

2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey



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What is the *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey* (MECS)?

MECS is the only nationally representative source for estimates of energy-related characteristics, consumption, and expenditures for manufacturing establishments in the United States.

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects data for manufacturing establishments mainly through web questionnaires.

- EIA drew the 2022 MECS sample size of approximately 15,000 establishments from a national sample frame representing approximately 97% of the manufacturing payroll. We estimate the sample to represent at least that percentage of manufacturing energy consumption.
- This sample allows us to report separate estimates of energy use for 21 three-digit manufacturing subsectors and 50 industry groups and industries, as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

EIA has conducted the MECS periodically since 1985.

- The 2022 MECS is the 11th iteration.



Key takeaways from EIA's 2022 MECS

- Growth in gross output continues to outpace manufacturing energy consumption growth, resulting in an overall decrease in energy intensity.
- From 1998 to 2022, manufacturing energy intensity decreased by 52%. During this same period, manufacturing gross output increased by 81%, implying continued energy efficiency gains.
- Nonfuel consumption (or using energy as a feedstock or raw material input rather than for fuel) is dominant in the chemicals industry.
- Four industries—chemical, petroleum and coal products, paper, and primary metals—account for most manufacturing energy consumption.
- Most subsectors cannot easily switch from natural gas to an alternative fuel.
- The chemicals, petroleum and coal products, paper, primary metals, food, and paper sectors accounted for 74% of manufacturing energy expenditures in 2022, with the chemical sector accounting for 40% of the total.
- More than half (55%) of manufacturing energy consumption came from establishments with a value of shipments and receipts over \$500 million.
- Price changes would not affect the switch to alternative fuels.
- More than 40% of manufacturing establishments participated in general energy management activities.
- Less than 1% of manufacturing establishments had cogeneration technologies.
- The largest shares of onsite cogeneration and onsite generation from other sources were in the South.
- Improving energy efficiency is important for the top energy-consuming subsectors.
- Consumption ratios of fuel by region were highest in the South.
- The average price of energy varied by region.
- On average, primary metals, paper, and transportation equipment establishments were the largest.

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Manufacturing energy consumption

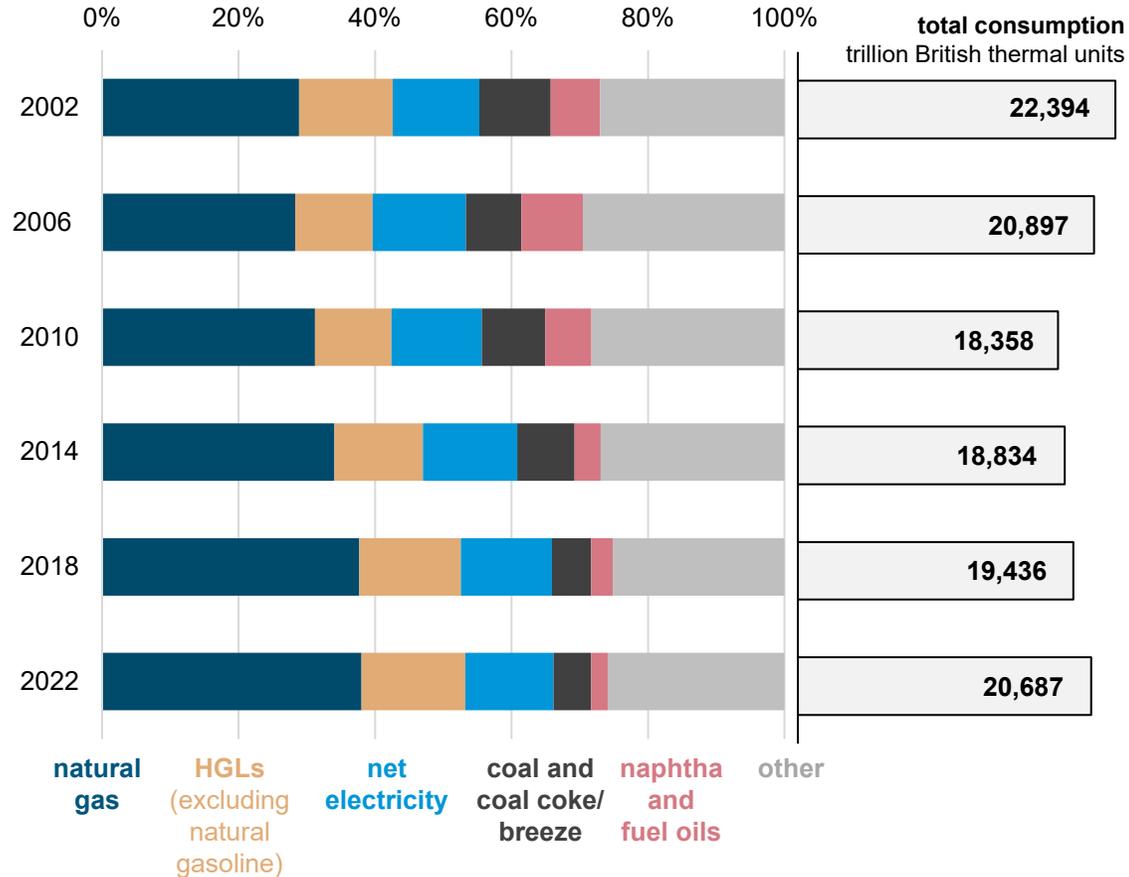
Manufacturing is the physical, mechanical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. Manufacturing operations are generally conducted in facilities described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. In addition, assembling the components of manufactured products (for example, blending materials, such as lubricating oils, plastics, resins, or liquors) is considered manufacturing.

An establishment is an economic unit at a single location where manufacturing is performed. Manufacturing establishments are classified by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), which categorizes establishments according to the types of production processes they primarily use.

Manufacturers have two types of energy consumption—*fuel* and *nonfuel*. *Fuel* consumption is the use of any substance that can be burned to create heat, produce power, or to generate electricity. *Nonfuel* consumption is the use of energy as feedstock or raw material input.

Natural gas and HGLs continue to increase their shares of total consumption

Proportion of total consumption by energy source and year, 2002–2022
percentage



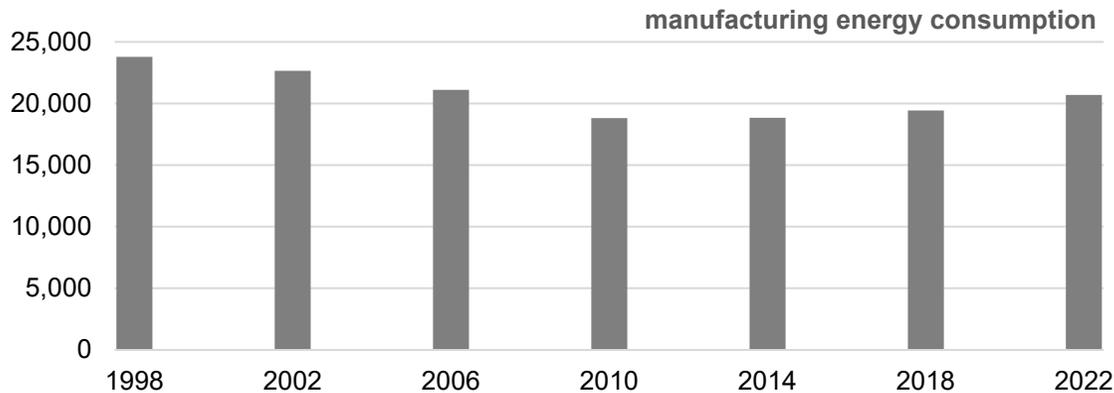
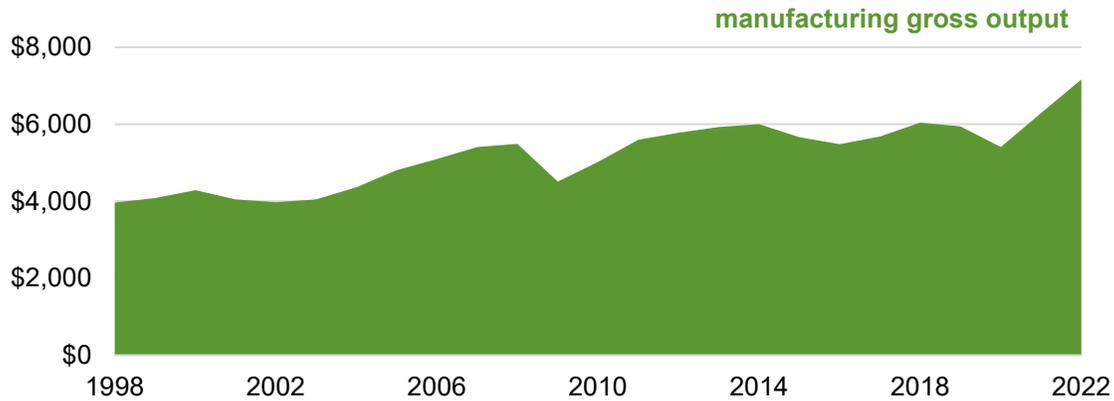
- MECS estimates that manufacturing first-use energy consumption in 2022 totaled 20,687 trillion British thermal units (Btu).
- Natural gas and hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGLs*) continue to increase as shares of total consumption, rising from an estimated 43% of consumption in 2002 to an estimated 53% in 2022.
- Conversely, the estimated use of coal and coal coke/breeze as well as naphtha and fuel oils has declined each survey cycle since 2002.

* Hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGLs) include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal 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 liquids (NGLs). The MECS excludes natural gasoline from its definition because natural gasoline is not used as an energy source—fuel or feedstock—at manufacturing establishments.

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*

Growth in gross output continues to outpace manufacturing energy consumption growth

Manufacturing gross output and energy consumption, 1998–2022
billions of U.S. dollars and trillion British thermal units (Btu)

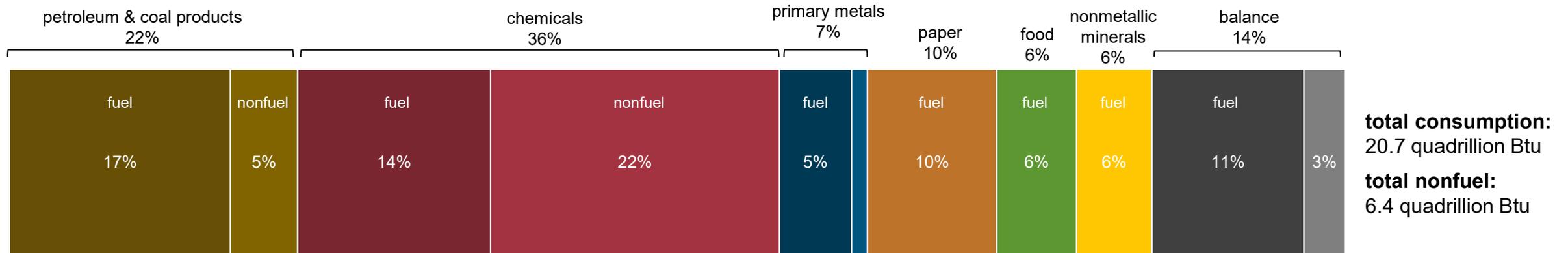


- Manufacturing gross output increased by 19% between 2018 and 2022. Manufacturing energy consumption increased by 6% over the same time period, to 20,687 trillion Btu in 2022.
- From 1998 to 2022, estimated manufacturing energy intensity decreased by 52%. During this same period, manufacturing gross output increased by 81%, implying continued long-term energy efficiency gains in U.S. manufacturing.

Data sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*; Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Gross Output by Industry*

Nonfuel consumption is dominant in the chemicals sector

Manufacturing energy fuel and nonfuel (feedstock) consumption by sector, 2022
percentage

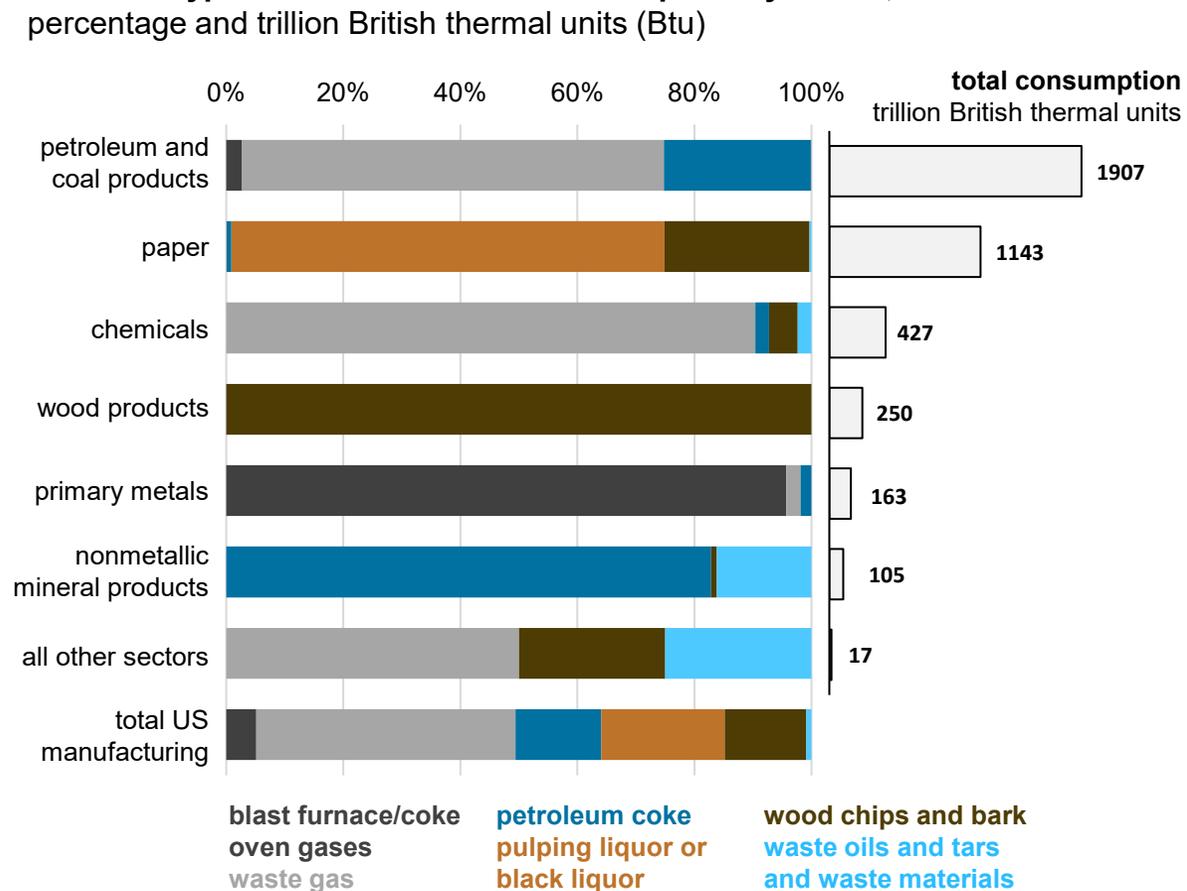


Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*

- Chemicals (70%), petroleum and coal products (16%), and primary metals (4%) account for nearly all feedstock used in manufacturing.
- Petroleum and coal products, chemicals, primary metals, paper, food, and nonmetallic mineral products account for 84% of fuel used in manufacturing.

Byproducts in fuel consumption vary by sector

Selected byproducts used in fuel consumption by sector, 2022
percentage and trillion British thermal units (Btu)

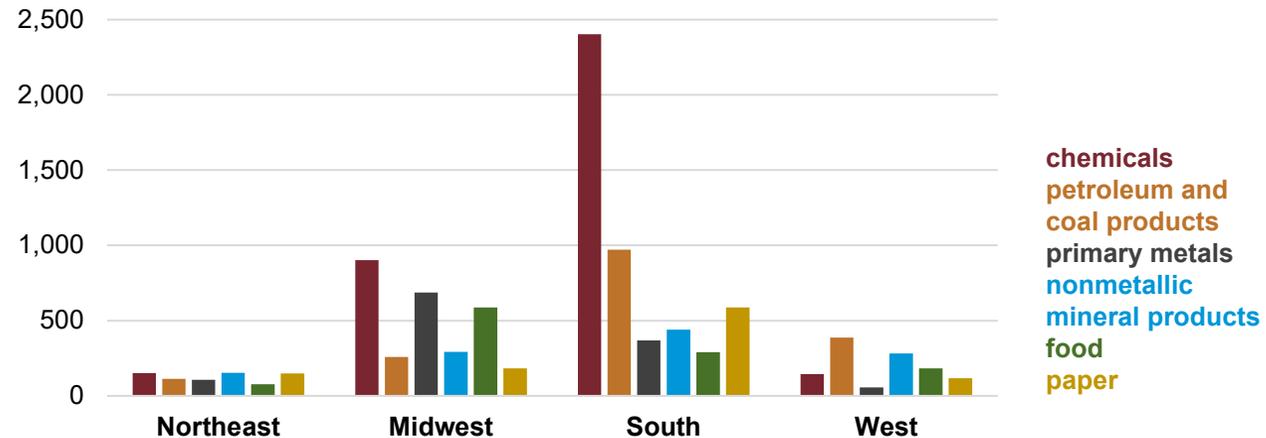
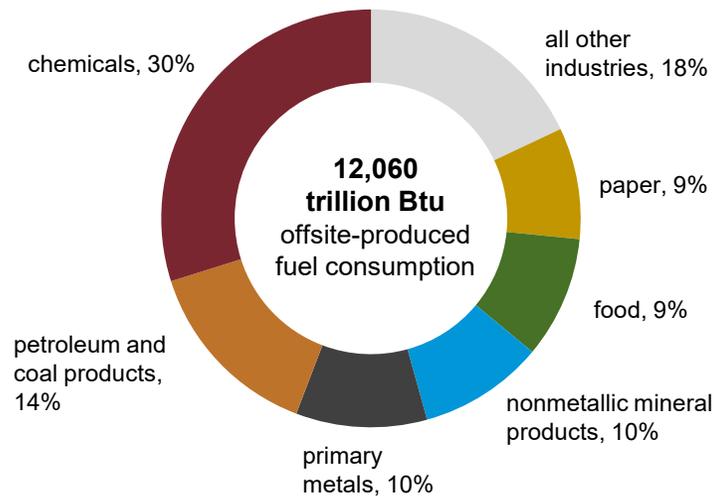


- Waste gas (for example, still gas, refinery gas, off gas, and vent gas) accounted for 44% of the manufacturing byproducts consumed as fuel, the largest share.
- Pulping liquor, or black liquor, accounted for 21% of manufacturing byproducts, all of which was consumed by the paper sector (846 trillion British thermal units).
- Of all byproducts consumed in primary metals, blast furnace/coke oven gas constituted 96%.

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey

Six sectors accounted for more than three-fourths of offsite-produced fuel consumption

Offsite-produced fuel consumption by region and top six consuming sectors, 2022
percentage and trillion British thermal units (Btu)



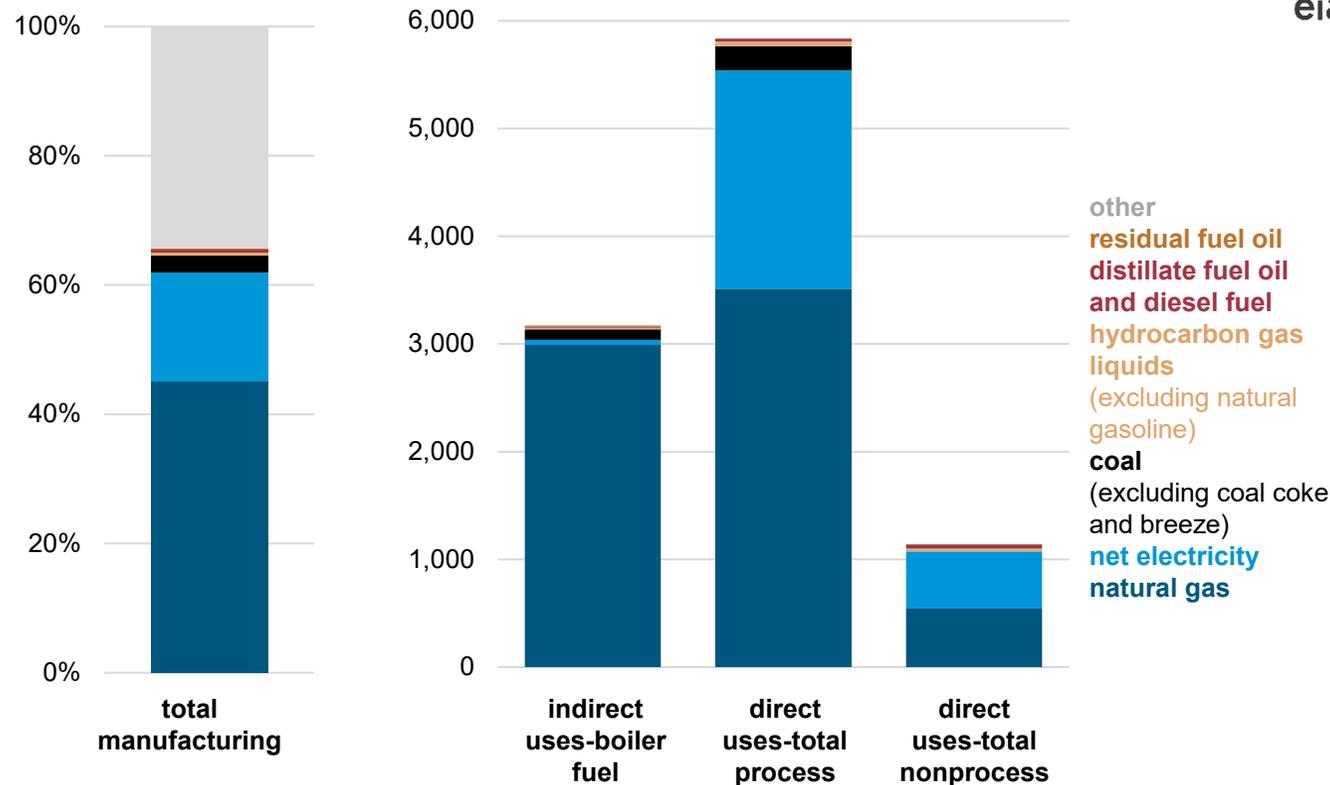
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*

- Chemicals, petroleum and coal products, primary metals, nonmetallic mineral products, food, and paper together accounted for 9,893 trillion Btu (82%) of offsite-produced fuel consumed in manufacturing.
- Offsite-produced fuel is a measure of fuel consumption (which is equivalent to purchased fuel), transfers of fuel onsite, and fuel produced offsite and consumed onsite. It excludes fuel produced and consumed onsite, energy used as raw material input, and electricity losses. An example of onsite-produced fuel is the production of black liquor in the pulping process to make paper and the subsequent use of the produced black liquor as a fuel at pulp and paper mills.

Natural gas was the most-used fuel for all end uses

End uses of fuel consumption, 2022

percentage and trillion British thermal units (Btu)



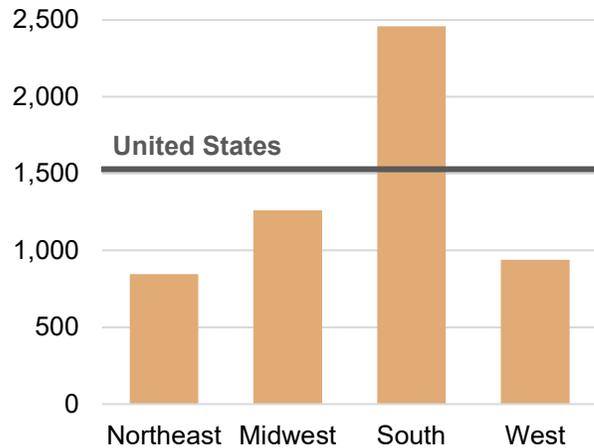
- Natural gas accounted for 45% of manufacturing fuel consumption (7,087 trillion Btu) in 2022. It accounted for 43% of manufacturing fuel consumption in 2018.
- Direct process uses—which can include process heating, process cooling and refrigeration, and electro-chemical processes—made up the largest share of reportable consumption, followed by indirect uses and direct nonprocess uses.
- Examples of direct total nonprocess end uses include facility lighting, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC), onsite transportation, and conventional electricity generation.

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*

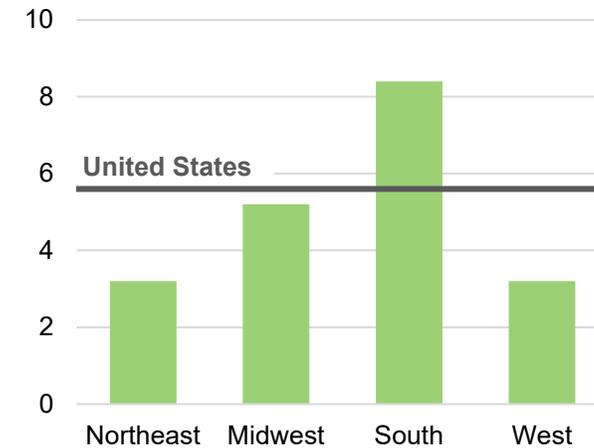
Consumption ratios of fuel by region were highest in the South

Consumption ratios of fuel by region, 2022

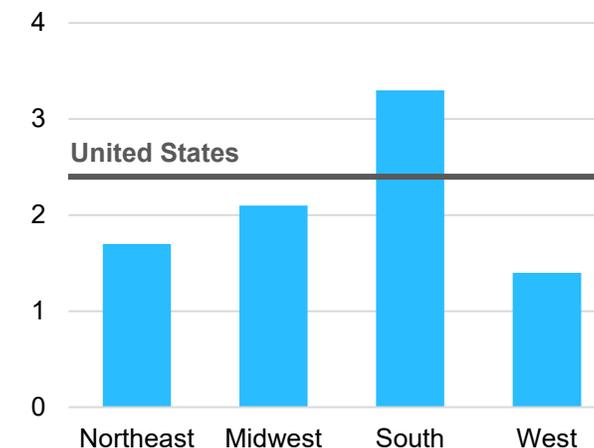
Consumption per employee
million British thermal units (MMBtu)



Consumption per dollar of value added
thousand British thermal units (MBtu)



Consumption per dollar of value of shipments
(thousand British thermal units (MBtu))



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*

- The South was the only census region above the national average of consumption ratios of fuel per employee, dollar value added, and dollar value of shipments.
- Nationally, consumption per employee was 1,528 million British thermal units (MMBtu), consumption per dollar value added was 5.6 thousand British thermal units (MBtu), and the consumption per dollar of value of shipments was 2.4 MBtu.

Manufacturing energy expenditures and economic characteristics

Manufacturing energy expenditures are funds spent for energy purchased and paid for or delivered to a manufacturer during a calendar year. For the MECS, expenditures include state and local taxes and delivery charges.

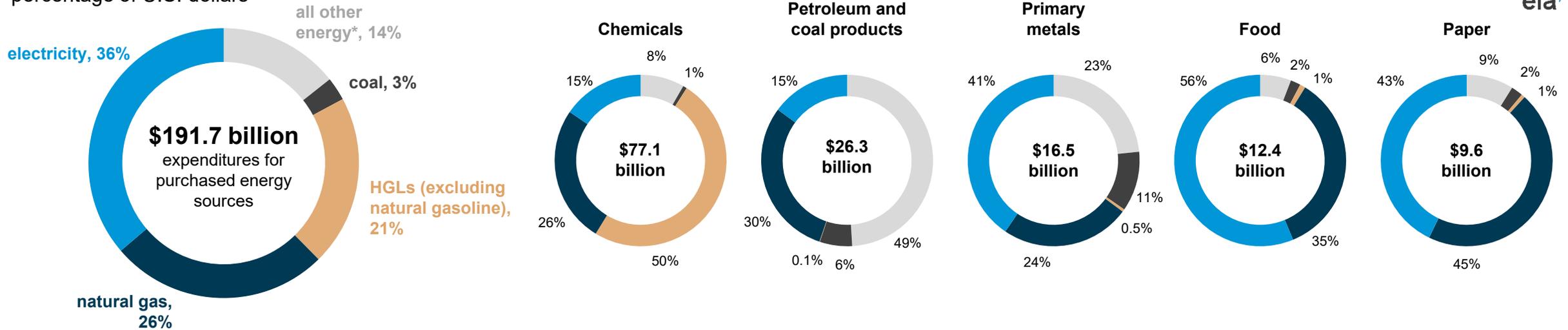
Specific economic data—value of shipments and receipts, value added by manufacturing, and total number of employees—were not collected by the MECS. However, we acquired this data by linking the MECS energy data at the establishment level to the U.S. Census Bureau’s economic data in the manufacturing portion of the *Economic Census* or the *Annual Survey of the Manufactures*.

Value of shipments and receipts is the dollar value of products manufactured and sent to customers. It can be the total value of products received from various sources, such as suppliers, inter-plant transfers, or even the final customer if the shipment happens from the manufacturing facility. It captures the economic value of goods for the establishment.

Value added by manufacturing refers to the process of transforming raw materials into finished goods that have a higher market value due to the processes and enhancements applied during production.

The top five energy-consuming sectors account for about three-fourths of energy expenditures

Expenditures for purchased energy sources by source type, 2022
percentage of U.S. dollars

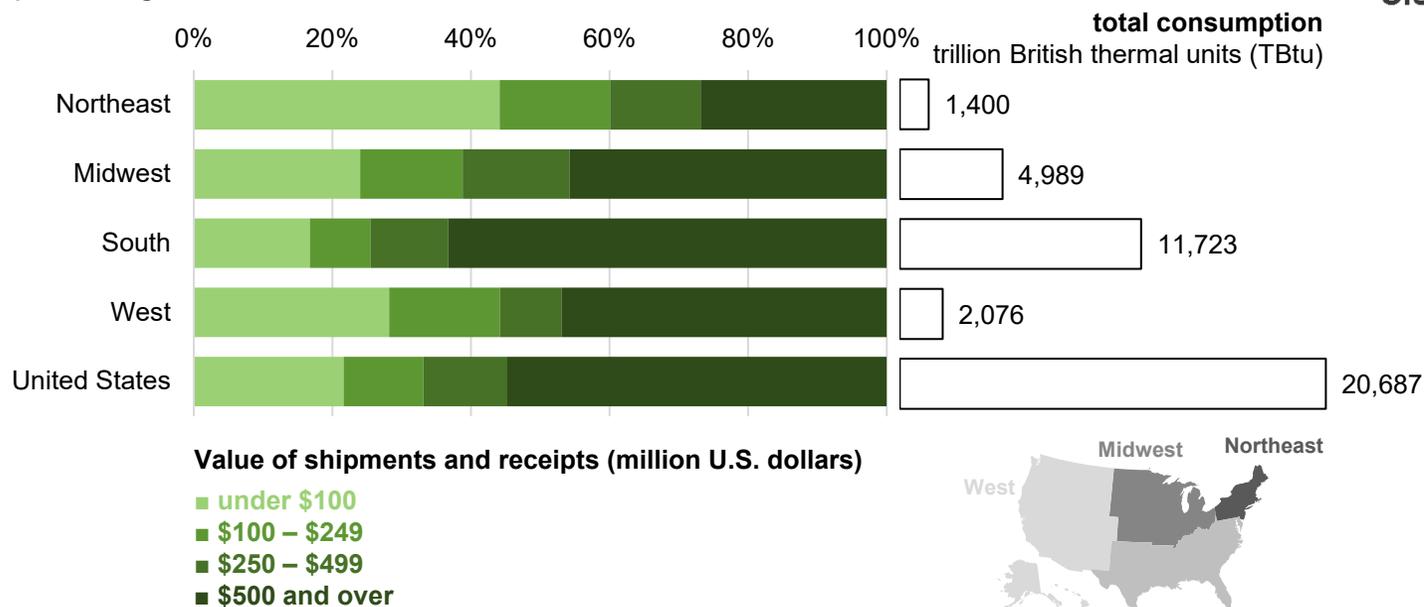


Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*
* Other energy sources include residual and distillate fuel oil, wood waste, hydrogen, and waste oils and tars.

- The chemicals, petroleum and coal products, paper, primary metals, food, and paper sectors accounted for 74% of manufacturing energy expenditures in 2022.
- Expenditures from the chemical sector accounted for 40% of manufacturing expenditures. The chemicals sector purchased 98% of hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGLs) excluding natural gasoline and 40% of natural gas used across all manufacturing sectors.

Establishments with the largest value of shipments and receipts accounted for over half of energy consumption

Total energy consumption by value of shipments and receipts, 2022
percentage

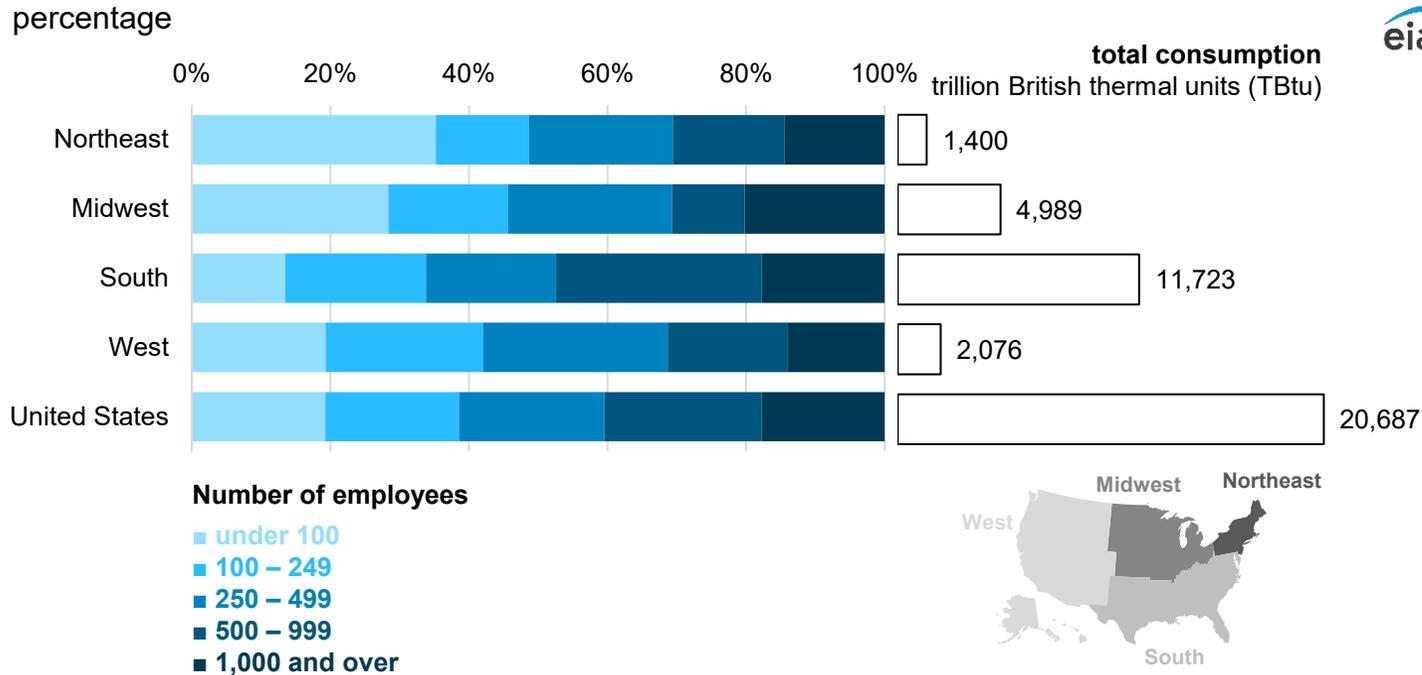


- More than half (55%) of manufacturing energy consumption came from establishments with a value of shipments and receipts over \$500 million.
- The South's largest share of energy consumption (63%) came from establishments with a value of shipments and receipts over \$500 million.
- The Northeast, which had the lowest energy consumption, had the largest share of establishments (44%) with a value of shipments and receipts under \$100 million.

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*

At the national level, total consumption was similar across employment size categories

Total energy consumption by employment size, 2022
percentage

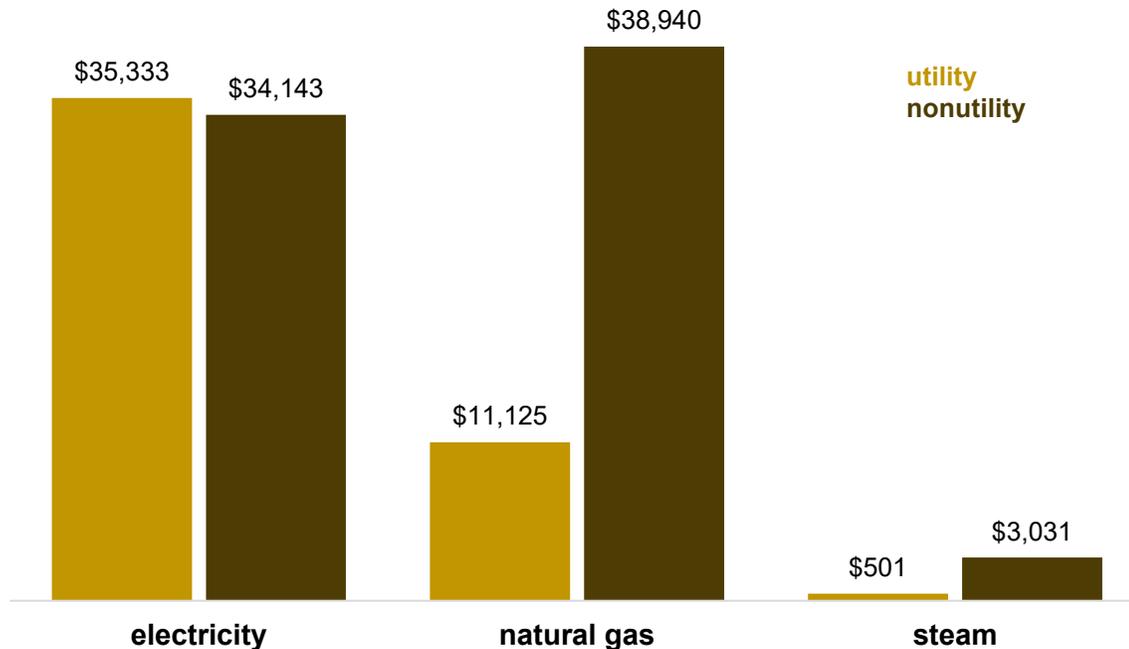


- At the national level, total energy consumption was similar across the employment size categories of manufacturing establishments.
- At the regional level, the distribution was less uniform. For example, almost half (48%) of the energy consumption in the South came from establishments with at least 500 employees.

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey

Most natural gas and steam were purchased from nonutilities

Expenditures of purchased electricity, natural gas, and steam, 2022
 millions of U.S. dollars



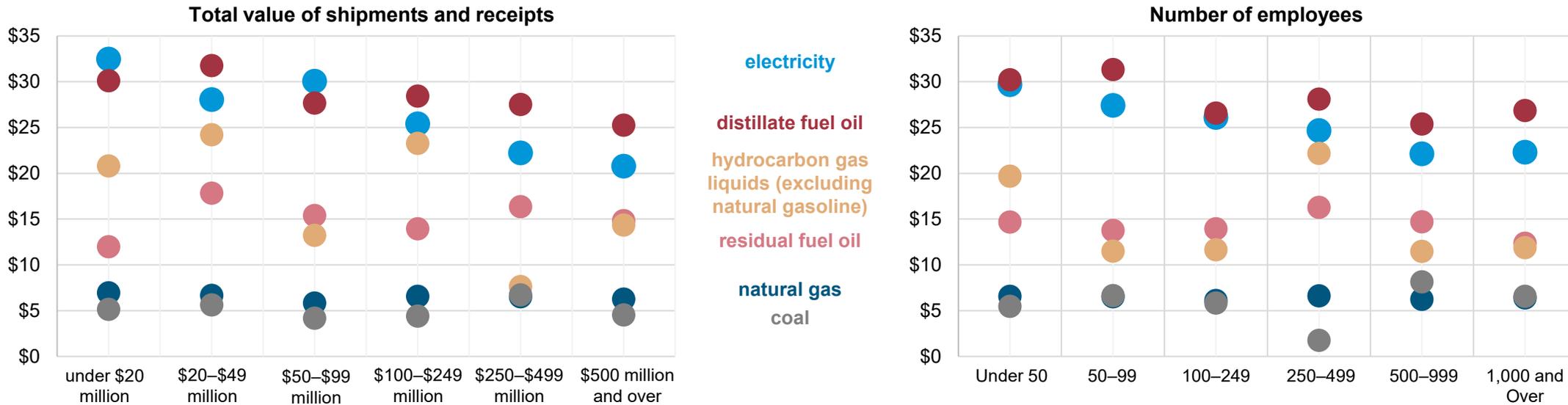
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey

- Most (78%) natural gas was purchased from nonutilities.
 - A *utility*, sometimes referred to as a local distribution company (LDC), is a company in a local area that produces and delivers energy and is legally obligated to provide service to the public within its franchise area.
 - *Nonutilities* are not obligated to provide service to the public within a franchise area and can include independent power producers, brokers, marketers, marketing subsidiaries of utilities, or co-generators not owned by the manufacturer.
- The expenditures of purchased steam from nonutilities was six times larger than the expenditures from utilities (\$3.0 billion vs. \$501 million).

On average, electricity and distillate fuel oil were the most expensive energy sources

Average prices of selected purchased energy sources by value of shipments and receipts and employment size, 2022

U.S. dollars per million British thermal units (\$/MMBtu)



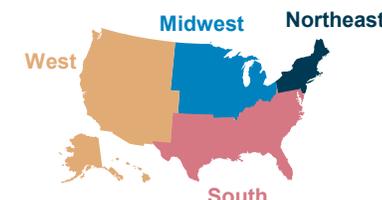
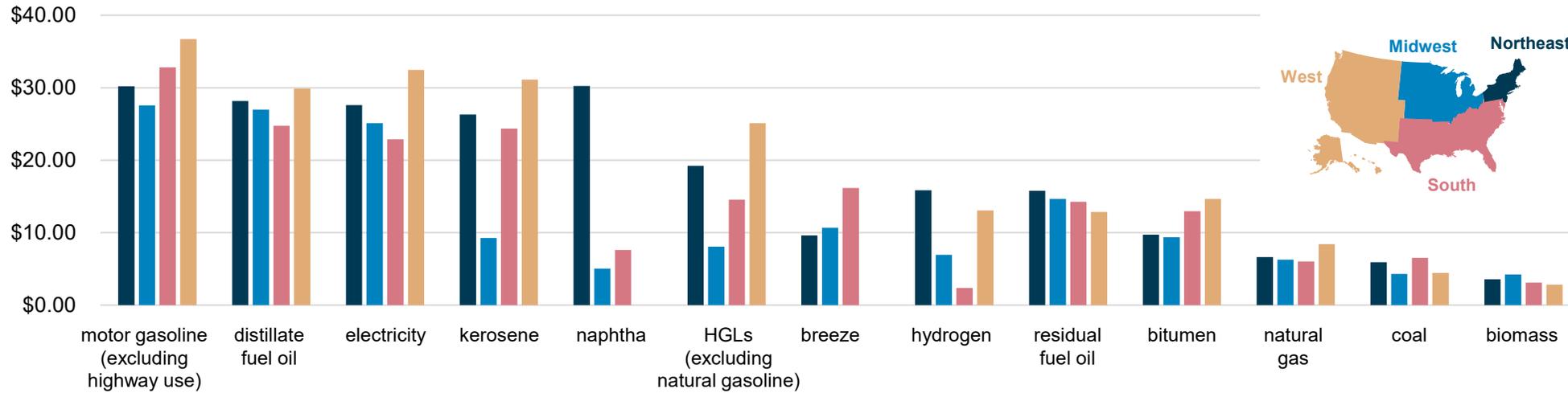
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey

- Electricity was the most expensive energy source for value of shipments and receipts below \$20 million. For shipments and receipts \$100 million or greater, distillate fuel oil was the most expensive.
- Across all employee levels, distillate fuel oil was often the most expensive energy source.

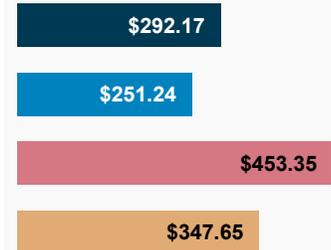
The average price of energy varied by region

Average prices of select purchased energy sources by region, 2022

U.S. dollars per million British thermal units (\$/MMBtu)



Average price of acetylene by region \$/MMBtu

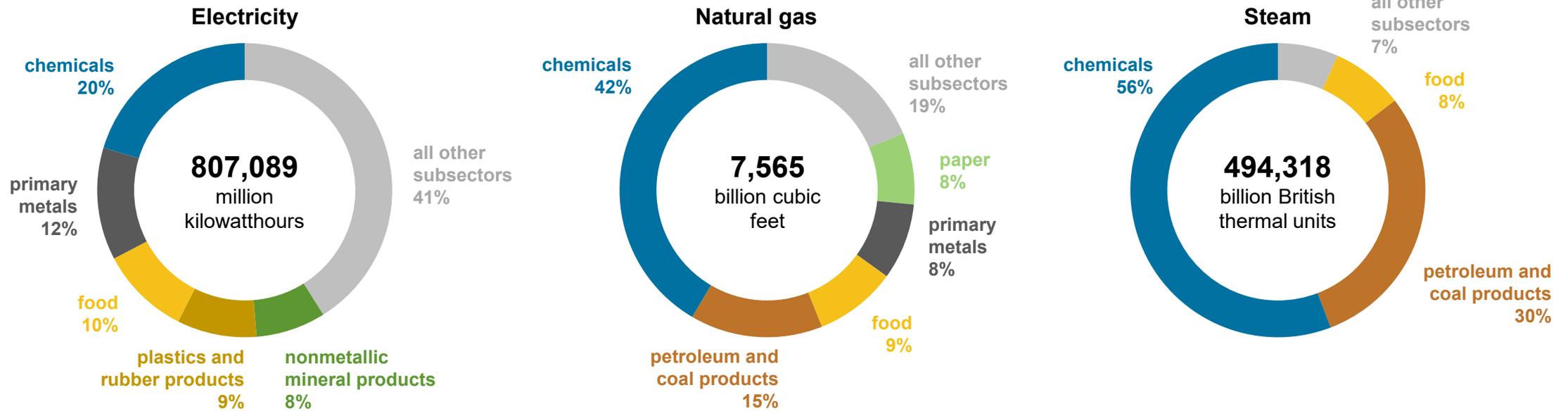


Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey

- Motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and electricity were often the most expensive fuels in each region, and natural gas, coal, and biomass were the least expensive.
- The most expensive average price of an energy source was for acetylene, ranging from \$251.24 in the Midwest to \$453.35 in the South. Acetylene is transported in small quantities, typically in cylinders, across the country.

The chemicals subsector accounted for the largest share of purchased electricity, natural gas, and steam

Quantity of purchased electricity, natural gas, and steam by subsector, 2022
percentage



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*

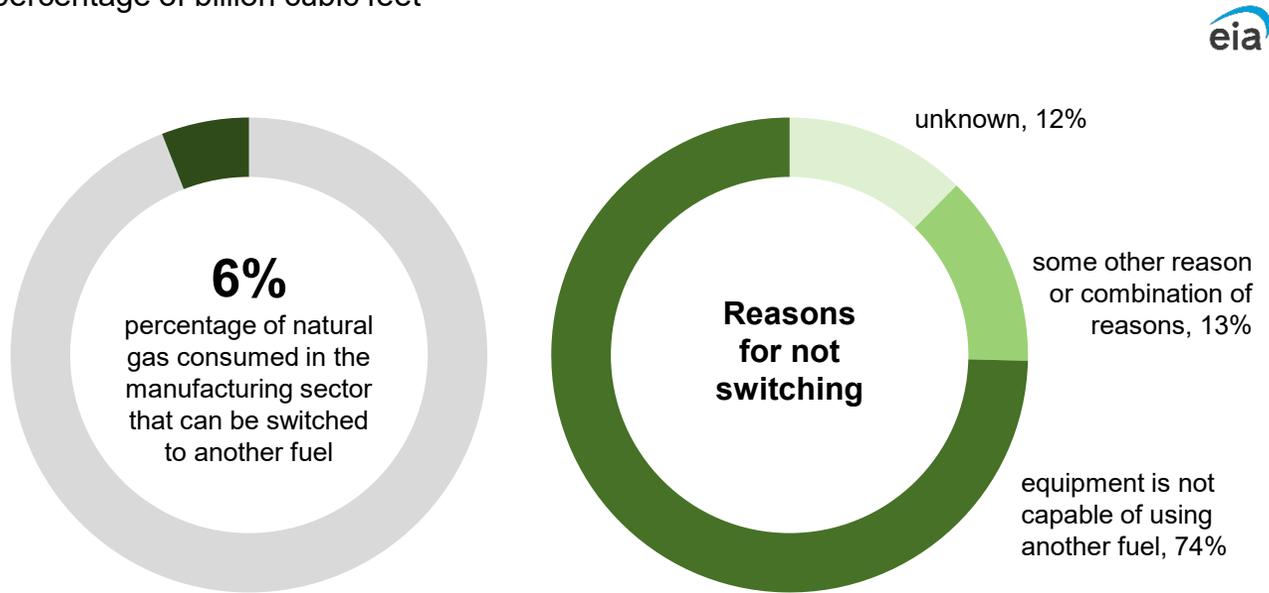
- Chemicals accounted for 20% of electricity, 42% of natural gas, and 56% of steam purchases.
- Petroleum and coal products accounted for 15% of natural gas and 30% of steam purchases.

Fuel-switching capability

Manufacturing establishments have short-term capability to use substitute energy sources in place of those actually consumed. Capability to use substitute energy sources means that the establishment's combustors (for example, boilers, furnaces, ovens, and blast furnaces) had the machinery or equipment either in place or available for installation so that they could introduce substitutions within 30 days without extensive modifications. Fuel-switching capability does not depend on the relative prices of energy sources; it depends only on the characteristics of the equipment and certain legal constraints.

Most sectors cannot easily switch from natural gas to another fuel

Non-switchable natural gas and reasons that made natural gas unswitchable, 2022
percentage of billion cubic feet



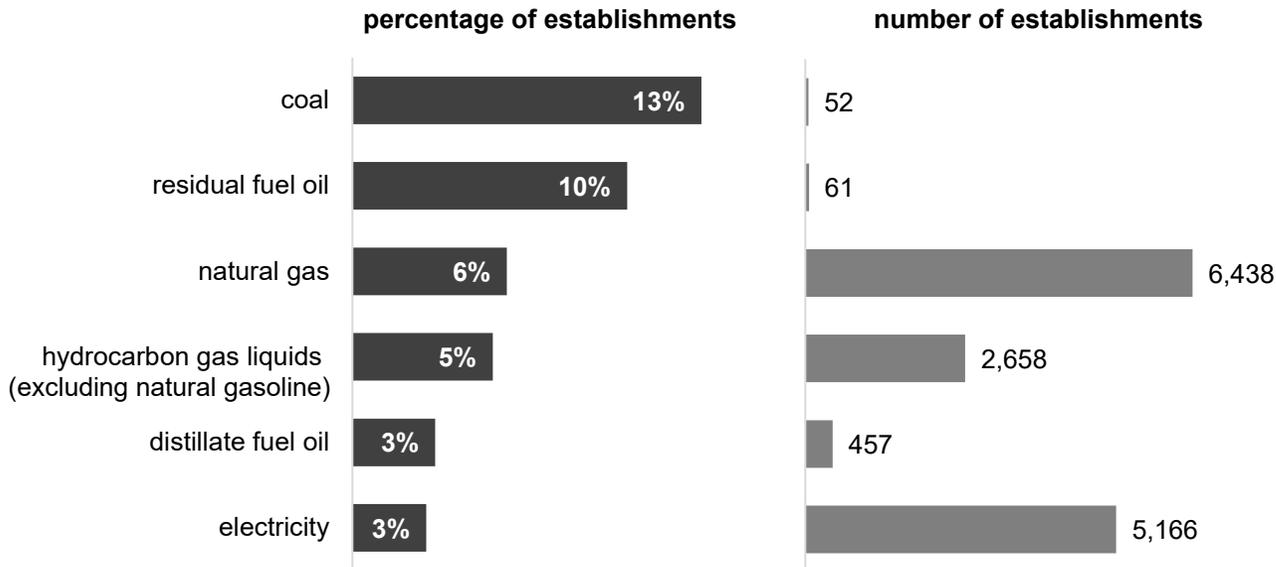
- Overall, 94% of the natural gas used in the manufacturing sector in 2022 could not be replaced with an alternative fuel.
- The most common reason manufacturers could not switch from natural gas to other fuels (such as coal, fuel oils, electricity, or HGLs) was that their equipment could not use another fuel.

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*

Fuel-switching capabilities were largest for coal and residual fuel oil-consuming establishments

Capability to switch to alternative energy sources by fuel, 2022

number and percentage of manufacturing establishments that could switch fuels

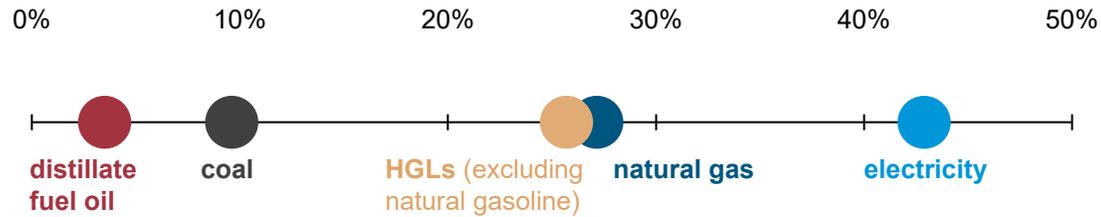


Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey

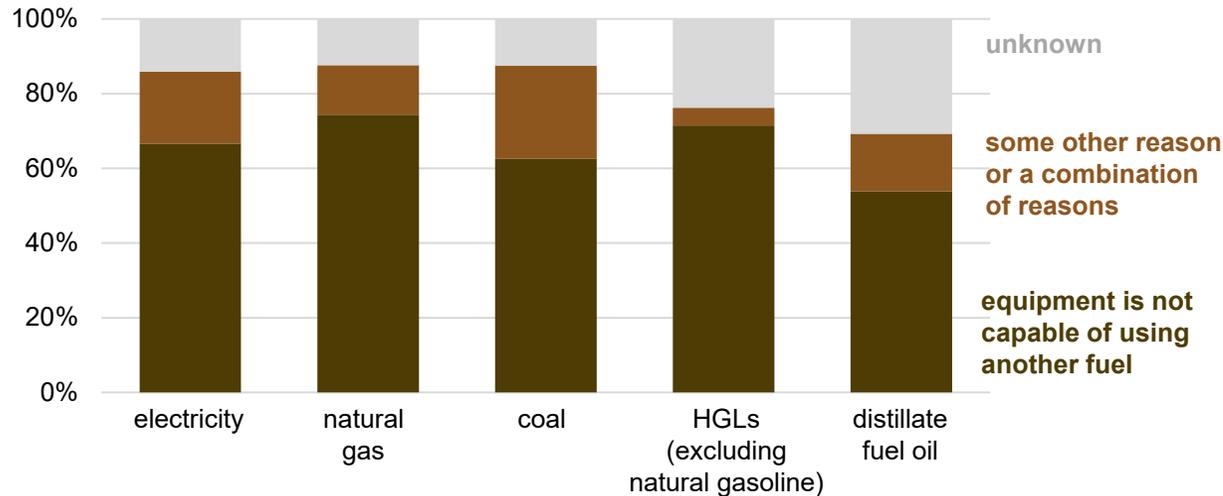
- Although fewest in number, the 392 establishments using coal as one of their energy sources had the largest percentage of establishments that could switch to alternative energy sources (13%). Residual fuel oil-consuming establishments had the second-largest percentage (10%).
- Electricity and distillate fuel oil had the lowest percentage of establishments that could switch to alternative energy sources (3%).

Price changes would not affect the switch to alternative fuels

Would not switch to an alternative fuel regardless of price difference, 2022
percentage of manufacturing establishments



Reasons that made fuel unswitchable, 2022
percentage of fuel consumed



- Electricity had the largest percentage (43%) of establishments that would not switch to an alternative fuel due to price.
- Natural gas (27%) and hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGLs) consuming establishments (26%) had at least one-fourth of establishments that would not switch to an alternative fuel due to price.
- Across all fuels, the most common reason that made a fuel unswitchable was that the equipment was not capable of using another fuel.

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey

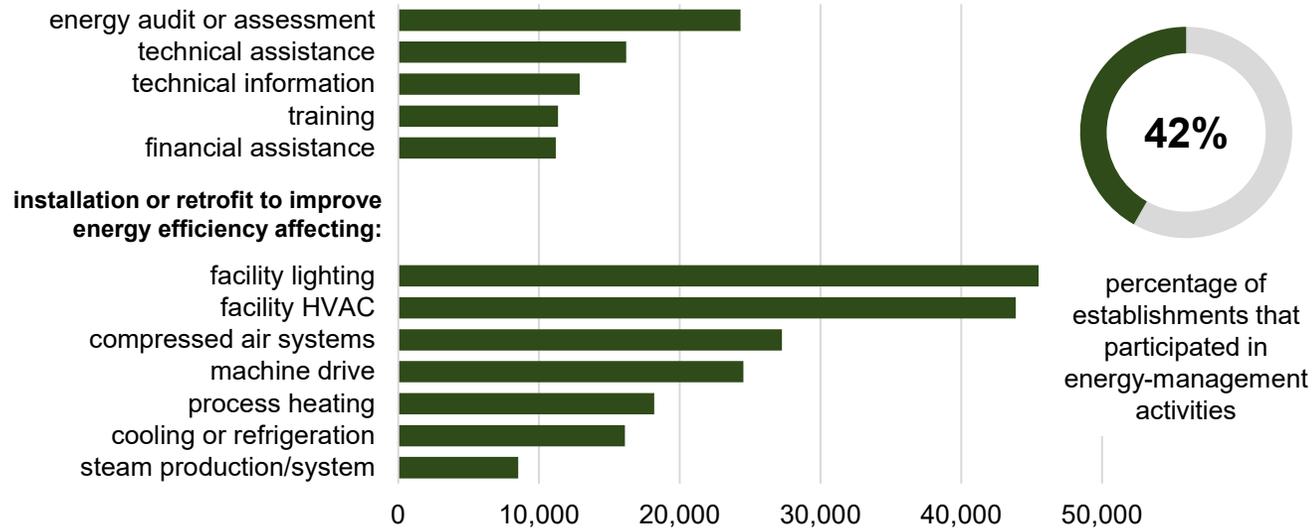
Energy management

The participation, awareness, and implementation of energy management activities at manufacturing establishments.

More than 40% of manufacturing establishments participated in general energy management activities

Energy management activities, 2022

number of establishments



- Forty-two percent of all manufacturing establishments participated in general energy management activities. Renovations to facility lighting was the most common (47,083 establishments) energy management activity, followed closely by facility HVAC (43,870 establishments) to improve energy efficiency.
- The top three general energy saving technologies used were adjustable speed motors (23%), computer control of processes or major energy-using equipment (15%), and computer control of building-wide environment (15%).

General energy-saving technologies, 2022

percentage of establishments

23%

adjustable speed motors

15%

computer control of processes or major energy-using equipment

15%

computer control of building-wide environment

4%

waste heat recovery

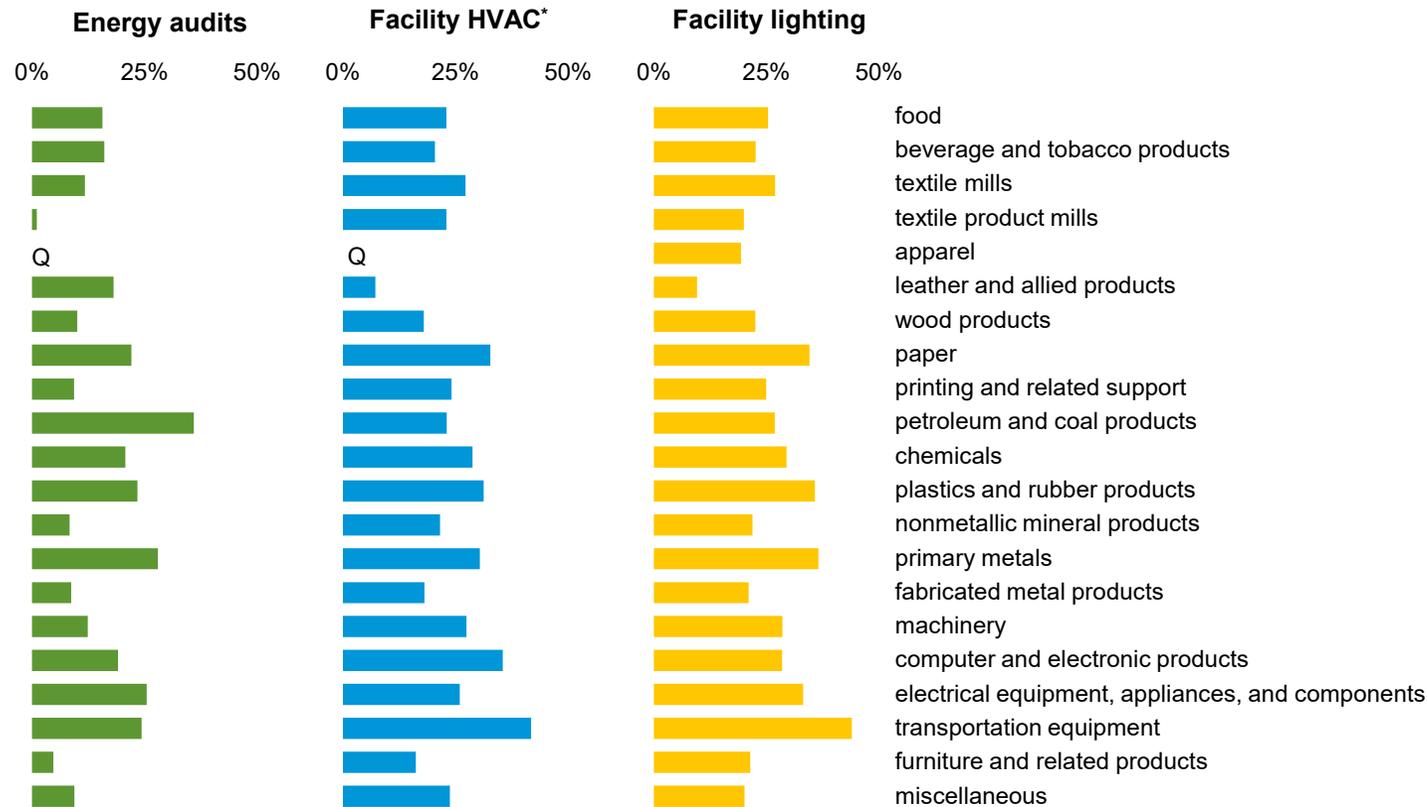
1%

oxy-fuel firing

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey
 Note: More than one general energy-saving technology may apply.

Energy management activities varied by subsector

Energy management activities and energy audits by subsector, 2022
percentage of establishments

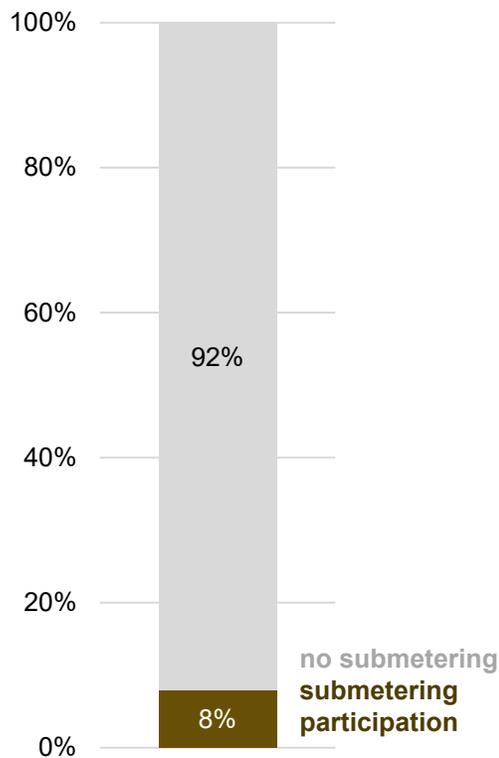


- Energy audits were used most in the petroleum and coal products (36%) and primary metals (28%) subsectors.
- Facility lighting (25%) and facility HVAC (24%) were the two most common energy management activities.
 - The transportation equipment sector had the largest use of both facility lighting (44%) and facility HVAC (42%) improvements.

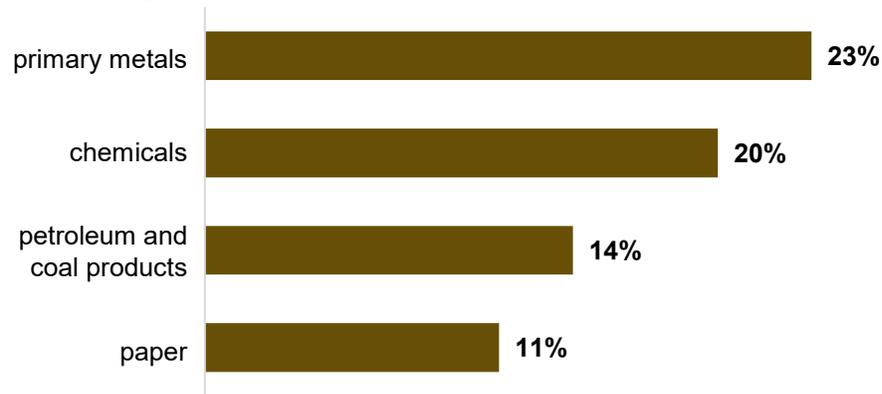
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*
 Q = Data withheld because relative standard error is greater than 50%
 HVAC = Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning

More than one-fifth of primary metals and chemicals establishments had submetering capabilities

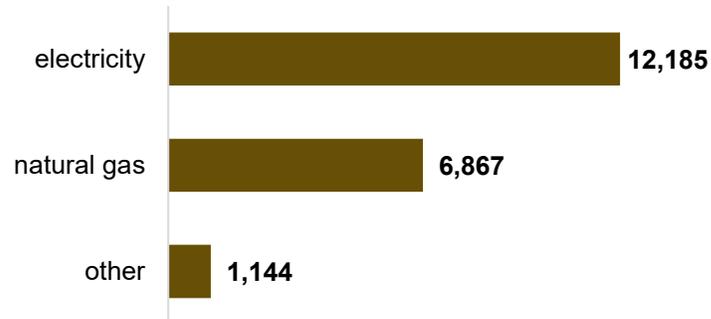
Manufacturing submetering capability, 2022
percentage of establishments



Submetering capability by top consuming subsectors, 2022 



Submetering capability by fuel, 2022
number of establishments

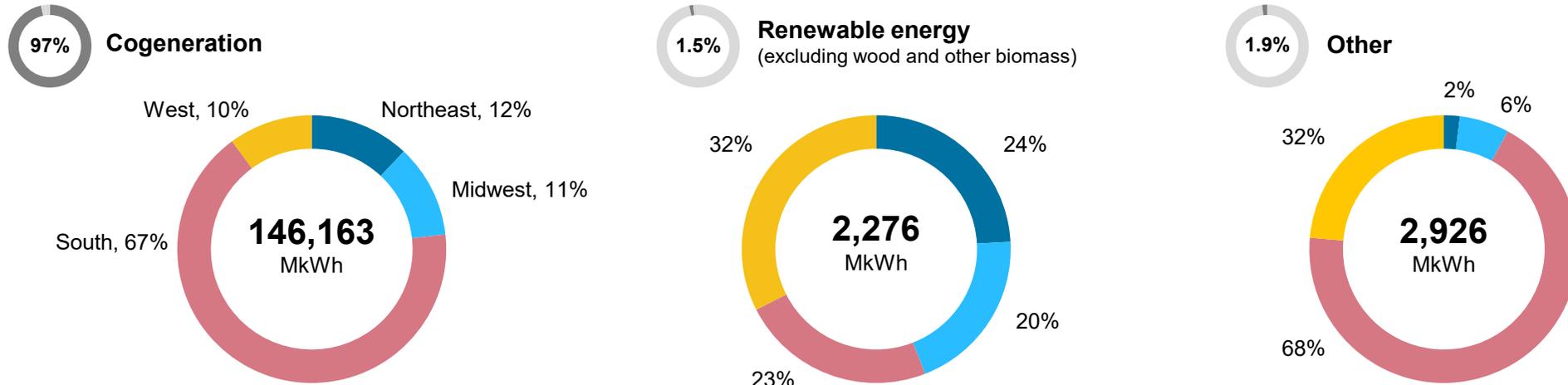


- Only 8% of manufacturing establishments had submetering capabilities in 2022.
- The primary metals (23%) and chemicals (20%) subsectors had the largest percentages of submetering capabilities.
- Submetering was used most for electricity.

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey

The largest shares of onsite cogeneration and onsite generation from *other* sources were in the South

Electricity: components of onsite generation by region, 2022
percentage of million kilowatthours (MkWh)

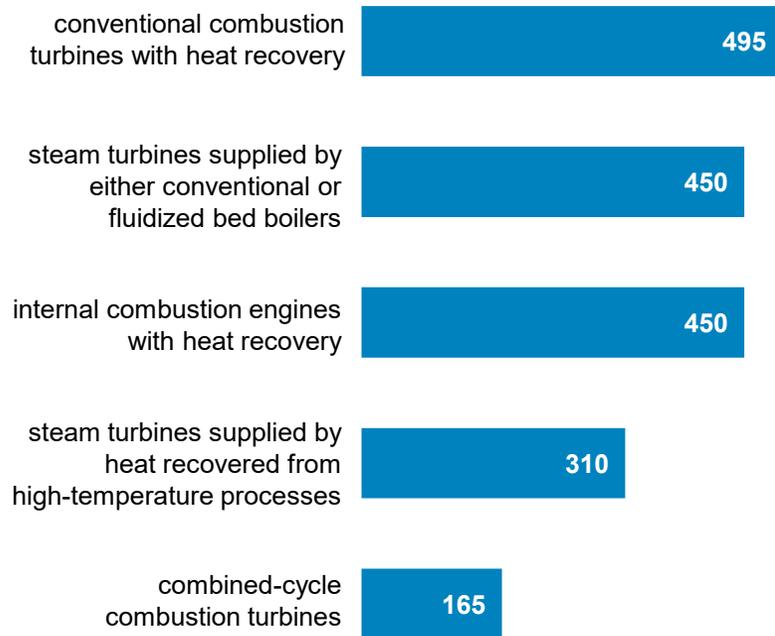


Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey

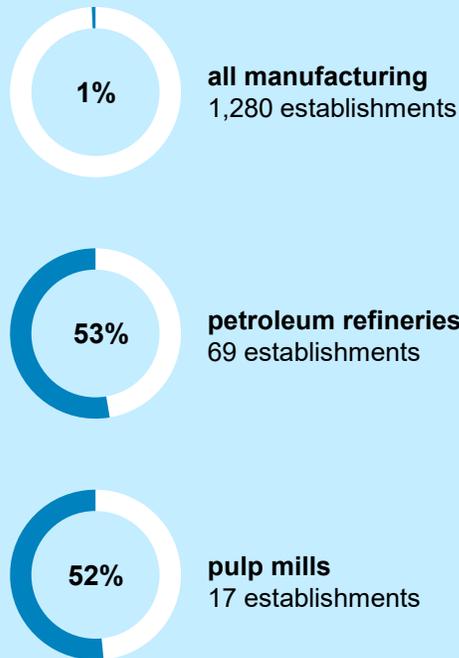
- Most (97%) onsite electricity generation came from cogeneration. Cogeneration was the most prominent in the South, which accounted for 67% of all manufacturing cogeneration.
- Onsite generation using renewable energy (1.5%) generated 2,276 million kilowatthours, 32% of which was generated in the West.
- *Other* onsite generation is electricity obtained from a generator fueled by a combustible energy source, such as diesel fuel or fuel oil. The South accounted for 68% of onsite generation from other sources.

Less than 1% of manufacturing establishments had cogeneration technologies

Cogeneration technologies, 2022 number of establishments



Cogeneration technologies by subsector percentage of establishments



- Although less than 1% of all manufacturing establishments had cogeneration technology, it was used in larger percentages in energy-intensive sectors. Petroleum refineries (53%) and pulp mills (52%) had the largest percentages of cogeneration technology use.
- Conventional combustion turbines with heat recovery were the most common cogeneration technology (495 establishments).

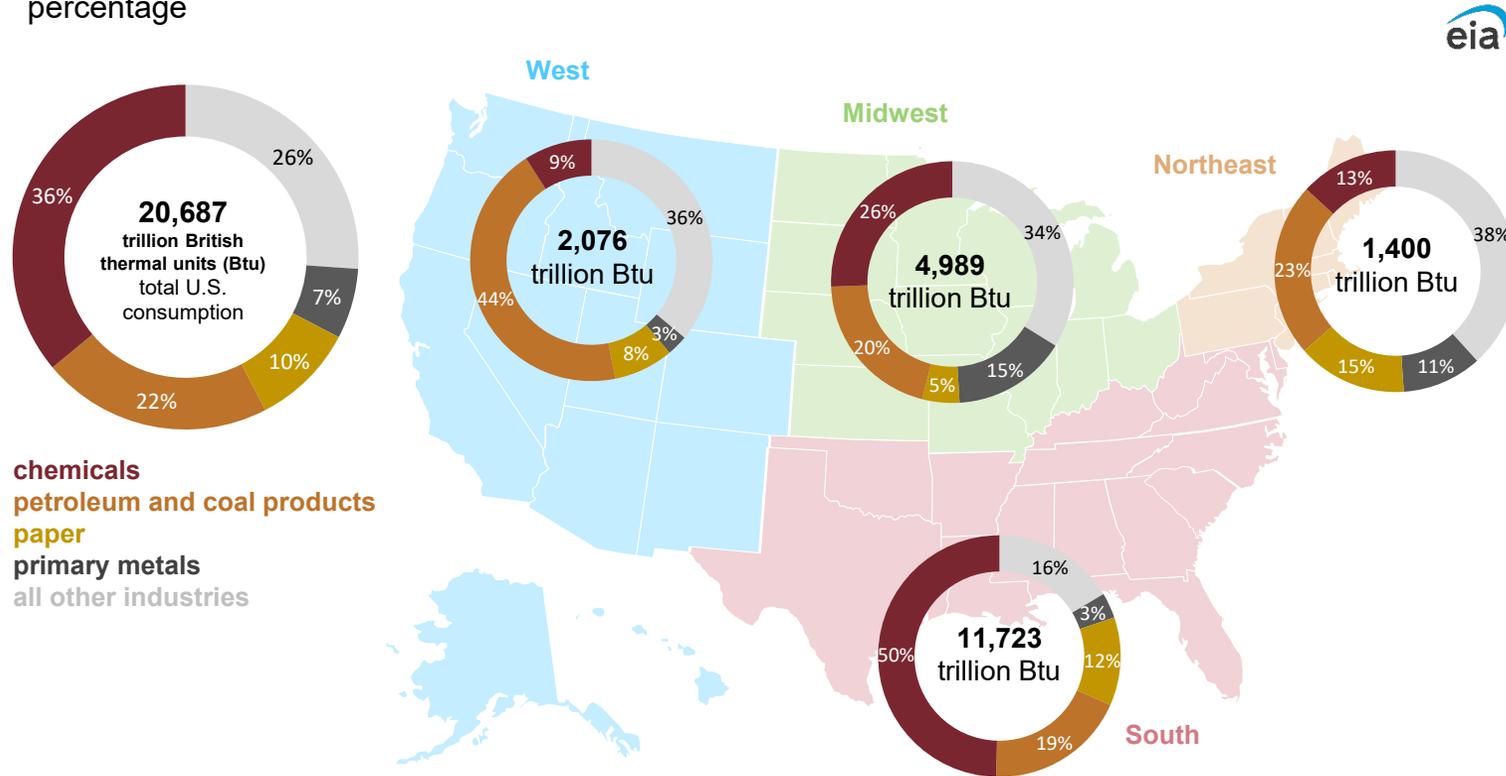
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*
 Note: More than one cogeneration technology may apply.

Top energy-consuming subsectors

These subsectors are typically the most energy-intensive within manufacturing, and they usually consume large amounts of energy for nonfuel (feedstock) purposes.

Four sectors account for most manufacturing energy consumption

Proportion of total energy consumption by sector and region, 2022
percentage



- The chemical, petroleum and coal products, paper, and primary metals sectors accounted for 74% of manufacturing energy consumption in 2022.
- Manufacturing energy consumption was greatest in the South, and chemical manufacturing accounted for half of the South's energy consumption.

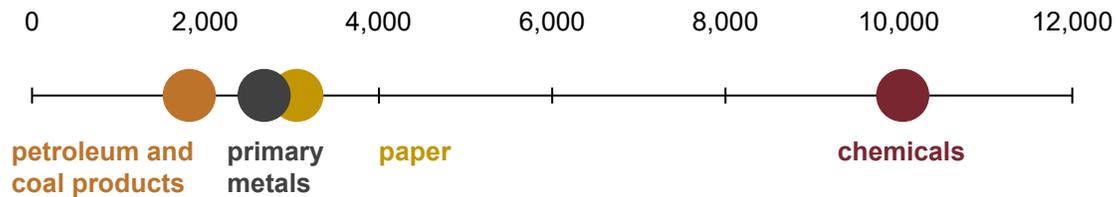
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*

Among the top energy-consuming subsectors, chemicals had the largest number of establishments and highest consumption

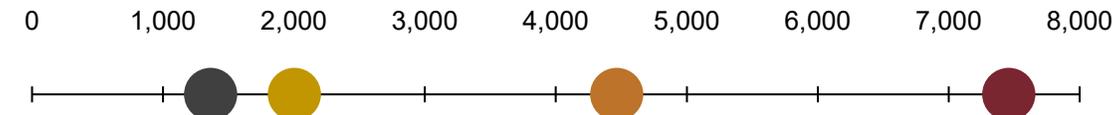
Number of establishments, energy consumption, and nonfuel energy consumption, 2022



number of establishments



total energy consumption
trillion British thermal units (Btu)



total nonfuel energy consumption
trillion British thermal units (Btu)

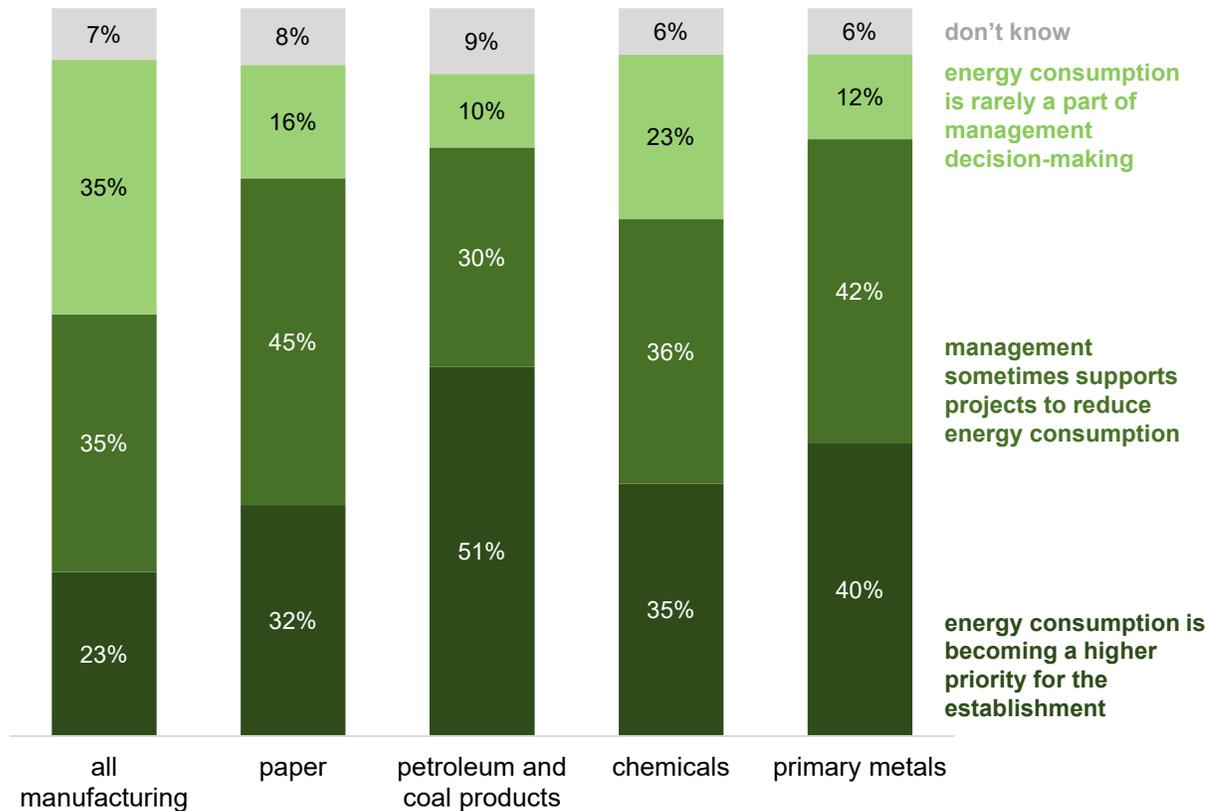


Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey

- Among the top four energy-consuming subsectors,
 - Chemicals manufacturing had the most establishments (10,044) and the largest total energy (7,459 trillion Btu) and nonfuel consumption (4,473 trillion Btu).
 - Petroleum and coal products had the fewest establishments (1,813) but had the second-highest total energy consumption (4,464 trillion Btu).
 - Primary metals establishments had the lowest total energy consumption (1,364 trillion Btu).
 - Paper had the second-largest number of establishments (3,057) and the second-lowest total energy consumption (2,003 trillion Btu).

Improving energy efficiency is important for the top energy-consuming subsectors

Energy consumption improvement efforts in manufacturing, 2022
percentage of manufacturing establishments



- For more than half of all manufacturing establishments (58%), either energy consumption was becoming a higher priority (23%) or the management supported projects to improve energy consumption (35%).
- For the majority of establishments in each of the top energy-consuming subsectors, improving energy efficiency through reducing energy consumption was sometimes supported or becoming a higher priority.
- The petroleum and coal products subsector had the largest percentage of establishments where energy consumption was becoming a higher priority (51%).

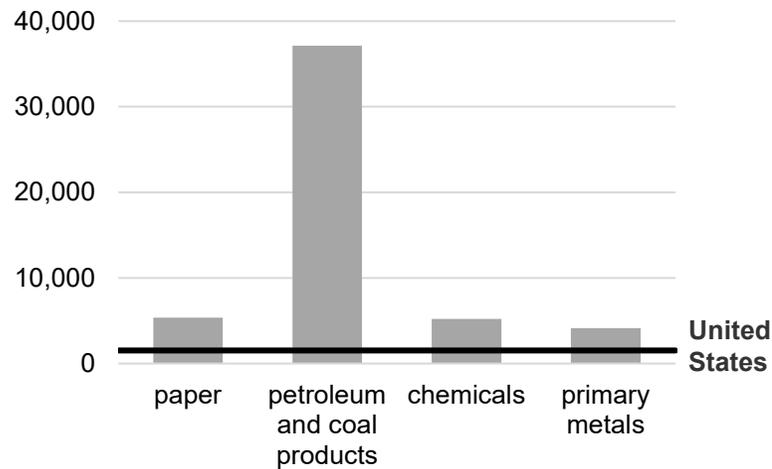
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey

Petroleum and coal products had the highest energy consumption per employee

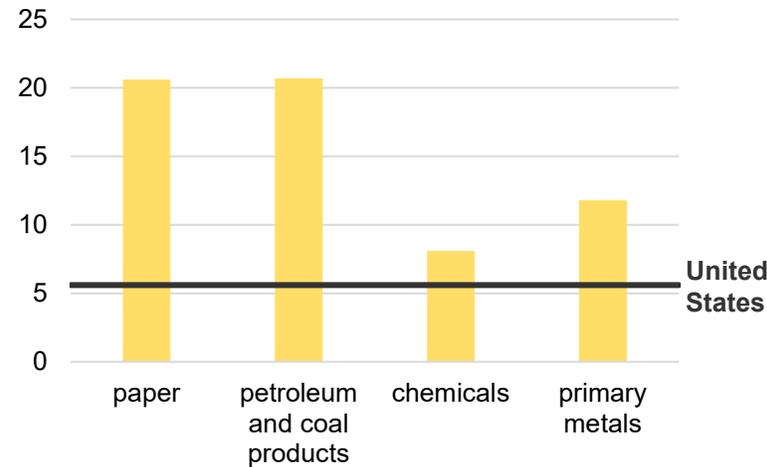
Consumption ratios of fuel by sector, 2022



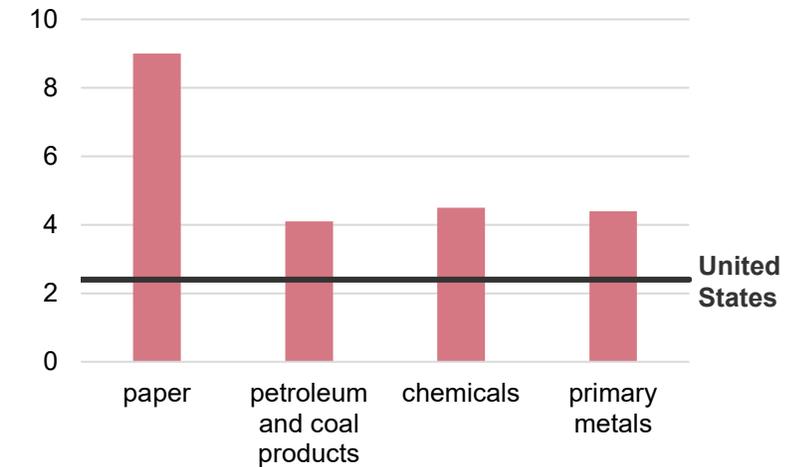
Consumption per employee
million British thermal units (MMBtu)



Consumption per dollar of value added
thousand British thermal units (MBtu)



Consumption per dollar of value of shipments
thousand British thermal units (MBtu)



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey

- Consumption per employee was highest for petroleum and coal products (37,134 MMBtu). The subsector had over 24 times more than the U.S. manufacturing consumption per employee (1,528 MMBtu).
- Paper manufacturing had the highest energy intensity as measured by consumption per dollar of value of shipments (9 MBtu); however, most of this energy consumed was from renewable energy sources, particularly wood residues and byproducts from mill processing such as wood chips, bark, and sawdust.

Manufacturing floorspace and establishment counts

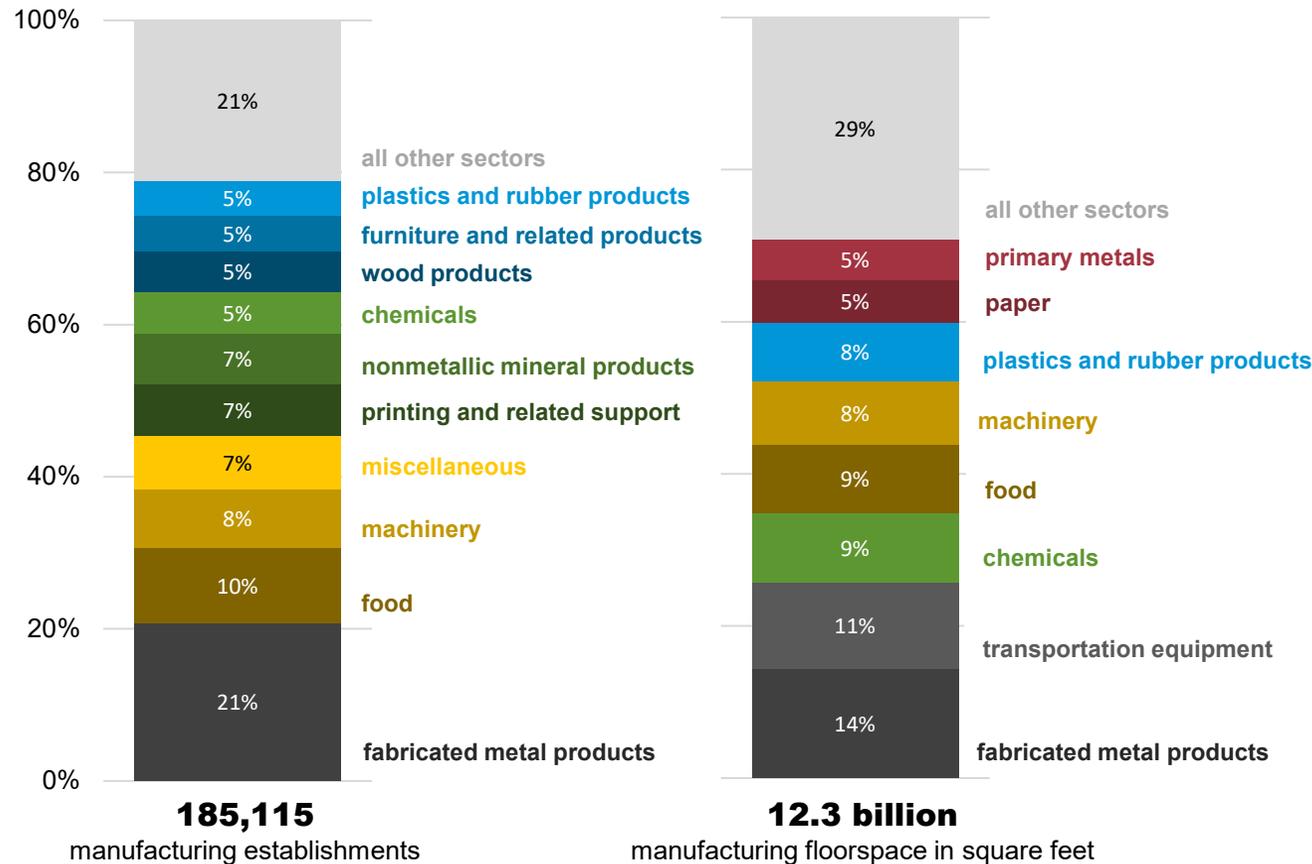
The *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey* (MECS) collects data about how many buildings are on each establishment site as well as the approximate square footage of the buildings onsite.

Buildings include structures enclosed by walls extending from the foundation to the roof; parking garages, even if not totally enclosed by walls and a roof; or structures erected on pillars to elevate the first fully enclosed level.

Excluded buildings are structures (other than the exceptions noted above) that are not totally enclosed by walls and a roof; mobile homes and trailers, even if they house manufacturing activity; structures not ordinarily intended to be entered by humans, such as storage tanks; or non-buildings that consume energy (such as pumps and construction sites).

Fabricated metal products establishments were the most numerous of all industries

Establishments and floorspace by manufacturing sector, 2022
percentage

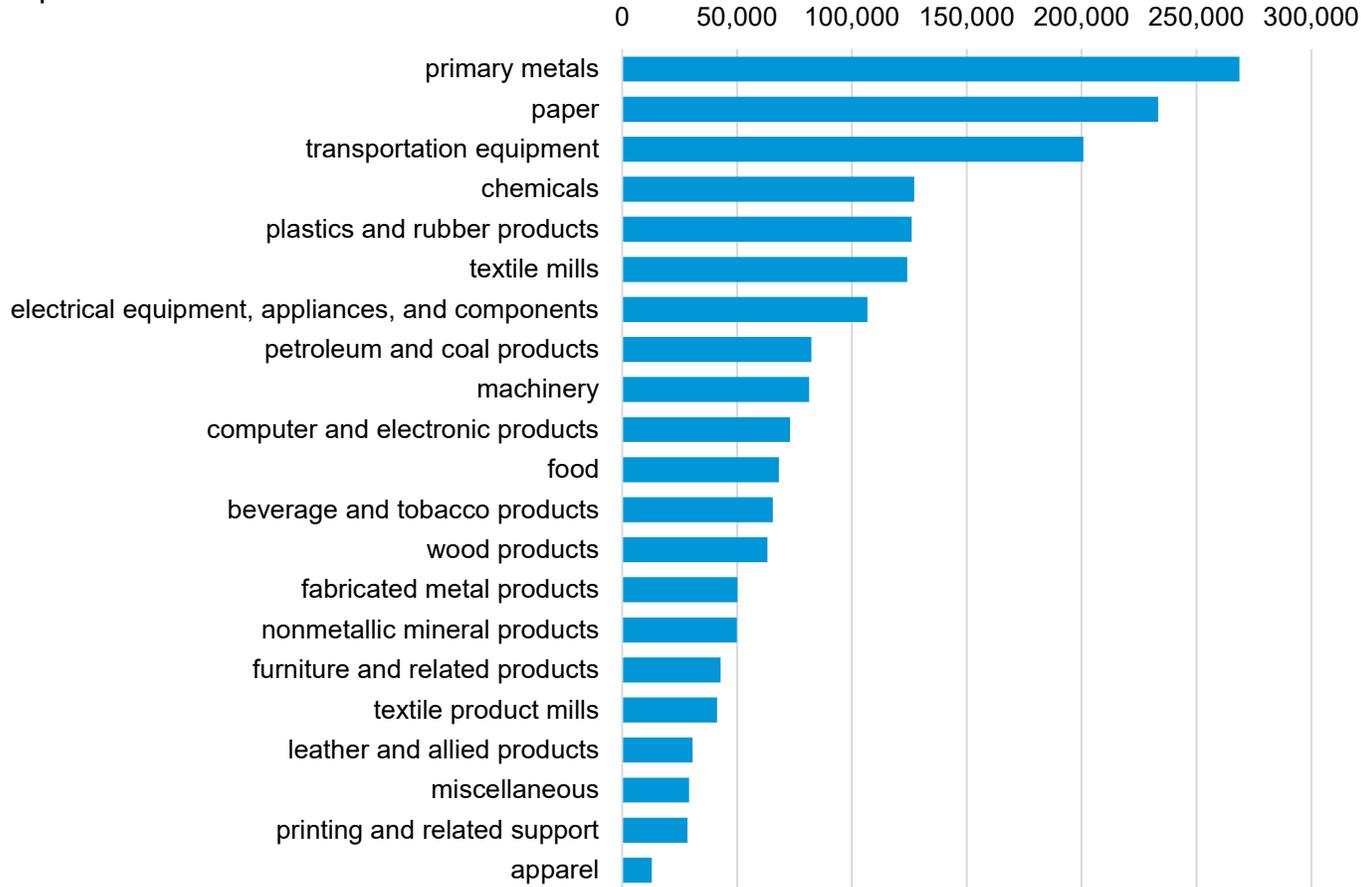


- Fabricated metal products, food, and machinery manufacturing accounted for 39% of all manufacturing establishments and 31% of total manufacturing floorspace.
- Although the manufacture of transportation equipment only accounted for 4% of manufacturing establishments, it accounted for 11% of total manufacturing floorspace.

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey

On average, primary metals, paper, and transportation equipment establishments were the largest

Average enclosed floorspace by manufacturing subsector, 2022
square feet



- On average primary metals (268,642 square feet [sf]), paper (233,352 sf), and transportation equipment (200,798 sf) were the largest establishments.
- Apparel (12,925 sf) establishments were the smallest.
- Although fabricated metal products accounted for the largest percentage of manufacturing floorspace (14%), on average, these establishments were 50,201 sf.

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2022 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey

References and additional information

References

Gross output estimates are sourced from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, [Gross Output by Industry](#) data series. All other figures are sourced from Form EIA-846A/B, *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*.

Please direct questions about the MECS to eiainfoconsumptionefficiency@eia.gov



For more information

U.S. Energy Information Administration homepage | www.eia.gov

Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey | www.eia.gov/consumption/manufacturing

Consumption and Efficiency | <https://www.eia.gov/consumption>

Today in Energy | www.eia.gov/todayinenergy

