

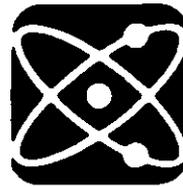
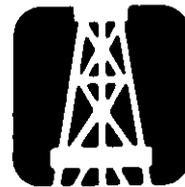
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Monthly Energy Review

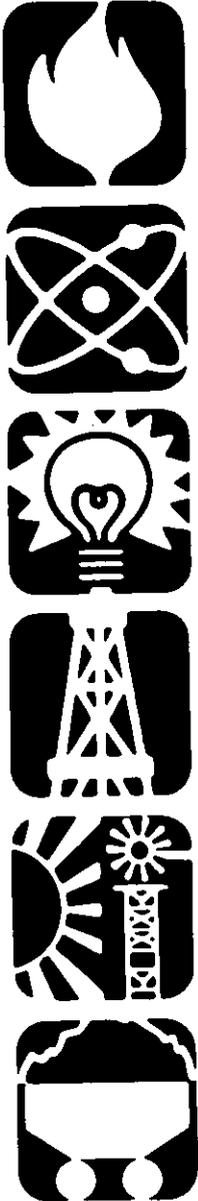
November 1983

Energy Information Administration
Office of Energy Markets
and End Use
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

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The *Monthly Energy Review* presents current data on production, consumption, stocks, imports, exports, and prices of the principal energy commodities in the United States. Also included are data on international production of crude oil, consumption of petroleum products, petroleum stocks, and production of electricity from nuclear powered facilities.

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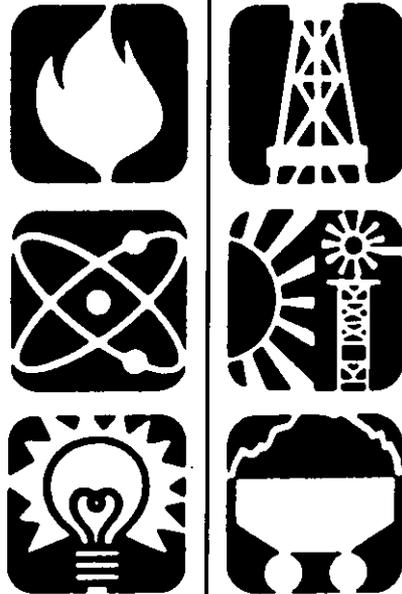
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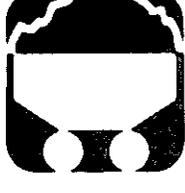
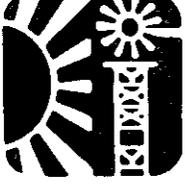
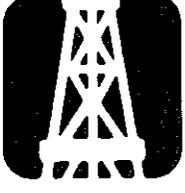
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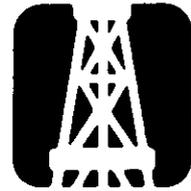
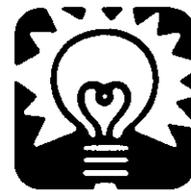
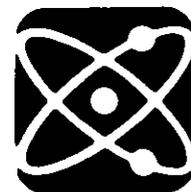
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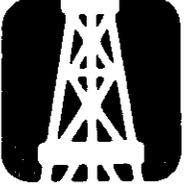
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Contents

	Page
Feature Article: Exploring for Oil and Gas	i
Part 1. Executive Summary	1
Energy Summary.....	2
Production of Energy by Source	4
Consumption of Energy by Source	6
Net Imports of Energy by Source.....	8
Merchandise Trade Value.....	10
Population Weighted Heating Degree-Days	12
Energy Indicators.....	14
Part 2. Energy Consumption	19
Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector	20
Consumption of Energy by the Residential and Commercial Sector	22
Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector.....	23
Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector	24
Energy Input at Electric Utilities	25
Part 3. Petroleum	31
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview	32
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition.....	34
Total Petroleum Imports.....	38
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	40
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	42
Residual Fuel Oil.....	44
Liquefied Petroleum Gases.....	46
Other Petroleum Products	48
Part 4. Natural Gas	51
Part 5. Oil and Gas Resource Development	57
Part 6. Coal	61
Part 7. Electric Utilities	67
Part 8. Nuclear	75
Part 9. Price	81
Petroleum Price Summary	82
Crude Oil Imports.....	84
Motor Gasoline.....	86
Aviation Fuel.....	87
Heating Oil.....	88
Residual Fuel Oil.....	90
Natural Gas	91
Electricity	92
Part 10. International	95
Crude Oil Production	96
Petroleum Consumption.....	98
Petroleum Stocks.....	100
Nuclear Electricity Generation.....	102
Definitions	105
Conversion Factors	Inside Back Cover





Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects and highlights from recently published Energy Information Administration reports are often included in this publication. The following articles and highlights have appeared in previous issues:

Energy Consumption	March	1975
Nuclear Power	April	1975
The Price of Crude Oil	June	1975
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The Interstate and Intrastate Natural Gas Markets	January	1982
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Residential Energy Consumption, 1978 Through 1981	September	1983

Exploring for Oil and Gas

by

Elizabeth Chase MacRae* and J. Erich Evered*
Energy Information Administration

Introduction

One of the most fascinating aspects of the petroleum industry is the process by which commercial deposits of crude oil and natural gas are found. This article summarizes the key steps in the formation of oil and gas deposits, then describes the techniques used to search for proved reserves of oil and gas. Finally, some of the key factors in exploration decisions are discussed.

Where did the oil and gas come from?

In order to provide a context for discussion of petroleum exploration, it is useful to look back several hundred million years at the origins of oil and gas deposits.

While many theories have been proposed to explain the origin of oil and gas deposits, it is now generally agreed that the vast majority of all oil and gas was created by the action of micro-organisms, heat, and pressure on the remains of plants and animals. The main sources of organic material for oil and gas are bacteria, algae and other types of plant and animal plankton, and terrestrial plants. Any particle of organic matter that will one day become part of a commercial oil and gas deposit must survive a long and arduous development process. We are going to follow one such particle.

The first step in the process is for the particle to be deposited in an oxygen-free environment, since organic material is easily destroyed by chemical or bacterial action if it is left exposed to oxygen. The most common way that organic particles are pro-

duced is by becoming part of a fine-grained sediment in relatively quiet waters. The water greatly limits the amount of oxygen available and the fine grain of the sediments prevents dissolved oxygen from reaching all but the upper layers of particles.

In the oxygen-free layer of sediment in which the organic particle is embedded, there are large numbers of anaerobic micro-organisms, key participants in the first stage of oil and gas generation. Unlike their aerobic "cousins," these micro-organisms do not destroy organic particles; instead, they transform them into an amorphous organic particle called kerogen.

The kerogen particle, having successfully made it through the first conversion step, is now surrounded by compacted fine sediment. The entire layer of sediment is relatively shallow, typically less than 1,000 feet deep, and pressure and temperature conditions are still mild.

Although all organisms are made up of the same basic constituents (hydrogen, oxygen, carbon, and small amounts of other elements), there are considerable differences in chemical composition. These differences lead to important differences in the resulting kerogen with respect to the proportions of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon, and the nature of the chemical bonds among them. The structure of the kerogen, in turn, influences the types and proportions of hydrocarbons that can ultimately be generated.

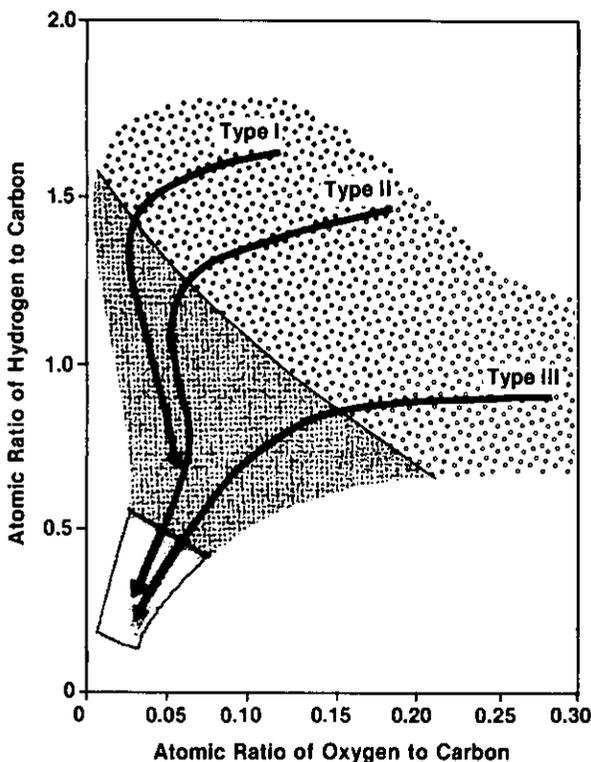
There are three major types of kerogen. Type I is derived primarily from algae or massively decayed remnants of other organisms; it is frequently associated with fresh water sediments. It has a higher yield of volatile oils than other types of kerogen, but it occurs infrequently. Type II kerogen is derived from marine sediments—bacteria and plankton, both plant and animal—and is

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generally the type found in classic petroleum source rock (rock in which oil and gas are generated). It is quite common and has a relatively high potential for oil and gas generation. Type III kerogen is derived mainly from terrestrial plants. It has a very low oil potential, but it may generate significant amounts of gas.

As thousands of years pass, the kerogen particle is buried deeper and deeper as new layers of sediment are deposited on top of the old. Temperature and pressure both increase, with two important consequences. First, the sediment is consolidated and compacted by the increasing pressure, slowly turning into rock, usually shale or limestone. Second, at higher temperatures, kerogen begins to break up, releasing heavier oils at first, then lighter hydrocarbons and gases.

Figure 1. Evolution of Kerogen



 Biochemical Decomposition—CO₂ and H₂O generated

 Primary zone of oil generation

 Primary zone of gas generation

 Evolution paths of principal types of kerogen

Source: Tissot, B.P., and Welte, D.H., *Petroleum Formation and Occurrence*, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1978.

Figure 1 shows the evolution of the three main types of kerogen in terms of the proportions of hydrogen (H), oxygen (O), and carbon (C). As burial depth increases over many hundreds of thousands of years, splitting of chemical bonds occurs more frequently in the kerogen, and hydrocarbon molecules are released. Water and carbon dioxide are also released as long as there are substantial amounts of oxygen in the kerogen molecules. At higher temperatures, lighter hydrocarbons are formed, both from fragmentation of the remaining kerogen and by cracking of the heavier hydrocarbons already formed. Since the lighter hydrocarbons have higher H/C ratios, their formation depletes the kerogen of its hydrogen, leaving behind residual kerogen that is almost entirely carbon and is thus unable to generate any further hydrocarbons, no matter what the temperature.

Burial depth, and the associated heat, is an important factor in the generation of oil and gas. If kerogen is not buried deeply enough, then the temperature never becomes high enough to create oil and gas. The result can be oil shale, which is simply sedimentary rock with relatively high concentrations of unevolved kerogen embedded in it.

On the other hand, deep burial creates such high temperatures that the released hydrocarbons are converted almost entirely to gases, and eventually destroyed altogether.

If the organic particle were destined to become a lump of coal, it would have had to begin as a terrestrial plant similar to the origin of Type III kerogen. However, in addition to avoiding oxygen, the particle also would have been deposited in layers that had a very high ratio of organic matter to silt. From that point on, the particle's evolution would have proceeded along essentially the same lines as for Type III kerogen. The difference is that in the evolution of organic matter destined to become coal deposits, it is the residual material of almost pure carbon that forms the coal which is of interest, whereas it is the released hydrocarbons that are of interest for oil and gas deposits.

Where is the oil and gas now?

Source rock, the sedimentary rock in which oil and gas are generated, was formed from fine-grained sediments, and served its purpose by limiting the amount of oxygen that could reach the original organic material, thus allowing anaerobic bacteria

to convert the organic component to kerogen. However, even in the most prolific source rock, oil and gas molecules are so widely dispersed, and the rock so impermeable, that commercial extraction is not usually economical. Fortunately, most of the hydrocarbons formed in source rock do not remain there, but escape to more porous rock nearby.

In the earlier stages of oil and gas formation, the source rock still contains quite a bit of water in its pores and is still moderately permeable so that liquids and gases can move slowly through it. As pressure increases with increasing depth of burial, the sediment is compacted into rock, and the water is squeezed out, along with some of the oil and gas that have formed. Unfortunately, this process will not work in the later stages of hydrocarbon generation, because the pores will have been compacted so much that most of the newly generated hydrocarbons cannot move through them.

How then do the oil and gas molecules generated in the later stages escape from what has become impermeable sedimentary rock? The widely accepted theory is that they break their way out. As kerogen evolves, it releases hydrocarbons that, together with the remaining kerogen, occupy more volume than the original kerogen. Eventually, the pressure from these new products becomes so great that it fractures the rock. Tiny temporary cracks are created through which the new oil and gas can escape, in a manner analogous to the way steam escapes from a pot with a tightly fitting lid.

At this stage in the process, the oil and gas molecules have escaped into a more porous and permeable rock. Such a porous rock would have been undesirable as a source sediment, because the grains would have been too coarse to keep oxygen away. However, now that the oil and gas have formed, a permeable rock is needed that will allow the individual oil and gas molecules to migrate into areas in which they can gather in sufficient concentration to be worthy of commercial development.

The permeable rock in which the oil and gas are now located is called reservoir rock or carrier rock. The pores in reservoir rock are filled with water and occasional small droplets or molecules of oil and gas. The oil and gas are carried along as the water moves, and slowly migrate upward, since they are lighter than the water. Eventually, either

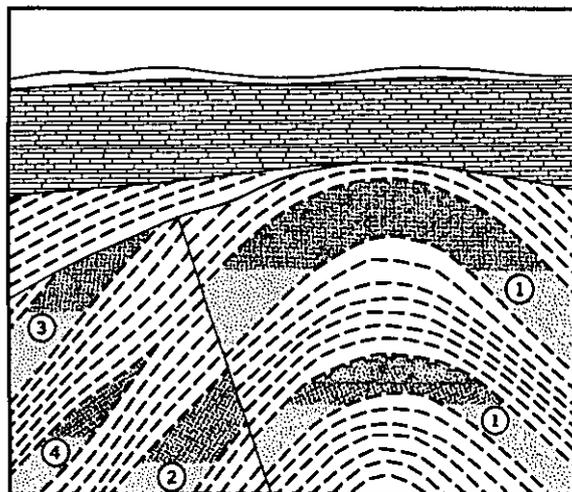
they reach the earth's surface, where they escape into the atmosphere or are oxidized, or they are trapped underground by an impermeable layer of rock. The latter situation allows oil and gas deposits to form.

There are two major kinds of trapping conditions as shown in Figure 2. Structural traps occur whenever the reservoir rock (and its overlying impermeable layer) is folded or faulted through structural changes to the earth. Oil and gas can then collect in commercial concentrations at the top of a fold (anticline), or up against impermeable rock across a fault line (fault trap). Stratigraphic traps, on the other hand, exist because of discontinuities in the reservoir rock itself, such as would occur at the edge of a lake (pinchout) or where the rock layer was eroded away before being covered with another impermeable layer (unconformity).

The trap in which oil and gas droplets collect is called a reservoir. Depending on the nature and timing of petroleum generation, migration, and entrapment, a reservoir may contain oil or gas or both, either as separate layers or as gas dissolved in oil.

A field is a larger unit of oil and gas occurrence and consists of one or more reservoirs associated

Figure 2. Idealized Portrayal of Some Oil and Gas Trapping Conditions in Cross Section



- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
|  Carbonates | ① Anticlinal Traps (Structural) |
|  Shale | ② Fault Trap (Structural) |
|  Sandstone | ③ Unconformity Trap (Stratigraphic) |
|  Gas | ④ Sandstone Pinchout (Stratigraphic) |
|  Oil | |

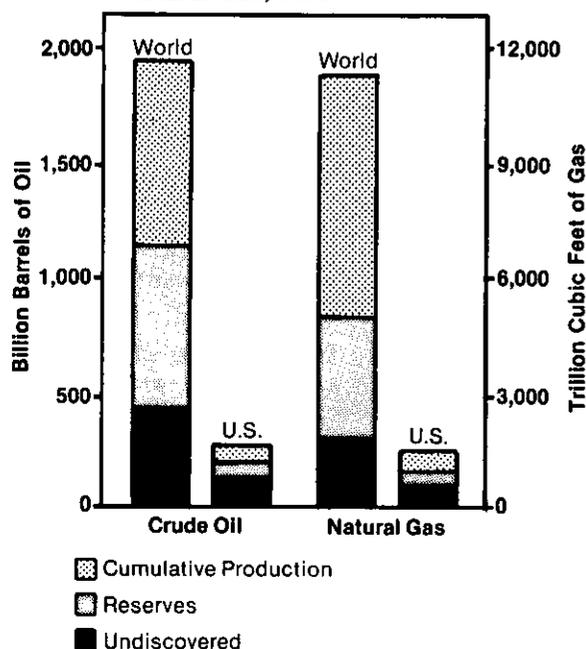
with the same trapping condition. A still broader term is a basin, which refers to a basin-shaped area over which petroleum source sediments could be deposited.

How much oil and gas is there?

The total resource of oil and gas is defined as all quantities generated and trapped below the earth's surface. However, some of that oil and gas is not recoverable by any foreseeable technology, because it exists in such a dispersed state that it cannot be extracted economically. In addition, it is infeasible to extract 100 percent of the hydrocarbons in any producible reservoir due to prohibitive economics or intractable physical forces.

Several organizations produce estimates of recoverable resources for the United States and other areas, generally broken out into three broad categories: cumulative production; reserves, which are volumes that have been discovered but not yet produced; and undiscovered recoverable resources. Not surprisingly, estimates of the volumes in the last category are quite speculative and should be treated as such. They are typically based on extensive geologic review and analysis of historic petroleum exploration and discoveries.

Figure 3. Recoverable Resources of Crude Oil and Natural Gas, 1980



Source: Riva, Joseph R., *World Petroleum Resources and Reserves*, Westview Press, Boulder, CO, 1983.

Rough estimates of the world's total recoverable resources, shown in Figure 3, are about 1,950 billion barrels of oil and 11,300 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of gas. Of the total oil, about 430 billion barrels had been discovered and produced by 1980, 710 billion barrels had been discovered but had not yet been produced, and the remainder of approximately 810 billion barrels is estimated to exist but had not yet been discovered by 1980.

For gas, there is less reliable information on cumulative production, since a great deal has been flared at the wellhead because it was an unneeded byproduct of oil production. However, the United States, Mexico, and Indonesia had produced a total of 613 Tcf by 1980; extrapolation based on their share of cumulative oil production (33 percent) gives about 1800 Tcf of cumulative gas production for the world. World reserves of natural gas in 1980 were about 3,200 Tcf.

Substantial information about petroleum resources and reserves is published by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). For the United States, which is the most intensively explored area in the world, EIA publishes an annual report on proved reserves and production by State. (Proved reserves are those reserves which are felt, with reasonable certainty, to be recoverable under existing economic and operating conditions.)

EIA has also done studies of petroleum resources of major producing areas world-wide in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey under the Foreign Energy Supply Assessment Program (FESAP). The FESAP reports present estimates of reserves, undiscovered resources, and production potential based on all available information.

Estimates of undiscovered resources do not tell the whole story, however. At least as important as the total volume yet undiscovered is the distribution of that volume across reservoirs.

Given the many variables that can affect the generation, migration, and entrapment of oil and gas, it should come as no surprise that reservoirs are far from identical to each other. The nature of the hydrocarbons may vary widely and other materials, such as sulfur, heavy metals, and nonhydrocarbon gases, may be present. These variations affect both the cost of production and the value of the oil and gas produced.

Although the quality of the hydrocarbons is important, the three most significant characteristics of a reservoir from an economic point of view are its volume, depth, and location. Both intuition and data from known reservoirs suggest that there are many small reservoirs, but only a few large ones. Moreover, since larger reservoirs present a larger target, they are usually discovered early in the exploration of an area. Subsequent exploration drilling then tends to find smaller and smaller reservoirs.

Depth is the second most important economic feature of a reservoir. Reservoirs below 30,000 feet are rare both because there are few basins with sediments at that depth and because the higher temperatures there tend to destroy hydrocarbons. Deep reservoirs that do exist are more likely to be of gas than oil, because the heat cracks the oil molecules into the lighter gaseous hydrocarbons.

The major economic effect of reservoir depth is in the cost of finding the reservoir. As can be seen from Figure 4, drilling costs increase roughly linearly for the first 5,000 or so feet drilled, but increase exponentially beyond that. It is reasonable to expect, therefore, that relatively more of the shallow reservoirs have been found than deep reservoirs, since shallow reservoirs are less expensive to search for.

The third most important feature of a reservoir is its location, which affects both exploration and production costs. For example, in the United States, offshore sites (and onshore Arctic sites) had drilling costs per foot that were 5 to 7 times the national average. Difficult locations also require more costly transportation systems to bring the oil or natural gas to markets.

Worldwide, there are about 600 sedimentary basins where source rock could have formed. About 200 of these are virtually unexplored, generally because of difficult physical and environmental circumstances. Another 240 have been explored, but there have been no commercial finds. The final 160 have yielded petroleum, but only 26 of them have yielded significant amounts; a mere 7 basins account for 65 percent of total discovered petroleum.

An important conclusion that emerges from the above is that it will generally cost more and more to find additional supplies of oil and gas as time

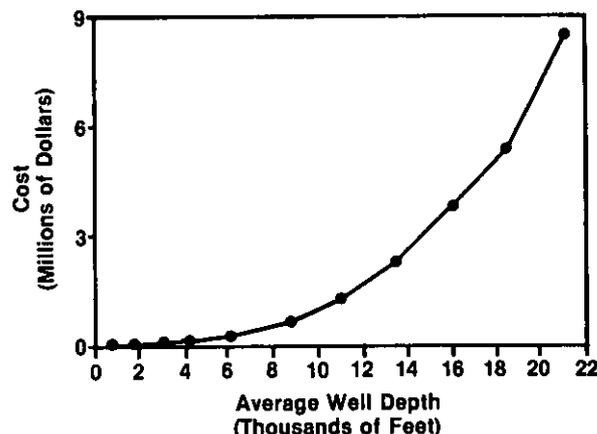
passes. In the areas where exploration is already ongoing, it becomes less likely over time that new large shallow reservoirs will be found. And, although there may be large reservoirs in the unexplored areas, the reason they have remained unexplored is largely because they are difficult, hence costly, prospects.

How are commercial reservoirs found?

Ultimately, reservoirs are found by drilling a hole and finding oil or gas. Before the expense of exploratory drilling is undertaken, however, some preliminary analysis is usually done to pick a promising site. In the early years of oil exploration, sites were picked because of their proximity to surface seeps of oil, because they resembled sites where oil had previously been found, or because of hunches or divining rods. Since the Appalachians, where most of the early exploration took place, had many reservoirs, even these unsophisticated techniques provided more than enough oil for the infant market.

By the early 1900's, the role of geology in the formation and migration of oil and gas deposits had become generally accepted, and the search for anticlines was on. Many of the largest fields in the world are associated with large anticlinal structures. Although the technique of locating fields by their proximity to anticlines is still used, most of the easily detectable anticlines have been explored, so that much more subtle analysis of surface topography is needed to find additional ones.

Figure 4. Average Cost per Well, 1980



Source: American Petroleum Institute, 1980 Joint Association Survey on Drilling Costs, December 1981.

In the 1940's, new geophysical techniques began to be widely applied to map the contours of subsurface layers of rock. Two of the methods, magnetic and gravimetric, are based on the fact that igneous and metamorphic rock have greater magnetic and gravitational attraction than the layers of sedimentary rock that lie above them. Hence, measures of magnetism and gravity should be greater when igneous or metamorphic rock are closer to the surface, as might be the case for certain anticlines. Salt domes, which are less dense and exert less gravitational effect than the surrounding sedimentary rocks, can be located by looking for areas of lower gravity. Although both magnetic and gravimetric techniques work, they are by no means unambiguous.

A more successful geophysical technique is known as seismic surveying. It involves creating small earth tremors with strategically placed explosions or by "thumping" the ground with a heavy weight, then recording the resulting shock waves at various points. Since some kinds of sedimentary rock, particularly limestone, reflect shock waves strongly, detailed information regarding subsurface structure can be developed. Like other geophysical techniques, seismic surveying is not precise. Technological improvements, especially in the area of computer processing and interpretation, continue to improve the precision of this technique, but often increase its cost as well.

Other techniques include measuring electrical resistance through the earth and analyzing the soil for higher-than-normal concentrations of hydrocarbons or radioactivity. The latter two measures are felt by some to indicate the presence of an underlying hydrocarbon deposit.

In addition to the above geophysical and geochemical techniques, previously drilled wells also provide substantial information about potential drilling sites. Typically, this information consists of depths, thicknesses, and characteristics of the sedimentary layers. Naturally, this technique—known as subsurface geology—is more readily applied in more densely drilled areas.

Even if the technical problems of geological and geophysical techniques were overcome, those techniques still could not be used as readily to locate stratigraphic traps as they could be to locate structural traps. And even when potential trapping structures are identified, there is no guarantee that oil or gas will be present.

Selection of a potentially productive site is followed by the actual drilling. Exploratory wells, those which are drilled primarily to locate reservoirs rather than to produce from them, are typically divided into three categories based on their inherent risk. New field tests (or wildcats) are intended to locate the first productive reservoir in a field; new reservoir tests are drilled to discover additional reservoirs in known fields; and extension tests are drilled to ascertain the limits of a known reservoir.

For the 1977-1980 period, only about 17 percent of new field tests were successful. New reservoir tests and extension tests were more successful, both at 44 percent, because of the additional information available from wells already completed in the areas being explored.

Developmental wells, in contrast to exploratory wells, are drilled to produce oil or gas from known reservoirs. Although these wells are the least risky of all, only 79 percent of them were successful over the 1977-1980 period. The fact that more than 20 percent were either dry or not productive enough to justify the expense of completion indicates how imprecise our information is even in known reservoirs.

How are decisions made to explore for oil and gas?

Exploring for oil and gas is a risky business. Decisions to explore for oil and gas are essentially investment decisions made with imperfect information; costs are incurred initially in return for an anticipated, but by no means certain, stream of revenues. Initially, information is gathered about potential oil and gas deposits and geological and geophysical analyses are conducted; then oil and gas leases must be acquired and wells must be drilled. Return on this investment, if any, is spread out over several years as oil and gas are produced and sold.

In the absence of risk, that is, with perfect information, there are well-established procedures for making investment decisions, usually based on discounting future costs and benefits by some appropriate interest rate. If the discounted stream of benefits exceeds the discounted costs, then the project is profitable; a larger net discounted value (benefits minus costs) indicates a more profitable investment project.

However, once uncertainty begins to affect either costs or benefits or their timing, investment decisions are much less clear cut. Of course the discounted benefits should exceed discounted costs, but the determination of costs and benefits is subjective and therefore difficult to make.

The major uncertainty in oil and gas exploration lies in the size and timing of the benefits—whether a productive reservoir will be found, how much it ultimately can produce and how quickly, and at what price the output can be sold. Costs of exploration, including geological and geophysical tests and drilling, and costs of operating the completed wells to produce oil or gas, are comparatively more predictable, although unforeseen problems and costs can occur.

In addition to the difficulty of determining costs and benefits under uncertainty, two separate measures must be used to compare projects, in contrast with a single net discounted value that can be used to rank projects without uncertainty. The first measures the average or expected net discounted value of the project and the second measures the risk or variability around the average. To appreciate the importance of considering both expected value and risk in making investment decisions, consider the following two options. Areas A and B both have been extensively explored and developed; the average profitability of wells is the same in both areas. In area B, however, the variation in profitability across wells is much larger than in area A, with some big losers offset by some very successful wells. Most investors would prefer projects in area A since, for the same average profitability as in area B, the risk of loss is much less. For projects in area B to be undertaken, the expected (or average) profitability would have to be higher than in area A to offset the higher risk. The exact tradeoff between expected profitability and risk depends upon the circumstances and attitudes of the individual investor.

A final point is that investment decisions for oil and gas exploration are adaptable. That is, the expected profitability and risk of a project can be reassessed as additional information becomes available, and the decision can be made to continue or not. While in many kinds of investments additional information is only a byproduct of the main thrust of the project, in oil and gas exploration it is the primary focus, up to the point where developmental wells are drilled.

What determines exploration strategy?

In general, larger firms focus their exploration efforts on frontier areas where the potential rewards are greater, as are the costs and risks. Some of the higher costs are incurred in the form of extensive geological and geophysical testing and analysis in order to reduce the risk involved in actual drilling. Another part of the higher cost is in drilling; holes drilled by larger firms tend to be deeper and in less accessible areas, often offshore. Still another part of the higher cost can be that of lease acquisition, since larger firms are more active in the expensive Federal offshore areas. Balancing these higher costs is the higher likelihood of finding large deposits in frontier areas.

Smaller firms, as might be expected, favor exploration in more established areas and at shallower depths and tend to replace extensive geological and geophysical analysis with larger numbers of exploratory holes drilled.

The differences in exploration strategy by size of firm are not difficult to understand. Larger firms are better able to bear the risk of failure of a large project without endangering the financial health of the firm. Often, in order to limit exposure to risk, smaller firms (and sometimes large ones) may join to share the rewards and costs of a single exploratory venture.

Data obtained from the EIA's Financial Reporting System (FRS) illustrate the differences between large and small firms in terms of their exploration and development activities. In 1980, for example, the FRS companies (the 26 largest domestic energy producers) drilled only about a quarter of all wells but contributed half of the petroleum reserve additions. The disproportionate contribution to reserves is the result of higher success rates per well (84 percent for the FRS companies as compared with 66 percent for all other domestic companies) and larger deposits found per successful well.

Although the larger firms produce larger and more frequent discoveries through emphasis on frontier areas, deeper drilling, and extensive geophysical analysis, these results are achieved at some cost. In 1980, for example, exploration and development expenditures were \$11.20 per barrel of reserve additions for the FRS companies, as opposed to only \$6.30 for other domestic companies. This disparity

should be interpreted with caution, however, since exploration and development expenditures are not directly related to reserve additions in the year in which they are incurred. For the FRS companies in particular, a large portion of their exploration and development expenditures during 1977-1980 was for acquisition of unproven acreage. These expenditures generally do not result in reserve additions for several years. However, even allowing for mismatches between expenditures and reserve additions in a particular year, there does not appear to be much reason to believe that large firms find oil and gas at less cost than do smaller firms.

More detailed information on the petroleum-related activities of larger firms is available in *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers*, published by EIA for each of the years 1977 through 1981.

Conclusion

A fundamental fact of petroleum exploration is that, over time, there will be fewer resources remaining to be found, and they will occur in smaller deposits and in more difficult areas.

On the positive side, there is reason to believe that some large fields remain to be discovered; these would counteract the trend toward resource depletion. In addition, advances in technology may occur that reduce exploration risk and help tame the more formidable physical problems. In either case, however, the impact can only be temporary.

The conclusion that remains is that, over time, new supplies of oil and gas will become increasingly costly and increasing levels of exploration and development will be required just to maintain U.S. oil and gas production at current levels into the future.

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Overview

January through August Summary

The United States produced 6.5 percent* less energy during the first 8 months of 1983 than during the same period in 1982, and U.S. energy consumption through August 1983 was down 3.1 percent compared to the previous year. Net imports of all energy were 7.3 percent higher, but net imports of petroleum were down 5.5 percent.

Production

Energy production during August 1983 totaled 5.3 quadrillion Btu, a 1.5-percent decrease from the level of production during August 1982. Natural gas production fell 8.5 percent. Petroleum production increased 0.5 percent and coal production was up 0.1 percent. Production of all other forms of energy combined increased 6.0 percent.

*All percentage increases/decreases are calculated using a daily rate prior to rounding.

Consumption

Energy consumption during August 1983 totaled 5.9 quadrillion Btu, 5.2 percent above the level of consumption during August 1982. Coal consumption increased 15.3 percent and petroleum consumption was up 3.5 percent. Natural gas consumption decreased 3.5 percent. Consumption of all other forms of energy combined increased 5.8 percent.

Net Imports

Net imports of energy during August 1983 totaled 0.8 quadrillion Btu, 22.0 percent above the level of imports during August 1982. Net imports of petroleum increased 22.4 percent, and net imports of natural gas decreased 1.8 percent. Net exports of coal were up 13.9 percent compared to the level in August 1982.

Energy Summary (Quadrillion (10¹⁵) Btu)

	August			Cumulative January through August				
	1983	1982	Percent Change	1983	1983 Daily Rate	1982	1982 Daily Rate	Percent Change ¹
Total Production	5.274	5.356	-1.5	40.338	0.166	43.153	0.178	-6.5
Petroleum ²	1.746	1.738	+0.5	13.691	0.056	13.642	0.056	+0.4
Natural Gas	1.329	1.452	-8.5	10.698	0.044	12.307	0.051	-13.1
Coal	1.634	1.632	+0.1	11.337	0.047	12.808	0.053	-11.5
Other ³	0.565	0.533	+6.0	4.612	0.019	4.396	0.018	+4.9
Total Consumption	5.923	5.630	+5.2	46.382	0.191	47.880	0.197	-3.1
Petroleum ⁴	2.595	2.506	+3.5	19.795	0.081	20.383	0.084	-2.9
Natural Gas	1.138	1.179	-3.5	11.290	0.046	12.477	0.051	-9.5
Coal	1.597	1.385	+15.3	10.478	0.043	10.423	0.043	+0.5
Other ⁵	0.592	0.560	+5.8	4.818	0.020	4.598	0.019	+4.8
Net Imports	0.825	0.676	+22.0	5.123	0.021	4.774	0.020	+7.3
Petroleum ⁶	0.960	0.784	+22.4	5.604	0.023	5.928	0.024	-5.5
Natural Gas	0.055	0.056	-1.8	0.600	0.002	0.564	0.002	+6.5
Coal ⁷	(0.216)	(0.190)	(+13.9)	(1.288)	(0.005)	(1.919)	(0.008)	(-32.9)
Other ⁸	0.027	0.026	+2.8	0.206	0.001	0.201	0.001	+2.5

¹ Based on daily rates prior to rounding.

² Includes crude oil, lease condensate, and natural gas plant liquids.

³ Includes hydroelectric, nuclear, and geothermal power and electricity produced from wood and waste.

⁴ Includes refined petroleum products and natural gas plant liquids.

⁵ Includes hydroelectric, nuclear, and geothermal power, electricity produced from wood and waste, and net imports of electricity and coal coke.

⁶ Includes crude oil, lease condensate, refined petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, plant condensate, and imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Parentheses indicate exports are greater than imports.

⁸ Includes net imports of electricity and coal coke.

Note: * Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Executive Summary

Energy Summary¹

		Energy Production ²	Energy Consumption ²	Energy Imports ²	Energy Exports
Quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu					
1973	TOTAL	62.433	74.609	14.732	2.073
1974	TOTAL	61.229	72.759	14.417	2.241
1975	TOTAL	60.059	70.707	14.113	2.389
1976	TOTAL	60.091	74.510	16.838	2.213
1977	TOTAL	60.293	76.332	20.092	2.097
1978	TOTAL	61.231	78.175	19.261	1.952
1979	TOTAL	63.851	78.910	19.620	2.900
1980	TOTAL	64.812	75.988	15.972	3.726
1981	January	5.448	7.459	1.346	0.261
	February	5.187	6.330	1.210	0.278
	March	5.678	6.440	1.193	0.370
	April	4.595	5.709	1.084	0.325
	May	4.729	5.764	1.131	0.274
	June	5.199	5.816	1.041	0.246
	July	5.544	6.023	1.140	0.393
	August	5.718	5.924	1.132	0.420
	September	5.538	5.650	1.201	0.412
	October	5.688	5.971	1.179	0.466
	November	5.420	5.975	1.109	0.440
	December	5.687	6.922	1.172	0.431
		TOTAL	64.432	73.984	13.939
1982	January	5.480	7.245	1.086	0.318
	February	5.231	6.286	0.890	0.376
	March	5.828	6.356	0.915	0.442
	April	5.399	5.856	0.859	0.426
	May	5.387	5.433	0.960	0.419
	June	5.317	5.405	1.014	0.415
	July	5.155	5.670	1.154	0.385
	August	5.356	5.630	1.034	0.358
	September	5.101	5.378	1.034	0.376
	October	5.226	5.541	1.059	0.438
	November	5.079	5.806	1.117	0.351
	December	5.193	6.282	0.966	0.322
		TOTAL	63.752	70.887	12.089
1983	January	5.239	6.524	0.935	0.302
	February	4.806	5.714	0.727	0.264
	March	5.245	6.093	0.773	0.318
	April	4.909	5.592	0.930	0.311
	May	5.030	5.383	0.973	0.342
	June	R4.921	R5.427	0.997	0.334
	July	R4.914	R5.725	1.107	0.273
	August	5.274	5.923	1.171	0.346

¹For definitions, see Notes on the last page of this section.

²The sum of domestic energy production and net imports of energy does not equal domestic energy consumption. The difference is attributed to stock changes; losses and gains in conversion, transportation, and distribution; the addition of blending compounds; shipments of anthracite to U.S. Armed Forces in Europe; and adjustments to account for discrepancies between reporting systems.
R=Revised data.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

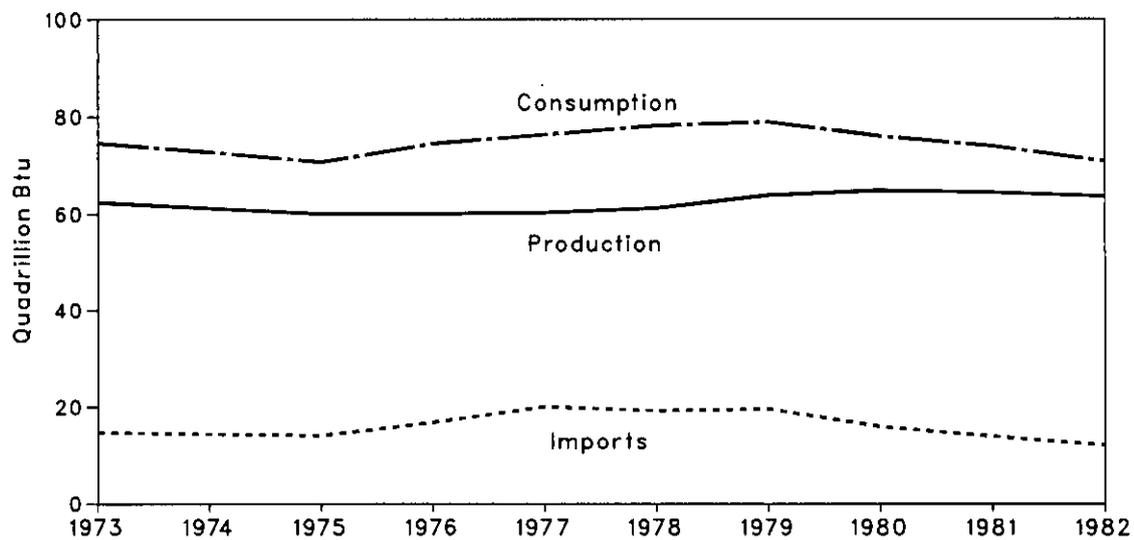
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: • Energy Information Administration calculations based on data appearing elsewhere in this publication.

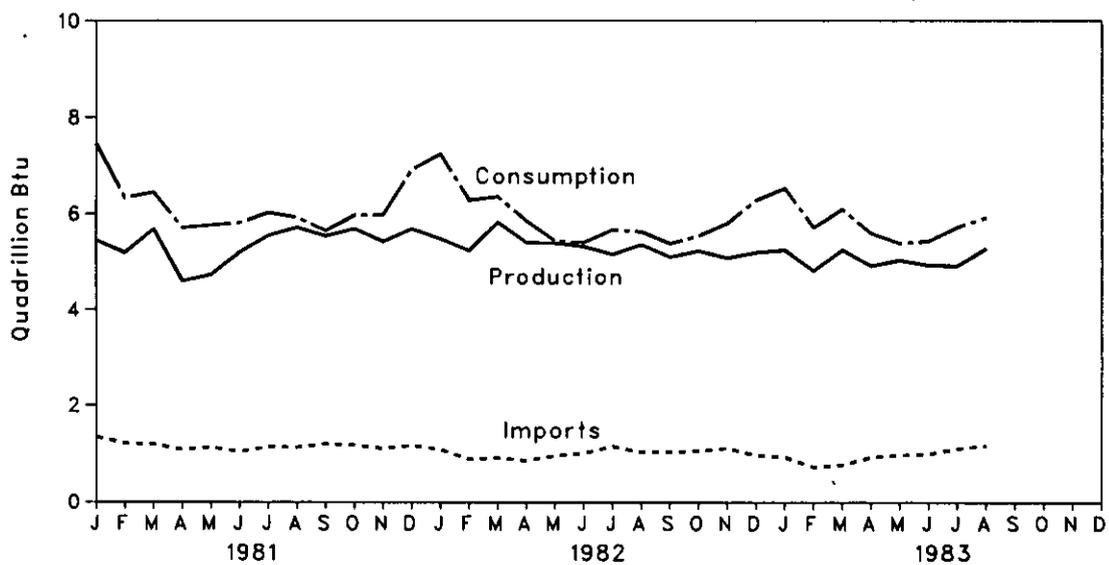
Executive Summary

Energy Summary

Yearly



Monthly



Executive Summary

Production of Energy by Source

		Coal ¹	Crude Oil ²	NGPL ³	Natural Gas (Dry)	Hydro-electric Power ⁴	Nuclear Electric Power	Other ⁵	Total Energy Produced	Yearly Cumulative Energy Produced
		Quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu								
1973	TOTAL	14.366	19.493	2.569	22.187	2.861	0.910	0.046	62.433	
1974	TOTAL	14.468	18.575	2.471	21.210	3.177	1.272	0.056	61.229	
1975	TOTAL	15.189	17.729	2.374	19.640	3.155	1.900	0.072	60.059	
1976	TOTAL	15.853	17.262	2.327	19.480	2.976	2.111	0.081	60.091	
1977	TOTAL	15.829	17.454	2.327	19.565	2.333	2.702	0.082	60.293	
1978	TOTAL	15.037	18.434	2.245	19.485	2.937	3.024	0.068	61.231	
1979	TOTAL	17.651	18.104	2.286	20.076	2.931	2.715	0.089	63.851	
1980	TOTAL	18.640	18.249	2.254	19.916	2.900	2.739	0.114	64.812	
1981	January	1.476	1.535	0.201	1.730	0.235	0.259	0.011	5.448	5.448
	February	1.588	1.397	0.182	1.553	0.222	0.236	0.010	5.187	10.635
	March	1.752	1.549	0.198	1.711	0.217	0.240	0.011	5.678	16.313
	April	0.812	1.489	0.188	1.651	0.218	0.225	0.010	4.595	20.908
	May	0.853	1.529	0.194	1.675	0.254	0.215	0.010	4.729	25.637
	June	1.378	1.501	0.188	1.614	0.277	0.231	0.010	5.199	30.837
	July	1.659	1.528	0.189	1.642	0.264	0.252	0.011	5.544	36.381
	August	1.764	1.543	0.197	1.683	0.227	0.294	0.011	5.718	42.100
	September	1.829	1.497	0.190	1.557	0.187	0.266	0.011	5.538	47.638
	October	1.908	1.540	0.195	1.620	0.190	0.224	0.011	5.688	53.326
	November	1.715	1.494	0.192	1.562	0.199	0.249	0.010	5.420	58.746
	December	1.709	1.544	0.194	1.696	0.251	0.284	0.010	5.687	64.432
	TOTAL	18.443	18.146	2.307	19.694	2.741	2.974	0.127	64.432	
1982	January	1.503	1.530	0.192	1.684	0.282	0.280	0.009	5.480	5.480
	February	1.593	1.413	0.172	1.545	0.280	0.220	0.008	5.231	10.711
	March	1.879	1.558	0.191	1.630	0.313	0.248	0.007	5.828	16.539
	April	1.647	1.495	0.182	1.538	0.293	0.238	0.007	5.399	21.938
	May	1.592	1.561	0.185	1.510	0.294	0.236	0.008	5.387	27.325
	June	1.606	1.504	0.178	1.464	0.294	0.262	0.010	5.317	32.642
	July	1.355	1.557	0.184	1.484	0.286	0.278	0.010	5.155	37.797
	August	1.632	1.552	0.186	1.452	0.251	0.273	0.010	5.356	43.153
	September	1.521	1.514	0.179	1.392	0.209	0.277	0.010	5.101	48.254
	October	1.586	1.565	0.186	1.418	0.207	0.254	0.011	5.226	53.481
	November	1.434	1.513	0.190	1.433	0.244	0.253	0.011	5.079	58.559
	December	1.414	1.546	0.198	1.470	0.291	0.266	0.009	5.193	63.752
	TOTAL	18.763	18.309	2.224	18.019	3.245	3.084	0.108	63.752	
1983	January	1.390	1.552	0.203	1.501	0.308	0.274	0.011	5.239	5.239
	February	1.354	1.406	0.174	1.328	0.293	0.242	0.008	4.806	10.045
	March	1.533	1.560	0.188	1.376	0.318	0.261	0.010	5.245	15.290
	April	1.357	1.511	0.177	1.296	0.315	0.244	0.009	4.909	20.199
	May	1.410	1.561	0.181	1.303	0.327	0.241	0.007	5.030	25.229
	June	1.395	1.510	0.179	R1.242	0.322	0.264	0.010	R4.921	R30.151
	July	1.264	1.555	0.187	R1.323	0.294	0.279	0.012	R4.914	R35.064
	August	1.634	1.556	0.190	1.329	0.271	0.279	0.016	5.274	40.338

¹Includes bituminous coal, lignite, and anthracite.

²Includes lease condensate.

³Natural gas plant liquids.

⁴Includes industrial and utility production of hydropower.

⁵Includes geothermal power and electricity produced from wood and waste.

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

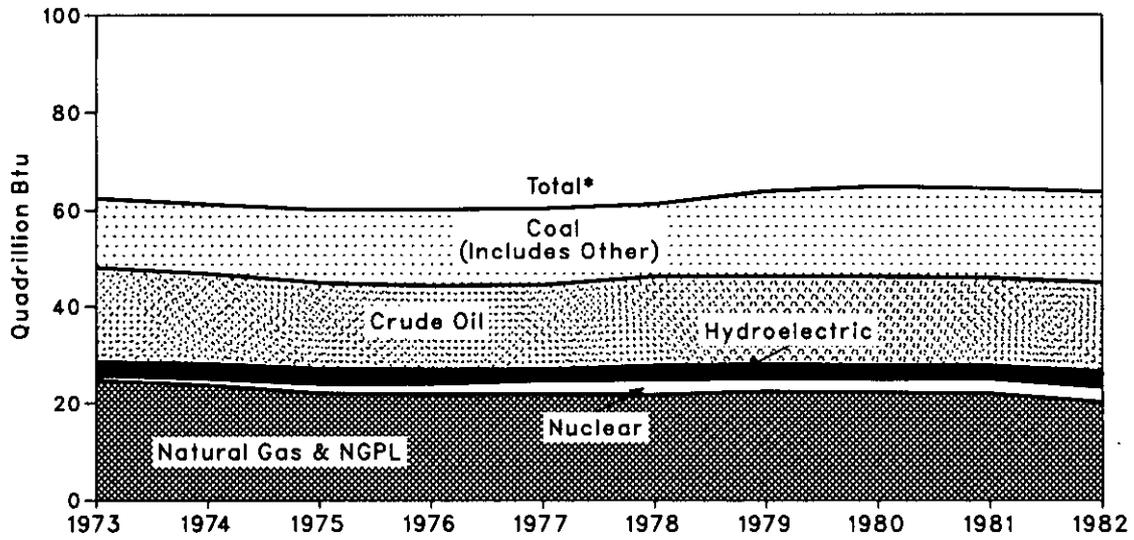
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Source: • Energy Information Administration calculations based on data reported elsewhere in this publication.

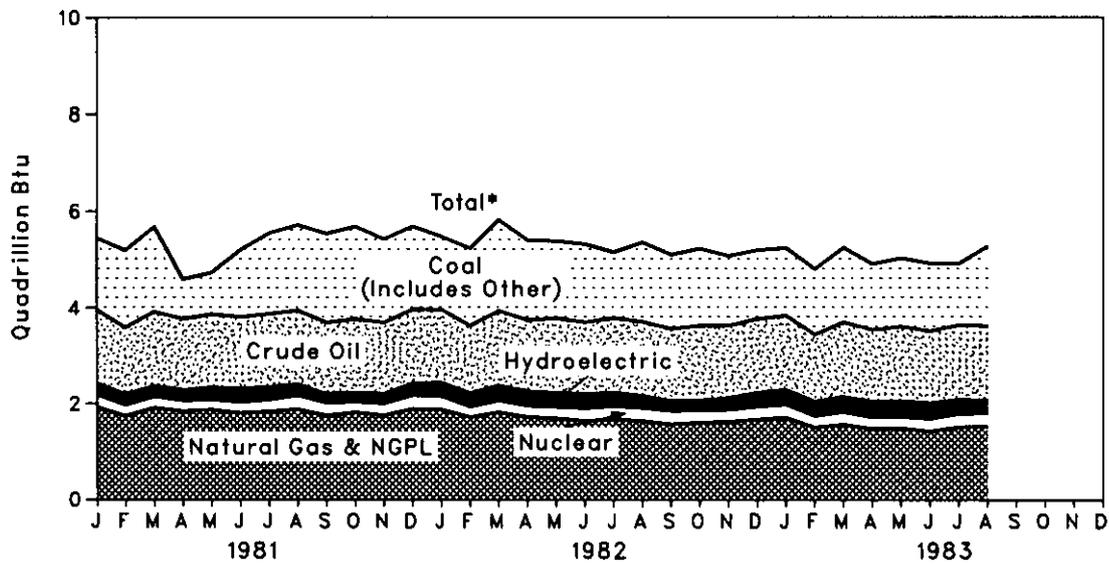
Executive Summary

Production of Energy by Source

Yearly



Monthly



*Btu equivalents for all fuels were cumulated to create total.

Executive Summary

Consumption of Energy by Source

		Coal ¹	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum	Hydro-electric Power ²	Nuclear Electric Power	Net Imports of Coal Coke ³	Other ⁴	Total Energy Consumed	Yearly Cumulative Energy Consumed
		Quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu								
1973	TOTAL	13.300	22.512	34.840	3.010	0.910	(0.008)	0.046	74.609	
1974	TOTAL	12.876	21.732	33.455	3.309	1.272	0.059	0.056	72.759	
1975	TOTAL	12.823	19.948	32.731	3.219	1.900	0.014	0.072	70.707	
1976	TOTAL	13.733	20.345	35.175	3.066	2.111	0.000	0.081	74.510	
1977	TOTAL	13.964	19.931	37.122	2.515	2.702	0.015	0.082	76.332	
1978	TOTAL	13.846	20.000	37.965	3.141	3.024	0.131	0.068	78.175	
1979	TOTAL	15.109	20.666	37.123	3.141	2.715	0.066	0.089	78.910	
1980	TOTAL	15.461	20.391	34.202	3.118	2.739	(0.037)	0.114	75.988	
1981	January	1.473	2.341	3.113	0.263	0.259	0.000	0.011	7.459	7.459
	February	1.302	1.945	2.592	0.247	0.236	(0.001)	0.010	6.330	13.790
	March	1.310	1.951	2.686	0.244	0.240	(0.003)	0.011	6.440	20.230
	April	1.191	1.529	2.509	0.245	0.225	(0.001)	0.010	5.709	25.939
	May	1.200	1.465	2.593	0.281	0.215	0.000	0.010	5.764	31.702
	June	1.301	1.344	2.631	0.304	0.231	(0.004)	0.010	5.816	37.519
	July	1.469	1.351	2.649	0.292	0.252	0.000	0.011	6.023	43.542
	August	1.437	1.349	2.578	0.255	0.294	0.000	0.011	5.924	49.465
	September	1.302	1.300	2.559	0.214	0.266	(0.002)	0.011	5.650	55.116
	October	1.290	1.559	2.672	0.218	0.224	(0.003)	0.011	5.971	61.087
	November	1.280	1.663	2.548	0.226	0.249	0.000	0.010	5.975	67.062
	December	1.418	2.133	2.803	0.278	0.284	(0.003)	0.010	6.922	73.984
	TOTAL	15.973	19.930	31.931	3.066	2.974	(0.017)	0.127	73.984	
1982	January	1.498	2.426	2.723	0.310	0.280	0.000	0.009	7.245	7.245
	February	1.303	2.011	2.441	0.305	0.220	(0.001)	0.008	6.286	13.531
	March	1.270	1.864	2.628	0.341	0.248	(0.002)	0.007	6.356	19.886
	April	1.161	1.509	2.623	0.320	0.238	(0.001)	0.007	5.856	25.743
	May	1.196	1.167	2.507	0.322	0.236	(0.003)	0.008	5.433	31.176
	June	1.220	1.145	2.451	0.320	0.262	(0.004)	0.010	5.405	36.580
	July	1.392	1.177	2.503	0.314	0.278	(0.003)	0.010	5.670	42.251
	August	1.385	1.179	2.506	0.278	0.273	(0.001)	0.010	5.630	47.880
	September	1.237	1.167	2.455	0.236	0.277	(0.003)	0.010	5.378	53.258
	October	1.200	1.334	2.509	0.235	0.254	(0.001)	0.011	5.541	58.799
	November	1.239	1.580	2.453	0.271	0.253	(0.002)	0.011	5.806	64.605
	December	1.313	1.761	2.616	0.319	0.266	(0.001)	0.009	6.282	70.887
	TOTAL	15.412	18.319	30.416	3.571	3.084	(0.023)	0.108	70.887	
1983	January	1.376	2.037	2.494	0.335	0.274	(0.001)	0.011	6.524	6.524
	February	1.190	1.704	2.253	0.318	0.242	(0.001)	0.008	5.714	12.239
	March	1.207	1.657	2.615	0.345	0.261	(0.001)	0.010	6.093	18.332
	April	1.152	1.434	2.415	0.341	0.244	(0.002)	0.009	5.592	23.924
	May	1.186	1.189	2.407	0.355	0.241	(0.002)	0.007	5.383	29.307
	June	1.272	R1.036	2.498	0.349	0.264	(0.001)	0.010	R5.427	R34.734
	July	1.499	R1.096	2.519	0.322	0.279	(0.002)	0.012	R5.725	R40.459
	August	1.597	1.138	2.595	0.298	0.279	(0.001)	0.016	5.923	46.382

¹Includes bituminous coal, lignite, and anthracite.

²Includes industrial and utility production and net imports of electricity.

³Parentheses indicate exports are greater than imports.

⁴Includes geothermal power and electricity produced from wood and waste.

R = Revised data.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

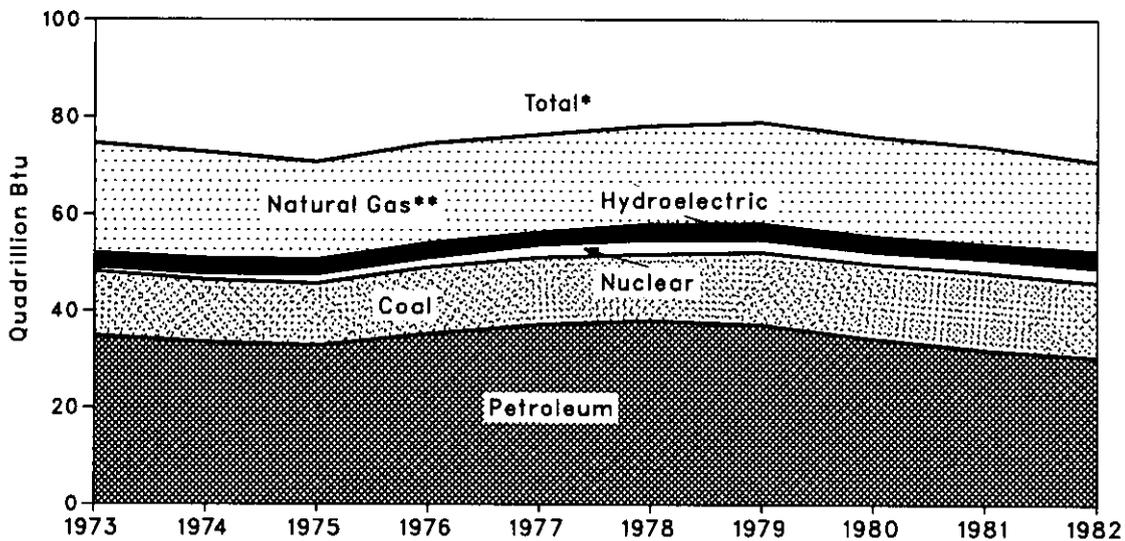
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: • Energy Information Administration calculations based on data reported elsewhere in this publication.

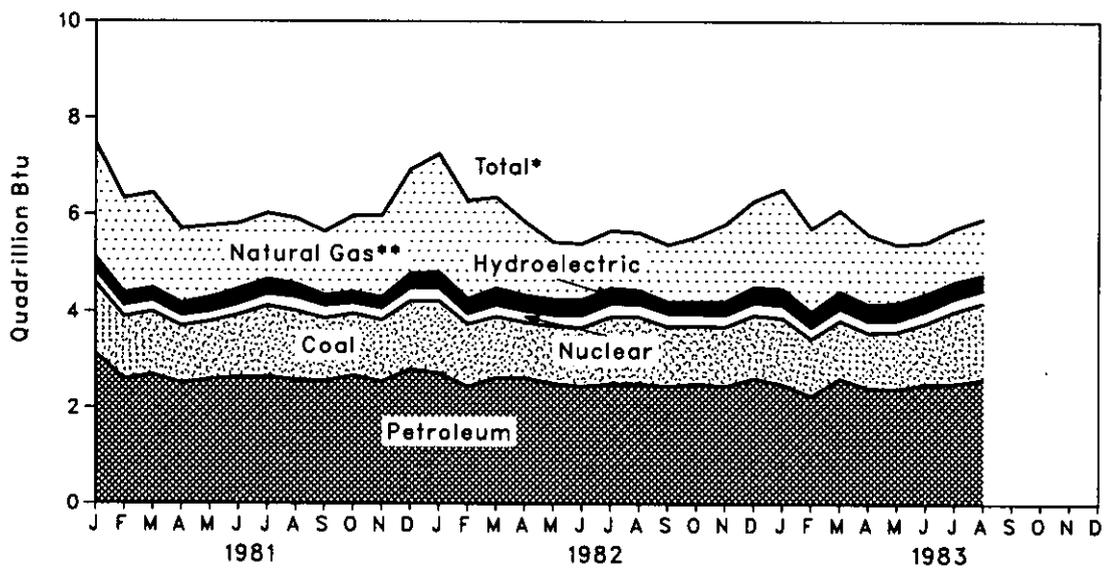
Executive Summary

Consumption of Energy by Source

Yearly



Monthly



*Btu equivalents for all fuels were cumulated to create total.

**Includes net imports of coal coke and other.

Executive Summary

Net Imports¹ of Energy by Source

		Coal ²	Crude Oil ³	Refined Petroleum Products ⁴	Natural Gas (Dry)	Electricity	Coal Coke	Total Net Imports	Yearly Cumulative Net Imports of Energy
		Quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu							
1973	TOTAL	(1.443)	6.883	6.097	0.981	0.148	(0.008)	12.659	
1974	TOTAL	(1.585)	7.389	5.273	0.907	0.133	0.059	12.175	
1975	TOTAL	(1.766)	8.708	3.800	0.904	0.064	0.014	11.725	
1976	TOTAL	(1.590)	11.221	3.982	0.922	0.089	0.000	14.625	
1977	TOTAL	(1.424)	13.921	4.321	0.981	0.182	0.015	17.995	
1978	TOTAL	(1.024)	13.125	3.932	0.941	0.204	0.131	17.309	
1979	TOTAL	(1.730)	13.328	3.603	1.243	0.211	0.066	16.720	
1980	TOTAL	(2.390)	10.586	2.912	0.957	0.217	(0.037)	12.246	
1981	January	(0.151)	0.829	0.293	0.087	0.028	0.000	1.085	1.085
	February	(0.175)	0.762	0.240	0.081	0.025	(0.001)	0.932	2.018
	March	(0.252)	0.778	0.196	0.076	0.028	(0.003)	0.823	2.840
	April	(0.215)	0.723	0.161	0.065	0.027	(0.001)	0.759	3.599
	May	(0.157)	0.717	0.210	0.059	0.028	0.000	0.857	4.456
	June	(0.158)	0.687	0.181	0.061	0.027	(0.004)	0.794	5.250
	July	(0.281)	0.728	0.210	0.062	0.028	0.000	0.747	5.997
	August	(0.292)	0.717	0.199	0.060	0.028	0.000	0.712	6.709
	September	(0.310)	0.794	0.219	0.062	0.027	(0.002)	0.790	7.498
	October	(0.321)	0.749	0.184	0.075	0.028	(0.003)	0.713	8.211
	November	(0.308)	0.658	0.214	0.078	0.027	0.000	0.668	8.879
	December	(0.299)	0.712	0.215	0.089	0.028	(0.003)	0.741	9.621
	TOTAL	(2.918)	8.854	2.522	0.855	0.325	(0.017)	9.621	
1982	January	(0.160)	0.623	0.181	0.096	0.028	0.000	0.768	0.768
	February	(0.234)	0.438	0.206	0.081	0.025	(0.001)	0.515	1.282
	March	(0.273)	0.461	0.181	0.078	0.028	(0.002)	0.473	1.755
	April	(0.283)	0.467	0.153	0.071	0.027	(0.001)	0.433	2.188
	May	(0.262)	0.550	0.166	0.063	0.028	(0.003)	0.541	2.730
	June	(0.279)	0.653	0.146	0.056	0.027	(0.004)	0.599	3.329
	July	(0.239)	0.725	0.195	0.063	0.028	(0.003)	0.769	4.098
	August	(0.190)	0.640	0.144	0.056	0.028	(0.001)	0.676	4.774
	September	(0.225)	0.603	0.196	0.062	0.027	(0.003)	0.658	5.432
	October	(0.259)	0.613	0.167	0.073	0.028	(0.001)	0.621	6.053
	November	(0.202)	0.629	0.228	0.087	0.027	(0.002)	0.767	6.819
	December	(0.157)	0.506	0.161	0.106	0.028	(0.001)	0.644	7.463
	TOTAL	(2.763)	6.907	2.124	0.892	0.326	(0.023)	7.463	
1983	January	(0.115)	0.509	0.097	0.117	0.028	(0.001)	0.633	0.633
	February	(0.113)	0.327	0.127	0.098	0.025	(0.001)	0.463	1.096
	March	(0.162)	0.371	0.132	0.087	0.028	(0.001)	0.455	1.552
	April	(0.156)	0.535	0.144	0.073	0.027	(0.002)	0.620	2.171
	May	(0.179)	0.533	0.189	0.062	0.028	(0.002)	0.630	2.802
	June	(0.187)	0.586	0.181	0.057	0.027	(0.001)	0.663	3.464
	July	(0.159)	0.672	0.243	0.052	0.028	(0.002)	0.833	4.298
	August	(0.216)	0.722	0.238	0.055	0.028	(0.001)	0.825	5.123

¹Net imports equals imports minus exports. Parentheses indicate exports are greater than imports.

²Includes bituminous coal, lignite, and anthracite.

³Includes crude oil, lease condensate, and imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁴Includes refined petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

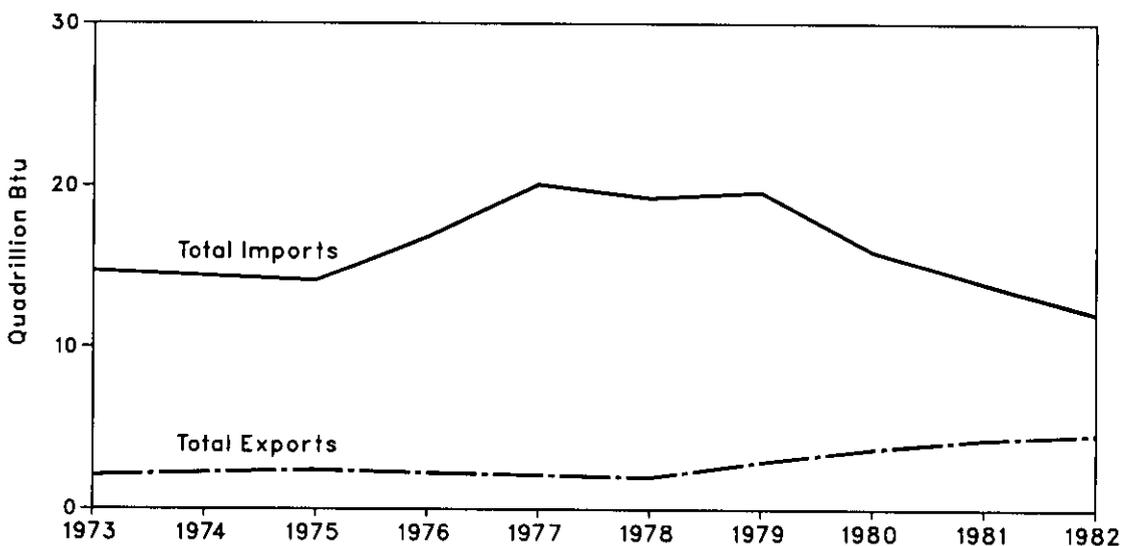
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: • Energy Information Administration calculations based on data reported elsewhere in this publication.

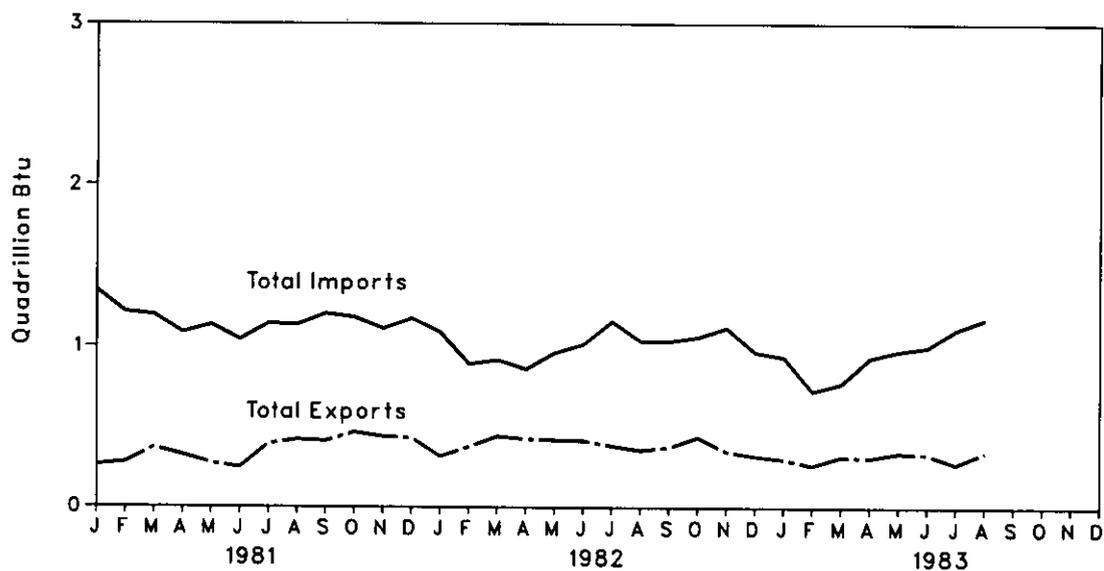
Executive Summary

Energy Imports and Exports

Yearly



Monthly



Executive Summary

Merchandise Trade Value

		Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
		Energy	All Other	Total	Energy	All Other	Total	Energy	All Other	Total
Million dollars										
1974	TOTAL	NA	NA	98,092	NA	NA	102,559	NA	NA	-4,467
1975	TOTAL	4,470	103,182	107,652	28,325	70,178	98,503	-23,855	+33,004	+9,149
1976	TOTAL	4,226	110,997	115,223	36,384	87,093	123,477	-32,158	+23,904	-8,254
1977	TOTAL	4,184	117,048	121,232	47,153	103,237	150,390	-42,969	+13,811	-29,158
1978	TOTAL	3,882	139,799	143,681	44,763	129,994	174,757	-40,881	+9,805	-31,076
1979	TOTAL	5,675	176,185	181,860	63,077	146,381	209,458	-57,402	+29,804	-27,599
1980	TOTAL	7,982	212,644	220,626	82,924	161,947	244,871	-74,942	+50,697	-24,244
1981	January	756	18,146	18,902	8,007	14,609	22,616	-7,251	+3,537	-3,714
	February	999	18,789	19,788	7,939	13,977	21,916	-6,940	+4,812	-2,127
	March	939	20,339	21,278	6,471	14,558	21,029	-5,532	+5,781	+249
	April	738	19,048	19,786	7,831	14,418	22,249	-7,093	+4,630	-2,463
	May	593	18,306	18,899	6,075	15,157	21,232	-5,482	+3,149	-2,333
	June	565	19,185	19,750	7,252	14,753	22,005	-6,687	+4,432	-2,255
	July	847	18,442	19,289	5,687	14,427	20,114	-4,840	+4,015	-825
	August	884	18,147	19,031	6,876	16,366	23,242	-5,992	+1,781	-4,212
	September	939	18,612	19,551	6,555	14,719	21,274	-5,616	+3,893	-1,724
	October	991	18,172	19,163	6,638	16,439	23,077	-5,648	+1,733	-3,914
	November	997	18,156	19,153	6,608	15,900	22,508	-5,611	+2,256	-3,356
	December	1,067	17,818	18,885	5,422	14,324	19,746	-4,355	+3,494	-861
	TOTAL	10,279	223,398	233,677	81,360	179,622	260,982	-71,081	+43,776	-27,305
1982	January	1,205	17,379	18,584	7,439	15,134	22,573	-6,234	+2,245	-3,989
	February	1,361	17,253	18,614	5,107	14,463	19,570	-3,746	+2,790	-956
	March	1,256	17,206	18,462	5,009	15,010	20,019	-3,753	+2,196	-1,557
	April	1,201	16,804	18,005	4,312	13,402	17,714	-3,111	+3,402	+291
	May	1,065	17,059	18,124	4,167	16,310	20,477	-3,102	+749	-2,353
	June	1,035	17,788	18,823	5,427	15,760	21,187	-4,392	+2,028	-2,364
	July	974	17,086	18,060	5,943	13,906	19,849	-4,969	+3,180	-1,790
	August	961	16,502	17,463	6,353	16,577	22,930	-5,392	-75	-5,467
	September	998	16,322	17,320	5,201	15,380	20,581	-4,203	+942	-3,261
	October	1,072	15,599	16,671	5,947	15,059	21,006	-4,875	+540	-4,335
	November	847	15,005	15,852	5,037	13,855	18,892	-4,190	+1,150	-3,041
	December	855	15,492	16,347	5,468	13,686	19,154	-4,613	+1,806	-2,808
	TOTAL	12,729	199,464	212,193	65,409	178,543	243,952	-52,680	+20,921	-31,759
1983	January	1,132	16,261	17,393	5,142	14,879	20,021	-4,010	+1,382	-2,628
	February	878	15,448	16,326	3,704	15,311	19,015	-2,826	+137	-2,689
	March	850	15,902	16,752	3,865	15,660	19,525	-3,015	+241	-2,774
	April	892	15,182	16,074	3,763	16,008	19,771	-2,871	-826	-3,697
	May	724	14,842	15,566	5,033	16,481	21,514	-4,309	-1,639	-5,948
	June	752	16,256	17,008	4,767	16,257	21,024	-4,015	-1	-4,016
	July	628	16,001	16,629	5,164	16,786	21,950	-4,536	-785	-5,321
	August	828	15,802	16,630	5,703	17,079	22,782	-4,875	-1,277	-6,152
	September	800	16,587	17,387	5,571	16,604	22,175	-4,771	-17	-4,788

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Annual totals are unadjusted and may not equal the sum of monthly totals, which are adjusted for seasonal and working-day variation, if present and identifiable.

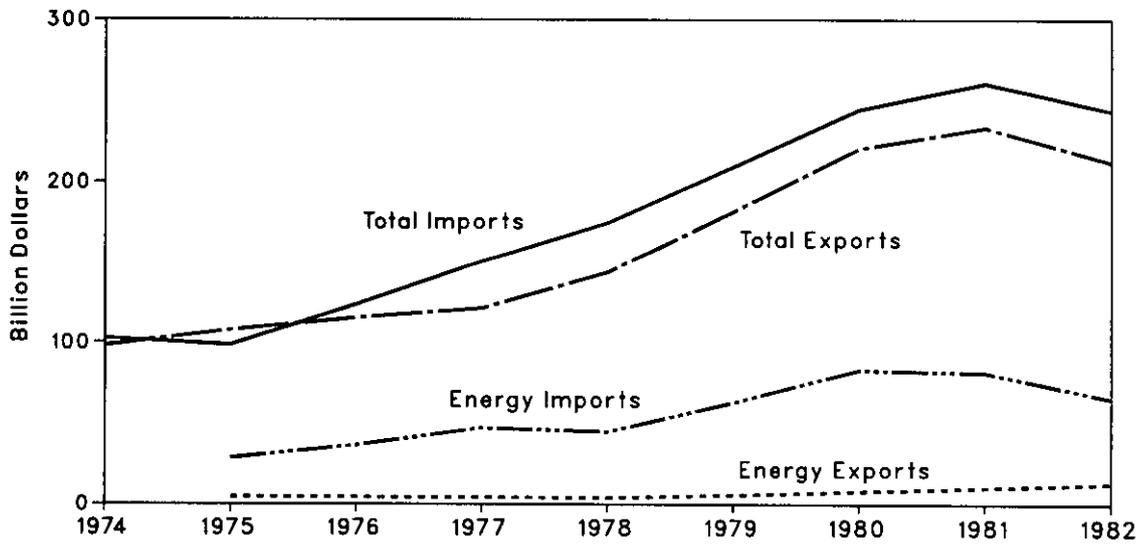
• The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs territory (which is comprised of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) and the Virgin Islands.

Additional Notes and Sources: • See the last page of this section.

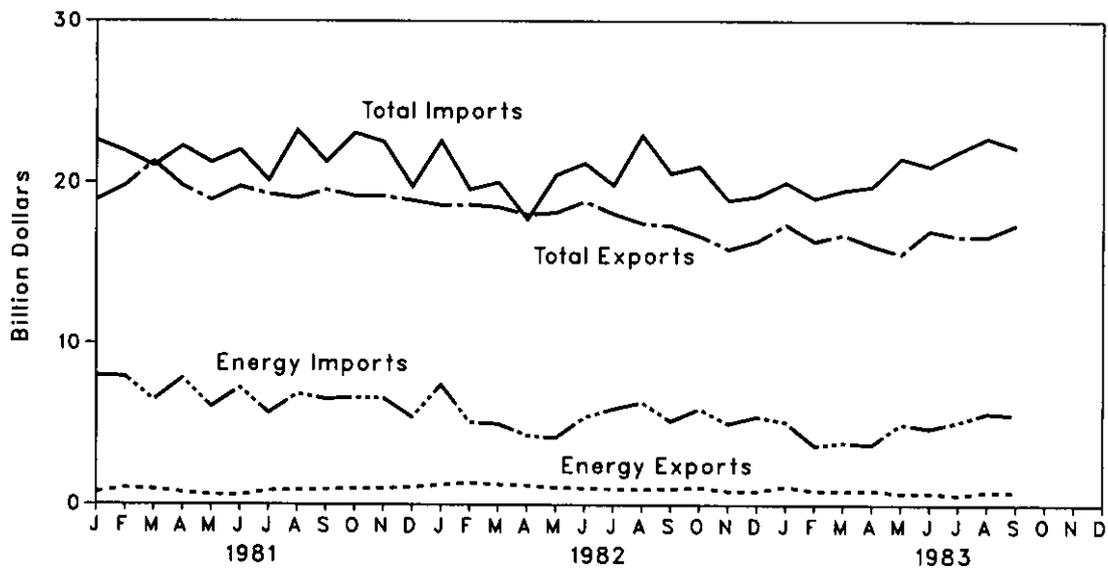
Executive Summary

Merchandise Trade Value

Yearly



Monthly



Executive Summary

Population Weighted Heating Degree-Days¹

Census Divisions	October 1 through October 31					Cumulative July 1 through October 31				
	Normal ²	1982	1983	Percent Change		Normal ²	1982	1983	Percent Change	
				Normal to 1983	1982 to 1983				Normal to 1983	1982 to 1983
New England Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.	420	442	416	-1.0	-5.9	616	652	560	-9.1	-14.1
Middle Atlantic N.J., N.Y., Pa.	359	354	370	3.1	4.5	466	484	480	3.0	-0.8
Eastern North Central Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wisc.	378	350	378	0.0	8.0	487	528	503	3.3	-4.7
Western North Central Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., Nebr., N.Dak., S.Dak.	380	381	378	-0.5	-0.8	544	560	519	-4.6	-7.3
South Atlantic Del., Fla., Ga., Md. and D.C., N.C., S.C., Va., W.Va.	162	168	146	-9.9	-13.1	182	197	186	2.2	-5.6
Eastern South Central Ala., Ky., Miss., Tenn.	204	187	150	-26.5	-19.8	230	223	194	-15.7	-13.0
Western South Central Ark., La., Okla., Tex.	83	92	52	-37.3	-43.5	91	98	64	-29.7	-34.7
Mountain Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.Mex., Utah, Wyo.	371	418	328	-11.6	-21.5	584	612	478	-18.2	-21.9
Pacific Coast Calif., Oreg., Wash.	219	153	121	-44.7	-20.9	388	237	195	-49.7	-17.7
U.S. AVERAGE³	278	267	254	-8.6	-4.9	378	375	342	-9.5	-8.8

¹ See Note on the last page of this section for explanation of degree-days.

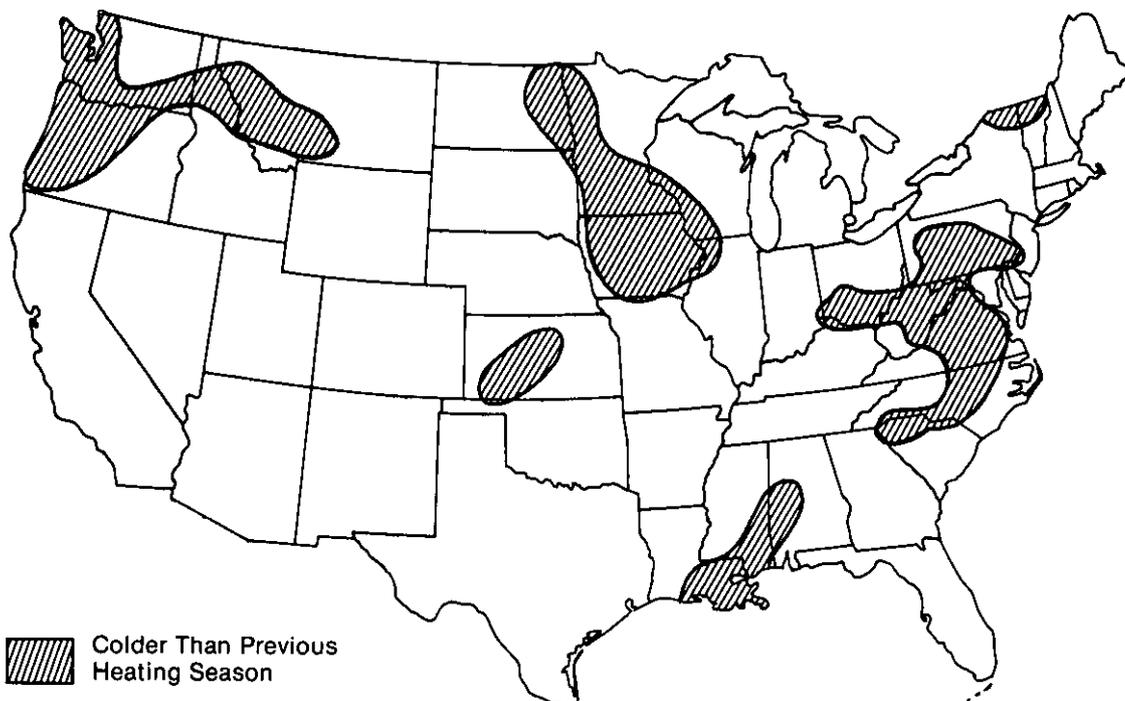
² Normal is based on calculations of data from 1951 through 1980.

³ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

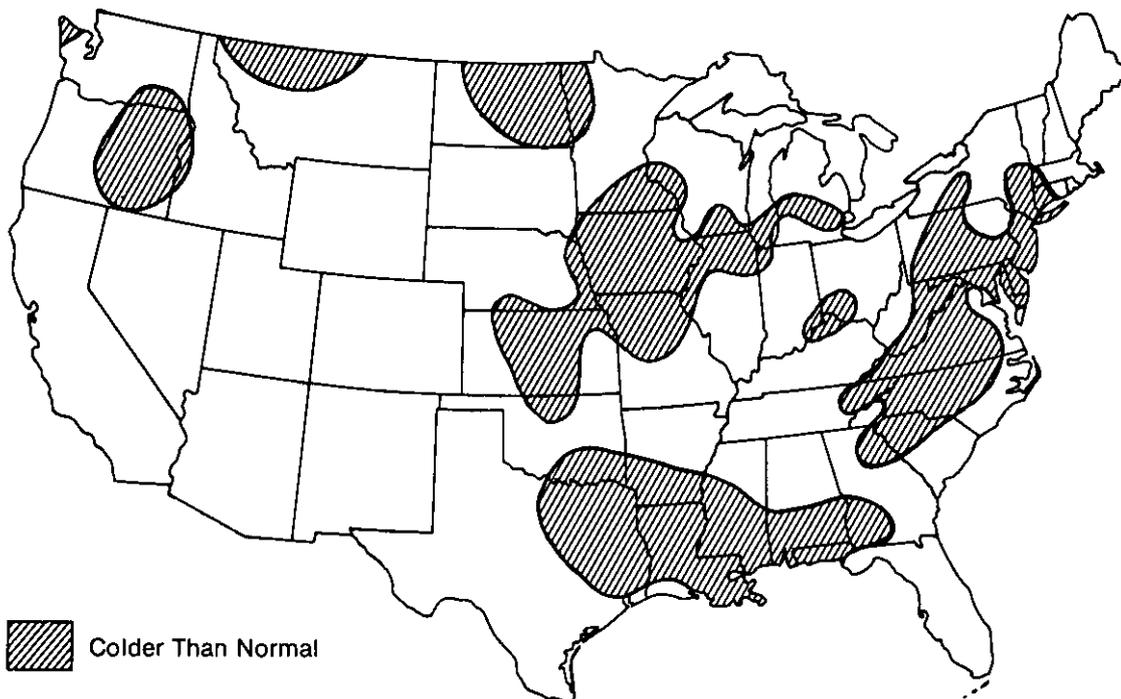
Executive Summary

Heating Degree-Days Accumulated from July 1, 1983, through October 29, 1983

Departure from Previous Heating Season



Departure from Normal



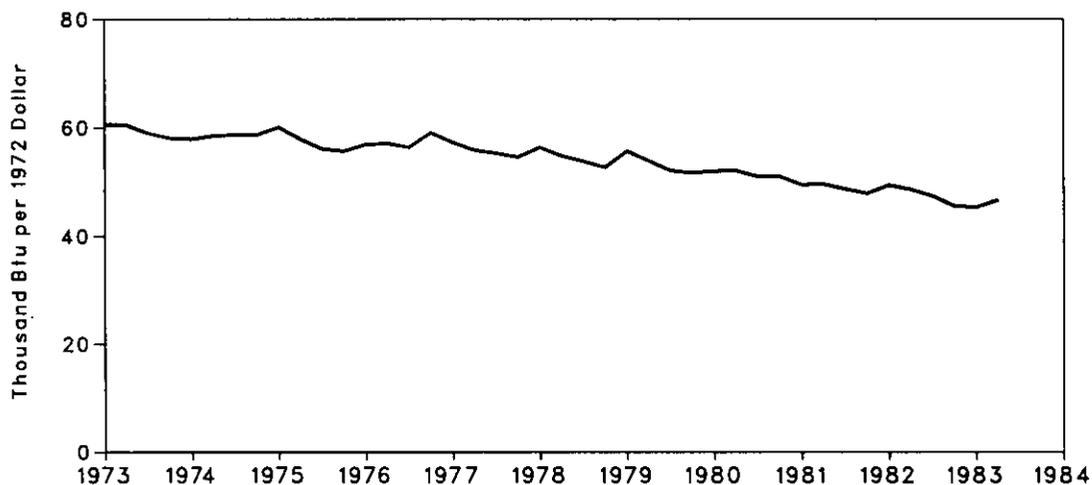
Source: • Department of Commerce—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Executive Summary

Energy Indicator—Energy Consumption per GNP Dollar (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Annual Rate of Energy Consumption	Gross National Product		Energy Consumption per GNP Dollar
		Current Dollars	1972 Dollars ¹	
	Quadrillion Btu	Trillion Dollars		Thousand Btu per 1972 Dollar
1973	74.609	1.326	1.254	59.5
1974	72.759	1.434	1.246	58.4
1975	70.707	1.549	1.232	57.4
1976	74.510	1.718	1.298	57.4
1977	76.332	1.918	1.370	55.7
1978	78.175	2.164	1.439	54.3
1979	78.910	2.418	1.479	53.4
1980	75.988	2.632	1.475	51.5
1981	74.594	2.867	1.510	49.5
1981	2nd Qtr ²	74.977	2.913	49.6
1981	3rd Qtr ²	74.313	3.005	48.7
1981	4th Qtr ²	72.171	3.032	47.9
1981	YEAR	73.984	2.954	48.9
1982	1st Qtr ²	73.377	3.021	49.4
1982	2nd Qtr ²	72.406	3.070	48.6
1982	3rd Qtr ²	70.461	3.091	47.4
1982	4th Qtr ²	67.501	3.110	45.6
1982	YEAR	70.887	3.073	47.7
1983	1st Qtr ²	67.720	3.172	45.4
1983	2nd Qtr ²	R71.147	R3.272	46.7

Energy Consumption per GNP Dollar (Seasonally Adjusted)



¹Current dollars are converted to 1972 dollars by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

²Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted and shown at annual rates.

R=Revised data.

Notes • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Yearly data may not equal sum of quarters due to seasonality adjustments and independent rounding.

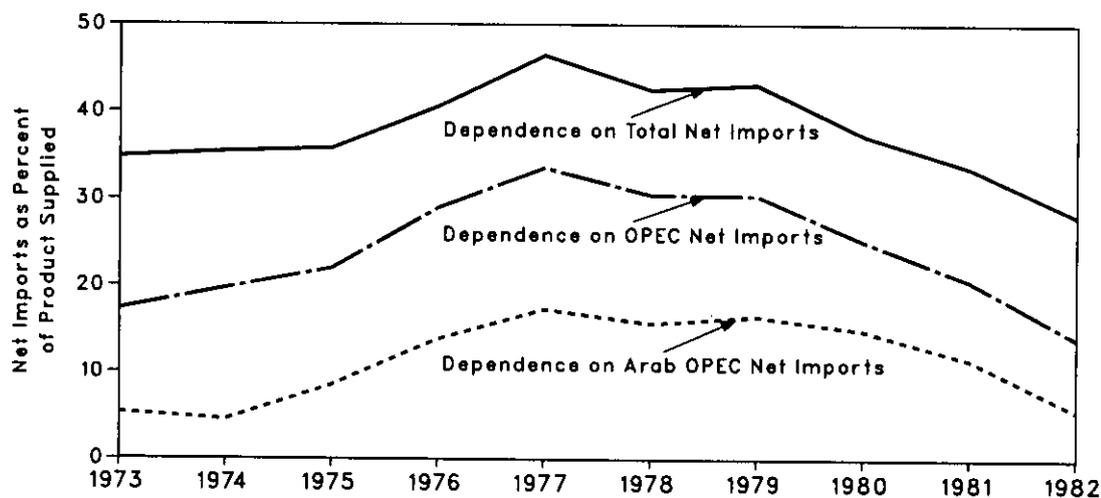
Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Executive Summary

Energy Indicator—U.S. Dependence on Petroleum Net Imports¹

		Net Imports ²			Domestic Petroleum Products Supplied	Net Imports as Percent of U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied		
		from Arab OPEC ³ Countries	from All OPEC ⁴ Countries	from All Countries		from Arab OPEC ³ Countries	from All OPEC ⁴ Countries	from All Countries
ANNUAL RATE		Thousand Barrels per Day				Percent		
1973	AVERAGE	915	2,991	6,025	17,308	5.3	17.3	34.8
1974	AVERAGE	751	3,277	5,891	16,653	4.5	19.7	35.4
1975	AVERAGE	1,382	3,598	5,847	16,322	8.5	22.0	35.8
1976	AVERAGE	2,423	5,063	7,090	17,461	13.9	29.0	40.6
1977	AVERAGE	3,184	6,190	8,564	18,431	17.3	33.6	46.5
1978	AVERAGE	2,962	5,747	8,001	18,847	15.7	30.5	42.5
1979	AVERAGE	3,054	5,632	7,985	18,513	16.5	30.4	43.1
1980	AVERAGE	2,549	4,293	6,365	17,056	14.9	25.2	37.3
1981	1st Qtr	2,060	3,804	5,964	17,113	12.0	22.2	34.9
	2nd Qtr	1,786	3,117	5,099	15,597	11.5	20.0	32.7
	3rd Qtr	1,857	3,181	5,400	15,532	12.0	20.5	34.8
	4th Qtr	1,679	3,167	5,151	16,008	10.5	19.8	32.2
	AVERAGE	1,845	3,315	5,401	16,058	11.5	20.6	33.6
1982	1st Qtr	1,105	2,391	4,038	15,891	7.0	15.1	25.4
	2nd Qtr	817	1,925	4,074	15,292	5.3	12.6	26.6
	3rd Qtr	820	2,239	4,720	14,893	5.5	15.0	31.7
	4th Qtr	672	1,990	4,353	15,120	4.4	13.2	28.8
	AVERAGE	851	2,136	4,298	15,296	5.6	14.0	28.1
1983	1st Qtr	346	1,139	3,024	15,015	2.3	7.6	20.1
	2nd Qtr	446	1,655	4,142	14,764	3.0	11.2	28.1

U.S. Dependence on Petroleum Net Imports



¹Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserves are included.

²Net imports equals imports minus exports. Imports from OPEC countries exclude indirect imports which are refined products imported primarily from Caribbean and West European areas and refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

³Includes Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

⁴Includes Arab OPEC countries plus Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela.

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

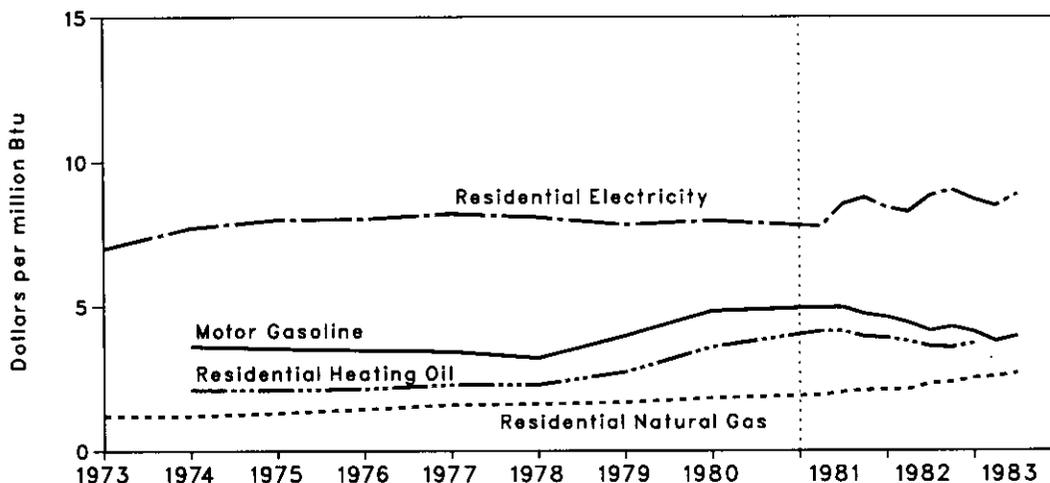
Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Executive Summary

Energy Indicator—Cost of Fuels to End Users in Constant (1972) Dollars

		Leaded Regular Motor Gasoline		Residential Heating Oil		Residential Natural Gas		Residential Electricity	
		cent/gal	\$/MMBtu	cent/gal	\$/MMBtu	cent/Mcf	\$/MMBtu	cent/kWh	\$/MMBtu
1973	AVERAGE	NA	NA	NA	NA	121.2	1.19	2.39	7.00
1974	AVERAGE	45.1	3.61	29.4	2.12	121.4	1.19	2.63	7.71
1975	AVERAGE	44.1	3.53	29.3	2.11	132.8	1.30	2.73	8.00
1976	AVERAGE	43.4	3.47	29.8	2.15	145.4	1.43	2.74	8.03
1977	AVERAGE	42.9	3.43	31.8	2.29	162.2	1.59	2.80	8.21
1978	AVERAGE	40.1	3.21	31.7	2.29	164.4	1.62	2.76	8.09
1979	AVERAGE	49.4	3.95	37.8	2.73	171.5	1.68	2.67	7.83
1980	AVERAGE	60.5	4.84	49.7	3.58	186.9	1.83	2.72	7.97
1981	1st Qtr	62.1	4.97	57.0	4.11	197.5	1.93	2.65	7.77
	2nd Qtr	62.1	4.97	57.2	4.12	209.1	2.04	2.91	8.53
	3rd Qtr	59.3	4.74	54.4	3.92	215.0	2.10	2.99	8.76
	4th Qtr	57.9	4.63	54.0	3.89	216.3	2.11	2.87	8.41
	AVERAGE	60.4	4.83	55.7	4.01	209.7	2.05	2.85	8.35
1982	1st Qtr	55.3	4.42	52.2	3.76	218.3	2.13	2.82	8.26
	2nd Qtr	51.7	4.13	49.8	3.59	239.0	2.33	3.01	8.82
	3rd Qtr	53.5	4.28	49.4	3.56	242.2	2.37	3.08	9.03
	4th Qtr	51.3	4.10	51.3	3.70	257.9	2.52	2.97	8.70
	AVERAGE	53.0	4.24	51.4	3.71	239.7	2.34	2.97	8.70
1983	1st Qtr	47.1	3.77	NA	NA	263.3	2.57	2.89	8.47
	2nd Qtr	49.3	3.94	NA	NA	276.1	2.69	3.03	8.88

Average Cost of Fuels to End Users in Constant (1972) Dollars



NA = Not available.

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

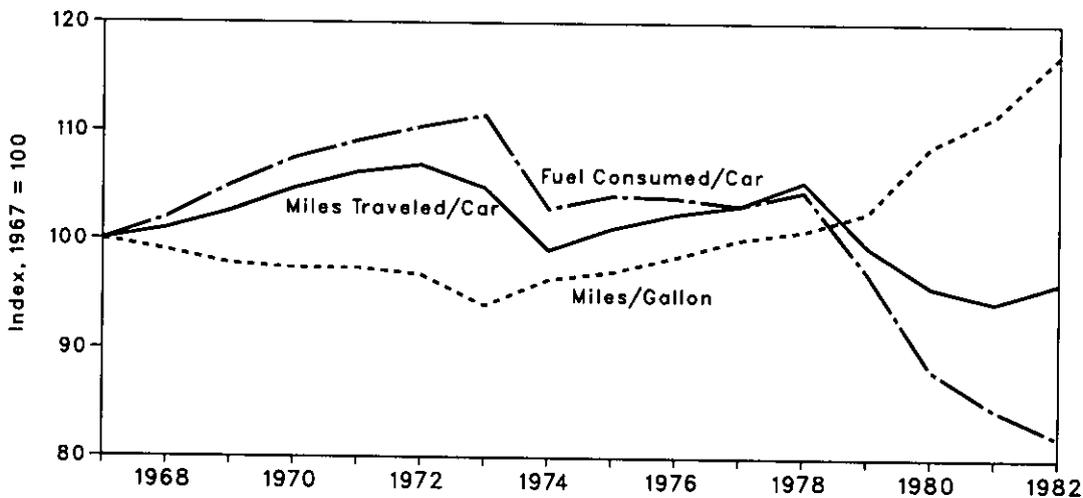
Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Executive Summary

Energy Indicator—U.S. Passenger Car Efficiency

	Average Fuel Consumed per Car		Average Miles Traveled per Car		Average Miles Traveled per Gallon of Fuel Consumed	
	Gallons	Index	Miles	Index	Miles	Index
1967	684	100.0	9,531	100.0	13.93	100.0
1968	698	102.0	9,627	101.0	13.79	99.0
1969	718	105.0	9,782	102.6	13.63	97.8
1970	735	107.5	9,978	104.7	13.57	97.4
1971	746	109.1	10,121	106.2	13.57	97.4
1972	755	110.4	10,184	106.9	13.49	96.8
1973	763	111.5	9,992	104.8	13.10	94.0
1974	704	102.9	9,448	99.1	13.43	96.4
1975	712	104.1	9,634	101.1	13.53	97.1
1976	711	103.9	9,763	102.4	13.72	98.5
1977	706	103.2	9,839	103.2	13.94	100.1
1978	715	104.5	10,046	105.4	14.06	100.9
1979	664	97.1	9,485	99.5	14.29	102.6
1980	603	88.2	9,135	95.8	15.15	108.8
1981	579	84.6	9,002	94.4	15.54	111.6
1982	561	82.0	9,167	96.2	16.33	117.2

U.S. Passenger Car Efficiency Index



Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Notes and Sources for the Executive Summary Section

Notes

1. **Domestic Production:** Domestic production of energy includes production of coal (anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite), crude oil and lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, natural gas (dry), electric utility and industrial production of hydropower, and electricity generated from nuclear power, geothermal power, and wood and waste. The volumetric data were converted to approximate heat contents (Btu values) of these energy sources using conversion factors listed on the inside back cover of this publication.
2. **Domestic Consumption:** Domestic consumption of energy includes consumption of coal (anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite), natural gas (dry), refined petroleum products supplied, electric utility and industrial production of hydropower, net imports of electricity produced from hydropower, net imports of coke made from coal, and electricity generated from nuclear power, geothermal power, and wood and waste. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) were derived using conversion factors listed on the inside back cover of this publication.
3. **U.S. Energy Imports:** U.S. energy imports include imports of bituminous coal, crude oil (including crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve), refined petroleum products, natural gas (dry), electricity produced from hydropower, and coke made from coal.
4. **U.S. Energy Exports:** U.S. energy exports include bituminous coal, crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas (dry), electricity produced from hydropower, and coke made from coal.
5. **Merchandise Trade Value:** The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs territory (which includes the 50 United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) and the Virgin Islands. The statistics exclude imports into Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions, as well as shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, between the United States and other U.S. possessions, and between any of these outlying areas. From January 1981 forward, import data presented are on a customs value basis. All other values are on a free alongside ship (f.a.s.) basis. Monthly data are adjusted for seasonal and working-day variation, if present and identifiable; annual data are unadjusted, and annual totals may not equal sum of monthly totals. Statistics include nonmonetary gold. Statistics exclude Department of Defense Military Program Grant-Aid shipments. "All Other" and "Total" columns include foreign exports (i.e., reexports). The "Energy" columns include mineral fuels, lubricants, and related material. "Imports" represent general imports (i.e., entries for immediate consumption, entries into customs bonded warehouses, and entries for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve). "Trade Balance" is exports minus imports; a positive balance indicates a surplus trade value and a negative balance indicates a deficit trade value. The "All Other" columns are calculated by subtracting "Energy" from "Total."
6. **Degree-Days:** Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature. Cooling degree-days are defined as deviations of the mean daily temperature at a sampling station above a base temperature equal to 65° F by convention. Heating degree-days are deviations of the mean daily temperature below 65° F. For example, if a weather station recorded a mean daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and heating degree-days, 0). A weather station recording a mean daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days (and 0 cooling degree-days).

There are several degree-day data bases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published in the *Monthly Energy Review* (MER) is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Analysis Center, Camp Springs, Maryland. The data are available weekly with monthly summaries and are based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. The temperature information recorded at these weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population. The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently in use represent resident State population data estimated for 1980 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data shown in the MER are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 and 5-2 developed by the National Climatic Center, Asheville, North Carolina, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Sources

- Merchandise Trade Value:** • 1974 through 1980: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Highlights of U.S. Export and Import Trade," FT990 (January 1982), Appendix for total imports and exports. Energy imports and exports from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Summary of U.S. Export and Import Merchandise Trade," December issues, plus Bureau of the Census reports EA691 "Exports from the Virgin Islands to Foreign Countries," and IA245V "U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports into the Virgin Islands."
• 1981 forward: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Summary of U.S. Export and Import Merchandise Trade," most recent monthly issue.
- Gross National Product:** • U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*.
- U.S. Dependence on Petroleum Net Imports:** • Imports and products supplied—Part 3 of this publication.
• Exports—1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys*; 1977 through 1981: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual;" 1982 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*.
- Cost of Fuels to End Users in Constant (1972) Dollars:** • Motor gasoline—Bureau of Labor Statistics.
• Heating oil—Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1974 and 1975: Form CLC-92, "No. 2 Heating Oil Monthly Price Adjustment Report"; 1976 forward: FEA Form P112-M-1 and EIA-9, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report."
• Natural gas—1973 through 1979: Bureau of Mines Form 6-1340-A, "Supply and Disposition of Natural Gas (non-producing distributors report)" and Form 6-1341-A, "Supply and Disposition of Natural Gas." 1980: Energy Information Administration Form EIA-176, "Supply and Disposition of Natural Gas." 1981 forward: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).
• Electricity—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), 1973 through February 1980: FPC Form 5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income"; March 1980 forward: FERC Form 5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."
• Deflator (The Consumer Price Index)—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*.
- U.S. Passenger Car Efficiency:** • Indexes prepared from statistics published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Highway Statistics Division, "Highway Statistics," Table VM-1.

Energy Consumption

Total U.S. energy consumption in August 1983 was 5.9 quadrillion Btu, 5.2 percent above the August 1982 level.

Residential and commercial sector consumption was 2.0 quadrillion Btu in August 1983, up 8.0 percent from the August 1982 level. The residential and commercial sector accounted for 34.1 percent of total consumption in August 1983, up from the sector's 33.2-percent share in August 1982.

Industrial sector consumption was 2.2 quadrillion Btu in August 1983, up 3.6 percent from the August 1982 level. This sector consumed 37.4 percent of the August 1983 total, down from the sector's 38.0-percent share in August 1982.

Transportation sector consumption was 1.7 quadrillion Btu in August 1983, up 3.8 percent from the August 1982 level. This sector consumed 28.2 percent of the August 1983 total, about the same as the sector's 28.6-percent share in August 1982.

The electric utilities consumption was an estimated 2.5 quadrillion Btu of energy in August 1983, 11.4 percent higher than in August 1982. Coal contributed 54.9 percent of the energy consumed by electric utilities in August 1983, while natural gas contributed 14.8 percent; hydroelectric power, 12.0 percent; nuclear, 11.3 percent; petroleum, 6.4 percent; and geothermal and wood and waste, 0.6 percent.

Energy Consumption Summary for August 1983 (Quadrillion (10¹⁵) Btu)

Primary Energy Source	Sector				TOTAL
	Residential and Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	
Coal	0.013	0.214	0.000	1.353	1.597
Natural Gas (dry)	0.224	0.512	0.038	0.364	1.138
Petroleum	0.145	0.662	1.630	0.158	2.595
Hydroelectric	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.296	0.298
Nuclear	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.279	0.279
Net Coke Imports	0.000	(0.001)	0.000	0.000	(0.001)
Other	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.016
TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY	0.382	1.390	1.668	2.466	5.923
Electricity Sales	0.470	0.237	0.001	(0.709)	
Net Energy Consumption	0.853	1.628	1.669		4.165
Electrical Energy Losses	1.166	0.589	0.002	(1.757)	1.757
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMED	2.019	2.217	1.671		5.923

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding and, in the case of coal, the use of preliminary conversion factors.

• Additional notes and sources for this table and all other tables in this section are provided on the last four pages of this section.

Consumption

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector

		Residential and Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total Energy Consumed
Quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu					
1973	TOTAL	24.179	31.846	18.577	74.609
1974	TOTAL	23.761	30.900	18.091	72.759
1975	TOTAL	23.928	28.569	18.209	70.707
1976	TOTAL	25.041	30.393	19.068	74.510
1977	TOTAL	25.392	31.149	19.785	76.332
1978	TOTAL	26.108	31.493	20.574	78.175
1979	TOTAL	25.796	32.652	20.457	78.910
1980	TOTAL	25.666	30.638	19.683	75.988
1981	January	3.154	2.647	1.657	7.459
	February	2.640	2.221	1.471	6.330
	March	2.316	2.511	1.614	6.440
	April	1.833	2.279	1.599	5.709
	May	1.705	2.425	1.633	5.764
	June	1.758	2.392	1.662	5.816
	July	1.900	2.419	1.700	6.023
	August	1.845	2.422	1.654	5.924
	September	1.656	2.393	1.603	5.650
	October	1.809	2.523	1.640	5.971
	November	1.988	2.418	1.571	5.975
	December	2.608	2.634	1.677	6.922
		TOTAL	25.213	29.285	19.481
1982	January	3.266	2.461	1.512	7.245
	February	2.803	2.044	1.436	6.286
	March	2.431	2.300	1.622	6.356
	April	2.048	2.091	1.716	5.856
	May	1.704	2.078	1.647	5.433
	June	1.684	2.104	1.611	5.405
	July	1.891	2.137	1.631	5.670
	August	R1.869	R2.140	1.610	5.630
	September	1.710	2.092	1.568	5.378
	October	1.760	2.198	1.577	5.541
	November	2.023	2.204	1.571	5.806
	December	2.484	2.192	1.597	6.282
		TOTAL	R25.673	R26.040	19.100
1983	January	2.829	2.225	1.460	6.524
	February	2.518	1.843	1.346	5.714
	March	2.274	2.155	1.656	6.093
	April	2.014	1.990	1.585	5.592
	May	1.719	2.058	1.599	5.383
	June	1.699	R2.085	R1.632	R5.427
	July	1.918	R2.171	1.621	R5.725
	August	2.019	2.217	1.671	5.923

R=Revised data.

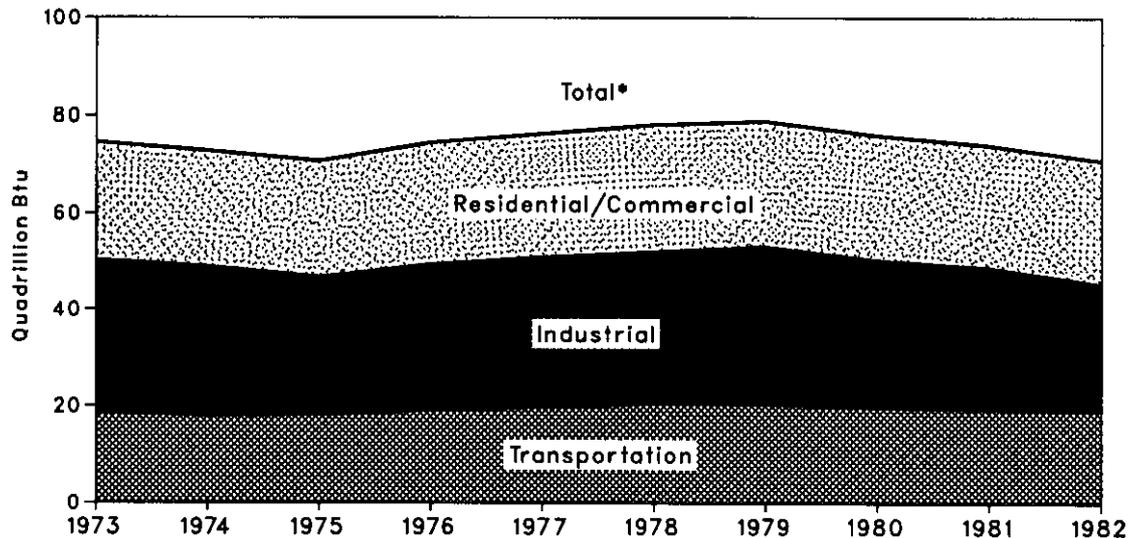
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding and the use of preliminary conversion factors after 1981.
Additional Notes and Sources: • See the last four pages of this section.

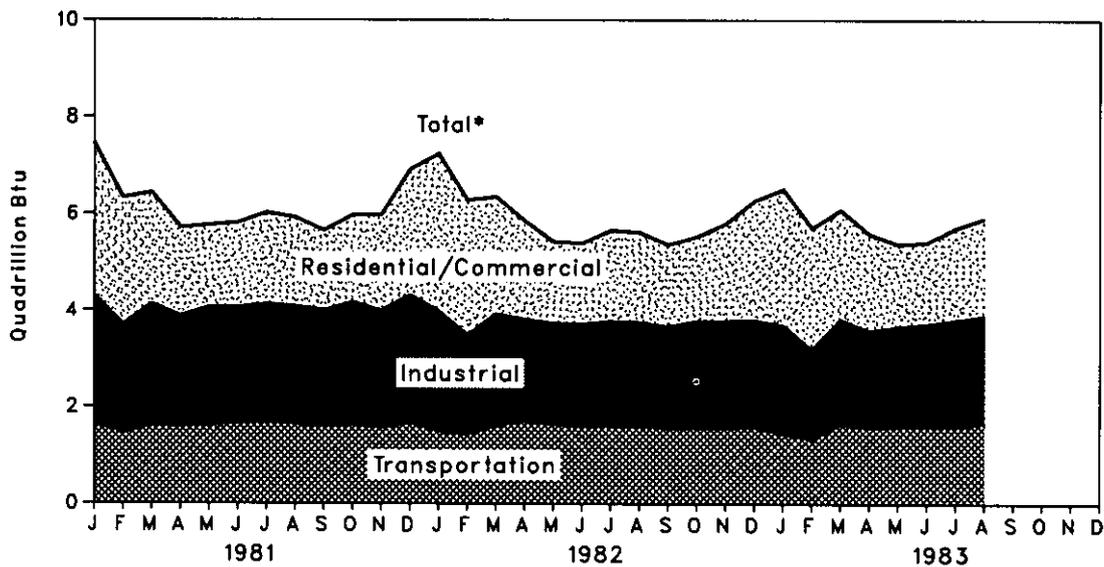
Consumption

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector

Yearly



Monthly



*Btu consumption for all sectors were cumulated to create total.

Consumption

Consumption of Energy by the Residential and Commercial Sector

		Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses	Total Energy Consumed	Yearly Cumulative Energy Consumed
Quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu								
1973	TOTAL	0.291	7.626	4.391	3.495	8.377	24.179	
1974	TOTAL	0.292	7.518	3.996	3.475	8.480	23.761	
1975	TOTAL	0.238	7.581	3.805	3.604	8.700	23.928	
1976	TOTAL	0.227	7.866	4.181	3.747	9.020	25.041	
1977	TOTAL	0.225	7.461	4.206	3.955	9.545	25.392	
1978	TOTAL	0.239	7.624	4.070	4.116	10.060	26.108	
1979	TOTAL	0.210	7.891	3.448	4.184	10.064	25.796	
1980	TOTAL	0.160	7.539	3.035	4.355	10.578	25.666	
1981	January	0.022	1.268	0.437	0.425	1.002	3.154	3.154
	February	0.018	1.122	0.293	0.391	0.816	2.640	5.794
	March	0.012	0.911	0.202	0.355	0.836	2.316	8.110
	April	0.014	0.590	0.148	0.325	0.756	1.833	9.943
	May	0.012	0.421	0.155	0.321	0.796	1.705	11.648
	June	0.008	0.291	0.148	0.365	0.947	1.758	13.406
	July	0.011	0.241	0.138	0.429	1.081	1.900	15.306
	August	0.011	0.236	0.149	0.431	1.019	1.845	17.152
	September	0.015	0.246	0.153	0.392	0.850	1.656	18.808
	October	0.016	0.390	0.249	0.348	0.807	1.809	20.617
	November	0.021	0.583	0.257	0.336	0.790	1.988	22.605
	December	0.026	0.942	0.306	0.380	0.954	2.608	25.213
	TOTAL	0.186	7.242	2.635	4.497	10.653	25.213	
1982	January	0.025	1.358	0.367	0.439	1.077	3.266	3.266
	February	0.017	1.235	0.273	0.408	0.869	2.803	6.069
	March	0.014	0.955	0.206	0.372	0.884	2.431	8.500
	April	0.018	0.715	0.173	0.346	0.797	2.048	10.548
	May	0.012	0.385	0.161	0.326	0.819	1.704	12.252
	June	0.009	0.284	0.146	0.357	0.888	1.684	13.936
	July	0.016	0.250	0.131	0.411	1.082	1.891	15.827
	August	0.017	0.239	0.142	R0.430	1.042	R1.869	17.696
	September	0.016	0.248	0.153	0.403	0.891	1.710	19.406
	October	0.016	0.345	0.232	0.349	0.817	1.760	21.166
	November	0.021	0.607	0.232	0.340	0.824	2.023	23.189
	December	0.025	0.875	0.270	0.381	0.933	2.484	R25.673
	TOTAL	0.206	7.498	2.486	4.562	10.922	R25.673	
1983	January	0.025	1.080	0.310	0.413	1.001	2.829	2.829
	February	0.016	1.048	0.238	0.390	0.826	2.518	5.348
	March	0.014	0.820	0.192	0.366	0.882	2.274	7.621
	April	0.016	0.697	0.151	0.352	0.799	2.014	9.636
	May	0.010	0.426	0.145	0.327	0.811	1.719	11.355
	June	0.008	0.289	0.142	0.359	0.902	1.699	13.054
	July	0.008	0.233	0.128	0.431	1.118	1.918	14.972
	August	0.013	0.224	0.145	0.470	1.166	2.019	16.991

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Additional Notes and Sources: • See the last four pages of this section.

Consumption

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector

		Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum	Hydro-electric	Net Coke Imports	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses	Total Energy Consumed	Yearly Cumulative Energy Consumed
Quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu										
1973	TOTAL	4.349	10.388	9.132	0.035	(0.008)	2.341	5.610	31.846	
1974	TOTAL	4.048	10.003	8.720	0.033	0.059	2.337	5.700	30.900	
1975	TOTAL	3.797	8.532	8.182	0.032	0.014	2.346	5.665	28.569	
1976	TOTAL	3.786	8.761	9.043	0.033	0.000	2.573	6.197	30.393	
1977	TOTAL	3.498	8.636	9.809	0.033	0.015	2.682	6.476	31.149	
1978	TOTAL	3.372	8.539	9.905	0.032	0.131	2.761	6.755	31.493	
1979	TOTAL	3.636	8.549	10.582	0.034	0.066	2.873	6.912	32.652	
1980	TOTAL	3.181	8.394	9.535	0.033	(0.037)	2.781	6.751	30.638	
1981	January	0.299	0.754	0.823	0.003	0.000	0.229	0.539	2.647	2.647
	February	0.277	0.525	0.707	0.003	(0.001)	0.230	0.480	2.221	4.868
	March	0.279	0.691	0.754	0.003	(0.003)	0.234	0.552	2.511	7.379
	April	0.260	0.589	0.654	0.003	(0.001)	0.232	0.542	2.279	9.659
	May	0.239	0.668	0.700	0.003	0.000	0.234	0.580	2.425	12.084
	June	0.232	0.616	0.665	0.003	(0.004)	0.244	0.635	2.392	14.476
	July	0.270	0.641	0.644	0.003	0.000	0.245	0.616	2.419	16.894
	August	0.273	0.668	0.651	0.002	0.000	0.246	0.581	2.422	19.316
	September	0.266	0.676	0.684	0.002	(0.002)	0.242	0.525	2.393	21.709
	October	0.268	0.806	0.666	0.002	(0.003)	0.236	0.548	2.523	24.232
	November	0.270	0.756	0.634	0.002	0.000	0.226	0.530	2.418	26.650
	December	0.271	0.871	0.725	0.002	(0.003)	0.219	0.549	2.634	29.285
	TOTAL	3.205	8.260	8.308	0.033	(0.017)	2.817	6.677	29.285	
1982	January	0.271	0.739	0.706	0.003	0.000	0.215	0.527	2.461	2.461
	February	0.254	0.480	0.639	0.003	(0.001)	0.214	0.456	2.044	4.505
	March	0.244	0.591	0.721	0.003	(0.002)	0.220	0.523	2.300	6.804
	April	0.227	0.488	0.668	0.003	(0.001)	0.214	0.493	2.091	8.895
	May	0.219	0.476	0.635	0.003	(0.003)	0.213	0.535	2.078	10.974
	June	0.204	0.518	0.625	0.003	(0.004)	0.217	0.540	2.104	13.077
	July	0.198	0.524	0.639	0.003	(0.003)	0.214	0.562	2.137	15.214
	August	0.200	0.529	0.671	0.002	(0.001)	0.216	0.523	R2.140	R17.354
	September	0.192	0.577	0.667	0.002	(0.003)	0.205	0.453	2.092	19.445
	October	0.201	0.662	0.642	0.002	(0.001)	0.208	0.486	2.198	R21.644
	November	0.204	0.685	0.605	0.002	(0.002)	0.207	0.502	2.204	23.848
	December	0.207	0.604	0.690	0.002	(0.001)	0.199	0.489	2.192	R26.040
	TOTAL	2.621	6.872	7.907	0.033	(0.023)	2.541	R6.088	R26.040	
1983	January	0.219	0.671	0.656	0.003	(0.001)	0.198	0.480	2.225	2.225
	February	0.203	0.415	0.594	0.003	(0.001)	0.202	0.427	1.843	4.068
	March	0.194	0.566	0.691	0.003	(0.001)	0.206	0.496	2.155	6.223
	April	0.215	0.479	0.619	0.003	(0.002)	0.207	0.470	1.990	8.213
	May	0.207	0.498	0.607	0.003	(0.002)	0.214	0.530	2.058	10.271
	June	0.191	R0.457	0.642	0.003	(0.001)	0.226	0.567	R2.085	R12.356
	July	0.201	R0.503	0.654	0.003	(0.002)	0.226	0.586	R2.171	R14.527
	August	0.214	0.512	0.662	0.002	(0.001)	0.237	0.589	2.217	16.744

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Additional Notes and Sources: • See the last four pages of this section.

Consumption

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector

		Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses	Total Energy Consumed	Yearly Cumulative Energy Consumed
Quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu								
1973	TOTAL	0.003	0.743	17.803	0.009	0.020	18.577	
1974	TOTAL	0.002	0.685	17.374	0.009	0.022	18.091	
1975	TOTAL	0.001	0.595	17.579	0.010	0.025	18.209	
1976	TOTAL	(¹)	0.559	18.473	0.010	0.025	19.068	
1977	TOTAL	(¹)	0.543	19.207	0.010	0.025	19.785	
1978	TOTAL	(¹)	0.539	20.004	0.009	0.022	20.574	
1979	TOTAL	(¹)	0.612	19.810	0.010	0.025	20.457	
1980	TOTAL	(¹)	0.648	18.999	0.011	0.026	19.683	
1981	January	(¹)	0.077	1.577	0.001	0.002	1.657	1.657
	February	(¹)	0.065	1.403	0.001	0.002	1.471	3.128
	March	(¹)	0.065	1.547	0.001	0.002	1.614	4.742
	April	(¹)	0.050	1.546	0.001	0.002	1.599	6.342
	May	(¹)	0.048	1.582	0.001	0.002	1.633	7.974
	June	(¹)	0.044	1.614	0.001	0.002	1.662	9.636
	July	(¹)	0.045	1.652	0.001	0.002	1.700	11.337
	August	(¹)	0.044	1.607	0.001	0.002	1.654	12.991
	September	(¹)	0.043	1.557	0.001	0.002	1.603	14.593
	October	(¹)	0.051	1.586	0.001	0.002	1.640	16.233
	November	(¹)	0.055	1.512	0.001	0.002	1.571	17.804
	December	(¹)	0.071	1.603	0.001	0.002	1.677	19.481
	TOTAL	(¹)	0.658	18.786	0.011	0.026	19.481	
1982	January	(¹)	0.080	1.428	0.001	0.003	1.512	1.512
	February	(¹)	0.067	1.367	0.001	0.002	1.436	2.948
	March	(¹)	0.062	1.558	0.001	0.002	1.622	4.571
	April	(¹)	0.050	1.663	0.001	0.002	1.716	6.287
	May	(¹)	0.039	1.605	0.001	0.002	1.647	7.934
	June	(¹)	0.038	1.570	0.001	0.002	1.611	9.545
	July	(¹)	0.039	1.589	0.001	0.002	1.631	11.176
	August	(¹)	0.039	1.568	0.001	0.002	1.610	12.786
	September	(¹)	0.039	1.526	0.001	0.002	1.568	14.354
	October	(¹)	0.044	1.530	0.001	0.002	1.577	15.931
	November	(¹)	0.052	1.516	0.001	0.002	1.571	17.502
	December	(¹)	0.058	1.536	0.001	0.002	1.597	19.100
	TOTAL	(¹)	0.607	18.455	0.011	0.026	19.100	
1983	January	(¹)	0.068	1.390	0.001	0.002	1.460	1.460
	February	(¹)	0.056	1.287	0.001	0.002	1.346	2.807
	March	(¹)	0.054	1.599	0.001	0.002	1.656	4.463
	April	(¹)	0.047	1.536	0.001	0.002	1.585	6.048
	May	(¹)	0.039	1.558	0.001	0.002	1.599	7.648
	June	(¹)	R0.034	1.595	0.001	0.002	R1.632	R9.279
	July	(¹)	0.036	1.582	0.001	0.002	1.621	R10.900
	August	(¹)	0.038	1.630	0.001	0.002	1.671	12.571

¹Since 1976, the amount of coal consumed by the transportation sector has been negligible.

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Additional Notes and Sources: • See the last four pages of this section.

Consumption

Energy Input at Electric Utilities

	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum ¹	Hydro-electric power ²	Nuclear Electric Power	Other ³	Total Energy Input	Yearly Cumulative Energy Input
Quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu								
1973 TOTAL	8.658	3.748	3.515	2.975	0.910	0.046	19.852	
1974 TOTAL	8.535	3.519	3.365	3.276	1.272	0.056	20.023	
1975 TOTAL	8.786	3.240	3.166	3.187	1.900	0.072	20.350	
1976 TOTAL	9.720	3.152	3.477	3.032	2.111	0.081	21.573	
1977 TOTAL	10.243	3.284	3.901	2.482	2.702	0.082	22.694	
1978 TOTAL	10.236	3.297	3.987	3.110	3.024	0.068	23.722	
1979 TOTAL	11.264	3.609	3.283	3.107	2.715	0.089	24.068	
1980 TOTAL	12.122	3.807	2.634	3.085	2.739	0.114	24.501	
1981								
January	1.153	0.239	0.275	0.260	0.259	0.011	2.198	2.198
February	1.010	0.232	0.188	0.244	0.236	0.010	1.919	4.117
March	1.020	0.283	0.184	0.241	0.240	0.011	1.979	6.097
April	0.921	0.299	0.160	0.242	0.225	0.010	1.858	7.955
May	0.949	0.327	0.156	0.278	0.215	0.010	1.935	9.890
June	1.056	0.394	0.203	0.301	0.231	0.010	2.194	12.084
July	1.184	0.425	0.214	0.289	0.252	0.011	2.374	14.458
August	1.149	0.403	0.171	0.252	0.294	0.011	2.279	16.737
September	1.022	0.336	0.165	0.212	0.266	0.011	2.012	18.750
October	1.008	0.312	0.171	0.216	0.224	0.011	1.941	20.691
November	0.991	0.268	0.146	0.224	0.249	0.010	1.886	22.577
December	1.120	0.248	0.169	0.276	0.284	0.010	2.105	24.682
TOTAL	12.583	3.764	2.202	3.033	2.974	0.127	24.682	
1982								
January	1.198	0.246	0.221	0.307	0.280	0.009	2.261	2.261
February	1.031	0.228	0.162	0.302	0.220	0.008	1.950	4.211
March	1.010	0.255	0.144	0.338	0.248	0.007	2.001	6.213
April	0.917	0.255	0.120	0.317	0.238	0.007	1.853	8.065
May	0.962	0.267	0.106	0.318	0.236	0.008	1.897	9.962
June	1.000	0.306	0.111	0.317	0.262	0.010	2.005	11.967
July	1.165	0.365	0.144	0.311	0.278	0.010	2.273	14.240
August	1.156	0.374	0.125	0.276	0.273	0.010	2.214	16.453
September	1.021	0.303	0.110	0.233	0.277	0.010	1.954	18.407
October	0.977	0.282	0.106	0.233	0.254	0.011	1.862	20.270
November	1.008	0.234	0.100	0.269	0.253	0.011	1.875	22.145
December	1.073	0.222	0.120	0.316	0.266	0.009	2.006	24.151
TOTAL	12.517	3.335	1.568	3.538	3.084	0.108	24.151	
1983								
January	1.125	0.215	0.137	0.332	0.274	0.011	2.094	2.094
February	0.965	0.183	0.134	0.315	0.242	0.008	1.848	3.942
March	0.992	0.215	0.133	0.342	0.261	0.010	1.952	5.895
April	0.919	0.210	0.110	0.338	0.244	0.009	1.830	7.725
May	0.963	0.226	0.097	0.352	0.241	0.007	1.885	9.610
June	1.062	0.256	0.119	0.346	0.264	0.010	2.056	11.666
July	1.273	0.325	0.155	0.319	0.279	0.012	2.363	14.029
August	1.353	0.364	0.158	0.296	0.279	0.016	2.466	16.495

¹Includes petroleum products reported as "oil consumed in steam plants" through 1979 and "heavy oil" from 1980 forward, which are assumed to be residual fuel oil; petroleum products reported as "oil consumed in gas turbine and internal combustion engine plants" through 1979 and "light oil" from 1980 forward, which are assumed to be distillate fuel oil and kerosene; and petroleum coke.

²Includes net imports of electricity.

³Includes geothermal power and electricity produced from wood and waste.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Additional Notes and Sources: • See the last four pages of this section.

Notes and Sources for the Consumption Section

1. **End-Use Sectors:** Energy use is assigned to the major end-use sectors according to the following guidelines as closely as possible:

- Residential and commercial sector—Energy consumed by private household establishments primarily for space heating, water heating, air conditioning, cooking, and clothes drying; by non-manufacturing business establishments, including motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises; by health, social, and educational institutions; and by Federal, State, and local governments.
- Industrial sector—Energy consumed by manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, fishing, and forestry establishments.
- Transportation sector—Energy consumed to move people and commodities in both the public and private sectors, including military, railroad, vessel bunkering, and marine uses, as well as the pipeline transmission of natural gas.
- Electric utility sector—Energy consumed by privately- and publicly-owned establishments that generate electricity primarily for resale.

2. **Conversion Factors:** See the inside back cover of this publication for factors applied in converting physical unit data into British thermal units (Btu).

3. **Coal:** Coal is anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite.

Sources: • 1973 through September 1977: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook and Minerals Industry Surveys*.

- Electric Utilities—October 1977 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), EIA Form 759 (formerly FPC Form 4), "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- Other Industrial—October 1977 through December 1979: EIA, EIA Form 3, "Monthly Fuel Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants"; January 1980 forward: EIA, EIA Form 3, "Quarterly Fuel Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants" and EIA Form 6, "Coal Distribution Report."
- Coke Plants—October 1977 through December 1980: EIA, EIA Form 5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals - Monthly/Annual"; January 1981 forward: EIA, EIA Form 5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals - Quarterly/Annual."
- Residential and Commercial—October 1977 through December 1979: EIA, EIA Form 2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers and Upper Lake Docks"; January 1980 forward: EIA, EIA Form 6, "Coal Distribution Report."

4. **Natural Gas:** Total natural gas consumption is estimated monthly based on a supply disposition balance calculation. Residential and commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the EIA annual residential and commercial sector consumption to the months in proportion to the American Gas Association (AGA) monthly sales to the residential and commercial sector. For current incomplete years, the AGA monthly sales data are used temporarily. Monthly transportation consumption (which is natural gas for pipeline use) for complete years is estimated by allocating the EIA annual transportation total to the months based on each month's total natural gas consumption as a share of the annual total natural gas consumption. For the current incomplete year, each month's transportation total is estimated by applying the percentage of total natural gas accounted for by the transportation sector in the same month a year ago to the current month's total natural gas consumption. Electric utilities consumption of natural gas is available monthly from EIA Form 759 (formerly FPC Form 4), "Monthly Power Plant Report." Each month's industrial sector consumption is estimated by subtracting the residential and commercial, transportation, and electric utilities sectors consumption from the total natural gas consumption.

Sources: • 1973 through 1975: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter.

- 1976 through 1978: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Natural Gas, Annual."
- 1979: EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979*.
- 1980 and 1981: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*.
- 1982 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*.
- Electric utilities consumption—1973 through 1976: FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1977 through 1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1982 forward: EIA, EIA Form 759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- American Gas Association, "Monthly Gas Utility Statistical Report."

5. **Petroleum:** Petroleum consumption by end-use is the sum of all individual petroleum products estimated to be consumed in each end-use sector. First, total consumption by product is determined. Petroleum consumption in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review* is the series called "petroleum products supplied" in the Part 3. Petroleum section.

Sources for petroleum products supplied by individual products are:

- 1973 through 1975: DOI, BOM, *Mineral Industry Surveys*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."
- 1976 through 1980: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."
- 1981: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
- 1982 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Specific petroleum products' end-use allocation procedures follow:

- **Aviation Gasoline**—All product supplied is assigned to the transportation sector.

- **Asphalt**—All product supplied is assigned to the industrial sector.

- **Distillate Fuel**

- **Electric Utility Sector, All Periods.**

- Monthly and annual consumption in 1973 through 1979 is assumed to be the amount of oil (minus small amounts of kerosene and kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries) reported as consumed in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. From January 1980, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel is assumed to be the petroleum products reported as "light oil" (minus kerosene deliveries) consumed at utilities. Sources: 1973 through September 1977—FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" October 1977 through 1981—FERC, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" 1982 forward—EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Notes and Sources for the Consumption Section (continued)

- **Nonutility Sectors, Annual Estimates.**

The aggregate nonutility use of distillate fuel is total distillate fuel supplied minus the electric utility consumption. The nonutility annual totals are allocated into the individual nonutility sectors in proportion to the amount of distillate fuel delivered to end-users, grouped into sectors from EIA's "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" reports (based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-172) as follows:

 - Residential sector deliveries are taken directly from the "Deliveries" report for 1979 through 1981. Deliveries for 1981 are used as estimates for 1982. Prior to 1979, each year's subtotal of the heating plus industrial category deliveries is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares;
 - Commercial sector deliveries are taken directly from the "Deliveries" report for 1979 through 1981. Deliveries for 1981 are used as estimates for 1982. Prior to 1979, each year's subtotal of the heating plus industrial category deliveries is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares;
 - Industrial sector deliveries for 1979 through 1981 are the sum of deliveries for industrial, farm, oil company, off-highway, diesel, and all other uses. Deliveries for 1981 are used as estimates for 1982. Prior to 1979, each year's subtotal of the heating plus industrial category deliveries 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; and
 - Transportation sector deliveries are the sum of deliveries for railroad, vessel bunkering, on-highway diesel, and military uses for all years. Deliveries for 1981 are used as estimates for 1982.
- **Nonutility Sectors, Monthly Estimates Through 1981.**
 - Residential and commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual sector estimates to months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil as reported in the "Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales" by the Ethyl Corporation from 1973 through 1980 and the American Petroleum Institute since January 1981.
 - The transportation sector 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." The remaining transportation use of distillate fuel (i.e., for railroads, vessel bunkering, and military use) is evenly distributed over the months, adjusted for the number of days per month.
 - Industrial sector monthly estimates are made by subtracting the residential and commercial, transportation, and electric utility sector estimates from each month's total distillate fuel supplied.
- **Nonutility Sectors, 1982 Forward.**

Each month's nonutility consumption subtotal is disaggregated into the major end-use sectors in proportion to the shares each sector held of the nonutility subtotal in the same month in 1981.
- **Jet Fuel**—Small amounts in 1975 through 1977 are used by the industrial sector, and small amounts in all periods are consumed by the electric utility sector. All remaining jet fuel is consumed by the transportation sector.
- **Kerosene**—Total product supplied monthly is allocated to the major end-use sectors in proportion to annual deliveries grouped into end-use sectors from EIA's "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" reports (based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-172) as follows:
 - Residential sector deliveries are taken directly from the "Deliveries" report for 1979 through 1981. Deliveries for 1981 are used as estimates for 1982 forward. Prior to 1979, each year's category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares;
 - Commercial sector deliveries are taken directly from the "Deliveries" report for 1979 through 1981. Deliveries for 1981 are used as estimates for 1982 forward. Prior to 1979, each year's category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares; and
 - Industrial sector deliveries are taken directly from the "Deliveries" report for 1979 through 1981. Deliveries for 1981 are used as estimates for 1982 forward. Prior to 1979, each year's category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated industrial (including farm) portion is added to all other uses.
- **Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)**
 - 1973 through 1981: the annual shares of LPG's total consumption that are estimated to be consumed by each end-use sector are applied to each month's total LPG consumption to create monthly end-use consumption estimates. The annual end-use shares are calculated in the following manner:
 - Sales of LPG to the residential and commercial sector are converted from thousand gallons per year to thousand barrels per year and are assumed to equal the annual consumption of LPG by the sector;
 - Sixteen percent of LPG sales for internal combustion engine use is estimated to be for transportation end-use; this estimated portion is converted from thousand gallons per year to thousand barrels per year and assumed to equal the annual consumption of LPG by the transportation sector; and
 - LPG consumed annually by the industrial sector is estimated as the difference between LPG's total supplied and the estimated consumption by the sum of the residential and commercial sector and the transportation sector.The source of the sales data is EIA's "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane" reports, based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-174.
 - 1982 forward: The 1981 annual end-use shares are applied for succeeding periods to estimate the amount of the total LPG supplied that is consumed by each major end-use sector.
- **Lubricants**—Total product supplied is allocated to the industrial and transportation sectors for all months according to proportions developed from annual sales of lubricants to those two sectors from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports*, "Sales of Lubricating and Industrial Oils and Greases." The 1973 shares are applied to 1973 and 1974; the 1975 shares are applied to 1975 and 1976; and the 1977 shares are applied to 1977 forward.

Notes and Sources for the Consumption Section (continued)

- **Motor Gasoline**—Total product supplied monthly is allocated to the major end-use sectors in proportion to aggregations of annual sales categories formed from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, Tables MF-21, MF-24, and MF-25, as follows:
 - Commercial sales are the sum of sales for public non-highway use, miscellaneous use, and unclassified use;
 - Industrial sales are the sum of sales for agriculture, construction, and industrial and commercial use as classified in the *Highway Statistics*; and
 - 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.
- **Petroleum Coke**—The portion consumed by the electric utility sector is from EIA Form 759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" (formerly FPC Form 4). The remaining portion is assigned to the industrial sector.
- **Residual Fuel**
 - **Electric Utility Sector, All Periods.**

Monthly and annual consumption 1973 through 1979 is assumed to be the amount of oil reported as consumed in steam electric plants. From January 1980, electric utility consumption of residual fuel is assumed to be the petroleum products reported as "heavy oil" consumed at utilities. Sources: 1973 through September 1977—FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" October 1977 through 1981—FERC, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" 1982 forward—EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
 - **Nonutility Sectors, Annual Estimates.**

The aggregate nonutility use of residual fuel is total residual fuel supplied minus the electric utility consumption. The nonutility annual totals are allocated into the individual nonutility sectors in proportion to the amount of residual fuel delivered to end-users, grouped into sectors from EIA's "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" reports (based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-172) as follows:

 - Commercial sector deliveries are taken directly from the "Deliveries" report for 1979 through 1981. Deliveries for 1981 are used as estimates for 1982. Prior to 1979, each year's subtotal of the heating plus industrial category deliveries is split into commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares;
 - Industrial sector deliveries for 1979 through 1981 are the sum of deliveries for industrial, oil company, and all other uses. Deliveries for 1981 are used as estimates for 1982. Prior to 1979, each year's subtotal of the heating plus industrial category deliveries is split into commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares; and this estimated industrial portion is added to oil company and all other uses; and
 - Transportation sector deliveries are the sum of deliveries for railroad, vessel bunkering, and military uses for all years. Deliveries for 1981 are used as estimates for 1982.
 - **Nonutility Sectors, Monthly Estimates Through 1981.**
 - Commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual commercial sector estimates to months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil as reported in the "Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales" by the Ethyl Corporation for 1973 through 1980 and the American Petroleum Institute since January 1981.
 - Transportation sector monthly estimates are made by evenly distributing the annual sector estimate over the months, adjusted for the number of days per month.
 - Industrial sector monthly estimates are made by subtracting the commercial, transportation, and electric utility sector estimates from each month's total residual fuel supplied.
 - **Nonutility Sectors, 1982 Forward.**

Each month's nonutility consumption subtotal is disaggregated into the major end-use sectors in proportion to the shares each sector held of the nonutility subtotal in the same month in 1981.
- **Road Oil**—All product supplied is assigned to the industrial sector.
- **All Other Petroleum Products**—The product supplied of all remaining petroleum products is assigned to the industrial sector.

6. **Hydroelectric:** Includes electricity generated by hydropower at electric utilities, small amounts in the industrial sector, and net imports of electricity, which are assumed to be generated by hydropower and are included in the hydroelectricity in the electric utilities sector.

Sources for electric utilities sector:

- 1973 through 1976: FPC, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1977 through 1981: FERC, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1982 forward: EIA, EIA Form 759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Sources for industrial sector:

- 1973 through 1978: FPC Forms 4 and 12-C.
- 1979: FPC Form 4 and EIA estimates.
- 1980 forward: EIA estimates.

Note: For 1977 forward, monthly data are not available from above sources and were estimated by seasonalizing the annual numbers in proportion to each month's hydroelectricity generation in the electric utility sector.

Sources for imports and exports of electricity:

- 1973 through 1980 annual: DOE, Economic Regulatory Administration, "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico."
- 1981 annual: DOE, Office of Energy Emergency Operations, "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico for Calendar Year 1981," April 1982 (revised June 1982).
- 1981 monthly: Estimates are derived from annual data by dividing by the number of days in the year and multiplying by the number of days in the month.
- 1982 forward: EIA estimates.

Notes and Sources for the Consumption Section (continued)

7. Nuclear:

- Sources:*
- 1973 through 1976: FPC, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
 - 1977 through 1981: FERC, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
 - 1982 forward: EIA, EIA Form 759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

8. Net Coke Imports: This is coke made from coal. Net imports means imports minus exports, and the parentheses indicate that exports are greater than imports.

- Sources:*
- 1973 through 1975: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals," chapter.
 - 1976 through 1980: EIA, *Energy Data Report*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals," annual.
 - 1981 forward: EIA, *Energy Data Report*, "Coke Plant Report," quarterly/annual.

9. Other Energy: "Other" is electricity produced from geothermal power and from wood and waste.

Sources: same as Note 7 above, for Nuclear.

10. Electricity Sales: From the sources cited below the following sales categories are available: residential, commercial, industrial, and other. For the end-use estimates in this section, the "other" category (which is primarily sales for use in government buildings) is added to the commercial sector except for approximately 4 percent, which represents the transportation sector use of electricity. Sales of electricity are converted into Btu at the rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatt-hour.

Sources of sales data:

- 1973 through 1976: FPC, Form 5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."
- 1977 through February 1980: EIA, FPC Form 5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."
- March 1980 through December 1982: EIA, FERC Form 5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."
- January 1983 forward: EIA, EIA Form 826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

11. Electrical Energy Losses: Total electrical energy losses (i.e., incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for) are estimated as the difference between total energy input at utilities and electricity sold to the end-users. Total losses are disaggregated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales. In general, about 65 percent of total energy input at utilities is lost in the form of heat, and an additional 3 percent is lost in the transmission and distribution of the electricity to the end-user.

Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products*

Domestic crude oil production during September 1983 was estimated to be 8.7 million barrels per day, 0.2 percent above the rate in August 1983 but 0.4 percent below the rate in September 1982.

Total petroleum imports averaged 6.1 million barrels per day in September 1983, 0.3 percent more than the August 1983 rate and 11.8 percent more than the September 1982 rate.

In September 1983, 15.4 million barrels per day of petroleum products were supplied for domestic use, 0.4 percent above the level in August 1983 and 2.7 percent above the level of the previous September. Motor gasoline accounted for 43.1 percent of the total; distillate fuel oil, 16.8 percent; and residual fuel oil, 8.7 percent.

Motor gasoline supplied during September 1983 averaged 6.7 million barrels per day, 4.2 percent below the rate in August 1983

but 1.9 percent above the level of the previous September. Stocks of motor gasoline totaled 229 million barrels at the end of September 1983, 3 million barrels above the inventories reported at the end of August 1983.

In September 1983, 2.6 million barrels of distillate fuel oil were supplied per day, 4.9 percent higher than the August 1983 rate and 3.2 percent higher than the September 1982 level. Distillate fuel oil stocks were 154 million barrels at the end of September 1983, 10 million barrels above the level at the end of the previous month.

Residual fuel oil supplied in September 1983 averaged 1.3 million barrels per day, 1.0 percent lower than in August 1983 and 8.2 percent lower than the September 1982 rate. Residual fuel oil stocks measured 47 million barrels at the end of September 1983, 1 million barrels below the stock level at the end of August 1983.

*Estimates for the most current month are based on Energy Information Administration (EIA) weekly data (except crude production) and will be revised to conform with data from the EIA Petroleum Reporting System as available. For the most recent month, crude production is an EIA estimate based on historical and provisional data through June 1983. The total import data above include imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Petroleum

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

	Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ³	
	Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ⁶ and Petroleum Products	
							Thousand barrels per day	
1973	AVERAGE	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	AVERAGE	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	1,074
1975	AVERAGE	10,045	8,375	1,633	-17	-145	16,322	1,133
1976	AVERAGE	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	AVERAGE	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	AVERAGE	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	AVERAGE	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	AVERAGE	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	1,392
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,388
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,989	1,389
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,195	8,557	1,599	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438
	June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095	1,430
	July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,457
	September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476
	October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	10,230	8,572	1,609	-290	130	16,058	
1982	January	10,128	8,509	1,578	-401	1,298	16,124	1,456
	February	10,312	8,702	1,563	-242	1,230	16,001	1,428
	March	10,284	8,667	1,572	121	1,047	15,560	1,392
	April	10,188	8,591	1,542	-37	1,583	16,046	1,346
	May	10,244	8,683	1,518	29	-66	14,847	1,347
	June	10,212	8,646	1,511	40	-489	14,998	1,360
	July	10,229	8,658	1,513	-147	-926	14,821	1,393
	August	10,215	8,634	1,524	-440	-44	14,839	1,408
	September	10,279	8,701	1,518	263	-447	15,022	1,414
	October	10,299	8,701	1,530	-548	-47	14,859	1,432
	November	10,359	8,697	1,609	-398	-361	15,009	1,455
	December	10,276	8,598	1,628	128	688	15,487	1,430
	AVERAGE	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	
1983	January	10,356	8,634	1,668	-567	865	14,765	1,453
	February	10,298	8,660	1,585	-382	1,128	14,772	1,432
	March	10,259	8,677	1,544	56	1,765	15,484	1,375
	April	10,229	8,686	1,502	-438	431	14,779	1,376
	May	10,231	8,682	1,483	68	-759	14,250	1,397
	June	10,262	8,676	1,514	-163	-242	15,281	1,409
	July	10,237	8,647	1,536	118	-922	14,913	1,434
	August	10,257	8,653	1,561	R-781	R-289	R15,366	R1,467
	September†	NA	8,666	NA	-325	-666	15,422	1,488
	AVERAGE	NA	8,664	NA	-267	138	15,004	

¹Includes lease condensate.

²A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

†Italics denote preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end-of-year stocks would be: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Petroleum

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			Net Imports ³	
		Total	Crude Oil ²	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products		
Thousand barrels per day									
1973	AVERAGE	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025	
1974	AVERAGE	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892	
1975	AVERAGE	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846	
1976	AVERAGE	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090	
1977	AVERAGE	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565	
1978	AVERAGE	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002	
1979	AVERAGE	8,456	6,519	1,937	471	235	236	7,985	
1980	AVERAGE	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365	
1981	January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270	
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203	
	March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442	
	April	5,668	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,098	
	May	5,775	4,287	1,489	595	312	283	5,180	
	June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015	
	July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245	
	August	5,767	4,179	1,588	644	204	440	5,123	
	September	6,365	4,740	1,624	519	194	325	5,845	
	October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221	
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041	
	December	5,843	4,137	1,706	656	189	467	5,187	
	AVERAGE	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401	
1982	January	5,332	3,693	1,639	829	238	591	4,503	
	February	4,807	2,990	1,817	804	304	499	4,003	
	March	4,484	2,874	1,610	882	321	561	3,602	
	April	4,378	2,849	1,529	786	174	611	3,593	
	May	4,811	3,309	1,503	803	262	542	4,008	
	June	5,327	3,836	1,491	703	94	609	4,624	
	July	5,890	4,248	1,642	741	229	512	5,149	
	August	5,244	3,851	1,392	858	304	554	4,386	
	September	5,414	3,636	1,778	791	184	606	4,624	
	October	5,306	3,670	1,636	932	270	662	4,374	
	November	5,744	3,862	1,882	786	262	524	4,958	
	December	4,606	3,000	1,605	860	193	667	3,746	
	AVERAGE	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298	
1983	January	4,372	2,938	1,434	973	117	856	3,399	
	February	3,691	2,268	1,423	865	262	603	2,825	
	March	3,629	2,232	1,398	801	174	627	2,829	
	April	4,744	3,154	1,590	809	88	721	3,935	
	May	4,898	3,234	1,664	848	280	568	4,049	
	June	5,218	3,502	1,716	774	144	630	4,443	
	July	5,690	3,868	1,822	571	145	426	5,119	
	August	R6,036	R4,174	R1,863	663	172	491	5,373	
	September†	<i>6,053</i>	<i>4,318</i>	<i>1,734</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		AVERAGE	4,935	3,306	1,629	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹Includes lease condensate.

²Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

³Net imports equals imports minus exports.

†Italics denote preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Petroleum

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							Unaccounted for Crude Oil	
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ²			
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ³	Other	SPR ³	Other		
		Thousand barrels per day								
1973	AVERAGE	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11	3	
1974	AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62	-25	
1975	AVERAGE	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-17	17	
1976	AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39	77	
1977	AVERAGE	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150	-6	
1978	AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	-57	
1979	AVERAGE	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	-11	
1980	AVERAGE	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	34	
1981	January	8,540	1,606	4,932	106	4,826	-151	201	113	
	February	8,604	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150	-41	
	March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477	154	
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	-151	51	
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-513	122	286	
	June	8,629	1,632	4,061	318	3,743	-434	299	49	
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	-36	147	
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	769	16	
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	201	-295	
	October	8,563	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-259	166	
	November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-66	279	
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	82	52	
	AVERAGE	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	46	83	
1982	January	8,509	1,705	3,693	170	3,523	-159	-242	101	
	February	8,702	1,707	2,990	159	2,830	-213	-29	156	
	March	8,667	1,696	2,874	185	2,689	-235	357	2	
	April	8,591	1,691	2,849	190	2,659	-233	196	231	
	May	8,683	1,707	3,309	204	3,105	-176	205	111	
	June	8,646	1,665	3,836	105	3,732	-105	144	133	
	July	8,658	1,710	4,248	97	4,150	-97	-50	-20	
	August	8,634	1,697	3,851	208	3,643	-208	-232	189	
	September	8,701	1,705	3,636	139	3,497	-143	406	-210	
	October	8,701	1,706	3,670	216	3,454	-216	-332	249	
	November	8,697	1,676	3,862	180	3,683	-179	-219	-124	
	December	8,598	1,682	3,000	124	2,877	-125	252	35	
	AVERAGE	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	71	
1983	January	8,634	1,698	2,938	219	2,720	-219	-348	238	
	February	8,660	1,725	2,268	197	2,071	-197	-185	423	
	March	8,677	1,726	2,232	201	2,031	-184	240	134	
	April	8,686	1,710	3,154	205	2,949	-197	-241	191	
	May	8,682	1,710	3,234	289	2,945	-293	362	148	
	June	8,676	1,710	3,502	190	3,312	-188	25	480	
	July	8,647	1,705	3,868	274	3,594	-264	382	-74	
	August	8,653	1,712	R4,174	R350	R3,823	R-358	R-423	-333	
	September†	<i>8,666</i>	<i>1,722</i>	<i>4,318</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>4,006</i>	<i>-302</i>	<i>-23</i>	NA	
	AVERAGE	8,664	1,713	3,306	249	3,057	-245	-21	NA	

¹Includes lease condensate.

²A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

†Italics denote preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Petroleum

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ⁴	Total	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand barrels per day					Million barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	AVERAGE	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	AVERAGE	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	AVERAGE	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	AVERAGE	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	AVERAGE	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	466	108	358
1981	January	-43	6	13,247	339	NA	486	112	374
	February	-55	3	12,902	198	NA	494	116	378
	March	-57	6	12,383	210	NA	514	121	393
	April	-59	3	12,091	198	NA	532	134	397
	May	-59	3	12,309	312	NA	544	150	394
	June	-58	7	12,415	123	NA	548	163	385
	July	-58	7	12,261	257	NA	559	173	386
	August	-58	5	12,908	204	NA	547	185	362
	September	-61	4	12,505	194	NA	555	199	356
	October	-63	3	12,057	226	NA	579	215	364
	November	-64	4	12,240	278	NA	589	223	366
	December	-63	4	12,349	189	NA	594	230	363
		AVERAGE	-58	5	12,470	228	NA		
1982	January	-63	3	11,599	238	NA	606	235	371
	February	-64	2	11,236	304	NA	613	241	372
	March	-63	5	11,276	321	NA	609	249	361
	April	-65	3	11,392	174	NA	610	256	355
	May	-62	3	11,806	262	NA	609	261	348
	June	-60	7	12,494	94	NA	608	264	344
	July	-60	3	12,446	229	NA	613	267	346
	August	-57	2	11,871	304	NA	626	274	353
	September	-56	4	12,146	184	NA	619	278	341
	October	-51	2	11,749	270	NA	636	285	351
	November	-51	1	11,724	262	NA	648	290	358
	December	-53	1	11,514	193	NA	644	294	350
		AVERAGE	-59	3	11,774	236	NA		
1983	January	NA	2	11,070	117	54	661	301	361
	February	NA	3	10,635	262	69	672	306	366
	March	NA	2	10,854	174	70	670	312	359
	April	NA	2	11,436	88	68	684	318	366
	May	NA	1	11,789	280	63	681	327	355
	June	NA	1	12,287	144	64	686	332	354
	July	NA	2	12,347	145	65	683	341	342
	August	NA	1	R12,141	172	64	R707	R352	R355
	September†	NA	NA	12,630	NA	NA	711	360	351
		AVERAGE	NA	NA	11,694	NA	NA		

¹Includes lease condensate.

²Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is presented as product supplied for crude oil. Prior to January 1983, crude oil used directly was included with crude oil losses in this table and with product supplied for distillate and residual fuel oils on those tables.

⁴Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

†Italics denote preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

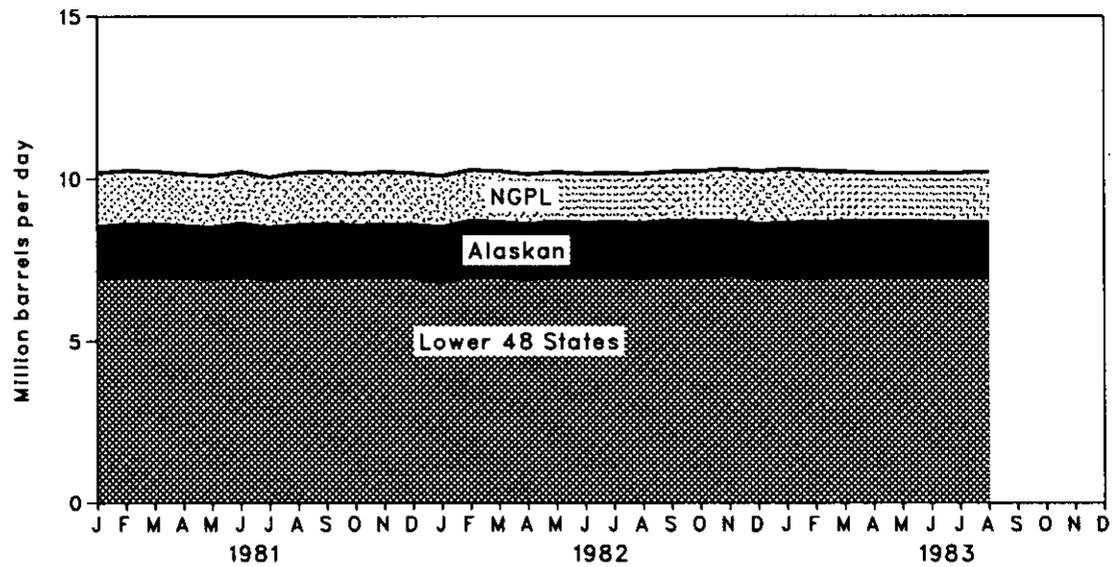
• In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end-of-year stocks would be: 1974—265; 1980—483 (Total) and 375 (Other Primary); and 1982—644 (Total) and 350 (Other Primary).

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

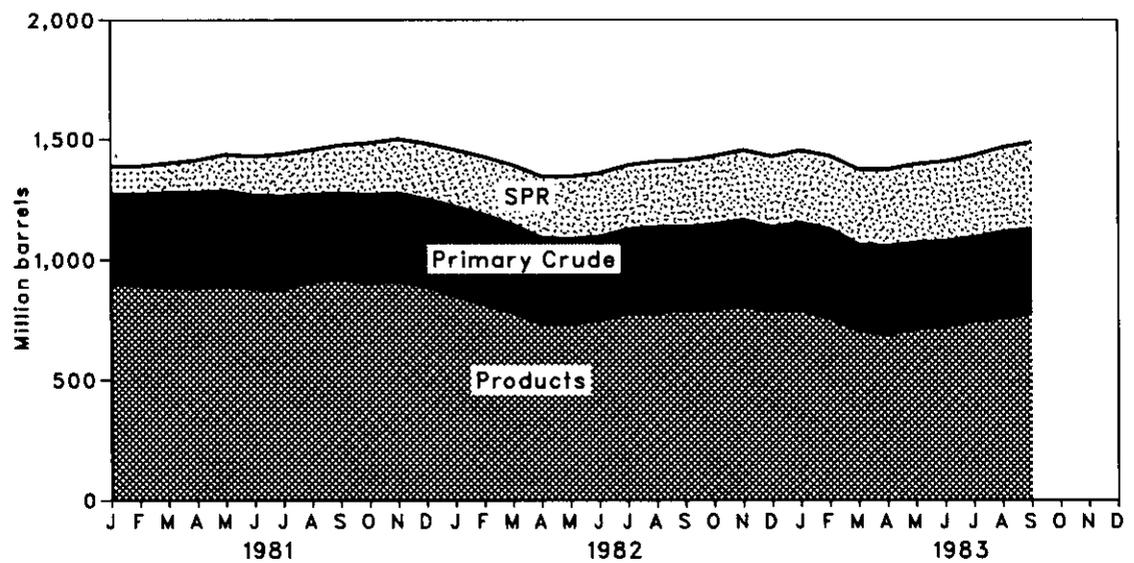
Petroleum

Overview

Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas Plant Liquids



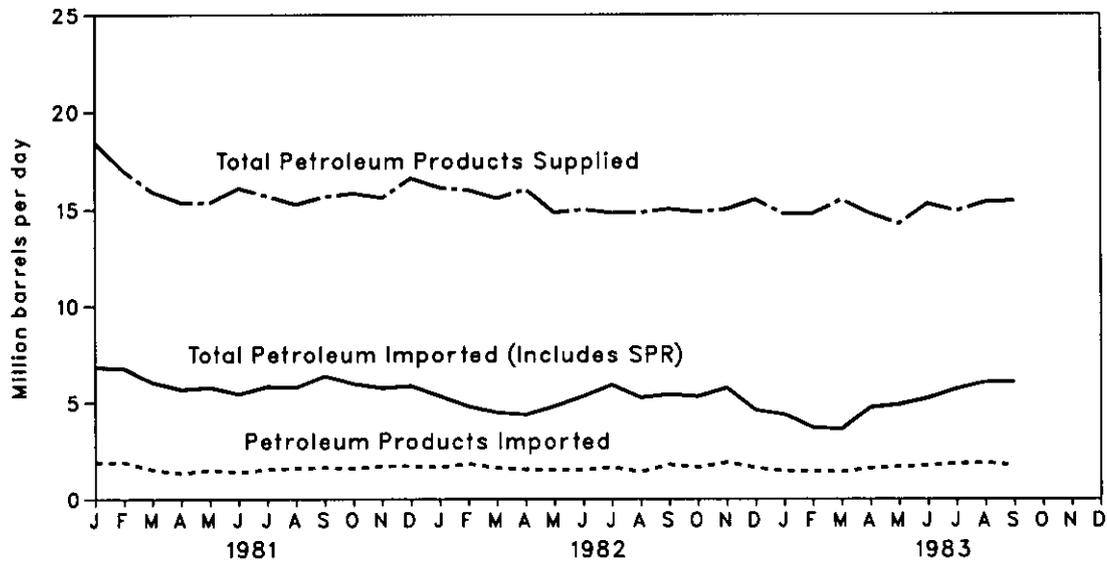
Stocks



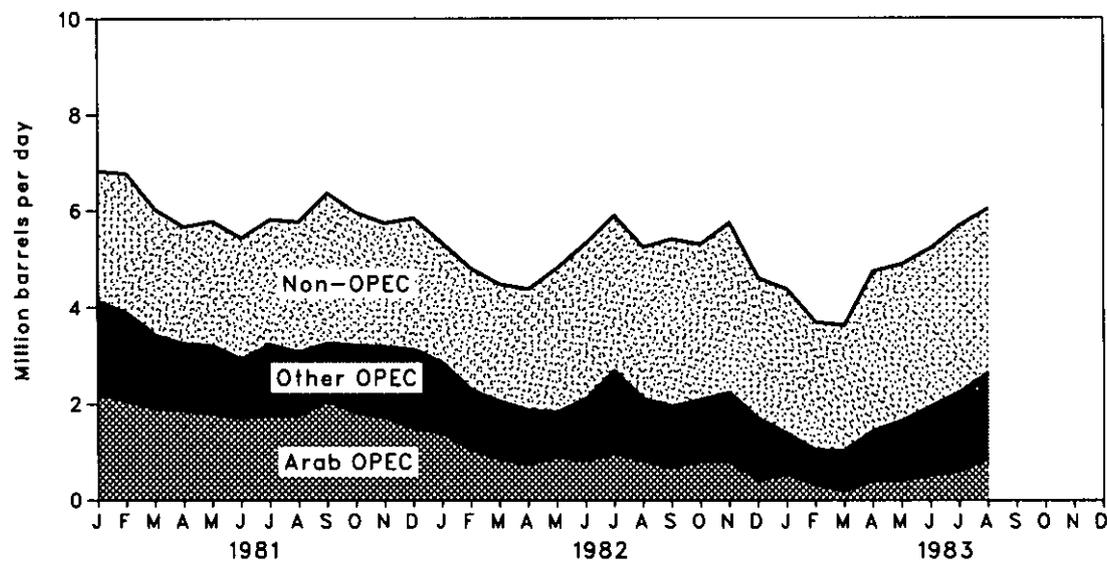
Petroleum

Overview

Products Supplied and Imports



Petroleum Imports by Source



Petroleum

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources¹

		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ³	
Thousand barrels per day													
1973	AVERAGE	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915	
1974	AVERAGE	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	752	
1975	AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383	
1976	AVERAGE	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424	
1977	AVERAGE	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185	
1978	AVERAGE	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,963	
1979	AVERAGE	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056	
1980	AVERAGE	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551	
1981	January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219	
	February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	866	463	92	3,891	2,064	
	March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912	
	April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867	
	May	393	443	933	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,796	
	June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703	
	July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757	
	August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765	
	September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063	
	October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820	
	November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	56	3,184	1,724	
	December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502	
		AVERAGE	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323	1,848
1982	January	254	161	877	111	289	0	663	376	128	2,859	1,403	
	February	139	92	693	89	244	0	584	355	102	2,297	1,054	
	March	91	37	555	155	200	0	522	399	91	2,051	860	
	April	85	0	511	122	215	0	427	426	85	1,871	740	
	May	179	0	601	116	236	0	222	422	54	1,830	897	
	June	115	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,096	820	
	July	159	0	660	108	327	69	910	356	95	2,685	965	
	August	181	0	489	133	271	27	574	299	133	2,107	818	
	September	179	0	432	57	191	21	477	518	69	1,943	677	
	October	249	7	494	61	242	108	313	504	106	2,084	810	
	November	247	14	489	47	283	34	479	528	115	2,235	797	
	December	155	0	237	12	265	88	462	399	73	1,690	421	
		AVERAGE	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146	854
1983	January	204	0	282	47	255	43	186	324	43	1,384	533	
	February	104	0	214	9	217	0	92	371	28	1,035	326	
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	425	173	1,023	183	
	April	228	0	180	(s)	210	0	186	508	125	1,438	409	
	May	284	0	122	12	324	37	352	444	69	1,645	419	
	June	300	0	175	40	502	38	402	335	146	1,938	515	
	July	282	0	182	58	464	112	525	431	187	2,240	599	
	August	370	0	426	45	416	213	464	477	230	2,641	866	
		AVERAGE	231	0	211	27	317	56	293	415	126	1,676	483

¹Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

²Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

(s)= Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Petroleum

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources¹

		Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico ²	Virgin Islands ²	Other	Total
		Thousand barrels per day									
1973	AVERAGE	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263
1974	AVERAGE	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832
1975	AVERAGE	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454
1976	AVERAGE	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247
1977	AVERAGE	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614
1978	AVERAGE	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613
1979	AVERAGE	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819
1980	AVERAGE	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609
1981	January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
	February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
	March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
	April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
	May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
	June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
	July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	206	541	2,583
	August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
	September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	661	3,100
	October	63	449	669	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
	November	63	547	628	168	108	253	76	294	421	2,557
	December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
	AVERAGE	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672
1982	January	58	513	425	179	106	346	62	334	452	2,474
	February	67	537	476	221	120	181	38	362	508	2,510
	March	43	437	503	189	118	294	62	307	480	2,433
	April	82	360	476	184	166	247	36	266	690	2,507
	May	77	419	766	152	95	516	47	302	607	2,981
	June	32	481	797	148	129	557	58	322	708	3,231
	July	64	536	783	158	118	433	38	376	698	3,204
	August	80	443	853	145	106	520	24	317	650	3,137
	September	92	493	897	195	89	631	51	278	746	3,472
	October	45	459	682	148	109	666	52	262	801	3,222
	November	51	553	860	212	90	623	81	334	706	3,508
	December	88	561	689	174	102	438	48	336	480	2,916
	AVERAGE	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968
1983	January	68	536	849	218	73	315	40	299	588	2,988
	February	92	592	722	179	81	193	50	192	554	2,655
	March	86	488	760	187	78	240	43	162	563	2,606
	April	167	452	981	216	85	421	20	183	781	3,306
	May	135	501	944	153	108	483	42	235	651	3,252
	June	137	576	831	181	120	424	48	252	712	3,281
	July	69	633	849	191	103	369	37	364	836	3,450
	August	142	540	891	194	90	461	40	313	725	3,395
		AVERAGE	112	539	855	190	92	365	40	251	676

¹Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

²U.S. possessions.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Petroleum

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition			Ending Stocks		
		Total Production	Imports ¹	Stock Withdrawal ^{1, 2}	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁴	Finished Motor Gasoline	
						Total	Unleaded ³	Unleaded Percent of Total			
		Thousand barrels per day								Million barrels	
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	9	4	6,674			209		
1974	AVERAGE	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537			218		
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	-28	2	6,675			235		
1976	AVERAGE	6,841	131	10	3	6,978			231		
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258		
1978	AVERAGE	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238		
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	181	2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237		
1980	AVERAGE	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	261		
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(s)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	227	
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284	230	
	March	6,213	171	-81	(s)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232	
	April	6,114	186	303	(s)	6,602	3,284	49.7	272	223	
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	259	213	
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.6	242	194	
	July	6,405	151	268	(s)	6,823	3,424	50.2	228	186	
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.4	233	189	
	September	6,564	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	237	191	
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236	190	
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	248	201	
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253	203	
		AVERAGE	6,405	157	28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5		
1982	January	6,167	128	-316	18	5,961	3,067	51.5	261	213	
	February	5,899	133	172	8	6,196	3,210	51.8	257	208	
	March	5,994	183	334	44	6,466	3,358	51.9	247	198	
	April	6,095	185	650	33	6,897	3,495	50.7	221	179	
	May	6,319	182	177	23	6,655	3,415	51.3	214	173	
	June	6,754	230	-134	14	6,835	3,565	52.2	219	177	
	July	6,768	225	-178	24	6,790	3,577	52.7	226	183	
	August	6,419	291	-81	16	6,614	3,526	53.3	227	185	
	September	6,527	223	-198	22	6,531	3,404	52.1	234	191	
	October	6,262	185	-42	15	6,391	3,351	52.4	234	192	
	November	6,273	211	101	11	6,574	3,451	52.5	230	189	
	December	6,542	178	-165	7	6,549	3,485	53.2	235	194	
		AVERAGE	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1		
1983	January	6,020	148	-186	(s)	5,981	3,352	56.0	251	208	
	February	5,848	142	32	(s)	6,022	3,257	54.1	251	207	
	March	5,897	205	765	23	6,843	3,620	52.9	224	184	
	April	6,202	273	27	1	6,501	3,505	53.9	221	183	
	May	6,386	284	-128	1	6,540	3,547	54.2	225	187	
	June	6,646	265	118	22	7,008	3,796	54.2	223	183	
	July	6,704	297	-210	18	6,773	3,752	55.4	231	190	
	August	R6,539	R260	R159	13	R6,946	3,836	55.2	R226	R185	
	September†	6,714	214	-255	NA	6,653	NA	NA	229	192	
		AVERAGE	6,332	233	37	NA	6,590	NA	NA		

¹Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

²A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³Includes gasohol.

⁴Includes motor gasoline blending components. Stocks are totals as of end of period.

†Italics denote preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Beginning in 1981, survey forms were modified. See Note 2 on the last page of this section.

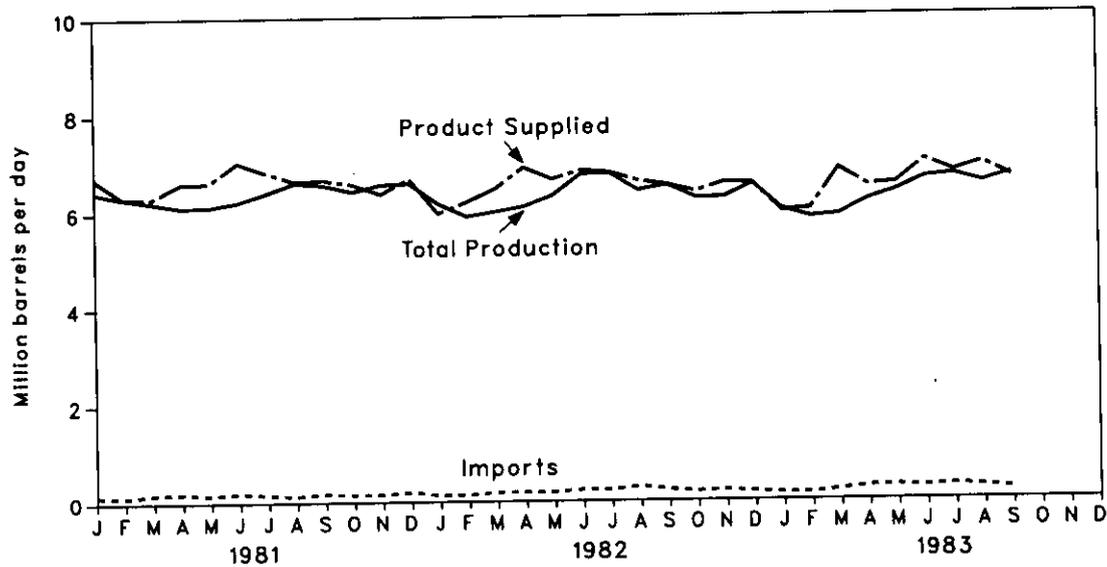
• In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end-of-year stocks would be: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished). Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

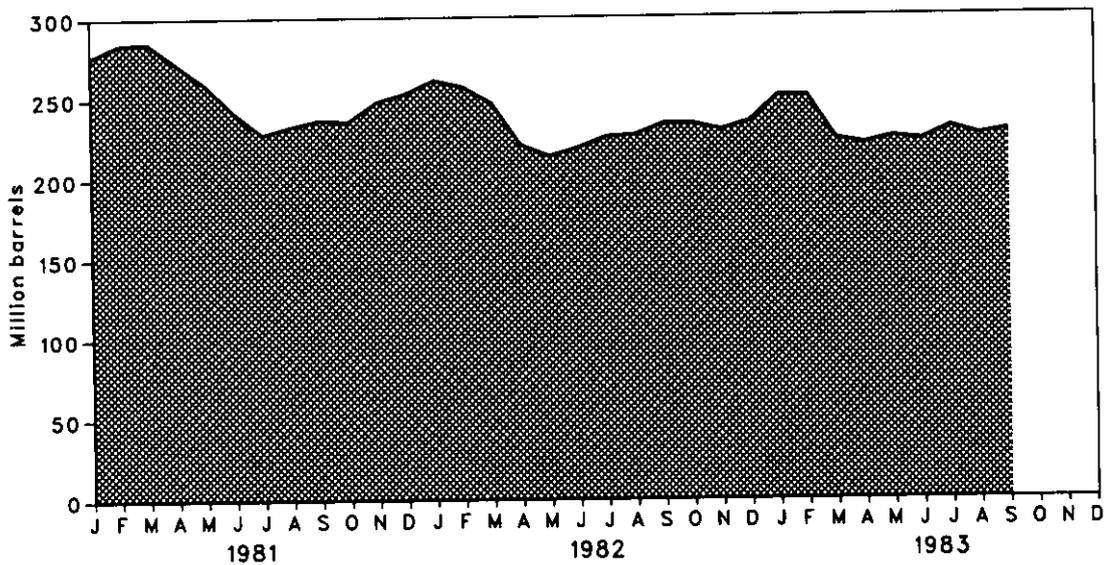
Petroleum

Motor Gasoline

Products Supplied, Total Production, and Imports



Stocks



Petroleum

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ³	
		Thousand barrels per day						Million barrels
1973	AVERAGE	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	AVERAGE	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	200
1975	AVERAGE	2,654	155	40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	AVERAGE	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	AVERAGE	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	AVERAGE	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	AVERAGE	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	AVERAGE	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	205
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(s)	4,109	179
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(s)	2,904	164
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(s)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(s)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,656	174	-450	8	(s)	2,388	200
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
	November	2,716	124	36	11	6	2,880	200
	December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
		AVERAGE	2,613	173	38	10	5	2,829
1982	January	2,591	97	876	10	90	3,484	164
	February	2,427	132	605	11	90	3,085	147
	March	2,288	48	682	10	84	2,945	126
	April	2,358	59	612	13	64	2,978	108
	May	2,618	74	-183	10	75	2,444	114
	June	2,729	102	-335	10	55	2,452	124
	July	2,734	125	-789	11	24	2,058	148
	August	2,507	80	-339	10	40	2,218	159
	September	2,657	61	-85	12	139	2,507	161
	October	2,838	91	-289	8	66	2,581	170
	November	2,860	145	-514	8	24	2,475	186
	December	2,655	109	225	10	143	2,855	179
		AVERAGE	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671
1983	January	2,314	58	561	NA	173	2,760	168
	February	2,136	58	742	NA	105	2,832	147
	March	1,991	42	926	NA	59	2,900	119
	April	2,169	73	518	NA	47	2,713	103
	May	2,444	141	-193	NA	50	2,341	109
	June	2,545	175	-154	NA	40	2,526	114
	July	2,600	259	-556	NA	55	2,248	131
	August	R2,612	R302	R-403	NA	43	R2,467	R144
	September†	2,780	234	-379	NA	NA	2,588	154
		AVERAGE	2,401	150	112	NA	NA	2,595

¹Stocks are totals as of end of period.

²A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

†Italics denote preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Beginning in 1981, survey forms were modified. See Note 3 on the last page of this section.

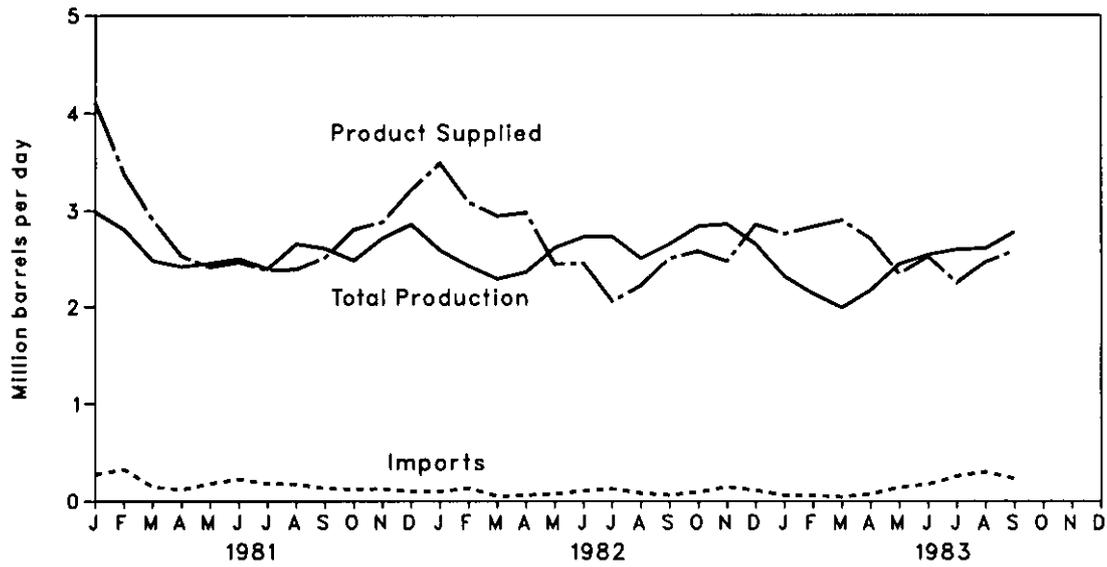
• In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end-of-year stocks would be: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

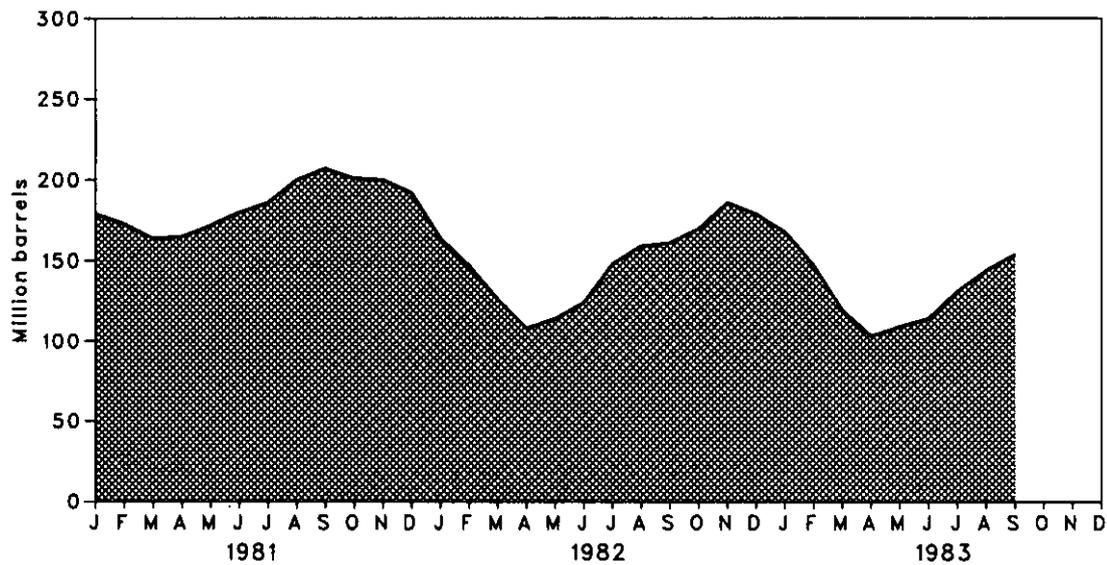
Petroleum

Distillate Fuel Oil

Product Supplied, Total Production, and Imports



Stocks



Petroleum

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ⁴	
		Thousand barrels per day						Million barrels
1973	AVERAGE	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	60
1975	AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	AVERAGE	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	AVERAGE	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	AVERAGE	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	AVERAGE	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	92
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896	82
	February	1,565	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126	75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	69
	August	1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852	75
	September	1,292	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
	October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
	November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,909	81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
		AVERAGE	1,321	800	37	48	118	2,088
1982	January	1,235	831	301	53	235	2,185	69
	February	1,186	956	363	53	213	2,344	58
	March	1,123	912	12	53	197	1,903	58
	April	1,166	788	150	52	234	1,923	54
	May	1,128	742	-172	52	191	1,560	59
	June	1,074	652	-57	50	217	1,501	61
	July	1,028	657	56	49	239	1,550	59
	August	965	551	203	47	235	1,531	53
	September	1,008	872	-306	44	148	1,470	62
	October	955	783	-57	43	234	1,490	64
	November	989	837	-94	43	182	1,591	66
	December	989	747	6	43	186	1,598	66
		AVERAGE	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716
1983	January	935	691	243	NA	294	1,574	61
	February	857	632	270	NA	191	1,568	53
	March	833	686	220	NA	169	1,569	46
	April	942	743	-10	NA	310	1,364	47
	May	930	709	-139	NA	190	1,310	51
	June	832	676	28	NA	219	1,317	50
	July	771	682	R-58	NA	90	1,306	52
	August	R706	R705	R115	NA	165	R1,362	R48
	September [†]	826	700	-22	NA	NA	1,349	47
		AVERAGE	848	692	71	NA	NA	1,412

¹Stocks are totals as of end of period.

²A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

⁴Italics denote preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Beginning in 1981, survey forms were modified. See Note 3 on the last page of this section.

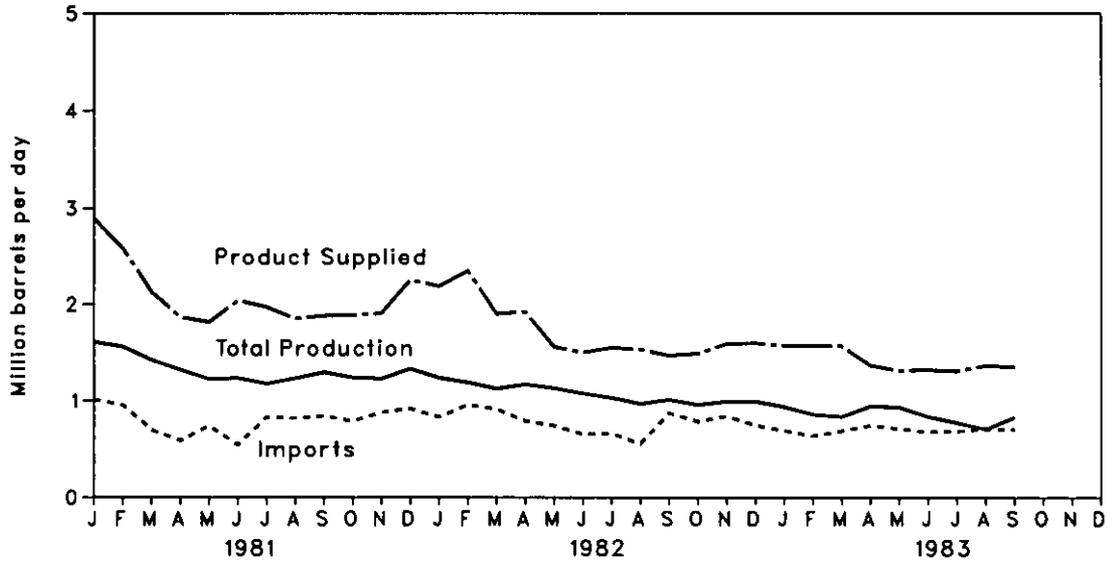
• In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end-of-year stocks would be: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

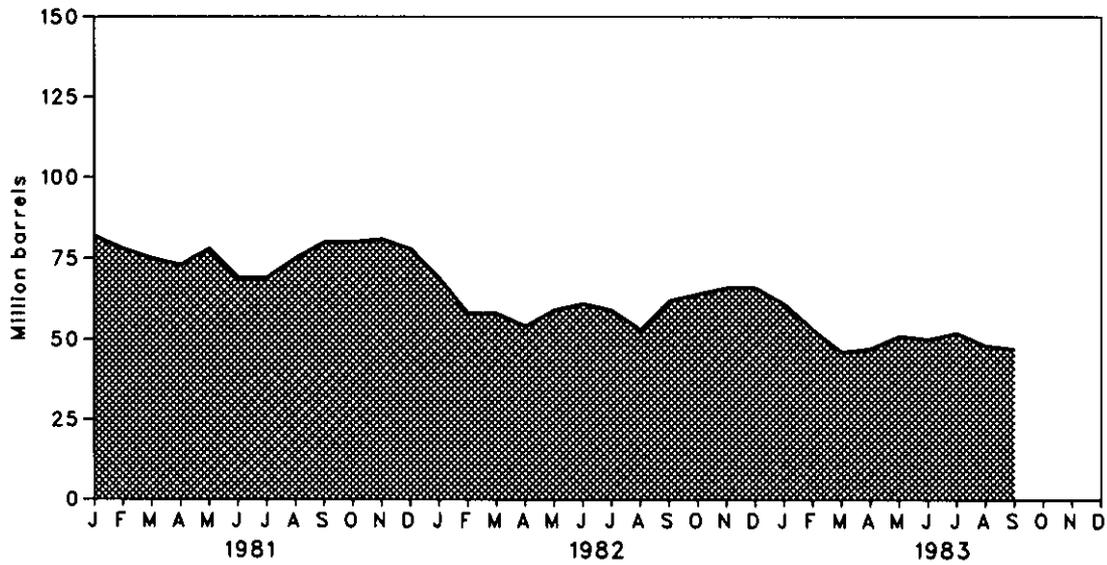
Petroleum

Residual Fuel Oil

Product Supplied, Total Production, and Imports



Stocks



Petroleum

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand barrels per day						Million barrels
1973	AVERAGE	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	AVERAGE	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	113
1975	AVERAGE	1,527	112	-35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	AVERAGE	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	AVERAGE	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	AVERAGE	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	AVERAGE	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	AVERAGE	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	120
1981	January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
	March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
	May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,592	195	-242	235	149	1,160	149
	September	1,622	199	-75	287	21	1,438	151
	October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
		AVERAGE	1,571	244	-18	289	42	1,466
1982	January	1,565	314	443	391	67	1,863	121
	February	1,466	291	243	327	51	1,621	114
	March	1,544	223	211	289	74	1,615	108
	April	1,506	188	98	257	77	1,458	105
	May	1,565	186	-71	234	43	1,403	107
	June	1,515	192	-86	262	106	1,254	109
	July	1,476	227	-13	253	37	1,399	110
	August	1,511	125	-45	254	61	1,276	111
	September	1,538	247	37	274	85	1,463	110
	October	1,517	194	97	306	81	1,421	107
	November	1,542	267	175	363	37	1,583	102
	December	1,580	258	256	395	56	1,642	94
		AVERAGE	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499
1983	January	1,662	240	618	313	118	2,088	84
	February	1,560	305	84	237	76	1,636	81
	March	1,517	166	-51	189	127	1,316	83
	April	1,531	124	-107	198	116	1,232	86
	May	1,545	167	-326	207	84	1,094	96
	June	1,593	172	-333	205	59	1,169	106
	July	1,571	191	-206	217	55	1,284	112
	August	1,505	160	-183	229	29	1,225	118
		AVERAGE	1,560	190	-64	224	83	1,379

¹Stocks are totals as of end of period.

²A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

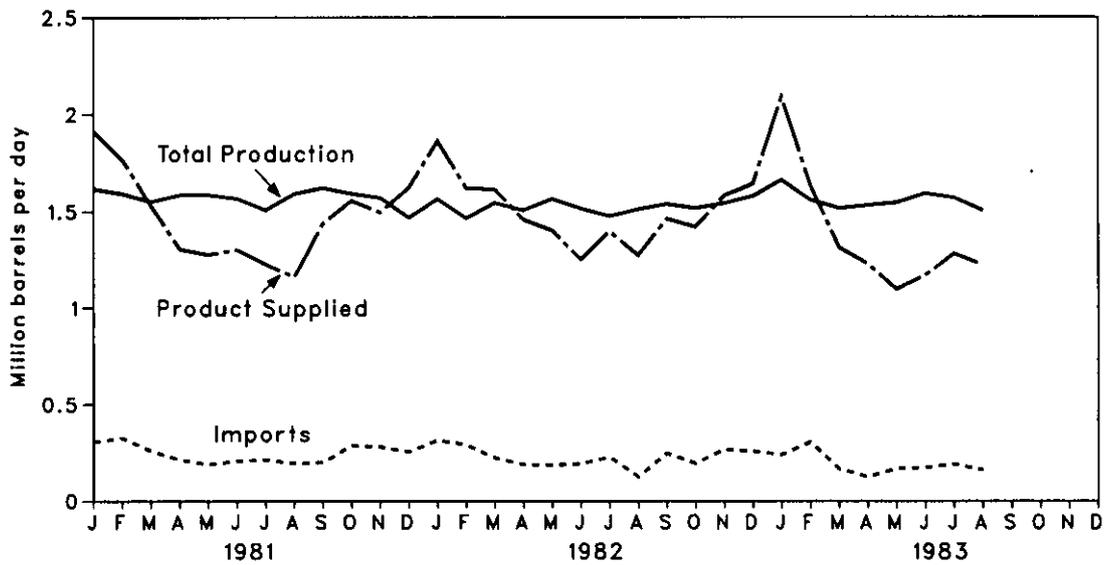
• In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end-of-year stocks would be: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

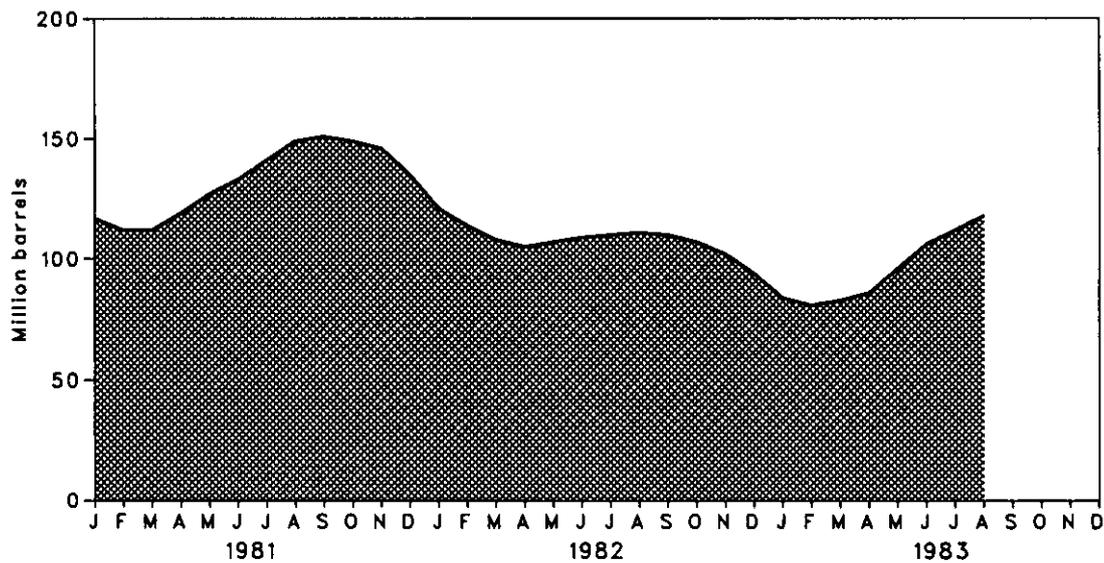
Petroleum

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Product Supplied, Total Production, and Imports



Stocks



Petroleum

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²	
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied		
		Thousand barrels per day							Million barrels
1973	AVERAGE	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208	
1974	AVERAGE	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	218	
1975	AVERAGE	3,424	277	-2	537	160	3,002	219	
1976	AVERAGE	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220	
1977	AVERAGE	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230	
1978	AVERAGE	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225	
1979	AVERAGE	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238	
1980	AVERAGE	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	247	
1981	January	3,821	162	80	851	132	3,081	296	
	February	3,723	182	-200	538	208	2,958	302	
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304	
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303	
	May	3,892	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305	
	June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306	
	July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	297	
	August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	298	
	September	3,718	286	215	883	176	3,159	291	
	October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	285	
	November	3,579	262	33	784	154	2,935	284	
	December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,829	282	
		AVERAGE	3,739	226	46	723	199	3,088	
1982	January	3,171	269	-7	624	180	2,631	282	
	February	3,403	305	-153	663	138	2,755	287	
	March	3,466	243	-191	725	161	2,631	293	
	April	3,408	309	73	796	204	2,790	290	
	May	3,317	318	184	824	210	2,785	285	
	June	3,547	315	123	812	216	2,954	281	
	July	3,660	408	-1	856	187	3,023	281	
	August	3,583	346	217	743	202	3,201	274	
	September	3,533	375	105	749	213	3,051	271	
	October	3,529	383	244	915	266	2,976	264	
	November	3,498	423	-28	837	269	2,786	264	
	December	3,324	313	366	885	275	2,842	253	
		AVERAGE	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	
1983	January	3,222	297	-371	570	271	2,307	271	
	February	3,270	287	-1	680	232	2,645	271	
	March	3,400	298	-94	570	249	2,786	273	
	April	3,363	377	3	596	247	2,901	273	
	May	3,448	364	26	694	242	2,902	273	
	June	3,674	427	99	715	292	3,197	270	
	July	3,703	393	106	757	209	3,237	266	
	August	3,774	435	23	689	242	3,302	266	
		AVERAGE	3,484	360	-27	659	248	2,912	

¹Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and ethane.

²Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end-of-year stocks would be: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Notes and Sources for the Petroleum Section

Notes

1. During 1981 the listing (frame) of operators of all facilities required to complete each monthly survey was updated. The refinery frame was found to be complete and accurate, although the frames for bulk terminals, pipelines, and crude oil stocks facilities were found to be outdated. A variety of sources (published directories, listings, and exploratory surveys) were researched for potential new respondents. As a result of this research, a significant number of respondents were added to the frames. The increase in the respondents for the frames affects the stocks of crude oil and petroleum products. For further details see the Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
2. Research conducted by the EIA in the latter half of 1980 indicated changes had taken place in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in the EIA survey forms. First, the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of finished products were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a substantial amount of motor gasoline was being produced at non-refinery "downstream blending stations" but was not being reported. Although empirical information is not available to precisely measure the historical effects, estimates of the magnitude of the differences in the major series affected are shown in the EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Beginning in January 1981, the EIA modified its survey forms, changed definitions of gasoline (motor and aviation), and added the non-refinery blenders previously not reported.
3. **Motor Gasoline:** Beginning in January 1981, the EIA expanded its universe to include non-refinery blenders; redefined motor gasoline into two categories (finished leaded and finished unleaded); and separated blending components from finished motor gasoline as a reporting category. Also, survey forms were modified to describe refinery operations more accurately. For further details, see the EIA *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
4. **Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils:** The requirement to report crude oil burned on leases and pipelines as either distillate or residual fuel oil has been eliminated. Prior to January 1981, the refinery input of unfinished oils number typically exceeded the number for available supply of unfinished oils. This was assumed to be due to the redesignation of distillate and residual fuel oils received as such, but used as an unfinished oil input by the receiving refinery. This imbalance between supply and disposition of unfinished oils would then be subtracted from the production of distillate and residual fuel oils. Two-thirds of this difference was subtracted from distillate and one-third from residual. Beginning in January 1981, the EIA modified its survey forms to account for redesignated product and discontinued the above-mentioned adjustment. For further details, see the EIA *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Sources

- 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" (except unleaded gasoline) and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual."
- Unleaded gasoline—1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
- 1977 through 1982: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual."
- January 1983 through August 1983: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Data for the most recent month are estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic production).
- Domestic production for the most recent month is an EIA estimate based on historical data from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey.
- Sources for the *Energy Data Reports*, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* are: EIA Forms EIA-816 (Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report), EIA-810 (Refinery Report), EIA-811 (Bulk Terminals Report), EIA-812 (Pipeline Report), and EIA-813 (Crude Oil Stock Report); Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) Forms ERA-60 (Imports) and FEA P133 (Imports from Puerto Rico); Bureau of the Census IM 145 (Imports), EM 522 (Exports), and EM 594 (Exports); U.S. Geological Survey (Crude Production); and State conservation agencies (Crude Production).

Natural Gas

Total dry natural gas production, including nonhydrocarbon gases, in the United States during September 1983 was an estimated 1.3 trillion cubic feet (Tcf). This was 6.2 percent lower than in September 1982. Output during the first 9 months of 1983 totaled 11.8 Tcf, 12.4 percent less than during the period January through September 1982.

Consumption of natural and supplemental gas in September 1983 was an estimated 1.1 Tcf, 6.3 percent lower than in September 1982. Estimated consumption during the first three quarters of 1983 totaled 12.1 Tcf, 9.2 percent lower than during the comparable 1982 period.

Imports of natural gas in September 1983 were an estimated 59 billion cubic feet (Bcf), 10.6 percent lower than in the previous September. During the first 9 months of 1983, imports of natural gas totaled an estimated 687 Bcf, 4.6 percent higher than during the comparable 1982 period. Receipts of foreign

gas during September 1983 included Algerian liquefied natural gas (LNG) equivalent to approximately 9 Bcf. Total imports of Algerian LNG during the first three quarters of 1983 were approximately 108 Bcf, almost four times the quantity received during the comparable 1982 period.

Domestic producer sales to major interstate pipelines in July 1983 (latest data available) totaled 640 Bcf, 18.7 percent lower than during the previous July. Total sales during the first 7 months of 1983 were 4.9 Tcf, 20.0 percent less than during the comparable 1982 period.

Stocks of working gas* in underground natural gas storage reservoirs at the end of September 1983 totaled 3.1 Tcf. This was 3.4 percent below stocks available a year earlier. Net additions to storage during September 1983 were 233 Bcf, 8.6 percent lower than during the previous September.

*Gas available for withdrawal.

Natural Gas

		Production							Domestic Producer Sales to Major Interstate Pipelines
		Total Marketed ¹	Total Dry ²	Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	Total Domestic Consumption ³	Imports	Exports	
Billion cubic feet									
1973	TOTAL	22,648	21,731	NA	NA	22,049	1,033	77	12,067
1974	TOTAL	21,601	20,713	NA	NA	21,223	959	77	11,462
1975	TOTAL	20,109	19,236	NA	NA	19,538	953	73	10,652
1976	TOTAL	19,952	19,098	NA	NA	19,946	964	65	10,140
1977	TOTAL	20,025	19,163	NA	NA	19,521	1,011	56	9,883
1978	TOTAL	19,974	19,122	NA	NA	19,627	966	53	9,911
1979	TOTAL	20,471	19,663	NA	NA	20,241	1,253	56	10,496
1980	TOTAL	20,379	19,602	195	155	19,877	985	49	10,578
1981	January	1,772	1,704	20	20	2,279	91	5	962
	February	1,591	1,530	17	17	1,894	85	5	869
	March	1,753	1,686	18	17	1,900	80	5	942
	April	1,692	1,627	17	14	1,489	69	5	900
	May	1,716	1,650	18	13	1,426	62	4	909
	June	1,653	1,590	19	12	1,309	65	5	877
	July	1,683	1,618	20	12	1,315	66	5	889
	August	1,724	1,658	18	12	1,314	64	5	864
	September	1,595	1,534	18	12	1,266	67	6	869
	October	1,660	1,596	17	14	1,518	79	5	889
	November	1,600	1,539	17	15	1,619	82	5	904
	December	1,738	1,671	19	19	2,077	93	5	1,055
	TOTAL	20,178	19,403	217	176	19,404	904	59	10,929
1982	January	1,725	1,659	18	21	2,362	98	3	969
	February	1,583	1,522	18	18	1,958	85	5	901
	March	1,670	1,606	18	16	1,815	82	5	909
	April	1,575	1,515	17	13	1,469	72	2	853
	May	1,547	1,488	16	11	1,136	65	3	889
	June	1,500	1,442	15	10	1,115	61	6	814
	July	1,520	1,462	15	11	1,146	67	5	787
	August	1,488	1,431	17	11	1,148	61	6	793
	September	1,426	1,371	15	10	1,136	66	5	753
	October	1,453	1,397	15	12	1,299	77	5	765
	November	1,468	1,412	17	14	1,538	91	5	801
	December	1,506	1,448	18	15	1,715	110	5	834
	TOTAL	18,462	17,753	199	162	17,837	933	52	10,068
1983	January	1,538	1,479	18	18	1,983	120	5	782
	February	1,360	1,308	16	15	1,659	102	5	762
	March	1,410	1,356	17	15	1,613	91	5	738
	April	1,328	1,277	16	13	1,396	76	4	678
	May	1,335	1,284	16	11	1,158	64	3	661
	June	R1,273	R1,224	R19	9	R1,009	61	5	634
	July	R1,355	R1,303	R19	10	R1,067	56	5	640
	August	R1,361	R1,309	R19	10	R1,108	R58	4	NA
	September	1,337	1,286	19	10	1,065	59	5	NA

¹Includes nonhydrocarbon gases removed such as carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, helium, and nitrogen. See Note 1 on the last page of this section.

²Total net dry marketed production is the volume of total marketed production, including nonhydrocarbon gases, remaining after the extraction of natural gas plant liquids, such as ethane, propane, butanes, etc. See Note 1 on the last page of this section.

³Includes supplemental gaseous fuels such as synthetic natural gas, propane-air, and refinery (still) gas normally mixed with natural gas prior to consumption. See Note 1 on the last page of this section.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

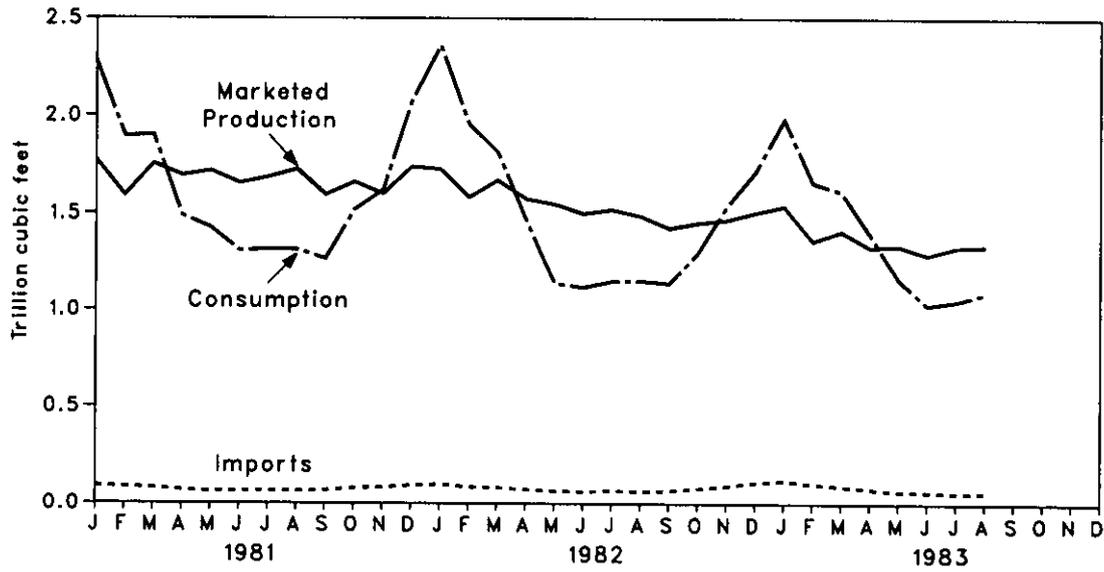
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Estimated data are in italics and are likely to be revised.

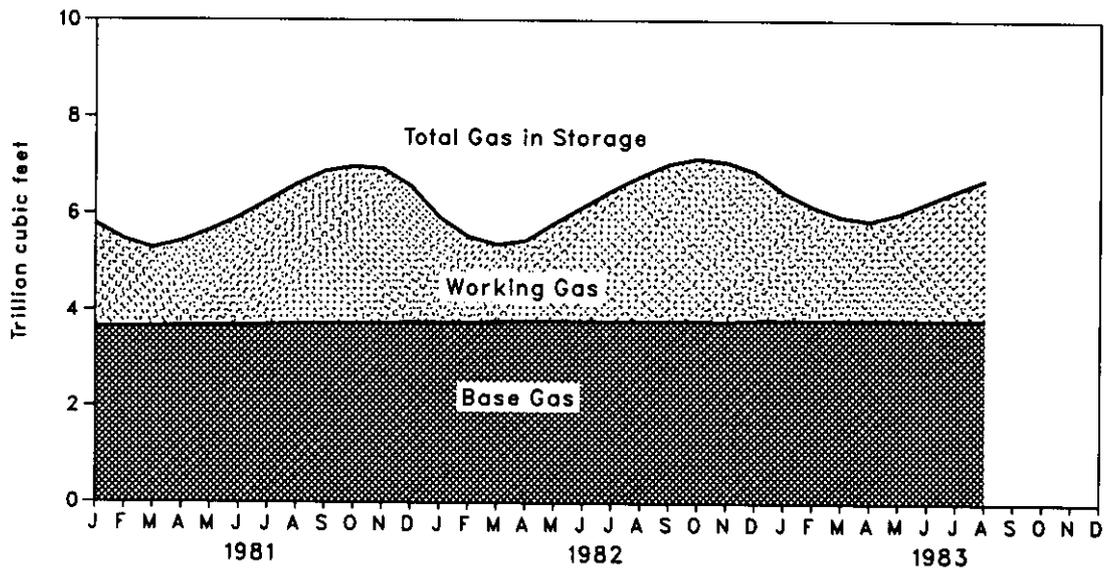
Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Natural Gas

Consumption, Marketed Production, and Imports



Gas in Storage



Natural Gas

Natural Gas in Underground Storage¹

		Total Gas In Storage ²	Base Gas ²	Working Gas ²	Storage Injections	Storage Withdrawals	Net Storage Injections ³
Billion cubic feet							
1973	TOTAL	4,898	2,864	2,034	NA	NA	NA
1974	TOTAL	4,962	2,912	2,050	NA	NA	NA
1975	TOTAL	5,374	3,162	2,212	NA	NA	NA
1976	TOTAL	5,250	3,323	1,926	1,960	2,114	(154)
1977	TOTAL	5,866	3,391	2,475	2,401	1,773	628
1978	TOTAL	6,020	3,473	2,547	2,338	2,186	151
1979	TOTAL	6,306	3,553	2,753	2,370	2,044	327
1980	TOTAL	6,297	3,642	2,655	1,898	1,911	(14)
1981	January	5,795	3,642	2,152	37	558	(521)
	February	5,472	3,648	1,824	59	376	(317)
	March	5,285	3,654	1,631	55	234	(179)
	April	5,434	3,670	1,764	208	55	153
	May	5,660	3,684	1,977	255	26	228
	June	5,933	3,681	2,252	314	27	287
	July	6,257	3,699	2,558	335	26	309
	August	6,595	3,713	2,882	361	15	346
	September	6,872	3,720	3,152	287	9	277
	October	6,974	3,726	3,248	155	50	104
	November	6,932	3,731	3,201	80	124	(44)
	December	6,569	3,752	2,817	34	387	(353)
1982	January	5,932	3,751	2,182	24	672	(648)
	February	5,536	3,750	1,787	50	446	(396)
	March	5,370	3,766	1,604	88	264	(177)
	April	5,454	3,778	1,676	180	107	73
	May	5,814	3,780	2,034	380	11	369
	June	6,147	3,778	2,369	350	9	339
	July	6,484	3,780	2,704	348	12	336
	August	6,778	3,781	2,998	329	34	295
	September	7,033	3,782	3,251	275	20	255
	October	7,149	3,785	3,364	190	60	130
	November	7,081	3,772	3,309	83	163	(80)
	December	6,879	3,808	3,071	85	288	(203)
1983	January	6,457	3,813	2,644	25	452	(427)
	February	6,167	3,811	2,356	35	324	(288)
	March	5,959	3,812	2,148	58	266	(208)
	April	5,877	3,812	2,065	79	162	(82)
	May	6,026	3,812	2,214	184	35	149
	June	6,255	3,812	2,444	252	22	230
	July	6,499	3,812	2,687	270	26	243
	August	6,718	3,819	2,899	248	36	212
	September	6,964	3,823	3,141	258	25	233

¹See Note 2 on the last page of this section.

²Totals as of end of period.

³Net storage injections are storage injections minus storage withdrawals. Parentheses indicate withdrawals greater than injections. NA = Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Notes and Sources for the Natural Gas Section

Notes

1. Domestic consumption of natural gas includes quantities of gas delivered to consumers plus gas used for lease, plant, and pipeline fuel after natural gas liquids have been extracted. Delivered quantities include sizable amounts of supplemental gaseous fuels (synthetic natural gas, etc.) that are not quantified for 1979 and previous years. Beginning with January 1980, the amounts of supplemental gaseous fuels included in domestic consumption are provided.

Marketed production for 1979 and previous years represents gross withdrawals (full well-stream volume excluding lease condensate separated at the lease) less gas used for repressuring and quantities vented and flared. This definition includes the nonhydrocarbon gases subsequently removed. Beginning with January 1980 data, the marketed production series was expanded into two series. They both represent gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring and quantities vented or flared. However, one series includes the nonhydrocarbon gases subsequently removed, and the other series excludes the nonhydrocarbon gases removed. For the purpose of maintaining a continuous series, those data that include the nonhydrocarbon gases subsequently removed are displayed as "Total Marketed" in this publication and the quantities of nonhydrocarbons subsequently removed are shown separately. Also for the purpose of maintaining a continuous series, the "Total Dry" displayed in this publication represents total marketed production including nonhydrocarbon gases subsequently removed less extraction loss due to removal of natural gas plant liquids.

2. The Federal Energy Administration and Federal Power Commission began the coordinated collection and compilation of monthly underground storage information from all underground storage operators in the United States in October 1975. Initial storage information reported was for the month of September 1975. Comparable monthly information for total U.S. storage operations is not available for prior periods.

The total gas in storage is the total volume of gas (base gas plus working gas) in storage reservoirs as of the end of the month. Base gas is the volume of gas, including all native gas in place at the time of conversion to storage, needed as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. Base gas includes the volumes that will not be recoverable upon termination of storage operations. Working gas is the volume of gas above the designated base gas level available for withdrawal.

Sources

Domestic Consumption: 1973 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter; 1976 through 1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Report*, "Natural Gas Production and Consumption"; 1980 and 1981: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*; January 1982 forward: EIA estimates based on a supply/disposition balance calculation.

Domestic Production: 1973 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter; 1976 through 1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Report*, "Natural Gas Production and Consumption"; 1980 and 1981: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*; January 1982 forward: State reports to the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, data from the U.S. Minerals Management Service, and EIA estimates for States that do not report monthly data on a regular or timely basis.

Domestic Producer Sales: EIA, FERC Form 11, "Natural Gas Pipeline Company Monthly Statement."

Imports: 1973 through 1982: EIA, FPC Form 14, "Imports and Exports of Natural Gas"; January 1983 forward: EIA estimates based on import data from FERC Form 11.

Exports: 1973 through 1982: EIA, FPC Form 14; January 1983 forward: EIA estimates based primarily on historical data reported on FPC Form 14.

Underground Storage: 1973 and 1974: American Gas Association, *Gas Facts*; 1975 through 1979: EIA, EIA Form 191 and FPC Form 8, "Underground Gas Storage Report"; 1980 forward: EIA, EIA Form 191, FPC Form 8, and *Natural Gas Annual*.

Part 5 Oil and Gas Resource Development

Oil and Gas Resource Development

The September 1983 rotary rig count of 2,252 was 9.3 percent lower than the September 1982 count of 2,482. The 175 rigs operating offshore were 23.2 percent fewer than those working in September 1982.

In September 1983, the reported total wells drilled were 7,023, a 3.7-percent decrease from the 7,292 reported for September 1982. Oil well completions reported during September 1983 were 3,733, an 11.0-percent increase from the comparable 1982 figure of 3,363. Gas well completions of 1,271 were reported for September 1983, a 20.5-percent decrease from 1982's comparable figure of 1,599. Total reported footage drilled for September 1983 of 30.3 million feet decreased 7.0 percent from the September 1982 figure of 32.6 million feet.

In September 1983, 501 crews were engaged in seismic exploration, 6.4 percent fewer than during September 1982. The 444 land crews employed during September 1983 were 6.7 percent fewer than those reported during September 1982. The 57 marine vessels working during September 1983 were 3.4 percent fewer than those in September 1982.

Oil and Gas Resource Development

		Rotary Rigs In Operation ¹	Exploratory and Development Wells Drilled ²				Total Footage of Wells Drilled ²
		Monthly average	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Thousand feet
1973	AVERAGE	1,194	TOTAL 9,902	6,385	10,305	26,592	136,391
1974	AVERAGE	1,472	TOTAL 12,784	7,240	11,674	31,698	150,551
1975	AVERAGE	1,660	TOTAL 16,408	7,580	13,247	37,235	174,434
1976	AVERAGE	1,658	TOTAL 17,059	9,085	13,621	39,765	181,780
1977	AVERAGE	2,001	TOTAL 18,912	11,378	14,692	44,982	210,848
1978	AVERAGE	2,259	TOTAL 17,775	13,064	16,218	47,057	227,110
1979	AVERAGE	2,177	TOTAL 19,383	14,681	15,752	49,816	238,659
1980	AVERAGE	2,909	TOTAL 27,026	15,730	18,089	60,845	284,461
1981	January	3,386	1,794	964	1,339	4,097	19,907
	February	3,502	2,459	1,046	1,610	5,115	22,726
	March	3,595	3,099	1,423	1,883	6,405	30,166
	April	3,728	2,905	1,600	1,546	6,051	27,836
	May	3,816	2,604	1,159	1,675	5,438	24,842
	June	3,926	3,497	1,320	2,105	6,922	31,689
	July	3,998	2,790	1,116	1,698	5,604	25,542
	August	4,131	3,140	1,260	1,874	6,274	28,933
	September	4,242	3,414	1,978	2,014	7,406	33,630
	October	4,352	3,772	1,879	2,099	7,750	35,520
	November	4,436	3,591	1,584	2,069	7,244	32,263
	December	4,520	4,619	2,586	3,078	10,283	48,594
		AVERAGE	3,970	TOTAL 37,671	17,894	22,973	78,538
1982	January	4,436	2,798	954	2,132	5,884	28,167
	February	4,160	3,036	1,430	2,234	6,700	31,985
	March	3,816	3,736	1,480	2,479	7,695	37,896
	April	3,460	3,674	1,530	2,287	7,491	36,439
	May	3,178	3,451	1,940	2,205	7,596	36,987
	June	2,908	3,888	1,891	2,521	8,300	38,962
	July	2,746	3,290	1,703	1,931	6,924	31,111
	August	2,620	2,865	1,588	1,917	6,370	28,836
	September	2,482	R3,363	R1,599	R2,330	R7,292	R32,611
	October	2,402	2,838	1,220	2,136	6,194	27,447
	November	2,500	3,282	1,662	2,020	6,964	31,141
	December	2,696	4,090	1,966	2,361	8,417	34,737
		AVERAGE	3,105	TOTAL 40,298	18,953	26,549	85,800
1983	January	2,622	2,381	892	1,651	4,924	20,998
	February	2,192	2,899	1,190	2,223	6,312	27,758
	March	2,003	3,462	1,606	2,644	7,712	34,360
	April	1,846	3,028	1,401	1,985	6,414	27,459
	May	1,926	3,186	1,745	1,827	6,758	28,544
	June	1,979	3,514	1,237	2,105	6,856	28,050
	July	2,039	2,683	1,132	1,640	5,455	22,953
	August	2,156	2,641	1,075	1,533	5,249	22,582
	September	2,252	3,733	1,271	2,019	7,023	30,325

¹These data are for operating rotary rigs reported by the Hughes Tool Company during the reporting period. Monthly figures are averages of a 4- or 5-week reporting period and are not calendar months.

²These data are for wells drilled reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during the reporting period. They exclude service wells and stratigraphic and core tests. Data reported for the first 2 months of each quarter cover 4 weeks of drilling activity, and data for the last month of the quarter cover 5 weeks of drilling activity.

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals reflect subsequent data revisions and therefore may not agree with cumulative monthly data.

Sources: • Rotary Rigs: Hughes Tool Company, "Rotary Rigs Running—By State."

• Wells: API, "Monthly Drilling Report" and "Quarterly Review of Drilling Statistics for the United States."

Oil and Gas Resource Development

		Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration			Line-Miles of Seismic Exploration		
		Offshore	Onshore	Total	Offshore ¹	Onshore ¹	Total ¹
		Monthly average			Annual total		
1973	AVERAGE	23	227	250	258,944	127,160	386,104
1974	AVERAGE	31	274	305	341,784	158,629	500,413
1975	AVERAGE	30	254	284	309,283	150,694	459,977
1976	AVERAGE	25	237	262	226,303	142,926	369,229
1977	AVERAGE	27	281	308	124,676	120,072	244,748
1978	AVERAGE	25	327	352	174,607	135,899	310,506
1979	AVERAGE	30	370	400	193,212	163,929	357,141
1980	AVERAGE	37	493	530	202,694	184,088	386,782
1981	January	38	553	591			
	February	41	561	602			
	March	40	570	610			
	April	40	605	645			
	May	42	619	661			
	June	44	652	696			
	July	43	668	711			
	August	46	689	735			
	September	47	697	744			
	October	52	689	741			
	November	52	681	733			
	December	47	656	703			
	AVERAGE	44	637	681	338,201	256,201	594,402
1982	January	53	642	695			
	February	53	625	678			
	March	52	597	649			
	April	55	571	626			
	May	61	551	612			
	June	69	546	615			
	July	66	527	593			
	August	62	500	562			
	September	59	476	535			
	October	51	465	516			
	November	50	452	502			
	December	49	428	477			
	AVERAGE	57	531	588	558,464	248,483	806,947
1983	January	49	407	456			
	February	47	404	451			
	March	45	402	447			
	April	39	410	449			
	May	39	410	449			
	June	43	428	471			
	July	46	437	483			
	August	49	435	484			
	September	57	444	501			

¹Monthly data not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals and averages may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Society of Exploration Geophysicists, "Monthly Seismic Crew Count" and annual reports published in their bulletins, *Geophysics* and *Leading Edge*.

Coal

Coal production in September 1983 was 70.4 million short tons, 3.6 percent more than the 68.0 million short tons produced in September 1982.

Electric utility coal consumption in August 1983 totaled 64.2 million short tons, 17.0 percent more than consumption in August 1982.

Electric utility coal stocks of 162.1 million short tons at the end of August 1983 were 13.1 million short tons (7.5 percent) below the level 1 year earlier.

Imports of coal in August 1983 totaled 115 thousand short tons, 16 thousand short tons less than the amount imported in August 1982. Exports of coal in August 1983 totaled 8.4 million short tons, 13.5 percent more than the amount exported during August 1982. Coal exports in August 1983 were principally to Europe (34.3 percent), Canada (28.4 percent), and Japan (22.4 percent).

Coal

Bituminous Coal, Lignite, and Anthracite

	Production	Domestic Consumption	Imports ¹	Exports ²	Stocks ³	
Thousand short tons						
1973	TOTAL	598,568	562,584	127	53,587	104,335
1974	TOTAL	610,023	558,402	2,080	60,661	96,323
1975	TOTAL	654,641	562,641	940	66,309	128,050
1976	TOTAL	684,913	603,790	1,203	60,021	134,438
1977	TOTAL	697,205	625,291	1,647	54,312	157,098
1978	TOTAL	670,164	625,225	2,953	40,714	145,551
1979	TOTAL	781,134	680,524	2,059	66,042	181,646
1980	TOTAL	829,700	702,729	1,194	91,742	204,028
1981	January	65,927	67,580	35	5,795	198,603
	February	70,918	59,735	104	6,771	197,962
	March	78,266	60,069	77	9,710	207,340
	April	36,253	54,649	63	8,271	187,143
	May	38,100	55,025	96	6,086	168,126
	June	61,555	59,685	138	6,158	158,274
	July	74,076	67,394	13	10,762	154,423
	August	78,782	65,896	150	11,315	157,141
	September	81,720	59,722	69	11,900	164,970
	October	85,241	59,161	94	12,360	175,384
	November	76,577	58,695	76	11,849	183,044
	December	76,360	65,017	127	11,564	185,274
	TOTAL	823,775	732,627	1,043	112,541	
1982	January	67,138	68,692	71	6,177	173,931
	February	71,169	59,746	30	8,964	173,193
	March	83,943	58,236	12	10,423	179,484
	April	73,587	53,274	10	10,831	186,458
	May	71,127	54,844	109	10,110	192,926
	June	71,720	55,950	9	10,680	198,377
	July	60,535	63,828	69	9,182	189,997
	August	72,898	63,528	131	7,385	190,310
	September	67,951	56,734	71	8,683	189,967
	October	70,852	55,034	66	9,972	195,107
	November	64,055	56,831	87	7,807	196,700
	December	63,136	60,214	76	6,064	195,254
	TOTAL	838,112	706,911	742	106,277	
1983	January†	62,103	63,118	78	4,471	191,130
	February†	60,487	54,573	71	4,382	190,782
	March†	68,462	55,364	120	6,291	191,530
	April†	60,630	52,827	144	6,115	193,402
	May†	62,980	54,382	102	6,952	196,982
	June†	62,323	58,331	133	7,279	197,037
	July†	56,468	NA	87	6,140	NA
	August†	72,973	NA	115	8,380	NA
	September†	70,382	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹Bituminous coal was the only type of coal imported during the years shown above.

²Excludes shipments of anthracite to U.S. Armed Forces overseas (335,000 short tons in 1982).

³Stocks held by electric utilities, coke plants, and general industry at the end of period. Excludes stocks at retail dealers that are consumed by the residential and commercial sector.

†Preliminary data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

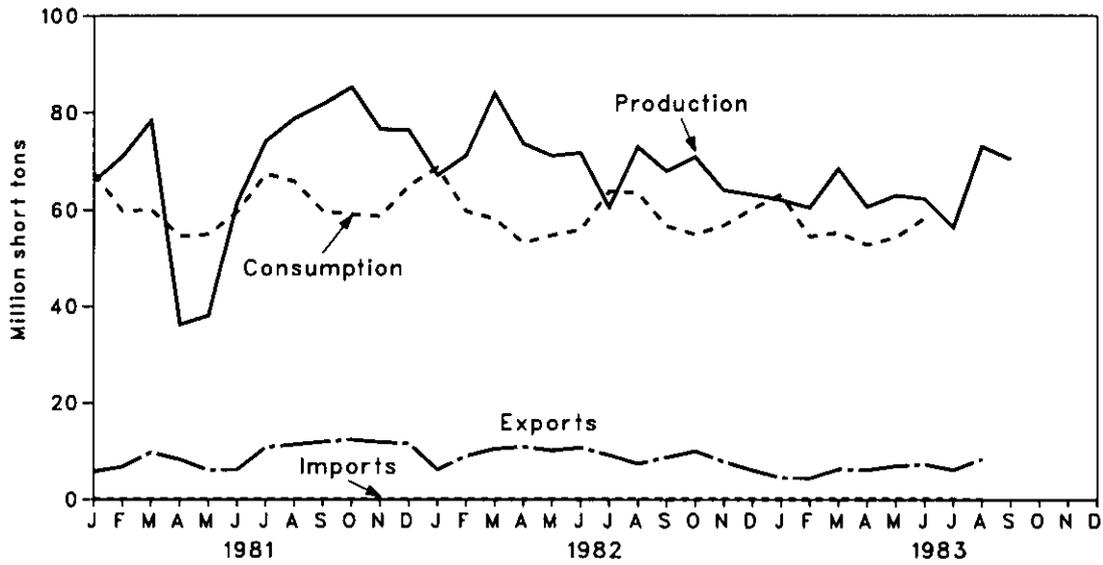
• See Note on the last page of this section for methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

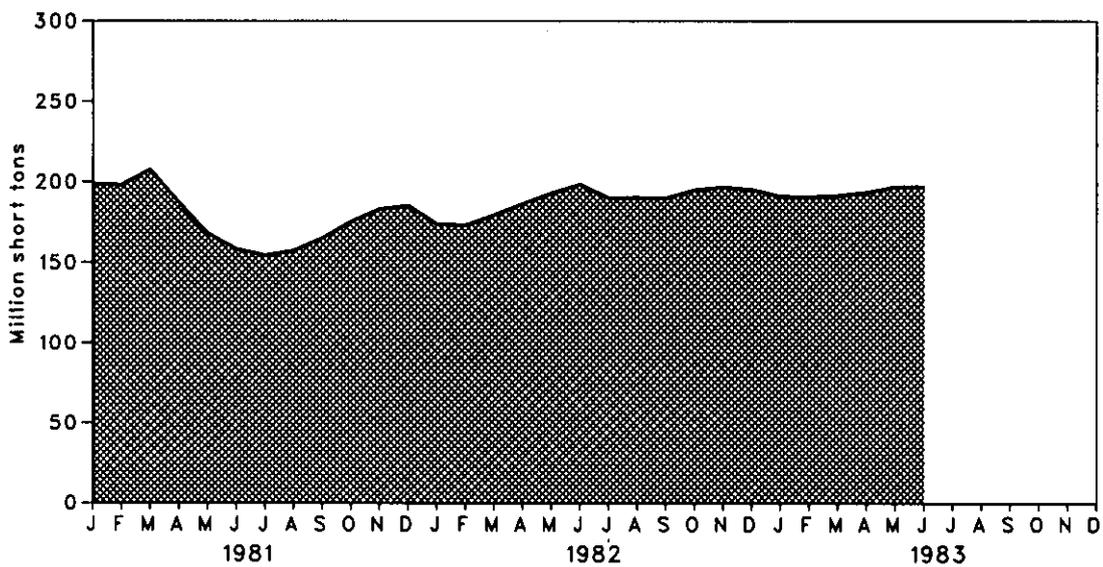
Coal

Bituminous Coal, Lignite, and Anthracite

Production, Consumption, Imports, and Exports



Stocks



Coal

Consumption—Bituminous Coal, Lignite, and Anthracite

		Industrial				
		Electric Utilities	Coke Plants ¹	Other Industrial ² Including Transportation	Residential and Commercial	Total
		Thousand short tons				
1973	TOTAL	389,212	94,101	68,154	11,117	562,584
1974	TOTAL	391,811	90,191	64,983	11,417	558,402
1975	TOTAL	405,962	83,598	63,670	9,410	562,641
1976	TOTAL	448,371	84,704	61,799	8,916	603,790
1977	TOTAL	477,126	77,739	61,472	8,954	625,291
1978	TOTAL	481,235	71,394	63,085	9,511	625,225
1979	TOTAL	527,051	77,368	67,717	8,388	680,524
1980	TOTAL	569,274	66,657	60,347	6,451	702,729
1981	January	54,688	5,465	6,532	895	67,580
	February	47,914	5,177	5,932	712	59,735
	March	48,398	5,532	5,665	474	60,069
	April	43,677	4,862	5,548	562	54,649
	May	44,999	4,259	5,297	470	55,025
	June	50,080	4,460	4,845	300	59,685
	July	56,144	5,449	5,371	430	67,394
	August	54,483	5,434	5,520	459	65,896
	September	48,483	5,340	5,312	587	59,722
	October	47,800	5,158	5,577	626	59,161
	November	47,014	5,037	5,793	851	58,695
	December	53,116	4,842	6,003	1,056	65,017
	TOTAL	596,797	61,014	67,395	7,421	732,627
1982	January	56,825	4,444	6,430	993	68,692
	February	48,878	4,340	5,835	693	59,746
	March	47,884	4,173	5,616	563	58,236
	April	43,490	3,708	5,373	703	53,274
	May	45,622	3,622	5,133	467	54,844
	June	47,424	3,481	4,681	364	55,950
	July	55,248	3,121	4,831	628	63,828
	August	54,838	3,058	4,962	670	63,528
	September	48,414	2,924	4,759	637	56,734
	October	46,330	2,757	5,287	660	55,034
	November	47,799	2,693	5,494	845	56,831
	December	50,914	2,587	5,695	1,018	60,214
	TOTAL	593,666	40,908	64,097	8,240	706,911
1983	January†	53,351	2,813	5,963	990	63,118
	February†	45,772	2,742	5,399	660	54,573
	March†	47,039	2,567	5,200	557	55,364
	April†	43,589	3,206	5,402	630	52,827
	May†	45,691	3,145	5,165	381	54,382
	June†	50,362	2,734	4,934	301	58,331
	July†	60,390	NA	NA	NA	NA
	August†	64,170	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹Bituminous coal and anthracite only. Lignite is not used at coke plants.

²See Note on the last page of this section.

†Preliminary data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Coal

Stocks¹—Bituminous Coal, Lignite, and Anthracite

		Industrial			
		Electric Utilities	Coke Plants ²	Other Industrial	Total ³
		Thousand short tons			
1973		86,967	6,998	10,370	104,335
1974		83,509	6,209	6,605	96,323
1975		110,724	8,797	8,529	128,050
1976		117,436	9,902	7,100	134,438
1977		133,219	12,816	11,063	157,098
1978		128,225	8,278	9,048	145,551
1979		159,714	10,155	11,777	181,646
1980		183,010	9,067	11,951	204,028
1981	January	176,975	9,634	11,994	198,603
	February	175,715	10,211	12,036	197,962
	March	183,983	10,788	12,569	207,340
	April	169,221	6,952	10,970	187,143
	May	153,415	4,850	9,861	168,126
	June	144,520	4,500	9,254	158,274
	July	140,124	5,074	9,225	154,423
	August	142,318	5,648	9,175	157,141
	September	149,526	6,163	9,281	164,970
	October	159,676	6,308	9,400	175,384
	November	167,002	6,392	9,650	183,044
	December	168,893	6,475	9,906	185,274
1982	January	158,469	6,207	9,255	173,931
	February	158,136	5,909	9,148	173,193
	March	164,518	5,612	9,354	179,484
	April	171,390	5,931	9,137	186,458
	May	177,461	6,231	9,234	192,926
	June	182,513	6,532	9,331	198,377
	July	174,503	6,166	9,328	189,997
	August	175,194	5,800	9,316	190,310
	September	175,225	5,434	9,308	189,967
	October	180,571	5,171	9,365	195,107
	November	182,368	4,908	9,424	196,700
	December	181,132	4,642	9,479	195,254
1983	January†	177,832	4,338	8,960	191,130
	February†	178,310	4,034	8,439	190,782
	March†	179,883	3,728	7,919	191,530
	April†	181,371	4,089	7,942	193,402
	May†	184,567	4,450	7,965	196,982
	June†	184,236	4,812	7,989	197,037
	July†	168,576	NA	NA	NA
	August†	162,088	NA	NA	NA

¹Stocks held by electric utilities, coke plants, and general industry at end of period.

²Bituminous coal and anthracite only. Lignite is not used at coke plants.

³Total excludes stocks at retail dealers that are consumed by the residential and commercial sector.

†Preliminary data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Notes and Sources for the Coal Section

Note

Preliminary estimates of monthly coal production are based on the number of railcars loaded at mines as reported weekly to the Association of American Railroads and the average coal tonnage carried per railcar as reported quarterly to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Class 1 railroads. The amount of coal production shipped by rail (estimated for each railroad by multiplying the number of railcars of coal loaded by the average coal tonnage carried per railcar) is multiplied by the ratio of total production as reported on Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," to production shipped by rail for the corresponding quarter of the previous year to arrive at the monthly coal production estimate. Final monthly and annual coal production data are derived from the Form EIA-6 and State coal production reports.

Domestic coal consumption data in this series approximate actual consumption. Coal consumption at electric utility plants is derived directly from Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Prior to 1980, monthly coal consumption at coke plants was derived directly from Form EIA-5, "Coke and Coal Chemicals Monthly." For 1980 and subsequent years, monthly coal consumption at coke plants is derived from the quarterly coal consumption reported on Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report—Quarterly." These quarterly coal consumption figures are converted to monthly coal consumption figures using the ratios of monthly to quarterly consumption in 1979, the last year that coke plant data was collected monthly on Form EIA-5. These ratios by month (January-December) are: 0.3377, 0.3200, 0.3423; 0.3529, 0.3462, 0.3009; 0.3364, 0.3347, 0.3289; and 0.3273, 0.3301, 0.3426.

Prior to 1978, coal consumption for the "Other Industrial" sector (i.e. industrial users minus coke plants) was derived by using monthly data reported on Form EIA-3, "Monthly Fuel Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants" to modify baseline coal consumption figures from the most recent Census of Manufacturers or Annual Survey of Manufacturers, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. For 1978 and subsequent years, the data sources used to compute monthly coal consumption for the "Other Industrial" sector are:

- (a) Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants."
- (b) Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report." (Quarterly)

The basic assumption used in deriving a quarterly estimate for coal consumption for the "Other Industrial" sector is that consumption is equal to beginning stocks plus receipts minus ending stocks. In terms of an equation, consumption can be expressed as

$$C = S_b + R - S_e \quad (1)$$

where S_b = beginning stocks
 R = receipts
 S_e = ending stocks.

The change in stocks ($S_b - S_e$) can be denoted by ΔS . From equation (1), consumption is

$$C = \Delta S + R \quad (2)$$

Form EIA-6 provides complete coverage of the "Other Industrial" sector. The quarterly receipts (R) are equated to the coal distribution to the "Other Industrial" sector as reported on Form EIA-6. Form EIA-3 provides almost total coverage of the stock change for the "Other Industrial" sector and hence ΔS is equated to this figure.

Given the estimated quarterly consumption for the "Other Industrial" sector (C), the monthly consumption for the sector (C_m) can be estimated for each month in the quarter as

$$C_m = (C_{m3}/C_3) \times C \quad (3)$$

where C_{m3}/C_3 is the ratio of monthly to quarterly coal consumption as reported on Form EIA-3. For the 1978 coal consumption figures, the ratios used are based on 1978 EIA-3 data. For 1979 and subsequent years, the ratios used are based on the 1979 EIA-3 data. These 1979 ratios by month (January-December) are: 0.3593, 0.3264, 0.3143; 0.3485, 0.3332, 0.3183; 0.3317, 0.3407, 0.3276; and 0.3045, 0.3253, 0.3702.

For 1980 and subsequent years, quarterly coal consumption in the residential and commercial sector is equated to the quarterly coal distribution to that sector as reported on Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report." These quarterly coal consumption figures are converted to monthly coal consumption figures using the ratios of monthly to quarterly coal deliveries to this sector in 1979 as reported on Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report—Retail Dealers and Upper Lake Docks." These 1979 ratios by month (January-December) are: 0.4002, 0.3502, 0.2496; 0.4805, 0.2901, 0.2294; 0.3126, 0.2952, 0.3922; and 0.2931, 0.3101, 0.3968.

Prior to 1980, monthly coal consumption for the residential and commercial sector was derived by using monthly data reported on Form EIA-2 to modify baseline coal consumption figures developed by the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Sources

Production: 1973 through September 1977: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Mineral Industry Surveys*; October 1977 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), "Weekly Coal Production Report" from selected State agencies and EIA Form 6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Consumption and Stocks: 1973 through September 1977: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Mineral Industry Surveys*;

- Electric Utilities—October 1977 forward: EIA, EIA Form 759 (formerly FPC Form 4), "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- Other Industrial—October 1977 through December 1979: EIA, EIA Form 3, "Monthly Fuel Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants"; January 1980 forward: EIA, EIA Form 3, "Quarterly Fuel Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants" and EIA Form 6, "Coal Distribution Report."
- Coke Plants—October 1977 through December 1980: EIA, EIA Form 5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals—Monthly/Annual"; January 1981 forward: EIA, EIA Form 5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals—Quarterly/Annual."
- Residential and Commercial—October 1977 through December 1979: EIA, EIA Form 2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers and Upper Lake Docks"; January 1980 forward: EIA, EIA Form 6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Imports/Exports: 1973 through September 1977: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Mineral Industry Surveys*; October 1977 forward: Bureau of the Census, Monthly Reports IM-145 (Imports) and EM-522 (Exports).

Electric Utilities

August 1983 production of electricity by utilities was 229.5 billion kilowatt-hours, 11.6 percent above the August 1982 production level. Coal-fired production totaled 129.3 billion kilowatt-hours, 17.4 percent above the August 1982 level. Natural gas-fired production totaled 33.1 billion kilowatt-hours, 3.7 percent below the August 1982 level. Hydroelectric production was 25.8 billion kilowatt-hours in August 1983, 8.1 percent above the August 1982 level. Nuclear production was 25.6 billion kilowatt-hours, 2.4 percent above the level 1 year earlier. Petroleum-fired production totaled 14.9 billion kilowatt-hours, 26.5 percent above the August 1982 level.

Sales of electricity to all ultimate consumers in the United States in August 1983 were 207.7 billion kilowatt-hours, 9.6 percent above August 1982 sales. Sales to residential consumers during August 1983 were 78.1 billion kilowatt-hours, 11.8 percent above the level of sales during the same month in 1982. Commercial sales were 53.1 billion kilowatt-hours, 7.0 percent more than the amount sold to commercial consumers

in August 1982. Sales to industrial consumers totaled 69.6 billion kilowatt-hours in August 1983, 10.0 percent more than the 1982 figure. In August 1983, other sales totaled 6.9 billion kilowatt-hours, 1.6 percent above the August 1982 level.

Electric utility petroleum consumption (excluding petroleum coke) during August 1983 was 25.2 million barrels, 26.2 percent above the August 1982 level. Coal consumption for August 1983 was 64.2 million short tons, 17.0 percent above the August 1982 rate. During August 1983, consumption of natural gas by electric utilities was 352.2 billion cubic feet, 2.5 percent below the August 1982 consumption level.

On August 31, 1983, utility stocks of anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite totaled 162.1 million short tons. Stockpiles were 7.5 percent below the level of August 1982. Petroleum stocks (excluding petroleum coke) on August 31, 1983, totaled 93.9 million barrels, 22.1 percent below the level on the same date in 1982.

Electric Utilities

Net Electricity Generation by Primary Energy Source

		Coal ¹	Petroleum ²	Natural Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other ³	Total
Million kilowatt-hours								
1973	TOTAL	847,651	314,343	340,858	83,479	272,083	2,294	1,860,710
1974	TOTAL	828,433	300,931	320,065	113,976	301,032	2,703	1,867,140
1975	TOTAL	852,786	289,095	299,778	172,505	300,047	3,437	1,917,649
1976	TOTAL	944,391	319,988	294,624	191,104	283,707	3,883	2,037,696
1977	TOTAL	985,219	358,179	305,505	250,883	220,475	4,063	2,124,323
1978	TOTAL	975,742	365,060	305,391	276,403	280,419	3,315	2,206,331
1979	TOTAL	1,075,037	303,525	329,485	255,155	279,783	4,387	2,247,372
1980	TOTAL	1,161,562	245,994	346,240	251,116	276,021	5,506	2,286,439
1981	January	111,765	25,963	22,081	23,779	22,338	540	206,467
	February	97,653	17,444	21,339	21,595	21,099	483	179,613
	March	99,482	16,957	25,997	22,004	20,572	541	185,553
	April	88,109	15,106	27,460	20,646	20,723	500	172,545
	May	88,941	14,508	30,070	19,723	24,081	483	177,806
	June	99,837	18,972	35,885	21,166	26,370	473	202,702
	July	112,854	20,072	38,712	23,080	25,133	523	220,373
	August	108,403	16,001	36,918	26,946	21,615	520	210,403
	September	97,664	15,566	30,850	24,398	17,822	538	186,838
	October	97,046	16,213	28,917	20,556	18,088	531	181,352
	November	94,841	13,847	24,670	22,783	18,963	465	175,570
	December	106,608	15,772	22,877	25,997	23,879	457	195,590
	TOTAL	1,203,203	206,421	345,777	272,674	260,684	6,054	2,294,812
1982	January	113,124	20,674	22,621	25,678	26,896	411	209,403
	February	96,906	15,217	20,920	20,188	26,690	380	180,299
	March	97,625	13,495	23,598	22,755	29,885	330	187,687
	April	88,116	11,192	23,231	21,785	27,928	328	172,580
	May	92,997	9,868	24,291	21,639	27,971	381	177,147
	June	95,314	10,419	27,959	24,026	27,953	458	186,128
	July	110,617	13,380	33,340	25,467	27,294	485	210,584
	August	110,124	11,753	34,418	24,986	23,894	480	205,656
	September	96,896	10,363	27,649	25,391	19,896	468	180,662
	October	93,769	9,885	25,804	23,248	19,750	509	172,966
	November	95,547	9,313	21,466	23,235	23,297	520	173,377
	December	100,970	11,238	19,963	24,376	27,760	415	184,722
	TOTAL	1,192,004	146,797	305,260	282,773	309,213	5,164	2,241,211
1983	January	108,164	12,881	19,720	25,090	29,318	506	195,680
	February	92,692	12,586	16,659	22,204	27,950	395	172,485
	March	95,598	12,557	19,686	23,897	30,302	455	182,494
	April	88,114	10,337	19,174	22,352	29,988	424	170,389
	May	91,296	9,050	20,444	22,064	31,193	356	174,403
	June	101,512	11,130	23,091	24,158	30,692	462	191,046
	July	121,633	14,636	29,605	25,602	28,033	565	220,074
	August	129,313	14,870	33,147	25,581	25,824	738	229,472

¹Includes bituminous coal, lignite, and anthracite.

²Includes fuel oil No. 2, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, crude oil, kerosene, and petroleum coke.

³Includes geothermal and wood and waste.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • 1973 through September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; October 1977 through 1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; 1982 forward: Energy Information Administration Form 759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Electric Utilities

Electricity Sales¹

		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other ²	Total
Million kilowatt-hours						
1973	TOTAL	579,231	388,266	686,085	59,328	1,712,910
1974	TOTAL	578,184	384,826	684,875	58,039	1,705,924
1975	TOTAL	588,140	403,049	687,680	68,222	1,747,091
1976	TOTAL	606,452	425,094	754,069	69,631	1,855,246
1977	TOTAL	645,239	446,514	786,037	70,571	1,948,361
1978	TOTAL	674,466	461,163	809,078	73,215	2,017,922
1979	TOTAL	682,819	473,307	841,903	73,070	2,071,099
1980	TOTAL	717,495	488,156	815,067	73,732	2,094,449
1981	January	74,087	43,229	67,076	7,557	191,949
	February	66,359	41,345	67,411	7,092	182,207
	March	57,660	39,541	68,590	7,035	172,826
	April	50,914	37,910	68,138	6,562	163,525
	May	48,348	39,331	68,714	6,780	163,173
	June	56,165	44,244	71,641	6,777	178,827
	July	69,990	48,989	71,712	7,124	197,814
	August	70,299	49,003	72,010	7,147	198,459
	September	61,098	46,977	71,011	7,164	186,250
	October	52,989	42,183	69,154	7,024	171,350
	November	51,965	39,747	66,161	7,143	165,016
	December	62,391	41,839	64,124	7,351	175,705
	TOTAL	722,265	514,338	825,742	84,756	2,147,101
1982	January	76,193	44,866	62,928	7,894	191,881
	February	69,070	43,389	62,767	7,409	182,634
	March	60,441	41,635	64,484	7,221	173,780
	April	54,868	39,968	62,711	6,804	164,352
	May	49,044	39,955	62,469	6,947	158,415
	June	54,037	44,136	63,673	6,736	168,582
	July	65,651	48,134	62,605	7,006	183,395
	August	R69,851	R49,642	R63,294	R6,778	R189,565
	September	63,053	48,068	59,980	7,194	178,296
	October	52,638	42,864	60,830	7,084	163,416
	November	52,136	40,572	60,651	7,122	160,479
	December	62,102	42,584	58,464	7,128	170,278
	TOTAL	R729,084	R525,813	R744,856	R85,323	R2,085,073
1983	January	69,929	44,011	57,931	7,251	179,122
	February	65,094	42,495	59,085	6,922	173,596
	March	59,003	41,589	60,267	6,902	167,761
	April	56,314	40,689	60,565	6,297	163,865
	May	49,648	40,273	62,697	6,214	158,832
	June	54,101	45,080	66,111	6,228	171,519
	July	68,923	50,818	66,094	6,759	192,594
	August†	78,074	53,138	69,598	6,884	207,695

¹Electricity sales to all ultimate consumers.

²Includes street lighting and transportation uses.

†Initial estimates.

R=Revised data. For further explanation of factors used in revising data, see the Technical Notes section of the Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Electric Power Monthly*.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • EIA, 1973 through February 1980: FPC Form 5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income"; March 1980 through December 1982: FERC Form 5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement"; January 1983 forward: EIA Form 826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

Electric Utilities

Primary Energy Consumed to Produce Electricity

		Coal				Petroleum				Natural Gas
		Anthracite	Bituminous Coal	Lignite	Total	Heavy ¹	Light ²	Total Liquids	Petroleum Coke	
		Thousand short tons				Thousand barrels		Thousand short tons	Million cubic feet	
1973	TOTAL	1,443	376,975	10,794	389,212	(³)	(³)	560,248	507	3,660,172
1974	TOTAL	1,498	378,643	11,670	391,811	(³)	(³)	536,274	625	3,443,428
1975	TOTAL	1,480	388,523	15,960	405,962	(³)	(³)	506,128	70	3,157,669
1976	TOTAL	1,350	425,205	21,817	448,371	(³)	(³)	555,920	68	3,080,868
1977	TOTAL	1,425	451,051	24,650	477,126	(³)	(³)	623,705	98	3,191,200
1978	TOTAL	1,064	448,763	31,407	481,235	(³)	(³)	635,839	398	3,188,363
1979	TOTAL	1,046	488,129	37,876	527,051	(³)	(³)	523,297	268	3,490,523
1980	TOTAL	951	526,680	41,642	569,274	391,163	29,051	420,214	179	3,681,595
1981	January	81	50,635	3,972	54,688	40,885	3,047	43,931	10	231,606
	February	58	44,583	3,272	47,914	27,755	2,242	29,997	9	224,003
	March	75	45,168	3,155	48,398	27,862	1,405	29,267	9	273,431
	April	73	40,535	3,069	43,677	24,229	1,356	25,585	7	289,053
	May	91	41,405	3,503	44,999	23,130	1,795	24,925	14	316,310
	June	105	46,503	3,471	50,080	29,699	2,705	32,404	13	380,775
	July	102	51,705	4,337	56,144	31,628	2,615	34,243	11	410,666
	August	133	50,010	4,339	54,483	25,760	1,422	27,182	13	389,564
	September	98	44,557	3,828	48,483	25,137	1,145	26,282	13	324,828
	October	115	44,161	3,524	47,800	26,078	1,123	27,201	15	301,670
	November	141	43,032	3,841	47,014	22,042	1,139	23,181	12	258,811
	December	148	48,487	4,481	53,116	25,593	1,319	26,912	12	239,436
	TOTAL	1,221	550,784	44,792	596,797	329,798	21,313	351,111	139	3,640,154
1982	January	89	52,014	4,723	56,825	32,269	3,131	35,399	10	237,675
	February	83	44,478	4,317	48,878	24,351	1,421	25,772	9	220,032
	March	73	43,751	4,060	47,884	21,617	1,304	22,921	4	246,550
	April	88	39,888	3,515	43,490	17,913	1,132	19,045	11	246,344
	May	98	41,845	3,678	45,622	15,939	991	16,930	12	257,848
	June	94	43,340	3,990	47,424	16,539	1,053	17,592	13	295,557
	July	108	50,769	4,371	55,248	21,550	1,360	22,910	11	352,818
	August	95	50,283	4,460	54,838	18,873	1,053	19,926	13	361,351
	September	67	44,431	3,916	48,414	16,544	921	17,464	9	293,232
	October	81	42,598	3,650	46,330	15,990	870	16,860	17	273,003
	November	100	43,756	3,943	47,799	14,908	1,007	15,916	18	226,477
	December	99	46,192	4,622	50,914	17,940	1,094	19,035	22	214,630
	TOTAL	1,075	543,346	49,245	593,666	234,434	15,337	249,771	149	3,225,518
1983	January	73	48,695	4,583	53,351	20,728	1,122	21,850	17	208,337
	February	73	41,668	4,032	45,772	20,305	996	21,301	19	176,965
	March	75	43,095	3,870	47,039	20,174	957	21,131	16	208,010
	April	92	39,716	3,781	43,589	16,374	1,066	17,440	24	202,919
	May	104	41,002	4,585	45,691	14,360	949	15,309	30	218,186
	June	88	45,584	4,690	50,362	17,879	1,034	18,913	23	247,858
	July	89	55,082	5,219	60,390	23,144	1,472	24,616	25	314,373
	August	92	58,879	5,200	64,170	23,610	1,542	25,152	24	352,170

¹Heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6, and residual fuel oils.

²Light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene, and jet fuel.

³Prior to 1980, petroleum consumption data were not disaggregated by type of fuel. Disaggregation by prime mover type is provided in the last table of this section.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

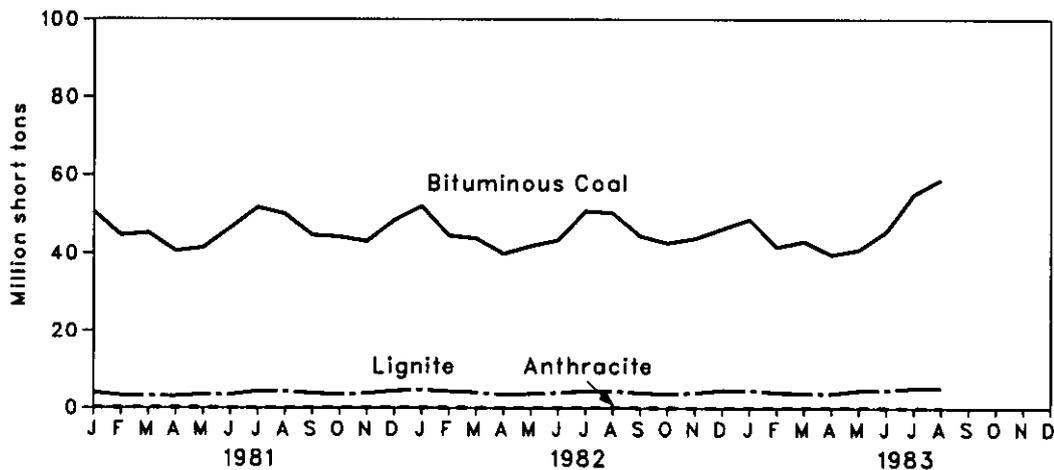
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • 1973 through September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; October 1977 through 1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; 1982 forward: Energy Information Administration Form 759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

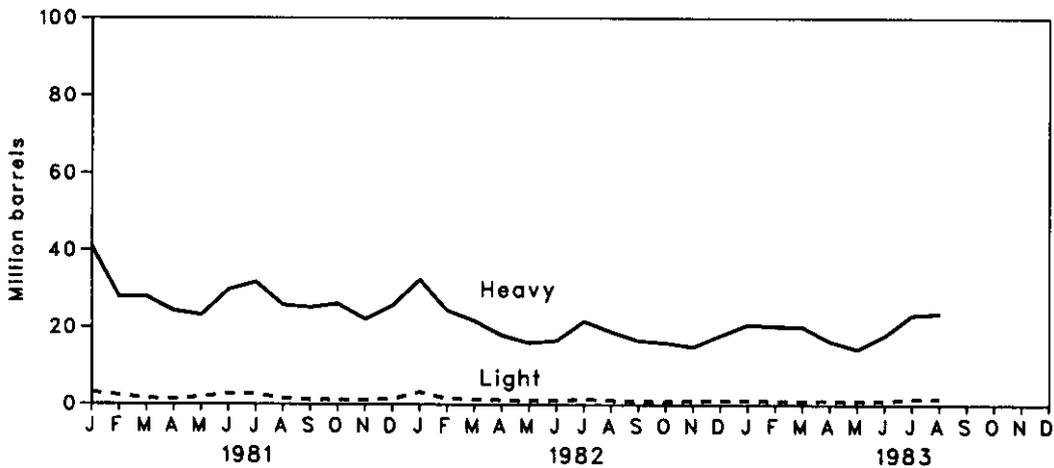
Electric Utilities

Primary Energy Consumed to Produce Electricity

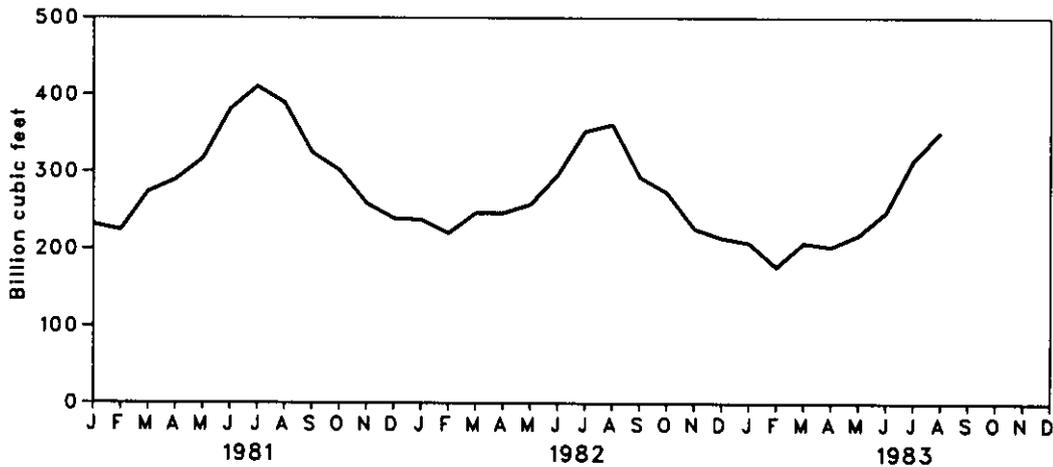
Coal Consumption



Petroleum Consumption



Natural Gas Consumption



Electric Utilities

Coal and Petroleum Stocks at End of Period

	Coal				Petroleum				
	Anthracite	Bituminous Coal	Lignite	Total	Heavy ¹	Light ²	Total Liquids	Petroleum Coke	
	Thousand short tons				Thousand barrels				
1973	1,066	84,941	961	86,967	(³)	(³)	89,216	312	
1974	930	81,712	867	83,509	(³)	(³)	112,917	35	
1975	982	107,927	1,815	110,724	(³)	(³)	125,257	31	
1976	1,000	114,130	2,306	117,436	(³)	(³)	121,696	32	
1977	2,321	128,210	2,688	133,219	(³)	(³)	144,031	44	
1978	2,178	123,020	3,027	128,225	(³)	(³)	118,788	198	
1979	3,274	152,981	3,459	159,714	(³)	(³)	131,422	183	
1980	4,741	174,154	4,115	183,010	105,351	30,023	135,374	52	
1981	January	4,824	167,884	4,267	176,975	99,196	29,535	128,732	51
	February	4,859	166,552	4,304	175,715	101,867	28,328	130,195	52
	March	4,951	174,554	4,478	183,983	100,178	28,732	128,911	52
	April	5,035	159,645	4,541	169,221	97,629	29,024	126,652	51
	May	5,008	143,500	4,907	153,415	101,574	27,671	129,245	52
	June	5,081	134,321	5,119	144,520	99,398	28,547	127,945	49
	July	5,269	129,684	5,171	140,124	99,603	27,729	127,332	48
	August	5,337	132,072	4,909	142,318	103,104	27,714	130,817	47
	September	5,428	138,808	5,290	149,526	102,104	27,403	129,506	46
	October	5,512	148,952	5,213	159,676	100,008	27,055	127,063	44
	November	5,548	156,360	5,094	167,002	100,301	26,715	127,016	43
	December	5,537	158,258	5,098	168,893	102,042	26,094	128,136	42
1982	January	5,437	148,404	4,628	158,469	94,609	26,162	120,771	39
	February	5,401	148,118	4,617	158,136	92,622	25,418	118,040	40
	March	5,488	154,724	4,305	164,518	97,706	25,136	122,842	43
	April	5,542	161,720	4,128	171,390	95,984	24,636	120,620	42
	May	5,569	167,805	4,088	177,461	96,607	24,796	121,403	41
	June	5,603	172,819	4,092	182,513	97,959	24,647	122,606	43
	July	5,658	164,688	4,157	174,503	96,085	25,008	121,093	43
	August	5,791	165,182	4,221	175,194	96,345	24,193	120,538	42
	September	5,896	165,065	4,264	175,225	98,160	24,225	122,385	47
	October	5,992	170,281	4,298	180,571	96,920	23,595	120,515	36
	November	6,060	171,832	4,476	182,368	96,618	23,553	120,171	42
	December	6,080	170,480	4,573	181,132	95,515	23,369	118,884	41
1983	January	6,107	167,515	4,210	177,832	91,474	23,942	115,416	54
	February	6,104	167,843	4,362	178,310	85,847	23,438	109,284	53
	March	6,143	169,538	4,201	179,883	81,632	23,199	104,831	54
	April	6,120	170,815	4,436	181,371	81,243	22,084	103,327	47
	May	6,145	173,969	4,453	184,567	82,007	21,742	103,749	44
	June	6,230	173,483	4,524	184,236	80,092	21,435	101,527	52
	July	6,299	158,711	3,566	168,576	76,543	21,130	97,673	50
	August	6,380	151,671	4,038	162,088	73,257	20,649	93,906	45

¹Heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6, and residual fuel oils.

²Light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene, and jet fuel.

³Prior to 1980, petroleum stock data were not disaggregated by type of fuel. Disaggregation by prime mover type is provided in the last table of this section.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

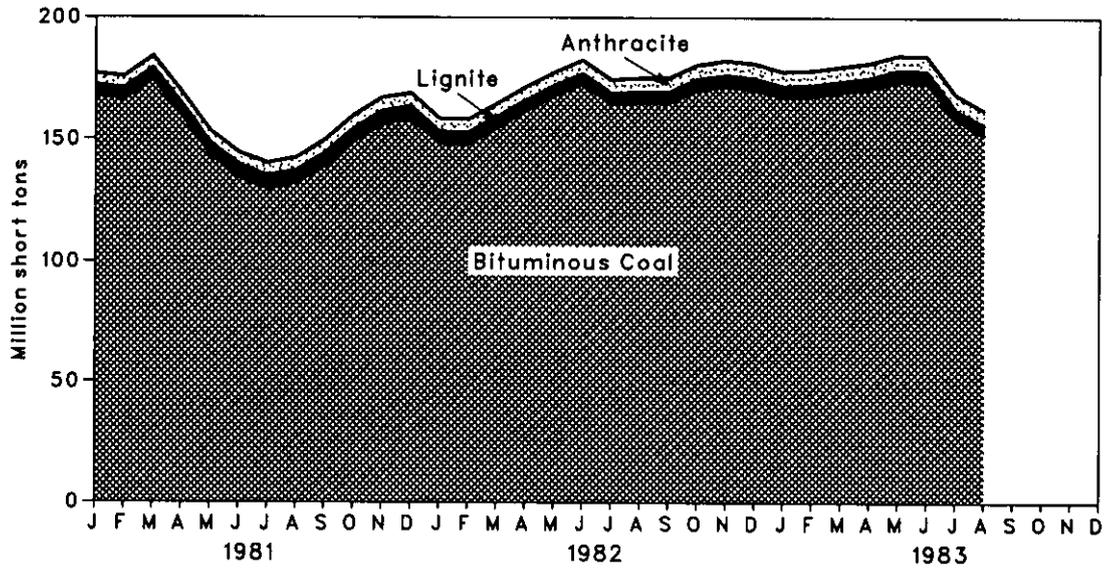
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • 1973 through September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; October 1977 through 1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; 1982 forward: Energy Information Administration Form 759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

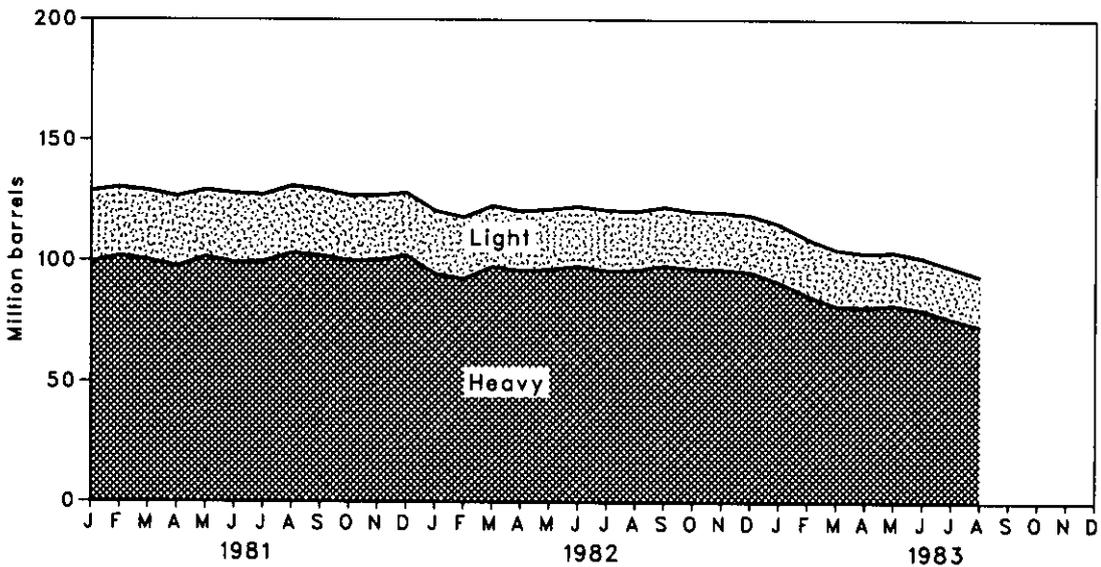
Electric Utilities

Coal and Petroleum Stocks at End of Period

Coal Stocks (Bituminous Coal, Lignite, and Anthracite)



Petroleum Stocks



Electric Utilities

Petroleum Consumption and Stocks by Prime Mover Type

		Petroleum Consumption			Petroleum Stocks at End of Period		
		Steam Plants	GT/IC ¹	Total Liquids	Steam Plants	GT/IC ¹	Total Liquids
Thousand barrels							
1973	TOTAL	513,190	47,058	560,248	79,121	10,095	89,216
1974	TOTAL	483,146	53,128	536,274	97,718	15,199	112,917
1975	TOTAL	467,221	38,907	506,128	108,825	16,432	125,257
1976	TOTAL	514,077	41,843	555,920	106,993	14,703	121,696
1977	TOTAL	574,869	48,837	623,705	124,750	19,281	144,031
1978	TOTAL	588,319	47,520	635,839	102,402	16,386	118,788
1979	TOTAL	492,606	30,691	523,297	111,121	20,301	131,422
1980	TOTAL	401,863	18,351	420,214	117,227	18,147	135,374
1981	January	41,904	2,027	43,931	110,533	18,199	128,732
	February	28,948	1,049	29,997	112,879	17,315	130,195
	March	28,492	775	29,267	111,490	17,421	128,911
	April	25,028	557	25,585	109,455	17,197	126,652
	May	23,958	967	24,925	112,172	17,073	129,245
	June	30,673	1,731	32,404	109,988	17,957	127,945
	July	32,577	1,666	34,243	110,476	16,856	127,332
	August	26,598	584	27,182	114,016	16,801	130,817
	September	25,762	520	26,282	112,992	16,515	129,506
	October	26,646	556	27,201	110,900	16,164	127,063
	November	22,749	432	23,181	110,939	16,077	127,016
	December	26,345	567	26,912	112,380	15,756	128,136
	TOTAL	339,680	11,431	351,111			
1982	January	33,832	1,567	35,399	105,475	15,296	120,771
	February	25,249	524	25,772	102,883	15,157	118,040
	March	22,371	550	22,921	108,142	14,699	122,842
	April	18,553	492	19,045	106,143	14,477	120,620
	May	16,614	316	16,930	106,701	14,702	121,403
	June	17,241	351	17,592	108,189	14,417	122,606
	July	22,192	718	22,910	106,170	14,923	121,093
	August	19,508	418	19,926	106,438	14,100	120,538
	September	17,146	318	17,464	108,177	14,208	122,385
	October	16,547	313	16,860	106,701	13,813	120,515
	November	15,591	325	15,916	106,361	13,809	120,171
	December	18,694	341	19,035	105,287	13,597	118,884
	TOTAL	243,537	6,234	249,771			
1983	January	21,373	477	21,850	101,246	14,170	115,416
	February	20,885	416	21,301	95,459	13,825	109,284
	March	20,728	403	21,131	91,288	13,543	104,831
	April	16,997	444	17,440	90,796	12,531	103,327
	May	14,968	341	15,309	91,276	12,473	103,749
	June	18,436	477	18,913	89,199	12,328	101,527
	July	23,745	871	24,616	85,599	12,074	97,673
	August	24,167	985	25,152	82,192	11,714	93,906

¹GT/IC= Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • 1973 through September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; October 1977 through 1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; 1982 forward: Energy Information Administration Form 759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Nuclear

During August 1983, U.S. nuclear powerplants generated a total of 25.6 billion net kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity, equivalent to an average hourly output of 34.4 million net kWh. This was 0.1 percent below the average hourly generation for July 1983, but 2.4 percent above the comparable output for August 1982. Nuclear power supplied 11.1 percent of the electricity generated by domestic utilities in August 1983.

As of August 31, 1983, there were 81 licensed U.S. power reactors with a total capacity of 63.5 million net kilowatts. Of the 81 units, 2 were in fuel loading or low-power testing (Grand Gulf-1 and San Onofre-3), 5 were in power ascension (LaSalle-1, McGuire-2, San Onofre-2, St. Lucie-2, and Summer-1), and 19 units generated no electricity or operated substantially below capacity in August (Beaver Valley, Big Rock Point, Browns Ferry-1, Brunswick-1, Cook-1, Cooper, Davis-Besse, Fitzpatrick, Indian

Point-3, La Crosse, Millstone-2, Oyster Creek, Peach Bottom-2, Peach Bottom-3, San Onofre-1, Sequoyah-2, St. Lucie-1, Surry-2, and Three Mile Island-1).

As of August 31, 1983, the total number of domestic nuclear powerplants in all stages of planning, construction, or operation was 143, with an aggregate design capacity of 134 million net kilowatts.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) began requesting inspection of more than 20 boiling water reactors in 1982, following the discovery of severe cracks in critical pipes at the Nine Mile Point reactor in New York. On August 24, 1983, the NRC ordered the utilities that operate three reactors that had not yet been inspected (Brown's Ferry-3, Dresden-3, and Pilgrim) to move up their planned outage dates to permit inspection of coolant pipes for possible cracking.

Nuclear

Nuclear Powerplant Operations¹

	Reactors Licensed For Operation ²	Nuclear-Based Electricity Generation	Nuclear Portion of Domestic Electricity Generation	Maximum Dependable Capacity ³	Capacity Factor ⁴	
			Million net kilowatt-hours			Percent
1973	40	83,479	4.5	19.843	63.2	
1974	55	113,976	6.1	35.732	43.5	
1975	58	172,505	9.0	35.794	55.2	
1976	65	191,104	9.4	44.609	53.5	
1977	68	250,883	11.8	47.155	62.9	
1978	72	276,403	12.5	50.824	63.9	
1979	71	255,155	11.4	50.944	57.6	
1980	72	251,116	11.0	52.597	55.1	
1981	January	73	23,779	11.5	54.374	58.8
	February	73	21,595	12.0	54.372	59.1
	March	73	22,004	11.9	54.429	54.3
	April	73	20,646	12.0	54.095	53.1
	May	73	19,723	11.1	54.074	49.0
	June	74	21,166	10.4	55.214	53.2
	July	74	23,080	10.5	54.998	56.4
	August	74	26,946	12.8	54.820	66.1
	September	75	24,398	13.1	R56.037	60.5
	October	75	20,556	11.3	56.412	48.9
	November	74	22,783	13.0	55.328	57.2
	December	74	25,997	13.3	55.524	62.9
	YEAR	74	272,674	11.9	55.524	56.6
1982	January	74	25,678	12.3	55.471	62.2
	February	75	20,188	11.2	56.608	53.1
	March	75	22,755	12.1	56.609	54.0
	April	76	21,785	12.6	R57.424	52.8
	May	76	21,639	12.2	R57.415	50.6
	June	77	24,026	12.9	58.560	57.0
	July	78	25,467	12.1	59.601	57.4
	August	79	24,986	12.1	60.521	55.5
	September	79	25,391	14.1	60.501	58.3
	October	78	23,248	13.4	59.921	52.1
	November	79	23,235	13.4	61.523	52.5
	December	79	24,376	13.2	60.528	54.1
	YEAR	79	282,773	12.6	60.528	55.0
1983	January	79	25,090	12.8	61.030	55.3
	February	79	22,204	12.9	61.117	54.1
	March	80	23,897	13.1	62.697	51.2
	April	81	22,352	13.1	63.515	48.9
	May	81	22,064	12.7	63.495	46.7
	June	81	24,158	12.6	63.553	52.8
	July	81	25,602	11.6	63.552	54.1
	August	81	25,581	11.1	63.492	54.2

¹Monthly data are the status as of the last day of the month. Yearly data are the status as of December 31 of each year.

²See Note 1 on the last page of this section.

³In this table, when possible, net maximum dependable capacity (MDC) is used. When a reactor has not been operating long enough to permit determination of an MDC, the net design electrical rating (DER) is used. The capacities for some units have been reduced by the imposition of a "power limit" by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or by the operating utility. Beginning in January 1980, the reduced capacities are used for these units. For the definitions of MDC and DER, see Note 2 on the last page of this section.

⁴The monthly capacity factors are computed as the actual monthly generation divided by the maximum possible generation for that month, where the maximum possible generation is the number of hours in the month multiplied by the monthly maximum dependable capacity (MDC). This fraction is then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. Monthly capacity factors are averaged to obtain annual values. For the definition of MDC, see Note 2 on the last page of this section.

R=Revised data.

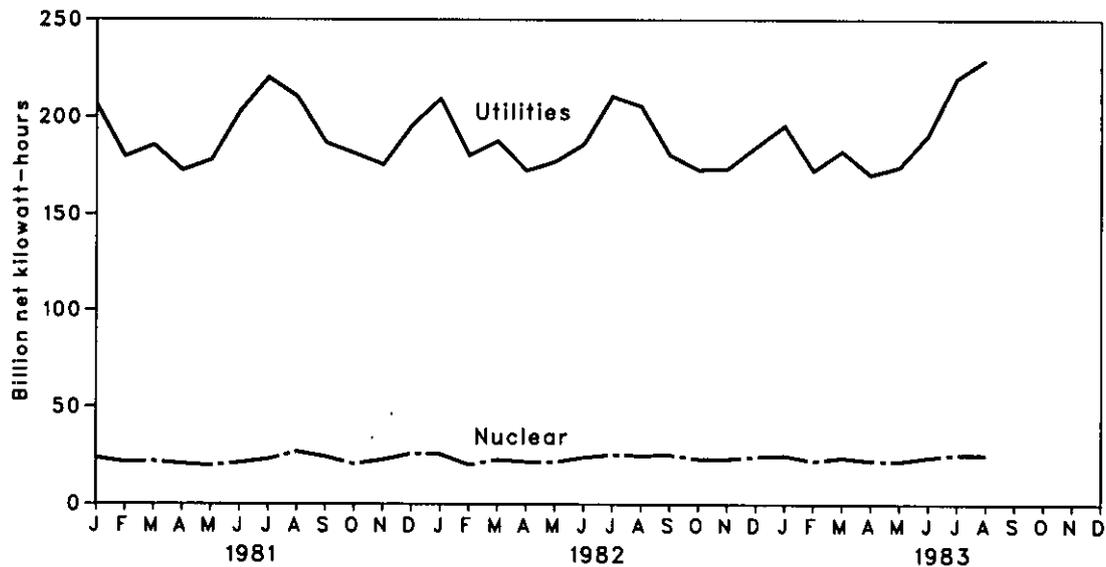
Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

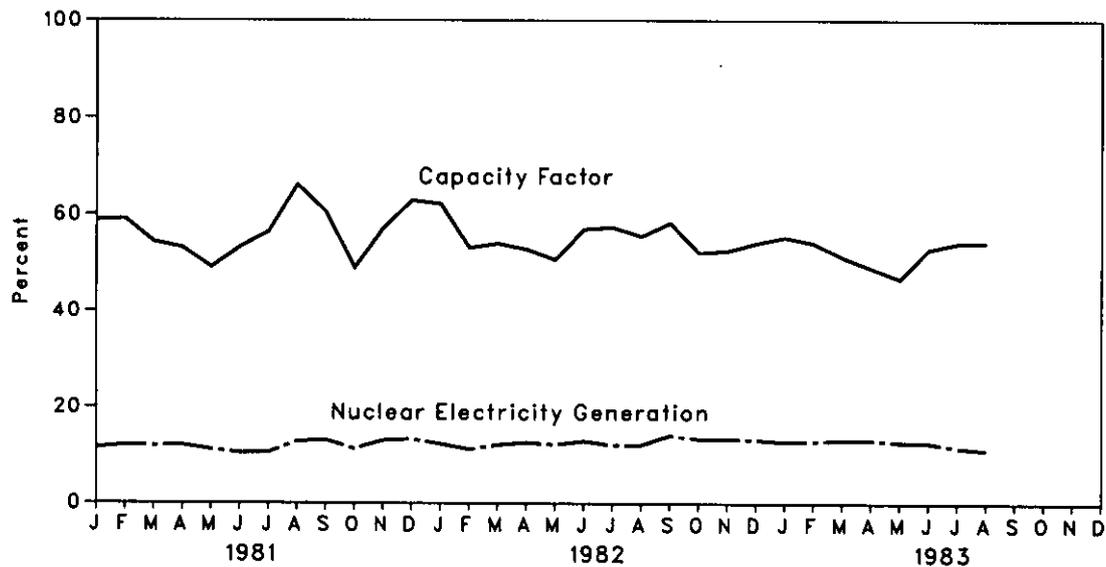
Nuclear

Nuclear Powerplant Operations

Electricity Generated by Utilities and by Nuclear Powerplants



Nuclear Portion of Electricity Generation and Capacity Factor*



*Percentage of Maximum Dependable Capacity utilized.

Nuclear

Status of Nuclear Reactor Units¹

		Reactors Licensed For Operation ²	Construction Permits Granted	Construction Permits Pending	Reactor Units on Order	Reactor Units Announced	Total Reactor Units	Total Design Capacity ³ (Million Net Kilowatts)
1973		40	51	58	48	20	217	212
1974		55	58	80	28	16	235	234
1975		58	69	73	19	19	236	236
1976		65	72	66	16	19	235	236
1977		68	80	52	13	9	221	220
1978		72	90	32	9	4	206	204
1979		71	91	21	3	0	186	180
1980		72	82	12	3	0	169	163
1981	January	73	81	12	3	0	169	163
	February	73	81	12	3	0	169	163
	March	73	81	12	3	0	169	163
	April	73	81	12	3	0	169	163
	May	73	81	12	3	0	169	163
	June	74	80	12	3	0	169	163
	July	74	80	12	3	0	169	163
	August	74	79	12	3	0	168	162
	September	75	78	11	3	0	167	161
	October	75	77	11	3	0	166	160
	November	74	78	11	3	0	166	160
	December	74	75	11	3	0	163	157
1982	January	74	73	11	3	0	161	154
	February	75	72	6	2	0	155	147
	March	75	72	6	2	0	155	147
	April	76	71	6	2	0	155	147
	May	76	71	6	2	0	155	147
	June	77	70	6	2	0	155	147
	July	78	67	6	2	0	153	145
	August	79	64	5	2	0	150	141
	September	79	64	3	2	0	148	138
	October	78	64	3	2	0	147	138
	November	79	60	3	2	0	144	135
	December	79	60	3	2	0	144	135
1983	January	79	60	3	2	0	144	135
	February	79	60	3	2	0	144	135
	March	80	59	3	2	0	144	135
	April	81	57	3	2	0	143	134
	May	81	57	3	2	0	143	134
	June	81	57	3	2	0	143	134
	July	81	57	3	2	0	143	134
	August	81	57	3	2	0	143	134

¹Monthly data are the status as of the last day of the month. Annual data are the status as of December 31 of each year.

²See Note 1 on the last page of this section.

³Net design electrical rating is used because many of the units in this table have not been operating long enough for a maximum dependable capacity to be determined. See Note 2 on the last page of this section.

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

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Notes and Sources for the Nuclear Section

Notes

1. **Reactors Licensed for Operation:** This column includes units that have received Full Power and/or Low Power Licenses from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission with two exceptions. Hanford, an 850-net megawatt (MWe) reactor operated by the Department of Energy, is included, although it is not licensed by the NRC, because it distributes commercial electricity. The Experimental Breeder Reactor-2 is not included, although it generates electricity, because it does not distribute the electricity commercially. Three units that had been inoperative for at least 9 months prior to January 1980 are deleted from subsequent entries in the tables: Humboldt Bay (capacity=65 MWe), which requires major seismic modifications; Dresden-1 (capacity=200 MWe), which also needs major modifications; and Three Mile Island-2 (capacity=906 MWe), whose core was severely damaged by a loss-of-coolant accident in March 1979. Shippingport (capacity=60 MWe), which was a second reactor operated by the Department of Energy, was officially retired from service on October 1, 1982, and is deleted from subsequent entries in the tables.

2. **Capacity:** Nuclear powerplants may have more than one type of capacity rating, including:

(a) **Gross Maximum Dependable Capacity (MDC)**—The gross electrical output measured at the output terminals of the turbine generator(s) during the most restrictive seasonal conditions (usually summer).

(b) **Net Maximum Dependable Capacity (MDC)**—The gross MDC less the station service load. The typical station service load for a nuclear plant is about 5 percent of its gross generation.

(c) **Net Design Capacity or Net Design Electrical Rating (DER)**—The nominal net electrical output of the unit, specified by the utility and used for plant design.

Sources

Reactors Licensed for Operation: •Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG-0020, "Licensed Operating Reactors."

Electricity Generation: •1973 through September 1977—Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

•October 1977 through 1981—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." •1982 forward—Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Maximum Dependable Capacity: •Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG-0020, "Licensed Operating Reactors."

Capacity Factor: •Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels.

Reactor Construction and Planning Data: •1973 through June 1982—Compiled from various sources, primarily the Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones," Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG-0020, "Licensed Operating Reactors," and from the Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels. •July 1982 forward—Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG-0871, "Summary Information Report," Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG-0020, "Licensed Operating Reactors," and various trade journals.

Total Design Capacity: •Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG-0020, "Licensed Operating Reactors" and Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG-0871, "Summary Information Report."

Price

Crude Oil

The average price of domestic crude oil purchased at the wellhead was \$26.02 per barrel in August 1983. This was 0.6 percent above the previous month's level but 7.7 percent below the level in August 1982.

During August 1983, the composite refiner acquisition cost of crude oil was \$28.88 per barrel, \$0.13 per barrel (0.5 percent) above the previous month's price of \$28.75. The price of imported crude oil increased \$0.74 per barrel from the July 1983 level to \$29.50 per barrel in August. This price was 10.5 percent below the August 1982 level. The price of domestic crude oil in August 1983 was \$28.58, a decrease of \$0.16 per barrel from the July 1983 average.

Motor Gasoline

The national average retail price of all grades and all types of motor gasoline was \$1.26 per gallon in September 1983. Leaded regular gasoline at all types of stations sold for an average of \$1.19 per gallon in September, \$0.01 (1.2 percent) lower than the price in August 1983. The price of unleaded regular gasoline at all types of stations was \$1.27 per gallon in September, \$0.01 (0.9 percent) lower than the price in August.

Natural Gas

The average wellhead price of marketed natural gas production in July 1983 was \$2.52

per thousand cubic feet (Mcf), \$0.01 per Mcf less than in June 1983 but \$0.07 per Mcf (2.9 percent) more than the July 1982 price. The average price of natural gas delivered to electric utility plants was \$3.70 per Mcf in July, up \$0.12 per Mcf (3.4 percent) from the June 1983 price and up \$0.01 from the July 1982 price. The average price of natural gas used by residential consumers in July 1983 was \$6.62 per Mcf, \$0.01 less than in June 1983 but \$1.02 per Mcf (18.2 percent) more than the July 1982 price.

Electricity

The average retail price of electricity sold by selected privately owned utilities to all types of consumers in August 1983 was 6.51 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh), 0.3 percent less than the July 1983 price but 1.7 percent more than the price in August 1982. The average price of electricity sold to residential consumers in August 1983 was 7.52 cents per kWh, 0.02 cents per kWh more than in the previous month and 0.30 cents per kWh (4.2 percent) more than in August 1982. The average price of electricity sold to commercial consumers was 7.06 cents per kWh in August 1983, 0.07 cents per kWh less than in July 1983 but 0.15 cents per kWh (2.2 percent) more than in August 1982. The average electricity price to industrial users during August 1983 was 5.01 cents per kWh, 0.10 cents per kWh less than the previous month and 0.14 cents per kWh (2.7 percent) less than during August 1982.

Price

Petroleum Price Summary

	Actual Domestic Average Wellhead Price ¹	Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil ²			No. 6 Residual Oil Price Average ³	
		Domestic	Imported	Composite	Wholesale ⁴	Retail ⁴
Dollars per barrel						
1976 AVERAGE	8.19	8.84	13.48	10.89	10.72	11.49
1977 AVERAGE	8.57	9.55	14.53	11.96	11.96	13.23
1978 AVERAGE	9.00	10.61	14.57	12.46	11.51	12.75
1979 AVERAGE	12.64	14.27	21.67	17.72	17.66	18.67
1980 AVERAGE	21.59	24.23	33.89	28.07	23.14	26.09
1981						
January	28.85	32.71	38.85	34.86	31.14	33.65
February	34.14	36.27	39.00	37.28	31.81	36.04
March	34.70	36.97	38.31	37.48	31.78	36.11
April	34.05	35.58	38.41	36.58	30.56	34.70
May	32.71	35.21	37.84	36.11	30.41	34.11
June	31.71	34.20	37.03	35.03	25.95	31.03
July	31.13	33.76	36.58	34.70	26.52	30.57
August	31.13	33.79	35.82	34.46	27.01	30.52
September	31.13	33.47	35.44	34.11	26.20	30.33
October	31.00	33.48	35.43	34.07	26.78	30.32
November	30.98	33.49	36.21	34.33	27.99	30.16
December	30.72	33.51	35.95	34.33	27.26	30.90
AVERAGE	31.77	34.33	37.05	35.24	28.86	32.50
1982						
January	30.87	33.39	35.54	33.95	27.07	29.83
February	29.76	32.71	35.48	33.40	26.29	30.02
March	28.31	31.08	34.07	31.81	25.73	29.50
April	27.65	30.27	32.82	30.83	25.46	28.21
May	27.67	30.37	32.78	31.02	26.52	28.93
June	28.11	30.79	33.79	31.74	26.62	29.59
July	28.33	30.92	33.44	31.74	25.97	29.33
August	28.18	30.85	32.95	31.45	26.34	28.44
September	27.99	30.76	33.03	31.40	26.49	28.43
October	28.74	31.38	33.28	31.98	27.52	29.28
November	28.70	31.57	33.09	32.07	28.31	29.84
December	28.12	30.80	32.85	31.29	26.81	28.47
AVERAGE	28.52	31.22	33.55	31.87	26.55	29.08
1983						
January	27.22	30.55	31.40	30.73	NA	NA
February	26.41	29.16	30.76	29.49	NA	NA
March	26.08	28.69	28.43	28.64	NA	NA
April	25.85	28.45	27.95	28.33	NA	NA
May	26.08	28.68	28.53	28.64	NA	NA
June	25.98	28.67	29.23	28.85	NA	NA
July	R25.86	28.74	28.76	28.75	NA	NA
August	†26.02	28.58	29.50	28.88	NA	NA
September	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹See Note 1 on the last two pages of this section.

²See Note 2 on the last two pages of this section.

³Wholesale refers to the price of residual fuel oil sold to other refiners and resellers, including bulk plants, branded and unbranded jobbers, and other residual dealers. Retail refers to the price at which residual fuel oil is sold to ultimate consumers such as utility, industrial, commercial, and residential accounts.

⁴Excludes tax.

⁵Wholesale refers to the price of diesel fuel sold to other refiners and resellers, including branded and unbranded jobbers and commercial accounts. Retail refers to the price at which company-owned and operated retail dealers sell to customers. See additional footnotes on the following page.

Price

Petroleum Price Summary (continued)

	No. 2 Diesel Price Average ⁵		No. 2 Heating Oil Price Average		Gasoline Price Average All Types ⁶	Propane Price Average ⁷	Butane Price Average ⁷
	Wholesale ⁴	Retail ⁴	Wholesale	Retail	Retail	Wholesale ⁴	Wholesale ⁴
Cents per gallon							
1976 AVERAGE	31.9	34.7	32.6	40.6	NA	20.6	21.9
1977 AVERAGE	36.1	39.3	36.9	46.0	NA	25.0	25.4
1978 AVERAGE	37.1	40.2	38.7	49.4	65.2	24.0	23.0
1979 AVERAGE	58.2	62.4	53.0	65.6	88.2	29.5	45.8
1980 AVERAGE	81.2	87.3	82.2	97.8	122.1	42.4	62.9
1981							
January	92.5	100.9	98.6	114.4	126.9	46.5	66.1
February	99.5	106.1	106.0	123.4	135.3	48.2	63.0
March	101.7	108.8	106.3	125.5	138.8	48.3	62.1
April	101.3	107.7	105.2	123.9	138.1	49.3	60.1
May	100.8	106.8	104.0	122.7	137.0	48.6	56.8
June	99.5	106.6	103.0	120.9	136.2	46.0	52.7
July	98.8	103.8	102.7	121.0	135.3	46.0	56.5
August	97.8	105.9	102.2	119.4	134.8	47.2	60.6
September	97.6	104.8	101.6	119.7	135.8	47.7	64.6
October	97.4	105.3	101.1	118.8	135.3	47.3	64.7
November	98.3	105.2	102.3	120.8	135.1	47.5	61.6
December	98.3	105.1	102.6	122.0	134.8	45.5	55.4
AVERAGE	98.5	106.2	102.6	120.5	135.3	47.2	60.4
1982							
January	98.0	105.3	101.5	122.0	134.1	43.1	51.8
February	94.8	103.2	98.3	120.7	131.8	38.3	48.9
March	90.2	98.0	91.3	115.3	126.8	35.7	49.6
April	86.6	96.1	90.0	113.2	121.0	34.9	56.1
May	89.1	97.6	95.1	114.3	122.4	35.4	65.6
June	93.5	102.2	98.5	116.2	129.6	36.9	67.9
July	93.4	101.1	98.6	115.8	131.8	39.7	69.7
August	92.3	99.3	96.7	115.9	131.0	43.8	72.2
September	92.4	99.8	97.7	115.2	129.5	49.5	77.4
October	95.7	102.1	102.0	119.6	128.0	51.0	75.7
November	97.3	104.5	101.5	121.6	126.8	53.2	76.1
December	91.2	100.3	95.9	119.6	124.4	49.5	72.6
AVERAGE	92.7	100.5	97.4	118.6	128.1	43.3	64.8
1983							
January	NA	NA	NA	NA	121.3	NA	NA
February	NA	NA	NA	NA	117.0	NA	NA
March	NA	NA	NA	NA	113.5	NA	NA
April	NA	NA	NA	NA	119.8	NA	NA
May	NA	NA	NA	NA	124.3	NA	NA
June	NA	NA	NA	NA	126.1	NA	NA
July	NA	NA	NA	NA	127.2	NA	NA
August	NA	NA	NA	NA	126.9	NA	NA
September	NA	NA	NA	NA	125.7	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

*Beginning with September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. In the average for all types category, gasohol is now included and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily. See Note 5 on the last two pages of this section for additional information on motor gasoline prices.

⁴Wholesale refers to the price at which refiners, resellers, retailers, and gas plants sell to one another, including sales to agricultural and industrial accounts. Excludes butane/propane mixtures.

[†]Preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia, except for the refiner acquisition cost of crude oil, which is the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

Sources: • See the last two pages of this section.

Price

FOB Cost of Crude Oil Imports from Selected Countries¹

		Algeria	Indonesia	Iran	Libya	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom	Venezuela
		Dollars per barrel									
1976	AVERAGE	13.05	12.76	11.61	12.55	NA	13.08	11.69	11.94	NA	11.32
1977	AVERAGE	14.36	13.57	12.67	13.90	13.42	14.44	12.37	12.83	NA	12.68
1978	AVERAGE	14.10	13.64	12.65	13.75	13.24	14.04	12.70	13.24	13.82	12.45
1979	AVERAGE	20.65	19.35	23.71	22.43	20.29	21.80	17.63	19.58	21.20	17.37
1980	AVERAGE	36.57	32.37	(²)	36.41	31.11	35.82	28.53	NA	34.58	24.78
1981	January	39.37	36.54	(²)	40.52	35.88	40.11	32.39	NA	38.34	32.87
	February	40.13	36.13	(²)	40.73	36.57	40.03	32.60	NA	39.41	30.36
	March	40.30	36.40	(²)	40.25	35.60	39.85	32.73	NA	39.50	31.24
	April	39.70	36.38	(²)	40.04	33.81	39.92	32.41	NA	38.85	29.93
	May	39.57	36.09	(²)	38.91	34.45	39.11	32.13	NA	37.16	28.39
	June	39.20	36.95	(²)	39.85	30.30	38.44	32.42	NA	35.84	30.50
	July	38.06	35.47	(²)	38.70	32.72	39.25	32.07	NA	34.89	29.25
	August	39.34	35.61	(²)	39.45	31.23	39.55	31.95	NA	34.38	27.08
	September	39.60	35.82	(²)	36.74	30.37	36.04	32.09	NA	34.44	28.14
	October	36.90	35.08	(²)	36.36	30.83	35.45	33.56	NA	34.87	27.27
	November	36.55	35.53	(²)	37.15	31.80	36.41	33.49	NA	35.97	28.39
	December	37.35	36.08	(²)	36.78	31.29	36.49	33.70	NA	36.46	28.02
		AVERAGE	39.09	35.93	(²)	39.44	33.13	38.53	32.48	NA	36.08
1982	January	36.96	35.53	(²)	35.69	29.67	36.23	33.40	NA	36.20	29.07
	February	35.56	35.59	(²)	34.64	30.92	35.92	33.50	NA	34.00	28.94
	March	31.50	35.74	(²)	34.21	27.86	34.94	33.77	NA	30.78	22.89
	April	30.54	35.69	(²)	(²)	26.96	33.80	33.49	NA	32.49	21.89
	May	33.32	34.82	31.11	(²)	28.53	35.22	32.97	NA	32.43	22.31
	June	34.72	35.95	NA	(²)	28.18	35.18	33.80	NA	33.67	22.25
	July	34.35	35.22	31.44	(²)	28.32	35.15	33.26	NA	33.66	23.50
	August	33.03	35.63	31.17	(²)	27.67	35.13	32.63	NA	33.17	20.71
	September	34.20	35.24	NA	(²)	27.95	34.70	32.98	NA	33.30	23.58
	October	34.26	35.25	NA	(²)	27.82	35.05	33.54	NA	33.93	22.93
	November	34.44	34.99	29.80	(²)	27.63	35.02	33.59	NA	34.08	23.74
	December	34.86	34.73	29.09	(²)	27.63	33.18	34.04	NA	33.21	26.21
		AVERAGE	34.23	35.27	30.93	35.12	28.07	35.13	33.50	NA	33.46
1983	January	NA	34.71	NA	(²)	26.90	NA	NA	NA	32.77	21.58
	February	NA	33.74	NA	(²)	25.69	NA	NA	NA	30.95	21.82
	March	31.07	29.69	NA	(²)	24.53	29.52	30.03	NA	29.16	20.04
	April	29.37	29.57	NA	(²)	24.18	29.63	NA	NA	30.07	20.05
	May	29.54	29.31	NA	(²)	24.60	29.72	NA	NA	29.61	19.88
	June	29.80	29.59	NA	(²)	24.13	29.57	NA	NA	28.92	20.80
	July	R30.15	R29.73	R28.41	(²)	R24.92	R29.81	R27.91	NA	R30.00	R19.89
	August†	30.21	29.68	28.76	(²)	25.26	29.84	28.04	NA	29.35	21.57

¹The Free on Board (FOB) cost excludes all costs related to insurance and transportation. See Note 3 on the last two pages of this section.
²No crude oil was imported.

†Preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Note: • Prices shown through December 1980 are for the month of reporting; prices since then are for the month of loading.

Sources: • See the last two pages of this section.

Price

Landed Cost of Crude Oil Imports from Selected Countries¹

		Algeria	Canada	Indonesia	Iran	Libya	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom	Venezuela
		Dollars per barrel										
1975	AVERAGE	12.72	12.72	13.79	12.21	12.35	NA	12.62	12.30	12.87	NA	11.65
1976	AVERAGE	13.81	13.57	13.82	12.82	13.58	NA	13.80	13.04	13.30	NA	11.80
1977	AVERAGE	15.20	14.21	14.63	13.80	14.87	13.75	15.25	13.61	14.04	NA	13.13
1978	AVERAGE	14.91	14.50	14.64	13.88	14.72	13.54	14.86	13.92	14.39	NA	12.83
1979	AVERAGE	21.90	20.43	20.69	25.02	23.68	20.86	22.96	19.15	21.90	22.16	18.18
1980	AVERAGE	37.90	30.47	33.92	(²)	37.72	31.80	37.05	30.02	NA	35.88	25.86
1981	January	41.25	34.26	38.08	(²)	41.81	36.81	41.55	34.06	NA	39.90	33.80
	February	41.90	33.73	37.86	(²)	42.19	37.23	41.46	34.38	NA	40.69	31.20
	March	41.62	33.88	38.11	(²)	41.60	36.42	40.98	34.42	NA	40.72	32.09
	April	40.96	33.74	37.95	(²)	41.58	34.42	41.04	34.16	NA	40.02	30.97
	May	40.81	32.70	37.72	(²)	40.46	34.83	40.10	33.73	NA	38.31	29.39
	June	40.31	32.67	38.73	(²)	41.44	31.03	39.60	34.29	NA	37.04	31.46
	July	39.59	31.19	37.20	(²)	40.27	33.18	40.05	33.72	NA	35.87	29.22
	August	40.65	30.44	37.07	(²)	40.30	31.77	40.85	33.23	NA	35.40	28.11
	September	41.62	30.83	37.52	(²)	37.73	30.84	37.20	33.66	NA	35.26	29.12
	October	37.52	31.17	36.39	(²)	38.15	31.34	36.64	34.88	NA	36.00	28.27
	November	37.43	31.04	36.84	(²)	38.50	32.42	37.59	34.91	NA	36.87	29.27
	December	38.14	31.37	37.31	(²)	38.89	31.85	37.52	35.37	NA	37.44	29.00
		AVERAGE	40.49	32.16	37.57	(²)	40.92	33.78	39.70	34.19	NA	37.24
1982	January	38.19	31.05	36.88	(²)	36.91	30.21	37.37	34.44	NA	36.78	29.82
	February	37.09	28.80	36.81	(²)	35.28	31.47	37.06	34.51	NA	35.04	30.09
	March	32.25	26.71	37.17	(²)	34.80	28.69	35.81	34.92	NA	31.35	23.92
	April	31.66	24.86	36.87	(²)	(²)	27.58	34.82	34.80	NA	33.19	23.09
	May	34.24	24.90	36.50	32.01	(²)	29.18	36.06	34.28	NA	33.22	23.44
	June	35.41	24.63	37.35	NA	(²)	28.76	36.15	35.20	NA	34.41	23.43
	July	35.26	26.62	37.04	32.08	(²)	28.95	36.19	35.04	NA	34.67	24.61
	August	33.87	26.40	36.81	31.84	(²)	28.19	36.16	34.28	NA	33.88	21.90
	September	34.88	26.52	36.65	NA	(²)	28.50	35.56	34.45	NA	34.01	24.53
	October	35.41	26.91	36.83	33.28	(²)	28.22	35.98	35.21	NA	34.56	23.90
	November	35.82	26.78	36.49	32.66	(²)	28.17	36.04	35.41	NA	34.74	24.91
	December	35.70	27.35	36.19	32.73	(²)	28.19	34.54	36.43	NA	34.05	27.09
		AVERAGE	35.28	26.92	36.75	32.40	36.05	28.64	36.17	35.00	NA	34.28
1983	January	33.20	27.62	36.12	NA	(²)	27.50	NA	NA	NA	33.48	23.20
	February	32.17	26.19	35.07	NA	(²)	26.15	32.24	NA	NA	33.33	23.36
	March	31.24	24.78	31.17	NA	(²)	25.06	30.49	31.63	NA	29.92	21.48
	April	30.55	24.35	31.14	NA	(²)	24.65	30.63	NA	NA	30.84	21.45
	May	30.48	24.32	30.82	NA	(²)	25.17	30.75	NA	NA	30.60	21.24
	June	30.88	24.88	31.40	29.10	(²)	24.81	30.56	NA	NA	30.02	22.07
	July	R31.36	R25.45	R31.46	R30.06	(²)	R25.34	R30.91	R29.53	NA	R30.86	R21.30
	August†	31.71	25.45	31.80	29.95	(²)	25.92	31.14	29.60	NA	30.24	22.79

¹See Note 4 on the last two pages of this section.

²No crude oil was imported.

†Preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Note: • Prices shown through December 1980 are for the month of reporting; prices since then are for the month of loading.

Sources: • See the last two pages of this section.

Price

U.S. City Average Retail Prices for Motor Gasoline¹

		Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Leaded Premium	Average for All Types
Cents per gallon, including tax					
1974	AVERAGE	53.2	NA	56.9	NA
1975	AVERAGE	56.7	NA	60.9	NA
1976	AVERAGE	59.0	61.4	63.6	NA
1977	AVERAGE	62.2	65.6	67.4	NA
1978	AVERAGE	62.6	67.0	69.4	65.2
1979	AVERAGE	85.7	90.3	92.2	88.2
1980	AVERAGE	119.1	124.5	128.1	122.1
1981	January	123.8	129.8	133.8	126.9
	February	132.1	138.2	141.0	135.3
	March	135.2	141.7	144.9	138.8
	April	134.4	141.2	145.1	138.1
	May	133.3	140.0	144.7	137.0
	June	132.4	139.1	144.6	136.2
	July	131.5	138.2	144.6	135.3
	August	131.0	137.6	144.4	134.8
	September ²	130.5	137.6	145.6	135.8
	October	129.9	137.1	145.7	135.3
	November	129.7	136.9	146.2	135.1
	December	129.3	136.5	146.0	134.8
	AVERAGE	131.1	137.8	143.9	135.3
1982	January	128.5	135.8	145.6	134.1
	February	126.0	133.4	143.8	131.8
	March	120.6	128.4	140.7	126.8
	April	114.8	122.5	136.8	121.0
	May	116.6	123.7	137.9	122.4
	June	124.2	130.9	140.8	129.6
	July	126.3	133.1	145.0	131.8
	August	125.4	132.3	145.8	131.0
	September	123.6	130.8	144.1	129.5
	October	121.9	129.5	141.3	128.0
	November	120.7	128.3	141.2	126.8
	December	118.1	126.0	137.1	124.4
	AVERAGE	122.2	129.6	141.7	128.1
1983	January	114.6	122.8	135.3	121.3
	February	109.9	118.7	131.8	117.0
	March	106.4	115.1	127.4	113.5
	April	113.1	121.5	132.1	119.8
	May	117.7	125.9	137.6	124.3
	June	119.7	127.7	142.9	126.1
	July	120.7	128.8	144.6	127.2
	August	120.3	128.5	143.7	126.9
	September	118.9	127.4	140.5	125.7

¹See Note 5 on the last two pages of this section.

²Beginning with September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. In the average for all types category, gasohol is now included and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily.

NA=Not available.

Note: • Geographic coverage for 1974 through 1977 is 56 urban areas. For 1978 forward it is 85 urban areas.

Sources: • See the last two pages of this section.

Price

Aviation Fuel

		Aviation Gasoline		Naphtha-Type ¹	Kerosene-Type	
		Wholesale ²	Retail ²	Retail ²	Wholesale ²	Retail ²
Cents per gallon, excluding tax						
1976	AVERAGE	42.4	43.1	31.5	32.5	31.2
1977	AVERAGE	46.7	47.7	35.0	36.7	35.8
1978	AVERAGE	51.0	52.1	37.5	38.9	38.9
1979	AVERAGE	68.5	69.5	52.3	66.5	55.1
1980	AVERAGE	107.2	109.4	88.2	87.5	87.4
1981	January	118.9	121.6	99.2	97.1	95.7
	February	121.3	128.1	102.7	103.6	101.6
	March	127.2	131.1	106.9	104.8	106.3
	April	117.5	131.3	109.0	103.8	106.4
	May	120.7	133.5	109.1	104.4	106.2
	June	116.5	132.1	107.6	102.3	104.8
	July	120.1	133.4	106.3	100.5	103.8
	August	120.0	132.5	105.7	101.4	103.3
	September	121.0	133.5	105.6	103.0	103.3
	October	117.2	134.5	104.8	99.9	101.1
	November	114.4	133.2	104.5	101.9	102.6
	December	116.8	131.9	103.8	101.9	102.2
		AVERAGE	118.8	131.5	105.7	102.0
1982	January	122.4	133.2	101.7	101.3	101.6
	February	122.0	134.0	101.3	100.0	101.0
	March	117.0	134.8	98.4	97.6	99.6
	April	113.4	132.7	96.0	93.0	96.8
	May	109.6	132.7	94.1	91.7	95.5
	June	114.7	132.5	98.4	94.1	95.3
	July	120.4	134.4	98.7	94.3	95.3
	August	117.7	132.6	97.3	95.0	95.4
	September	115.7	130.0	98.2	95.5	95.1
	October	116.6	131.5	98.5	98.4	95.8
	November	118.4	131.7	96.4	98.2	96.4
	December	119.6	130.3	94.0	93.7	95.6
		AVERAGE	116.7	132.4	97.7	96.1

¹Nearly all naphtha-type fuels are sold directly to the Defense Fuel Supply Center. Consequently, wholesale prices are not applicable.

²Wholesale refers to the price of aviation fuel sold to other refiners and resellers, including bulk plants, branded and unbranded jobbers, and aviation fuel distributors. Retail refers to the price of aviation fuel sold to ultimate consumers, including commercial airline and military accounts.

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

Sources: • See the last two pages of this section.

Price

National Average Heating Oil Prices¹

		Refiners' Average Selling Price to Resellers and Retailers	Average Purchase Price Paid by Distributors for Heating Oil ²	Average Distributor Margin on Residential Heating Oil ²	Average Selling Price to Residential Customers ²
Cents per gallon					
1976	AVERAGE	31.4	32.6	NA	40.6
1977	AVERAGE	35.7	36.9	NA	46.0
1978	AVERAGE	37.2	38.7	11.0	49.4
1979	AVERAGE	55.9	53.0	12.8	65.6
1980	AVERAGE	80.0	82.2	15.8	97.8
1981	January	94.9	98.6	15.1	114.4
	February	102.5	106.0	16.1	123.4
	March	102.8	106.3	17.6	125.5
	April	100.9	105.2	17.7	123.9
	May	100.7	104.0	17.6	122.7
	June	99.3	103.0	16.9	120.9
	July	98.5	102.7	17.1	121.0
	August	98.2	102.2	16.2	119.4
	September	97.8	101.6	17.2	119.7
	October	98.0	101.1	16.6	118.8
	November	100.0	102.3	17.6	120.8
	December	100.6	102.6	18.3	122.0
		AVERAGE	99.3	102.6	16.8
1982	January	99.1	101.5	19.3	122.0
	February	94.7	98.3	21.3	120.7
	March	87.4	91.3	22.6	115.3
	April	86.0	90.0	22.0	113.2
	May	91.2	95.1	18.4	114.3
	June	95.4	98.5	16.9	116.2
	July	93.8	98.6	16.3	115.8
	August	92.5	96.7	18.2	115.9
	September	93.3	97.7	16.3	115.2
	October	98.8	102.0	16.7	119.6
	November	99.2	101.5	19.0	121.6
	December	89.9	95.9	22.9	119.6
		AVERAGE	93.2	97.4	20.2

¹See Note 6 on the last two pages of this section.

²Average selling prices, purchase prices, and dealer margins represent sales for residential heating oil only.
NA = Not available.

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

Sources: • See the last two pages of this section.

Price

Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region

Standard Federal Region¹

Cents per gallon

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1980	January	91.8	91.0	90.2	88.6	90.4	(?)	90.0	90.2	89.6	91.0
	February	96.7	95.3	94.7	93.0	93.5	(?)	93.6	93.5	95.8	95.7
	March	98.7	97.2	96.5	94.8	94.3	(?)	95.1	95.9	93.9	97.6
	April	99.2	97.3	96.6	94.1	94.5	(?)	95.3	99.5	94.7	99.0
	May	98.7	97.3	96.4	94.2	95.8	(?)	95.2	97.7	95.5	98.6
	June	99.8	97.9	96.8	95.1	95.8	(?)	95.3	98.4	96.0	99.8
	July	100.3	98.1	96.6	94.2	96.2	(?)	93.1	97.0	96.7	100.2
	August	100.2	97.9	96.8	94.8	95.7	(?)	95.4	92.1	99.7	100.4
	September	100.5	98.2	97.0	94.7	95.7	(?)	93.7	93.0	97.2	100.6
	October	101.1	98.8	97.4	95.6	95.9	(?)	94.7	94.1	98.6	100.4
	November	102.5	103.0	99.9	101.5	98.8	(?)	95.2	98.5	101.0	103.1
	December	108.2	108.5	105.3	106.6	103.4	(?)	99.6	101.8	(?)	105.6
1981	January	116.2	117.1	113.2	114.0	110.4	(?)	106.3	108.6	(?)	107.5
	February	125.8	126.6	123.0	124.4	117.8	(?)	114.2	113.1	(?)	113.7
	March	127.6	128.4	125.0	125.3	119.3	(?)	115.4	119.3	111.5	116.5
	April	126.8	126.6	122.7	124.8	118.3	(?)	114.7	118.4	(?)	117.5
	May	125.5	125.6	122.1	118.8	117.3	(?)	114.5	115.1	114.1	115.6
	June	124.1	123.6	121.1	115.9	116.5	(?)	112.5	116.0	(?)	117.1
	July	123.3	122.9	120.6	120.2	116.0	(?)	115.9	116.2	(?)	118.3
	August	122.7	122.2	117.9	117.4	115.1	(?)	112.1	116.9	(?)	117.7
	September	122.7	121.4	118.5	120.5	116.2	(?)	111.6	116.8	(?)	117.8
	October	122.5	122.0	115.3	117.6	116.3	(?)	112.0	115.8	(?)	118.2
	November	123.3	123.2	119.5	118.2	116.7	(?)	114.1	115.8	(?)	118.8
	December	124.8	124.7	120.7	119.0	117.4	(?)	112.4	117.1	(?)	120.0
1982	January	125.3	124.7	120.6	118.7	117.1	(?)	112.7	116.1	(?)	119.7
	February	123.2	123.7	119.3	115.3	116.0	(?)	110.9	114.9	(?)	119.5
	March	117.4	119.0	112.3	112.9	111.0	(?)	106.4	109.7	(?)	118.1
	April	113.9	116.6	112.2	109.4	108.7	(?)	100.8	106.3	(?)	116.0
	May	115.9	117.1	113.2	111.7	110.8	(?)	108.7	108.4	(?)	116.6
	June	117.5	118.5	115.2	113.5	114.4	(?)	111.8	112.3	(?)	116.0
	July	117.7	118.5	113.4	115.2	113.6	(?)	111.7	(?)	(?)	115.9
	August	118.6	118.8	113.9	112.4	111.9	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	116.3
	September	119.4	119.3	(?)	115.0	112.4	(?)	(?)	114.2	(?)	116.2
	October	122.3	122.4	118.5	117.3	114.8	(?)	110.5	113.1	(?)	117.4
	November	124.2	124.7	120.1	118.4	115.9	(?)	110.2	114.7	(?)	118.9
	December	122.2	122.9	117.8	114.1	113.0	(?)	107.3	112.0	(?)	118.6

¹Standard Federal Regions are defined in Note 7 on the last two pages of this section.

²Not available for publication due to fewer than four firms reporting.

Sources: • See the last two pages of this section.

Price

Average No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil Prices

		0.0 to 0.3 percent sulfur		0.31 to 1.0 percent sulfur		Greater than 1.0 percent sulfur		Average	
		Whole- sale	Retail	Whole- sale	Retail	Whole- sale	Retail	Whole- sale	Retail
Dollars per barrel, excluding taxes									
1976	AVERAGE	12.20	12.54	10.83	11.79	9.98	10.43	10.72	11.49
1977	AVERAGE	13.45	14.36	12.09	13.45	11.31	12.27	11.96	13.23
1978	AVERAGE	12.77	14.47	11.95	12.78	10.73	11.70	11.51	12.75
1979	AVERAGE	19.87	21.21	18.33	19.33	15.89	16.44	17.66	18.67
1980	AVERAGE	26.41	31.13	24.91	27.59	20.77	22.11	23.14	26.09
1981	January	34.27	37.23	32.12	33.96	29.12	31.35	31.14	33.65
	February	38.04	41.60	34.96	37.32	28.96	32.02	31.81	36.04
	March	37.78	41.19	34.47	38.01	29.55	31.95	31.78	36.11
	April	35.66	41.71	33.10	35.94	28.35	30.56	30.56	34.70
	May	33.61	41.09	32.53	35.94	28.77	30.64	30.41	34.11
	June	28.01	38.30	26.71	32.38	25.33	27.16	25.95	31.03
	July	29.56	39.02	27.38	31.93	25.62	25.96	26.52	30.57
	August	30.48	36.57	27.77	32.04	26.03	26.20	27.01	30.52
	September	29.91	39.17	27.46	32.08	24.80	26.26	26.20	30.33
	October	30.26	39.90	28.64	31.88	24.96	26.18	26.78	30.32
	November	31.71	39.48	29.63	31.02	26.09	26.45	27.99	30.16
	December	31.40	37.65	28.29	32.19	25.39	26.53	27.26	30.90
	AVERAGE	32.97	39.31	30.56	33.69	27.07	28.57	28.86	32.50
1982	January	33.03	37.56	28.90	31.13	24.60	25.94	27.07	29.83
	February	31.67	38.41	29.30	30.95	23.60	24.70	26.29	30.02
	March	30.95	38.96	27.60	30.57	23.45	24.21	25.73	29.50
	April	30.11	36.77	27.08	30.00	23.57	24.40	25.46	28.21
	May	30.38	37.97	27.89	30.05	25.15	25.94	26.52	28.93
	June	27.98	38.93	28.26	30.89	25.35	26.56	26.62	29.59
	July	30.05	37.46	27.39	29.84	24.19	26.49	25.97	29.33
	August	28.86	31.82	27.50	30.37	25.40	26.02	26.34	28.44
	September	30.22	32.41	27.73	30.45	25.21	25.93	26.49	28.43
	October	31.98	33.51	29.51	32.24	25.72	26.59	27.52	29.28
	November	32.28	34.14	29.44	32.24	26.30	26.99	28.31	29.84
	December	31.31	32.59	28.19	30.25	25.16	26.22	26.81	28.47
	AVERAGE	30.92	36.34	28.27	30.71	24.76	25.82	26.55	29.08

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Wholesale refers to the price of residual fuel sold to other refiners and resellers, including bulk plants, branded and unbranded jobbers, and other residual dealers. Retail refers to the price at which residual fuel oil is sold to ultimate consumers such as utility, industrial, commercial, and residential accounts.

Sources: • See the last two pages of this section.

Price

Natural Gas

		Average Wellhead Price of Marketed Production	Delivered to Electric Plants ¹	Average Residential
Dollars per thousand cubic feet				
1973	AVERAGE	0.22	0.35	1.08
1974	AVERAGE	0.30	0.49	1.25
1975	AVERAGE	0.45	0.77	1.54
1976	AVERAGE	0.58	1.06	1.85
1977	AVERAGE	0.79	1.33	2.26
1978	AVERAGE	0.91	1.48	2.63
1979	AVERAGE	1.18	1.80	3.23
1980	AVERAGE	1.59	2.28	3.95
1981	January	1.77	2.51	4.10
	February	1.81	2.67	4.13
	March	1.86	2.71	4.21
	April	1.93	2.81	4.25
	May	1.95	2.92	4.61
	June	1.95	2.95	4.61
	July	2.01	2.97	4.64
	August	2.02	2.99	4.70
	September	2.08	2.95	4.90
	October	2.11	3.07	4.91
	November	2.15	3.07	4.88
	December	2.16	2.97	4.75
		AVERAGE	1.98	2.91
1982	January	2.21	3.07	4.86
	February	2.23	3.18	4.87
	March	2.31	3.25	5.06
	April	2.35	3.32	5.18
	May	2.41	3.42	5.63
	June	2.44	3.57	5.62
	July	2.45	3.69	5.60
	August	2.51	3.67	5.56
	September	2.54	3.67	5.82
	October	2.56	3.68	6.11
	November	2.59	3.61	5.94
	December	2.60	3.64	6.06
		AVERAGE	2.43	3.49
1983	January	2.62	3.57	6.15
	February	2.65	3.41	6.15
	March	2.64	3.44	6.17
	April	2.58	3.34	6.37
	May	2.55	3.54	6.63
	June	2.53	3.58	6.63
	July	2.52	3.70	6.62

¹Includes all steam and gas turbine engine electric utility generating plants with a combined capacity of 25 megawatts or greater through December 1982. Beginning with January 1983 data, coverage is of steam electric utility generating plants with a combined capacity of 50 megawatts or greater. Small quantities of coke oven gas, refinery gas, and blast furnace gas are included.

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

Sources: • See the last two pages of this section.

Price

Electricity

		Cost of Fossil Fuels Delivered to Steam-Electric Utility Plants ¹				Average Retail Electricity Prices for Privately Owned Utilities ²				
		Coal	Residual Oil ³	Gas ⁴	All Fossil Fuels ⁵	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total ⁶
		Cents per million Btu				Cents per kilowatt-hour				
1973	AVERAGE	40.5	78.8	33.8	47.5	2.54	2.41	1.25	2.10	1.96
1974	AVERAGE	71.0	191.0	48.1	90.9	3.10	3.04	1.69	2.75	2.49
1975	AVERAGE	81.4	201.4	75.4	103.0	3.51	3.45	2.07	3.08	2.92
1976	AVERAGE	84.8	195.9	103.4	110.4	3.73	3.69	2.21	3.27	3.09
1977	AVERAGE	94.7	220.4	130.0	127.7	4.05	4.09	2.50	3.51	3.42
1978	AVERAGE	111.6	212.3	143.8	139.3	4.31	4.36	2.79	3.62	3.69
1979	AVERAGE	122.4	299.7	175.4	162.1	4.64	4.68	3.05	3.96	3.99
1980	AVERAGE	135.1	427.9	221.4	190.4	5.36	5.48	3.69	4.76	4.73
1981	January	142.7	540.2	245.9	219.2	5.43	5.72	3.94	4.92	4.96
	February	146.3	572.9	260.5	218.2	5.52	5.83	3.95	5.01	4.99
	March	148.3	583.9	264.0	215.0	5.76	6.01	4.04	5.33	5.12
	April	146.9	568.3	273.5	241.9	5.99	6.14	4.07	5.20	5.20
	May	146.7	552.8	282.7	250.6	6.26	6.29	4.16	5.47	5.36
	June	152.7	506.1	286.3	234.6	6.49	6.48	4.36	5.37	5.59
	July	156.5	496.3	288.6	227.5	6.58	6.47	4.48	5.61	5.76
	August	157.0	494.4	291.1	220.2	6.62	6.49	4.49	5.52	5.78
	September	157.2	501.0	286.5	212.3	6.63	6.48	4.49	5.65	5.74
	October	160.2	511.9	300.7	217.7	6.57	6.52	4.40	5.31	5.64
	November	159.1	521.0	300.0	215.1	6.42	6.48	4.46	5.43	5.61
	December	156.7	505.0	291.4	215.5	6.32	6.46	4.56	*4.60	5.65
	AVERAGE	153.2	529.4	282.5	222.5	6.20	6.29	4.29	5.28	5.46
1982	January	160.9	484.6	301.0	226.4	6.22	6.49	4.66	5.44	5.74
	February	164.1	487.6	310.4	220.7	6.35	6.68	4.70	5.83	5.84
	March	165.7	470.9	315.8	219.8	6.58	6.79	4.83	6.38	5.97
	April	164.6	478.0	323.4	214.3	6.72	6.81	4.84	5.77	5.99
	May	165.1	485.7	331.6	215.7	6.94	6.86	4.95	5.91	6.09
	June	167.0	479.6	345.8	224.7	7.08	6.94	4.92	6.01	6.18
	July	164.5	468.8	335.9	237.6	7.18	6.98	5.12	6.13	6.38
	August	164.7	458.8	355.7	227.6	7.22	6.91	R5.15	6.09	6.40
	September	165.9	464.4	358.5	226.9	7.18	6.97	5.25	6.07	6.41
	October	164.9	479.3	360.4	220.1	7.21	7.09	5.09	5.81	6.33
	November	165.3	493.4	351.5	218.2	6.94	7.04	4.88	5.69	6.14
	December	162.9	456.3	355.4	216.8	6.71	6.78	5.01	5.85	6.11
	AVERAGE	164.7	475.5	340.6	222.5	6.86	6.86	4.95	5.92	6.13
1983	January	166.7	444.0	346.9	214.6	6.65	6.78	5.03	5.91	6.13
	February	167.7	439.7	331.9	212.1	6.73	6.86	4.96	5.97	6.12
	March	168.1	421.0	334.9	213.9	6.93	6.93	5.07	6.16	6.23
	April	168.1	435.5	325.5	215.2	6.91	6.86	4.92	6.15	6.12
	May	165.1	443.7	343.5	215.0	7.20	7.04	4.89	6.60	6.21
	June	167.3	450.2	346.7	219.8	7.41	7.13	4.96	6.62	6.35
	July	165.5	464.7	359.4	235.2	7.50	7.13	5.11	6.24	6.53
	August†	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.52	7.06	5.01	6.37	6.51

¹Includes all steam-electric utility generating plants with a capacity of 25 megawatts or greater through December 1982. Beginning with January 1983 data, coverage is for steam-electric plants with a capacity of 50 megawatts or greater.

²The 1973 through 1979 data are for Classes A and B privately owned electric utilities only. The 1980 and forward data are for selected Class A utilities whose electric operating revenues were \$100 million or more during the previous year.

³See Note 8 on the last two pages of this section.

⁴Includes small quantities of coke oven gas, refinery gas, and blast furnace gas.

⁵Average price for total sales to ultimate consumers.

⁶Includes a major adjustment by one utility.

†Initial estimates. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Note: • Geographic coverage for fossil fuels is the lower 48 States and the District of Columbia. For electricity it is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: • See the last two pages of this section.

Notes and Sources for the Price Section

Notes

1. The actual domestic average price represents the average price at which all domestic crude oil is purchased. Prior to February 1976, the domestic crude oil wellhead price represented an estimate of the average of posted prices; after February 1976, the wellhead price represents an average of first sale prices.

2. Beginning with January 1981, refiner acquisition costs of crude oil are from data collected on EIA Form 14, the "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report." These prices were previously published from data collected on ERA Form 49, the "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report." The ERA Form 49 was discontinued with the decontrol of crude oil on January 28, 1981. Crude oil purchases and costs are defined for EIA Form 14 in accordance with conventions used for ERA Form 49. Also, the respondents for the two forms are 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 in comparing the data collected on the two forms.

The costs previously published for January 1981, viz., \$30.87 per barrel for domestic crude, \$37.59 per barrel for imported, and \$33.40 per barrel for the composite, were from data collected on ERA Form 49. The revised costs are from data collected on EIA Form 14. The January prices are being replaced because the EIA Form 49 data were based on only the 27 days of controlled activity, and because there was considerable recertification of oil, which occurred in January.

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 ERA Form 51, the "Transfer Pricing Report," or any crude oil that is not domestic oil.

Crude oil costs and volumes reported on ERA Form 49 excluded unfinished oils but included the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Crude oil costs and volumes reported on the FEA Form P110-M-1 included unfinished oils but excluded SPR. Imported averages derived from ERA Form 49 exclude oil purchased for SPR, whereas the composite averages derived from ERA Form 49 include SPR. None of the prices derived from EIA Form 14 include either unfinished oils or SPR.

3. FOB 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.

4. The landed cost of imported crude oil from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Prior to March 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 March 1975, however, coverage was expanded to include U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean. Landed costs do not include supplemental fees.

5. The motor gasoline prices are calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). For the period 1974 through 1978, prices were collected in 56 urban areas. For the period 1978 forward, prices were 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).

6. The survey and method used to derive data for March 1976 forward differ from those used for prior months. Data for January 1974 through February 1976 are derived from a survey of distributors, and prices and margins are computed as unweighted averages. The average distributor purchase price and average dealer margin for March 1976 forward are for distributors only, whereas the average selling price includes both refiners and distributors. Data for March 1976 forward are computed as sales weighted averages.

7. Standard Federal Regions are defined as follows:

Region 1 —Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island;

Region 2 —New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands;

Region 3 —Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Delaware;

Region 4 —Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Canal Zone;

Region 5 —Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio;

Region 6 —Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana;

Region 7 —Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska;

Region 8 —Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado;

Region 9 —California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, American Samoa, Guam;

Region 10 —Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska.

8. Residual fuel oil prices include fuel oils No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6, and topped crude fuel oil prices. The weighted average for all fossil fuels includes both residual fuel oil prices and light oil (No. 2 fuel oil, kerosene, and jet fuel) prices.

Sources

Petroleum and Petroleum Products: • Actual domestic average wellhead prices—Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA), January 1976: FEA Form 90, "Crude Petroleum Production Monthly Report"; February 1976 through September 1979: FEA Form P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's (Monthly) Report"; October 1979 through December 1982: ERA Form 182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report."; January 1983 forward: EIA Form 182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report."

• Refiner acquisition costs—Energy Information Administration (EIA), January 1976: FEO Form 96, "Monthly Cost Allocation Report"; February 1976 through June 1978: FEA Form P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report"; July 1978 through December 1980: ERA Form 49, "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report"; January 1981 forward: EIA Form 14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report."

• No. 6 residual oil prices—EIA, FEA Form P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices."

• No. 2 diesel prices—EIA, FEA Form P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices."

(Notes and Sources for the Price Section are continued on the next page.)

Notes and Sources for the Price Section (continued)

Petroleum and Petroleum Products (continued):

- No. 2 heating oil (residential heating oil) prices—EIA, 1976 through October 1980: FEA Form P112-M-1/EIA-9, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report" and EIA Form 9A, "No. 2 Distillate Price Monitoring Report"; November 1980 forward: EIA Form 9A, "No. 2 Distillate Price Monitoring Report."
- Motor gasoline prices—Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- Propane and butane prices—EIA, FEA Form P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices."
- Crude oil imports costs—Environmental Protection, Safety and Emergency Preparedness, 1975 through January 1979: FEA Form F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report"; February 1979 through September 1982: ERA Form 51, "Transfer Pricing Report"; October 1982 forward: EP Form 51, "Monthly Foreign Crude Oil Transaction Report."
- Aviation fuel prices—EIA, FEA Form P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices."

Natural Gas: • Annual data for wellhead values are from the appropriate agencies of the individual producing States and the U.S. Minerals Management Service; monthly data are estimated primarily on the basis of values reported by State agencies in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, which together provide data for almost 50 percent of total U.S. marketed production excluding nonhydrocarbon gases removed. Monthly data for 1980 and 1981 have been adjusted to conform with final reported annual data.

• Electric plant data—Energy Information Administration (EIA), FPC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

• Average residential heating prices—Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Electricity: • Cost of fossil fuels—EIA, FPC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

• Retail prices—EIA, January 1973 through February 1980: FPC Form 5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income"; March 1980 through December 1982: FERC Form 5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement"; January 1983 forward: EIA Form 826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

International

Crude Oil Production

World crude oil production during July 1983 was 53.7 million barrels per day, up 1.4 million barrels per day (2.7 percent) from the June 1983 level.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) output during July 1983 averaged 18.5 million barrels per day, up 1.0 million barrels per day from the level the previous month. Average production by Arab members of OPEC was 10.8 million barrels per day, up 0.9 million barrels per day from the June 1983 level. Production levels remained the same as during the previous month in four of the Arab OPEC countries (Algeria, Libya, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates) while production increased in the other three countries. Saudi Arabia experienced the largest increase in production, 0.7 million barrels per day. Iraq showed an increase of 0.1 million barrels per day. Among non-Arab OPEC countries, Nigerian and Iranian production increased by 0.2 and 0.1 million barrels per day, respectively, while production in Indonesia decreased by 0.1 million barrels per day.

Of the non-OPEC nations, the United Kingdom and Canada experienced production increases of 0.2 and 0.1 million barrels per day, respectively, during July 1983. Production in Mexico decreased by 0.1 million barrels per day. The United States reported a slight decrease in production during the month.

Petroleum Consumption

Preliminary petroleum consumption data for July 1983 were available for France, Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, and West Germany. In comparison to July 1982 levels, consumption in both France and West Germany decreased by 0.2 million barrels per day. Italy and the United Kingdom each reported decreases in consumption of 0.1 million barrels per day compared to July 1982 levels. Consumption in the United States was 0.1 million barrels per day more than during July 1982.

Petroleum Stocks

Preliminary data on petroleum stocks for July 1983 indicate stock levels were down in every country reporting except the United States. Petroleum stocks in France and Canada were down compared to the July 31, 1982, level by 17.6 and 15.4 percent, respectively. Both Italy and West Germany showed a decline of 5.6 percent, and Japan, 5.2 percent. U.S. petroleum stocks were 2.9 percent above the July 31, 1983, level.

Petroleum stocks for all Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development members stood at 3,169 million barrels on June 30, 1983 (latest data available), a decrease of 126 million barrels (3.8 percent) compared to stocks held on June 30, 1982.

Nuclear Electricity Production

In August 1983, the 19 non-Communist nations with significant nuclear power capacity generated 74.8 gross terawatt-hours (billion kilowatt-hours) of nuclear-based electricity. This output was up 3.7 percent from July 1983 hourly generation and up 16.2 percent compared to generation during August 1982.

On August 17, 1983, Blayais-3, a 957-gross megawatt pressurized water reactor operated by Electricite de France, generated its first electricity. With this addition, there were, as of August 31, 1983, 243 operational power reactors in the non-Communist countries, with a collective generating capacity of 167.6 gross gigawatts (million kilowatts). The 81 U.S. units accounted for 68.6 gigawatts (41 percent) of this capacity.

During August 1983, the Pickering nuclear station in Canada was plagued by a series of incidents marring the record performance of its CANDU reactors. On August 1, Pickering-2 was shut down just short of a record full power run due to a sudden leak of radioactive heavy water. Three days later, Pickering-1 leaked a small amount of radioactive water into Lake Ontario and was shut down the next day. Then, on August 7, Pickering-5 automatically shut down because of a failure in its electric system during safety tests.

International

Crude Oil Production for Major Petroleum Producing Countries

		Algeria	Iraq	Kuwait ¹	Libya	Qatar	Saudi Arabia ¹	United Arab Emirates	Arab Members of OPEC ²	Indonesia	Iran
Thousand barrels per day											
1973	AVERAGE	1,097	2,018	3,020	2,175	570	7,596	1,533	18,009	1,339	5,861
1974	AVERAGE	1,009	1,971	2,546	1,521	518	8,480	1,679	17,724	1,375	6,022
1975	AVERAGE	983	2,262	2,084	1,480	438	7,075	1,664	15,986	1,307	5,350
1976	AVERAGE	1,075	2,415	2,145	1,933	497	8,577	1,936	18,578	1,504	5,883
1977	AVERAGE	1,152	2,348	1,969	2,063	445	9,245	1,999	19,221	1,686	5,663
1978	AVERAGE	1,161	2,563	2,131	1,983	487	8,301	1,831	18,457	1,635	5,242
1979	AVERAGE	1,154	3,477	2,500	2,092	508	9,532	1,831	21,094	1,591	3,168
1980	AVERAGE	1,012	2,514	1,656	1,787	472	9,900	1,709	19,050	1,577	1,662
1981	January	950	600	1,765	1,600	505	10,265	1,620	17,305	1,630	1,600
	February	950	700	1,565	1,650	480	10,265	1,605	17,215	1,620	1,700
	March	950	1,000	1,560	1,600	505	10,110	1,610	17,335	1,635	1,700
	April	900	1,000	995	1,600	515	10,195	1,570	16,775	1,630	1,600
	May	900	1,000	990	1,400	435	10,140	1,550	16,415	1,600	1,500
	June	800	1,000	1,080	1,200	340	10,180	1,435	16,035	1,600	1,600
	July	725	1,100	1,200	750	380	10,170	1,415	15,740	1,600	1,400
	August	600	1,100	830	700	295	10,330	1,480	15,335	1,600	1,100
	September	550	1,100	855	700	365	9,155	1,465	14,190	1,600	1,100
	October	700	1,100	985	700	360	9,685	1,480	15,010	1,600	920
	November	750	1,100	890	900	340	8,640	1,365	13,985	1,600	930
	December	800	1,100	895	1,000	340	8,645	1,430	14,210	1,580	1,200
		AVERAGE	805	1,000	1,125	1,140	405	9,815	1,474	15,764	1,605
1982	January	800	1,500	805	1,000	405	8,655	1,450	14,615	1,490	1,100
	February	700	1,500	840	600	375	8,440	1,375	13,830	1,450	1,200
	March	600	1,500	745	600	300	7,145	1,365	12,255	1,400	1,800
	April	600	900	680	700	230	6,630	1,215	10,955	1,245	1,800
	May	620	750	720	800	320	5,870	1,125	10,205	1,240	2,500
	June	650	750	840	1,000	410	6,670	1,210	11,530	1,305	2,500
	July	650	800	870	1,300	275	6,170	1,160	11,225	1,305	2,500
	August	700	800	920	1,300	340	5,920	1,155	11,135	1,240	2,200
	September	800	800	885	1,400	285	5,685	1,155	11,010	1,300	2,700
	October	800	800	860	1,700	380	5,660	1,155	11,355	1,370	2,700
	November	800	800	915	1,700	310	5,615	1,155	11,295	1,400	2,700
	December	800	800	850	1,750	305	5,250	1,155	10,910	1,360	2,800
		AVERAGE	710	972	827	1,158	328	6,470	1,214	11,679	1,339
1983	January	700	800	780	1,100	255	4,750	1,030	9,415	1,155	2,500
	February	600	800	895	900	200	3,710	1,030	8,135	945	2,500
	March	600	800	960	900	170	3,610	1,010	8,050	1,100	2,500
	April	700	800	900	1,000	260	4,100	1,120	8,880	1,200	2,300
	May	600	900	1,030	1,100	275	4,530	1,150	9,585	1,300	2,400
	June	700	900	1,035	1,100	300	4,735	1,150	9,920	1,400	2,500
	July	700	1,000	1,085	1,100	300	5,435	1,150	10,770	1,300	2,600

¹Includes about one-half of the production in the former Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone. In July 1983, total production in this region amounted to approximately 468,000 barrels per day.

²Arab members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) include Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

³OPEC total includes production in Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Gabon.

See additional footnotes on following page.

International

Crude Oil Production for Major Petroleum Producing Countries (continued)

		Nigeria	Venezuela	Total OPEC ³	Canada	Mexico	United Kingdom	United States	China	USSR	Other ⁴	World
Thousand barrels per day												
1973	AVERAGE	2,054	3,366	30,989	1,800	465	2	9,208	1,090	8,465	3,655	55,674
1974	AVERAGE	2,255	2,976	30,729	1,684	571	2	8,774	1,315	9,000	3,777	55,852
1975	AVERAGE	1,783	2,346	27,155	1,439	705	12	8,375	1,490	9,625	4,079	52,880
1976	AVERAGE	2,067	2,294	30,738	1,295	831	245	8,132	1,670	10,143	4,258	57,312
1977	AVERAGE	2,085	2,238	31,278	1,320	981	768	8,245	1,874	10,682	4,537	59,685
1978	AVERAGE	1,897	2,166	29,805	1,313	1,209	1,082	8,707	2,082	11,185	4,674	60,057
1979	AVERAGE	2,302	2,356	30,928	1,496	1,461	1,568	8,552	2,122	11,460	4,948	62,535
1980	AVERAGE	2,055	2,168	26,890	1,435	1,936	1,622	8,597	2,114	11,773	5,171	59,538
1981	January	1,900	2,220	25,025	1,390	2,220	1,765	8,540	2,024	11,900	5,111	57,975
	February	1,960	2,195	25,075	1,390	2,120	1,820	8,604	2,025	11,900	5,161	58,095
	March	1,875	2,240	25,190	1,280	2,365	1,885	8,613	2,025	11,900	5,152	58,410
	April	1,625	2,200	24,215	1,330	2,540	1,750	8,557	2,011	11,900	5,122	57,425
	May	1,295	2,200	23,380	1,250	2,545	1,770	8,501	2,025	11,900	5,264	56,635
	June	1,350	1,990	22,945	1,235	2,300	1,765	8,629	2,025	11,900	5,066	55,865
	July	770	1,760	21,620	1,270	2,095	1,750	8,500	2,010	11,900	5,215	54,360
	August	710	1,960	21,050	1,235	2,260	1,760	8,583	2,020	11,900	4,962	53,770
	September	1,065	2,080	20,385	1,265	2,480	1,830	8,604	1,990	11,900	5,166	53,620
	October	1,250	1,970	21,200	1,120	2,490	1,845	8,563	2,020	11,900	5,247	54,385
	November	1,590	2,230	20,575	1,280	2,090	1,840	8,586	2,020	11,900	5,109	53,400
	December	1,820	2,260	21,230	1,380	1,980	1,870	8,585	2,020	11,900	5,135	54,100
		AVERAGE	1,433	2,102	22,624	1,285	2,313	1,811	8,572	2,012	11,909	5,262
1982	January	1,765	1,985	21,285	1,218	2,315	1,905	8,509	2,020	11,900	5,488	54,640
	February	1,395	1,730	19,950	1,275	2,550	1,955	8,702	2,020	11,900	5,558	53,910
	March	945	1,870	18,615	1,182	2,545	2,000	8,667	2,020	11,900	5,341	52,270
	April	890	1,490	16,725	928	2,780	2,110	8,591	2,025	11,900	5,481	50,540
	May	1,310	1,480	17,075	1,114	2,715	2,085	8,683	2,025	11,900	5,528	51,125
	June	1,645	1,500	18,845	1,330	2,790	2,140	8,646	2,025	11,900	5,489	53,165
	July	1,280	1,800	18,450	1,235	2,790	2,120	8,658	2,025	12,000	5,507	52,785
	August	1,105	2,000	18,045	1,300	2,795	2,125	8,634	2,025	12,000	5,551	52,475
	September	1,170	1,990	18,515	1,300	2,830	2,175	8,701	2,025	12,000	5,499	53,045
	October	1,480	2,160	19,430	1,310	2,900	2,165	8,701	2,040	12,410	5,489	54,445
	November	1,355	2,300	19,415	1,420	2,940	2,220	8,697	2,040	12,410	5,683	54,825
	December	1,215	2,325	18,985	1,300	3,025	2,315	8,598	2,040	12,410	5,732	54,405
		AVERAGE	1,295	1,891	18,780	1,241	2,749	2,117	8,649	2,029	12,053	5,514
1983	January	880	2,085	16,415	1,230	2,980	2,135	8,634	2,085	12,410	5,853	51,742
	February	675	1,780	14,370	1,360	2,295	2,315	8,660	2,085	12,410	5,958	49,453
	March	905	2,080	15,000	1,395	2,415	2,265	8,677	2,085	12,410	5,916	50,163
	April	1,150	1,715	15,620	1,260	2,670	2,170	8,686	2,085	12,410	5,994	50,895
	May	1,625	1,685	16,945	1,300	2,795	2,235	8,682	2,085	11,900	6,043	51,985
	June	1,535	1,690	R17,435	R1,365	2,775	2,045	8,676	2,085	11,900	6,049	R52,330
	July	1,715	1,695	18,475	1,480	2,685	2,280	8,647	2,085	11,900	6,178	53,730

Footnotes continued.

⁴Other is a calculated total derived from the difference between world production and the nations represented above.

R = Revised data.

Notes: • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

International

Petroleum Consumption for Major Non-Communist Industrialized Countries¹

		Canada	France ²	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	West Germany	Other IEA ³	Total IEA ⁴	
Thousand barrels per day											
1973	AVERAGE	1,597	2,219	1,525	5,000	1,958	17,308	2,693	4,069	34,150	
1974	AVERAGE	1,630	2,094	1,521	4,872	1,829	16,653	2,408	4,047	32,960	
1975	AVERAGE	1,595	1,925	1,468	4,568	1,633	16,322	2,319	3,905	31,810	
1976	AVERAGE	1,647	2,075	1,503	4,786	1,601	17,461	2,507	4,265	33,770	
1977	AVERAGE	1,661	1,973	1,476	5,015	1,655	18,431	2,478	4,214	34,930	
1978	AVERAGE	1,701	2,077	1,551	5,115	1,683	18,847	2,596	4,387	35,880	
1979	AVERAGE	1,766	2,107	1,607	5,173	1,690	18,513	2,664	4,487	35,900	
1980	AVERAGE	1,730	1,965	1,602	4,680	1,420	17,056	2,360	4,152	33,000	
1981	January	1,760	2,310	1,880	4,980	1,400	18,430	2,230	4,420	35,100	
	February	1,770	2,170	2,195	5,350	1,460	16,989	2,510	4,126	34,400	
	March	1,550	1,790	1,895	5,020	1,430	15,907	2,100	3,598	31,500	
	April	1,600	1,500	1,785	4,140	1,290	15,350	1,810	3,925	29,900	
	May	1,490	1,670	1,410	3,600	1,190	15,353	1,880	3,977	28,900	
	June	1,635	1,600	1,510	3,915	1,210	16,095	2,155	3,880	30,400	
	July	1,620	1,450	1,580	4,160	1,170	15,682	2,150	4,138	30,500	
	August	1,630	1,160	1,360	4,100	1,125	15,263	2,111	3,711	29,300	
	September	1,595	1,425	1,715	4,060	1,285	15,655	2,085	3,905	30,300	
	October	1,585	1,655	1,600	4,085	1,390	15,822	2,305	4,013	30,800	
	November	1,595	2,010	1,650	4,610	1,470	15,593	2,030	4,052	31,000	
	December	1,635	2,215	1,930	5,425	1,380	16,596	2,100	3,934	33,000	
		AVERAGE	1,615	1,745	1,705	4,445	1,325	16,058	2,120	4,032	31,300
	1982	January	1,530	1,770	1,800	4,645	1,400	16,124	1,935	3,766	31,200
February		1,715	1,815	1,795	5,275	1,465	16,001	2,230	4,219	32,700	
March		1,510	1,940	1,805	4,640	1,560	15,560	2,340	4,185	31,600	
April		1,350	1,730	1,560	4,015	1,340	16,046	2,125	3,964	30,400	
May		1,325	1,580	1,510	3,515	1,210	14,847	1,770	3,623	27,800	
June		1,430	1,505	1,520	3,780	1,280	14,998	2,115	3,877	29,000	
July		1,390	1,455	1,475	3,995	1,235	14,821	1,955	3,729	28,600	
August		1,500	1,295	1,410	3,705	1,170	14,839	2,105	3,671	28,400	
September		1,410	1,510	1,630	3,865	1,295	15,022	2,035	4,043	29,300	
October		1,335	1,605	1,555	3,830	1,305	14,859	1,922	3,894	28,700	
November		1,470	1,735	1,650	4,355	1,415	15,009	2,005	4,196	30,100	
December		1,460	1,815	1,670	4,810	1,380	15,487	2,025	4,368	31,200	
		AVERAGE	1,450	1,645	1,614	4,196	1,337	15,296	2,045	3,962	29,900
1983		January	1,260	1,685	1,675	4,410	1,260	14,765	1,875	4,055	29,300
	February	1,430	1,985	1,865	4,950	1,415	14,772	2,060	4,308	30,800	
	March	1,305	1,685	1,605	4,625	1,430	15,484	2,180	4,271	30,900	
	April	1,190	1,785	1,415	3,850	1,300	14,779	1,940	3,926	28,400	
	May	1,320	1,500	1,470	3,460	1,230	14,250	2,010	3,760	27,500	
	June	1,360	1,405	1,475	4,040	1,255	15,281	2,060	4,029	29,500	
	July	NA	1,210	1,365	NA	1,160	14,913	1,785	NA	NA	

¹These data represent inland consumption, i.e., sales of petroleum products excluding refinery fuel, refinery losses, and ocean bunkers except for the United States, where it represents domestic products supplied.

²Not a member of the International Energy Agency (IEA).

³Other is a calculated total derived from the difference between total IEA consumption and the IEA nations represented above.

⁴The 21 signatory nations of the IEA are listed in Note 1 on the last page of this section.

NA=Not available.

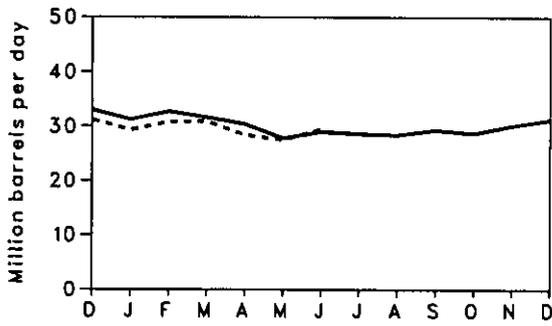
Notes: • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Data for 1980 through 1983 are preliminary.

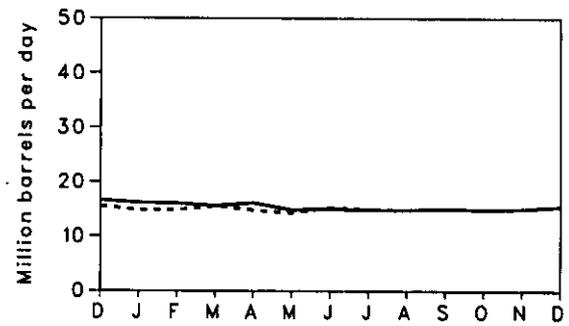
Sources: • See the last page of this section.

International Petroleum Consumption

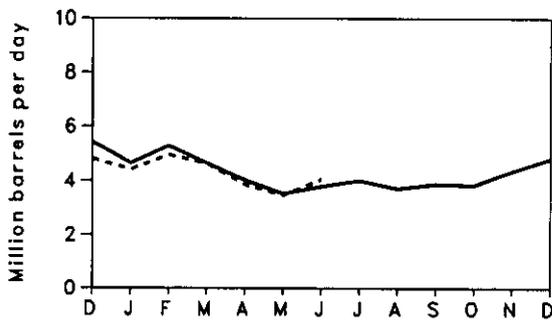
Total IEA



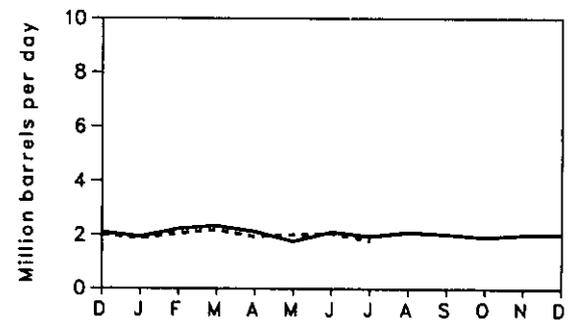
United States



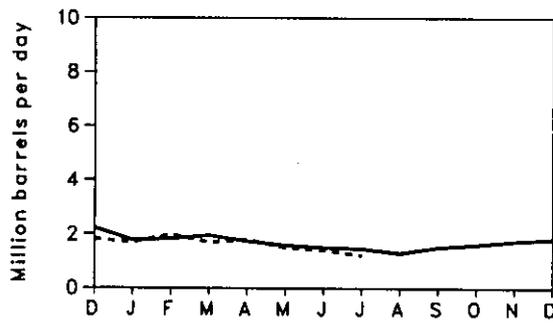
Japan*



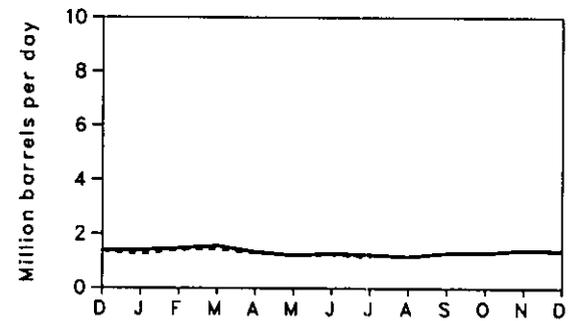
West Germany



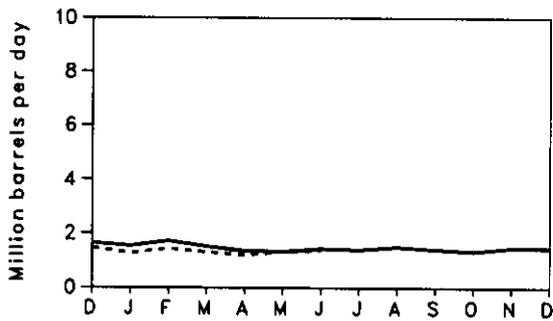
France**



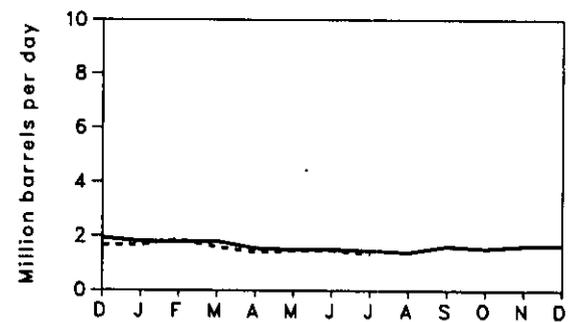
United Kingdom



Canada



Italy***



*Excludes liquefied petroleum gases and condensates.
**Not a member of IEA.

***Principal products only.

— 1982 - - - - 1983

International

Petroleum Stocks for Major Non-Communist Industrialized Countries at End of Period¹

		Canada	France	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	West Germany	Other OECD ²	Total OECD ³
		Million barrels								
1973		149	203	NA	303	156	1,008	NA	NA	NA
1974		164	240	169	370	191	1,074	215	NA	NA
1975		167	239	143	375	164	1,133	190	NA	NA
1976		156	231	142	394	165	1,112	214	NA	NA
1977		170	241	162	399	147	1,312	236	485	3,152
1978		148	214	153	422	147	1,278	239	487	3,089
1979		156	231	163	457	163	1,341	273	574	3,358
1980		171	254	173	481	169	1,392	323	610	3,573
1981	January	169	234	155	479	168	1,388	319	NA	NA
	February	162	235	184	457	170	1,389	312	NA	NA
	March	165	227	158	452	164	1,401	317	581	3,465
	April	174	235	169	484	165	1,415	322	NA	NA
	May	176	229	173	496	162	1,438	321	NA	NA
	June	179	225	171	484	158	1,430	312	598	3,557
	July	179	228	177	476	153	1,439	305	NA	NA
	August	184	233	189	483	151	1,457	308	NA	NA
	September	181	241	187	493	151	1,476	307	591	3,627
	October	172	238	188	500	149	1,485	303	NA	NA
	November	163	230	178	483	147	1,501	300	NA	NA
	December	164	222	167	466	145	1,484	297	575	3,520
1982	January	163	222	165	464	NA	1,456	280	NA	NA
	February	156	215	162	460	NA	1,428	280	NA	NA
	March	149	207	158	480	133	1,392	279	524	3,322
	April	148	201	154	483	NA	1,346	312	NA	NA
	May	147	193	154	484	NA	1,347	310	NA	NA
	June	131	200	156	478	141	1,360	288	541	3,295
	July	130	205	160	460	134	1,393	286	NA	NA
	August	137	207	179	470	139	1,408	311	NA	NA
	September	131	212	179	472	137	1,414	280	548	3,373
	October	135	212	177	471	135	1,432	279	NA	NA
	November	138	213	174	472	130	1,455	280	NA	NA
	December	133	201	179	469	125	1,430	273	542	3,352
1983	January	136	206	170	473	125	1,453	274	NA	NA
	February	133	187	163	450	121	1,432	274	NA	NA
	March	R123	168	155	R438	120	1,375	262	R520	R3,161
	April	123	158	151	422	120	1,376	255	NA	NA
	May	125	164	152	437	123	1,397	274	NA	NA
	June	R100	168	R159	R447	116	1,409	R262	508	3,169
	July	110	169	151	436	119	1,434	270	NA	NA

¹Petroleum stocks include crude oil (including strategic reserves), unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, and refined products. Petroleum stocks include all nonmilitary petroleum held for storage, regardless of ownership, within each country in bulk terminals, refinery tanks, pipeline tankage, intercoastal tankers, tankers in port, and inland ship bunkers. Data exclude oil held in pipelines (except for the United States), rail and truck cars, sea-going ships' bunkers, service stations, retail stores, and tankers at sea.

²"Other OECD" includes Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members not shown.

³The members of OECD are listed in Note 2 on the last page of this section.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

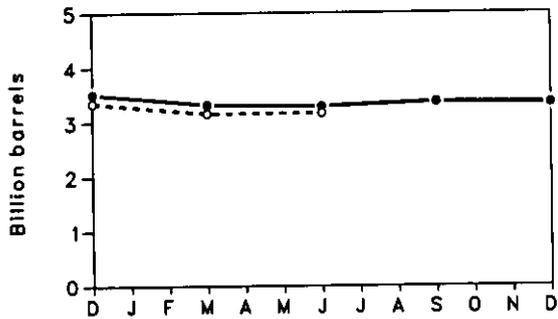
Notes: • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

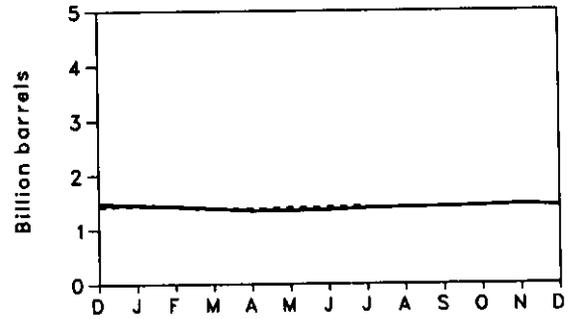
Sources: • See the last page of this section.

International Petroleum Stocks

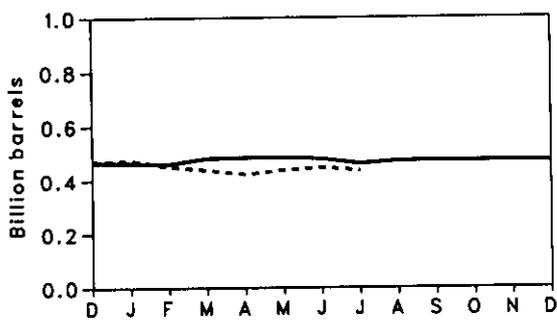
Total OECD



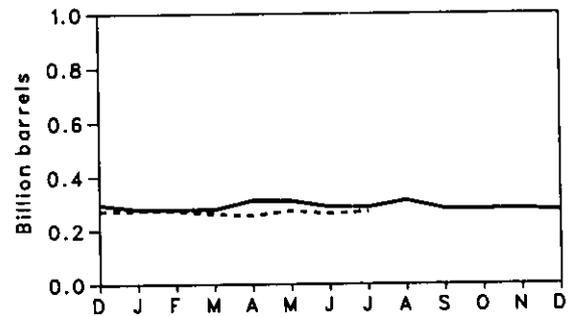
United States



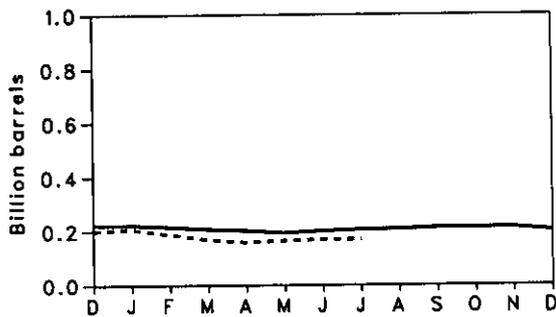
Japan



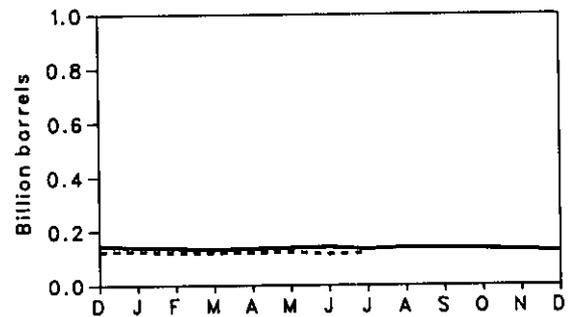
West Germany



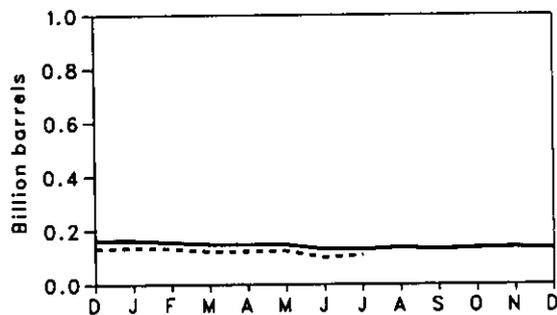
France



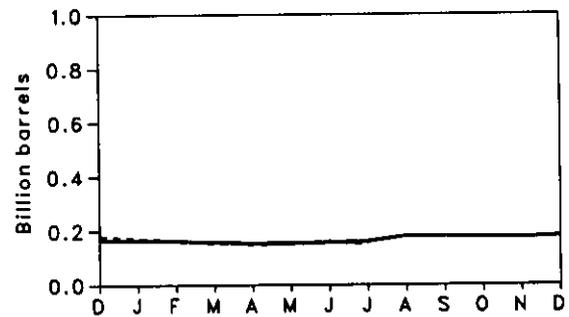
United Kingdom



Canada



Italy



—●— 1982 - - - - -○- - - - - 1983

International

Nuclear Electricity Generation by Non-Communist Countries¹

		Argen- tina	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Finland	France	India	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Paki- stan
Billion gross kilowatt-hours												
1973	TOTAL	0	0	0	18.3	0	11.6	1.9	3.1	9.4	1.1	0.5
1974	TOTAL	1.0	0.1	0	15.4	0	14.7	2.5	3.4	18.1	3.3	0.6
1975	TOTAL	2.5	6.8	0	13.2	0	18.3	2.5	3.8	22.2	3.3	0.5
1976	TOTAL	2.6	10.0	0	18.0	0	15.8	3.2	3.8	36.7	3.9	0.5
1977	TOTAL	1.6	11.9	0	26.8	2.7	17.9	2.8	3.4	28.1	3.7	0.3
1978	TOTAL	2.9	12.5	0	32.9	3.3	30.5	2.3	4.4	53.2	4.1	0.2
1979	TOTAL	2.7	11.4	0	38.4	6.7	39.9	3.2	2.6	62.0	3.5	(s)
1980	TOTAL	2.3	12.5	0	40.4	7.0	61.2	2.9	2.2	82.8	4.2	0.1
1981	January	0.3	1.2	0	3.2	1.3	9.3	0.2	0.2	8.2	0.1	(s)
	February	0.2	1.0	0	3.5	0.9	8.6	0.2	0.3	7.1	(s)	(s)
	March	0.3	0.6	0	3.9	1.4	8.8	0.3	0.1	7.8	0.3	0
	April	0.2	0.7	0	3.3	1.5	8.3	0.3	0.6	7.9	0.4	0
	May	0.2	1.2	0	3.4	1.0	8.9	0.4	0.3	8.0	0.4	(s)
	June	0.2	1.2	0	3.6	0.7	8.3	0.3	0.1	6.7	0.4	(s)
	July	0.3	1.3	0	4.0	0.8	8.4	0.3	0.3	8.3	0.4	(s)
	August	0.2	1.2	0	4.0	1.4	7.7	0.2	0.1	8.5	0.4	(s)
	September	0.3	0.9	0	3.3	1.5	8.5	0.2	0.1	6.4	0.4	(s)
	October	0.2	1.0	0	3.4	1.4	8.1	0.2	0.1	5.6	0.4	(s)
	November	0.2	1.3	0	3.5	1.3	9.3	0.2	0.1	5.3	0.4	(s)
	December	0.2	1.3	0	4.1	1.2	11.0	0.3	0.4	6.1	0.3	(s)
	TOTAL	2.8	12.8	0	43.3	14.5	105.2	3.1	2.7	86.0	3.7	0.2
1982	January	0.3	1.3	0	4.1	1.5	11.0	0.2	0.6	8.1	0.4	(s)
	February	0.2	0.8	0	3.2	1.5	10.0	0.2	0.7	7.7	0.1	(s)
	March	0.3	0.5	0	3.5	1.7	10.6	0.2	0.7	9.2	(s)	0
	April	0.3	1.0	(s)	3.7	1.6	10.1	0.2	0.5	9.7	0.3	0
	May	0.3	1.3	(s)	3.1	1.3	9.0	0.2	0.7	9.5	0.4	0
	June	0.3	1.2	(s)	3.3	0.9	7.8	0.1	0.6	9.5	0.4	0
	July	0.2	1.3	0	3.6	1.2	8.3	0.1	0.6	9.8	0.4	0
	August	0	1.2	0	3.9	1.5	7.0	0.2	0.4	9.7	0.4	(s)
	September	(s)	0.7	0	3.2	1.5	7.2	0.1	0.6	8.0	0.4	(s)
	October	0	1.7	0	4.0	1.4	6.6	0.2	0.6	7.5	0.4	(s)
	November	(s)	1.8	0	3.3	1.3	8.3	0.3	0.3	7.8	0.4	0
	December	0.2	1.8	0	3.8	1.3	13.0	0.2	0.5	8.1	0.4	(s)
	TOTAL	1.9	15.6	0.1	42.6	16.5	108.9	2.2	6.8	104.5	3.9	0.1
1983	January	0.2	1.9	0	4.3	1.7	13.8	0.2	0.2	8.0	0.4	(s)
	February	0.2	1.4	0	4.5	1.5	10.9	0.1	0.1	6.8	(s)	(s)
	March	0.2	0.7	(s)	4.6	1.6	11.3	0.2	0.1	7.9	(s)	(s)
	April	0.2	1.6	(s)	4.3	1.5	10.5	0.2	0.1	8.4	0.2	(s)
	May	0.2	2.5	0	3.9	1.2	9.6	0.3	0.7	9.2	0.3	(s)
	June	0.2	2.5	0	4.4	1.0	9.3	0.3	0.7	9.1	0.4	(s)
	July	0.3	2.5	0	4.8	1.3	11.0	0.2	0.7	9.5	0.4	0
	August	0.1	2.4	0	3.8	1.6	12.1	0.3	0.5	10.4	0.4	(s)

¹Figures are for gross electricity generation, as opposed to net electricity generation. Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, which represents the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves.

²The United Kingdom assesses generation at 4-, 5- or 6-week intervals, rather than by calendar month.

(s)=Less than 0.05 billion gross kilowatt-hours.

See additional footnotes on the following page.

International

Nuclear Electricity Generation by Non-Communist Countries¹ (continued)

		South Korea	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	Taiwan	United Kingdom ²	West Germany	Non- Communist World Excluding U.S.	United States	Total Non- Communist World
Billion gross kilowatt-hours											
1973	TOTAL	0	6.5	2.1	6.2	0	28.0	11.9	100.7	88.0	188.7
1974	TOTAL	0	7.2	1.6	7.0	0	34.0	12.0	121.1	104.5	225.6
1975	TOTAL	0	7.5	12.0	7.7	0	30.5	21.7	152.7	181.7	334.4
1976	TOTAL	0	7.6	16.0	7.9	0	36.8	24.5	187.3	201.8	389.1
1977	TOTAL	0.1	6.5	19.9	8.1	0.1	38.1	35.8	207.8	263.3	471.0
1978	TOTAL	2.3	7.6	23.8	8.3	2.7	36.7	35.9	263.6	292.7	556.3
1979	TOTAL	3.2	6.7	21.0	11.8	6.3	38.5	42.2	300.1	270.6	570.7
1980	TOTAL	3.5	5.2	26.7	14.3	8.2	37.2	43.7	354.4	265.4	619.8
1981	January	0.3	0.8	3.5	1.5	0.8	3.8	5.0	39.7	25.7	65.4
	February	0	0.6	3.6	1.4	0.7	3.4	4.6	36.2	22.6	58.8
	March	0	0.7	3.7	1.5	0.8	4.2	4.9	39.1	23.1	62.2
	April	0	0.6	3.3	1.4	0.8	2.8	4.4	36.5	21.7	58.2
	May	0.2	0.8	2.8	1.4	0.8	2.5	4.3	36.6	20.9	57.4
	June	0.4	0.8	2.8	0.7	0.8	3.3	4.1	34.5	22.6	57.1
	July	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	2.5	5.2	36.1	24.8	61.0
	August	0.4	1.0	2.6	1.0	0.8	2.5	3.9	36.0	28.3	64.2
	September	0.3	0.6	3.0	1.3	0.8	3.1	3.3	33.9	25.7	59.6
	October	0.3	1.2	3.3	1.5	1.2	2.7	4.0	34.7	21.6	56.3
	November	0.3	0.6	3.6	1.4	1.0	3.1	4.3	36.0	24.0	60.1
	December	0.4	0.7	4.1	1.5	1.1	4.9	5.4	43.1	27.5	70.6
	TOTAL	2.9	9.4	37.7	15.2	10.7	38.9	53.4	442.4	288.5	730.9
1982	January	0.4	1.0	4.0	1.5	0.8	3.4	5.9	44.5	27.1	71.6
	February	0.4	0.9	3.3	1.3	1.0	3.5	5.4	40.0	21.3	61.3
	March	0.4	0.5	3.8	1.5	1.0	4.1	5.3	43.2	24.0	67.1
	April	0.2	0.4	3.8	1.4	0.8	3.3	5.3	42.5	22.8	65.3
	May	0	0.5	2.5	1.2	0.8	2.6	5.6	39.0	22.8	61.8
	June	(s)	0.7	1.9	0.6	1.0	3.3	4.2	35.6	25.3	60.9
	July	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	3.3	4.5	37.6	26.8	64.4
	August	0.4	0.7	2.0	1.0	1.2	3.7	4.5	37.7	26.4	64.1
	September	0.4	0.7	3.7	1.2	1.3	4.2	5.4	38.6	26.7	65.3
	October	0.4	1.0	4.2	1.5	1.4	3.7	5.2	39.8	25.4	65.3
	November	0.4	0.9	4.0	1.4	1.1	3.8	5.8	41.0	24.2	65.3
	December	0.4	0.9	4.2	1.5	1.4	5.1	6.5	49.2	25.8	75.0
	TOTAL	3.8	8.8	38.8	15.0	13.1	44.1	63.4	489.9	298.6	788.5
1983	January	0.5	1.0	4.2	1.5	1.5	4.8	6.5	49.9	27.4	77.3
	February	0.4	0.9	3.7	1.4	0.8	4.3	5.6	42.5	23.8	66.5
	March	0.6	0.9	4.1	1.5	1.8	4.9	6.0	46.7	25.0	71.7
	April	0.4	0.8	3.3	1.5	1.7	4.3	4.0	43.0	23.4	66.4
	May	0.2	0.4	2.4	1.2	2.0	3.4	2.9	40.5	23.9	64.4
	June	0.7	0.6	2.4	0.5	2.0	3.9	4.2	42.0	25.7	67.8
	July	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.2	1.6	3.3	5.1	44.8	27.3	72.1
	August	0.9	1.0	2.7	1.0	1.4	3.7	4.6	46.9	27.9	74.8

Footnotes continued.

Notes: • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • See the last page of this section.

Notes and Sources for the International Section

Notes

1. The 21 signatory nations of the International Energy Agency (IEA) are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Australia and Portugal joined the IEA as new members in 1979 and 1980, respectively. In an effort to maintain comparability within this time series, consumption data for these two countries have been incorporated into the IEA total for all years.

2. The members of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Total OECD excludes the United States Territories.

Sources

Crude Oil Production: • 1973-1981 annual data: Energy Information Administration, *1981 International Energy Annual*.

• U.S. annual and monthly data: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

• 1980-1983 monthly data (except U.S. and World): Central Intelligence Agency, "International Energy Statistical Review," and other industry sources.

• 1980-1983 monthly data for World: Sum of data for all countries using above sources.

Petroleum Consumption: • Central Intelligence Agency, "International Energy Statistical Review" (except the United States).

• United States data: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

• IEA totals for latest months are Energy Information Administration estimates.

Petroleum Stocks: • Canada: Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, *Energy Information Handbook*; Statistics Canada, *Refined Petroleum Products*. • France: Comité Professionnel du Pétrole, *Pétrole 80: Activité de L'Industrie Pétrolière* and *Bulletin Mensuel*. • West Germany and Italy: OECD, *Quarterly Oil Statistics* and *Monthly Oil Statistics*. • Japan: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, *Yearbook of Coal, Petroleum, and Coke Statistics 1979*; *Energy Production: Supply and Demand Statistics Report*. • United Kingdom: United Kingdom Department of Energy, *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1981* and *Energy Trends*; and OECD, *Monthly Oil Statistics*. • United States: 1973 through 1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual"; January 1980 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Other OECD: OECD, *Quarterly Oil Statistics*. • Total OECD: Sum of data for all OECD member countries using above sources.

Nuclear Electricity Generation: • *Nucleonics Week*.

Definitions

Anthracite

A hard, black, lustrous coal containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. Often referred to as hard coal. Includes metaanthracite and semianthracite. Conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for anthracite.

Bituminous Coal

A coal that is high in carbonaceous matter having a volatility greater than anthracite and a calorific value greater than lignite. Often referred to in the United States as soft coal. Includes subbituminous coal and conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for bituminous and subbituminous coal.

British Thermal Unit (Btu)

The amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit at or near 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit. One Btu is equivalent to about 252 calories. An average Btu content of fuel is a heat value per unit quantity of fuel as determined from tests of fuel samples.

Coke (Coal)

Bituminous coal from which constituents have been driven off by heat so that the fixed carbon and the ash are fused together. It is used primarily in blast furnaces for smelting ores, especially iron ore.

Crude Oil

A mixture of hydrocarbons that is in the liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Statistically, crude oil reported at refineries, in pipelines, at pipeline terminals, and on leases may include lease condensate, shale oil, and tar sands oil.

Crude Oil Refinery Input

Total crude oil (including lease condensate) input to crude oil distillation units and other units for processing.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of crude oil and lease condensate held at refineries, in pipelines, at pipeline terminals, and on leases.

Distillate Fuel Oil

A light fuel oil distilled off during the refining process. Included are products known as No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils, diesel fuels, and No. 4

fuel oil, which conform to either ASTM Specification D396 or D975. These products are used primarily for space heating, on- and off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel), and electric power generation.

Electricity Production

Net electricity (gross electricity output measured at the generator terminals, minus powerplant use) generated at electric utilities. Excludes industrial electricity generation. International data are gross electricity output.

Ethane

A normally gaseous, colorless hydrocarbon (C₂H₆) produced at natural gas processing plants and refineries. It is used primarily as petrochemical feedstock for eventual production of chemicals and plastic materials.

Exports

Shipments from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Full-Serve Station

Station at which services such as pumping gas, washing windows, and checking under the hood are performed by attendants.

Imports

Receipts into the 50 States and the District of Columbia of foreign goods (including receipts of goods from U.S. territories and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones) that are classified by customs officials as "imports for consumption" or "withdrawals from bonded warehouse for consumption," including withdrawals from bonded warehouses for military offshore use and for bunkering of vessels or aircraft engaged in international commerce. Included are imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Excluded are receipts into bonded warehouses and into U.S. territories and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.

Landed Cost of Imported Crude Oil

Includes the purchase price at the foreign port (or U.S. land border), transportation and insurance costs, wharfage and demurrage, brokerage fees, import fees and duties, license (ticket) fees, and transportation costs to the refinery. Averages are computed based on major importers, which account for an estimated 90 to 95 percent of total crude oil

imports. Coverage includes the United States and its territories.

Lease Condensate

A natural gas liquid recovered from gas-well gas in lease separators and field facilities. It consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons. Generally, it is blended with crude oil for refining.

Lignite

A brownish-black coal of low rank with high inherent moisture and volatile matter. It is also referred to as brown coal. It conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for lignite and is used almost exclusively for electric power generation.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Propane, propylene, butane, butylene, ethane-propane mixtures, propane-butane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids. Formerly called "liquefied gases."

Line Miles of Seismic Exploration

The distance along the earth's surface that is covered by seismic surveying.

Maximum Dependable Capacity, Net

Represents the dependable main-unit net capacity of domestic nuclear powerplant reactors and generally varies throughout the year because the unit efficiency varies with seasonal cooling water temperature variations. Usually maximum dependable capacity is the highest net dependable output of the turbine generator during the most restrictive seasonal conditions (usually summer).

Motor Gasoline

See Motor Gasoline, Finished, and Motor Gasoline, Total.

Motor Gasoline, Average Retail Selling Price

The average price (including taxes) of sales of motor gasoline to retail customers at service stations.

Motor Gasoline, Finished

Beginning in January 1981, "Motor Gasoline" was redefined as "Finished Motor Gasoline," which is a complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark ignition engines. Included are premium and regular grade, both leaded and unleaded, gasohol, and all other refinery products listed in ASTM Specification D439. Excludes any blendstock until blending has been completed and the blendstock is incorporated in the finished gasoline and no longer separately identified. Also excludes any alcohol to be used in the blending of gasohol.

Motor Gasoline, Premium Grade

Finished motor gasoline that has an antiknock designation of 3 or more for unleaded motor gasoline and 4 or more for leaded motor gasoline.

Motor Gasoline, Regular Grade

Motor gasoline that has an antiknock designation of 2 or less for unleaded motor gasoline and 3 or less for leaded motor gasoline.

Motor Gasoline, Total

This includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Natural Gas

A mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in natural underground reservoirs at reservoir conditions.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids

Those portions of natural gas that are liquefied at natural gas processing plants, including natural gasoline plants, cycling plants, and fractionators, and, in some instances, field facilities. Products obtained include ethane, liquefied petroleum gases (propane, butane, isobutane, propane-butane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures), isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated streams, plant condensate, and minor quantities of finished products such as motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum

A generic term applied to oil and oil products in all forms, such as crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined petroleum products, natural gas plant liquids, and nonhydrocarbon compounds blended into finished petroleum products.

Petroleum Coke

A solid residue; the final product of the condensation process in cracking. It consists of aromatic hydrocarbons very poor in hydrogen. Calcination of petroleum coke can yield almost pure carbon or artificial graphite suitable for production of carbon or graphite electrodes, structural graphite, motor brushes, dry cells, and similar products. This product is reported as marketable or catalyst coke.

Petroleum Products

Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, ethane, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline,

naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400°F end-point, other oils over 400°F end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Propane

A colorless, highly volatile hydrocarbon (C₃H₈) that is gaseous at ordinary atmospheric conditions and readily recovered as a liquid at natural gas processing plants and refineries. Propane is used primarily for residential and commercial heating and cooling, and also as a fuel for transportation and industrial uses, including petrochemical feedstocks.

Refined Petroleum Product Supplied

Total refined petroleum product supplied is the sum of all refined petroleum products supplied. For each product the amount supplied is derived by summing production, imports, and crude oil burned directly, and subtracting changes in primary stocks (net withdrawals is a plus quantity; net additions is a minus quantity) and exports.

Refiner Acquisition Cost

The cost to the refiner, including transportation and fees, of crude oil. The composite cost is the average of domestic and imported crude oil costs and represents the amount of crude oil cost that refiners may pass on to their customers.

Residual Fuel Oil

The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are boiled off in refinery operations. Included are products known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oil that conform to ASTM Specification D396, Navy Special Fuel Oil, Bunker C fuel oil, and acid sludge and pitch used as refinery fuels. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes.

Rotary Rig

A machine, used for drilling wells, that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Self-Serve Station

Station at which services such as pumping gas, washing windows, and checking under the hood are not performed by attendants.

Startup Test Phase of Nuclear Powerplant

A nuclear powerplant that has been licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to operate, but that is in the initial testing phase during which production of electricity may not be continuous. In general, when the electric utility is satisfied with the plant's performance, it formally accepts the plant from the manufacturer, and places it in "commercial operation" status. A request is then submitted to the appropriate utility rate commission to include the powerplant in the rate base calculation.

Stocks (Refined Petroleum Product)

Stocks held at refineries, natural gas processing plants, bulk terminals, and pipelines (including pipeline fill) where the storage capacity exceeds 50,000 barrels or where refined petroleum products are received by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Stocks held in secondary storage facilities, such as those held by jobbers, dealers, independent marketers, and consumers, are excluded.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Petroleum inventories (currently only crude oil) held in Government-owned underground storage for use during periods of major supply interruptions. Congress enacted legislation to establish a Strategic Petroleum Reserve in Title I, Part B, of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, Public Law 94-163.

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG)

A product resulting from the manufacture, conversion, or reforming of hydrocarbons that may be easily substituted for or interchanged with pipeline-quality natural gas.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil

Represents the arithmetic difference between the indicated demand for crude oil and the total disposition of crude oil. Indicated demand is the sum of crude oil production and imports less changes in crude oil stocks. Total disposition of crude oil is the sum of refinery input, exports of crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Wells, Exploratory and Development

Holes drilled for the purpose of finding or producing crude oil or natural gas. They include wells classified as oil wells, gas wells, or dry holes.

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Conversion Factors

Approximate Heat Content of Various Fuels	Units	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982-83 ¹
Anthracite											
Production.....	Million Btu/short ton	23.17	22.56	23.39	22.77	23.18	23.52	23.59	23.35	23.69	23.69
Imports and exports.....	Million Btu/short ton	25.40	25.40	25.40	25.40	25.40	25.40	25.40	25.40	25.40	25.40
Consumption, average.....	Million Btu/short ton	22.71	21.95	21.74	22.15	22.69	22.97	22.70	22.18	22.10	22.10
Electric utility consumption ²	Million Btu/short ton	17.92	17.20	17.06	17.53	17.24	17.10	17.45	17.65	18.17	18.17
Non-utility consumption.....	Million Btu/short ton	24.34	23.75	23.65	23.84	24.99	25.17	25.20	23.74	25.12	25.12
Bituminous coal and lignite											
Production.....	Million Btu/short ton	24.01	23.73	23.20	23.15	22.70	22.43	22.59	22.46	22.38	22.38
Imports.....	Million Btu/short ton	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Exports.....	Million Btu/short ton	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	26.00	26.18	26.18
Consumption, average.....	Million Btu/short ton	23.65	23.07	22.80	22.75	22.33	22.14	22.20	22.00	21.80	21.80
Electric utility consumption ²	Million Btu/short ton	22.26	21.80	21.66	21.69	21.48	21.28	21.38	21.30	21.09	21.09
Non-utility consumption.....	Million Btu/short ton	26.84	26.12	25.81	25.87	25.13	25.07	25.06	25.06	24.96	24.96
Coal coke.....	Million Btu/short ton	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
Crude petroleum³											
Production.....	Million Btu/barrel	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800
Imports.....	Million Btu/barrel	5.817	5.827	5.821	5.808	5.810	5.802	5.810	5.812	5.818	5.818
Exports.....	Million Btu/barrel	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800
Crude petroleum and products											
Imports, average.....	Million Btu/barrel	5.897	5.884	5.858	5.858	5.834	5.839	5.810	5.796	5.795	5.775
Exports, average.....	Million Btu/barrel	5.752	5.774	5.748	5.745	5.797	5.808	5.832	5.820	5.821	5.821
Petroleum products											
Consumption, average.....	Million Btu/barrel	5.515	5.504	5.494	5.504	5.518	5.519	5.494	5.479	5.448	5.448
Residential and commercial.....	Million Btu/barrel	5.387	5.377	5.358	5.383	5.389	5.382	5.471	5.468	5.408	5.354
Industrial.....	Million Btu/barrel	5.559	5.530	5.520	5.529	5.546	5.542	5.415	5.373	5.306	5.383
Transportation.....	Million Btu/barrel	5.399	5.397	5.395	5.399	5.405	5.409	5.430	5.442	5.436	5.429
Electric utility.....	Million Btu/barrel	6.245	6.238	6.250	6.251	6.249	6.251	6.258	6.254	6.258	6.258
Imports.....	Million Btu/barrel	5.983	5.959	5.935	5.980	5.908	5.955	5.811	5.748	5.659	5.659
Exports.....	Million Btu/barrel	5.752	5.773	5.747	5.743	5.796	5.814	5.864	5.841	5.837	5.837
LPG consumption average ⁴	Million Btu/barrel	3.746	3.730	3.715	3.711	3.677	3.669	3.680	3.674	3.643	3.643
Natural gas plant liquid production.....											
Million Btu/barrel		4.049	4.011	3.984	3.964	3.941	3.925	3.955	3.914	3.930	3.930
Natural gas, dry											
Production.....	Btu/cubic foot	1,021	1,024	1,021	1,020	1,021	1,019	1,021	1,018	1,015	1,015
Consumption ⁵	Btu/cubic foot	1,021	1,024	1,021	1,020	1,021	1,019	1,021	1,026	1,027	1,027
Electric utility consumption ⁶	Btu/cubic foot	1,024	1,022	1,026	1,023	1,029	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034
Non-utility consumption.....	Btu/cubic foot	1,020	1,024	1,020	1,019	1,019	1,016	1,018	1,024	1,025	1,025
Imports ⁷	Btu/cubic foot	1,026	1,027	1,026	1,025	1,026	1,030	1,037	1,022	1,014	1,014
Exports ⁸	Btu/cubic foot	1,023	1,016	1,014	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,011	1,011
Wet natural gas production.....	Btu/cubic foot	1,093	1,097	1,095	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,091	1,091
Hydropower ⁹	Btu/kWh	10,389	10,442	10,406	10,373	10,435	10,361	10,353	10,388	10,388	10,388
Nuclear power ¹⁰	Btu/kWh	10,903	11,161	11,013	11,047	10,769	10,941	10,640	10,908	10,908	10,908
Geothermal power ¹¹	Btu/kWh	21,674	21,674	21,611	21,611	21,611	21,611	21,545	21,637	21,594	21,594
Electricity consumption.....	Btu/kWh	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412

Approximate Heat Content of Refined Petroleum Products	Million Btu/barrel
Asphalt.....	6.636
Aviation gasoline.....	5.048
Butane.....	4.326
Butane-propane mixture ¹²	4.130
Distillate fuel oil.....	5.825
Ethane.....	3.082
Ethane-propane mixture ¹³	3.308
Isobutane.....	3.974
Jet fuel—kerosene type.....	5.670
Jet fuel—naphtha type.....	5.355
Kerosene.....	5.670
Lubricants.....	6.065
Motor gasoline.....	5.253
Natural gasoline.....	4.620
Petrochemical feedstocks	
Naphtha 400° F or less.....	5.248
Other oils over 400° F.....	5.825
Still gas.....	6.000
Petroleum coke.....	6.024
Plant condensate.....	5.418
Propane.....	3.836
Residual fuel oil.....	6.287
Road oil.....	6.636
Special naphtha.....	5.248
Still gas.....	6.000
Unfinished oils.....	5.825
Unfractionated stream.....	5.418
Wax.....	5.537
Miscellaneous.....	5.796

Units of Measure

Weight

1 metric ton	contains	1,000 kilograms or 2,204.62 pounds
1 long ton	contains	2,240 pounds
1 short ton	contains	2,000 pounds

Conversion Factors for Crude Oil (Average Gravity)

1 barrel	contains	42 gallons
1 barrel	contains	0.136 metric tons (0.150 short tons)
1 metric ton	contains	7.33 barrels
1 short ton	contains	6.65 barrels

Conversion Factors for Uranium

1 short ton (U ₃ O ₈)	contains	0.769 metric tons of uranium
1 short ton (UF ₆)	contains	0.613 metric tons of uranium
1 metric ton (UF ₆)	contains	0.676 metric tons of uranium

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² LPG consumption average is the annual weighted average of the LPG product supplied components: ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

³ There is no generally accepted practice for measuring hydropower thermal conversion rates. The hydropower factors on this page are the prevailing rate factors at fossil fuel steam electric powerplants. By using the heat rate factor, it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing hydropower production during periods of drought. Furthermore, it allows for better comparisons with certain other countries such as Norway where hydropower is the principal means for producing electricity. Similarly, the nuclear power and geothermal power conversion factors represent the thermal conversion equivalent of the uranium and geothermal steam consumed at powerplants. The heat content of a kilowatt-hour of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process, is 3,412 Btu per kilowatt-hour.

⁴ 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane.

⁵ 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane.

⁶ Based on data reported in Energy Information Administration (and predecessor) surveys.

⁷ Preliminary data.

Note: For a listing of sources for the approximate heat content values, see pages 241-246, 1982 Annual Energy Review, DOE/EIA-0384(B2).

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