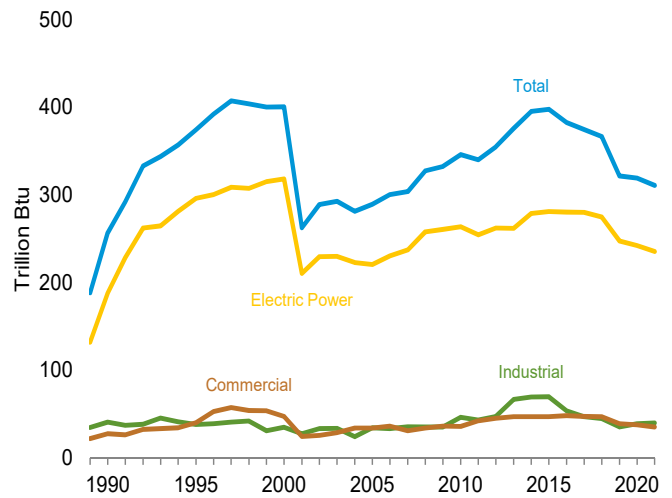
Other Gases [b] by Sector, 1989–2021



Wood by Sector, 1989–2021



Waste by Sector, 1989–2021



[a] Includes commercial sector.

[b] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

Note: Data are for utility-scale facilities.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity>.

Sources: Tables 7.4a-7.4c.

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)

	Coal ^a	Petroleum					Natural Gas ⁱ	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ^j
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	
		Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons			Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet		Trillion Btu
1950 Total	91,871	5,423	69,998	NA	NA	75,421	629	NA	5	NA	NA
1955 Total	143,759	5,412	69,862	NA	NA	75,274	1,153	NA	3	NA	NA
1960 Total	176,685	3,824	84,371	NA	NA	88,195	1,725	NA	2	NA	NA
1965 Total	244,788	4,928	110,274	NA	NA	115,203	2,321	NA	3	NA	NA
1970 Total	320,182	24,123	311,381	NA	636	338,686	3,932	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	(s)	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1990 Total^k	811,538	20,194	209,081	1,332	2,832	244,765	4,346	288	1,256	257	86
1995 Total	881,012	21,697	112,168	1,322	4,590	158,140	5,572	313	1,382	374	97
2000 Total	1,015,398	34,572	156,673	2,904	4,669	217,494	6,677	356	1,380	401	109
2005 Total	1,065,281	24,446	156,915	4,270	9,113	231,193	7,021	348	1,353	289	237
2006 Total	1,053,783	14,655	69,846	3,396	8,622	131,005	7,404	341	1,399	300	247
2007 Total	1,069,606	17,042	74,616	4,237	7,299	132,389	7,962	329	1,336	304	239
2008 Total	1,064,503	14,137	43,477	3,765	6,314	92,948	7,689	300	1,263	328	212
2009 Total	955,190	14,800	33,672	3,218	5,828	80,830	7,938	259	1,137	333	228
2010 Total	1,001,411	15,247	26,944	2,777	6,053	75,231	8,502	262	1,226	346	237
2011 Total	956,470	11,735	16,877	2,540	6,092	61,610	8,724	282	1,241	340	261
2012 Total	845,066	9,945	13,571	2,185	5,021	50,805	10,371	302	1,273	355	252
2013 Total	879,078	10,277	14,199	2,212	6,338	58,378	9,479	305	1,318	376	236
2014 Total	871,741	15,107	16,615	2,908	5,695	63,106	9,410	304	1,378	395	236
2015 Total	756,226	12,924	16,136	3,008	5,188	58,009	10,952	290	1,351	398	237
2016 Total	693,958	10,278	12,231	2,173	5,352	51,441	11,322	296	1,330	383	238
2017 Total	678,578	10,168	11,508	2,033	4,467	46,043	10,677	299	1,303	375	226
2018 Total	650,027	15,066	13,584	2,578	4,552	53,988	12,048	353	1,291	367	226
2019 Total	550,017	10,369	10,049	2,580	3,563	40,811	12,809	281	1,246	322	234
2020 Total	445,753	8,604	8,974	2,160	3,856	39,020	13,221	269	1,178	319	226
2021 Total	511,944	10,378	9,908	2,559	3,803	41,859	12,746	256	1,178	311	208
2022 Total	285,726	7,781	7,010	1,679	2,092	26,931	7,662	150	658	174	117
2020 7-Month Total	304,139	6,376	5,477	1,641	2,128	24,131	7,151	145	694	182	121
2020 7-Month Total	240,715	5,015	4,965	1,243	2,338	22,915	7,686	159	690	189	131

^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 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).

^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 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. • 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: Tables 7.4b and 7.4c.

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

	Commercial Sector ^a				Industrial Sector ^b						
	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Biomass	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ
				Waste ^f					Wood ^h	Waste ^f	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1990 Total	1,191	2,056	46	28	27,781	36,159	1,055	275	1,125	41	86
1995 Total	1,419	1,245	78	40	29,363	34,448	1,258	290	1,255	38	95
2000 Total	1,547	1,615	85	47	28,031	30,520	1,386	331	1,244	35	108
2005 Total	1,922	1,630	68	34	25,875	27,380	1,084	264	1,166	34	94
2006 Total	1,886	935	68	36	25,262	22,706	1,115	277	1,216	33	102
2007 Total	1,927	752	70	31	22,537	22,207	1,050	268	1,148	36	98
2008 Total	2,021	671	66	34	21,902	13,222	955	239	1,084	35	60
2009 Total	1,798	521	76	36	19,766	14,228	990	204	955	35	82
2010 Total	1,720	437	86	36	24,638	10,740	1,029	210	1,029	47	91
2011 Total	1,668	333	87	43	22,319	9,610	1,063	232	1,057	43	94
2012 Total	1,450	457	111	45	20,065	12,853	1,149	249	1,082	47	81
2013 Total	1,356	887	118	47	19,761	12,697	1,170	246	1,109	67	69
2014 Total	1,063	758	119	47	19,076	10,112	1,145	260	1,122	70	72
2015 Total	798	622	116	47	16,984	8,600	1,222	246	1,103	70	73
2016 Total	683	404	127	48	14,720	8,273	1,209	251	1,100	54	70
2017 Total	610	516	154	48	12,975	7,209	1,257	253	1,069	47	65
2018 Total	577	681	135	47	12,233	7,294	1,314	306	1,065	45	62
2019 Total	519	707	135	39	10,892	6,393	1,374	234	1,040	35	61
2020											
January	50	61	12	3	967	514	145	21	89	4	5
February	54	37	11	3	894	447	132	21	84	4	4
March	45	37	10	3	823	354	133	21	87	4	4
April	30	24	9	3	729	407	123	17	81	3	5
May	30	52	9	3	709	413	109	18	83	3	5
June	32	37	11	3	676	511	113	18	78	2	5
July	31	50	13	3	749	492	122	19	79	2	5
August	34	55	12	3	734	486	120	19	80	3	5
September	40	46	11	3	745	469	109	18	78	2	4
October	34	34	11	3	806	479	115	19	81	4	5
November	39	46	10	3	761	491	112	18	82	4	5
December	53	48	11	3	861	546	126	19	87	4	5
Total	473	527	131	38	9,453	5,609	1,458	229	989	39	55
2021											
January	51	59	12	3	860	497	124	19	86	4	4
February	61	90	11	3	775	541	100	17	75	4	4
March	47	58	11	3	798	549	108	19	81	4	4
April	38	52	9	3	792	448	105	17	80	4	4
May	34	50	9	3	827	511	108	17	86	4	4
June	38	42	10	3	789	449	111	17	81	2	4
July	42	50	11	3	863	472	118	18	87	2	4
August	44	48	11	3	793	474	117	18	82	2	4
September	47	37	10	3	831	475	108	18	81	2	4
October	47	57	10	3	837	494	112	19	80	4	4
November	49	48	10	3	944	456	115	20	77	4	4
December	45	62	11	3	865	475	122	19	79	4	4
Total	545	653	126	35	9,972	5,842	1,349	218	975	40	47
2022											
January	47	NM	12	3	917	517	124	19	79	4	4
February	44	57	11	3	799	491	108	16	72	4	4
March	33	59	10	3	909	453	117	18	74	4	4
April	24	52	9	3	836	432	106	18	74	4	4
May	30	65	9	3	910	516	107	19	78	4	4
June	46	50	9	3	843	427	107	18	77	2	4
July	51	69	10	3	866	478	112	19	82	2	4
7-Month Total	275	509	71	22	6,081	3,313	781	127	536	24	27
2021 7-Month Total	312	402	73	20	5,703	3,468	775	124	576	23	28
2020 7-Month Total	272	298	75	22	5,546	3,138	876	136	581	23	31

^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 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).

NM=Not meaningful.

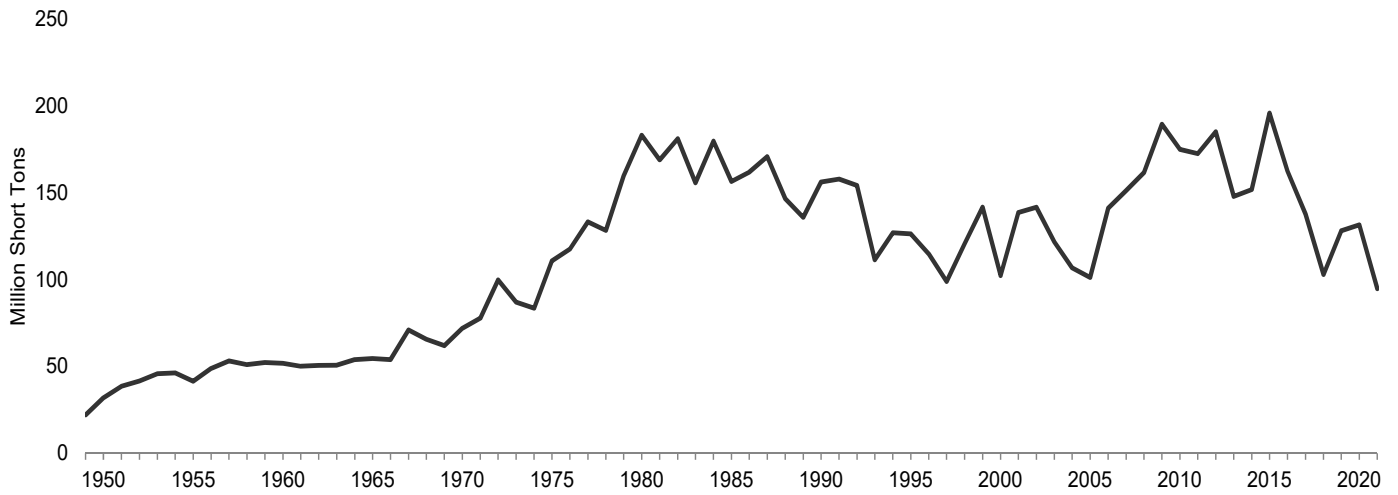
Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1989.

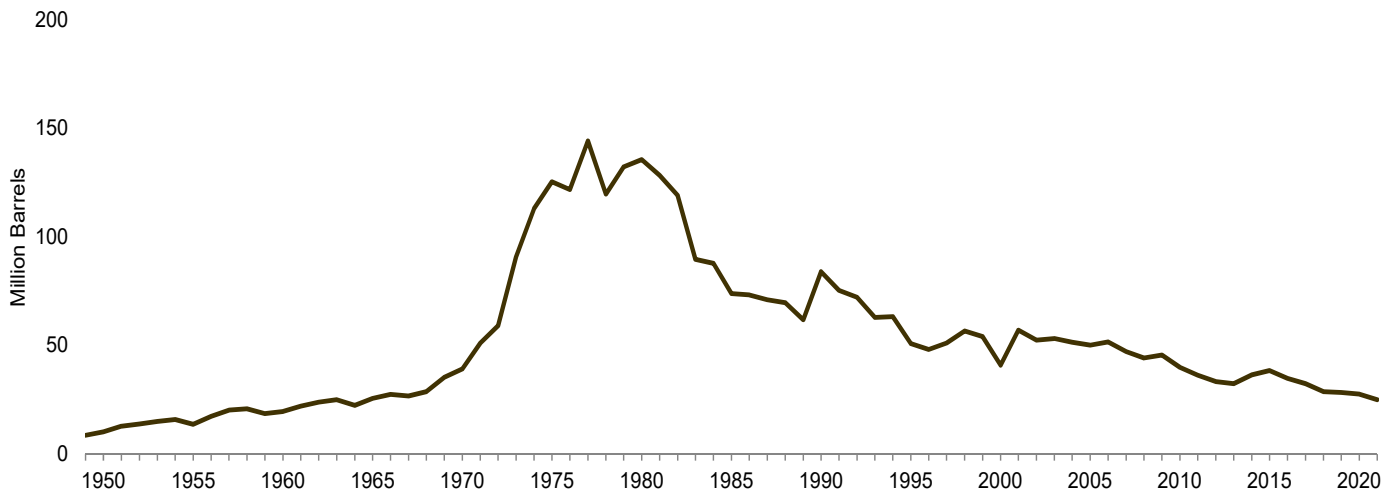
Sources: • **1989–1997:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998–2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001–2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004–2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." • **2008 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Figure 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

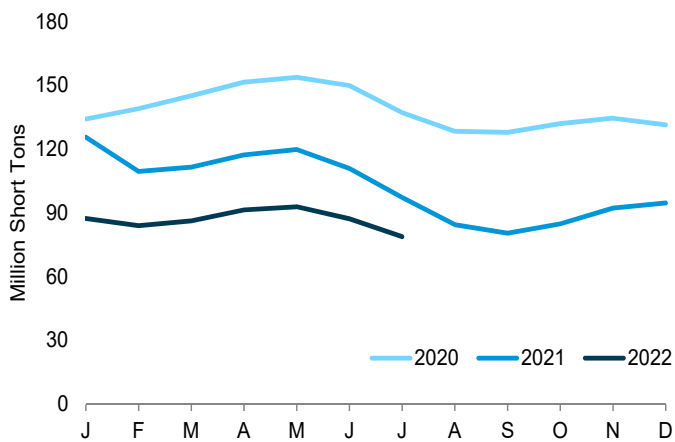
Coal, 1949–2021



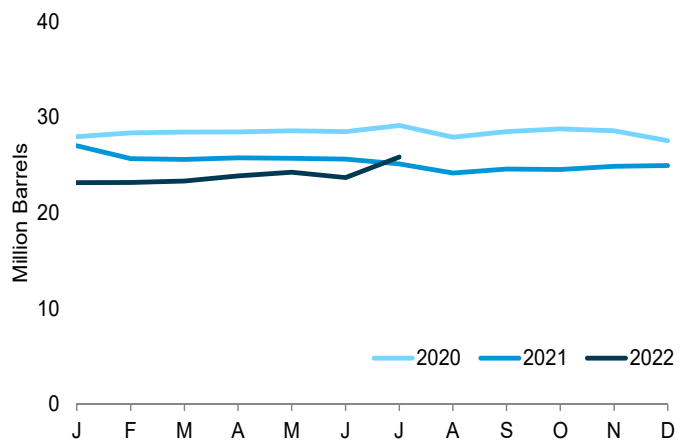
Total Petroleum, 1949–2021



Coal, Monthly



Total Petroleum, Monthly



Note: Data are for utility-sale facilities.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity>.

Source: Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

	Coal ^a	Petroleum				Total ^{e,f}
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels
1950 Year	31,842	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,201
1955 Year	41,391	NA	NA	NA	NA	13,671
1960 Year	51,735	NA	NA	NA	NA	19,572
1965 Year	54,525	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,647
1970 Year	71,908	NA	NA	NA	239	39,151
1975 Year	110,724	16,432	108,825	NA	31	125,413
1980 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
2005 Year	101,137	18,778	27,624	NA	530	50,062
2006 Year	140,964	18,013	28,823	1,380	674	51,583
2007 Year	151,221	18,395	24,136	1,902	554	47,203
2008 Year	161,589	17,761	21,088	1,634	739	44,178
2009 Year	189,467	17,886	19,068	1,651	1,394	45,575
2010 Year	174,917	16,758	16,629	1,454	1,019	39,936
2011 Year	172,387	16,649	15,491	1,603	508	36,282
2012 Year	185,116	16,433	12,999	1,430	495	33,336
2013 Year	147,884	16,068	12,926	1,393	390	32,336
2014 Year	151,792	18,309	12,764	1,249	827	36,459
2015 Year	195,912	17,955	12,566	1,173	1,340	38,396
2016 Year	162,476	17,855	11,789	949	845	34,818
2017 Year	137,721	16,342	10,930	816	864	32,407
2018 Year	102,793	16,436	8,785	756	539	28,674
2019 Year	128,102	16,733	8,549	678	471	28,317
2020 January	134,134	16,443	8,073	637	562	27,963
February	139,112	16,346	8,120	635	650	28,351
March	145,034	16,683	8,280	647	566	28,440
April	151,534	16,601	8,473	658	549	28,476
May	153,716	16,860	8,421	657	529	28,580
June	149,935	16,882	8,540	673	479	28,492
July	137,149	17,611	8,578	681	455	29,147
August	128,330	17,384	7,775	722	408	27,921
September	127,902	17,475	8,219	711	416	28,486
October	132,058	17,509	8,264	711	457	28,766
November	134,522	17,384	8,148	691	472	28,584
December	131,431	17,116	8,269	678	298	27,552
2021 January	125,539	16,903	8,190	650	253	27,008
February	109,511	16,110	8,036	490	207	25,672
March	111,494	15,997	7,976	484	226	25,589
April	117,337	15,729	7,791	481	353	25,766
May	119,791	15,621	7,621	475	397	25,704
June	110,851	15,490	7,432	464	445	25,610
July	97,320	15,398	6,999	481	445	25,103
August	84,425	15,299	6,588	473	360	24,161
September	80,413	15,348	6,886	473	375	24,584
October	84,821	15,438	6,932	466	339	24,532
November	92,302	15,719	6,980	474	340	24,872
December	94,654	15,956	7,017	473	302	24,957
2022 January	87,350	15,110	5,935	426	336	23,152
February	83,954	15,293	5,952	438	299	23,175
March	86,191	15,519	5,657	412	350	23,337
April	91,353	15,680	5,635	417	424	23,853
May	92,897	16,101	5,551	436	432	24,246
June	87,251	15,423	5,774	422	414	23,689
July	78,791	17,265	5,830	401	468	25,837

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

^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2 and 4. For 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 waste oil.

^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

^f Distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil. Beginning in 1970, also includes petroleum coke. Beginning in 2002, also includes other liquids.

^g Through 1998, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1999, data are for electric utilities 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.

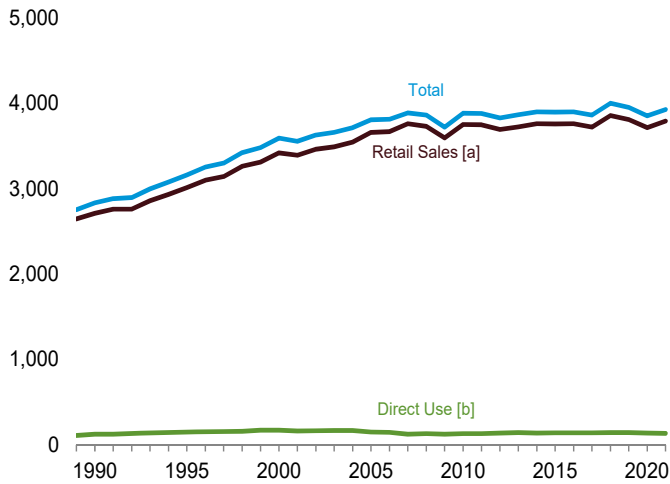
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

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

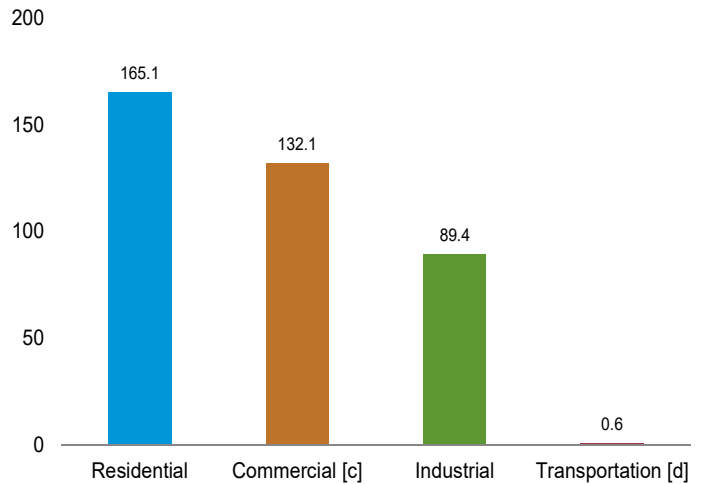
Figure 7.6 Electricity End Use

(Billion Kilowatthours)

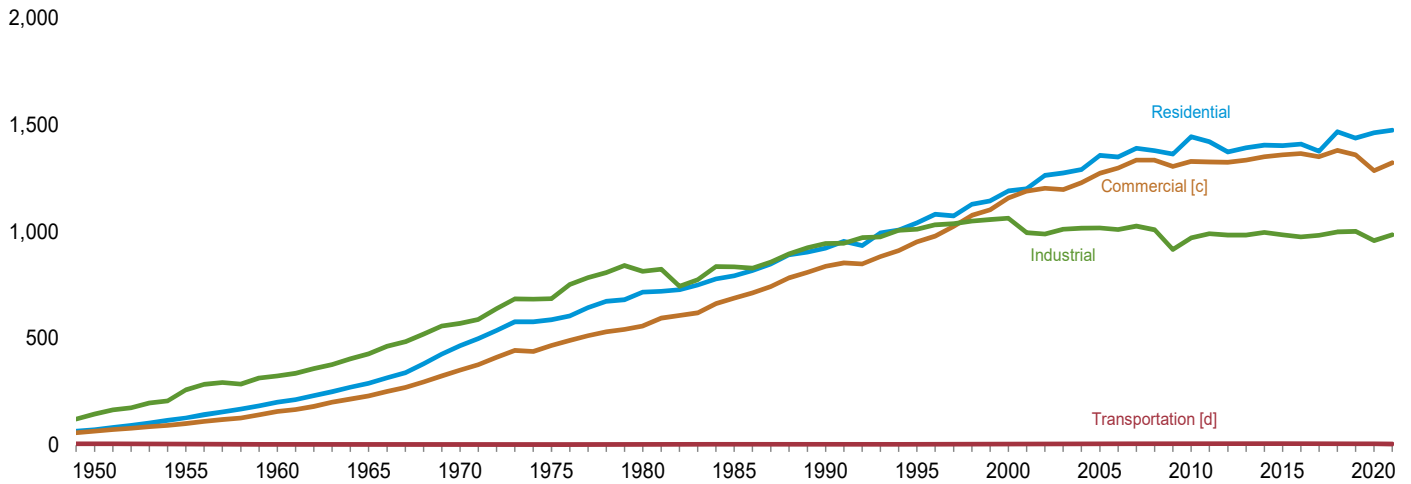
Electricity End Use Overview, 1989–2021



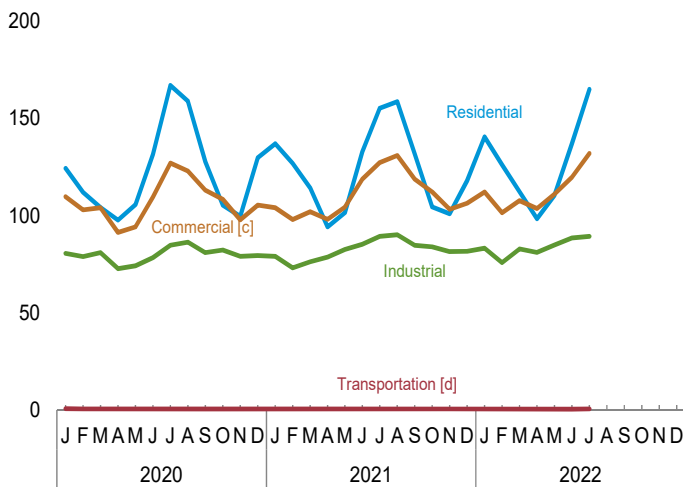
Sales to Ultimate Customers [a] by Sector, July 2022



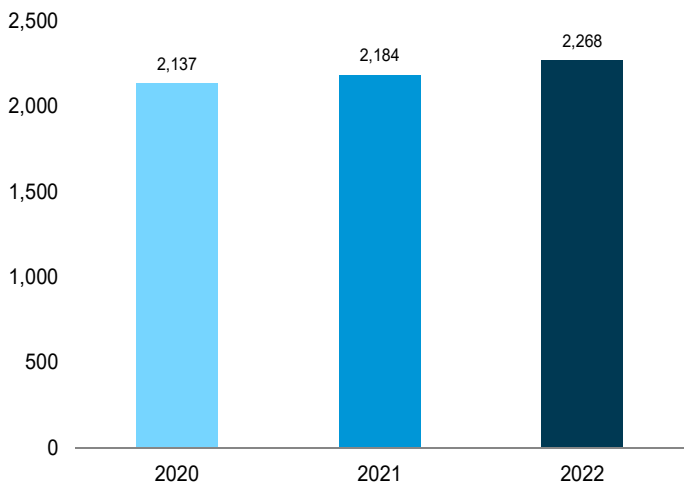
Sales to Ultimate Customers [a] by Sector, 1949–2021



Sales to Ultimate Customers [a] by Sector, Monthly



Sales to Ultimate Customers [a] Total, January–July



[a] Electricity sales to ultimate customers reported by utilities and other energy service providers.

[b] See “Direct Use” in Glossary.

[c] Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, inter-

departmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

[d] Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity>.

Source: Table 7.6.

Table 7.7c Electric Net Summer Capacity: Commercial Sector
(Subset of Table 7.7a; Million Kilowatts)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage	Renewable Energy						Battery Storage	Total ^h	
	Coal ^a	Petroleum ^b	Natural Gas ^c	Total ^d			Conventional Hydro-electric Power	Biomass		Geo-thermal	Solar ^g	Wind			Total
								Wood ^e	Waste ^f						
1990 Year	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.2	-	-	(s)	(s)	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	1.4
1995 Year	.3	.2	1.2	1.8	-	-	(s)	(s)	.3	-	-	-	.3	-	2.1
2000 Year	.3	.3	1.2	1.8	-	-	(s)	(s)	.4	-	-	-	.4	-	2.2
2005 Year	.4	.3	1.0	1.8	-	-	(s)	(s)	.4	-	-	-	.5	-	2.2
2006 Year	.4	.3	1.0	1.8	-	-	(s)	(s)	.4	-	-	-	.5	-	2.3
2007 Year	.4	.3	1.1	1.8	-	-	(s)	(s)	.4	-	-	-	.5	-	2.3
2008 Year	.4	.4	1.1	1.8	-	-	(s)	(s)	.4	-	-	-	.5	-	2.3
2009 Year	.4	.3	1.1	1.9	-	-	(s)	(s)	.5	-	-	(s)	.5	-	2.4
2010 Year	.4	.4	1.2	1.9	-	-	(s)	(s)	.5	-	(s)	(s)	.5	-	2.5
2011 Year	.4	.4	1.3	2.1	-	-	(s)	(s)	.6	-	.1	(s)	.7	-	2.8
2012 Year	.4	.4	1.5	2.4	-	-	(s)	(s)	.6	-	.1	(s)	.8	-	3.2
2013 Year	.3	.5	1.8	2.6	-	-	(s)	(s)	.7	-	.2	(s)	1.0	-	3.6
2014 Year	.3	.5	1.8	2.6	-	-	(s)	.1	.7	-	.2	.1	1.1	-	3.7
2015 Year	.2	.5	1.9	2.6	-	-	(s)	.1	.7	-	.3	.1	1.2	(s)	3.8
2016 Year	.2	.5	2.0	2.7	-	-	.1	.1	.7	-	.3	.1	1.2	(s)	3.9
2017 Year	.2	.6	2.0	2.8	-	-	.1	.1	.7	-	.3	.1	1.2	(s)	4.1
2018 Year	.1	.8	2.2	3.1	-	-	.1	.1	.7	(s)	.3	.1	1.3	(s)	4.5
2019 Year	.1	.9	2.2	3.2	-	-	.1	.1	.7	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.6
2020 January	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.6	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.6
February	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.6	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.6
March	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.6	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.6
April	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.6	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.6
May	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.6	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.6
June	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.6	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.6
July	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.6	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.6
August	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.6	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.6
September	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.6	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.6
October	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.7	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.6
November	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.7	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.6
December	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.7	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.6
2021 January	.1	.9	2.4	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.6	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.7
February	.1	.9	2.4	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.6	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.7
March	.1	.9	2.4	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.6	(s)	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.7
April	.1	.9	2.4	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.6	.1	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.7
May	.1	.9	2.4	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.6	.1	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.7
June	.1	.9	2.4	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.7
July	.1	.9	2.4	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.7
August	.1	.9	2.4	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.7
September	.1	.9	2.4	3.4	-	-	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.8
October	.1	.9	2.4	3.4	-	-	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.8
November	.1	.9	2.4	3.4	-	-	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.8
December	.1	.9	2.4	3.4	-	-	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.3	(s)	4.8
2022 January	.1	.9	2.4	3.4	-	-	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.4	(s)	4.9
February	.1	.9	2.5	3.4	-	-	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.4	(s)	4.9
March	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.4	(s)	4.8
April	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.4	(s)	4.8
May	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.4	(s)	4.8
June	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.4	(s)	4.8
July	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	-	-	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.9

^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 Includes other gases (blast furnace gas, other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels, and, through 2010, propane gas), which are not separately shown.
^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).
^g Electric net summer capacity from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic capacity.
^h Includes chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, flywheels, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels), which are not

separately shown.
 - =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.05 million kilowatts.
 Notes: • Data are at end of period. • For plants that use multiple sources of energy, capacity is assigned to the energy source reported as the predominant one.
 • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See "Net summer capacity" in Glossary. • 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 and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1989 and monthly data beginning in 2008.
 Sources: • 1989–1997: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • 1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • 2001–2007: EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report." • 2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and Form EIA-860M, "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report."

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 small-scale facilities—those with a combined generator nameplate capacity of less than 1 megawatt. For data on small-scale 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 2011–2015: National Energy Board of Canada; California Independent System Operator; and EIA estimates for Texas transfers.

2016 forward: EIA, Form EIA-111, "Quarterly Electricity Imports and Exports Report"; and for forecast values, EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS).

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".

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".

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".

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".

Table 7.6 Sources

Sales to Ultimate Customers, 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)* September 2022, Table 5.1.

Sales to Ultimate Customers, 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, September 2022, Table 5.1.

Sales to Ultimate Customers, 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 September 2022, 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."

2001–2020: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2020*, October 2021, Table 2.2.

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 2021, the 2020 annual share is used.

Table 7.7b Sources

Net Summer Capacity, Nuclear Power

1949 forward: Table 8.1.

All Other Data

1949–1984: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates.

1985–1988: EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

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

2001–2007: EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

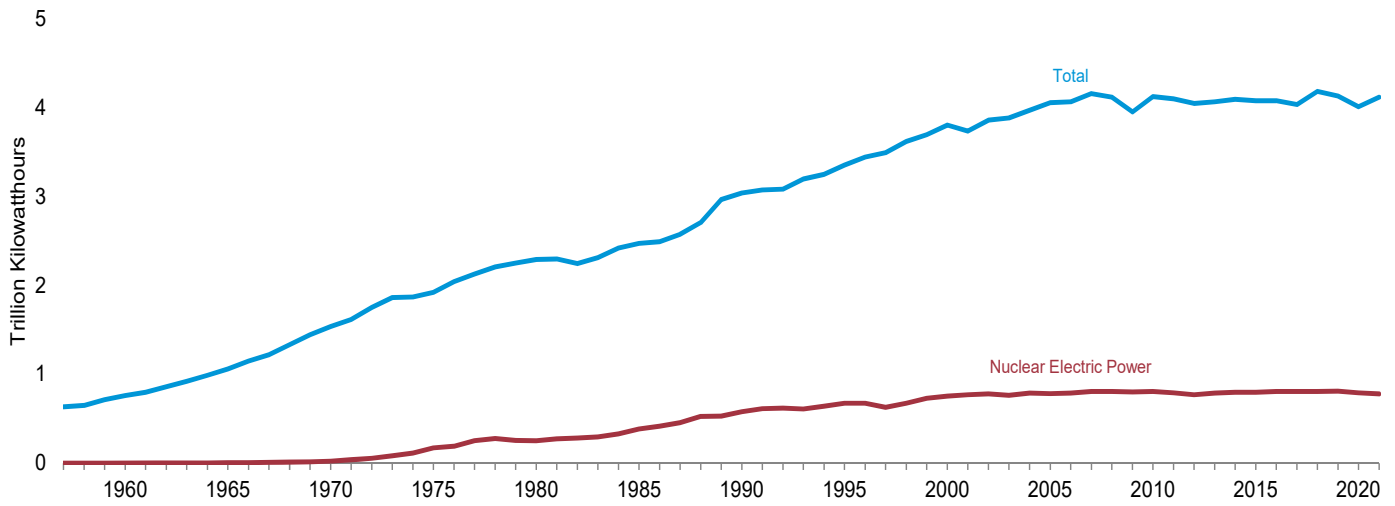
2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and Form EIA-860M, "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report."

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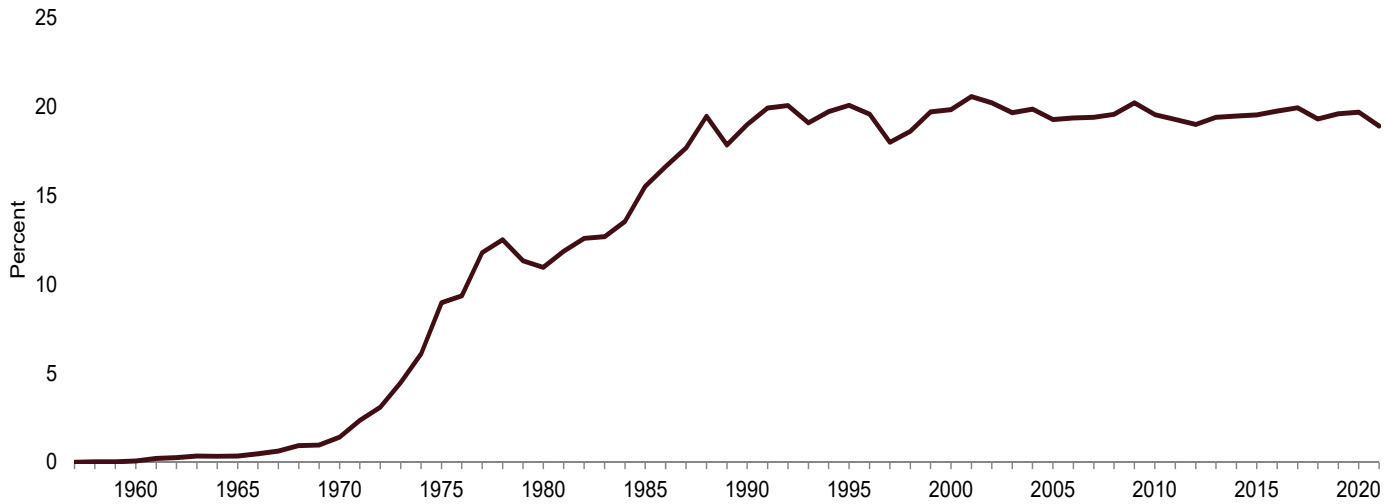
8. Nuclear Energy

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

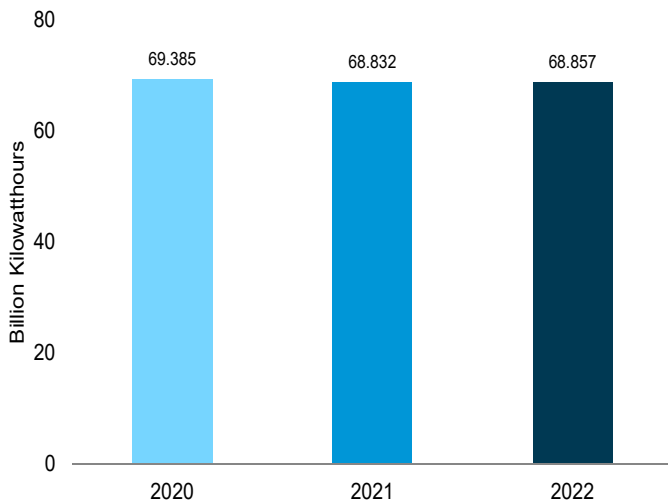
Electricity Net Generation, 1957–2021



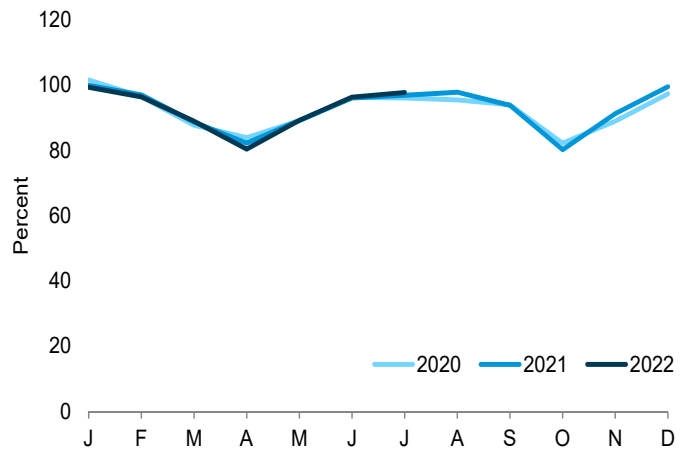
Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation, 1957–2021



Nuclear Electricity Net Generation—July



Capacity Factor, Monthly



Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#nuclear>.

Sources: Tables 7.2a and 8.1.

Table 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

	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	Percent	
1957 Total	1	0.055	10	(s)	NA
1960 Total	3	.411	518	.1	NA
1965 Total	13	.793	3,657	.3	NA
1970 Total	20	7.004	21,804	1.4	NA
1975 Total	57	37.267	172,505	9.0	55.9
1980 Total	71	51.810	251,116	11.0	56.3
1985 Total	96	79.397	383,691	15.5	58.0
1990 Total	112	99.624	576,862	19.0	66.0
1995 Total	109	99.515	673,402	20.1	77.4
2000 Total	104	97.860	753,893	19.8	88.1
2005 Total	104	99.988	781,986	19.3	89.3
2006 Total	104	100.334	787,219	19.4	89.6
2007 Total	104	100.266	806,425	19.4	91.8
2008 Total	104	100.755	806,208	19.6	^d 91.1
2009 Total	104	101.004	798,855	20.2	90.3
2010 Total	104	101.167	806,968	19.6	91.1
2011 Total	104	^c 101.419	790,204	19.3	89.1
2012 Total	104	101.885	769,331	19.0	86.1
2013 Total	100	99.240	789,016	19.4	89.9
2014 Total	99	98.569	797,166	19.5	91.7
2015 Total	99	98.672	797,178	19.5	92.3
2016 Total	99	99.565	805,694	19.8	92.3
2017 Total	99	99.629	804,950	19.9	92.3
2018 Total	98	99.433	807,084	19.3	92.5
2019 Total	96	98.119	809,409	19.6	93.4
2020 January	96	98.094	74,170	21.7	101.6
February	96	98.094	65,911	20.6	96.5
March	96	98.094	63,997	20.7	87.7
April	95	97.082	59,170	21.1	83.9
May	95	97.082	64,338	21.1	89.1
June	95	97.082	67,205	19.1	96.2
July	95	97.082	69,385	16.9	96.1
August	95	97.082	68,982	17.3	95.5
September	94	97.082	65,727	19.7	94.0
October	94	97.102	59,362	18.9	82.2
November	94	96.501	61,760	20.5	88.9
December	94	96.501	69,871	20.3	97.3
Total	94	96.501	789,879	19.7	92.4
2021 January	94	^E 96.531	71,732	20.4	^E 99.9
February	94	^E 96.531	62,954	19.3	^E 97.0
March	94	^E 96.531	63,708	20.4	^E 88.7
April	93	^E 95.492	57,092	19.5	^E 82.2
May	93	^E 95.492	63,394	19.9	^E 89.2
June	93	^E 95.492	66,070	17.7	^E 96.1
July	93	^E 95.492	68,832	17.0	^E 96.9
August	93	^E 95.492	69,471	16.8	^E 97.8
September	93	^E 95.492	64,484	18.5	^E 93.8
October	93	^E 95.492	56,945	17.8	^E 80.2
November	93	^E 95.492	62,749	19.9	^E 91.3
December	93	^E 95.492	70,720	20.8	^E 99.5
Total	93	^E 95.492	778,152	18.9	^E 92.7
2022 January	93	^E 95.489	70,577	18.6	^E 99.3
February	93	^E 95.484	61,862	18.9	^E 96.4
March	93	^E 95.484	63,154	19.4	^E 88.9
April	93	^E 95.484	55,290	18.2	^E 80.4
May	93	^E 95.526	63,382	18.5	^E 89.2
June	92	^E 94.765	65,663	17.3	^E 96.3
July	92	^E 94.772	68,857	16.2	^E 97.7
7-Month Total	92	^E 94.772	448,784	18.1	^E 92.6
2021 7-Month Total	93	^E 95.492	453,783	19.1	^E 92.9
2020 7-Month Total	95	97.082	464,176	20.0	93.0

^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.

^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%.

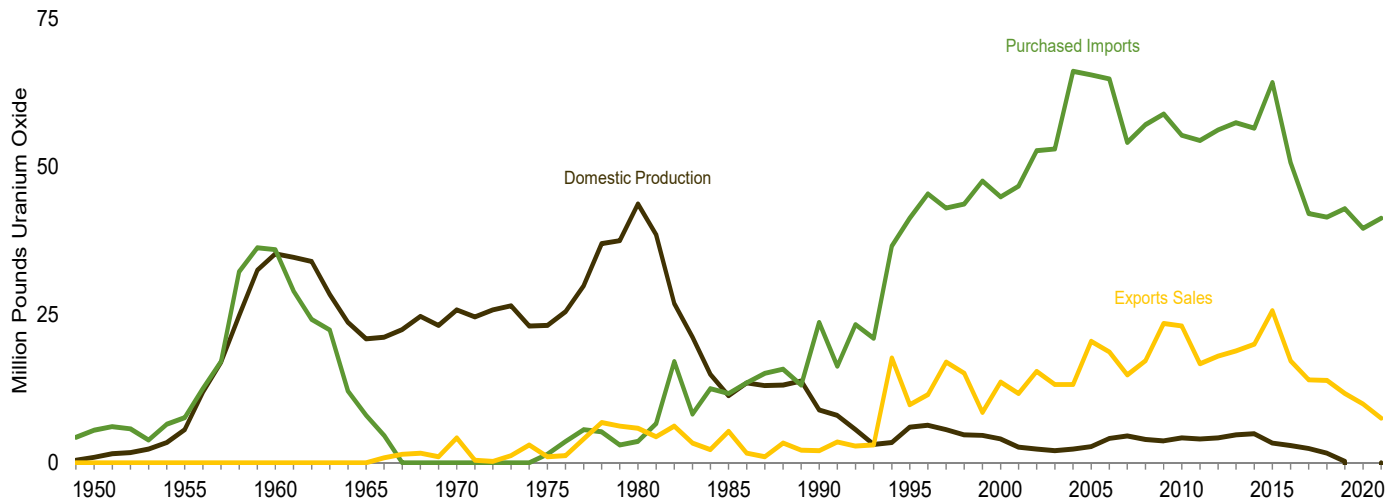
Notes: • For a discussion of nuclear reactor unit coverage, see Note 1, "Operable Nuclear Reactors," at end of section. • Nuclear electricity net generation totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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.

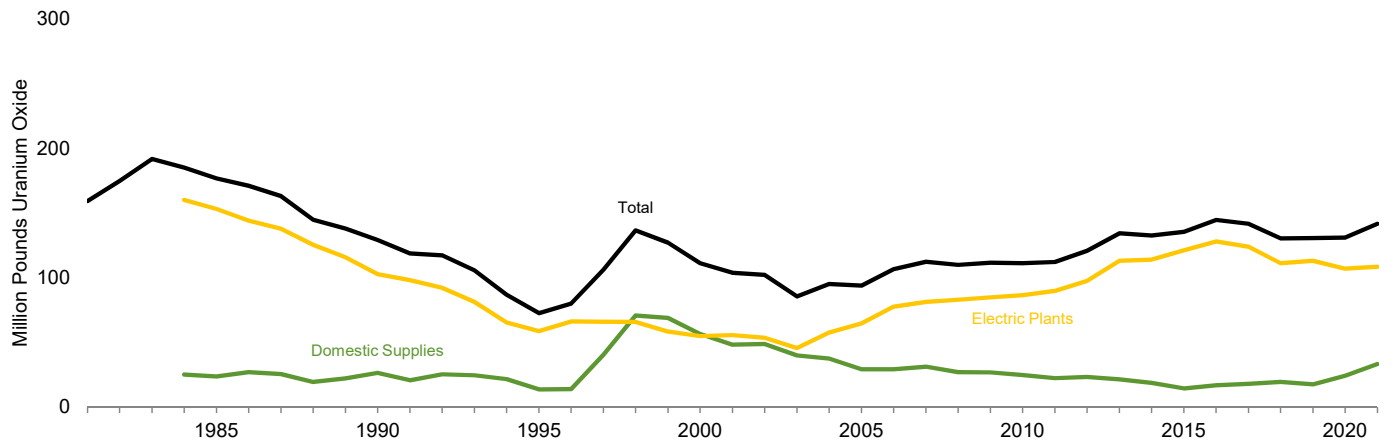
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 8.2 Uranium Overview

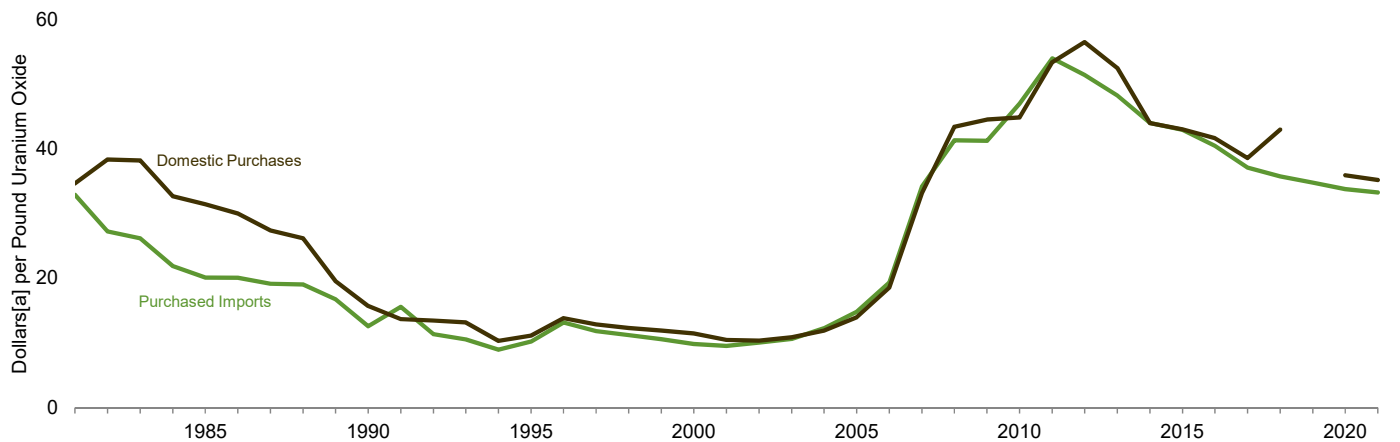
Production and Trade, 1949–2021



Inventories, End of Year 1981–2021



Average Prices, 1981–2021



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See “Nominal Dollars” in Glossary.
 Note: See “Uranium Oxide” in Glossary.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#nuclear>.
 Source: Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Uranium Overview

	Domestic Concentrate Production ^a	Purchased Imports ^b	Export ^b Sales	Electric Plant Purchases From Domestic Suppliers	Loaded Into U.S. Nuclear Reactors ^c	Inventories			Average Price	
						Domestic Suppliers	Electric Plants	Total	Purchased Imports	Domestic Purchases
						Million Pounds Uranium Oxide						Dollars^{d} per Pound Uranium Oxide
1950	0.92	5.5	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1955	5.56	7.6	.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960	35.28	36.0	.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1965	20.88	8.0	.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970	25.81	.0	4.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	NA
1975	23.20	1.4	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	43.70	3.6	5.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1981	38.47	6.6	4.4	32.6	NA	NA	NA	159.2	32.90	34.65
1982	26.87	17.1	6.2	27.1	NA	NA	NA	174.8	27.23	38.37
1983	21.16	8.2	3.3	24.2	NA	NA	NA	191.8	26.16	38.21
1984	14.88	12.5	2.2	22.5	NA	25.0	160.2	185.2	21.86	32.65
1985	11.31	11.7	5.3	21.7	NA	23.7	153.2	176.9	20.08	31.43
1986	13.51	13.5	1.6	18.9	NA	27.0	144.1	171.1	20.07	30.01
1987	12.99	15.1	1.0	20.8	NA	25.4	137.8	163.2	19.14	27.37
1988	13.13	15.8	3.3	17.6	NA	19.3	125.5	144.8	19.03	26.15
1989	13.84	13.1	2.1	18.4	NA	22.2	115.8	138.1	16.75	19.56
1990	8.89	23.7	2.0	20.5	NA	26.4	102.7	129.1	12.55	15.70
1991	7.95	16.3	3.5	26.8	34.6	20.7	98.0	118.7	15.55	13.66
1992	5.65	23.3	2.8	23.4	43.0	25.2	92.1	117.3	11.34	13.45
1993	3.06	21.0	3.0	15.5	45.1	24.5	81.2	105.7	10.53	13.14
1994	3.35	36.6	17.7	22.7	40.4	21.5	65.4	86.9	8.95	10.30
1995	6.04	41.3	9.8	22.3	51.1	13.7	58.7	72.5	10.20	11.11
1996	6.32	45.4	11.5	23.7	46.2	13.9	66.1	80.0	13.15	13.81
1997	5.64	43.0	17.0	19.4	48.2	40.4	65.9	106.2	11.81	12.87
1998	4.70	43.7	15.1	21.6	38.2	70.7	65.8	136.5	11.19	12.31
1999	4.61	47.6	8.5	21.4	58.8	68.8	58.3	127.1	10.55	11.88
2000	3.98	44.9	13.6	24.3	51.5	56.5	54.8	111.3	9.84	11.45
2001	2.64	46.7	11.7	27.5	52.7	48.1	55.6	103.8	9.51	10.45
2002	e,E 2.34	52.7	15.4	22.7	57.2	48.7	53.5	102.1	10.05	10.35
2003	e,E 2.00	53.0	13.2	21.7	62.3	39.9	45.6	85.5	10.59	10.84
2004	2.28	66.1	13.2	28.2	50.1	37.5	57.7	95.2	12.25	11.91
2005	2.69	65.5	20.5	27.3	58.3	29.1	64.7	93.8	14.83	13.98
2006	4.11	64.8	18.7	27.9	51.7	29.1	77.5	106.6	19.31	18.54
2007	4.53	54.1	14.8	18.5	45.5	31.2	81.2	112.4	34.18	33.13
2008	3.90	57.1	17.2	20.4	51.3	27.0	83.0	110.0	41.30	43.43
2009	3.71	58.9	23.5	17.6	49.4	26.8	84.8	111.5	41.23	44.53
2010	4.23	55.3	23.1	16.2	44.3	24.7	86.5	111.3	47.01	44.88
2011	3.99	54.4	16.7	19.8	50.9	22.3	89.8	112.1	54.00	53.41
2012	4.15	56.2	18.0	21.5	49.5	23.3	97.6	120.9	51.44	56.51
2013	4.66	57.4	18.9	23.3	42.6	21.3	113.1	134.4	48.27	52.51
2014	4.89	56.5	20.0	20.5	50.5	18.7	114.0	132.7	44.03	43.99
2015	3.34	64.2	25.7	19.6	47.4	14.3	121.1	135.5	42.95	43.03
2016	2.92	50.7	17.2	18.8	41.7	16.7	128.0	144.6	40.45	41.64
2017	2.44	42.1	14.0	14.0	45.5	17.8	123.9	141.7	37.09	38.57
2018	1.65	41.5	13.9	11.1	50.4	19.3	111.2	130.5	35.73	42.98
2019 .....	.17	42.9	11.7	W	43.2	17.5	113.1	130.7	34.77	W
2020	W	39.6	9.9	10.5	48.6	24.2	106.9	131.0	33.79	35.92
2021 .....	.02	41.3	7.5	8.2	P 44.4	P 33.2	P 108.5	P 141.7	33.26	35.18

^a See "Uranium Concentrate" in Glossary.

^b Import quantities through 1970 are reported for fiscal years. Prior to 1968, the Atomic Energy Commission was the sole purchaser of all imported uranium oxide. Trade data prior to 1982 were for transactions conducted by uranium suppliers only. For 1982 forward, transactions by uranium buyers (consumers) have been included. Buyer imports and exports prior to 1982 are believed to be small.

^c Does not include any fuel rods removed from reactors and later reloaded.

^d Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

^e Value has been rounded to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data. -- =Not applicable.

Note: See "Uranium Oxide" in Glossary.

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

Sources: • **1949–1966:** U.S. Department of Energy, Grand Junction Office, *Statistical Data of the Uranium Industry*, Report No. GJO-100, annual reports. • **1967–2002:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Uranium Industry Annual*, annual reports. • **2003–2017:** EIA, "Domestic Uranium Production Report," annual reports; and EIA, "Uranium Marketing Annual Report," annual reports. • **2018 forward:** EIA, "2021 Domestic Uranium Production Report" (May 2021), Table 3; and EIA, "2021 Uranium Marketing Annual Report" (May 2021), Tables 5, 18, 19, 21, and 22.

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.

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

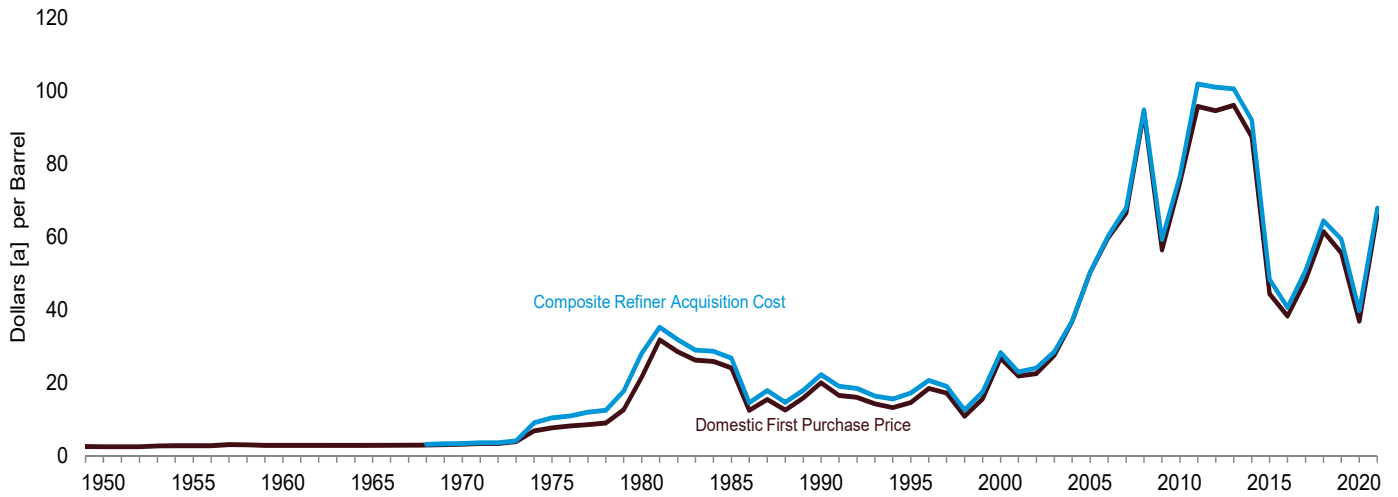
1973–2007: Calculated by EIA using the method described above in Note 2.

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.”

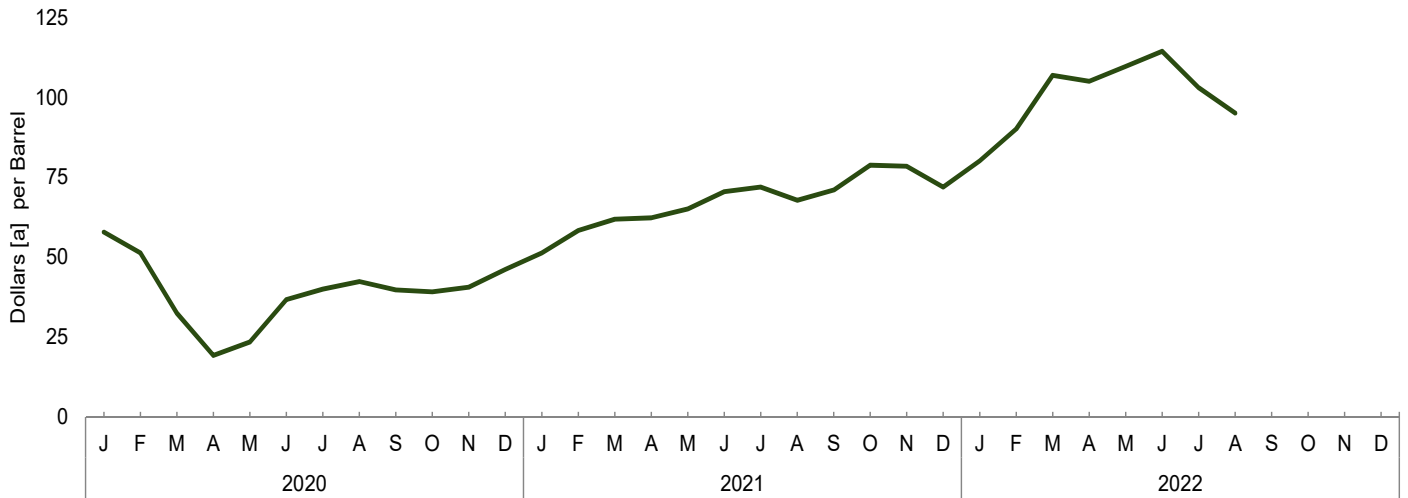
9. Energy Prices

Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

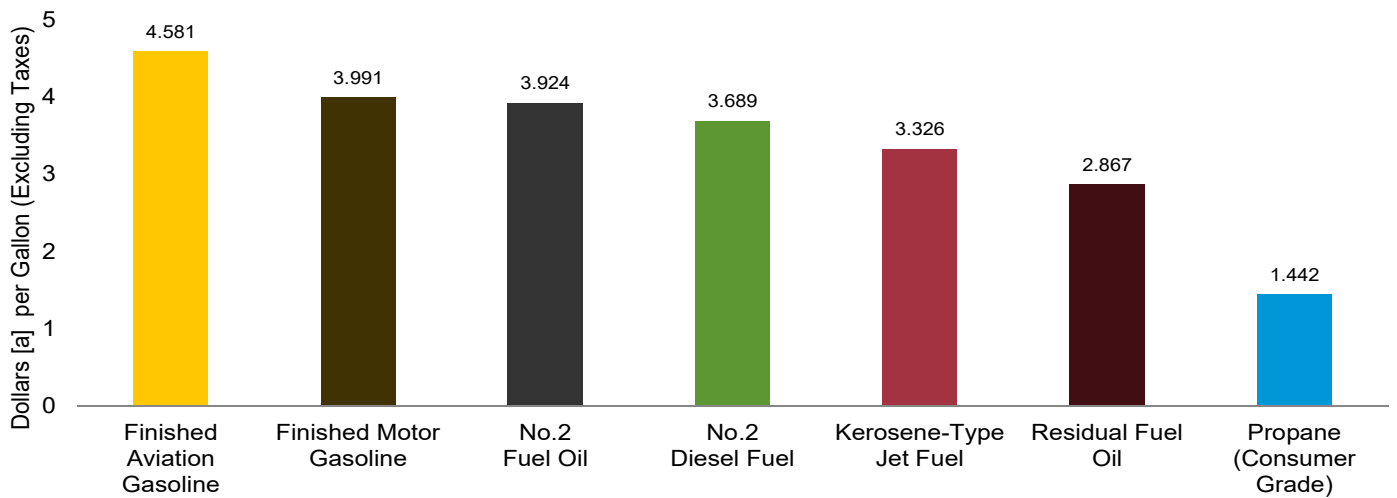
Crude Oil Prices, 1949–2021



Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



Refiner Prices to End Users: Select Products, March 2022



[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.

“Refiner Prices to End Users” has not been updated due to the delay of Petroleum Marketing Monthly.

Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary
(Dollars^a per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price ^c	F.O.B. Cost of Imports ^d	Landed Cost of Imports ^e	Refiner Acquisition Cost ^b		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1950 Average	2.51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1955 Average	2.77	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960 Average	2.88	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1965 Average	2.86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970 Average	3.18	NA	NA	E 3.46	E 2.96	E 3.40
1975 Average	7.67	11.18	12.70	8.39	13.93	10.38
1977 Average	8.57	13.24	14.36	9.55	14.53	11.96
1982 Average	28.52	32.02	33.18	31.22	33.55	31.87
1987 Average	15.40	16.69	17.65	17.76	18.13	17.90
1992 Average	15.99	16.77	17.75	18.63	18.20	18.43
1997 Average	17.23	16.94	18.11	19.61	18.53	19.04
1998 Average	10.87	10.76	11.84	13.18	12.04	12.52
1999 Average	15.56	16.47	17.23	17.90	17.26	17.51
2000 Average	26.72	26.27	27.53	29.11	27.70	28.26
2005 Average	50.28	47.60	49.29	52.94	48.86	50.24
2006 Average	59.69	57.03	59.11	62.62	59.02	60.24
2007 Average	66.52	66.36	67.97	69.65	67.04	67.94
2008 Average	94.04	90.32	93.33	98.47	92.77	94.74
2009 Average	56.35	57.78	60.23	59.49	59.17	59.29
2010 Average	74.71	74.71	76.50	78.01	75.86	76.69
2011 Average	95.73	101.66	102.92	100.71	102.63	101.87
2012 Average	94.52	99.78	101.00	100.72	101.09	100.93
2013 Average	95.99	96.56	96.99	102.91	98.11	100.49
2014 Average	87.39	85.65	88.16	94.05	89.56	92.02
2015 Average	44.39	41.91	45.38	49.94	46.38	48.39
2016 Average	38.29	36.37	38.56	42.41	38.75	40.66
2017 Average	48.05	45.58	48.50	52.05	49.12	50.68
2018 Average	61.40	56.31	58.89	67.05	60.95	64.38
2019 Average	55.59	54.27	56.60	60.31	57.94	58.38
2020 January	56.55	46.98	51.20	60.39	53.87	57.92
February	49.66	42.13	44.69	54.01	47.39	51.37
March	31.01	24.16	27.14	35.00	28.50	32.55
April	15.18	14.22	17.50	21.07	16.74	19.32
May	18.02	19.28	22.73	24.43	22.56	23.55
June	33.81	33.74	36.17	37.25	36.14	36.80
July	37.44	36.73	38.97	40.56	39.33	40.08
August	39.37	37.39	40.15	42.83	41.72	42.42
September	36.82	36.06	38.19	40.41	38.73	39.81
October	36.39	34.35	37.11	40.06	37.81	39.21
November	38.25	36.44	39.28	41.56	39.15	40.68
December	43.92	41.86	44.78	46.69	45.34	46.20
Average	36.86	33.66	36.42	41.23	37.41	39.75
2021 January	49.47	46.77	49.38	52.44	49.60	51.39
February	56.44	53.08	55.53	60.14	55.71	58.41
March	60.43	57.48	59.12	63.22	59.84	61.97
April	59.87	57.83	60.75	63.25	60.88	62.40
May	62.80	61.76	63.93	65.94	63.81	65.15
June	68.58	64.97	67.54	71.61	68.86	70.55
July	70.12	65.73	68.11	73.28	69.91	71.98
August	65.68	63.00	65.85	69.26	65.72	67.89
September	69.09	66.36	68.79	72.38	69.27	71.10
October	78.51	73.38	75.58	80.84	75.94	78.83
November	76.45	71.48	74.83	79.60	76.61	78.47
December	70.56	65.07	68.25	74.46	68.22	71.98
Average	65.84	62.04	65.05	69.07	65.85	67.83
2022 January	80.33	72.91	76.46	82.45	76.93	80.19
February	89.41	86.15	87.62	91.96	87.48	90.12
March	107.07	99.70	101.86	108.56	104.48	106.96
April	103.32	98.92	101.72	106.73	102.62	105.12
May	108.29	103.75	R 105.59	111.56	106.79	109.76
June	R 113.77	R 107.17	R 109.99	R 115.88	R 112.13	R 114.45
July	R 100.80	R 93.87	R 97.28	R 105.14	R 99.95	R 103.09
August	NA	NA	NA	E 96.27	E 93.26	E 95.15

^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 F.O.B. 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. F.O.B. and landed costs for the current three 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)

	Selected Countries							Persian Gulf Nations ^b	Total OPEC ^c	Total Non-OPEC ^c
	Angola	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
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
1980 Average	33.45	W	31.06	35.93	28.17	34.36	24.81	28.92	32.21	32.85
1985 Average	26.30	–	25.33	28.04	22.04	27.64	23.64	23.31	25.67	25.96
1990 Average	20.23	20.75	19.26	22.46	20.36	23.43	19.55	18.54	20.40	20.32
1995 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
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
2015 Average	W	47.52	44.90	W	47.53	–	40.73	46.95	43.25	41.19
2016 Average	42.68	35.28	36.22	46.20	39.30	W	34.71	38.76	38.51	34.81
2017 Average	W	48.34	46.66	54.77	51.30	W	45.60	50.16	49.55	43.30
2018 Average	74.44	62.51	62.75	71.41	68.23	71.65	61.25	66.55	65.61	51.41
2019 Average	66.97	60.61	56.72	67.21	63.48	65.20	48.57	61.43	62.11	52.36
2020 January	–	56.90	53.70	W	49.26	W	–	50.36	51.96	46.61
February	–	W	47.74	W	W	W	–	51.87	53.40	40.68
March	W	27.34	28.59	W	W	W	–	24.18	28.56	23.61
April	W	19.88	12.25	W	21.44	–	–	21.44	22.92	12.23
May	–	W	22.92	W	W	W	–	29.19	30.80	18.09
June	–	33.32	34.36	W	W	W	–	40.59	41.17	32.84
July	–	W	37.95	W	42.98	–	–	40.60	41.32	36.08
August	–	40.34	40.16	W	W	–	–	W	44.02	37.20
September	–	37.36	38.42	W	W	–	–	W	41.19	35.82
October	W	W	37.12	W	–	–	–	–	40.10	34.01
November	–	W	39.55	–	–	W	–	W	W	36.36
December	W	W	45.09	W	W	–	–	W	52.06	40.99
Average	W	36.03	36.00	W	35.35	43.39	–	36.06	38.34	33.22
2021 January	–	W	50.54	W	55.18	–	–	54.23	55.26	45.40
February	–	W	56.46	W	60.73	W	–	58.53	60.66	52.03
March	–	W	59.46	W	W	–	–	62.12	63.76	56.49
April	–	62.48	59.54	W	65.55	–	–	63.85	64.57	56.49
May	W	W	62.26	72.66	67.70	–	–	66.13	68.01	60.31
June	W	W	67.27	W	70.06	W	–	70.06	71.60	64.02
July	W	W	68.52	W	W	–	–	W	73.71	64.65
August	W	W	63.71	W	73.37	–	–	70.48	71.50	61.62
September	W	W	66.81	W	W	–	–	W	76.73	64.89
October	W	W	74.81	–	W	W	–	W	78.24	72.84
November	–	W	75.08	W	W	–	–	76.78	79.24	70.10
December	W	W	67.18	–	W	W	–	75.56	75.09	64.14
Average	75.02	66.15	64.42	73.83	68.43	W	–	66.72	69.18	60.93
2022 January	–	W	75.35	W	93.17	–	–	88.59	88.47	70.67
February	W	93.28	86.36	W	W	–	–	95.80	98.60	84.37
March	W	W	100.84	W	W	–	–	106.35	111.95	98.35
April	W	104.52	99.50	W	W	–	–	104.95	109.49	97.22
May	W	W	104.49	W	W	–	–	W	115.18	102.08
June	W	W	^R 109.97	^R W	W	–	–	^R 105.60	^R 116.85	^R 105.85
July	W	101.73	95.72	W	W	–	–	100.72	105.25	92.65

^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" 1974–1995 and July 2016 forward; Ecuador 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.
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 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								Persian Gulf Nations ^b	Total OPEC ^c	Total Non-OPEC ^c
	Angola	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
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
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	W	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 Average	51.73	41.99	49.53	45.51	54.70	49.78	W	42.87	49.43	47.44	44.09
2016 Average	44.65	36.27	38.86	36.64	48.11	42.14	W	35.50	41.20	40.54	37.09
2017 Average	54.17	44.93	50.60	47.73	56.48	52.56	56.11	47.02	51.42	51.26	46.67
2018 Average	73.42	48.34	66.75	63.48	71.93	69.40	73.28	62.46	67.55	67.22	54.27
2019 Average	68.58	51.10	62.83	57.96	68.78	64.86	66.65	52.36	63.27	63.41	54.65
2020 January	W	45.70	62.93	55.93	W	53.68	W	–	55.30	56.42	50.32
February	–	39.83	54.16	49.66	54.23	55.20	W	–	54.48	54.45	43.29
March	W	23.51	34.75	29.42	W	24.34	W	–	27.39	28.49	26.76
April	30.93	13.35	23.24	13.73	W	22.98	W	–	23.42	23.99	15.55
May	W	17.45	28.61	24.35	W	28.84	W	–	29.99	30.70	20.75
June	–	34.85	33.13	35.04	W	40.23	W	–	41.20	41.61	35.20
July	–	37.69	37.64	38.72	W	43.64	45.81	–	42.95	43.61	38.42
August	–	38.89	41.71	40.88	W	43.83	–	–	42.75	43.04	39.86
September	W	35.66	38.27	39.01	W	43.13	W	–	41.83	42.13	37.66
October	W	35.63	38.29	37.53	W	44.98	W	–	43.49	42.11	36.68
November	W	36.98	43.35	40.06	W	–	48.92	–	43.86	45.41	38.87
December	W	41.59	46.62	45.76	53.81	54.19	51.22	–	51.59	52.89	43.75
Average	41.03	33.81	41.04	37.18	46.24	35.84	44.51	–	37.98	39.28	35.95
2021 January	W	46.06	W	51.32	W	58.83	–	–	57.43	58.18	48.21
February	W	51.58	60.79	57.08	W	62.72	66.55	–	60.95	62.53	54.46
March	W	56.03	W	60.74	W	65.49	W	–	64.56	65.26	58.25
April	–	57.36	64.38	60.30	68.45	69.04	W	–	66.60	67.17	59.60
May	70.56	60.50	66.44	63.05	72.44	70.61	W	–	69.15	70.09	62.59
June	W	64.53	69.84	68.09	W	70.17	74.58	–	70.85	72.30	66.68
July	W	65.10	71.74	69.12	67.47	71.81	76.48	–	72.05	72.12	67.55
August	W	62.29	67.43	64.40	W	75.14	W	–	72.86	73.48	64.47
September	W	64.91	71.23	67.62	W	75.58	W	–	74.11	75.48	67.54
October	W	72.78	80.14	75.96	–	76.25	84.79	–	76.63	77.40	75.23
November	–	71.47	75.86	76.03	W	80.81	–	–	79.32	80.48	73.73
December	W	63.39	75.61	68.04	–	84.92	80.80	–	80.24	80.01	66.42
Average	75.50	61.30	69.25	65.48	73.90	72.69	74.71	–	71.39	71.90	63.87
2022 January	–	70.59	80.05	76.61	W	99.72	–	–	91.69	90.76	73.64
February	W	83.68	88.88	87.61	W	98.37	–	–	94.73	96.80	86.07
March	W	98.63	102.26	102.84	W	107.60	W	–	107.26	110.00	100.64
April	W	98.21	105.44	101.02	W	109.85	W	–	107.83	109.49	99.81
May	W	102.21	^R 108.43	105.75	W	^R 109.86	W	–	^R 108.01	^R 111.88	104.14
June	W	^R 106.16	^R 113.78	^R 111.34	W	^R 109.21	W	–	^R 109.22	^R 113.94	^R 109.34
July	W	94.30	102.23	97.66	W	102.95	W	–	98.55	102.46	96.65

^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" 1974–1995 and July 2016 forward; Ecuador 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.
^RRevised. – =No data reported. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of 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 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*, October 2022, Table 22, and EIA, *Petroleum Data Tables*.

Table 9.4 Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices
(Dollars^a per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Platt's / Bureau of Labor Statistics Data				U.S. Energy Information Administration Data			
	Motor Gasoline by Grade				Regular Motor Gasoline by Area Type			On-Highway Diesel Fuel
	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium ^b	All Grades ^c	Conventional Gasoline Areas ^d	Reformulated Gasoline Areas ^e	All Areas	
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	NA	1.221	--	--	--	--
1985 Average	1.115	1.202	1.340	1.196	--	--	--	--
1990 Average	1.149	1.164	1.349	1.217	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995 Average	--	1.147	1.336	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
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	3.519	3.317	3.213	3.314	3.246	3.803
2009 Average	--	2.350	2.607	2.401	2.315	2.433	2.353	2.467
2010 Average	--	2.788	3.047	2.836	2.742	2.864	2.782	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 Average	--	2.448	2.866	2.510	2.334	2.629	2.429	2.707
2016 Average	--	2.142	2.610	2.204	2.070	2.296	2.143	2.304
2017 Average	--	2.408	2.911	2.469	2.333	2.586	2.415	2.650
2018 Average	--	2.735	3.270	2.794	2.631	2.904	2.719	3.178
2019 Average	--	2.636	3.212	2.698	2.501	2.827	2.604	3.056
2020 January	--	2.567	3.157	2.631	2.459	2.740	2.548	3.048
February	--	2.465	3.071	2.530	2.348	2.645	2.442	2.910
March	--	2.267	2.893	2.334	2.126	2.468	2.234	2.729
April	--	1.876	2.527	1.946	1.721	2.096	1.841	2.493
May	--	1.879	2.490	1.946	1.769	2.084	1.870	2.392
June	--	2.076	2.673	2.141	1.998	2.263	2.082	2.408
July	--	2.176	2.783	2.243	2.099	2.365	2.183	2.434
August	--	2.177	2.795	2.245	2.093	2.374	2.182	2.429
September	--	2.193	2.810	2.260	2.095	2.375	2.183	2.414
October	--	2.159	2.782	2.228	2.073	2.344	2.158	2.389
November	--	2.090	2.727	2.159	2.015	2.312	2.108	2.432
December	--	2.168	2.778	2.235	2.105	2.387	2.195	2.585
Average	--	2.174	2.791	2.242	2.074	2.370	2.168	2.551
2021 January	--	2.326	2.921	2.391	2.244	2.527	2.334	2.681
February	--	2.496	3.073	2.559	2.412	2.694	2.501	2.847
March	--	2.791	3.386	2.856	2.725	2.997	2.810	3.152
April	--	2.839	3.455	2.907	2.771	3.048	2.858	3.130
May	--	2.972	3.596	3.041	2.885	3.202	2.985	3.217
June	--	3.154	3.802	3.245	2.964	3.281	3.064	3.287
July	--	3.233	3.897	3.326	3.044	3.339	3.136	3.339
August	--	3.255	3.938	3.351	3.062	3.368	3.158	3.350
September	--	3.265	3.945	3.361	3.081	3.382	3.175	3.384
October	--	3.385	4.040	3.477	3.193	3.506	3.291	3.612
November	--	3.482	4.148	3.576	3.275	3.659	3.395	3.727
December	--	3.408	4.100	3.505	3.168	3.608	3.307	3.490
Average	--	3.051	3.692	3.133	2.908	3.224	3.008	3.287
2022 January	--	3.413	4.102	3.500	3.187	3.595	3.315	3.724
February	--	3.592	4.244	3.675	3.400	3.773	3.517	4.032
March	--	4.312	5.015	4.401	4.078	4.535	4.222	5.105
April	--	4.271	5.037	4.369	3.960	4.435	4.109	5.120
May	--	4.604	5.318	4.695	4.272	4.818	4.444	5.571
June	--	5.058	5.774	5.149	4.764	5.291	4.929	5.754
July	--	4.667	5.459	4.768	4.413	4.879	4.559	5.486
August	--	4.101	4.916	4.205	3.822	4.307	3.975	5.013
September	--	3.881	4.732	3.990	3.563	3.998	3.700	4.993

^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 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, Oxygenated," 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.
 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)

	Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Less Than or Equal to 1%		Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Greater Than 1%		Average	
	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users
1978 Average	0.293	0.314	0.245	0.275	0.263	0.298
1980 Average .....	.608	.675	.479	.523	.528	.607
1985 Average .....	.610	.644	.560	.582	.577	.610
1990 Average .....	.472	.505	.372	.400	.413	.444
1995 Average .....	.383	.436	.338	.377	.363	.392
2000 Average .....	.627	.708	.512	.566	.566	.602
2005 Average	1.115	1.168	.842	.974	.971	1.048
2006 Average	1.202	1.342	1.085	1.173	1.136	1.218
2007 Average	1.406	1.436	1.314	1.350	1.350	1.374
2008 Average	1.918	2.144	1.843	1.889	1.866	1.964
2009 Average	1.337	1.413	1.344	1.306	1.342	1.341
2010 Average	1.756	1.920	1.679	1.619	1.697	1.713
2011 Average	2.389	2.736	2.316	2.257	2.336	2.401
2012 Average	2.548	3.025	2.429	2.433	2.457	2.592
2013 Average	2.363	2.883	2.249	2.353	2.278	2.482
2014 Average	2.153	2.694	1.996	2.221	2.044	2.325
2015 Average .....	.971	1.529	.999	1.227	.996	1.285
2016 Average .....	.736	1.138	.746	.897	.745	.945
2017 Average	1.112	W	1.117	1.237	1.116	1.287
2018 Average	1.397	W	1.466	1.587	1.463	1.662
2019 Average	1.649	W	1.391	1.510	1.428	1.584
2020 January	1.788	W	1.526	1.634	1.675	1.939
February	1.673	W	1.336	1.557	1.540	1.735
March	1.188	W	.993	1.146	1.121	1.371
April .....	.796	W	.639	.942	.733	.976
May .....	.792	W	NA	.727	.775	.817
June	1.018	W	1.013	.894	1.017	.949
July	1.153	W	1.089	.981	1.137	1.071
August	1.189	W	1.068	1.026	1.135	1.224
September	1.098	W	1.000	1.035	1.066	1.200
October	1.078	W	.996	1.071	1.041	1.151
November	1.164	W	1.098	1.068	1.145	1.145
December	1.351	W	1.266	1.193	1.320	1.290
Average	1.186	W	1.066	1.090	1.143	1.246
2021 January	1.491	W	1.352	1.344	1.432	1.462
February	1.583	W	1.429	1.469	1.518	1.617
March	1.780	W	1.558	1.590	1.683	1.766
April	1.780	W	1.534	1.556	1.686	1.756
May	1.828	W	1.628	1.552	1.736	1.760
June	1.909	W	1.650	1.608	1.783	1.867
July	1.852	W	1.766	1.721	1.818	1.969
August	1.842	W	1.674	1.666	1.776	1.901
September	1.913	W	1.768	1.748	1.845	1.950
October	2.124	W	1.964	1.876	2.069	2.091
November	2.065	W	1.834	1.827	1.927	2.141
December	1.940	2.282	1.766	1.726	1.861	2.090
Average	1.849	W	1.669	1.650	1.770	1.864
2022 January	2.210	2.342	1.966	1.871	2.085	2.160
February	2.415	NA	2.085	2.106	2.274	2.432
March	2.932	NA	2.423	2.478	2.689	2.867

^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.

• **2008 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, July 2022, Table 16.

This table has not been updated due to the data are not available in Petroleum Marketing Monthly.

Table 9.6 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale(Dollars^a per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	0.434	0.537	0.386	0.404	0.369	0.365	0.237
1980 Average .....	.941	1.128	.868	.864	.803	.801	.415
1985 Average .....	.835	1.130	.794	.874	.776	.772	.398
1990 Average .....	.786	1.063	.773	.839	.697	.694	.386
1995 Average .....	.626	.975	.539	.580	.511	.538	.344
2000 Average .....	.963	1.330	.880	.969	.886	.898	.595
2005 Average	1.670	2.076	1.723	1.757	1.623	1.737	.933
2006 Average	1.969	2.490	1.961	2.007	1.834	2.012	1.031
2007 Average	2.182	2.758	2.171	2.249	2.072	2.203	1.194
2008 Average	2.586	3.342	3.020	2.851	2.745	2.994	1.437
2009 Average	1.767	2.480	1.719	1.844	1.657	1.713	.921
2010 Average	2.165	2.874	2.185	2.299	2.147	2.214	1.212
2011 Average	2.867	3.739	3.014	3.065	2.907	3.034	1.467
2012 Average	2.929	3.919	3.080	3.163	3.031	3.109	1.033
2013 Average	2.812	3.869	2.953	3.084	2.966	3.028	1.048
2014 Average	2.618	3.687	2.763	2.882	2.741	2.812	1.165
2015 Average	1.726	2.764	1.592	1.735	1.565	1.667	.555
2016 Average	1.454	2.404	1.295	1.383	1.239	1.378	.523
2017 Average	1.689	2.682	1.603	1.730	1.600	1.691	.800
2018 Average	1.980	3.006	2.073	2.160	2.002	2.130	.877
2019 Average	1.858	2.842	1.929	2.017	1.895	1.958	.622
2020 January	1.743	2.752	1.891	2.008	1.863	1.858	.557
February	1.669	2.698	1.613	1.802	1.627	1.671	.530
March	1.127	2.279	1.189	1.115	1.238	1.278	.410
April .....	.645	1.590	.703	.837	.872	.908	.378
May	1.049	1.869	.690	.848	.795	.878	.454
June	1.311	2.134	1.002	1.099	1.002	1.135	.514
July	1.380	2.253	1.144	1.172	1.152	1.254	.507
August	1.389	2.219	1.162	1.250	1.179	1.275	.536
September	1.354	2.246	1.076	1.215	1.091	1.195	.516
October	1.312	2.217	1.107	1.293	1.089	1.215	.597
November	1.287	2.123	1.180	1.322	1.156	1.315	.630
December	1.394	2.289	1.353	1.585	1.341	1.475	.725
Average	1.330	2.233	1.295	1.310	1.246	1.286	.535
2021 January	1.575	2.482	1.456	1.688	1.481	1.580	.922
February	1.784	2.659	1.599	1.939	1.667	1.806	1.032
March	2.011	2.978	1.720	1.854	1.726	1.956	.985
April	2.055	3.018	1.688	1.816	1.700	1.911	.849
May	2.181	3.107	1.790	1.800	1.806	2.072	.824
June	2.252	3.190	1.871	1.907	1.927	2.147	.950
July	2.337	3.337	1.946	1.940	1.931	2.182	1.075
August	2.302	3.299	1.922	1.899	1.885	2.146	1.110
September	2.310	3.248	2.008	2.109	2.041	2.240	1.280
October	2.494	3.367	2.281	2.434	2.356	2.504	1.460
November	2.484	3.410	2.283	2.405	2.267	2.454	1.329
December	2.304	3.154	2.145	2.272	2.111	2.273	1.140
Average	2.193	3.133	1.914	2.069	1.876	2.116	1.087
2022 January	2.423	3.373	2.422	2.655	2.438	2.550	1.249
February	2.639	3.684	2.655	2.916	2.742	2.830	1.376
March	3.232	4.088	3.285	3.612	3.479	3.582	1.483

^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*, July 2022, Table 4.

This table has not been updated due to the data are not available in Petroleum Marketing Monthly.

Table 9.7 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users

(Dollars^a per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	0.484	0.516	0.387	0.421	0.400	0.377	0.335
1980 Average	1.035	1.084	.868	.902	.788	.818	.482
1985 Average	.912	1.201	.796	1.030	.849	.789	.717
1990 Average	.883	1.120	.766	.923	.734	.725	.745
1995 Average	.765	1.005	.540	.589	.562	.560	.492
2000 Average	1.106	1.306	.899	1.123	.927	.935	.603
2005 Average	1.829	2.231	1.735	1.957	1.705	1.786	1.089
2006 Average	2.128	2.682	1.998	2.244	1.982	2.096	1.358
2007 Average	2.345	2.849	2.165	2.263	2.241	2.267	1.489
2008 Average	2.775	3.273	3.052	3.283	2.986	3.150	1.892
2009 Average	1.888	2.442	1.704	2.675	1.962	1.834	1.220
2010 Average	2.301	3.028	2.201	3.063	2.462	2.314	1.481
2011 Average	3.050	3.803	3.054	3.616	3.193	3.117	1.709
2012 Average	3.154	3.971	3.104	3.843	3.358	3.202	1.139
2013 Average	3.049	3.932	2.979	3.842	3.335	3.122	1.028
2014 Average	2.855	3.986	2.772	W	3.329	2.923	1.097
2015 Average	2.003	W	1.629	W	2.016	1.819	.481
2016 Average	1.730	W	1.319	W	1.716	1.511	.498
2017 Average	1.976	W	1.629	W	2.010	1.811	.772
2018 Average	2.303	W	2.119	3.113	2.380	2.256	.925
2019 Average	2.245	W	1.970	W	2.269	2.114	.603
2020 January	2.150	W	1.958	W	2.328	2.002	.502
February	2.060	W	1.667	W	2.113	1.835	.469
March	1.862	W	1.257	W	1.813	1.486	.378
April	1.490	W	.740	W	1.220	1.137	.368
May	1.598	W	.728	W	1.162	1.130	.421
June	1.768	W	1.046	3.321	1.338	1.354	.515
July	1.806	2.761	1.175	3.059	1.394	1.431	.518
August	1.814	2.805	1.188	3.163	1.464	1.456	.541
September	1.804	2.613	1.110	W	1.411	1.386	.508
October	1.773	2.495	1.134	W	1.360	1.400	.548
November	1.736	2.485	1.216	W	1.760	1.482	.577
December	1.828	2.674	1.395	W	2.004	1.624	.697
Average	1.829	2.685	1.293	W	1.660	1.486	.502
2021 January	1.986	2.829	1.485	W	2.103	1.713	.908
February	2.201	3.148	1.642	W	2.173	1.933	.972
March	2.442	3.364	1.763	W	2.323	2.111	.964
April	2.493	3.363	1.724	W	2.185	2.090	.851
May	2.683	3.447	1.822	W	2.291	2.177	.833
June	3.000	3.492	1.906	W	2.341	2.228	.966
July	3.105	W	1.981	2.860	2.505	2.282	1.096
August	3.146	W	1.965	W	2.395	2.266	1.122
September	3.143	W	2.032	2.817	2.387	2.323	1.296
October	3.201	3.783	2.303	3.425	2.678	2.561	1.459
November	3.318	3.778	2.309	3.799	2.651	2.542	1.292
December	3.283	W	2.168	3.279	2.760	2.374	1.098
Average	2.569	3.469	1.954	W	2.413	2.203	1.088
2022 January	3.145	3.689	2.451	3.822	3.169	2.648	1.225
February	3.313	W	2.653	4.042	3.269	2.900	1.365
March	3.991	4.581	3.326	4.689	3.924	3.689	1.442

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

^b See Note 5, "Motor Gasoline Prices," at end of section.

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.

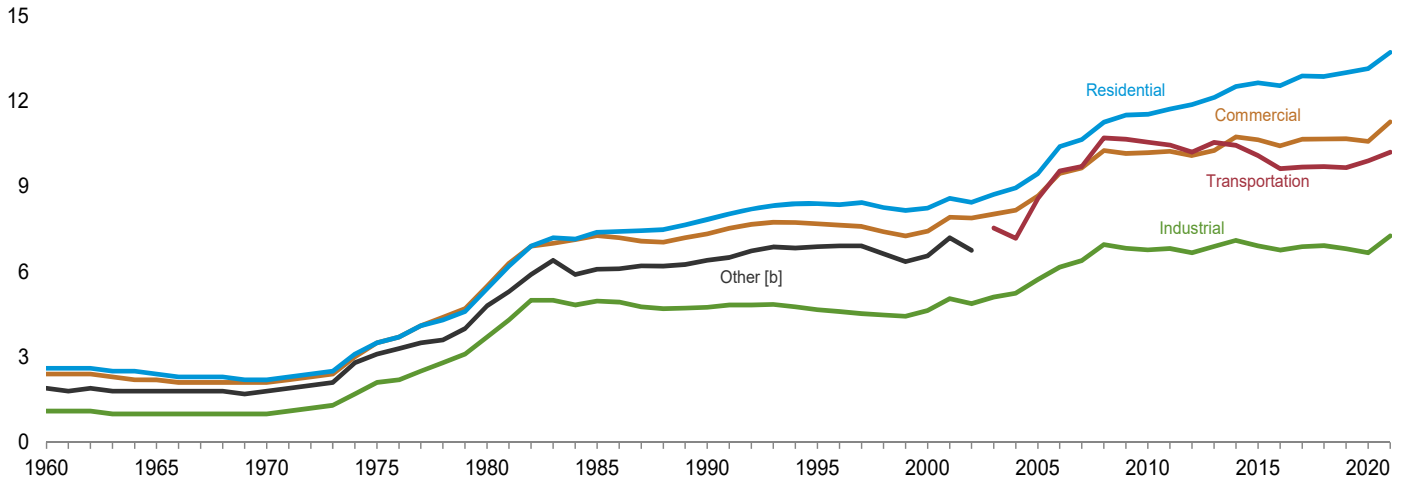
Sources: • **1978–2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 2. • **2008 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, July 2022, Table 2.

This table has not been updated due to the data are not available in Petroleum Marketing Monthly.

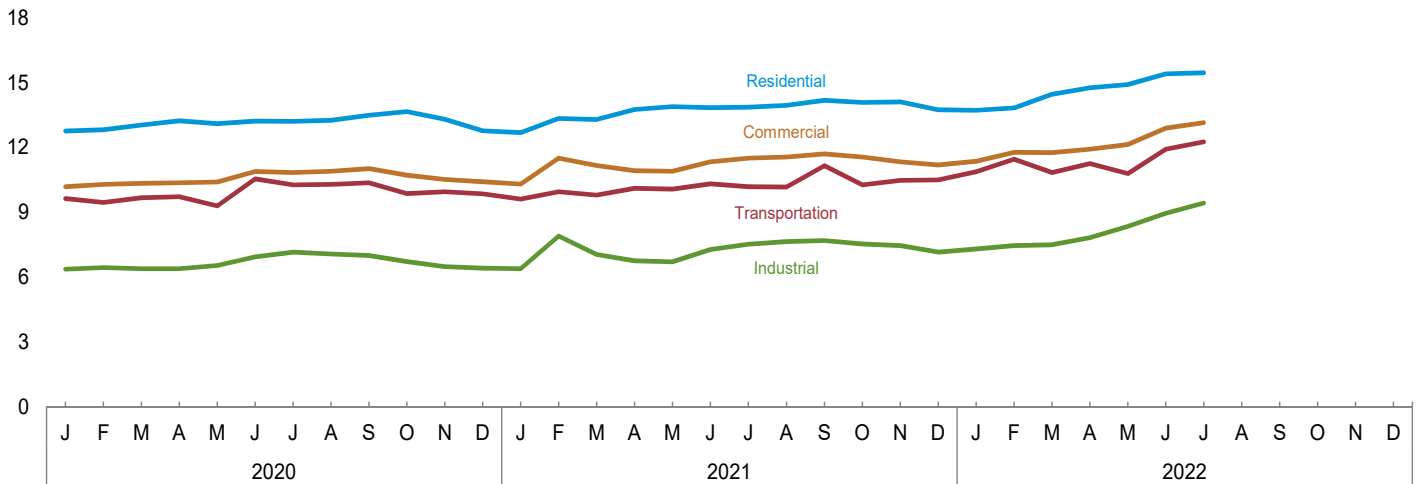
Figure 9.2 Average Prices of Electricity to Ultimate Customers

(Cents [a] per Kilowatthour)

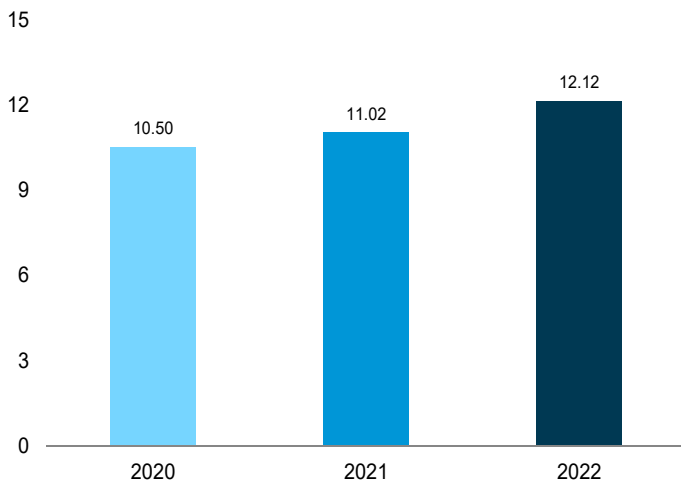
By Sector, 1960–2021



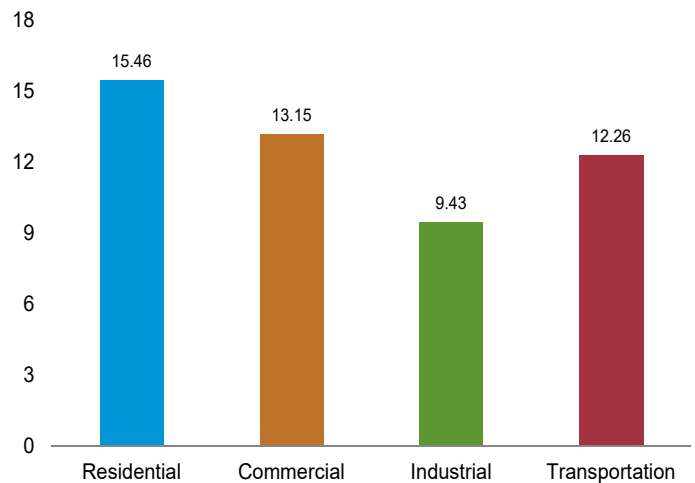
By Sector, Monthly



Total, January–July



By Sector, July 2022



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See “Nominal Dollars” 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 Prices of Electricity to Ultimate Customers
(Cents^a per Kilowatthour, Including Taxes)

	Residential	Commercial ^b	Industrial ^c	Transportation ^d	Other ^e	Total
1960 Average	2.60	2.40	1.10	NA	1.90	1.80
1965 Average	2.40	2.20	1.00	NA	1.80	1.70
1970 Average	2.20	2.10	1.00	NA	1.80	1.70
1975 Average	3.50	3.50	2.10	NA	3.10	2.90
1980 Average	5.40	5.50	3.70	NA	4.80	4.70
1985 Average	7.39	7.27	4.97	NA	6.09	6.44
1990 Average	7.83	7.34	4.74	NA	6.40	6.57
1995 Average	8.40	7.69	4.66	NA	6.88	6.89
2000 Average	8.24	7.43	4.64	NA	6.56	6.81
2005 Average	9.45	8.67	5.73	8.57	---	8.14
2006 Average	10.40	9.46	6.16	9.54	---	8.90
2007 Average	10.65	9.65	6.39	9.70	---	9.13
2008 Average	11.26	10.26	6.96	10.71	---	9.74
2009 Average	11.51	10.16	6.83	10.66	---	9.82
2010 Average	11.54	10.19	6.77	10.56	---	9.83
2011 Average	11.72	10.24	6.82	10.46	---	9.90
2012 Average	11.88	10.09	6.67	10.21	---	9.84
2013 Average	12.13	10.26	6.89	10.55	---	10.07
2014 Average	12.52	10.74	7.10	10.45	---	10.44
2015 Average	12.65	10.64	6.91	10.09	---	10.41
2016 Average	12.55	10.43	6.76	9.63	---	10.27
2017 Average	12.89	10.66	6.88	9.68	---	10.48
2018 Average	12.87	10.67	6.92	9.70	---	10.53
2019 Average	13.01	10.68	6.81	9.66	---	10.54
2020 January	12.76	10.18	6.37	9.64	---	10.22
February	12.82	10.30	6.44	9.45	---	10.22
March	13.04	10.34	6.39	9.67	---	10.21
April	13.24	10.37	6.39	9.72	---	10.34
May	13.10	10.40	6.54	9.30	---	10.39
June	13.22	10.89	6.94	10.55	---	10.88
July	13.21	10.84	7.16	10.27	---	11.06
August	13.26	10.90	7.07	10.29	---	11.02
September	13.49	11.02	7.00	10.37	---	10.99
October	13.66	10.72	6.72	9.87	---	10.65
November	13.31	10.53	6.49	9.95	---	10.38
December	12.78	10.41	6.41	9.86	---	10.37
Average	13.15	10.59	6.67	9.90	---	10.59
2021 January	12.69	10.31	6.39	9.61	---	10.36
February	13.35	11.51	7.90	9.95	---	11.40
March	13.30	11.17	7.05	9.79	---	10.93
April	13.76	10.93	6.76	10.11	---	10.70
May	13.89	10.90	6.71	10.07	---	10.75
June	13.85	11.34	7.28	10.32	---	11.30
July	13.87	11.51	7.52	10.18	---	11.54
August	13.95	11.56	7.64	10.17	---	11.63
September	14.19	11.70	7.69	11.16	---	11.66
October	14.09	11.56	7.53	10.27	---	11.31
November	14.11	11.34	7.46	10.48	---	11.21
December	13.75	11.20	7.16	10.50	---	11.10
Average	13.72	11.27	7.26	10.21	---	11.18
2022 January	13.72	11.36	7.30	10.88	---	11.34
February	13.83	11.78	7.46	11.46	---	11.55
March	14.47	11.77	7.50	10.84	---	11.60
April	14.77	11.92	7.83	11.26	---	11.74
May	14.92	12.14	8.35	10.79	---	12.09
June	15.42	12.90	8.96	11.92	---	12.89
July	15.46	13.15	9.43	12.26	---	13.28
7-Month Average	14.68	12.19	8.15	11.34	---	12.12
2021 7-Month Average	13.52	11.11	7.09	10.00	---	11.02
2020 7-Month Average	13.06	10.49	6.61	9.79	---	10.50

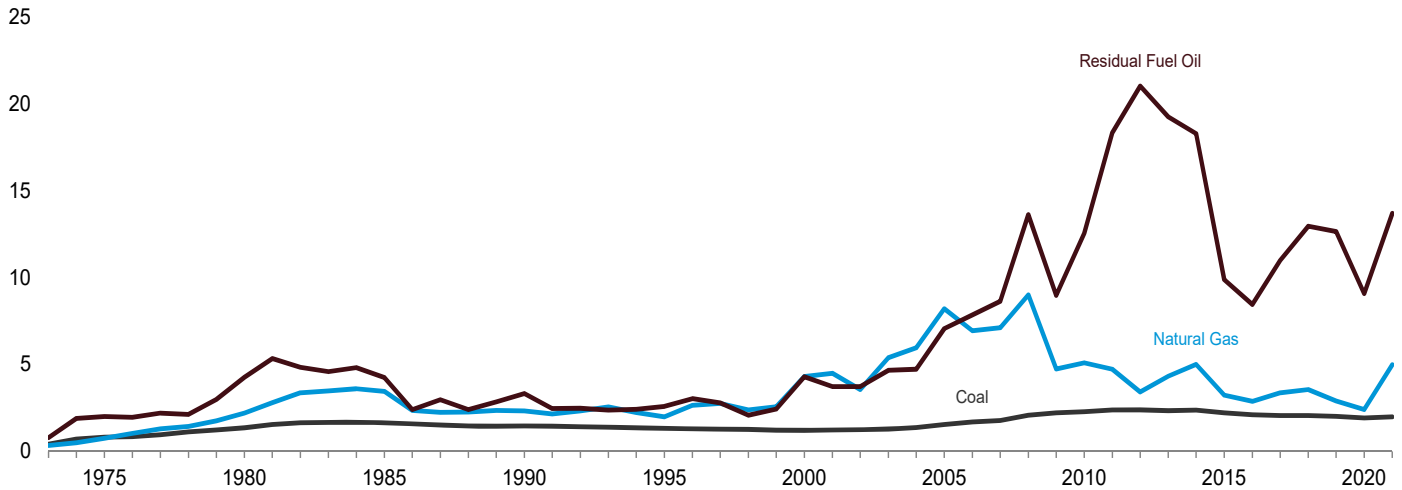
^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.
^b Commercial sector. For 1960–2002, prices exclude public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.
^c Industrial sector. For 1960–2002, prices exclude agriculture and irrigation.
^d Prices for public railroads and railway systems only.
^e Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation including railroads 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 1996, data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers. • See Note 7, "Electricity Prices to Ultimate Customers," 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: • **1960–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 Operating Revenues and Income." • **March 1980–1982:** FERC, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1983:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1984–2010:** EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report." • **2011 forward:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, September 2022, Table 5.3.

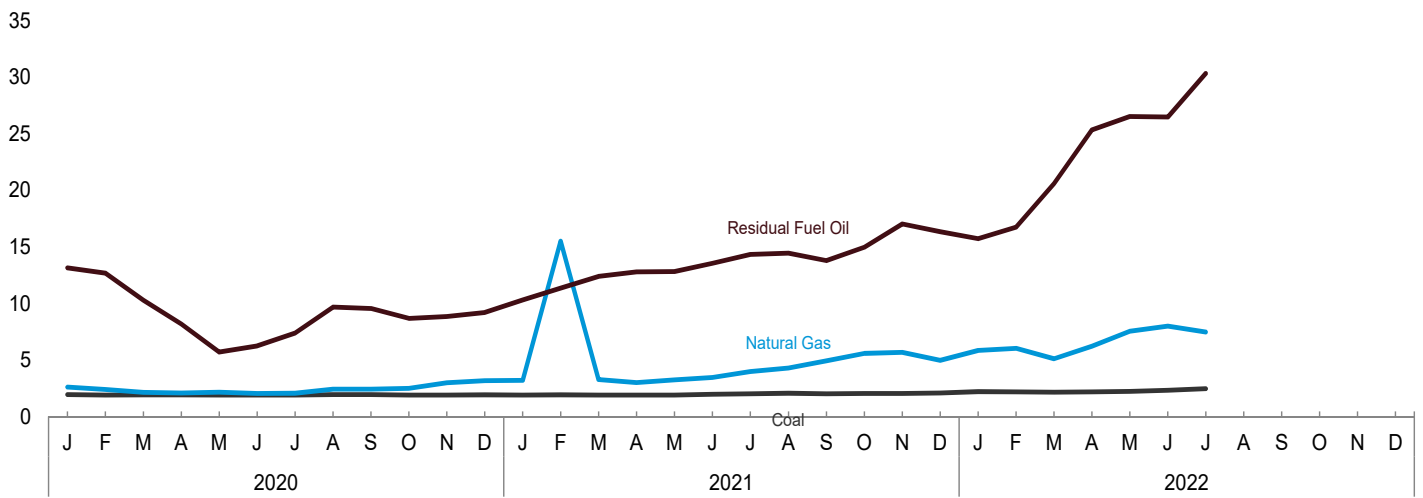
Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants

(Dollars [a] per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

Costs, 1973–2021

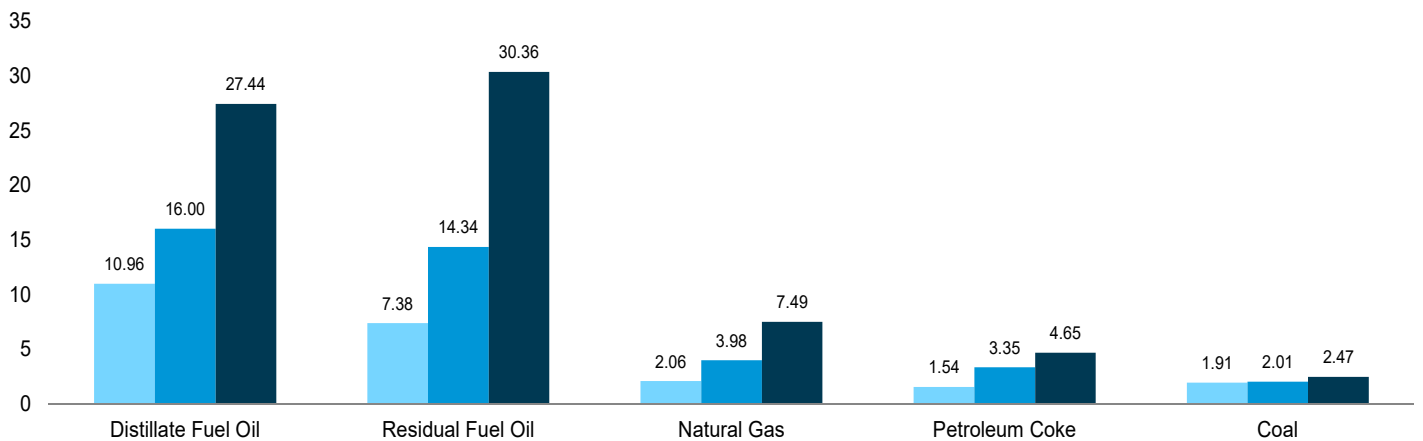


Costs, Monthly



By Fuel Type

■ July 2020 ■ July 2021 ■ July 2022



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See “Nominal Dollars” in Glossary.

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)

	Coal	Petroleum				Natural Gas ^e	All Fossil Fuels ^f
		Residual Fuel Oil ^b	Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	Petroleum Coke	Total ^d		
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
1980 Average	1.35	4.27	NA	NA	4.35	2.20	1.93
1985 Average	1.65	4.24	NA	NA	4.32	3.44	2.09
1990 Average	1.45	3.32	5.38	.80	3.35	2.32	1.69
1995 Average	1.32	2.59	3.99	.65	2.57	1.98	1.45
2000 Average	1.25	3.73	5.34	.78	3.34	3.56	1.86
2005 Average ^g	1.54	7.06	11.72	1.11	6.44	8.21	3.25
2006 Average	1.69	7.85	13.28	1.33	6.23	6.94	3.02
2007 Average	1.77	8.64	14.85	1.51	7.17	7.11	3.23
2008 Average	2.07	13.62	21.46	2.11	10.87	9.01	4.12
2009 Average	2.21	8.98	13.22	1.61	7.02	4.74	3.04
2010 Average	2.27	12.57	16.61	2.28	9.54	5.09	3.26
2011 Average	2.39	18.35	22.46	3.03	12.48	4.72	3.29
2012 Average	2.38	21.03	23.49	2.24	12.48	3.42	2.83
2013 Average	2.34	19.26	23.03	2.18	11.57	4.33	3.09
2014 Average	2.37	18.30	21.88	1.98	11.60	5.00	3.31
2015 Average	2.22	9.89	14.06	1.84	6.74	3.23	2.65
2016 Average	2.11	8.45	10.90	1.65	5.24	2.87	2.47
2017 Average	2.06	11.00	13.22	2.13	7.10	3.37	2.65
2018 Average	2.06	12.97	16.16	2.54	9.68	3.55	2.83
2019 Average	2.02	12.66	15.19	1.91	9.07	2.89	2.50
2020 January	1.94	13.16	14.62	1.53	6.52	2.62	2.33
February	1.90	12.68	13.83	1.47	7.26	2.40	2.22
March	1.93	10.29	10.85	1.36	6.72	2.14	2.09
April	1.92	8.20	8.83	1.38	4.66	2.10	2.04
May	1.89	5.70	7.42	1.61	4.40	2.17	2.08
June	1.90	6.26	9.14	1.46	4.76	2.03	2.00
July	1.91	7.38	10.96	1.54	5.14	2.06	2.03
August	1.94	9.67	10.70	1.87	5.42	2.41	2.24
September	1.94	9.56	9.87	1.93	6.27	2.42	2.24
October	1.91	8.68	10.37	2.08	6.83	2.50	2.27
November	1.91	8.86	10.63	2.25	6.30	2.99	2.50
December	1.92	9.21	11.54	2.33	7.34	3.17	2.63
Average	1.92	9.09	10.73	1.70	5.98	2.40	2.22
2021 January	1.91	10.33	12.16	2.59	7.36	3.19	2.63
February	1.93	11.37	13.71	2.33	8.69	15.52	9.35
March	1.90	12.41	14.39	2.56	7.69	3.26	2.63
April	1.90	12.81	14.76	2.88	8.02	3.01	2.51
May	1.90	12.82	15.09	2.73	8.58	3.24	2.62
June	1.96	13.56	15.73	3.34	9.74	3.45	2.83
July	2.01	14.34	16.00	3.35	9.25	3.98	3.18
August	2.06	14.47	16.03	3.21	10.44	4.30	3.39
September	2.01	13.80	16.61	3.62	10.40	4.92	3.65
October	2.03	14.97	18.28	3.03	10.84	5.58	4.00
November	2.04	17.03	18.14	4.34	11.65	5.69	4.01
December	2.08	16.35	17.71	3.89	12.21	4.98	3.68
Average	1.98	13.70	15.81	3.16	9.60	4.98	3.64
2022 January	2.21	15.74	19.94	4.32	13.49	5.85	4.29
February	2.18	16.76	20.80	4.24	14.02	6.03	4.29
March	2.16	20.61	25.67	4.84	14.30	5.11	3.72
April	2.19	25.37	28.38	4.80	15.82	6.23	4.35
May	2.24	26.55	30.18	4.97	16.01	7.55	5.15
June	2.32	26.50	32.94	4.50	19.49	8.00	5.73
July	2.47	30.36	27.44	4.65	18.99	7.49	5.63
7-Month Average	2.25	22.48	25.42	4.65	15.92	6.73	4.80
2021 7-Month Average	1.93	12.44	14.53	2.84	8.47	4.92	3.57
2020 7-Month Average	1.92	9.04	10.71	1.49	5.69	2.21	2.11

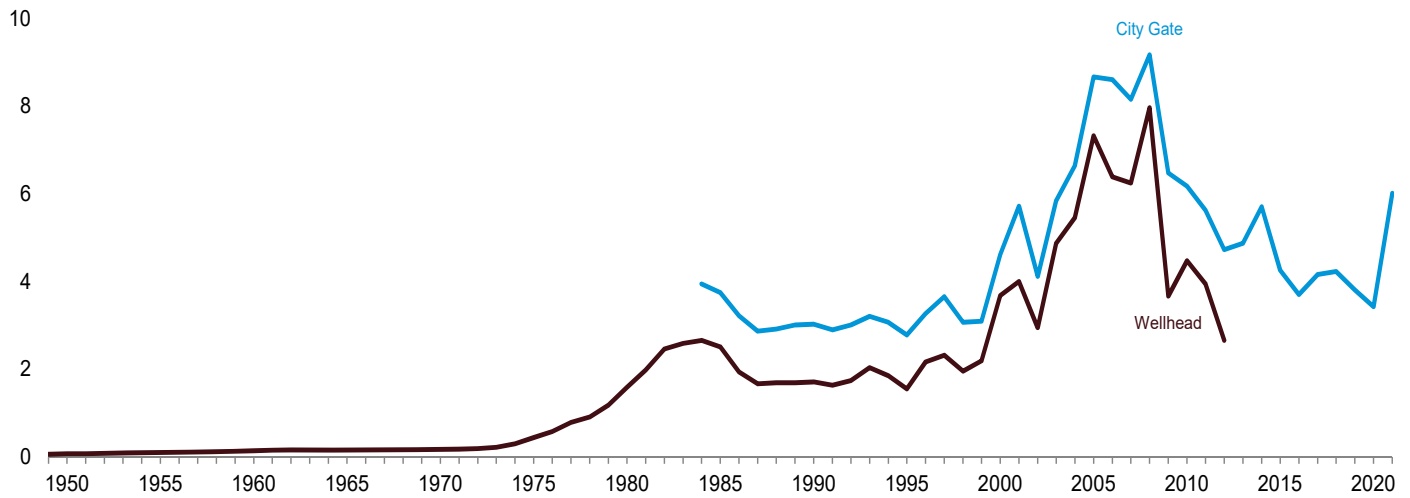
^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
^b For 1973–2001, electric utility data are for heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 5 and 6, and small amounts of fuel oil no. 4).
^c For 1973–2001, electric utility data are for light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2).
^d For all years, includes 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.
^e 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 derived from fossil fuels.
^f Weighted average of costs shown under "Coal," "Petroleum," and "Natural Gas."
^g 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.
 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.

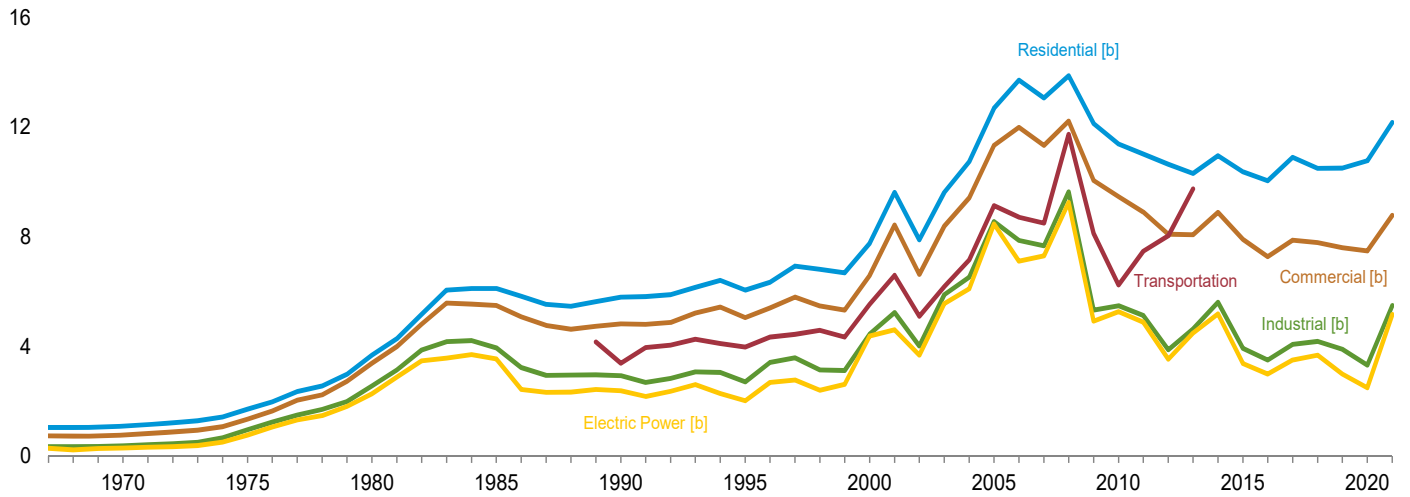
Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices

(Dollars [a] per Thousand Cubic Feet)

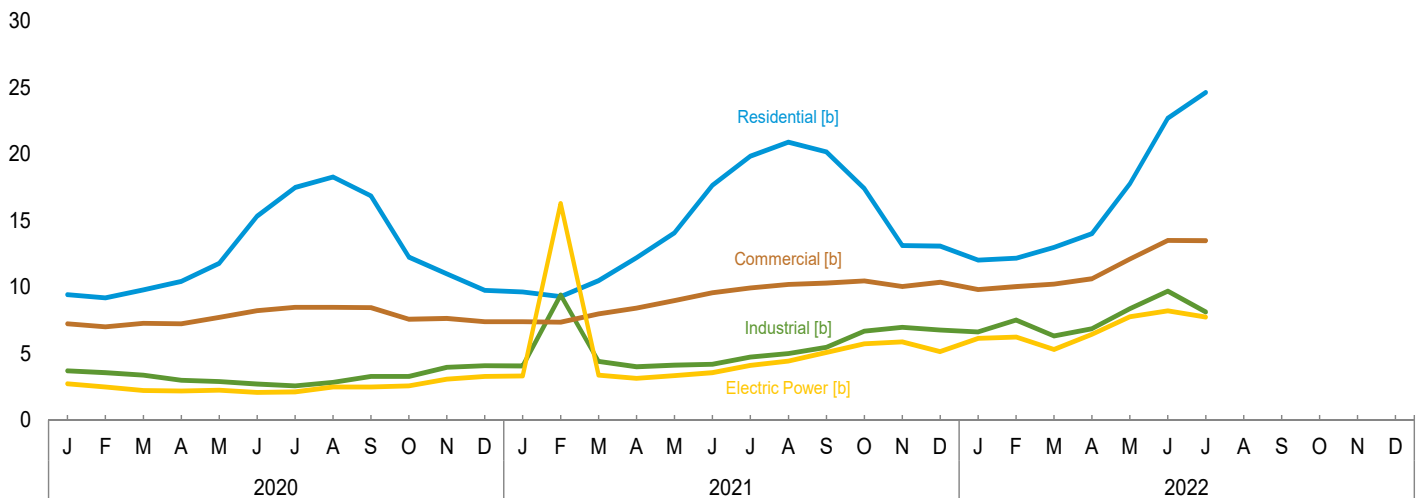
Wellhead and Citygate, 1949–2021



Consuming Sectors, 1967–2021



Consuming Sectors, Monthly



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See “Nominal Dollars” in Glossary.
 [b] Includes taxes.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices>.
 Source: Table 9.10.

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 Prices to Ultimate Customers. Average annual prices of electricity to ultimate customers 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 prices of electricity to ultimate customers 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. Delivered-to-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*, October 2022, Table 1, and EIA, Petroleum Data Tables.

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*, October 2022, Table 1, and EIA, Petroleum Data Tables.

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*, October 2022, Table 1, and EIA, Petroleum Data Tables.

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*, October 2022, Table 21, and EIA, Petroleum Data Tables

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*, July issues.

1990–2000: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April 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*, September 2022, Table 4.1; and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Table 9.10 Sources

All Prices Except Vehicle Fuel and Electric Power

1949–2015: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual* (NGA), annual reports and unpublished revisions.

2016 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly* (NGM), September 2022, Table 3.

Vehicle Fuel Price

1989–2013: 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, November 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

1987–2015: 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.

2016 forward: EIA, NGM, September 2022, Table 3.

Percentage of Industrial Sector

1982–2015: 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.

2016 forward: EIA, NGM, September 2022, 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).

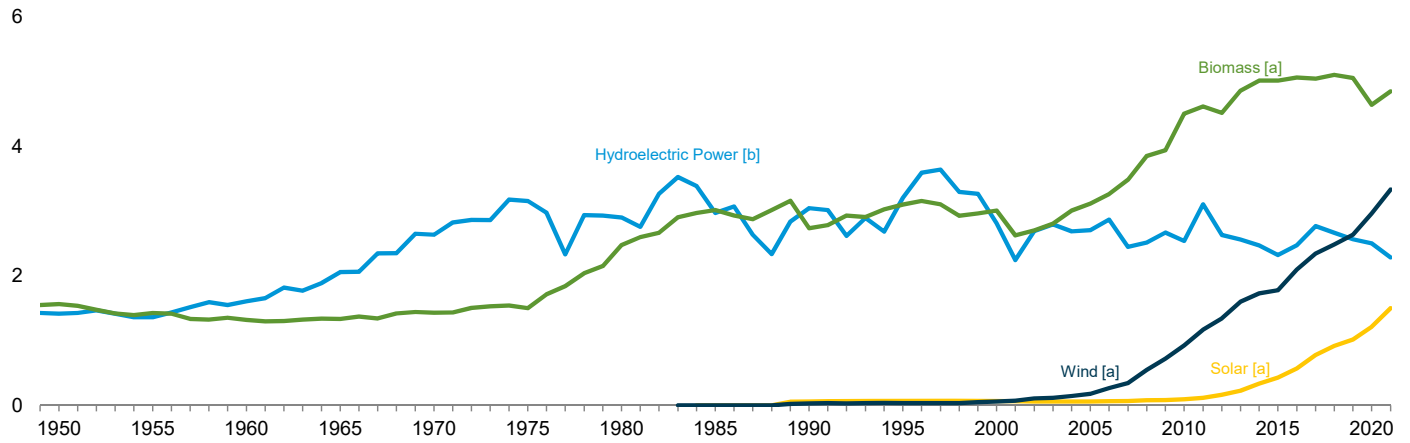
2008 forward: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities and independent power producers reported on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (see MER, Table 7.4b).

10. Renewable Energy

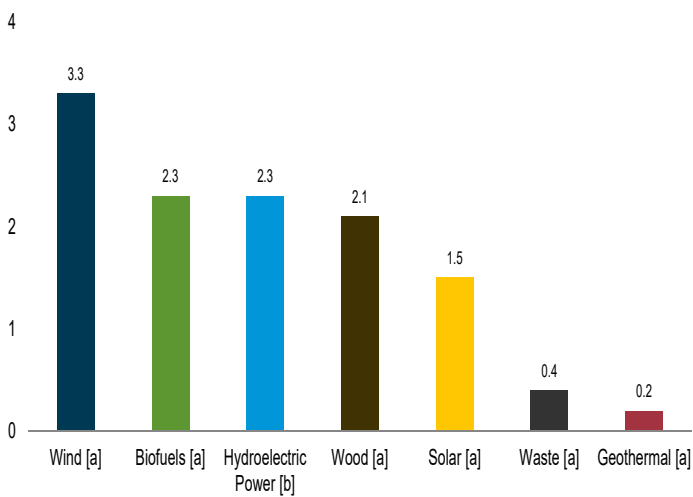
Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

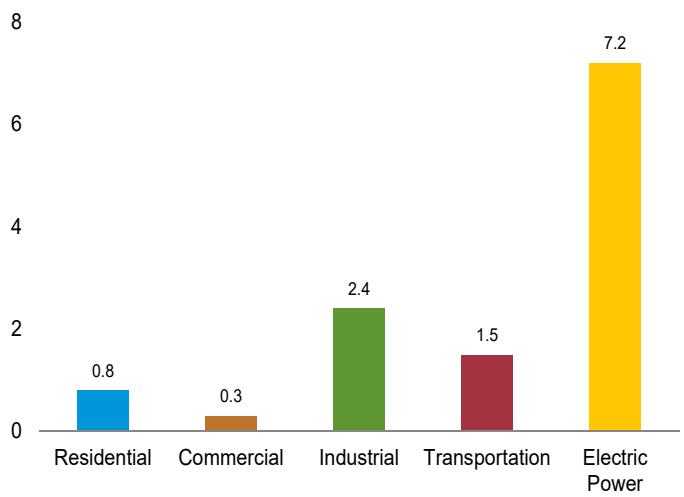
Major Sources, 1949–2021



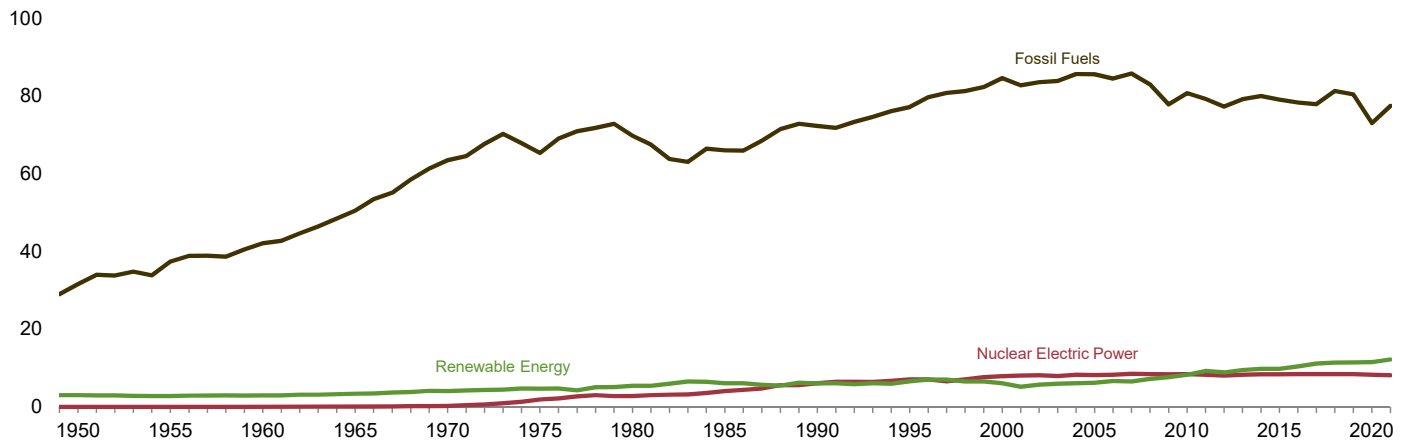
By Source, 2021



By Sector, 2021



Compared With Other Resources, 1949–2021



[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 10.2a Renewable Energy Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors
(Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector ^a								
	Geo-thermal ^b	Solar ^c	Biomass	Total	Hydro-electric Power ^e	Geo-thermal ^f	Solar ^g	Wind ^h	Biomass				Total
			Wood ^d						Wood ^d	Waste ⁱ	Fuel Ethanol ^{j,k}	Total	
1950 Total	NA	NA	1,006	1,006	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	NA	NA	19	19
1955 Total	NA	NA	775	775	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	NA	NA	15	15
1960 Total	NA	NA	627	627	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	NA	12	12
1965 Total	NA	NA	468	468	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	9	9
1970 Total	NA	NA	401	401	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	8	8
1975 Total	NA	NA	425	425	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	8	8
1980 Total	NA	NA	850	850	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	NA	NA	21	21
1985 Total	NA	NA	1,010	1,010	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	NA	(s)	24	24
1990 Total	6	55	580	640	1	3	(s)	-	66	28	(s)	94	98
1995 Total	7	63	520	589	1	5	(s)	-	72	40	(s)	113	119
2000 Total	9	58	420	486	1	8	1	-	71	47	(s)	119	128
2005 Total	16	50	430	496	1	14	2	-	70	34	1	105	122
2006 Total	18	53	380	451	1	14	3	-	65	36	1	103	120
2007 Total	22	55	420	497	1	14	4	-	70	31	2	103	122
2008 Total	26	58	470	555	1	15	6	-	73	34	2	109	131
2009 Total	33	60	504	597	1	17	9	(s)	73	36	3	112	138
2010 Total	37	65	541	642	1	19	13	(s)	72	36	3	111	143
2011 Total	40	71	524	635	(s)	20	22	(s)	69	43	3	115	157
2012 Total	40	79	438	557	(s)	20	36	1	61	45	3	108	165
2013 Total	40	91	572	703	(s)	20	42	1	70	47	3	120	182
2014 Total	40	109	579	728	(s)	20	52	1	76	47	4	127	200
2015 Total	40	128	513	681	(s)	20	57	1	79	47	^k 26	152	230
2016 Total	40	162	445	646	2	20	62	1	84	48	26	158	242
2017 Total	40	193	430	663	2	20	76	1	84	48	25	156	255
2018 Total	40	221	525	785	2	20	94	2	84	47	25	156	274
2019 Total	40	251	546	837	2	24	103	2	84	39	26	149	279
2020 January	3	16	37	56	(s)	2	7	(s)	7	3	2	13	22
February	3	18	35	56	(s)	2	8	(s)	7	3	2	12	22
March	3	23	37	64	(s)	2	10	(s)	7	3	2	12	25
April	3	26	36	66	(s)	2	11	(s)	7	3	1	11	24
May	3	30	37	70	(s)	2	12	(s)	7	3	2	12	27
June	3	30	36	69	(s)	2	12	(s)	7	3	2	12	27
July	3	30	37	71	(s)	2	12	(s)	7	3	2	13	27
August	3	29	37	70	(s)	2	12	(s)	7	3	2	13	27
September	3	26	36	65	(s)	2	11	(s)	7	3	2	12	25
October	3	23	37	64	(s)	2	9	(s)	7	3	2	12	24
November	3	19	36	58	(s)	2	7	(s)	7	3	2	12	22
December	3	17	37	58	(s)	2	7	(s)	7	3	2	12	22
Total	40	286	441	767	2	24	118	1	83	38	26	147	292
2021 January	3	18	39	61	(s)	2	8	(s)	7	3	2	12	23
February	3	19	36	58	(s)	2	8	(s)	6	3	2	11	22
March	3	27	39	70	NM	2	12	(s)	7	3	2	12	26
April	3	31	38	72	(s)	2	13	(s)	7	3	2	12	27
May	3	34	39	77	NM	2	14	(s)	7	3	3	12	29
June	3	35	38	76	NM	2	14	(s)	7	3	3	12	29
July	3	35	39	78	NM	2	15	(s)	7	3	3	13	30
August	3	33	39	76	NM	2	14	(s)	7	3	3	13	29
September	3	29	38	71	(s)	2	13	(s)	7	3	2	12	27
October	3	26	39	68	NM	2	11	(s)	7	3	3	12	26
November	3	22	38	64	NM	2	9	(s)	7	3	2	12	23
December	3	19	39	62	(s)	2	8	(s)	7	3	2	13	23
Total	40	329	464	832	2	24	138	1	83	35	29	147	313
2022 January	3	22	41	66	(s)	2	9	(s)	7	3	2	13	24
February	3	24	37	64	NM	2	10	(s)	6	3	2	11	24
March	3	33	41	78	NM	2	14	(s)	7	3	2	13	29
April	3	37	40	80	NM	2	15	(s)	7	3	2	12	29
May	3	41	41	85	NM	2	17	(s)	7	3	3	13	32
June	3	41	40	84	NM	2	16	(s)	7	3	3	13	31
July	3	42	41	86	NM	2	17	(s)	7	3	2	13	32
7-Month Total	23	239	281	543	2	14	98	1	48	22	17	87	201
2021 7-Month Total	23	199	269	492	1	14	84	1	48	20	16	85	185
2020 7-Month Total	23	173	257	453	1	14	72	1	49	22	15	86	173

^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 Small-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation in the residential sector (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6) and small-scale solar thermal energy in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. See Table 10.5.
^d Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^e Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
^f Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy. Beginning in December 2018, also includes geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
^g 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), both utility-scale and small-scale. See Table 10.5.

^h Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).
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).

^j The fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) portion of motor fuels, such as E10, consumed by the commercial sector.
^k 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.

NA=Not available. NM=Not meaningful. -=No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Residential sector data are estimates. Commercial sector data are estimates, except for hydroelectric power, wind, and biomass 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 Sector
(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector ^a									
	Hydro-electric Power ^b	Geo-thermal ^c	Solar ^d	Wind ^e	Biomass				Total	Total
					Wood ^f	Waste ^g	Fuel Ethanol ^{h,i}	Losses and Co-products ^j		
1950 Total	69	NA	NA	NA	532	NA	NA	NA	532	602
1955 Total	38	NA	NA	NA	631	NA	NA	NA	631	669
1960 Total	39	NA	NA	NA	680	NA	NA	NA	680	719
1965 Total	33	NA	NA	NA	855	NA	NA	NA	855	888
1970 Total	34	NA	NA	NA	1,019	NA	NA	NA	1,019	1,053
1975 Total	32	NA	NA	NA	1,063	NA	NA	NA	1,063	1,096
1980 Total	33	NA	NA	NA	1,600	NA	NA	NA	1,600	1,633
1985 Total	33	NA	NA	NA	1,645	230	1	42	1,918	1,951
1990 Total	31	2	(s)	—	1,442	192	1	49	1,684	1,717
1995 Total	55	3	(s)	—	1,652	195	2	86	1,934	1,992
2000 Total	42	4	(s)	—	1,636	145	1	99	1,881	1,928
2005 Total	32	4	(s)	—	1,452	148	7	227	1,834	1,871
2006 Total	29	4	1	—	1,472	130	10	280	1,892	1,926
2007 Total	16	5	1	—	1,413	145	10	369	1,937	1,958
2008 Total	17	5	1	—	1,339	143	12	519	2,012	2,035
2009 Total	18	4	2	—	1,178	154	13	603	1,948	1,973
2010 Total	16	4	3	—	1,409	168	17	727	2,320	2,344
2011 Total	17	4	5	(s)	1,438	165	17	756	2,375	2,401
2012 Total	22	4	8	(s)	1,462	159	17	711	2,349	2,383
2013 Total	33	4	9	(s)	1,489	187	18	714	2,407	2,454
2014 Total	12	4	11	1	1,495	190	14	766	2,466	2,494
2015 Total	13	4	14	(s)	1,476	190	18	791	2,474	2,506
2016 Total	12	4	19	1	1,474	174	18	821	2,487	2,523
2017 Total	13	4	22	1	1,442	168	18	847	2,475	2,515
2018 Total	10	4	24	1	1,432	165	19	855	2,471	2,511
2019 Total	9	4	28	1	1,407	156	19	835	2,416	2,459
2020 January	1	(s)	2	(s)	120	14	2	74	210	213
February	1	(s)	2	(s)	113	13	2	68	196	199
March	1	(s)	3	(s)	118	14	1	65	198	202
April	1	(s)	3	(s)	112	13	1	38	164	168
May	1	(s)	3	(s)	114	14	1	47	176	180
June	1	(s)	3	1	108	12	2	57	180	184
July	1	(s)	3	1	110	13	2	64	188	193
August	1	(s)	3	(s)	111	13	2	63	189	193
September	(s)	(s)	3	1	108	12	2	62	183	187
October	(s)	(s)	3	1	112	14	2	66	193	198
November	1	(s)	2	1	112	14	2	66	193	197
December	1	(s)	2	1	118	14	2	67	200	204
Total	9	4	31	5	1,356	160	19	735	2,270	2,320
2021 January	1	(s)	2	1	117	15	1	64	197	201
February	1	(s)	2	1	103	13	1	51	168	171
March	1	(s)	3	1	112	14	2	65	193	198
April	1	(s)	3	1	110	14	2	62	187	192
May	1	(s)	4	1	117	14	2	69	202	207
June	1	(s)	4	1	111	12	2	68	193	198
July	1	(s)	4	(s)	119	12	2	69	202	208
August	1	(s)	4	1	113	13	2	64	192	197
September	1	(s)	3	(s)	112	12	2	62	188	192
October	1	(s)	3	1	111	14	2	71	198	203
November	1	(s)	2	1	107	14	2	71	194	198
December	1	(s)	2	1	110	14	2	73	199	204
Total	8	4	35	9	1,342	160	21	789	2,313	2,369
2022 January	1	(s)	2	(s)	110	14	2	71	197	200
February	1	(s)	2	(s)	100	13	2	62	177	181
March	1	(s)	3	(s)	105	15	2	70	191	195
April	1	(s)	4	(s)	104	14	2	64	183	188
May	1	(s)	4	(s)	109	14	2	69	194	199
June	1	(s)	4	(s)	108	12	2	69	191	196
July	1	(s)	4	(s)	113	13	2	70	197	202
7-Month Total	5	2	23	1	749	94	12	475	1,331	1,362
2021 7-Month Total	5	2	21	5	790	93	12	447	1,342	1,375
2020 7-Month Total	6	2	19	2	795	93	11	412	1,311	1,340

^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), both utility-scale and small-scale. See Table 10.5.

^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.

^g 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).

^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.

^j 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.

NA=Not available. —=No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Industrial sector data are estimates, except for 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.

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: Transportation and Electric Power Sectors
(Trillion Btu)

	Transportation Sector					Electric Power Sector ^a								Total
	Biomass					Hydro-electric Power ^g	Geo-thermal ^h	Solar ⁱ	Wind ^j	Biomass			Total	
	Fuel Ethanol ^{b,c}	Bio-diesel ^d	Renewable Diesel Fuel ^e	Other Biofuels ^f	Total					Wood ^k	Waste ^l	Total		
1950 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,346	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	5	1,351	
1955 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,322	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	3	1,325	
1960 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,569	(s)	NA	NA	2	NA	2	1,571	
1965 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,026	2	NA	NA	3	NA	3	2,031	
1970 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,600	6	NA	NA	1	2	4	2,609	
1975 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,122	34	NA	NA	(s)	2	2	3,158	
1980 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,867	53	NA	NA	3	2	4	2,925	
1985 Total	50	NA	NA	NA	50	2,937	97	(s)	(s)	8	7	14	3,049	
1990 Total	60	NA	NA	NA	60	3,014	161	4	29	129	188	317	3,524	
1995 Total	112	NA	NA	NA	112	3,149	138	5	33	125	296	422	3,747	
2000 Total	135	NA	NA	NA	135	2,768	144	5	57	134	318	453	3,427	
2005 Total	327	12	NA	NA	339	2,670	147	6	178	185	221	406	3,406	
2006 Total	442	33	NA	NA	475	2,839	145	5	264	182	231	412	3,665	
2007 Total	557	45	NA	NA	602	2,430	145	6	341	186	237	423	3,345	
2008 Total	786	39	NA	NA	825	2,494	146	9	546	177	258	435	3,630	
2009 Total	894	41	NA	NA	935	2,650	146	9	721	180	261	441	3,967	
2010 Total	1,041	33	NA	NA	1,075	2,521	148	12	923	196	264	459	4,064	
2011 Total	1,045	113	8	NA	1,166	3,085	149	17	1,167	182	255	437	4,855	
2012 Total	1,045	115	10	NA	1,169	2,606	148	40	1,339	190	262	453	4,586	
2013 Total	1,072	182	39	NA	1,292	2,529	151	83	1,600	207	262	470	4,833	
2014 Total	1,093	181	38	2	1,314	2,454	151	165	1,726	251	279	530	5,026	
2015 Total	1,110	191	48	2	1,351	2,308	148	228	1,776	244	281	525	4,985	
2016 Total	1,143	266	57	2	1,469	2,459	146	328	2,094	224	281	505	5,531	
2017 Total	1,156	253	62	3	1,474	2,752	147	486	2,341	229	280	510	6,235	
2018 Total	1,152	243	57	3	1,456	2,651	145	576	2,480	221	275	496	6,348	
2019 Total	1,162	231	99	4	1,497	2,553	134	635	2,632	201	248	448	6,402	
2020 January	95	17	8	(s)	120	214	10	39	246	17	22	39	548	
February	87	18	9	(s)	115	226	10	48	255	16	20	37	576	
March	76	19	8	(s)	103	208	12	55	257	16	22	37	570	
April	54	19	8	(s)	81	202	12	69	261	13	20	33	577	
May	78	19	8	(s)	105	262	12	84	249	14	21	34	641	
June	90	20	11	(s)	121	245	11	84	264	14	19	33	637	
July	89	23	8	1	121	234	11	92	200	16	20	36	574	
August	88	21	9	(s)	119	204	11	81	201	18	20	38	536	
September	88	22	9	(s)	119	163	11	67	203	15	19	34	478	
October	84	21	6	(s)	111	164	11	62	252	14	19	34	523	
November	87	20	10	(s)	117	183	12	50	290	15	19	35	569	
December	88	22	13	(s)	124	188	12	44	280	17	21	37	561	
Total	1,004	239	107	4	1,355	2,492	135	777	2,958	185	242	428	6,789	
2021 January	78	13	10	(s)	102	225	12	50	266	17	20	38	591	
February	73	17	10	1	101	189	11	56	235	16	19	35	526	
March	92	19	12	1	125	188	11	81	350	18	21	38	668	
April	87	19	13	1	120	168	11	94	317	13	19	32	621	
May	99	20	14	1	133	199	12	107	294	16	20	36	647	
June	97	17	13	1	128	210	12	103	233	17	19	37	595	
July	99	19	11	1	130	193	12	104	188	18	20	38	536	
August	97	19	15	1	131	183	12	103	234	19	20	39	571	
September	91	18	11	1	120	157	12	97	251	16	20	36	552	
October	101	19	17	1	138	157	11	81	284	17	19	35	567	
November	96	18	16	1	132	179	11	69	315	14	19	33	606	
December	95	19	16	1	132	224	12	55	356	17	21	38	685	
Total	1,105	218	158	10	1,492	2,272	138	999	3,322	199	236	435	7,166	
2022 January	86	11	16	1	113	236	13	70	335	17	19	36	689	
February	81	14	14	1	110	207	11	80	335	18	18	36	668	
March	95	17	18	1	131	228	11	104	379	17	19	36	758	
April	90	19	17	2	128	176	11	117	405	13	17	30	740	
May	96	17	18	2	133	209	11	132	367	16	18	34	754	
June	97	17	22	2	138	236	11	139	295	18	18	36	717	
July	93	18	18	2	132	225	12	136	257	20	19	38	669	
7-Month Total	637	114	123	12	886	1,518	80	778	2,373	119	128	247	4,996	
2021 7-Month Total	626	124	83	5	839	1,373	80	595	1,882	115	139	254	4,184	
2020 7-Month Total	569	134	60	3	766	1,590	78	472	1,733	107	143	250	4,123	

^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 The fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) portion of motor fuels, such as E10 and E85, consumed by the transportation sector.

^c 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.

^d "Biodiesel" is primarily fatty acid methyl esters (FAME). See "Biodiesel" in Glossary. Although there is use of biodiesel in other sectors, all consumption is assigned to the transportation sector.

^e "Renewable diesel fuel," which is commonly called "non-ester renewable diesel" and "green diesel," is chemically similar to petroleum diesel fuel. Although there is use of renewable diesel fuel in other sectors, all consumption is assigned to the transportation sector.

^f Renewable heating oil, renewable jet fuel (sustainable aviation fuel), renewable naphtha and gasoline, biobutanol, and other biofuels and biointermediates. Although there is use of these biofuels in other sectors, all consumption is assigned to the transportation sector.

^g Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying

by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

^h Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

ⁱ 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). See Table 10.5.

^j Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

^k Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^l 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).

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

Notes: • Transportation sector data are estimates, except for biodiesel beginning in 2012, and renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels beginning in 2021.

• 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 10.4b Renewable Diesel Fuel Overview

	Feed-stock ^c	Losses and Co-products ^d	Production ^{a,e}			Trade ^{a,b}	Stocks ^{a,f}	Stock Change ^{a,g}	Consumption ^{a,h}		
						Imports					
			TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal			TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl
2011 Total	NA	NA	1,477	62	8	-	7	7	1,470	62	8
2012 Total	NA	NA	1,248	52	7	605	94	87	1,766	74	10
2013 Total	NA	NA	2,697	113	15	4,921	691	597	7,021	295	39
2014 Total	NA	NA	3,789	159	21	2,873	350	-341	7,003	294	38
2015 Total	NA	NA	4,211	177	23	4,874	634	284	8,801	370	48
2016 Total	NA	NA	5,750	241	32	5,304	1,315	681	10,373	436	57
2017 Total	NA	NA	6,151	258	34	4,509	753	-562	11,222	471	62
2018 Total	NA	NA	7,273	305	40	4,124	1,727	974	10,423	438	57
2019 Total	NA	NA	11,715	492	64	6,143	1,491	-236	18,094	760	99
2020 January	NA	NA	997	42	5	605	1,714	223	1,379	58	8
February	NA	NA	888	37	5	411	1,388	-326	1,625	68	9
March	NA	NA	1,077	45	6	452	1,431	43	1,486	62	8
April	NA	NA	920	39	5	664	1,557	126	1,458	61	8
May	NA	NA	1,105	46	6	505	1,741	184	1,426	60	8
June	NA	NA	1,267	53	7	615	1,536	-205	2,087	88	11
July	NA	NA	1,112	47	6	318	1,508	-28	1,458	61	8
August	NA	NA	1,046	44	6	435	1,379	-129	1,610	68	9
September	NA	NA	1,146	48	6	517	1,356	-23	1,686	71	9
October	NA	NA	601	25	3	617	1,426	70	1,148	48	6
November	NA	NA	1,168	49	6	645	1,387	-39	1,852	78	10
December	NA	NA	1,376	58	8	874	1,287	-100	2,350	99	13
Total	NA	NA	12,702	533	70	6,658	1,287	-204	19,564	822	107
2021 January	NA	NA	^e 1,415	^e 59	^e 8	771	1,713	426	1,760	74	10
February	NA	NA	1,268	53	7	741	1,979	266	1,744	73	10
March	NA	NA	1,356	57	7	893	1,967	-11	2,261	95	12
April	NA	NA	1,264	53	7	1,013	1,922	-46	2,323	98	13
May	NA	NA	1,574	66	9	870	1,760	-162	2,605	109	14
June	NA	NA	1,470	62	8	1,092	1,920	160	2,402	101	13
July	NA	NA	1,889	79	10	549	2,283	363	2,075	87	11
August	NA	NA	1,800	76	10	597	2,037	-246	2,643	111	15
September	NA	NA	1,463	61	8	636	2,174	137	1,962	82	11
October	NA	NA	2,027	85	11	795	1,883	-291	3,114	131	17
November	NA	NA	2,255	95	12	890	2,107	223	2,921	123	16
December	NA	NA	2,720	114	15	493	2,353	246	2,967	125	16
Total	NA	NA	20,503	861	113	9,340	2,353	1,066	28,777	1,209	158
2022 January	NA	NA	2,632	111	14	632	2,710	357	2,907	122	16
February	NA	NA	2,300	97	13	359	2,748	38	2,620	110	14
March	NA	NA	2,596	109	14	555	2,705	-43	3,194	134	18
April	NA	NA	2,837	119	16	392	2,872	167	3,062	129	17
May	NA	NA	3,007	126	17	649	3,271	399	3,256	137	18
June	NA	NA	2,945	124	16	536	2,741	-531	4,012	168	22
July	NA	NA	3,072	129	17	593	3,148	408	3,257	137	18
7-Month Total	NA	NA	19,388	814	107	3,716	3,148	796	22,309	937	123
2021 7-Month Total	NA	NA	10,237	430	56	5,929	2,283	996	15,170	637	83
2020 7-Month Total	NA	NA	7,365	309	40	3,570	1,508	17	10,918	459	60

^a Data are for "renewable diesel fuel," which is commonly called "non-ester renewable diesel" and "green diesel," and which is chemically similar to petroleum diesel fuel.

^b Data are for imports only; data for exports are not available.

^c Total vegetable oil and other biomass inputs to the production of renewable diesel fuel.

^d Losses and co-products from the production of renewable diesel fuel. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of renewable diesel fuel—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

^e Through 2020, production data are from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Beginning in 2021, production data are from EIA. See sources at end of section.

^f Stocks are at end of period. Includes renewable diesel fuel stocks at refineries and bulk terminals. Beginning in 2021, also includes renewable diesel fuel stocks at renewable fuel production plants.

^g A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates

an increase.

^h Consumption, which is calculated as production plus imports minus stock change, also includes amounts of exports that cannot currently be differentiated from consumption.

NA=Not available. --=No data reported.

Notes: • Mbbl = thousand barrels. MMgal = million U.S. gallons. TBtu = trillion Btu. • Renewable diesel fuel data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.494 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of renewable diesel fuel—see Table A1). • Through 2010, data are not available, or there is incomplete data coverage. Beginning in 2011, data not from 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 2011.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.4c Other Biofuels Overview

	Feed-stock ^c	Losses and Co-products ^d	Production ^{a,e}			Trade ^{a,b}	Stocks ^{a,f}	Stock Change ^{a,g}	Consumption ^{a,h}		
						Imports					
			TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal			TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl
2014 Total	NA	NA	290	12	2	–	7	2	288	12	2
2015 Total	NA	NA	393	17	2	–	4	-3	396	17	2
2016 Total	NA	NA	503	21	3	–	43	39	464	20	2
2017 Total	NA	NA	570	24	3	–	28	-15	585	25	3
2018 Total	NA	NA	611	26	3	–	54	26	585	25	3
2019 Total	NA	NA	791	33	4	–	50	-4	795	33	4
2020 January	NA	NA	55	2	(s)	–	45	-5	60	3	(s)
February	NA	NA	55	2	(s)	–	43	-2	57	2	(s)
March	NA	NA	75	3	(s)	–	47	4	71	3	(s)
April	NA	NA	76	3	(s)	–	46	-1	77	3	(s)
May	NA	NA	56	2	(s)	–	48	2	54	2	(s)
June	NA	NA	60	3	(s)	–	46	-2	62	3	(s)
July	NA	NA	98	4	1	–	42	-4	102	4	1
August	NA	NA	59	2	(s)	–	41	-1	60	3	(s)
September	NA	NA	73	3	(s)	–	33	-8	81	3	(s)
October	NA	NA	29	1	(s)	–	30	-3	32	1	(s)
November	NA	NA	62	3	(s)	–	27	-3	65	3	(s)
December	NA	NA	62	3	(s)	–	27	0	62	3	(s)
Total	NA	NA	761	32	4	–	27	-23	784	33	4
2021 January ⁱ	NA	NA	^e 179	^e 8	^e 1	–	136	109	70	3	(s)
February	NA	NA	172	7	1	–	151	16	156	7	1
March	NA	NA	165	7	1	–	131	-20	185	8	1
April	NA	NA	140	6	1	–	101	-29	169	7	1
May	NA	NA	127	5	1	–	119	18	109	5	1
June	NA	NA	91	4	(s)	–	74	-45	136	6	1
July	NA	NA	125	5	1	27	89	15	137	6	1
August	NA	NA	139	6	1	–	85	-4	144	6	1
September	NA	NA	98	4	1	–	71	-13	112	5	1
October	NA	NA	191	8	1	–	90	18	173	7	1
November	NA	NA	227	10	1	–	69	-21	248	10	1
December	NA	NA	261	11	1	–	83	14	247	10	1
Total	NA	NA	1,914	80	10	27	83	56	1,885	79	10
2022 January	NA	NA	308	13	2	–	211	129	179	8	1
February	NA	NA	306	13	2	–	290	79	227	10	1
March	NA	NA	279	12	1	–	292	2	277	12	1
April	NA	NA	327	14	2	50	258	-34	411	17	2
May	NA	NA	335	14	2	–	217	-42	377	16	2
June	NA	NA	365	15	2	–	191	-26	391	16	2
July	NA	NA	437	18	2	–	190	-1	438	18	2
7-Month Total	NA	NA	2,357	99	13	50	190	107	2,300	97	12
2021 7-Month Total	NA	NA	998	42	5	27	89	62	963	40	5
2020 7-Month Total	NA	NA	477	20	3	–	42	-8	485	20	3

^a Data are for renewable heating oil, renewable jet fuel (sustainable aviation fuel), renewable naphtha and gasoline, biobutanol, and other biofuels and biointermediates.

^b Data are for imports only; data for exports are not available.

^c Total vegetable oil and other biomass inputs to the production of other biofuels.

^d Losses and co-products from the production of other biofuels. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of other biofuels—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

^e Through 2020, production data are from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Beginning in 2021, production data are from EIA. See sources at end of section.

^f Stocks are at end of period. Includes other biofuels stocks at refineries and bulk terminals. Beginning in 2021, also includes other biofuels stocks at renewable fuel production plants.

^g A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase.

^h Consumption, which is calculated as production plus imports minus stock

change, also includes amounts of exports that cannot currently be differentiated from consumption.

ⁱ There is a discontinuity in the time series between 2020 and 2021. Beginning in 2021, there is expanded coverage of other biofuels due to the incorporation of data from EIA, Form EIA-819, "Monthly Report of Biofuels, Fuels from Non-Biogenic Wastes, Fuel Oxygenates, Isooctane, and Isooctene."

NA=Not available. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Mbbl = thousand barrels. MMgal = million U.S. gallons. TBtu = trillion Btu. • Other biofuels data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.359 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of other biofuels—see Table A1). • Through 2013, data are not available, or there is incomplete data coverage. Beginning in 2014, data not from 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 2014.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.5 Solar Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

	Small-Scale ^a Solar Energy ^b					Utility-Scale ^c Solar Energy ^b					Total ^k
	Heat ^f	Electricity ^d				Total ^g	Electricity ^e				
		Residential Sector	Commercial Sector	Industrial Sector	Total		Commercial Sector ^h	Industrial Sector ⁱ	Electric Power Sector ^j	Total	
1985 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)
1990 Total	55	(s)	(s)	(s)	55	—	—	—	4	4	59
1995 Total	63	(s)	(s)	(s)	63	—	—	—	5	5	68
2000 Total	57	(s)	1	(s)	58	—	—	—	5	5	64
2005 Total	49	1	2	(s)	53	—	—	—	6	6	58
2006 Total	51	2	3	1	56	—	—	—	5	5	61
2007 Total	53	2	4	1	60	—	—	—	6	6	66
2008 Total	54	4	6	1	66	(s)	—	—	9	9	75
2009 Total	55	5	9	2	70	(s)	—	—	9	9	79
2010 Total	56	9	13	3	81	(s)	(s)	—	12	12	93
2011 Total	58	13	21	5	97	1	(s)	—	17	18	114
2012 Total	59	20	35	8	121	1	(s)	—	40	41	162
2013 Total	61	31	39	9	139	3	(s)	—	83	86	225
2014 Total	62	47	49	11	169	4	(s)	—	165	168	337
2015 Total	63	65	53	14	195	4	(s)	—	228	232	427
2016 Total	64	98	57	19	237	5	(s)	—	328	333	570
2017 Total	65	128	71	22	286	5	(s)	—	486	491	777
2018 Total	65	156	89	24	334	5	(s)	—	576	581	915
2019 Total	65	186	98	27	376	5	1	—	635	641	1,017
2020											
January	4	12	6	2	20	24	(s)	(s)	39	39	63
February	4	14	7	2	23	27	(s)	(s)	48	49	76
March	5	18	9	3	30	35	(s)	(s)	55	56	91
April	6	20	10	3	33	39	(s)	(s)	69	69	109
May	7	23	11	3	37	44	1	(s)	84	85	129
June	7	23	11	3	37	44	1	(s)	84	85	129
July	7	24	12	3	39	46	1	(s)	92	93	139
August	7	22	11	3	37	43	1	(s)	81	82	125
September	6	20	10	3	33	39	(s)	(s)	67	68	106
October	5	18	9	3	29	34	(s)	(s)	62	62	96
November	4	15	7	2	24	28	(s)	(s)	50	51	78
December	4	13	7	2	22	26	(s)	(s)	44	45	70
Total	65	221	113	31	364	430	5	1	777	783	1,212
2021											
January	4	15	8	2	24	28	(s)	(s)	50	50	78
February	4	16	8	2	26	30	(s)	(s)	56	56	86
March	5	22	11	3	36	41	(s)	(s)	81	81	123
April	6	25	12	3	40	46	1	(s)	94	95	141
May	7	27	13	3	44	51	1	(s)	107	108	159
June	7	28	14	3	45	52	1	(s)	103	104	156
July	7	28	14	4	46	53	1	(s)	104	105	157
August	7	26	14	3	43	50	1	(s)	103	104	154
September	6	23	12	3	39	44	1	(s)	97	97	142
October	5	21	10	3	34	39	(s)	(s)	81	81	120
November	4	18	8	2	29	33	(s)	(s)	69	69	102
December	4	15	8	2	25	29	(s)	(s)	55	56	85
Total	65	264	133	34	430	495	6	1	999	1,006	1,501
2022											
January	4	18	9	2	29	33	(s)	(s)	70	70	103
February	4	20	10	2	32	36	(s)	(s)	80	81	117
March	5	28	13	3	44	50	1	(s)	104	104	154
April	6	31	14	3	48	55	1	(s)	117	118	173
May	7	34	16	4	53	60	1	(s)	132	133	193
June	7	34	16	4	53	60	1	(s)	139	140	200
July	7	35	16	4	55	62	1	(s)	136	137	199
7-Month Total	40	200	94	22	315	355	4	1	778	783	1,138
2021 7-Month Total	39	160	80	20	261	300	3	1	595	599	899
2020 7-Month Total	40	134	69	18	220	260	3	1	472	476	735

^a Data are estimates for 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 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, hot water heating, and space heating.

^g Data are the sum of "Small-Scale Solar Energy Heat" and "Small-Scale Solar Energy Electricity."

^h 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.

ⁱ 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.

^j 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.

^k Data are the sum of "Small-Scale Solar Energy Total" and "Utility-Scale Solar Energy Total."

NA=Not available. —=No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • 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)

	Small-Scale ^a Solar Generation ^b				Utility-Scale ^c Solar Generation ^b				Total
	Residential Sector	Commercial Sector	Industrial Sector	Total	Commercial Sector ^d	Industrial Sector ^e	Electric Power Sector ^f	Total	
1985 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11	11
1990 Total	12	19	4	35	—	—	367	367	402
1995 Total	20	33	7	61	—	—	497	497	557
2000 Total	39	64	14	117	—	—	493	493	610
2005 Total	121	198	44	362	—	—	550	550	913
2006 Total	177	288	64	529	—	—	508	508	1,036
2007 Total	250	407	90	746	—	—	612	612	1,358
2008 Total	401	654	145	1,199	(s)	—	864	864	2,064
2009 Total	539	878	195	1,612	(s)	—	891	891	2,503
2010 Total	900	1,342	297	2,538	5	2	1,206	1,212	3,750
2011 Total	1,358	2,191	485	4,034	84	7	1,727	1,818	5,851
2012 Total	2,058	3,634	805	6,496	148	14	4,164	4,327	10,823
2013 Total	3,217	4,064	900	8,181	294	17	8,724	9,036	17,217
2014 Total	4,947	5,146	1,139	11,233	371	16	17,304	17,691	28,924
2015 Total	6,999	5,689	1,451	14,139	416	21	24,456	24,893	39,032
2016 Total	10,595	6,158	2,060	18,812	529	27	35,497	36,054	54,866
2017 Total	13,942	7,685	2,364	23,990	521	42	52,724	53,287	77,277
2018 Total	17,105	9,798	2,636	29,539	525	47	63,253	63,825	93,365
2019 Total	20,914	11,002	3,041	34,957	587	85	71,265	71,937	106,894
2020									
January	1,385	736	192	2,313	32	4	4,423	4,459	6,771
February	1,578	833	212	2,623	37	6	5,518	5,561	8,184
March	2,049	1,082	292	3,424	46	7	6,297	6,350	9,774
April	2,310	1,189	316	3,816	54	8	7,858	7,921	11,736
May	2,610	1,309	349	4,267	66	12	9,576	9,653	13,921
June	2,610	1,305	354	4,269	66	12	9,576	9,654	13,923
July	2,680	1,355	370	4,405	69	13	10,528	10,610	15,015
August	2,540	1,301	358	4,199	59	11	9,246	9,315	13,514
September	2,241	1,159	321	3,722	50	9	7,673	7,732	11,454
October	2,008	1,011	291	3,310	43	8	7,034	7,085	10,395
November	1,657	804	226	2,687	36	6	5,725	5,767	8,453
December	1,512	774	203	2,489	28	5	5,058	5,091	7,580
Total	25,179	12,859	3,484	41,522	586	101	88,511	89,199	130,721
2021									
January	1,668	859	215	2,743	35	7	5,683	5,726	8,468
February	1,768	930	229	2,927	35	7	6,370	6,413	9,340
March	2,484	1,276	328	4,089	57	12	9,204	9,272	13,361
April	2,822	1,416	356	4,593	65	14	10,751	10,830	15,423
May	3,117	1,535	392	5,044	70	15	12,207	12,292	17,336
June	3,166	1,552	394	5,111	64	14	11,764	11,841	16,952
July	3,202	1,602	404	5,208	68	14	11,833	11,915	17,123
August	3,012	1,540	392	4,944	65	15	11,734	11,813	16,757
September	2,666	1,374	354	4,394	60	17	11,029	11,106	15,501
October	2,340	1,196	318	3,854	51	15	9,177	9,243	13,096
November	2,069	947	247	3,264	47	14	7,813	7,874	11,137
December	1,739	894	220	2,853	37	11	6,307	6,355	9,208
Total	30,054	15,121	3,849	49,025	654	153	113,871	114,678	163,703
2022									
January	2,085	985	232	3,301	41	13	7,950	8,004	11,305
February	2,304	1,095	246	3,646	46	14	9,142	9,203	12,848
March	3,172	1,501	352	5,025	61	19	11,810	11,891	16,916
April	3,504	1,635	379	5,518	70	23	13,391	13,484	19,002
May	3,857	1,816	416	6,089	72	25	15,054	15,151	21,240
June	3,866	1,790	416	6,072	77	27	15,814	15,917	21,989
July	3,999	1,865	429	6,292	76	27	15,549	15,651	21,944
7-Month Total	22,787	10,686	2,469	35,943	444	149	88,708	89,301	125,243
2021 7-Month Total	18,227	9,169	2,319	29,715	394	82	67,812	68,288	98,003
2020 7-Month Total	15,221	7,810	2,085	25,116	370	62	53,776	54,208	79,324

^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).

^d 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.

^e 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.

^f 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. —=No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 million kilowatthours.

Notes: • 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: • **Small-Scale Solar Generation: 1989–2013**—Calculated as small-scale 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." **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." • **Total**: Calculated as small-scale solar generation plus utility-scale solar generation.

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), biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels 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 wood and biofuels; plus wood production (which is the sum of wood consumption and densified biomass exports); plus biofuels production (which comprises fuel ethanol feedstock, biodiesel feedstock, renewable diesel fuel production, and other biofuels production).

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 "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Heat" (which includes solar thermal direct use energy in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors) from Table 10.5 and "Small-Scale 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.

1980–2008: Annual estimates are based on EIA, Form EIA-457, "Residential Energy Consumption Survey"; and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration regional heating degree-day data.

2009 forward: Annual estimates based on EIA, Form EIA-457, "Residential Energy Consumption Survey"; and 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 Heat Pump and Direct Use Energy

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, Geothermal Electricity Net Generation

December 2018 forward: Commercial sector geothermal 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, Geothermal Total

1989–November 2018: Commercial sector geothermal total consumption is equal to commercial sector heat pump and direct use energy.

December 2018 forward: Commercial sector geothermal total consumption is the sum of the commercial sector values for geothermal heat pump and direct use energy, and geothermal electricity net generation.

Commercial Sector, Solar

1989 forward: Commercial sector solar consumption is the sum of the values for "Small-Scale 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 combined-heat-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 2014–2016, the annual estimates are based on commercial sector biomass consumption growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook* data system; for 2017 forward, annual estimates are assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2016). 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 multiplied 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 "Small-Scale 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 combined-heat-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 2019 forward, the annual estimates are assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2018). 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 combined-heat-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 10.4a.

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.

Table 10.2c Sources

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: Transportation sector biodiesel consumption is assumed to equal total biodiesel consumption from Table 10.4a.

Transportation Sector, Renewable Diesel Fuel

2011 forward: Transportation sector renewable diesel fuel consumption is assumed to equal total renewable diesel fuel consumption from Table 10.4b.

Transportation Sector, Other Biofuels

2014 forward: Transportation sector other biofuels consumption is assumed to equal total other biofuels consumption from Table 10.4c.

Transportation Sector, Total Renewable Energy

1981–2000: Transportation sector total renewable energy consumption is equal to transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption.

2001–2010: Transportation sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) and biodiesel.

2011–2013: Transportation sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

2014 forward: Transportation sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels.

Electric Power Sector, Hydroelectric Power

1949 forward: Electric power sector conventional hydroelectricity net generation data from Table 7.2b are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Electric Power Sector, Geothermal

1960 forward: Electric power sector geothermal 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.

Electric Power Sector, Solar

1984 forward: Electric power sector solar 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.

Electric Power Sector, Wind

1983 forward: Electric power sector wind 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.

Electric Power Sector, Wood

1949 forward: Table 7.4b.

Electric Power Sector, Biomass Waste

1970 forward: Table 7.4b.

Electric Power Sector, Total Biomass

1949–1969: Electric power sector total biomass consumption is equal to electric power sector wood consumption.

1970 forward: Electric power sector total biomass consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for wood and biomass waste.

Electric Power Sector, Total Renewable Energy

1949–1959: Electric power sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for hydroelectric power and total biomass.

1960–1982: Electric power sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for hydroelectric power, geothermal, and total biomass.

1983: Electric power sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for hydroelectric power, geothermal, wind, and total biomass.

1984 forward: Electric power sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and total biomass.

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 4.661 million Btu per barrel (the estimated quantity-weighted factor of natural gasoline and conventional motor gasoline used as denaturant).

2009–2020: 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 4.638 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 5.222 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of motor gasoline blending components). Total denaturant is the sum of the values for natural gasoline, conventional motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components.

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1. Data in thousand barrels for net production of natural gasoline at biofuels plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 4.638 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 biofuels plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.222 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of motor gasoline blending components). Total denaturant is the sum of the values for natural gasoline, conventional motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components.

2022: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), monthly reports, Table 1. Data in thousand barrels for net production of natural gasoline at biofuels plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 4.638 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 biofuels plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.222 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of motor gasoline blending components). Total denaturant is the sum of the values for natural gasoline, conventional 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.”

2009–2020: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for net production of fuel ethanol at “renewable fuels and oxygenate plants.”

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for net production of fuel ethanol at biofuels plants.

2022: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for net production of fuel ethanol at biofuels plants.

Trade, Stocks, and Stock Change

1992–2021: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1.

2022: 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).

2009–2021: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1. Calculated as fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs minus fuel ethanol adjustments.

2022: 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 10.4a 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.

2011–2020: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, annual reports, Table 1, data for "renewable fuels except fuel ethanol."

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

2022: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, monthly reports, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

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.

2012–2018: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Tables 25 and 31, data for "biomass-based diesel fuel."

2019–2020: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Tables 25 and 31, data for biodiesel.

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

2022: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

Biodiesel Stocks and Stock Change

2009–2018: EIA, Form EIA-22M, "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey," data for biodiesel; and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and Form EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," data for "biomass-based diesel fuel."

2019–September 2020: EIA, Form EIA-22M, "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey," Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and Form EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," data for biodiesel.

October 2020–December 2020: EIA, Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," Form EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," and Form EIA-819, "Monthly Report of Biofuels, Fuels from Non-Biogenic Wastes, Fuel Oxygenates, Isooctane, and Isooctene," data for biodiesel.

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

2022: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

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.

Table 10.4b Sources

Renewable Diesel Fuel Production

2011–2020: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "RINs Generated Transactions—Generation Summary Report," updated on September 10, 2021. Data are for volumes (in gallons); for "domestic" producer type; for fuel "non-ester renewable diesel."

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

2022: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

Renewable Diesel Fuel Trade (Imports)

2012–2020: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 25, data for "other renewable diesel fuel."

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

2022: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

Renewable Diesel Fuel Stocks and Stock Change

2011–2020: EIA, Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and Form EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," data for "other renewable diesel fuel."

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

2022: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

Renewable Diesel Fuel Consumption

2011 forward: Calculated as renewable diesel fuel production plus renewable diesel fuel imports minus renewable diesel fuel stock change.

Table 10.4c Sources

Other Biofuels Production

2011–2020: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “RINs Generated Transactions—Generation Summary Report,” updated on September 10, 2021. Data are for volumes (in gallons); for “domestic” producer type; for fuels “renewable heating oil,” “renewable jet fuel,” “naphtha,” “LPG,” “butanol,” “cellulosic diesel,” and “cellulosic renewable gasoline blendstock.”

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

2022: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

Other Biofuels Trade (Imports)

2012–2020: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 25, data for “other renewable fuels.”

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

2022: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

Other Biofuels Stocks and Stock Change

2011–2020: EIA, Form EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” and Form EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report,” data for “other renewable fuels.”

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

2022: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

Other Biofuels Consumption

2014 forward: Calculated as other biofuels production plus other biofuels imports minus other biofuels stock change.

Table 10.5 Sources

Small-Scale 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 “Small-Scale 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%; and December—7%.

2014 forward: Once all 12 months of “Small-Scale 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 derive monthly estimates for that year. Initial monthly estimates for the current year use the previous year’s allocators.

Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Residential Sector

Beginning in 2014, monthly and annual data for residential sector 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 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 "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Heat, Monthly Data."

Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Commercial Sector

Beginning in 2014, monthly and annual data for commercial sector 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 "Small-Scale 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 "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Heat, Monthly Data."

Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Industrial Sector

Beginning in 2014, monthly and annual data for industrial sector 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 "Small-Scale 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 "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Heat, Monthly Data."

Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Total

1989 forward: Small-scale solar energy consumption for total electricity is the sum of the small-scale solar energy consumption (for electricity) values for the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.

Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Total

1989 forward: Small-scale solar energy consumption total is the sum of small-scale 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 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

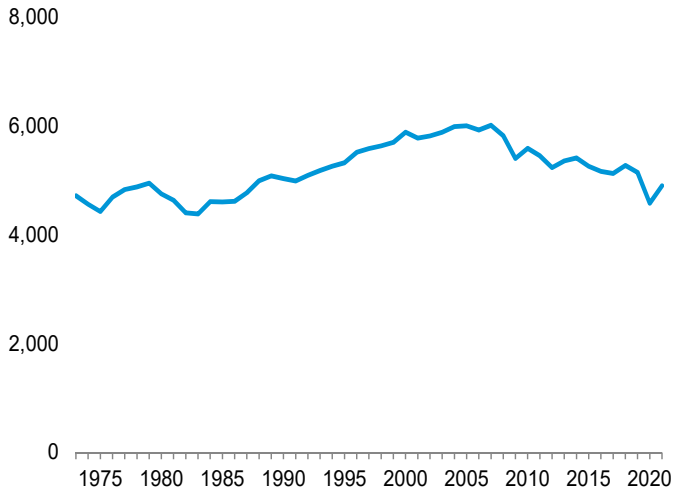
1984 forward: Total solar energy consumption is the sum of the values for total small-scale solar energy consumption and total utility-scale solar energy consumption.

11. Environment

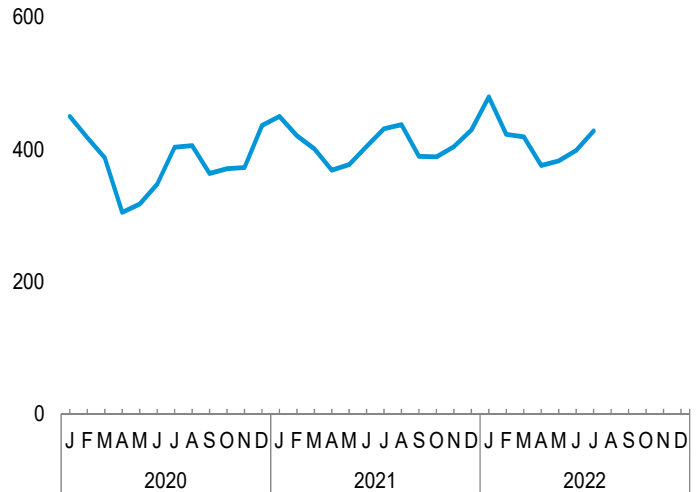
Figure 11.1 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Source

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide)

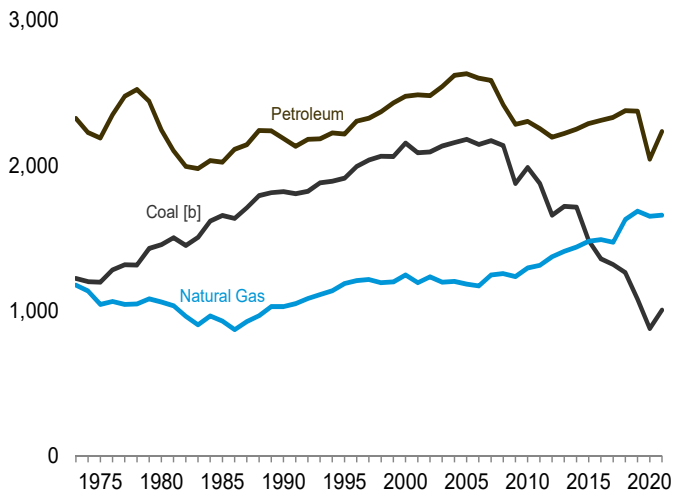
Total [a], 1973–2021



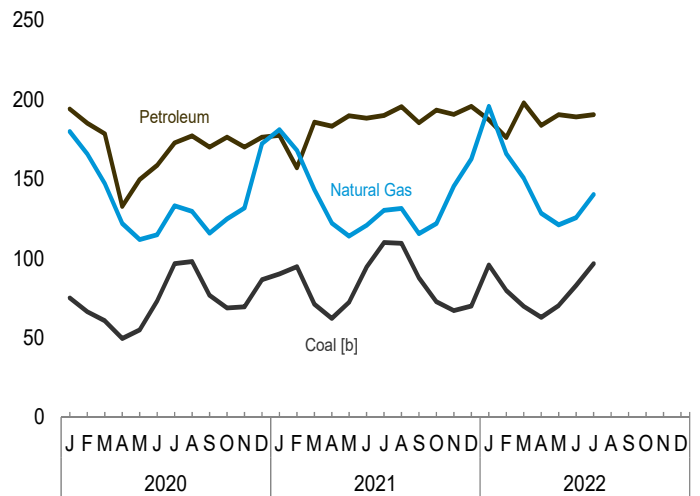
Total [a], Monthly



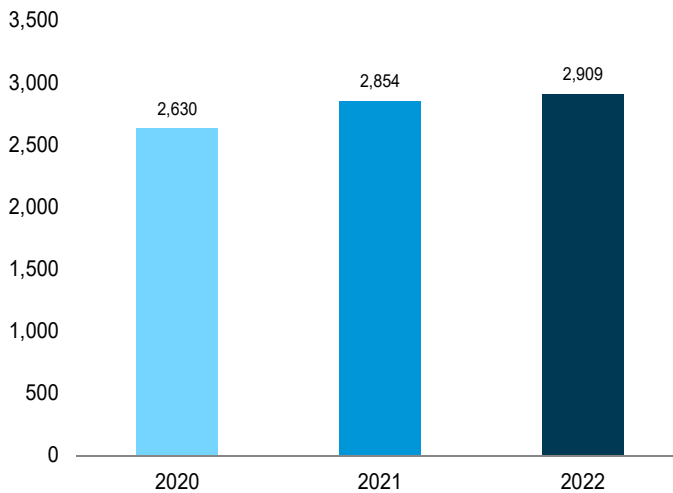
By Major Source, 1973–2021



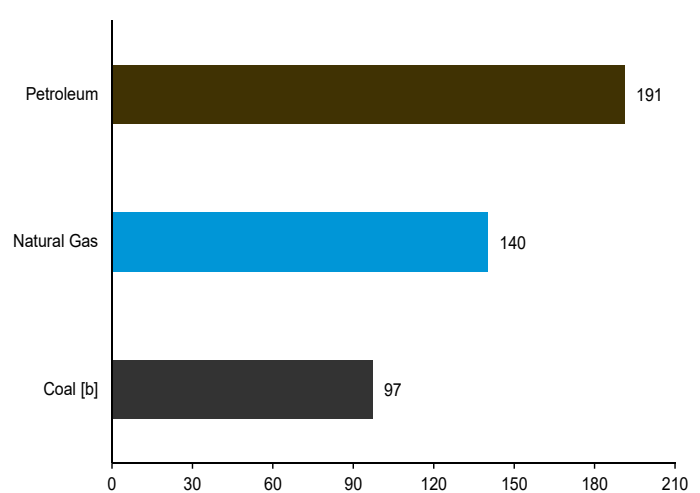
By Major Source, Monthly



Total [a], January–July



By Major Source, July 2022



[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 11.1.

Table 11.1 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Source
(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

	Coal ^b	Natural Gas ^c	Petroleum										Total	Total ^{h,i}
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil ^d	HGL ^e	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline ^f	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^g		
1973 Total	1,221	1,175	6	485	80	154	33	13	911	55	486	102	2,325	4,721
1975 Total	1,195	1,043	5	447	73	146	24	11	911	52	424	97	2,190	4,428
1980 Total	1,454	1,058	4	451	78	156	24	13	901	50	433	134	2,244	4,756
1985 Total	1,655	927	3	450	82	178	17	12	933	56	207	86	2,024	4,605
1990 Total	1,820	1,026	3	475	75	223	6	13	988	72	212	119	2,185	5,038
1995 Total	1,912	1,185	3	504	90	222	8	13	1,042	78	147	111	2,216	5,324
2000 Total	2,155	1,246	3	592	106	259	10	14	1,141	85	157	111	2,477	5,889
2005 Total	2,180	1,182	2	653	92	251	11	12	1,205	110	159	140	2,633	6,007
2006 Total	2,146	1,170	2	658	86	244	8	11	1,217	106	119	151	2,602	5,929
2007 Total	2,171	1,245	2	657	90	242	5	12	1,209	99	125	147	2,587	6,016
2008 Total	2,139	1,255	2	619	89	231	2	11	1,134	94	107	130	2,418	5,823
2009 Total	1,875	1,233	2	563	86	208	3	10	1,127	87	88	111	2,283	5,404
2010 Total	1,986	1,292	2	591	84	214	3	11	1,107	81	92	119	2,304	5,594
2011 Total	1,876	1,312	2	600	79	213	2	10	1,074	78	79	118	2,255	5,455
2012 Total	1,658	1,372	2	577	75	210	1	9	1,066	78	64	114	2,195	5,236
2013 Total	1,718	1,408	2	581	85	214	1	10	1,077	77	55	120	2,221	5,359
2014 Total	1,713	1,438	2	614	86	220	1	10	1,085	77	44	112	2,251	5,414
2015 Total	1,482	1,479	1	606	86	231	1	11	1,114	77	45	116	2,290	5,262
2016 Total	1,355	1,490	1	583	83	242	1	11	1,134	77	56	124	2,312	5,169
2017 Total	1,318	1,471	1	591	85	251	1	10	1,131	71	59	130	2,331	5,131
2018 Total	1,263	1,627	2	626	98	255	1	10	1,131	73	55	127	2,377	5,278
2019 Total	1,078	1,685	2	621	107	261	1	9	1,128	67	47	131	2,374	5,147
2020 January	75	180	(s)	52	11	21	(s)	1	90	5	3	11	194	450
February	66	166	(s)	49	9	19	(s)	1	87	5	3	12	185	418
March	61	147	(s)	51	10	18	(s)	1	80	5	1	13	179	R 388
April	49	122	(s)	44	7	8	(s)	1	59	3	1	10	133	305
May	55	112	(s)	44	7	8	(s)	1	74	4	1	11	150	317
June	73	115	(s)	43	6	10	(s)	1	82	4	3	10	159	348
July	97	133	(s)	46	7	12	(s)	1	87	5	5	10	173	404
August	98	130	(s)	47	7	13	(s)	1	88	7	4	10	177	406
September	77	116	(s)	47	8	11	(s)	1	85	6	5	8	170	364
October	69	125	(s)	52	9	13	(s)	1	86	4	4	8	176	371
November	70	132	(s)	48	10	14	(s)	1	79	6	3	9	170	R 373
December	86	172	(s)	50	13	15	(s)	1	80	5	3	10	176	436
Total	876	R 1,650	1	572	104	161	1	8	977	58	36	123	2,043	R 4,580
2021 January	90	R 181	(s)	52	13	14	(s)	1	80	5	4	9	178	R 450
February	95	R 168	(s)	47	10	12	(s)	1	73	3	3	8	157	R 421
March	71	R 143	(s)	53	10	15	(s)	1	88	5	4	11	186	R 401
April	62	R 122	(s)	51	8	16	(s)	1	88	4	2	13	183	R 369
May	72	R 114	(s)	51	8	16	(s)	1	93	7	4	10	190	R 377
June	94	R 121	(s)	50	8	18	(s)	1	93	6	5	9	188	R 405
July	110	R 130	(s)	48	8	19	(s)	1	95	4	5	10	190	R 431
August	110	R 131	(s)	52	8	20	(s)	1	94	6	5	9	196	R 438
September	88	R 116	(s)	51	8	18	(s)	1	89	5	5	9	186	R 390
October	73	R 122	(s)	52	8	19	(s)	1	92	5	5	11	194	R 389
November	67	R 146	(s)	53	10	19	(s)	1	89	5	6	8	191	R 404
December	70	R 163	(s)	52	12	19	(s)	1	91	6	6	9	196	R 430
Total	1,002	R 1,657	1	611	110	205	1	9	1,067	60	54	116	2,234	R 4,904
2022 January	96	R 196	(s)	53	13	18	(s)	1	82	5	5	10	187	R 480
February	80	R 166	(s)	49	11	16	(s)	1	80	3	5	11	176	R 423
March	70	R 151	(s)	54	10	19	(s)	1	91	5	6	11	198	R 419
April	R 63	R 128	(s)	48	9	19	(s)	1	87	5	4	11	184	376
May	70	R 121	(s)	51	7	20	(s)	1	94	4	5	9	191	R 383
June	83	R 126	(s)	50	8	21	(s)	1	91	4	4	10	189	R 399
July	97	140	(s)	49	8	20	(s)	(s)	90	7	5	12	191	428
7-Month Total	558	1,028	1	355	66	134	(s)	5	614	33	34	74	1,316	2,909
2021 7-Month Total	595	980	1	351	65	110	1	5	610	33	27	70	1,272	2,854
2020 7-Month Total	477	975	1	329	57	96	1	5	559	31	17	77	1,172	2,630

^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.

^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 11.6.

ⁱ Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 11.7.

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 11 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 11.7 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.

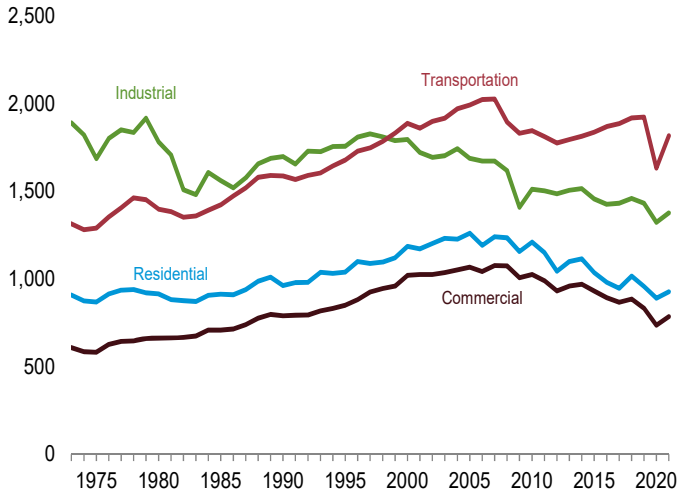
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

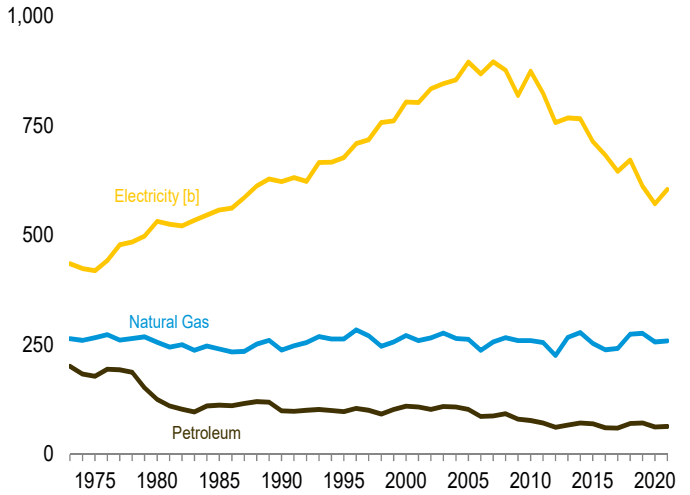
Figure 11.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Sector

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide)

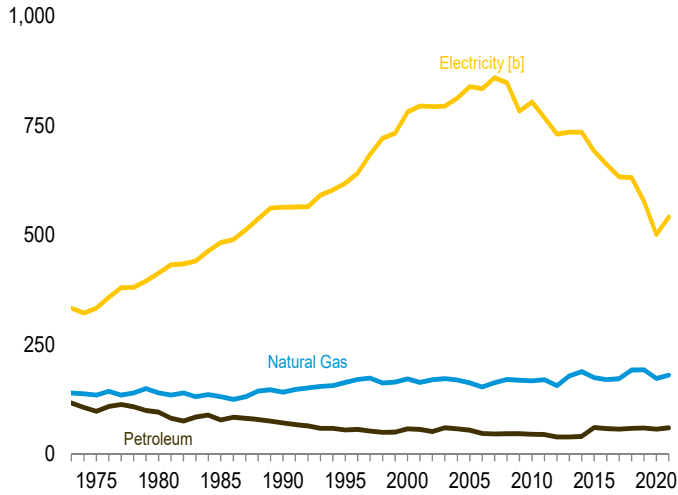
Total [a] by End-Use Sector [b], 1973–2021



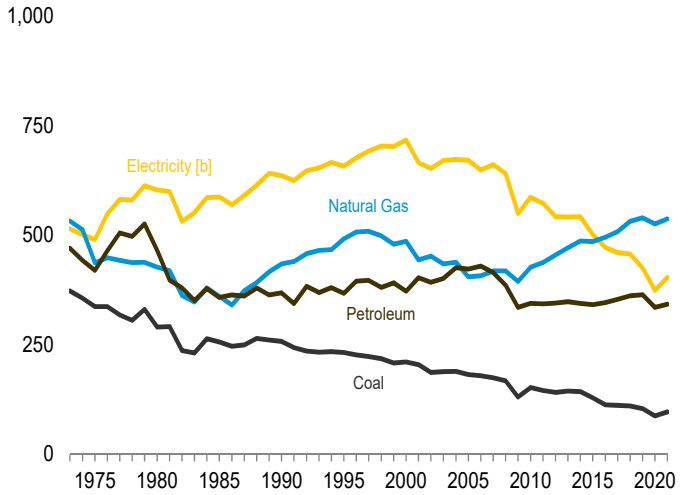
Residential Sector by Major Source, 1973–2021



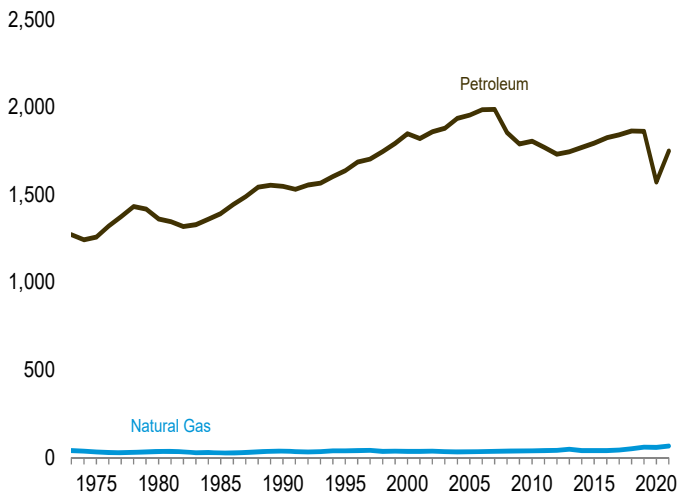
Commercial Sector by Major Source, 1973–2021



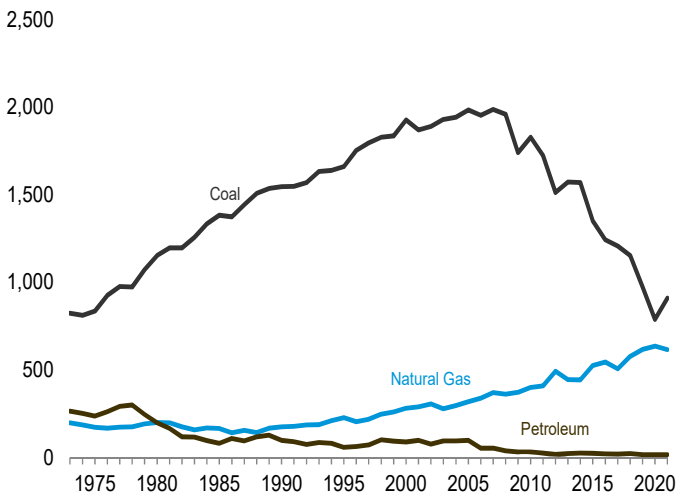
Industrial Sector by Major Source, 1973–2021



Transportation Sector by Major Source, 1973–2021



Electric Power Sector by Major Source, 1973–2021



[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 sales to ultimate customers.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment>.

Sources: Tables 11.2–11.6.

Table 11.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Residential Sector
(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum				Electricity ^e	Total ^f
			Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGL ^d	Kerosene	Total		
1973 Total	9	264	148	36	17	201	435	908
1975 Total	6	266	134	32	12	178	419	869
1980 Total	3	256	97	20	8	125	531	915
1985 Total	4	240	81	20	12	112	557	913
1990 Total	3	238	72	22	5	99	622	962
1995 Total	2	263	67	25	5	97	677	1,039
2000 Total	1	271	68	35	7	109	804	1,185
2005 Total	1	262	64	32	6	102	895	1,260
2006 Total	1	237	53	28	5	86	868	1,191
2007 Total	1	256	54	30	3	87	896	1,240
2008 Total	NA	266	56	35	2	92	877	1,234
2009 Total	NA	259	43	34	2	80	818	1,157
2010 Total	NA	259	42	33	2	77	874	1,210
2011 Total	NA	255	39	31	1	71	823	1,149
2012 Total	NA	225	36	25	1	61	757	1,043
2013 Total	NA	266	36	29	1	66	767	1,100
2014 Total	NA	278	40	31	1	71	766	1,115
2015 Total	NA	253	41	28	1	70	714	1,037
2016 Total	NA	238	32	27	1	60	683	981
2017 Total	NA	241	32	27	1	60	645	946
2018 Total	NA	274	38	32	1	70	672	1,015
2019 Total	NA	276	35	35	1	71	611	958
2020 January	NA	45	4	5	(s)	9	48	102
February	NA	40	3	4	(s)	8	41	90
March	NA	29	3	3	(s)	6	37	73
April	NA	21	3	3	(s)	5	33	59
May	NA	13	3	2	(s)	5	37	55
June	NA	7	2	1	(s)	3	52	62
July	NA	6	1	1	(s)	2	73	82
August	NA	6	1	1	(s)	2	70	79
September	NA	7	2	1	(s)	3	50	61
October	NA	13	2	2	(s)	4	41	59
November	NA	24	3	3	(s)	6	38	68
December	NA	44	3	5	(s)	8	53	105
Total	NA	256	30	31	1	62	571	890
2021 January	NA	R 49	4	5	(s)	9	57	R 115
February	NA	R 48	4	5	(s)	10	57	114
March	NA	31	4	4	(s)	7	41	80
April	NA	19	2	2	(s)	5	34	R 58
May	NA	12	2	2	(s)	4	39	55
June	NA	7	2	1	(s)	3	58	68
July	NA	6	1	1	(s)	2	72	80
August	NA	6	1	1	(s)	2	72	80
September	NA	6	2	1	(s)	3	54	63
October	NA	R 11	2	2	(s)	4	41	56
November	NA	26	3	4	(s)	6	39	R 72
December	NA	R 37	4	4	(s)	8	44	88
Total	NA	R 259	31	31	1	63	604	R 926
2022 January	NA	53	5	6	(s)	11	61	124
February	NA	44	6	5	(s)	10	49	103
March	NA	32	4	4	(s)	8	40	80
April	NA	21	3	3	(s)	5	34	61
May	NA	11	2	2	(s)	4	42	57
June	NA	7	2	1	(s)	3	56	65
July	NA	6	1	1	(s)	2	72	80
7-Month Total	NA	174	22	20	(s)	42	353	570
2021 7-Month Total	NA	173	19	20	(s)	40	357	570
2020 7-Month Total	NA	162	19	19	1	38	321	521

^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 sales to ultimate customers. See Tables 7.6 and 11.6.

^f Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 11.7.

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 11 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 11.7 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.

Table 11.3 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Commercial Sector
(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum						Electricity ^f	Total ^g	
			Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGL ^d	Kerosene	Motor Gasoline ^e	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
1973 Total	15	140	48	9	5	6	NA	50	118	334	607
1975 Total	14	136	43	8	4	6	NA	37	98	334	582
1980 Total	11	141	38	6	3	8	NA	42	97	414	662
1985 Total	13	132	47	6	2	7	NA	17	79	484	708
1990 Total	12	142	40	6	1	8	0	17	72	564	790
1995 Total	11	164	35	7	2	1	(s)	11	56	619	850
2000 Total	9	172	37	9	2	3	(s)	7	58	781	1,021
2005 Total	9	163	33	8	2	3	(s)	9	55	840	1,067
2006 Total	6	154	30	8	1	3	(s)	6	48	834	1,042
2007 Total	7	164	28	8	1	4	(s)	6	46	860	1,077
2008 Total	8	171	29	10	(s)	3	(s)	5	47	848	1,074
2009 Total	7	169	29	9	(s)	3	(s)	5	47	784	1,007
2010 Total	7	168	29	9	(s)	3	(s)	5	46	804	1,025
2011 Total	6	171	29	9	(s)	3	(s)	4	45	768	990
2012 Total	4	157	26	9	(s)	3	(s)	2	40	731	932
2013 Total	4	179	25	10	(s)	3	(s)	2	40	736	958
2014 Total	4	189	26	10	(s)	4	(s)	1	41	736	970
2015 Total	3	175	27	9	(s)	25	(s)	(s)	61	692	932
2016 Total	2	171	24	9	(s)	25	(s)	(s)	59	661	893
2017 Total	2	173	24	10	(s)	24	(s)	(s)	58	633	866
2018 Total	2	193	24	11	(s)	24	(s)	(s)	59	632	885
2019 Total	2	193	24	11	(s)	24	(s)	(s)	60	578	832
2020 January	(s)	27	3	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	42	76
February	(s)	25	2	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	38	69
March	(s)	19	2	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	5	37	61
April	(s)	13	2	1	(s)	1	0	(s)	4	30	48
May	(s)	9	2	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	5	33	47
June	(s)	7	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	43	54
July	(s)	7	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	56	66
August	(s)	7	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	55	65
September	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	45	57
October	(s)	11	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	5	42	58
November	(s)	16	2	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	5	38	59
December	(s)	25	2	2	(s)	2	0	(s)	6	43	74
Total	1	174	20	13	(s)	24	(s)	(s)	58	502	735
2021 January	(s)	27	3	2	(s)	2	0	(s)	7	43	77
February	(s)	27	3	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	44	^R 78
March	(s)	^R 20	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	37	^R 63
April	(s)	^R 14	2	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	5	35	54
May	(s)	10	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	5	40	55
June	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	52	64
July	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	59	^R 71
August	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	60	71
September	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	48	61
October	(s)	11	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	44	60
November	(s)	^R 19	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	40	64
December	(s)	22	3	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	39	68
Total	1	^R 181	21	13	(s)	27	(s)	(s)	61	542	^R 785
2022 January	(s)	30	3	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	48	86
February	(s)	26	4	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	40	73
March	(s)	21	3	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	38	66
April	(s)	15	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	36	57
May	(s)	10	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	42	57
June	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	4	49	61
July	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	4	57	69
7-Month Total	1	119	15	8	(s)	15	(s)	(s)	39	311	468
2021 7-Month Total	1	114	13	8	(s)	15	(s)	(s)	36	310	461
2020 7-Month Total	1	106	13	8	(s)	14	(s)	(s)	35	279	421

^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 sales to ultimate customers. See Tables 7.6 and 11.6.

^g Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 11.7.

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 11 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 11.7 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.

Table 11.4 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Industrial Sector
(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

	Coal	Coal Coke Net Imports	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum								Elec- tricity ^g	Total ^h	
				Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGL ^d	Kero- sene	Lubri- cants	Motor Gasoline ^e	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^f			Total
1973 Total	373	-1	533	107	31	11	7	18	54	139	102	471	515	1,891
1975 Total	338	2	437	98	30	9	6	16	52	113	97	420	490	1,687
1980 Total	291	-4	427	97	52	13	7	11	50	101	134	465	604	1,782
1985 Total	257	-2	361	82	54	3	6	16	55	56	86	358	587	1,561
1990 Total	258	1	435	85	45	1	7	13	69	31	119	369	636	1,699
1995 Total	232	7	492	83	57	1	7	14	69	25	111	368	658	1,757
2000 Total	211	7	486	89	61	1	7	11	75	18	111	373	717	1,795
2005 Total	182	5	405	94	49	3	6	25	86	21	140	423	671	1,687
2006 Total	180	7	407	93	48	2	6	26	85	18	151	430	649	1,673
2007 Total	175	3	419	93	50	1	6	21	83	14	147	415	661	1,672
2008 Total	168	5	419	99	41	(s)	6	17	79	15	130	386	641	1,619
2009 Total	131	-3	395	79	41	(s)	5	16	73	10	111	335	550	1,408
2010 Total	152	-1	428	85	42	1	5	17	67	9	119	345	587	1,511
2011 Total	146	1	438	91	38	(s)	5	17	64	10	118	344	574	1,502
2012 Total	142	(s)	455	94	42	(s)	4	17	69	5	114	345	543	1,485
2013 Total	145	-2	472	94	46	(s)	5	17	64	4	120	349	542	1,505
2014 Total	144	-2	487	101	45	(s)	5	14	65	3	112	345	543	1,516
2015 Total	129	-2	486	87	48	(s)	5	17	66	2	116	342	502	1,457
2016 Total	113	-2	496	86	46	(s)	5	17	65	4	124	347	472	1,426
2017 Total	112	-3	509	89	48	(s)	5	17	61	4	130	354	461	1,432
2018 Total	111	-3	532	93	54	(s)	5	18	62	3	127	362	457	1,459
2019 Total	105	-2	540	89	60	(s)	4	18	60	3	131	364	425	1,433
2020 January	8	(s)	50	10	4	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)	11	32	31	121
February	8	(s)	46	10	4	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)	12	32	29	115
March	8	(s)	46	9	5	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	13	33	29	115
April	7	(s)	41	4	3	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	10	21	24	93
May	6	(s)	40	3	4	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	11	24	26	96
June	7	(s)	39	3	5	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	10	23	31	R 100
July	7	(s)	41	5	5	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)	10	26	37	111
August	7	(s)	42	5	6	(s)	(s)	2	6	(s)	10	29	38	116
September	7	(s)	42	7	6	(s)	(s)	2	5	(s)	8	28	32	108
October	8	(s)	44	8	6	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)	8	28	32	112
November	8	(s)	45	8	6	(s)	(s)	1	5	(s)	9	30	30	112
December	8	(s)	49	8	6	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	10	30	33	120
Total	88	-1	R 526	79	60	(s)	4	18	49	2	123	335	374	R 1,322
2021 January	8	(s)	R 50	8	6	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	9	30	33	R 121
February	8	(s)	R 43	6	3	(s)	(s)	1	2	(s)	8	21	33	R 104
March	8	(s)	45	8	5	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)	11	30	28	111
April	8	(s)	R 44	7	5	(s)	(s)	2	3	(s)	13	31	28	110
May	8	(s)	43	6	6	(s)	(s)	2	6	(s)	10	30	32	R 113
June	8	-1	R 42	6	6	(s)	(s)	2	5	(s)	9	28	R 37	R 115
July	8	(s)	R 44	4	6	(s)	(s)	2	3	(s)	10	26	41	R 119
August	8	-1	R 44	7	6	(s)	(s)	2	6	(s)	9	30	41	122
September	8	-1	R 42	7	6	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)	9	29	35	R 113
October	8	(s)	44	7	6	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)	11	30	33	115
November	8	-1	R 47	9	5	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)	8	28	31	114
December	8	-1	49	7	6	(s)	(s)	2	6	(s)	9	29	30	116
Total	97	-6	R 538	82	66	(s)	4	19	51	4	116	343	404	R 1,376
2022 January	8	-1	R 52	8	5	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	10	30	36	125
February	8	(s)	R 46	6	5	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	11	27	30	R 110
March	8	-1	48	8	5	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)	11	31	29	116
April	8	-1	45	5	5	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)	11	28	28	109
May	R 8	-1	R 45	6	5	(s)	(s)	2	3	(s)	9	26	32	R 110
June	8	(s)	43	6	6	(s)	(s)	2	3	(s)	10	28	36	R 115
July	7	(s)	44	5	6	(s)	(s)	2	6	(s)	12	31	39	121
7-Month Total	55	-4	323	45	38	(s)	3	11	28	2	74	201	230	806
2021 7-Month Total	56	-3	311	46	37	(s)	3	11	28	2	70	196	232	793
2020 7-Month Total	52	-1	304	44	30	(s)	2	10	25	1	77	190	207	752

^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 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 sales to ultimate customers. See Tables 7.6 and 11.6.

^h Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 11.7.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons and greater 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 11 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 11.7 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.

Table 11.5 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Transportation Sector
(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum							Elec- tricity ^f	Total ^g	
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGL ^d	Jet Fuel	Lubri- cants	Motor Gasoline ^e	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
1973 Total	(s)	39	6	164	3	152	6	887	55	1,272	2	1,314
1975 Total	(s)	32	5	157	3	144	6	889	53	1,257	2	1,291
1980 Total	(h)	34	4	207	1	155	6	882	105	1,361	2	1,397
1985 Total	(h)	28	3	234	2	178	6	910	59	1,393	3	1,423
1990 Total	(h)	36	3	271	1	223	7	967	76	1,548	3	1,587
1995 Total	(h)	38	3	310	1	222	6	1,026	68	1,637	3	1,679
2000 Total	(h)	36	3	386	1	259	7	1,128	67	1,848	4	1,888
2005 Total	(h)	33	2	453	2	251	6	1,177	63	1,954	5	1,992
2006 Total	(h)	33	2	476	2	244	5	1,188	68	1,985	5	2,023
2007 Total	(h)	35	2	476	1	242	6	1,184	75	1,986	5	2,026
2008 Total	(h)	37	2	430	3	231	5	1,114	70	1,854	5	1,896
2009 Total	(h)	38	2	406	2	208	5	1,107	59	1,789	5	1,832
2010 Total	(h)	38	2	429	(s)	214	6	1,086	67	1,804	5	1,847
2011 Total	(h)	39	2	436	(s)	213	5	1,054	58	1,769	4	1,813
2012 Total	(h)	41	2	417	(s)	210	5	1,047	50	1,730	4	1,776
2013 Total	(h)	47	2	421	(s)	214	5	1,057	44	1,744	4	1,795
2014 Total	(h)	40	2	441	(s)	220	6	1,067	34	1,769	4	1,814
2015 Total	(h)	39	1	447	(s)	231	6	1,073	35	1,794	4	1,837
2016 Total	(h)	40	1	437	1	242	6	1,092	47	1,825	4	1,869
2017 Total	(h)	42	1	442	1	251	5	1,090	50	1,841	4	1,887
2018 Total	(h)	51	2	466	1	255	5	1,090	45	1,863	4	1,918
2019 Total	(h)	59	2	468	1	261	5	1,086	40	1,862	3	1,924
2020 January	(h)	6	(s)	35	(s)	21	(s)	86	3	145	(s)	152
February	(h)	6	(s)	33	(s)	19	(s)	83	2	139	(s)	145
March	(h)	5	(s)	37	(s)	18	(s)	77	1	133	(s)	138
April	(h)	4	(s)	35	(s)	8	(s)	56	1	101	(s)	105
May	(h)	4	(s)	36	(s)	8	(s)	71	1	115	(s)	R 120
June	(h)	4	(s)	37	(s)	10	(s)	79	2	128	(s)	132
July	(h)	5	(s)	39	(s)	12	(s)	83	4	139	(s)	144
August	(h)	5	(s)	40	(s)	13	(s)	84	4	141	(s)	146
September	(h)	4	(s)	37	(s)	11	(s)	81	4	134	(s)	139
October	(h)	4	(s)	39	(s)	13	(s)	82	3	138	(s)	143
November	(h)	5	(s)	36	(s)	14	(s)	76	2	129	(s)	133
December	(h)	6	(s)	36	(s)	15	(s)	77	2	130	(s)	137
Total	(h)	R 59	1	439	(s)	161	4	935	29	1,571	3	R 1,633
2021 January	(h)	R 7	(s)	36	(s)	14	(s)	76	3	130	(s)	137
February	(h)	R 7	(s)	33	(s)	12	(s)	70	3	118	(s)	R 125
March	(h)	R 6	(s)	39	(s)	15	(s)	84	3	141	(s)	147
April	(h)	R 5	(s)	39	(s)	16	(s)	84	2	142	(s)	R 147
May	(h)	R 4	(s)	41	(s)	16	(s)	89	3	150	(s)	R 155
June	(h)	R 5	(s)	41	(s)	18	(s)	89	4	152	(s)	157
July	(h)	5	(s)	41	(s)	19	(s)	91	4	157	(s)	162
August	(h)	5	(s)	43	(s)	20	(s)	90	4	158	(s)	R 164
September	(h)	R 5	(s)	40	(s)	18	(s)	85	4	148	(s)	R 153
October	(h)	R 5	(s)	41	(s)	19	(s)	88	4	153	(s)	158
November	(h)	R 6	(s)	39	(s)	19	(s)	86	5	149	(s)	R 155
December	(h)	6	(s)	38	(s)	19	(s)	87	5	151	(s)	157
Total	(h)	R 65	1	472	(s)	205	4	1,021	46	1,750	3	R 1,817
2022 January	(h)	R 8	(s)	36	(s)	18	(s)	78	3	136	(s)	R 144
February	(h)	6	(s)	33	(s)	16	(s)	77	4	130	(s)	R 137
March	(h)	R 6	(s)	39	(s)	19	(s)	87	6	152	(s)	R 158
April	(h)	5	(s)	38	(s)	19	(s)	83	4	145	(s)	R 150
May	(h)	R 5	(s)	41	(s)	20	(s)	90	4	155	(s)	160
June	(h)	R 5	(s)	41	(s)	21	(s)	87	3	153	(s)	R 158
July	(h)	6	(s)	42	(s)	20	(s)	86	4	152	(s)	158
7-Month Total	(h)	40	1	270	(s)	134	3	588	28	1,023	2	1,065
2021 7-Month Total	(h)	39	1	270	(s)	110	3	584	22	990	2	1,031
2020 7-Month Total	(h)	35	1	251	(s)	96	2	535	14	900	1	936

^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 sales to ultimate customers. See Tables 7.6 and 11.6.

^g Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 11.7.

^h Beginning in 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

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 11 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 11.7 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.

Table 11.6 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Electric Power Sector
(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum				Geo-thermal	Non-Biomass Waste ^d	Total ^e
			Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total			
1973 Total	823	199	20	2	242	264	NA	NA	1,286
1975 Total	836	172	17	(s)	221	237	NA	NA	1,245
1980 Total	1,153	200	12	1	185	198	NA	NA	1,551
1985 Total	1,383	166	6	1	75	82	NA	NA	1,631
1990 Total	1,547	175	7	3	87	98	(s)	6	1,826
1995 Total	1,660	228	8	8	43	59	(s)	10	1,957
2000 Total	1,926	281	13	10	65	89	(s)	10	2,306
2005 Total	1,983	319	9	24	66	98	(s)	11	2,411
2006 Total	1,953	338	5	21	27	53	(s)	12	2,356
2007 Total	1,986	371	7	17	30	53	(s)	11	2,422
2008 Total	1,958	362	5	15	18	38	(s)	12	2,371
2009 Total	1,740	373	5	13	14	32	(s)	11	2,157
2010 Total	1,828	400	6	14	12	31	(s)	11	2,270
2011 Total	1,723	409	5	14	7	26	(s)	11	2,170
2012 Total	1,512	493	4	9	6	18	(s)	11	2,035
2013 Total	1,571	444	4	13	6	22	(s)	11	2,049
2014 Total	1,568	443	6	12	7	25	(s)	11	2,048
2015 Total	1,351	525	5	11	7	24	(s)	11	1,912
2016 Total	1,242	545	4	12	5	21	(s)	11	1,820
2017 Total	1,207	506	4	10	5	19	(s)	11	1,743
2018 Total	1,153	578	6	10	6	22	(s)	11	1,764
2019 Total	974	617	4	8	4	16	(s)	11	1,618
2020 January	67	52	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	121
February	58	49	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	109
March	52	49	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	103
April	43	42	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	87
May	49	46	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	96
June	66	57	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	125
July	90	73	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	166
August	91	70	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	163
September	70	55	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	127
October	61	52	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	115
November	62	42	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	106
December	79	48	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	130
Total	788	635	3	9	4	16	(s)	11	1,450
2021 January	82	48	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	132
February	87	43	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	133
March	63	41	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	106
April	55	41	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	98
May	65	45	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	111
June	87	59	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	148
July	102	67	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	172
August	102	69	(s)	1	1	2	(s)	1	173
September	80	54	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	137
October	65	51	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	118
November	59	48	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	110
December	62	48	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	113
Total	909	615	4	9	4	17	(s)	11	1,552
2022 January	88	53	1	1	1	3	(s)	1	145
February	72	45	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	119
March	62	43	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	107
April	56	41	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	99
May	63	51	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	116
June	76	63	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	141
July	90	76	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	168
7-Month Total	507	372	3	5	3	11	(s)	6	896
2021 7-Month Total	541	344	2	5	2	10	(s)	6	901
2020 7-Month Total	425	368	2	6	2	10	(s)	6	808

^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 gases derived from fossil fuels.

^e Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 11.7.

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 11 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 11.7 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.

Table 11.7 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Consumption
(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

	By Source					By Sector					
	Wood ^b	Biomass Waste ^c	Fuel Ethanol ^d	Bio-diesel	Total	Residential	Commercial ^e	Industrial ^f	Transportation	Electric Power ^g	Total
1973 Total	143	(s)	NA	NA	143	33	1	109	NA	(s)	143
1975 Total	140	(s)	NA	NA	141	40	1	100	NA	(s)	141
1980 Total	232	(s)	NA	NA	232	80	2	150	NA	(s)	232
1985 Total	252	14	3	NA	270	95	2	168	3	1	270
1990 Total	208	24	4	NA	237	54	8	147	4	23	237
1995 Total	222	30	8	NA	260	49	9	166	8	28	260
2000 Total	212	27	9	NA	248	39	9	161	9	29	248
2005 Total	200	37	23	1	261	40	10	150	23	37	261
2006 Total	197	36	31	2	266	36	9	151	33	38	266
2007 Total	196	37	39	3	276	39	9	146	41	39	276
2008 Total	193	39	55	3	290	44	10	139	57	40	290
2009 Total	182	41	62	3	288	47	10	125	64	41	288
2010 Total	208	42	73	2	325	51	10	149	74	42	325
2011 Total	208	42	73	8	331	49	11	151	80	40	331
2012 Total	202	42	73	8	325	41	10	153	80	42	325
2013 Total	219	45	75	13	353	54	11	158	87	43	353
2014 Total	225	47	76	13	361	54	12	158	88	49	361
2015 Total	217	47	79	14	357	48	13	157	90	48	357
2016 Total	209	46	81	20	355	42	14	155	98	47	355
2017 Total	205	45	82	19	351	40	14	152	98	47	351
2018 Total	212	44	82	18	356	49	14	151	97	46	356
2019 Total	210	40	83	17	350	51	13	147	97	41	350
2020 January	17	4	7	1	29	4	1	13	8	4	29
February	16	3	6	1	27	3	1	12	7	3	27
March	17	4	5	1	27	4	1	12	7	3	27
April	16	3	4	1	24	3	1	12	5	3	24
May	16	3	6	1	26	4	1	12	7	3	26
June	16	3	6	1	26	3	1	11	8	3	26
July	16	3	6	2	27	4	1	12	8	3	27
August	16	3	6	2	27	4	1	12	8	4	27
September	16	3	6	2	26	3	1	11	8	3	26
October	16	3	6	2	27	4	1	12	7	3	27
November	16	3	6	1	27	3	1	12	7	3	27
December	17	3	6	2	28	4	1	12	8	3	28
Total	194	40	72	18	323	41	13	143	86	39	323
2021 January	17	3	6	1	27	4	1	12	6	3	27
February	15	3	5	1	25	3	1	11	6	3	25
March	17	3	7	1	28	4	1	12	8	4	28
April	16	3	6	1	27	4	1	12	7	3	27
May	17	3	7	1	29	4	1	12	8	3	29
June	16	3	7	1	28	4	1	12	8	3	28
July	17	3	7	1	29	4	1	12	8	4	29
August	17	3	7	1	28	4	1	12	8	4	28
September	16	3	7	1	27	4	1	12	8	3	27
October	16	3	7	1	28	4	1	12	8	3	28
November	16	3	7	1	27	4	1	11	8	3	27
December	16	3	7	1	28	4	1	12	8	3	28
Total	196	39	79	16	330	44	13	142	92	40	330
2022 January	16	3	6	1	27	4	1	12	7	3	27
February	15	3	6	1	25	3	1	11	7	3	25
March	16	3	7	1	27	4	1	11	8	3	27
April	15	3	6	1	26	4	1	11	8	3	26
May	16	3	7	1	28	4	1	12	8	3	28
June	16	3	7	1	27	4	1	11	8	3	27
July	17	3	7	1	28	4	1	12	8	4	28
7-Month Total	112	22	46	8	188	26	8	80	52	23	188
2021 7-Month Total	115	23	45	9	191	25	7	83	52	23	191
2020 7-Month Total	113	23	41	10	187	24	8	84	49	23	187

^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.

^f Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only 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.

Notes: • Carbon dioxide emissions from biomass energy consumption are excluded from the energy-related carbon dioxide emissions reported in Tables 11.1–11.6. See Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Data are estimates. See "Section 11 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.

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.

The vast majority of U.S. 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 11.1–11.6 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 11.7).

For annual U.S. estimates of CO₂ emissions from all sources, as well as emissions for other greenhouse gases, see the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks* reports at <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks-1990-2020>.

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 11.1–11.6, but appear in MER Table 11.7. 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 CO₂ emissions from biomass can potentially lead to confusion in accounting for and understanding the flow of CO₂ emissions within energy and non-energy systems. In recognition of this issue, reporting of CO₂ emissions from biomass combustion alongside other energy-related CO₂ 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 CO₂ emissions from biomass and energy-related CO₂ 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 11 Methodology and Sources

To estimate carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption for the *Monthly Energy Review* (MER), Tables 11.1–11.7, 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 and renewable diesel fuel, which are non-fossil renewable fuels.

2009–2011: To remove the biodiesel portion from distillate fuel oil, data for biodiesel consumption (calculated using data from EIA, 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") 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. To remove the renewable diesel fuel portion from distillate fuel oil, data for refinery and blender net inputs (from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report") are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in MER Table A1, and then subtracted from the distillate fuel oil consumption values.

2012–2020: To remove the biodiesel portion from distillate fuel oil, data for biodiesel consumption (from MER Table 10.4) is subtracted from the distillate fuel oil consumption values. To remove the renewable diesel fuel portion from distillate fuel oil, data for refinery and blender net inputs (from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report") are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in MER Table A1, and then subtracted from the distillate fuel oil consumption values.

2021 forward: To remove the biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel portions from distillate fuel oil, data for refinery and blender net inputs (from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report") are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel heat content factors 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 non-fossil 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 undrinkable. For 1993–2008, petroleum denaturant is 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 11, 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 11, 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 butane/butylene, isobutane/isobutylene, and natural gasoline), lubricants (which have industrial and transportation non-combustion uses), naphthas, other oils, petroleum coke, residual fuel oil, special naphthas, still gas, waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products. See Tables 1.11a and 1.11b for estimates of fossil fuel non-combustion uses.

In the non-combustion use of these fuels, some of the carbon is stored (sequestered) in the final product, and EIA subtracts this from the fuel consumption values in Steps 1 and 2. EIA calculates the amount of carbon sequestered as the product of the non-combustion use of fossil fuels shown in MER Table 1.11b and the following carbon sequestration factors. The factors range from 0.00 to 1.00. A factor of 0.00 indicates that the fuel does not sequester any carbon (all is emitted), while a factor of 1.00 indicates that the fuel sequesters all of the carbon (none is emitted). EIA uses the following carbon sequestration factors: coal—0.75; natural gas used to produce hydrogen—0.00; natural gas used for other manufacturing—0.44; asphalt and road oil—1.00; distillate fuel oil—0.50; hydrocarbon gas liquids—0.80; lubricants—0.50; naphthas used for petrochemical feedstock—0.75; other oils used for petrochemical feedstock—0.50; petroleum coke used for aluminum production—0.00; petroleum coke used for other manufacturing—0.50; residual fuel oil—0.50; special naphthas—0.00; still gas—0.80; waxes—1.00; and miscellaneous petroleum products—1.00.

Step 4. Determine Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption

EIA calculates carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions data in million metric tons as the product of the consumption values in trillion Btu from Steps 1 and 2 (minus the carbon sequestered by non-combustion use in Step 3) and the annual CO₂ emissions factors at https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/xls/CO2_coefs_detailed.xls.

Except for plant condensate and unfractionated stream (which are EIA estimates), the CO₂ emissions factors for fossil fuels are from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks*, Tables A-22, A-34, and A-230. EIA converts metric tons of carbon to metric tons of CO₂ using the approximate molar mass (44/12)—see <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks-1990-2020>.

Coal—EIA calculates coal CO₂ emissions 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—EIA calculates coal coke net imports CO₂ emissions for the industrial sector.

Natural Gas—EIA calculates natural gas CO₂ emissions for each sector (residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, electric power). Total natural gas emissions are the sum of the sectoral natural gas emissions.

Petroleum—EIA calculates CO₂ emissions for each petroleum product and sector. 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). EIA estimates residential, commercial, and transportation sector HGL emissions as the product of the HGL consumption values in trillion Btu from MER Tables 3.8a and 3.8c and the propane emissions factor. EIA estimates industrial sector HGL emissions as total HGL emissions minus emissions by the other sectors.

Geothermal and Non-Biomass Waste—EIA estimates annual CO₂ emissions data for geothermal and non-biomass waste on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report" (and predecessor forms). EIA estimates monthly data 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—EIA calculates wood, biomass waste, and biofuel CO₂ emissions for each sector. Total emissions for each biomass fuel are the sum of the sectoral emissions. EIA uses the following CO₂ emissions factors, in million metric tons CO₂ per quadrillion Btu: wood—93.80; biomass waste—90.70; fuel ethanol—68.44; and biodiesel—73.84. For 1973–1988, EIA estimates the biomass portion of waste in MER Tables 10.2a–10.2c as 67%; for 1989–2000, the annual biomass portion of waste ranges from 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 <https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/pdf/historical/msw.pdf>.

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Appendix A

British Thermal Unit Conversion Factors

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 Biofuels
(Million Btu per Barrel, Except as Noted)

Commodity	Heat Content	Commodity	Heat Content
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.636	Motor Gasoline (Finished)—see Tables A2 and A3	
Aviation Gasoline (Finished)	5.048	Motor Gasoline Blending Components (MGBC)	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	5.048	Through 2006	5.253
Crude Oil—see Table A2		Beginning in 2007	5.222
Distillate Fuel Oil—see Table A3 for averages		Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	4.247
15 ppm sulfur and under	5.770	Petrochemical Feedstocks	
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	5.817	Naphtha Less Than 401°F	5.248
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	5.825	Other Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401°F	5.825
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids		Petroleum Coke—see Table A3 for averages	
Natural Gas Liquids		Total, through 2003	6.024
Ethane	2.783	Catalyst, beginning in 2004	^a 6.287
Propane	3.841	Marketable, beginning in 2004	5.719
Normal Butane	4.353	Residual Fuel Oil	6.287
Isobutane	4.183	Special Naphthas	5.248
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	4.638	Still Gas	
Refinery Olefins		Through 2015	^b 6.000
Ethylene	2.436	Beginning in 2016	^a 6.287
Propylene	3.835	Unfinished Oils	5.825
Butylene	4.377	Waxes	5.537
Isobutylene	4.355	Miscellaneous Products	5.796
Hydrogen	^c 6.287	Other Hydrocarbons	5.825
Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type	5.670	Biofuels, Fuel Ethanol—see Table A3	
Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type	5.355	Biofuels, Biodiesel	5.359
Kerosene	5.670	Biofuels, Renewable Diesel Fuel	5.494
Lubricants	6.065	Biofuels, Other	5.359

^a Per residual fuel oil equivalent barrel (6.287 million Btu per barrel).

^b Per fuel oil equivalent barrel (6.000 million Btu per barrel).

^c Hydrogen has a gross heat content of 323.6 Btu per standard cubic foot (at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 1 atmosphere), and 6.287 million Btu per residual fuel oil equivalent barrel. For hydrogen, barrels can be converted to standard cubic feet by multiplying by 19,426 standard cubic feet per barrel of residual fuel oil equivalent.

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)

	Production		Imports				Exports			
			Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products		Total ^d	Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products		Total ^d
	Natural Gas Plant Liquids ^b	Motor Gasoline ^c		Total Products ^d	Motor Gasoline ^e			Total Products ^d		
1950	5.800	4.470	5.943	5.253	6.263	6.080	5.800	5.253	5.751	5.766
1955	5.800	4.346	5.924	5.253	6.234	6.040	5.800	5.253	5.765	5.768
1960	5.800	4.253	5.911	5.253	6.161	6.021	5.800	5.253	5.835	5.834
1965	5.800	4.197	5.872	5.253	6.123	5.997	5.800	5.253	5.742	5.743
1970	5.800	4.090	5.822	5.253	6.088	5.985	5.800	5.253	5.811	5.810
1975	5.800	3.923	5.821	5.253	5.935	5.858	5.800	5.253	5.747	5.748
1980	5.800	^b 3.864	5.812	5.253	5.748	5.796	5.800	5.253	5.841	5.820
1981	5.800	3.860	5.818	5.253	5.659	5.775	5.800	5.253	5.837	5.821
1982	5.800	3.798	5.826	5.253	5.664	5.775	5.800	5.253	5.829	5.820
1983	5.800	3.755	5.825	5.253	5.677	5.774	5.800	5.253	5.800	5.800
1984	5.800	3.745	5.823	5.253	5.613	5.745	5.800	5.253	5.867	5.850
1985	5.800	3.752	5.832	5.253	5.572	5.736	5.800	5.253	5.819	5.814
1986	5.800	3.733	5.903	5.253	5.624	5.808	5.800	5.253	5.839	5.832
1987	5.800	3.742	5.901	5.253	5.599	5.820	5.800	5.253	5.860	5.858
1988	5.800	3.751	5.900	5.253	5.618	5.820	5.800	5.253	5.842	5.840
1989	5.800	3.764	5.906	5.253	5.641	5.833	5.800	5.253	5.869	5.857
1990	5.800	3.758	5.934	5.253	5.614	5.849	5.800	5.253	5.838	5.833
1991	5.800	3.740	5.948	5.253	5.636	5.873	5.800	5.253	5.827	5.823
1992	5.800	3.739	5.953	5.253	5.623	5.877	5.800	5.253	5.774	5.777
1993	5.800	3.735	5.954	5.253	5.539	5.866	5.800	5.253	5.681	5.693
1994	5.800	3.728	5.950	5.253	5.416	5.835	5.800	5.253	5.693	5.704
1995	5.800	3.728	5.938	5.253	5.345	5.830	5.800	5.253	5.692	5.703
1996	5.800	3.703	5.947	5.253	5.373	5.828	5.800	5.253	5.663	5.678
1997	5.800	3.686	5.954	5.253	5.333	5.836	5.800	5.253	5.663	5.678
1998	5.800	3.694	5.953	5.253	5.314	5.833	5.800	5.253	5.505	5.539
1999	5.800	3.663	5.942	5.253	5.291	5.815	5.800	5.253	5.530	5.564
2000	5.800	3.648	5.959	5.253	5.309	5.823	5.800	5.253	5.529	5.542
2001	5.800	3.652	5.976	5.253	5.330	5.838	5.800	5.253	5.637	5.641
2002	5.800	3.646	5.971	5.253	5.362	5.845	5.800	5.253	5.517	5.519
2003	5.800	3.659	5.970	5.253	5.381	5.845	5.800	5.253	5.628	5.630
2004	5.800	3.636	5.981	5.253	5.429	5.853	5.800	5.253	5.532	5.539
2005	5.800	3.638	5.977	5.253	5.436	5.835	5.800	5.253	5.504	5.513
2006	5.800	3.622	5.980	5.253	5.431	5.836	5.800	^e 5.219	5.415	5.423
2007	5.800	3.609	5.985	5.222	5.483	5.857	5.800	5.188	5.465	5.471
2008	5.800	3.614	5.990	5.222	5.459	5.861	5.800	5.215	5.587	5.591
2009	5.800	3.598	5.988	5.222	5.509	5.878	5.800	5.221	5.674	5.677
2010	5.800	3.573	5.989	5.222	5.545	5.892	5.800	5.214	5.601	5.604
2011	5.800	3.573	6.008	5.222	5.538	5.905	5.800	5.216	5.526	5.530
2012	5.800	3.588	6.165	5.222	5.501	6.035	5.800	5.217	5.520	5.526
2013	5.800	3.629	6.010	5.222	5.497	5.899	5.800	5.216	5.470	5.482
2014	5.800	3.640	6.035	5.222	5.518	5.929	5.800	5.218	5.369	5.406
2015	5.717	3.669	6.065	5.222	5.504	5.941	5.682	5.218	5.279	5.319
2016	5.722	3.632	6.053	5.222	5.491	5.929	5.724	5.218	5.184	5.245
2017	5.723	3.612	6.050	5.222	5.489	5.930	5.738	^e 5.222	5.151	5.258
2018	5.706	3.591	6.063	5.222	^d 5.491	^d 5.938	5.721	5.222	^d 5.088	^d 5.259
2019	5.698	3.607	6.061	5.222	5.464	5.908	5.708	5.222	5.022	5.263
2020	5.691	3.593	6.066	5.222	5.513	5.927	5.709	5.222	4.924	5.220
2021	5.690	3.585	6.067	5.222	5.508	5.905	5.725	5.222	4.861	5.161
2022	^E 5.690	^E 3.585	^E 6.067	^E 5.222	^E 5.508	^E 5.905	^E 5.725	^E 5.222	^E 4.861	^E 5.161

^a Includes lease condensate.
^b Natural gas processing plant production of natural gas liquids (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline). Through 1980, also includes natural gas processing plant production of finished petroleum products (aviation gasoline, distillate fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, motor gasoline, special naphthas, and miscellaneous products).
^c Excludes fuel ethanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and other oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.
^d Through 2017, the imports and exports factors are developed using old hydrocarbon gas liquids heat content values shown in Table A1 of the September 2019 *Monthly Energy Review* (MER). Beginning in 2018, the factors are developed using heat content values shown in Table A1 of the current MER.
^e For 2006–2016, includes MTBE blended into motor gasoline; excludes MTBE in other years. For all years, excludes fuel ethanol and other non-MTBE 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						Distillate Fuel Oil Consumption ^f	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids Consumption ^g	Motor Gasoline (Finished) Consumption ^h	Petroleum Coke Consumption ⁱ	Fuel Ethanol ^l	Fuel Ethanol Feedstock Factor ^k
	Residential	Commercial ^b	Industrial ^b	Transportation ^{b,c}	Electric Power ^{d,e}	Total ^{b,c}						
1950	5.473	5.817	5.927	5.461	6.254	5.642	5.825	3.810	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1955	5.470	5.781	5.847	5.407	6.254	5.581	5.825	3.810	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1960	5.418	5.781	5.772	5.387	6.267	5.542	5.825	3.810	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1965	5.365	5.761	5.695	5.386	6.267	5.517	5.825	3.810	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1970	5.262	5.709	5.579	5.393	6.252	5.499	5.825	3.731	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1975	5.255	5.649	5.490	5.392	6.250	5.489	5.825	3.671	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1980	5.322	5.752	5.340	5.441	6.254	5.472	5.825	3.669	5.253	6.024	3.564	6.586
1981	5.284	5.693	5.268	5.433	6.258	5.440	5.825	3.632	5.253	6.024	3.564	6.562
1982	5.267	5.699	5.211	5.423	6.258	5.406	5.825	3.588	5.253	6.024	3.564	6.539
1983	5.141	5.592	5.214	5.416	6.255	5.396	5.825	3.535	5.253	6.024	3.564	6.515
1984	5.308	5.658	5.167	5.418	6.251	5.385	5.825	3.580	5.253	6.024	3.564	6.492
1985	5.264	5.598	5.159	5.423	6.247	5.377	5.825	3.584	5.253	6.024	3.564	6.469
1986	5.269	5.632	5.237	5.426	6.257	5.410	5.825	3.631	5.253	6.024	3.564	6.446
1987	5.241	5.594	5.203	5.429	6.249	5.395	5.825	3.663	5.253	6.024	3.564	6.423
1988	5.259	5.598	5.196	5.433	6.250	5.402	5.825	3.643	5.253	6.024	3.564	6.400
1989	5.195	5.549	5.190	5.438	6.240	5.403	5.825	3.679	5.253	6.024	3.564	6.377
1990	5.146	5.554	5.219	5.442	6.244	5.403	5.825	3.630	5.253	6.024	3.564	6.355
1991	5.096	5.529	5.130	5.441	6.246	5.375	5.825	3.626	5.253	6.024	3.564	6.332
1992	5.126	5.514	5.133	5.443	6.238	5.369	5.825	3.643	5.253	6.024	3.564	6.309
1993	5.103	5.505	5.140	5.413	6.230	5.354	5.825	3.628	5.217	6.024	3.564	6.287
1994	5.097	5.513	5.115	5.413	6.213	5.344	5.820	3.657	5.214	6.024	3.564	6.264
1995	5.062	5.476	5.084	5.409	6.187	5.326	5.820	3.641	5.204	6.024	3.564	6.242
1996	4.997	5.431	5.076	5.416	6.194	5.323	5.820	3.629	5.211	6.024	3.564	6.220
1997	4.988	5.389	5.083	5.410	6.198	5.322	5.820	3.627	5.205	6.024	3.564	6.198
1998	4.974	5.363	5.101	5.406	6.210	5.335	5.819	3.619	5.203	6.024	3.564	6.176
1999	4.902	5.289	5.052	5.406	6.204	5.313	5.819	3.628	5.202	6.024	3.564	6.167
2000	4.908	5.313	5.015	5.415	6.188	5.311	5.819	3.610	5.201	6.024	3.564	6.159
2001	4.936	5.323	5.104	5.405	6.199	5.331	5.819	3.604	5.201	6.024	3.564	6.151
2002	4.885	5.291	5.053	5.404	6.172	5.309	5.819	3.588	5.199	6.024	3.564	6.143
2003	4.920	5.313	5.108	5.400	6.182	5.326	5.819	3.610	5.197	6.024	3.564	6.106
2004	4.952	5.324	5.106	5.407	6.134	5.330	5.818	3.591	5.196	5.982	3.564	6.069
2005	4.915	5.360	5.143	5.408	6.126	5.342	5.818	3.589	5.192	5.982	3.564	6.032
2006	4.886	5.296	5.120	5.405	6.038	5.323	5.803	3.551	5.185	5.987	3.564	5.995
2007	4.833	5.270	5.079	5.376	6.064	5.293	5.784	3.544	5.142	5.996	3.564	5.959
2008	4.772	5.156	5.103	5.342	6.013	5.268	5.780	3.549	5.106	5.992	3.564	5.922
2009	4.664	5.217	4.959	5.320	5.987	5.218	5.781	3.487	5.090	6.017	3.564	5.901
2010	4.664	5.195	4.920	5.316	5.956	5.204	5.778	3.489	5.067	6.059	3.562	5.880
2011	4.657	5.176	4.887	5.315	5.900	5.193	5.776	3.423	5.063	6.077	3.561	5.859
2012	4.714	5.126	4.843	5.306	5.925	5.176	5.774	3.440	5.062	6.084	3.560	5.838
2013	4.648	5.053	4.801	5.302	5.892	5.157	5.774	3.468	5.060	6.089	3.560	5.831
2014	4.664	5.016	4.804	5.300	5.906	5.161	5.773	3.439	5.059	6.100	3.559	5.825
2015	4.721	5.050	4.767	5.302	5.915	5.154	5.773	3.461	5.057	6.085	3.558	5.818
2016	4.631	5.022	4.798	5.303	5.885	5.161	5.773	3.424	5.055	6.104	3.558	5.811
2017	4.623	5.006	4.768	5.305	5.893	5.153	5.772	3.400	5.053	6.132	3.556	5.804
2018	4.620	4.971	4.664	5.309	5.896	5.122	5.772	3.381	5.054	6.122	3.553	5.797
2019	4.540	4.962	4.646	5.307	5.900	5.111	5.771	3.401	5.052	6.132	3.555	5.790
2020	4.536	4.889	4.533	5.301	5.883	5.054	5.770	3.349	5.052	6.130	3.557	5.784
2021	E 4.548	E 4.904	E 4.518	E 5.310	P 5.889	5.067	5.770	3.369	5.050	6.135	E 3.555	5.777
2022	E 4.548	E 4.904	E 4.518	E 5.310	E 5.889	E 5.067	E 5.770	E 3.369	E 5.050	E 6.135	E 3.555	5.777

^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.

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

^c Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.

^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.

^e Electric power sector factors are weighted average heat contents for distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil; they exclude other liquids.

^f 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. Quantity-weighted averages of the sulfur-content categories of distillate fuel oil are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1. Excludes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.

^g Quantity-weighted averages of the major components of hydrocarbon gas liquids are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1. The factor for 1967 is used as the estimated factor for 1949–1966.

^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.

ⁱ 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.

^j 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			Imports	Exports
	Marketed	Dry	End-Use Sectors ^b	Electric Power Sector ^c	Total		
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
1965	1,101	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032
1970	1,102	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031
1975	1,095	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,014
1980	1,098	1,026	1,024	1,035	1,026	1,022	1,013
1981	1,103	1,027	1,025	1,035	1,027	1,014	1,011
1982	1,107	1,028	1,026	1,036	1,028	1,018	1,011
1983	1,115	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,024	1,010
1984	1,109	1,031	1,030	1,035	1,031	1,005	1,010
1985	1,112	1,032	1,031	1,038	1,032	1,002	1,011
1986	1,110	1,030	1,029	1,034	1,030	997	1,008
1987	1,112	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,031	999	1,011
1988	1,109	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1,018
1989	1,107	1,031	1,032	^c 1,028	1,031	1,004	1,019
1990	1,105	1,029	1,029	1,027	1,029	1,012	1,018
1991	1,108	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,014	1,022
1992	1,110	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,011	1,018
1993	1,106	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,027	1,020	1,016
1994	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,028	1,022	1,011
1995	1,106	1,026	1,027	1,021	1,026	1,021	1,011
1996	1,109	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,022	1,011
1997	1,107	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,023	1,011
1998	1,109	1,031	1,033	1,024	1,031	1,023	1,011
1999	1,107	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,027	1,022	1,006
2000	1,107	1,025	1,026	1,021	1,025	1,023	1,006
2001	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,026	1,028	1,023	1,010
2002	1,103	1,024	1,025	1,020	1,024	1,022	1,008
2003	1,103	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,028	1,025	1,009
2004	1,104	1,026	1,026	1,027	1,026	1,025	1,009
2005	1,104	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,025	1,009
2006	1,103	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,025	1,009
2007	1,102	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,009
2008	1,100	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,009
2009	1,101	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,009
2010	1,098	1,023	1,023	1,022	1,023	1,025	1,009
2011	1,142	1,022	1,022	1,021	1,022	1,025	1,009
2012	1,091	1,024	1,025	1,022	1,024	1,025	1,009
2013	1,101	1,027	1,028	1,025	1,027	1,025	1,009
2014	1,116	1,032	1,033	1,029	1,032	1,025	1,009
2015	1,124	1,037	1,038	1,035	1,037	1,025	1,009
2016	1,128	1,037	1,039	1,034	1,037	1,025	1,009
2017	1,129	1,036	1,037	1,034	1,036	1,025	1,009
2018	1,134	1,036	1,038	1,033	1,036	1,025	1,009
2019	1,140	1,038	1,040	1,034	1,038	1,025	1,009
2020	1,146	1,037	1,039	1,034	1,037	1,025	1,009
2021	1,146	1,037	1,039	^P 1,034	1,037	1,025	1,009
2022	^E 1,146	^E 1,037	^E 1,039	^E 1,034	^E 1,037	^E 1,025	^E 1,009

^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									Coal Coke	
	Production ^a	Waste Coal Supplied ^b	Consumption					Total	Imports		Exports
			Residential and Commercial Sectors ^c	Industrial Sector		Electric Power Sector ^{e,f}					
				Coke Plants	Other ^d						
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	22.690	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	21.010	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	
1995	21.326	11.722	23.118	26.800	21.950	20.543	20.880	25.000	26.180	24.800	
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	12.090	22.069	26.329	22.371	19.909	20.168	25.000	25.466	24.800	
2008	20.208	12.121	^c 23.035	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	19.977	11.496	20.078	28.608	21.055	19.153	19.459	22.327	25.655	24.800	
2017	20.025	11.438	19.467	28.673	20.802	18.981	19.303	21.489	24.628	24.800	
2018	20.160	11.419	19.269	28.608	20.739	18.915	19.258	20.415	24.294	24.800	
2019	20.053	11.513	19.084	28.629	20.721	18.903	19.292	20.558	24.584	24.800	
2020	19.845	11.268	18.297	28.717	20.425	18.882	19.260	20.347	24.969	24.800	
2021	^P 19.950	^P 11.268	^P 18.398	^P 28.666	^P 20.578	^P 18.934	^P 19.329	^P 20.295	^P 24.257	^P 24.800	
2022	^E 19.950	^E 11.268	^E 18.398	^E 28.666	^E 20.578	^E 18.934	^E 19.329	^E 20.295	^E 24.257	^E 24.800	

^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 Through 2007, used as the thermal conversion factor for coal consumption by the residential and commercial sectors. Beginning in 2008, used as the thermal conversion factor for coal consumption by the commercial sector only.

^d 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 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						Heat Content ^j of Electricity ^k
	Fossil Fuels ^b				Nuclear ^h	Noncombustible Renewable Energy ^{g,i}	
	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Total Fossil Fuels ^{f,g}			
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
1970	NA	NA	NA	10,494	10,977	10,494	3,412
1975	NA	NA	NA	10,406	11,013	10,406	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	10,452	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
2011	10,444	10,829	8,152	9,716	10,464	9,716	3,412
2012	10,498	10,991	8,039	9,516	10,479	9,516	3,412
2013	10,459	10,713	7,948	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	10,493	10,811	7,870	9,232	10,459	9,232	3,412
2017	10,465	10,834	7,812	9,213	10,459	9,213	3,412
2018	10,481	11,095	7,821	9,104	10,455	9,104	3,412
2019	10,551	11,205	7,732	8,905	10,442	8,905	3,412
2020	10,655	11,259	7,732	8,773	10,446	8,773	3,412
2021	^E 10,655	^E 11,259	^E 7,732	^E 8,773	^E 10,446	^E 8,773	3,412
2022	^E 10,655	^E 11,259	^E 7,732	^E 8,773	^E 10,446	^E 8,773	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.
^d Includes distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke, and waste oil.
^e 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.
ⁱ 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 sales to ultimate customers, 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.

Butylene. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 4.377 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69*, 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute.

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) = $141.5 / (131.5 + \text{API gravity})$. The higher heating value (HHV) in million Btu per barrel = $\text{SG} * (7.801796 - 1.3213 * \text{SG}^2)$.

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) = $141.5 / (131.5 + \text{API gravity})$. The higher heating value (HHV) in million Btu per barrel = $\text{SG} * (7.801796 - 1.3213 * \text{SG}^2)$.

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_2021, October 2021.

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_2021, October 2021.

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. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 2.783 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69*, 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute.

Ethylene. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 2.436 million Btu per barrel (0.058 million Btu per gallon) as published in the Federal Register EPA; 40 CFR part 98; e-CRF; Table C1; April 5, 2019. The ethylene higher heating value is determined at 41 degrees Fahrenheit at saturation pressure.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids. • 1949–1966: EIA used the 1967 factor. • 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, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline (pentanes plus), and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). For 1967–1980, quantities consumed are from EIA, Energy Data Reports, “Petroleum Statement, Annual.” For 1981 forward, quantities consumed are from EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Hydrogen. EIA estimated a thermal conversion factor of 323.6 Btu per standard cubic foot (at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 1 atmosphere), based on data published by the National Research Council and National Academy of Engineering, in Appendix H of *The Hydrogen Economy: Opportunities, Costs, Barriers, and R&D Needs*, 2004. EIA also assumed a thermal conversion factor of 6.287 million Btu per residual fuel oil equivalent barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Residual Fuel Oil**.

Isobutane. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 4.183 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69*, 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute.

Isobutylene. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 4.355 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69*, 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute.

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 in Transportation Model” (GREET), version GREET1_2021, October 2021.

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_2021, October 2021.

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_2021, October 2021—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_2021, October 2021.

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 estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 4.638 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69*, 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute. EIA assumes a natural gasoline ratio of 29% isopentane, 29% neopentane, 20% normal pentane, 13% normal hexane, 4% cyclohexane, 3% benzene, and 2% toluene in these calculations.

Normal Butane. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 4.353 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69*, 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute.

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_2021, October 2021.

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 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_2021, October 2021) 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. • 1973–1983: Estimated to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel by EIA from data provided by McClanahan Consultants, Inc., Houston, Texas.

Propane. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 3.841 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69*, 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute.

Propylene. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 3.835 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard*

Reference Database Number 69, 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute.

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 **Petroleum Products Imports**.

Unfinished Oils. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel, the average of all natural gas or equal to that for **Distillate Fuel Oil** and first published it in EIA’s *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 3, 1977*.

Unfractionated Stream. • 1979–1982: EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 3.800 million Btu per barrel, the average of all natural gas plant liquids calculated on their contribution to total barrels produced.

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 (4.638 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.

Other Biofuels. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.359 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Biodiesel**.

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_2021, October 2021.

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. The heat content of natural gas consumed by the end-use sectors is calculated as the total heat content of natural gas consumed minus the heat content of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector. The quantity of natural gas consumed by the end-use sectors is calculated as the total quantity of natural gas consumed minus the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector. Data are from Form EIA-176, “Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition”; and Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms.

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 Quality Report—Manufacturing and Transformation/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 forms. 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 electricity-only 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

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).

Table B1. Metric Conversion Factors

Type of Unit	U.S. Unit		Equivalent in	Metric Units
Mass	1 short ton (2,000 lb)	=	0.907 184 7	metric tons (t)
	1 long ton	=	1.016 047	metric tons (t)
	1 pound (lb)	=	0.453 592 37 ^a	kilograms (kg)
	1 pound uranium oxide (lb U ₃ O ₈)	=	0.384 647 ^b	kilograms uranium (kgU)
	1 ounce, avoirdupois (avdp oz)	=	28.349 52	grams (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)	=	1.609 344 ^a	kilometers (km)
	1 yard (yd)	=	0.914 4 ^a	meters (m)
	1 foot (ft)	=	0.304 8 ^a	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 04 ^a	square meters (m ²)
	1 square inch (in ²)	=	6.451 6 ^a	square centimeters (cm ²)
Energy	1 British thermal unit (Btu) ^c	=	1,055.055 852 62 ^a	joules (J)
	1 calorie (cal)	=	4.186 8 ^a	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)	=	100 ^a	degrees Celsius (°C)

[a] Exact conversion.

[b] Calculated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

[c] The Btu used in this table is the International Table Btu adopted by the Fifth International Conference on Properties of Steam, London, 1956.

[d] To convert degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to degrees Celsius (°C) 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 Std268-1992, pp. 28 and 29.

Table B2. Metric Prefixes

Unit Multiple	Prefix	Symbol	Unit Subdivision	Prefix	Symbol
10 ¹	deka	da	10 ⁻¹	deci	d
10 ²	hecto	h	10 ⁻²	centi	c
10 ³	kilo	k	10 ⁻³	milli	m
10 ⁶	mega	M	10 ⁻⁶	micro	μ
10 ⁹	giga	G	10 ⁻⁹	nano	n
10 ¹²	tera	T	10 ⁻¹²	pico	p
10 ¹⁵	peta	P	10 ⁻¹⁵	femto	f
10 ¹⁸	exa	E	10 ⁻¹⁸	atto	a
10 ²¹	zetta	Z	10 ⁻²¹	zepto	z
10 ²⁴	yotta	Y	10 ⁻²⁴	yocto	y

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices>.

Sources: 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)	=	42 ^a U.S. gallons (gal)
Coal	1 short ton	=	2,000 ^a pounds (lb)
	1 long ton	=	2,240 ^a pounds (lb)
	1 metric ton (t)	=	1,000 ^a kilograms (kg)
Wood	1 cord (cd)	=	1.25 ^b shorts tons
	1 cord (cd)	=	128 ^a cubic feet (ft ³)

[a] Exact conversion.

[b] Calculated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices>.

Sources: 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.

Appendix C

Population, U.S. Gross Domestic Product, and U.S. Gross Output

Population, U.S. Gross Domestic Product, and U.S. Gross Output

Table C1. Population, U.S. Gross Domestic Product, and U.S. Gross Output

	Population			U.S. Gross Domestic Product			U.S. Gross Output ^a
	United States ^b	World	United States as Share of World	Billion Nominal Dollars ^d	Billion Chained (2012) Dollars ^e	Implicit Price Deflator ^c (2012 = 1.00000)	Billion Nominal Dollars ^d
	Million People		Percent				
1950	152.3	2,557.6	6.0	299.8	2,291.1	0.13087	577.8
1955	165.9	2,782.1	6.0	425.5	2,873.2	.14809	802.6
1960	180.7	3,043.0	5.9	542.4	3,262.1	.16627	1,006.0
1965	194.3	3,350.8	5.8	742.3	4,173.4	.17786	1,356.0
1970	205.1	3,713.5	5.5	1,073.3	4,954.4	.21663	1,903.0
1975	216.0	4,089.4	5.3	1,684.9	5,648.5	.29829	3,055.3
1980	227.2	4,446.0	5.1	2,857.3	6,763.5	.42246	5,462.0
1981	229.5	4,527.4	5.1	3,207.0	6,935.2	.46243	6,033.5
1982	231.7	4,610.6	5.0	3,343.8	6,810.1	.49100	6,175.0
1983	233.8	4,694.9	5.0	3,634.0	7,122.3	.51023	6,631.0
1984	235.8	4,777.1	4.9	4,037.6	7,637.7	.52864	7,313.8
1985	237.9	4,862.3	4.9	4,339.0	7,956.2	.54536	7,775.7
1986	240.1	4,950.0	4.9	4,579.6	8,231.7	.55634	8,031.0
1987	242.3	5,040.3	4.8	4,855.2	8,516.4	.57010	8,707.5
1988	244.5	5,131.6	4.8	5,236.4	8,872.2	.59021	9,434.2
1989	246.8	5,222.7	4.7	5,641.6	9,198.0	.61335	10,069.8
1990	249.6	5,315.5	4.7	5,963.1	9,371.5	.63631	10,624.6
1991	253.0	5,403.3	4.7	6,158.1	9,361.3	.65783	10,808.0
1992	256.5	5,490.5	4.7	6,520.3	9,691.1	.67282	11,381.0
1993	259.9	5,568.2	4.7	6,858.6	9,957.7	.68877	12,024.4
1994	263.1	5,650.2	4.7	7,287.2	10,358.9	.70347	12,826.8
1995	266.3	5,733.2	4.6	7,639.7	10,637.0	.71823	13,653.2
1996	269.4	5,815.3	4.6	8,073.1	11,038.3	.73138	14,463.4
1997	272.6	5,895.8	4.6	8,577.6	11,529.2	.74399	15,393.3
1998	275.9	5,975.2	4.6	9,062.8	12,045.8	.75236	16,216.8
1999	279.0	6,054.0	4.6	9,631.2	12,623.4	.76296	17,270.7
2000	282.2	6,132.5	4.6	10,251.0	13,138.0	.78025	18,625.2
2001	285.0	6,211.3	4.6	10,581.9	13,263.4	.79783	18,881.2
2002	287.6	6,290.3	4.6	10,929.1	13,488.4	.81026	19,170.8
2003	290.1	6,369.2	4.6	11,456.5	13,865.5	.82625	20,138.0
2004	292.8	6,448.3	4.5	12,217.2	14,399.7	.84843	21,688.9
2005	295.5	6,527.1	4.5	13,039.2	14,901.3	.87504	23,514.7
2006	298.4	6,607.4	4.5	13,815.6	15,315.9	.90204	24,924.7
2007	301.2	6,689.4	4.5	14,474.2	15,623.9	.92642	26,245.0
2008	304.1	6,773.3	4.5	14,769.9	15,643.0	.94419	27,023.5
2009	306.8	6,857.2	4.5	14,478.1	15,236.3	.95024	24,954.6
2010	309.3	6,939.8	4.5	15,049.0	15,649.0	.96166	26,475.7
2011	311.6	7,022.1	4.4	15,599.7	15,891.5	.98164	28,045.9
2012	313.8	7,105.0	4.4	16,254.0	16,254.0	1.00000	29,222.8
2013	316.0	7,188.5	4.4	16,843.2	16,553.3	1.01751	30,350.1
2014	318.3	7,271.6	4.4	17,550.7	16,932.1	1.03654	31,756.4
2015	320.6	7,353.5	4.4	18,206.0	17,390.3	1.04691	32,183.1
2016	322.9	7,435.2	4.3	18,695.1	17,680.3	1.05740	32,855.1
2017	325.0	7,516.8	4.3	19,479.6	18,079.1	1.07747	34,436.6
2018	326.7	7,597.1	4.3	20,527.2	18,606.8	1.10321	36,478.0
2019	328.2	7,676.7	4.3	21,372.6	19,032.7	1.12294	37,597.1
2020	331.5	7,756.9	4.3	20,893.7	18,384.7	1.13648	36,478.1
2021	331.9	7,831.7	4.2	22,997.5	19,428.4	1.18371	41,170.5

^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 (2012) dollars.

^d See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

^e See "Chained Dollars" in Glossary.

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 2021). • **World Population: 1950 forward**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, International Database (December 2021). • **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 (August 2021), Tables 1.1.5, 1.1.6, and 1.1.9. • **U.S. Gross Output: 1949–1996**—DOC, BEA, GDP by industry (Historical) data (October 2019). **1997 forward**—DOC, BEA, GDP by Industry data (February 2022).

Appendix D

Estimated Primary Energy Consumption in the United States, Selected Years, 1635-1945

Estimated Primary Energy Consumption in the United States, Selected Years, 1635-1945

Table D1. Estimated Primary Energy Consumption in the United States, Selected Years, 1635–1945 (Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy			Electricity Net Imports ^b	Total
	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Total	Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Biomass	Total		
						Wood ^a			
1635	NA	--	--	NA	--	(s)	(s)	--	(s)
1645	NA	--	--	NA	--	0.001	0.001	--	0.001
1655	NA	--	--	NA	--	.002	.002	--	.002
1665	NA	--	--	NA	--	.005	.005	--	.005
1675	NA	--	--	NA	--	.007	.007	--	.007
1685	NA	--	--	NA	--	.009	.009	--	.009
1695	NA	--	--	NA	--	.014	.014	--	.014
1705	NA	--	--	NA	--	.022	.022	--	.022
1715	NA	--	--	NA	--	.037	.037	--	.037
1725	NA	--	--	NA	--	.056	.056	--	.056
1735	NA	--	--	NA	--	.080	.080	--	.080
1745	NA	--	--	NA	--	.112	.112	--	.112
1755	NA	--	--	NA	--	.155	.155	--	.155
1765	NA	--	--	NA	--	.200	.200	--	.200
1775	NA	--	--	NA	--	.249	.249	--	.249
1785	NA	--	--	NA	--	.310	.310	--	.310
1795	NA	--	--	NA	--	.402	.402	--	.402
1805	NA	--	--	NA	--	.537	.537	--	.537
1815	NA	--	--	NA	--	.714	.714	--	.714
1825	NA	--	--	NA	--	.960	.960	--	.960
1835	NA	--	--	NA	--	1.305	1.305	--	1.305
1845	NA	--	--	NA	--	1.757	1.757	--	1.757
1850	0.219	--	--	0.219	--	2.138	2.138	--	2.357
1855 .....	.421	--	--	.421	--	2.389	2.389	--	2.810
1860 .....	.518	--	0.003	.521	--	2.641	2.641	--	3.162
1865 .....	.632	--	.010	.642	--	2.767	2.767	--	3.409
1870	1.048	--	.011	1.059	--	2.893	2.893	--	3.952
1875	1.440	--	.011	1.451	--	2.872	2.872	--	4.323
1880	2.054	--	.096	2.150	--	2.851	2.851	--	5.001
1885	2.840	0.082	.040	2.962	--	2.683	2.683	--	5.645
1890	4.062	.257	.156	4.475	0.022	2.515	2.537	--	7.012
1895	4.950	.147	.168	5.265	.090	2.306	2.396	--	7.661
1900	6.841	.252	.229	7.322	.250	2.015	2.265	--	9.587
1905	10.001	.372	.610	10.983	.386	1.843	2.229	--	13.212
1910	12.714	.540	1.007	14.261	.539	1.765	2.304	--	16.565
1915	13.294	.673	1.418	15.385	.659	1.688	2.347	0.002	17.734
1920	15.504	.813	2.676	18.993	.738	1.610	2.348	.003	21.344
1925	14.706	1.191	4.280	20.177	.668	1.533	2.201	.004	22.382
1930	13.639	1.932	5.897	21.468	.752	1.455	2.207	.005	23.680
1935	10.634	1.919	5.675	18.228	.806	1.397	2.203	.005	20.436
1940	12.535	2.665	7.760	22.960	.880	1.358	2.238	.007	25.205
1945	15.972	3.871	10.110	29.953	1.442	^a 1.261	2.703	.009	32.665

^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 shown, data are not available. • See Tables 1.3 and 10.1 for continuation of these data series beginning in 1949. • See Note, "Geographic Coverage of Statistics for 1635–1945," at end of section.

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 by 1810.

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Appendix E

Alternative Approaches for Deriving Energy Contents of Noncombustible Renewables

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.

Table E1a. Noncombustible Renewable Primary Energy Consumption: Conventional Hydroelectric Power, Geothermal, and Wind (Trillion Btu)

	Conventional Hydroelectric Power ^a			Geothermal ^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	397	963	1,360	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960	510	1,098	1,608	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	NA	NA	NA
1965	672	1,387	2,059	NA	1	1	2	NA	NA	NA
1970	856	1,777	2,634	NA	2	4	6	NA	NA	NA
1975	1,034	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	900	1,858	2,758	NA	19	40	59	NA	NA	NA
1982	1,066	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	1,003	2,068	3,071	NA	35	73	108	(s)	(s)	(s)
1987	863	1,772	2,635	NA	37	76	112	(s)	(s)	(s)
1988	771	1,563	2,334	NA	35	71	106	(s)	(s)	(s)
1989	^e 928	1,909	2,837	9	ⁱ 50	102	162	^j 7	15	22
1990	999	2,047	3,046	10	53	108	171	10	19	29
1991	986	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	888	1,796	2,683	13	53	107	173	12	24	36
1995	1,061	2,145	3,205	14	46	92	152	11	22	33
1996	1,185	2,405	3,590	15	49	99	163	11	22	33
1997	1,216	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	940	1,871	2,811	21	48	96	164	19	38	57
2001	740	1,502	2,242	22	47	95	164	23	47	70
2002	902	1,787	2,689	24	49	98	171	35	70	105
2003	941	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	922	1,781	2,703	34	50	97	181	61	117	178
2006	987	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	933	1,736	2,669	54	51	95	200	252	469	721
2010	888	1,651	2,539	60	52	97	208	323	600	923
2011	1,090	2,013	3,103	64	52	97	212	410	758	1,168
2012	943	1,686	2,629	64	53	95	212	480	860	1,340
2013	916	1,646	2,562	64	54	97	214	573	1,029	1,601
2014	885	1,582	2,467	64	54	97	214	620	1,108	1,728
2015	850	1,471	2,321	64	54	94	212	651	1,127	1,777
2016	914	1,559	2,472	64	54	92	210	774	1,321	2,096
2017	1,025	1,742	2,767	64	54	92	210	868	1,475	2,343
2018	998	1,665	2,663	64	54	91	209	930	1,552	2,482
2019	982	1,581	2,564	64	53	85	201	1,010	1,625	2,635
2020	973	1,529	2,503	64	54	85	203	1,153	1,812	2,965
2021	888	1,395	2,283	64	55	87	206	1,296	2,036	3,332

^a Conventional hydroelectricity net generation. Through 1989, also includes hydroelectric pumped storage.

^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 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.

ⁱ 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			
	Small-Scale ^c			Utility-Scale ^d		Total Primary Energy ⁱ	Captured Energy ^j	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^g	Total Primary Energy ⁱ
	Direct Consumption ^e	Transformed Into Electricity ^f	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^g	Transformed Into Electricity ^{f,h}	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^g				
1950	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	344	1,071	1,415
1955	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	397	963	1,360
1960	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	510	1,098	1,608
1965	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	673	1,388	2,061
1970	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	858	1,781	2,639
1975	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,045	2,143	3,188
1980	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	970	1,983	2,953
1981	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	920	1,898	2,817
1982	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,082	2,234	3,316
1983	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,165	2,426	3,591
1984	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,133	2,334	3,467
1985	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,002	2,066	3,068
1986	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,038	2,141	3,179
1987	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	900	1,847	2,747
1988	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	807	1,634	2,441
1989	52	(s)	(s)	^h 1	2	54	1,047	2,029	3,075
1990	55	(s)	(s)	1	3	59	1,128	2,177	3,305
1991	56	(s)	(s)	2	3	62	1,120	2,166	3,286
1992	58	(s)	(s)	1	3	63	1,000	1,889	2,889
1993	60	(s)	(s)	2	3	65	1,099	2,075	3,173
1994	62	(s)	(s)	2	3	67	1,029	1,931	2,960
1995	63	(s)	(s)	2	3	68	1,196	2,263	3,458
1996	63	(s)	(s)	2	4	69	1,325	2,531	3,856
1997	62	(s)	1	2	3	68	1,358	2,551	3,909
1998	61	(s)	1	2	3	67	1,245	2,319	3,564
1999	60	(s)	1	2	3	66	1,238	2,313	3,551
2000	57	(s)	1	2	3	64	1,087	2,009	3,096
2001	55	(s)	1	2	4	62	890	1,648	2,538
2002	53	1	1	2	4	60	1,066	1,960	3,026
2003	51	1	1	2	4	59	1,109	2,028	3,138
2004	50	1	2	2	4	59	1,098	1,969	3,067
2005	49	1	2	2	4	58	1,119	2,001	3,120
2006	51	2	3	2	3	61	1,218	2,157	3,375
2007	53	3	5	2	4	66	1,110	1,928	3,039
2008	54	4	8	3	6	75	1,217	2,107	3,324
2009	55	6	10	3	6	79	1,353	2,316	3,669
2010	56	9	16	4	8	93	1,391	2,372	3,762
2011	58	14	25	6	11	114	1,693	2,904	4,597
2012	59	22	40	15	26	162	1,636	2,707	4,343
2013	61	28	50	31	55	225	1,726	2,877	4,603
2014	62	38	68	60	108	337	1,783	2,963	4,746
2015	63	48	84	85	147	427	1,815	2,922	4,737
2016	64	64	109	123	210	570	2,057	3,291	5,348
2017	65	82	139	182	309	777	2,339	3,758	6,097
2018	65	101	168	218	363	915	2,430	3,839	6,269
2019	65	119	192	245	395	1,017	2,538	3,879	6,417
2020	65	142	223	304	478	1,212	2,756	4,127	6,883
2021	65	167	263	391	615	1,501	2,926	4,396	7,322

^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 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 kilowatt-hours (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 kilowatt-hours multiplied by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors (see Table A6). The captured energy consumed as electricity equals electricity net generation in kilowatt-hours 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 kilowatt-hours 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 kilowatt-hours (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 small-scale 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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Glossary

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; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (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, Fuel ethanol, Other biofuels,** and **Renewable diesel fuel.**

Biogas: A mixture of methane and other gases produced by decomposing matter in an oxygen-free (anaerobic) environment with the assistance of microbes. Biogas is typically produced at landfills and [anaerobic digesters](#).

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, Other biofuels, Renewable diesel fuel,** 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 **Biodiesel** and **Renewable diesel fuel.**

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, fuel ethanol, other biofuels,** and **renewable diesel fuel.** **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 steam-electric 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 (C₄H₁₀): 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.

Butylene (C₄H₈): 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, non-poisonous 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 syngas**.

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 syngas: Coal-based solid fuel that has been processed by a **coal syngas plant**; and coal-based fuels such as briquettes, pellets, or extrusions, which are formed from fresh or recycled coal and binding materials.

Coal syngas plant: A plant engaged in the chemical transformation of **coal** into **coal syngas**.

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 above-mentioned 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 fuel ethanol: Fuel ethanol produced by fermenting cornstarch. Fuel ethanol is typically blended with motor gasoline as an oxygenate or octane enhancer in concentrations of 10% ethanol, but it can be blended up to a 15% concentration in some markets for vehicle models manufactured to use E15. In higher concentrations of 51%–83% fuel ethanol, it is used in alternative or flex-fuel vehicles.

Conventional hydroelectric power: Hydroelectric power generated from flowing water that is not created by **hydroelectric 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>. 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 population-weighted 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 day measure for a specified reference period. 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 fuel: Raw biomass, primarily wood, that has been condensed into a homogeneously 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**.

Direct-use energy: Energy, usually in the form of heat, used by an onsite application.

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 **combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plant**, **electricity-only plant**, **electric utility**, and **independent power producer**. The electric power sector consumes **primary energy** to generate electricity and heat (forms of secondary energy). Electricity is sold to the four **end-use sectors** (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation), stored for future use, and exported to other countries.

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 market-based 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 megawatthours (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 sales to ultimate customers: Electricity sales that are consumed by the customer and not available for resale. Includes electric sales to end users by third-party owners of behind-the-meter PV solar systems.

End-use energy consumption: End-use sector (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) consumption of primary energy plus electricity sales to ultimate customers. The energy associated with electrical system energy losses is not included.

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-consuming sectors: The **residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric power** sectors of the economy.

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 (C₂H₆): 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 (C₂H₄): 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 kilowatt-hour 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 kilowatt-hour**. **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 (C₄H₁₀): 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 (C₄H₈): 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 (C₅H₁₂): 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 steam-electric 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. Other data on gasohol are included in data on conventional 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 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-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 **electricity 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 construction materials, chemical feedstocks, lubricants, solvents, waxes, and other products. Sometimes used synonymously with "nonfuel use (of energy)."

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 (C₄H₁₀): 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 heavy-walled 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**.

Oil from algae: Oil processed from unicellular and multicellular algae harvested specifically to produce biofuel.

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), Congo-Brazzaville (2018 forward), Ecuador (1973–1992 and 2007–2019), Equatorial Guinea (2017 forward), Gabon (1974–1994 and 2016 forward), Indonesia (1962–2008 and 2016), Iran (1960 forward), Iraq (1960 forward), Kuwait (1960 forward), Libya (1962 forward), Nigeria (1971 forward), Qatar (1961–2018), Saudi Arabia (1960 forward), United Arab Emirates (1967 forward), and Venezuela (1960 forward).

Other biofuels: Fuels and fuel blending components, except **biodiesel**, **renewable diesel fuel**, and **fuel ethanol**, produced from renewable biomass.

Other energy losses: Energy losses throughout the energy system as they are consumed, usually in the form of heat, that are not separately identified by U.S. Energy Information Administration. Examples include heat lost in the process of burning motor gasoline to move vehicles or in electricity used to power a lightbulb.

Other fuel alcohol: Alcohols intended for fuel use that are not elsewhere specified.

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 or PADD: 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.

Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD): The 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia are divided into five districts, with PADD 1 further split into three subdistricts. PADDs 6 and 7 encompass U.S. territories. The PADDs include the states and territories listed below:

PADD 1 (East Coast):

PADD 1A (New England): Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

PADD 1B (Central Atlantic): Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

PADD 1C (Lower Atlantic): Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

PADD 2 (Midwest): Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

PADD 3 (Gulf Coast): Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.

PADD 4 (Rocky Mountain): Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

PADD 5 (West Coast): Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

PADD 6: U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

PADD 7: Guam, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands Territory.

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 **Petroleum 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, kerosene-type 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**. EIA includes the following in U.S. primary energy consumption: coal; coal coke net imports; **petroleum consumption** (equal to **petroleum products supplied**, excluding **biofuels**); **dry natural gas**—excluding **supplemental gaseous fuels**; **nuclear electricity net generation** (converted to Btu using the average annual **heat rate** of nuclear plants); **conventional hydroelectricity** net generation (converted to Btu using the average annual heat rate of fossil-fuel fired plants); **geothermal** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the average annual heat rate of fossil-fuel fired plants), geothermal heat pump energy, and geothermal direct-use thermal energy; **solar thermal** and **photovoltaic** electricity net generation, both utility-scale and small-scale (converted to Btu using the average annual heat rate of fossil-fuel fired plants), and solar thermal direct-use energy; **wind** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the average annual heat rate of fossil-fuel fired plants); **wood and wood-derived fuels**; **biomass waste**; biofuels (**fuel ethanol**, **biodiesel**, **renewable diesel**, and **other biofuels**); losses and co-products from the production of biofuels; electricity net imports (converted to Btu using the electricity heat content of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour). Primary energy consumption includes all **non-combustion use of fossil fuels**. Primary energy consumption also includes **other energy losses** throughout the energy system. See **Total energy consumption**. Energy sources 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. As a result, U.S. primary energy consumption does include net imports of coal coke, but it does not include the coal coke produced from domestic coal.

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 **fuel ethanol** and **biodiesel** feedstock; and **renewable diesel fuel** and **other biofuels** production.

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 (C₃H₆): 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: **Diesel fuel** and diesel fuel blending components produced from renewable sources that are coprocessed with **petroleum** feedstocks and meet requirements of advanced biofuels. 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 **Biodiesel**, **Other biofuels**, and **Renewable diesel fuel**.

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, and 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 direct-use energy: Heat from the sun used by an onsite application, such as a solar thermal water heating system.

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 sales to ultimate customers** and **electrical system energy losses**. Also includes **other energy losses** throughout the energy system.

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."

Uranium: A heavy, naturally radioactive, metallic element (atomic number 92). Its two principally occurring isotopes are uranium-235 and uranium-238. Uranium-235 is indispensable to the nuclear industry because it is the only isotope existing in nature, to any appreciable extent, that is fissionable by thermal neutrons. Uranium-238 is also important because it absorbs neutrons to produce a radioactive isotope that subsequently decays to the isotope plutonium-239, which also is fissionable by thermal neutrons.

Uranium concentrate: A yellow or brown powder obtained by the milling of uranium ore, processing of in situ leach mining solutions, or as a byproduct of phosphoric acid production. See **Uranium oxide**.

Uranium ore: Rock containing uranium mineralization in concentrations that can be mined economically, typically one to four pounds of uranium oxide (U₃O₈) per ton or 0.05 percent to 0.2 percent U₃O₈.

Uranium oxide (U₃O₈): **Uranium concentrate** or **yellowcake**.

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.

Watt-hour (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.

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