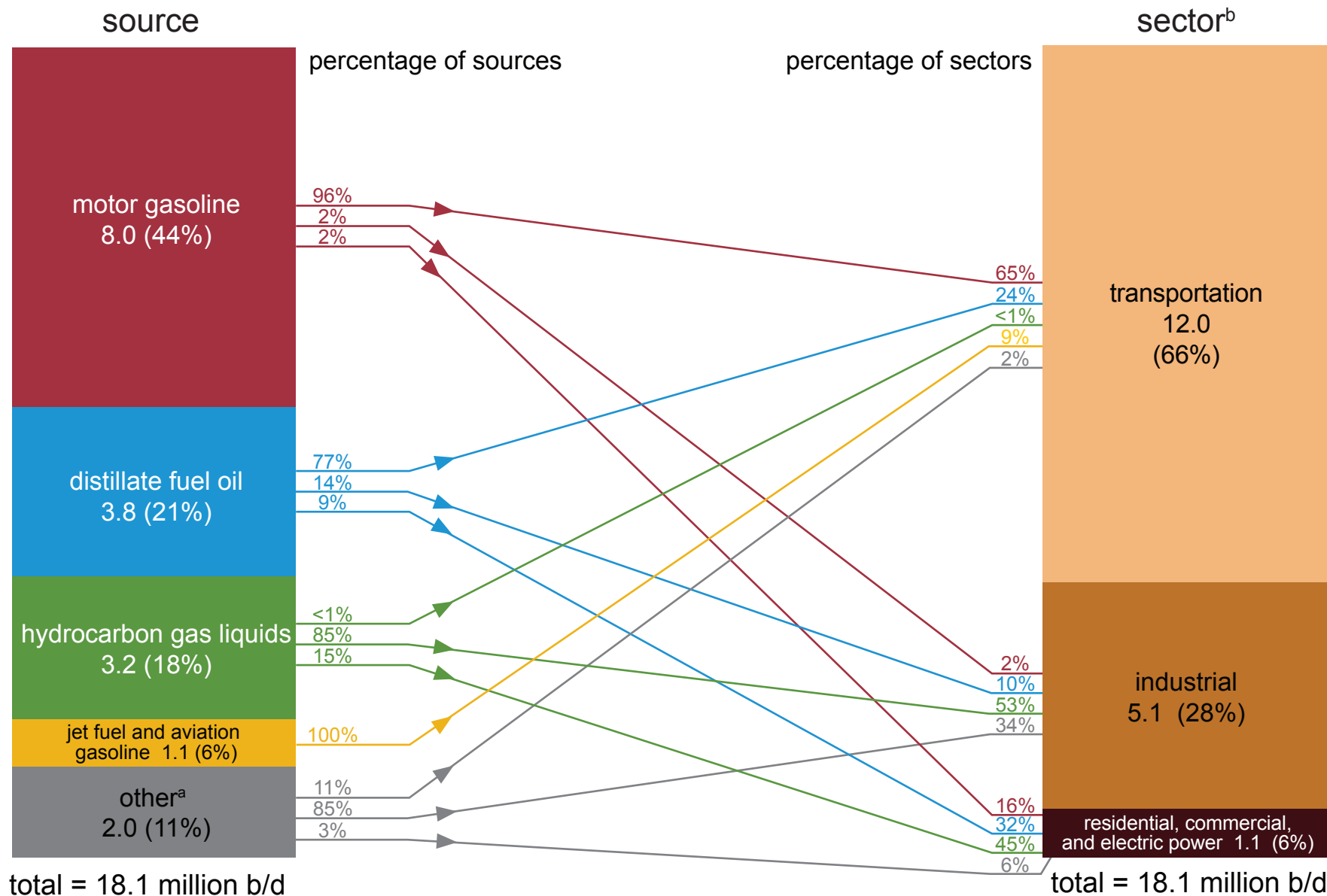


U.S. petroleum products consumption by source and sector, 2020

million barrels per day (b/d)



Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Monthly Energy Review* (April 2021), Tables 3.5, 3.7a, 3.7b, and 3.7c.

Note: Sum of components may not equal total due to independent rounding.

See "Extended Chart Notes" on next page.

^a Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline blending components, lubricants, kerosene, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, residual fuel oil, still gas (refinery gas), special naphthas, waxes, unfinished oils, and miscellaneous products.

^b Industrial, commercial, and electric power sectors include primary energy consumption by combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and electricity-only plants in the sector.

Extended Chart Notes

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) *U.S. petroleum products consumption by source and sector* chart illustrates petroleum products supplied (consumed) in the United States. The data are from EIA's [Monthly Energy Review](#) (MER). The chart does not show energy production, nor the losses associated with energy production.

EIA assumes petroleum consumption is equal to petroleum products supplied. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption" at the end of MER [Section 3](#).

Source:

Most petroleum liquid fuels are measured in barrels or gallons and converted to barrels per day. EIA also converts petroleum coke, measured in tons, to barrels per day. See MER [Section 3](#) for further explanation.

Motor gasoline: Finished motor gasoline includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline.

Distillate fuel oil: Includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles; off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery; and for space heating and electric power generation.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL): A group of hydrocarbons including ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline, and their associated olefins, including ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene. As marketed products, HGLs represent all natural gas liquids (NGL) and olefins. EIA reports HGL production from refineries (liquefied refinery gas, or LRG) and natural gas plants (natural gas plant liquids, or NGPL). Excludes liquefied natural gas (LNG).

Jet fuel: A refined petroleum product used in jet aircraft engines. It includes kerosene-type jet fuel.

Aviation gasoline: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572.

Other petroleum products: Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline blending components, lubricants, kerosene, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, residual fuel oil, still gas (refinery gas), special naphthas, waxes, unfinished oils, and miscellaneous products.

Sector:

Transportation: Includes energy used by automobiles; trucks; buses; motorcycles; trains; subways, and other rail vehicles; aircraft; and ships, barges, and other waterborne vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people or goods from one location to another. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation (for example: construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse forklifts) are classified in the sector of their primary use.

Industrial: Includes energy consumed for manufacturing (NAICS codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and natural gas extraction (NAICS code 21); construction (NAICS code 23); and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) generators that produce electricity or useful thermal output primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities.

Residential: Includes energy used for space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances in the living quarters of private households.

Commercial: Includes energy consumed by businesses; federal, state, and local governments; other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups; institutional living quarters; sewage treatment facilities; and CHP generators that produce electricity or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above mentioned commercial establishments.

Electric power sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of electricity only and CHP plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public (NAICS code 22 plants).