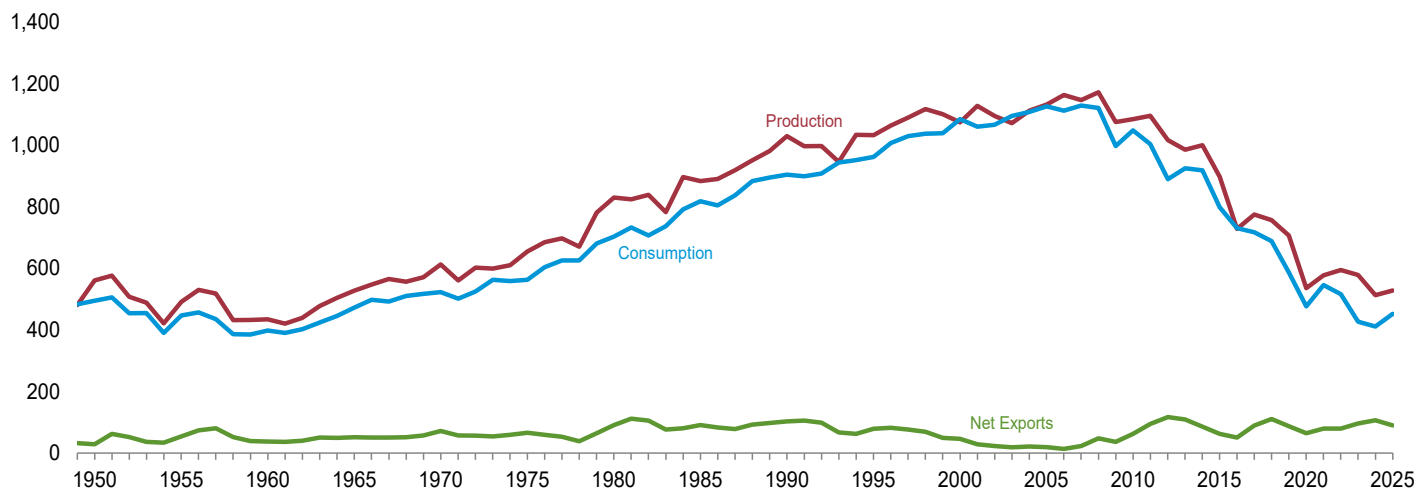


6. Coal

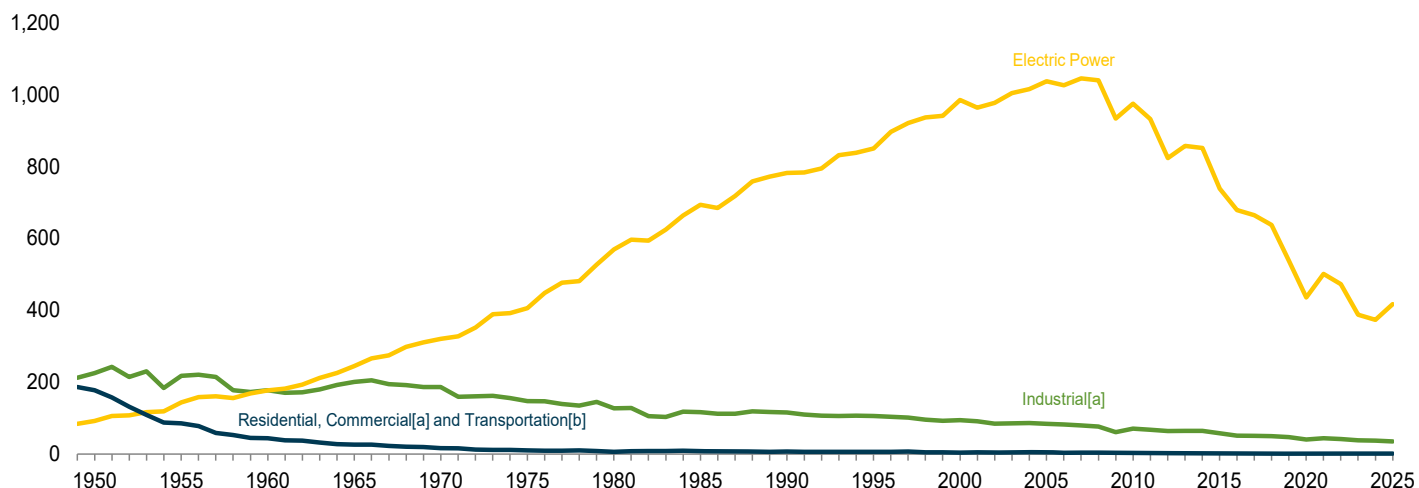
Figure 6.1 Coal

(Million Short Tons)

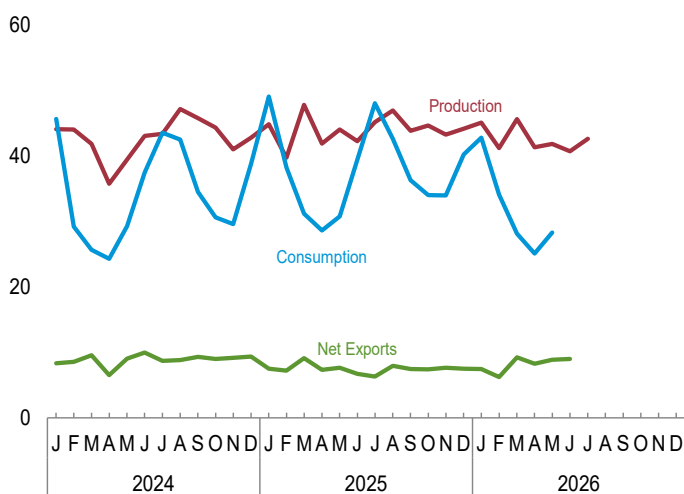
Overview, 1949–2025



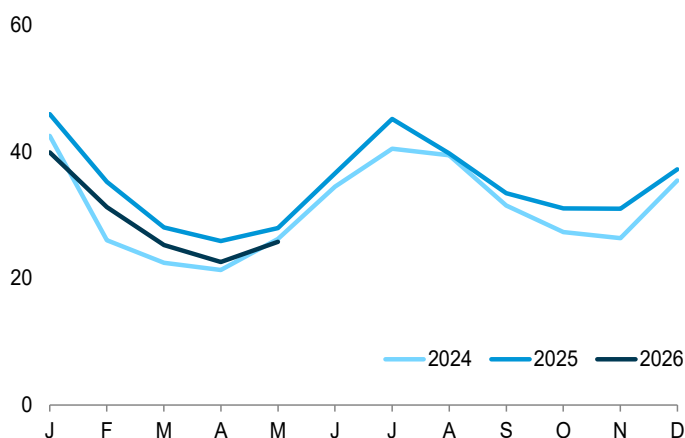
Consumption by Sector, 1949–2025



Overview, Monthly



Electric Power Sector Consumption, Monthly



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

[b] For 1978 forward, small amounts of transportation sector use are included in "Industrial."

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#coal>.
Sources: Tables 6.1 and 6.2.

Table 6.1 Coal Overview
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production ^a	Waste Coal Supplied ^b	Trade			Stock Change ^{d,e}	Losses and Unaccounted for ^{e,f}	Consumption
			Imports	Exports	Net Imports ^c			
1950 Total	560,388	NA	365	29,360	-28,995	27,829	9,462	494,102
1955 Total	490,838	NA	337	54,429	-54,092	-3,974	-6,292	447,012
1960 Total	434,329	NA	262	37,981	-37,719	-3,194	1,722	398,081
1965 Total	526,954	NA	184	51,032	-50,848	1,897	2,244	471,965
1970 Total	612,661	NA	36	71,733	-71,697	11,100	6,633	523,231
1975 Total	654,641	NA	940	66,309	-65,369	32,154	-5,522	562,640
1980 Total	829,700	NA	1,194	91,742	-90,548	10,827	10,827	702,730
1985 Total	883,638	NA	1,952	92,680	-90,727	-27,934	2,796	818,049
1990 Total	1,029,076	3,339	2,699	105,804	-103,104	26,542	-1,730	904,498
1995 Total	1,032,974	8,561	9,473	88,547	-79,074	-275	632	962,104
2000 Total	1,073,612	9,089	12,513	58,489	-45,976	-48,309	938	1,084,095
2005 Total	1,131,498	13,352	30,460	49,942	-19,482	-9,702	9,092	1,125,978
2010 Total	1,084,368	13,651	19,353	81,716	-62,363	-13,039	182	1,048,514
2011 Total	1,095,628	13,209	13,088	107,259	-94,171	211	11,506	1,002,948
2012 Total	1,016,458	11,196	9,159	125,746	-116,586	6,902	14,980	889,185
2013 Total	984,842	11,279	8,906	117,659	-108,753	-38,525	1,451	924,442
2014 Total	1,000,049	12,090	11,350	97,257	-85,907	-2,601	11,101	917,731
2015 Total	896,941	9,969	11,318	73,958	-62,640	40,704	5,452	798,115
2016 Total	728,364	10,138	9,846	60,271	-50,425	-45,441	2,449	731,071
2017 Total	774,609	9,951	7,803	96,945	-89,142	-26,033	4,596	716,856
2018 Total	756,167	10,431	5,954	116,244	-110,290	-37,160	5,363	688,105
2019 Total	706,309	8,003	6,697	93,765	-87,068	35,463	5,238	586,543
2020 Total	535,434	6,880	5,137	69,067	-63,929	-5,438	7,129	476,693
2021 Total	577,431	7,663	5,388	85,115	-79,727	-44,466	4,154	545,679
2022 Total	594,155	8,934	6,313	85,956	-79,642	-1,383	9,296	515,534
2023 Total	577,954	8,165	4,010	100,208	-96,198	48,493	15,533	425,895
2024 January	44,060	780	94	8,429	-8,335	-9,374	229	45,650
February	44,019	783	151	8,680	-8,529	5,115	1,960	29,199
March	41,816	854	85	9,662	-9,578	6,167	1,279	25,646
April	35,764	754	254	6,765	-6,511	3,256	2,474	24,277
May	39,430	579	80	9,123	-9,043	1,006	709	29,251
June	43,069	715	203	10,165	-9,962	-4,709	1,064	37,468
July	43,389	826	185	8,905	-8,720	-7,924	-100	43,519
August	47,160	561	288	9,119	-8,831	-5,695	2,110	42,475
September	45,772	439	248	9,566	-9,319	727	1,679	34,486
October	44,317	436	118	9,118	-8,999	5,022	146	30,587
November	40,984	423	167	9,305	-9,138	3,173	-503	29,599
December	42,759	621	127	9,490	-9,363	-3,435	-1,330	38,782
Total	512,540	7,771	1,998	108,326	-106,329	-6,672	9,716	410,939
2025 January	44,845	704	245	R 7,575	R -7,330	-14,940	R 4,099	49,060
February	39,707	830	197	R 7,501	R -7,304	-5,905	R 902	38,236
March	47,782	812	190	R 9,121	R -8,930	4,795	R 3,713	31,155
April	41,876	812	264	R 7,804	R -7,540	4,368	R 2,149	28,631
May	44,020	839	196	R 7,805	R -7,609	3,673	R 2,815	30,761
June	42,240	852	R 263	R 6,916	R -6,653	-2,962	R -11	39,412
July	45,161	860	R 191	R 6,735	R -6,544	-8,156	R -407	48,039
August	46,958	870	241	R 8,008	R -7,767	-4,835	R 2,283	42,613
September	43,803	657	196	R 7,718	R -7,522	273	R 398	36,267
October	44,639	534	358	R 7,802	R -7,445	3,706	R 6	34,016
November	43,250	739	334	R 7,916	R -7,583	2,788	R -344	33,963
December	44,143	824	226	R 7,805	R -7,579	-2,400	R -433	40,221
Total	528,423	9,333	2,899	R 92,705	R -89,806	-19,595	R 15,171	452,375
2026 January	45,069	845	391	7,855	-7,463	-5,838	1,501	42,787
February	41,191	804	254	6,493	-6,239	1,267	409	34,080
March	45,609	761	91	9,340	-9,249	6,119	2,860	28,141
April	41,300	533	290	8,554	-8,265	5,097	3,389	25,083
May	41,834	F 533	253	9,133	-8,880	R 3,531	R 1,666	R 28,290
June	40,716	NA	R 166	R 9,160	R -8,994	NA	NA	NA
July	42,607	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7-Month Total	298,326	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2025 7-Month Total	305,631	5,709	1,545	53,456	-51,911	-19,127	13,261	265,295
2024 7-Month Total	291,547	5,291	1,050	61,729	-60,679	-6,464	7,614	235,010

^a Beginning in 2001, includes a small amount of refuse recovery (coal recaptured from a refuse mine and cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible materials).

^b Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and industrial sectors. Beginning in 1989, waste coal supplied is counted as a supply-side item to balance the same amount of waste coal included in "Consumption."

^c Net imports equal imports minus exports. A minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.

^d A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase. See Table 6.3 for stocks data coverage.

^e In 1949, stock change is included in "Losses and Unaccounted for."

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

quantities lost or to data reporting problems.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

Notes: • For methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks, see Note 1, "Coal Production," Note 2, "Coal Consumption," and Note 3, "Coal Stocks," at end of section. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Coal Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by Sector
(Thousand Short Tons)

	End-Use Sectors										Electric Power Sector ^{e,f}	Total
	Resi- dential	Commercial			Coke Plants	Industrial			Trans- portation			
		CHP ^a	Other ^b	Total		Other Industrial		Total				
						CHP ^c	Non-CHP ^d					
1950 Total	51,562	(g)	63,021	63,021	104,014	(h)	120,623	120,623	224,637	63,011	91,871	494,102
1955 Total	35,590	(g)	32,852	32,852	107,743	(h)	110,096	110,096	217,839	16,972	143,759	447,012
1960 Total	24,159	(g)	16,789	16,789	81,385	(h)	96,017	96,017	177,402	3,046	176,685	398,081
1965 Total	14,635	(g)	11,041	11,041	95,286	(h)	105,560	105,560	200,846	655	244,788	471,965
1970 Total	9,024	(g)	7,090	7,090	96,481	(h)	90,156	90,156	186,637	298	320,182	523,231
1975 Total	2,823	(g)	6,587	6,587	83,598	(h)	63,646	63,646	147,244	24	405,962	562,640
1980 Total	1,355	(g)	5,097	5,097	66,657	(h)	60,347	60,347	127,004	(h)	569,274	702,730
1985 Total	1,711	(g)	6,068	6,068	41,056	(h)	75,372	75,372	116,429	(h)	693,841	818,049
1990 Total	1,345	1,191	4,189	5,379	38,877	27,781	48,549	76,330	115,207	(h)	1782,567	904,498
1995 Total	755	1,419	3,633	5,052	33,011	29,363	43,693	73,055	106,067	(h)	850,230	962,104
2000 Total	454	1,547	2,126	3,673	28,939	28,031	37,177	65,208	94,147	(h)	985,821	1,084,095
2005 Total	378	1,922	2,420	4,342	23,434	25,875	34,465	60,340	83,774	(h)	1,037,485	1,125,978
2010 Total	(i)	1,720	1,361	3,081	21,092	24,638	24,650	49,289	70,381	(h)	975,052	1,048,514
2011 Total	(i)	1,668	1,125	2,793	21,434	22,319	23,919	46,238	67,671	(h)	932,484	1,002,948
2012 Total	(i)	1,450	595	2,045	20,751	20,065	22,773	42,838	63,589	(h)	823,551	889,185
2013 Total	(i)	1,356	595	1,951	21,474	19,761	23,294	43,055	64,529	(h)	857,962	924,442
2014 Total	(i)	1,063	824	1,887	21,297	19,076	23,870	42,946	64,243	(h)	851,602	917,731
2015 Total	(i)	798	706	1,503	19,708	16,984	21,475	38,459	58,167	(h)	738,444	798,115
2016 Total	(i)	683	500	1,183	16,485	14,720	20,129	34,849	51,333	(h)	678,554	731,071
2017 Total	(i)	610	451	1,061	17,538	12,975	20,289	33,264	50,801	(h)	664,993	716,856
2018 Total	(i)	577	395	972	18,337	12,233	19,347	31,580	49,917	(h)	637,217	688,105
2019 Total	(i)	519	357	876	17,967	10,892	18,203	29,095	47,062	(h)	538,606	586,543
2020 Total	(i)	473	320	793	14,414	9,453	16,207	25,660	40,073	(h)	435,827	476,693
2021 Total	(i)	534	277	811	17,589	9,700	16,145	25,845	43,434	(h)	501,435	545,679
2022 Total	(i)	535	265	800	16,009	9,563	16,328	25,891	41,900	(h)	472,834	515,534
2023 Total	(i)	400	268	668	15,849	8,384	13,789	22,173	38,022	(h)	387,205	425,895
2024 January	(i)	63	35	98	1,276	794	1,020	1,814	3,089	(h)	42,463	45,650
February	(i)	47	26	73	1,264	671	1,174	1,845	3,109	(h)	26,017	29,199
March	(i)	37	20	57	1,328	733	1,105	1,839	3,167	(h)	22,422	25,646
April	(i)	31	19	49	1,227	595	1,125	1,719	2,946	(h)	21,281	24,277
May	(i)	19	11	30	1,278	632	1,112	1,744	3,023	(h)	26,198	29,251
June	(i)	26	16	42	1,233	622	1,123	1,745	2,978	(h)	34,447	37,468
July	(i)	28	1	29	1,326	684	1,009	1,693	3,019	(h)	40,471	43,519
August	(i)	31	1	31	1,349	664	1,033	1,697	3,046	(h)	39,397	42,475
September	(i)	31	1	31	1,253	652	1,048	1,700	2,953	(h)	31,502	34,486
October	(i)	31	24	55	1,309	663	1,251	1,914	3,224	(h)	27,308	30,587
November	(i)	37	28	66	1,285	692	1,220	1,912	3,197	(h)	26,336	29,599
December	(i)	41	31	71	1,372	731	1,192	1,923	3,295	(h)	35,416	38,782
Total	(i)	422	212	633	15,500	8,134	13,413	21,547	37,047	(h)	373,258	410,939
2025 January	(i)	49	38	87	1,245	765	1,034	1,799	3,045	(h)	45,929	49,060
February	(i)	42	32	74	1,128	671	1,139	1,810	2,938	(h)	35,224	38,236
March	(i)	38	27	66	1,248	743	1,076	1,819	3,067	(h)	28,022	31,155
April	(i)	32	14	46	1,191	685	848	1,532	2,724	(h)	25,861	28,631
May	(i)	30	13	43	1,257	581	950	1,530	2,787	(h)	27,931	30,761
June	(i)	26	11	37	1,268	624	920	1,544	2,812	(h)	36,563	39,412
July	(i)	34	9	43	1,239	673	944	1,617	2,856	(h)	45,140	48,039
August	(i)	32	9	41	1,234	646	970	1,616	2,850	(h)	39,722	42,613
September	(i)	32	9	40	1,202	620	996	1,616	2,818	(h)	33,409	36,267
October	(i)	32	27	59	1,205	621	1,123	1,744	2,950	(h)	31,008	34,016
November	(i)	33	29	62	1,171	629	1,124	1,752	2,923	(h)	30,977	33,963
December	(i)	33	29	62	1,205	668	1,077	1,745	2,950	(h)	37,209	40,221
Total	(i)	413	248	660	14,593	7,926	12,202	20,128	34,720	(h)	416,995	452,375
2026 January	(i)	43	48	91	1,155	695	980	1,675	2,830	(h)	39,867	42,787
February	(i)	37	41	78	1,085	633	1,061	1,693	2,778	(h)	31,224	34,080
March	(i)	23	26	49	1,167	625	1,071	1,697	2,864	(h)	25,228	28,141
April	(i)	27	F(s)	F 28	F 1,121	549	F 816	F 1,365	F 2,486	(h)	22,570	25,083
May	(i)	29	F 17	F 46	F 1,166	561	F 760	F 1,321	F 2,487	(h)	25,757	28,290
5-Month Total	(i)	159	E 132	E 291	E 5,694	3,063	E 4,688	E 7,751	E 13,445	(h)	144,646	158,382
2025 5-Month Total	(i)	191	125	316	6,069	3,444	5,047	8,492	14,561	(h)	162,967	177,844
2024 5-Month Total	(i)	197	111	308	6,373	3,426	5,536	8,962	15,334	(h)	138,381	154,023

^a Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and a small number of commercial electricity-only plants, such as those at hospitals and universities. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

^b All commercial sector fuel use other than that in "Commercial CHP."

^c Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and a small number of industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

^d All industrial sector fuel use other than that in "Coke Plants" and "Industrial CHP."

^e The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

^f Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

^g Included in "Commercial Other."

^h Included in "Industrial Non-CHP."

ⁱ Beginning in 2008, residential coal consumption data are no longer collected by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA).

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. (s)=Greater than -0.5 or less than 0.5 thousand short tons.

Notes: • CHP monthly values are from Table 7.4c; electric power sector monthly values are from Table 7.4b; all other monthly values are estimates derived from collected quarterly and annual data. See Note 2, "Coal Consumption," at end of section. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Coal Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.3 Coal Stocks by Sector
(Thousand Short Tons)

		Producers ^a and Distributors	End-Use Sectors				Electric Power Sector ^{d,e}	Total	
			Residential ^b and Commercial	Industrial					
				Coke Plants	Other ^c	Total			Total
1950 Year	NA	2,462	16,809	26,182	42,991	45,453	31,842	77,295	
1955 Year	NA	998	13,422	15,880	29,302	30,300	41,391	71,691	
1960 Year	NA	666	11,122	11,637	22,759	23,425	51,735	75,160	
1965 Year	NA	353	10,640	13,122	23,762	24,115	54,525	78,640	
1970 Year	NA	300	9,045	11,781	20,826	21,126	71,908	93,034	
1975 Year	12,108	233	8,797	8,529	17,326	17,559	110,724	140,391	
1980 Year	24,379	NA	9,067	11,951	21,018	21,018	183,010	228,407	
1985 Year	33,133	NA	3,420	10,438	13,857	13,857	156,376	203,367	
1990 Year	33,418	NA	3,329	8,716	12,044	12,044	156,166	201,629	
1995 Year	34,444	NA	2,632	5,702	8,334	8,334	126,304	169,083	
2000 Year	31,905	NA	1,494	4,587	6,081	6,081	102,296	140,282	
2005 Year	34,971	NA	2,615	5,582	8,196	8,196	101,137	144,304	
2010 Year	49,820	552	1,925	4,525	6,451	7,003	174,917	231,740	
2011 Year	51,897	603	2,610	4,455	7,065	7,668	172,387	231,951	
2012 Year	46,157	583	2,522	4,475	6,997	7,581	185,116	238,853	
2013 Year	45,652	495	2,200	4,097	6,297	6,792	147,884	200,328	
2014 Year	38,894	449	2,640	4,196	6,836	7,285	151,548	197,727	
2015 Year	35,871	394	2,236	4,382	6,618	7,012	195,548	238,431	
2016 Year	25,309	360	1,675	3,637	5,312	5,672	162,009	192,990	
2017 Year	23,999	310	1,718	3,242	4,960	5,270	137,687	166,956	
2018 Year	21,692	247	1,807	3,258	5,065	5,312	102,793	129,796	
2019 Year	31,320	246	2,333	3,258	5,591	5,838	128,102	165,260	
2020 Year	23,640	250	1,654	2,848	4,501	4,751	131,431	159,822	
2021 Year	19,013	176	1,658	2,624	4,283	4,459	91,884	115,356	
2022 Year	20,820	167	1,627	2,499	4,126	4,293	88,861	113,973	
2023 Year	24,874	149	1,551	2,863	4,415	4,564	133,028	162,466	
2024	January	24,720	143	1,517	2,857	4,374	4,517	123,854	153,092
	February	24,565	137	1,482	2,852	4,334	4,471	129,170	158,206
	March	24,411	132	1,447	2,846	4,293	4,425	135,537	164,373
	April	24,257	131	1,486	2,916	4,401	4,533	138,839	167,629
	May	24,102	131	1,524	2,986	4,510	4,640	139,893	168,635
	June	23,948	130	1,562	3,056	4,618	4,748	135,229	163,926
	July	23,794	128	1,608	3,094	4,703	4,830	127,378	156,002
	August	23,639	126	1,654	3,133	4,787	4,912	121,756	150,307
	September	23,485	123	1,700	3,171	4,871	4,994	122,555	151,034
	October	23,331	128	1,687	3,163	4,850	4,978	127,747	156,056
	November	23,176	133	1,674	3,155	4,829	4,962	131,091	159,229
	December	23,022	138	1,661	3,147	4,808	4,947	127,826	155,794
2025	January	F 22,709	128	1,660	3,066	4,727	4,855	113,290	140,854
	February	F 23,375	118	1,655	2,999	4,653	4,772	106,803	134,949
	March	F 23,399	108	1,649	2,931	4,580	4,688	111,657	139,745
	April	F 23,423	108	1,704	2,958	4,662	4,770	115,919	144,113
	May	F 23,446	109	1,759	2,984	4,744	4,852	119,487	147,786
	June	F 23,469	109	1,815	3,011	4,825	4,934	116,421	144,824
	July	F 23,050	119	1,796	2,971	4,767	4,887	108,731	136,668
	August	F 22,389	130	1,778	2,931	4,710	4,839	104,604	131,832
	September	F 21,916	140	1,760	2,892	4,652	4,792	105,398	132,106
	October	F 21,972	136	1,771	2,867	4,638	4,774	109,066	135,812
	November	F 21,997	131	1,782	2,843	4,624	4,756	111,847	138,600
	December	F 22,010	127	1,792	2,818	4,610	4,738	109,452	136,199
2026	January	F 21,743	120	1,660	2,820	4,480	4,600	104,018	130,362
	February	F 22,445	113	1,527	2,823	4,350	4,463	104,721	131,629
	March	F 22,494	106	1,394	2,825	4,219	4,325	110,929	137,748
	April	F 22,536	F 126	F 1,149	F 2,540	F 3,689	F 3,815	116,494	142,845
	May	F 22,580	F 124	F 1,194	F 2,581	F 3,776	F 3,899	119,897	146,376

^a Excludes stocks in transit or held outside of the United States.
^b Through 1979, data are for the residential and commercial sectors. Beginning in 2008, data are for the commercial sector only.
^c Through 1979, data are for manufacturing plants and the transportation sector. For 1980–2007, data are for manufacturing plants only. Beginning in 2008, data are for manufacturing plants and coal transformation/processing plants.
^d The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.
^e Excludes waste coal. Through 1998, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1999, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Coke Plants—Through 1979, monthly coke plant consumption data were taken directly from reported data. For 1980–1987, coke plant consumption estimates were derived by proportioning reported quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported. Beginning in 1988, monthly coke plant consumption estimates are derived from the reported quarterly data by using monthly ratios of raw steel production data from the American Iron and Steel Institute. The ratios are the monthly raw steel production from open hearth and basic oxygen process furnaces as a proportion of the quarterly production from those kinds of furnaces. Coal coke consumption values also include the relatively small amount consumed for non-combustion use (See Tables 1.13a and 1.13b).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6.1 Sources

Production

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

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

Waste Coal Supplied

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

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

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants,” and predecessor forms.

2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants,” and predecessor forms.

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called, “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”); and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Imports and Exports

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

Stock Change

1950 forward: Calculated from data in Table 6.3.

Losses and Unaccounted for

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

Consumption

1949 forward: Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Sources

Residential and Commercial Total

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

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

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

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

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

Commercial Total

Beginning in 2008, coal consumption by the commercial (excluding residential) sector is reported to EIA. Data for total commercial consumption are from: 2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called, “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”); and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS).

Commercial CHP

1989 forward: Table 7.4c.

Commercial Other

1949 forward: Calculated as “Commercial Total” minus “Commercial CHP.”

Industrial Coke Plants

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

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

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

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

Other Industrial Total

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

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

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

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

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

Other Industrial CHP

1989 forward: Table 7.4c.

Other Industrial Non-CHP

1949 forward: Calculated as “Other Industrial Total” minus “Other Industrial CHP.”

Transportation

1949–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*.

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

Electric Power

1949 forward: Table 7.4b.

Table 6.3 Sources

Producers and Distributors

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

1980–1997: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

1998–2007: EIA, Form EIA-6A, “Coal Distribution Report,” annual.

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

Residential and Commercial

1949–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks.”

October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks.”

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

Industrial Coke Plants

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

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

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

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

Industrial Other

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

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

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

Electric Power

1949 forward: Table 7.5.