Table 3.7b Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Industrial Sector ^a												
		Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids											
	Asphalt and		Propane/Propylene						Motor	Petro-	Resid- ual		
	Road Oil	Fuel Oil	Pro- pane	Propy- lene	Totalb	Total	Kero- sene	Lubri- cants	Gaso- line ^{d,e}	leum Coke	Fuel Oil	Other ^f	Total
1950 Average	180	328	12	13	24	100	132	43	131	41	617	250	1,822
1955 Average	254	466	59	22	81	212	116	47	173	67	686	366	2,387
1960 Average	302	476	98	33	131	333	78	48	198	149	689	435	2,708
1965 Average	368	541	152	45	197	470	80	62	179	202	689	657	3,247
1970 Average	447	577	201	55	256	699	89	70	150	203	708	866	3,808
1975 Average	419	630	242	60	302	863	58	68	116	246	658	982	4,038
1980 Average	396	621	445	72	516	1,293	87	82	82	234	586	1,460	4,842
1985 Average	425	526	497	72	569	1,408	21	75	114	261	326	909	4,065
1990 Average	483	541	471	105	576	1,364	6	84	97	325	179	1,225	4,304
1995 Average	486	532	566	157	723	1,727	7	80	105	328	147	1,180	4,594
2000 Average	525	563	500	224	724	1,923	8	86	79	361	105	1,255	4,903
2005 Average	546	594	506	243	749	1,666	19	72	187	404	123	1,489	5,100
2010 Average	362	547	371	305	676	1,782	4	61	140	310	52	1,251	4,510
2011 Average	355	586	395	310	705	1,794	2	58	138	295	59	1,240	4,525
2012 Average	340	602	481	308	789	1,912	1	53	136	319	30	1,165	4,559
2013 Average	323	601	526	306	832	2,058	1	57	142	295	21	1,227	4,724
2014 Average	327	648	401	298	698	1,974	1	59	114	290	18	1,151	4,582
2015 Average	343	555	434	295	729	2,119	1	64	e 140	295	15	1,153	4,685
2016 Average	351	548	412	301	714	2,120	1	61	142	289	23	1,170	4,703
2017 Average	351	572	376	309	684	2,210	1	56	143	269	22	1,228	4,852
2018 Average	327	595	392	311	703	2,518	1	55	146	278	19	1,210	5,149
2019 Average	348	573	327	298	626	2,598	1	53	145	267	18	1,189	5,191
2020 Average	343	506	323	278	600	2,726	1	50	146	218	14	1,116	5.120
2021 Average2022 Average	371	563	322	305	627	2,933	1	R 49	143	227	20	1,082	R 5,390
	378	569	322	276	598	2,846	1	52	150	212	20	999	5,228
2023 January	227	671	332	260	593	2,837	6	R 56	^R 139	98	20	938	R 4,990
February	244	506	275	245	520	2,817	4	R 55	^R 145	210	26	902	R 4,907
March	258	693	40	252	292	2,640	1	R 29	^R 152	263	15	979	R 5.030
April	325	549	186	270	456	2,892	2	R 39	R 150	297	15	1,034	R 5,302
May	409	560	151	276	427	3,001	3	R 47	R 152	199	12	1,047	R 5,430
June	470	553	313	267	580	3,048	1	R 46	R 157	176	15	1,013	R 5,479
July	460	332	393	266	659	3,247	;	R 46	R 150	74	14	1,068	R 5,394
August	513	632	423	272	695	3,022	(s)	R 39	R 155	265	19	1,006	R 5,652
September	475	543	393	260	653	3,037	2	R 36	R 148	351	13	1,003	R 5,607
October	450	632	487	242	729	3,123	(s)	R 47	R 152	233	15	901	R 5,554
November	330	617	331	279	611	3,206	(s)	R 25	R 149	404	21	981	R 5,733
December	250	378	316	313	629	3,450	4	R 19	R 147	140	20	978	R 5,386
Average	368	556	304	267	571	3,028	2	R 40	R 150	225	17	988	R 5 ,374
February	229 226 262	651 600 476	R 379 291 152	264 239 267	R 643 530 419	3,028 3,150 2,990	3 2 2 3	R 41 R 36 R 37 R 54	R 138 R 144 R 149 R 148	183 116 118	21 16 19	931 940 960	5,225 R 5,230 R 5,013
April May June	299 406 477 463	557 534 373 463	161 228 273 270	282 287 279 269	443 516 ^R 553 538	2,892 3,185 3,156 2.906	2	R 36 R 42 R 43	R 157 R 153 R 155	343 268 188 297	20 19 18 17	910 992 1,017 1.006	R 5,224 R 5,598 R 5,426 R 5,349
July August September	511 451	580 511	304 390	274 271	578 661	3,245 3,443	(s) 1 (s)	R 37 R 34	^R 155 ^R 150	79 204	17 13	1,015 957	^R 5,639 ^R 5,765
October	470	693	432	281	713	3,503	1	R 41	R 152	160	18	919	R 5,957
November	354	504	225	297	522	3,237	2	R 27	R 147	217	18	978	R 5,484
December	236	488	R 376	295	671	3,441	2	R 24	R 147	89	20	949	R 5,396
Average	366	536	290	276	566	3,181	2	R 38	R 150	188	18	965	R 5,443
2025 January	224	715	486	281	768	3,433	5	33	142	292	20	936	5,799

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

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

f Petrochemical feedstocks, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1964, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils (through 2021), and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per

day.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

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

⁽CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

b Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures" and 30% of "Ethane-Propane Mixtures."

c Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). Through 1983, also includes plant condensate and unfractionated stream. Through 2021, also includes natural resolving (contange plus) gasoline (pentanes plus).

d Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas.

There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors. Beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of motor gasoline consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share