Independent Statistics and Analysis
U.S. Energy Information Administration

DOE/EIA-0035(2025/4)

April 2025

Monthly Energy Review

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Monthly Energy Review

The *Monthly Energy Review* (MER) is the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) primary report of recent and historical U.S. energy statistics. Included are statistics on total energy production, consumption, stocks, trade, and energy prices; overviews of petroleum, natural gas, coal, electricity, nuclear energy, and renewable energy; carbon dioxide emissions; and data unit conversions.
Release of the MER is in keeping with responsibilities given to EIA in Public Law 95–91 (Department of Energy Organization Act), which states, in part, in Section 205(a)(2):

"The Administrator shall be responsible for carrying out a central, comprehensive, and unified energy data and information program which will collect, evaluate, assemble, analyze, and disseminate data and information…"

The MER is intended for use by members of Congress, federal and state agencies, energy analysts, and the general public. EIA welcomes suggestions from readers regarding MER content and other EIA publications.

Related monthly publications: Other monthly EIA reports are Petroleum Supply Monthly, Petroleum Marketing Monthly, Natural Gas Monthly, and Electric Power Monthly. For more information, contact EIA's Office of Communications via email at infoctr@eia.gov.

Important notes about the data

Data displayed: For tables beginning in 1949, annual data are usually displayed only in 5-year increments between 1950 and 2010 in the tables in Portable Document Format (PDF) files; however, all annual data are shown in the Excel files, comma-separated values (CSV) files, application programming interface (API) files, and in the data browser. Also, only two to three years of monthly data are displayed in the PDF files; however, for many series, monthly data beginning with January 1973 are available in the Excel files, CSV files, API files, and in the data browser.

Comprehensive changes: Each month, most MER tables and figures present data for a new month. These data are usually preliminary (and sometimes estimated or forecasted) and likely to be revised the following month. The first dissemination of most annual data is also preliminary. It is often based on monthly estimates and is likely to be revised later that year after final data are published from sources, according to source data revision policies and publication schedules. In addition, EIA may revise historical data when a major revision in a source publication is needed, when new data sources become available, or when estimation methodologies are improved. A record of current and historical changes to MER data is available at https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/whatsnew.php.

Annual data from 1949: In 2013, EIA expanded the MER to incorporate annual data as far back as 1949 in those data tables that were previously published in both the Annual Energy Review and MER.

Electronic access

The MER is available on EIA's website in various formats at http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly.

- Full report and report tables: PDF files
- Table data (unrounded): Excel files, CSV files, API files, and data browser
- Graphs: PDF files and data browser

Note: PDF files display selected annual and monthly data; Excel files, CSV files, API files, and data browser display all available annual and monthly data, often with greater precision than the PDF files.

Timing of release: The MER is posted at http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly no later than the last work day of the month.

Released: April 24, 2025

DOE/EIA-0035(2025/4)

Monthly Energy Review

April 2025

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Contents

Tables

Tables

Tables

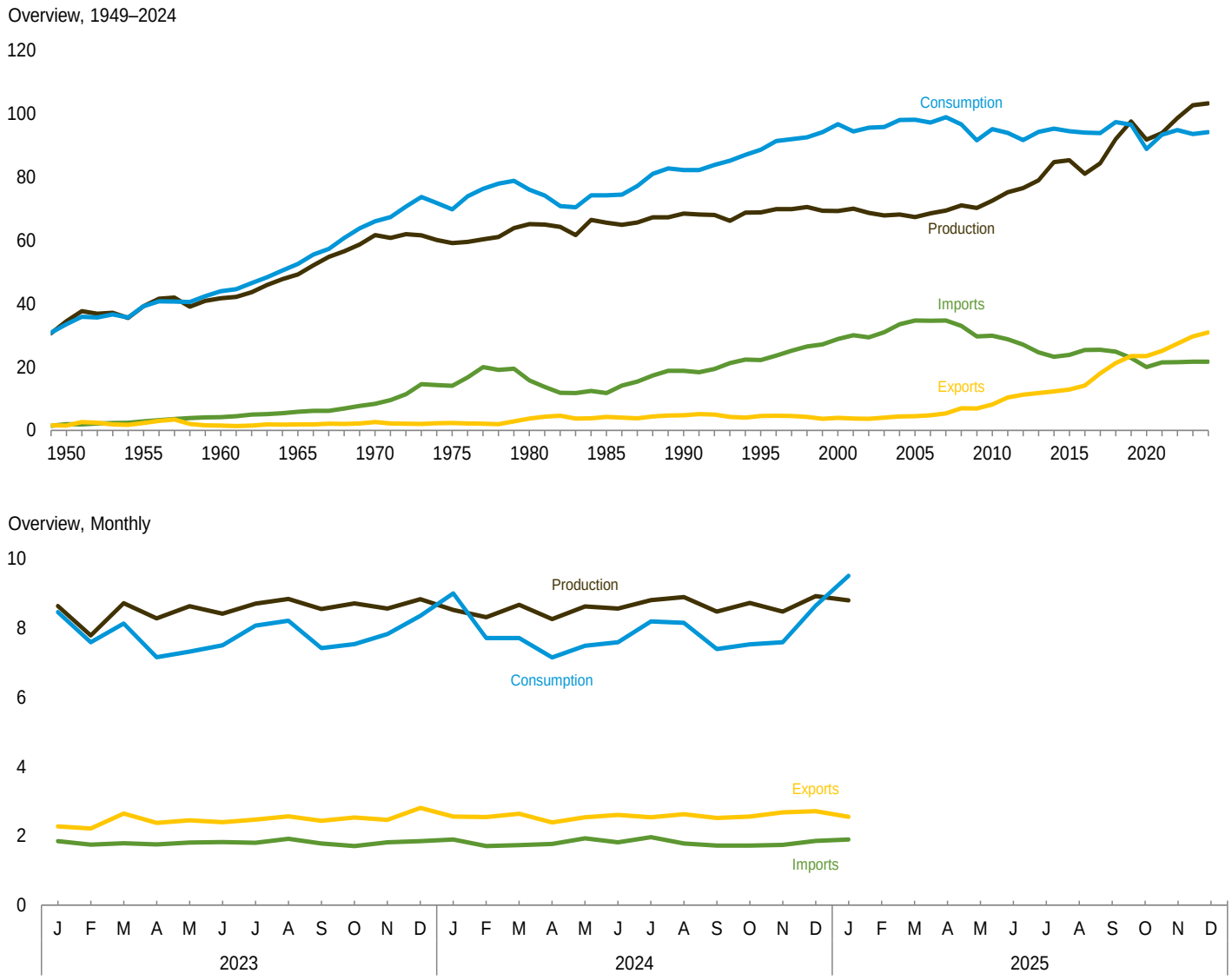
Figures

Figures

1. Energy Overview

Figure 1.1 Primary Energy Overview

(Quadrillion Btu)



Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary.
Source: Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Primary Energy Overview

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Production				Trade			Stock Change and Other[d]	Consumption			
	Fossil Fuels[a]	Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[b]	Total	Imports	Exports	Net Imports[c]		Fossil Fuels[e]	Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[b]	Total[f]
1950 Total	**32.553**	**0.000**	**1.907**	**34.460**	**1.913**	**1.465**	**0.448**	**-1.380**	**31.615**	**0.000**	**1.907**	**33.527**
1955 Total	**37.347**	**.000**	**1.821**	**39.168**	**2.790**	**2.286**	**.504**	**-.457**	**37.380**	**.000**	**1.821**	**39.215**
1960 Total	**39.855**	**.006**	**1.830**	**41.691**	**4.188**	**1.477**	**2.710**	**-.458**	**42.091**	**.006**	**1.830**	**43.942**
1965 Total	**47.205**	**.043**	**2.008**	**49.256**	**5.892**	**1.829**	**4.063**	**-.754**	**50.515**	**.043**	**2.008**	**52.565**
1970 Total	**59.152**	**.239**	**2.289**	**61.681**	**8.342**	**2.632**	**5.709**	**-1.354**	**63.501**	**.239**	**2.289**	**66.036**
1975 Total	**54.697**	**1.900**	**2.544**	**59.141**	**14.032**	**2.323**	**11.709**	**-1.062**	**65.323**	**1.900**	**2.544**	**69.788**
1980 Total	**58.979**	**2.739**	**3.445**	**65.164**	**15.796**	**3.695**	**12.101**	**-1.227**	**69.782**	**2.739**	**3.445**	**76.038**
1985 Total	**57.502**	**4.076**	**4.018**	**65.595**	**11.781**	**4.196**	**7.584**	**1.088**	**66.035**	**4.076**	**4.018**	**74.268**
1990 Total	**58.523**	**6.104**	**3.863**	**68.490**	**18.817**	**4.752**	**14.065**	**-.299**	**72.281**	**6.104**	**3.863**	**82.256**
1995 Total	**57.496**	**7.075**	**4.295**	**68.866**	**22.180**	**4.496**	**17.684**	**2.118**	**77.162**	**7.075**	**4.297**	**88.668**
2000 Total	**57.307**	**7.862**	**4.093**	**69.262**	**28.865**	**3.962**	**24.904**	**2.528**	**84.620**	**7.862**	**4.096**	**96.694**
2005 Total	**54.995**	**8.161**	**4.220**	**67.376**	**34.659**	**4.462**	**30.197**	**.527**	**85.623**	**8.161**	**4.233**	**98.101**
2010 Total	**58.159**	**8.434**	**5.943**	**72.536**	**29.866**	**8.176**	**21.690**	**.916**	**80.723**	**8.434**	**5.896**	**95.142**
2011 Total	**60.529**	**8.269**	**6.404**	**75.202**	**28.748**	**10.373**	**18.375**	**.389**	**79.263**	**8.269**	**6.308**	**93.966**
2012 Total	**62.298**	**8.062**	**6.187**	**76.547**	**27.068**	**11.267**	**15.801**	**-.670**	**77.304**	**8.062**	**6.150**	**91.677**
2013 Total	**64.180**	**8.244**	**6.561**	**78.985**	**24.623**	**11.788**	**12.835**	**2.433**	**79.224**	**8.244**	**6.587**	**94.253**
2014 Total	**69.599**	**8.338**	**6.833**	**84.769**	**23.241**	**12.270**	**10.971**	**-.409**	**80.017**	**8.338**	**6.796**	**95.332**
2015 Total	**70.171**	**8.337**	**6.840**	**85.347**	**23.794**	**12.902**	**10.892**	**-1.761**	**79.090**	**8.337**	**6.823**	**94.478**
2016 Total	**65.442**	**8.427**	**R 7.179**	**R 81.048**	**25.378**	**14.119**	**11.259**	**1.776**	**78.319**	**8.427**	**7.110**	**R 94.083**
2017 Total	**68.488**	**8.419**	**7.495**	**R 84.403**	**25.458**	**17.946**	**7.512**	**1.971**	**77.901**	**8.419**	**R 7.374**	**R 93.886**
2018 Total	**75.798**	**8.438**	**R 7.736**	**R 91.972**	**24.833**	**21.224**	**3.610**	**1.815**	**81.281**	**8.438**	**R 7.526**	**R 97.396**
2019 Total	**81.405**	**8.452**	**R 7.745**	**R 97.601**	**22.865**	**23.476**	**-.610**	**-.396**	**80.425**	**8.452**	**R 7.586**	**R 96.595**
2020 Total	**76.155**	**8.251**	**R 7.454**	**R 91.860**	**19.988**	**23.464**	**-3.476**	**.487**	**73.169**	**8.251**	**7.290**	**R 88.871**
2021 Total	**77.987**	**8.131**	**R 7.808**	**R 93.926**	**21.455**	**25.071**	**-3.616**	**3.054**	**77.454**	**8.131**	**R 7.645**	**R 93.364**
2022 Total	**82.225**	**8.061**	**R 8.324**	**R 98.610**	**21.507**	**27.335**	**-5.828**	**2.057**	**78.529**	**8.061**	**R 8.107**	**R 94.838**
2023 January	7.208	.741	R .690	R 8.639	1.853	2.275	-.422	.249	7.043	.741	R .671	R 8.466
February	6.501	.636	R .654	R 7.791	1.747	2.216	-.470	.274	6.315	.636	R .637	R 7.595
March	7.336	.657	R .729	R 8.722	1.789	2.647	-.858	.268	6.753	.657	R .714	R 8.132
April	6.990	.592	R .703	R 8.285	1.754	2.380	-.626	-.496	5.875	.592	R .690	R 7.164
May	7.262	.639	R .735	R 8.636	1.810	2.454	-.643	-.667	5.948	.639	R .730	R 7.326
June	7.047	.677	R .692	R 8.417	1.825	2.398	-.572	-.340	6.138	.677	R .682	R 7.504
July	7.271	.730	R .710	R 8.711	1.804	2.472	-.668	.028	6.645	.730	R .692	R 8.071
August	7.408	.729	R .707	R 8.845	1.915	2.567	-.652	.021	6.781	.729	R .699	R 8.213
September	7.202	.685	R .667	R 8.554	1.785	2.441	-.656	-.476	6.087	.685	R .650	R 7.423
October	7.383	.642	R .688	R 8.713	1.705	2.534	-.830	-.346	6.216	.642	R .679	R 7.537
November	7.242	.651	R .676	R 8.569	1.818	2.465	-.647	-.087	6.525	.651	R .656	R 7.834
December	7.405	.720	R .715	R 8.840	1.853	2.807	-.954	.471	6.946	.720	R .687	R 8.356
Total	**86.255**	**8.099**	**R 8.367**	**R 102.721**	**21.658**	**29.656**	**-7.998**	**-1.102**	**77.271**	**8.099**	**R 8.186**	**R 93.621**
2024 January	R 7.125	.722	R .681	R 8.528	1.899	R 2.559	R -.660	R 1.138	R 7.619	.722	R .660	R 9.007
February	R 6.945	.675	R .696	R 8.317	R 1.710	R 2.546	R -.837	R .237	R 6.362	.675	R .679	R 7.717
March	R 7.244	.662	R .769	R 8.675	R 1.736	R 2.641	R -.906	R -.051	R 6.310	.662	R .747	7.718
April	R 6.913	.602	R .748	R 8.264	R 1.772	R 2.389	R -.618	R -.492	R 5.819	.602	R .734	R 7.154
May	R 7.187	.679	R .760	R 8.625	1.934	R 2.540	R -.606	R -.528	R 6.056	.679	R .756	R 7.491
June	R 7.100	.713	R .756	R 8.568	1.814	R 2.604	R -.790	R -.186	R 6.134	.713	R .740	7.592
July	R 7.336	.730	R .743	R 8.810	1.964	R 2.537	R -.573	R -.039	R 6.728	.730	R .731	R 8.198
August	R 7.422	.729	R .749	R 8.900	R 1.783	R 2.628	R -.845	R .102	R 6.691	.729	R .730	R 8.157
September	R 7.129	.655	R .693	R 8.477	R 1.725	R 2.518	R -.793	R -.288	6.057	.655	R .677	R 7.396
October	R 7.396	.614	R .732	R 8.742	R 1.722	R 2.563	R -.841	R -.366	R 6.195	.614	R .719	R 7.535
November	R 7.111	.647	R .726	R 8.484	1.745	R 2.680	R -.934	R .044	R 6.242	.647	R .703	R 7.593
December	R 7.437	.744	R .734	R 8.916	1.860	2.714	-.854	R .586	R 7.191	.744	R .705	R 8.648
Total	**R 86.345**	**8.173**	**R 8.788**	**R 103.306**	**R 21.663**	**R 30.920**	**R -9.257**	**R .158**	**R 77.405**	**8.173**	**R 8.581**	**R 94.207**
2025 January	7.318	.750	.740	8.807	1.895	2.551	-.656	1.363	8.051	.750	.704	9.514

[a] Coal, natural gas (dry), crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids.
[b] See Tables 10.1–10.2c for notes on series components and estimation; and see Note, "Renewable Energy Production and Consumption," at end of Section 10.
[c] Net imports equal imports minus exports.
[d] Includes petroleum stock change and adjustments; natural gas net storage withdrawals and balancing item; coal stock change, losses, and unaccounted for; fuel ethanol stock change; and biodiesel stock change and balancing item.
[e] Coal, coal coke net imports, natural gas, and petroleum.
[f] Also includes electricity net imports.
R=Revised.

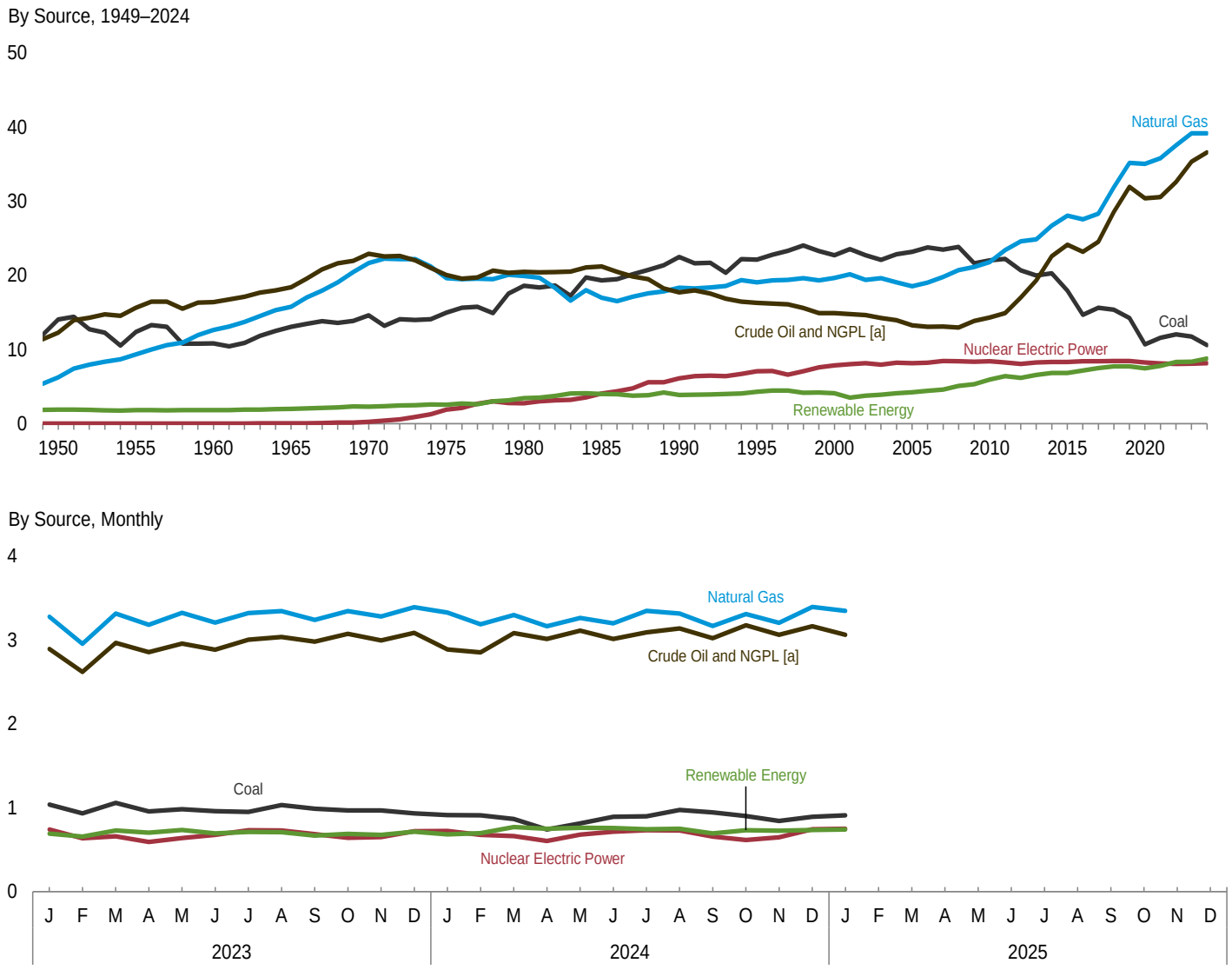
Notes: • See "Primary Energy," "Primary Energy Production," and "Primary Energy Consumption," in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **Production:** Table 1.2. • **Trade:** Tables 1.4a and 1.4b. • **Stock Change and Other:** Calculated as consumption minus production and net imports. • **Consumption:** Table 1.3.

Figure 1.2 Primary Energy Production

(Quadrillion Btu)



[a] Natural gas plant liquids.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary.

Source: Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Primary Energy Production by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels					Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[a]						Total
	Coal[b]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil[c]	NGPL[d]	Total		Hydroelectric Power[e]	Geothermal	Solar	Wind	Biomass	Total	
1950 Total	**14.060**	**6.233**	**11.447**	**0.813**	**32.553**	**0.000**	**0.344**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.562**	**1.907**	**34.460**
1955 Total	**12.370**	**9.345**	**14.410**	**1.223**	**37.347**	**.000**	**.397**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.424**	**1.821**	**39.168**
1960 Total	**10.817**	**12.656**	**14.935**	**1.447**	**39.855**	**.006**	**.510**	**(s)**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.320**	**1.830**	**41.691**
1965 Total	**13.055**	**15.775**	**16.521**	**1.853**	**47.205**	**.043**	**.672**	**.001**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.335**	**2.008**	**49.256**
1970 Total	**14.607**	**21.666**	**20.401**	**2.478**	**59.152**	**.239**	**.856**	**.002**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.431**	**2.289**	**61.681**
1975 Total	**14.989**	**19.640**	**17.729**	**2.338**	**54.697**	**1.900**	**1.034**	**.011**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.499**	**2.544**	**59.141**
1980 Total	**18.598**	**19.908**	**18.249**	**2.225**	**58.979**	**2.739**	**.953**	**.017**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.475**	**3.445**	**65.164**
1985 Total	**19.325**	**16.980**	**18.992**	**2.204**	**57.502**	**4.076**	**.970**	**.032**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**3.016**	**4.018**	**65.595**
1990 Total	**22.488**	**18.326**	**15.571**	**2.138**	**58.523**	**6.104**	**.999**	**.063**	**.056**	**.010**	**2.735**	**3.863**	**68.490**
1995 Total	**22.130**	**19.082**	**13.887**	**2.398**	**57.496**	**7.075**	**1.061**	**.060**	**.064**	**.011**	**3.099**	**4.295**	**68.866**
2000 Total	**22.735**	**19.662**	**12.358**	**2.551**	**57.307**	**7.862**	**.940**	**.069**	**.059**	**.019**	**3.006**	**4.093**	**69.262**
2005 Total	**23.185**	**18.556**	**10.974**	**2.280**	**54.995**	**8.161**	**.922**	**.084**	**.052**	**.061**	**3.101**	**4.220**	**67.376**
2010 Total	**22.038**	**21.806**	**11.610**	**2.705**	**58.159**	**8.434**	**.888**	**.111**	**.068**	**.323**	**4.553**	**5.943**	**72.536**
2011 Total	**22.221**	**23.406**	**12.012**	**2.890**	**60.529**	**8.269**	**1.090**	**.116**	**.076**	**.410**	**4.712**	**6.404**	**75.202**
2012 Total	**20.677**	**24.610**	**13.849**	**3.162**	**62.298**	**8.062**	**.943**	**.117**	**.094**	**.480**	**4.554**	**6.187**	**76.547**
2013 Total	**20.001**	**24.859**	**15.868**	**3.451**	**64.180**	**8.244**	**.916**	**.117**	**.120**	**.573**	**4.835**	**6.561**	**78.985**
2014 Total	**20.286**	**26.718**	**18.590**	**4.005**	**69.599**	**8.338**	**.885**	**.118**	**.161**	**.620**	**5.049**	**6.833**	**84.769**
2015 Total	**17.946**	**28.067**	**19.682**	**4.476**	**70.171**	**8.337**	**.850**	**.118**	**.196**	**.651**	**5.025**	**6.840**	**85.347**
2016 Total	**14.667**	**27.576**	**18.534**	**4.665**	**65.442**	**8.427**	**.914**	**.117**	**.251**	**.774**	**5.122**	**R 7.179**	**R 81.048**
2017 Total	**15.625**	**28.325**	**19.551**	**4.987**	**68.488**	**8.419**	**1.025**	**.118**	**.329**	**.868**	**5.156**	**7.495**	**R 84.403**
2018 Total	**15.363**	**31.882**	**22.825**	**5.727**	**75.798**	**8.438**	**.998**	**.118**	**.384**	**.930**	**R 5.306**	**R 7.736**	**R 91.972**
2019 Total	**14.256**	**35.187**	**25.610**	**6.352**	**81.405**	**8.452**	**.982**	**.116**	**.430**	**1.010**	**R 5.207**	**R 7.745**	**R 97.601**
2020 Total	**10.703**	**35.062**	**23.585**	**6.805**	**76.155**	**8.251**	**.973**	**.118**	**.511**	**1.153**	**4.700**	**R 7.454**	**R 91.860**
2021 Total	**11.596**	**35.807**	**23.485**	**7.099**	**77.987**	**8.131**	**.858**	**.118**	**R .625**	**1.290**	**R 4.916**	**R 7.808**	**R 93.926**
2022 Total	**12.043**	**37.560**	**24.880**	**7.742**	**82.225**	**8.061**	**.869**	**.118**	**R .764**	**1.482**	**R 5.090**	**R 8.324**	**R 98.610**
2023 January	1.037	3.277	2.224	.669	7.208	.741	.078	.010	.044	.131	R .428	R .690	R 8.639
February	.931	2.953	2.006	.612	6.501	.636	.068	.009	.051	.141	R .384	R .654	R 7.791
March	1.057	3.315	2.260	.704	7.336	.657	.073	.010	.067	.149	R .430	R .729	R 8.722
April	.955	3.179	2.164	.691	6.990	.592	.068	.010	.080	.146	R .399	R .703	R 8.285
May	.981	3.324	2.245	.712	7.262	.639	.094	.010	.091	.110	R .429	R .735	R 8.636
June	.959	3.205	2.196	.687	7.047	.677	.074	.010	R .092	.094	R .423	R .692	R 8.417
July	.950	3.319	2.281	.721	7.271	.730	.075	.010	R .097	.096	R .432	R .710	R 8.711
August	1.030	3.342	2.301	.735	7.408	.729	.073	.010	.093	.097	R .436	R .707	R 8.845
September	.986	3.238	2.249	.729	7.202	.685	.058	.010	R .081	.097	R .421	R .667	R 8.554
October	.967	3.342	2.319	.754	7.383	.642	.053	.010	.074	.123	R .427	R .688	R 8.713
November	.967	3.280	2.267	.727	7.242	.651	.058	.010	.057	.124	R .427	R .676	R 8.569
December	.932	3.390	2.347	.737	7.405	.720	.065	.010	.050	.130	R .460	R .715	R 8.840
Total	**11.752**	**39.164**	**26.858**	**8.480**	**86.255**	**8.099**	**.836**	**.119**	**R .878**	**1.437**	**R 5.097**	**R 8.367**	**R 102.721**
2024 January	R .912	E 3.327	E 2.214	.672	R 7.125	.722	.075	.010	.053	.119	R .424	R .681	R 8.528
February	R .910	E 3.185	E 2.162	.689	R 6.945	.675	.069	.010	.065	.142	R .411	R .696	R 8.317
March	R .866	E 3.298	E 2.323	.758	R 7.244	.662	.080	.010	.084	.156	R .440	R .769	R 8.675
April	R .740	E 3.163	E 2.261	.748	R 6.913	.602	.066	.010	.098	.162	R .412	R .748	R 8.264
May	R .814	E 3.263	E 2.328	.782	R 7.187	.679	.077	.010	.112	.132	R .429	R .760	R 8.625
June	R .890	E 3.197	E 2.260	.753	R 7.100	.713	.072	.010	.119	.130	R .425	R .756	R 8.568
July	R .898	E 3.347	E 2.327	.765	R 7.336	.730	.072	.010	R .119	.095	R .446	R .743	R 8.810
August	R .973	E 3.313	E 2.357	.780	R 7.422	.729	.073	.010	R .117	.098	R .451	R .749	R 8.900
September	R .943	E 3.167	E 2.250	.768	R 7.129	.655	.057	.010	.101	.099	R .427	R .693	R 8.477
October	R .915	E 3.308	E 2.372	.802	R 7.396	.614	.054	.009	.095	.137	R .437	R .732	R 8.742
November	R .846	RE 3.204	RE 2.279	.782	R 7.111	.647	.062	.010	.070	.140	R .445	R .726	R 8.484
December	R .881	RE 3.394	RE 2.372	.791	R 7.437	.744	.070	.010	.065	.138	R .452	R .734	R 8.916
Total	**R 10.588**	**R 39.166**	**R 27.504**	**9.088**	**R 86.345**	**8.173**	**.826**	**.117**	**R 1.098**	**1.547**	**R 5.199**	**R 8.788**	**R 103.306**
2025 January	.908	E 3.347	E 2.318	.744	7.318	.750	.072	.010	.074	.149	.434	.740	8.807

[a] Most data are estimates. See Tables 10.1–10.2c for notes on series components and estimation; and see Note, "Renewable Energy Production and Consumption," at end of Section 10.

[b] Beginning in 1989, includes waste coal supplied. Beginning in 2001, also includes a small amount of refuse recovery. See Table 6.1.

[c] Includes lease condensate.

[d] Natural gas processing plant production of natural gas liquids (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline). Through 1980, also includes natural gas processing plant production of finished petroleum products (aviation gasoline, distillate fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, motor gasoline, special naphthas, and miscellaneous products).

[e] Conventional hydroelectric power.

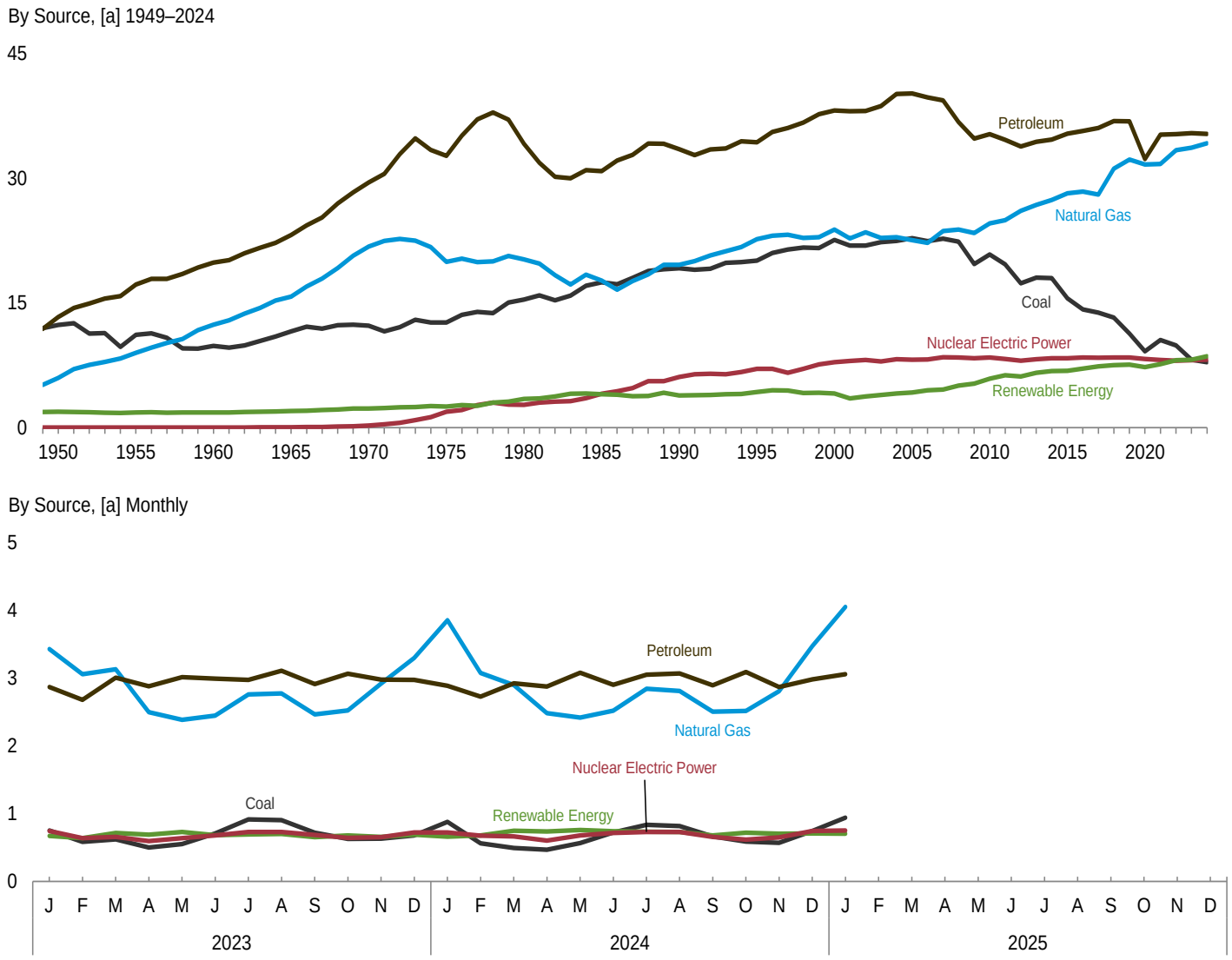
R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • See "Primary Energy Production" in Glossary. • 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/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)



[a] Small quantities of net imports of coal coke and electricity are not shown.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary.
Source: Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels[a]				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[b]						Total[g]
	Coal	Natural Gas[c]	Petroleum[d]	Total[e]		Hydroelectric Power[f]	Geothermal	Solar	Wind	Biomass	Total	
1950 Total	**12.347**	**5.968**	**13.298**	**31.615**	**0.000**	**0.344**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.562**	**1.907**	**33.527**
1955 Total	**11.167**	**8.998**	**17.225**	**37.380**	**.000**	**.397**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.424**	**1.821**	**39.215**
1960 Total	**9.838**	**12.385**	**19.874**	**42.091**	**.006**	**.510**	**(s)**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.320**	**1.830**	**43.942**
1965 Total	**11.581**	**15.769**	**23.184**	**50.515**	**.043**	**.672**	**.001**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.335**	**2.008**	**52.565**
1970 Total	**12.265**	**21.795**	**29.499**	**63.501**	**.239**	**.856**	**.002**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.431**	**2.289**	**66.036**
1975 Total	**12.663**	**19.948**	**32.699**	**65.323**	**1.900**	**1.034**	**.011**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.499**	**2.544**	**69.788**
1980 Total	**15.423**	**20.235**	**34.159**	**69.782**	**2.739**	**.953**	**.017**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.475**	**3.445**	**76.038**
1985 Total	**17.478**	**17.703**	**30.866**	**66.035**	**4.076**	**.970**	**.032**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**3.016**	**4.018**	**74.268**
1990 Total	**19.173**	**19.603**	**33.500**	**72.281**	**6.104**	**.999**	**.063**	**.056**	**.010**	**2.735**	**3.863**	**82.256**
1995 Total	**20.089**	**22.671**	**34.341**	**77.162**	**7.075**	**1.061**	**.060**	**.064**	**.011**	**3.101**	**4.297**	**88.668**
2000 Total	**22.580**	**23.824**	**38.152**	**84.620**	**7.862**	**.940**	**.069**	**.059**	**.019**	**3.008**	**4.096**	**96.694**
2005 Total	**22.797**	**22.565**	**40.217**	**85.623**	**8.161**	**.922**	**.084**	**.052**	**.061**	**3.114**	**4.233**	**98.101**
2010 Total	**20.834**	**24.575**	**35.321**	**80.723**	**8.434**	**.888**	**.111**	**.068**	**.323**	**4.506**	**5.896**	**95.142**
2011 Total	**19.658**	**24.955**	**34.639**	**79.263**	**8.269**	**1.090**	**.116**	**.076**	**.410**	**4.616**	**6.308**	**93.966**
2012 Total	**17.378**	**26.089**	**33.833**	**77.304**	**8.062**	**.943**	**.117**	**.094**	**.480**	**4.517**	**6.150**	**91.677**
2013 Total	**18.039**	**26.805**	**34.398**	**79.224**	**8.244**	**.916**	**.117**	**.120**	**.573**	**4.861**	**6.587**	**94.253**
2014 Total	**17.998**	**27.383**	**34.658**	**80.017**	**8.338**	**.885**	**.118**	**.161**	**.620**	**5.013**	**6.796**	**95.332**
2015 Total	**15.549**	**28.191**	**35.368**	**79.090**	**8.337**	**.850**	**.118**	**.196**	**.651**	**5.008**	**6.823**	**94.478**
2016 Total	**14.226**	**28.400**	**35.712**	**78.319**	**8.427**	**.914**	**.117**	**.251**	**.774**	**5.053**	**7.110**	**R 94.083**
2017 Total	**13.837**	**28.049**	**36.043**	**77.901**	**8.419**	**1.025**	**.118**	**.329**	**.868**	**5.035**	**R 7.374**	**R 93.886**
2018 Total	**13.252**	**31.163**	**36.892**	**81.281**	**8.438**	**.998**	**.118**	**.384**	**.930**	**R 5.096**	**R 7.526**	**R 97.396**
2019 Total	**11.316**	**32.264**	**36.866**	**80.425**	**8.452**	**.982**	**.116**	**.430**	**1.010**	**R 5.048**	**R 7.586**	**R 96.595**
2020 Total	**9.181**	**31.669**	**32.331**	**73.169**	**8.251**	**.973**	**.118**	**.511**	**1.153**	**4.535**	**7.290**	**R 88.871**
2021 Total	**10.549**	**31.711**	**35.243**	**77.454**	**8.131**	**.858**	**.118**	**R .625**	**1.290**	**R 4.753**	**R 7.645**	**R 93.364**
2022 Total	**9.888**	**33.379**	**35.319**	**78.529**	**8.061**	**.869**	**.118**	**R .764**	**1.482**	**R 4.874**	**R 8.107**	**R 94.838**
2023 January	.750	3.428	2.868	7.043	.741	.078	.010	.044	.131	R .409	R .671	R 8.466
February	.582	3.057	2.678	6.315	.636	.068	.009	.051	.141	R .368	R .637	R 7.595
March	.620	3.129	3.006	6.753	.657	.073	.010	.067	.149	R .415	R .714	R 8.132
April	.500	2.499	2.878	5.875	.592	.068	.010	.080	.146	R .386	R .690	R 7.164
May	.550	2.386	3.014	5.948	.639	.094	.010	.091	.110	R .425	R .730	R 7.326
June	.705	2.445	2.991	6.138	.677	.074	.010	R .092	.094	R .412	R .682	R 7.504
July	.913	2.760	2.975	6.645	.730	.075	.010	R .097	.096	R .414	R .692	R 8.071
August	.903	2.773	3.108	6.781	.729	.073	.010	.093	.097	R .427	R .699	R 8.213
September	.716	2.464	2.911	6.087	.685	.058	.010	R .081	.097	R .404	R .650	R 7.423
October	.628	2.523	3.067	6.216	.642	.053	.010	.074	.123	R .418	R .679	R 7.537
November	.629	2.920	2.978	6.525	.651	.058	.010	.057	.124	R .407	R .656	R 7.834
December	.676	3.300	2.975	6.946	.720	.065	.010	.050	.130	R .431	R .687	R 8.356
Total	**8.172**	**33.683**	**35.448**	**77.271**	**8.099**	**.836**	**.119**	**R .878**	**1.437**	**R 4.916**	**R 8.186**	**R 93.621**
2024 January	R .877	R 3.856	2.886	R 7.619	.722	.075	.010	.053	.119	R .403	R .660	R 9.007
February	.559	R 3.076	2.728	R 6.362	.675	.069	.010	.065	.142	R .394	R .679	R 7.717
March	R .491	R 2.899	2.924	R 6.310	.662	.080	.010	.084	.156	R .418	R .747	7.718
April	R .466	R 2.482	2.876	R 5.819	.602	.066	.010	.098	.162	R .398	R .734	R 7.154
May	R .563	R 2.416	3.080	R 6.056	.679	.077	.010	.112	.132	R .425	R .756	R 7.491
June	R .720	R 2.518	2.901	R 6.134	.713	.072	.010	.119	.130	R .409	R .740	7.592
July	R .835	R 2.843	3.052	R 6.728	.730	.072	.010	R .119	.095	R .434	R .731	R 8.198
August	R .815	R 2.812	3.068	R 6.691	.729	.073	.010	R .117	.098	R .432	R .730	R 8.157
September	R .663	R 2.504	2.893	6.057	.655	.057	.010	.101	.099	R .411	R .677	R 7.396
October	R .588	R 2.517	3.092	R 6.195	.614	.054	.009	.095	.137	R .424	R .719	R 7.535
November	R .569	R 2.807	2.869	R 6.242	.647	.062	.010	.070	.140	R .421	R .703	R 7.593
December	R .741	R 3.473	2.981	R 7.191	.744	.070	.010	.065	.138	R .423	R .705	R 8.648
Total	**R 7.886**	**R 34.205**	**35.349**	**R 77.405**	**8.173**	**.826**	**.117**	**R 1.098**	**1.547**	**R 4.992**	**R 8.581**	**R 94.207**
2025 January	.941	4.053	3.058	8.051	.750	.072	.010	.074	.149	.398	.704	9.514

[a] Includes non-combustion use of fossil fuels.

[b] Most data are estimates. See Tables 10.1–10.2c for notes on series components and estimation; and see Note, "Renewable Energy Production and Consumption," at end of Section 10.

[c] Natural gas only; excludes supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

[d] Petroleum products supplied; excludes biofuels. Biofuels are included in "Biomass."

[e] Includes coal coke net imports. See Table 1.4c.

[f] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[g] Includes coal coke net imports and electricity net imports, which are not separately displayed. See Table 1.4c.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

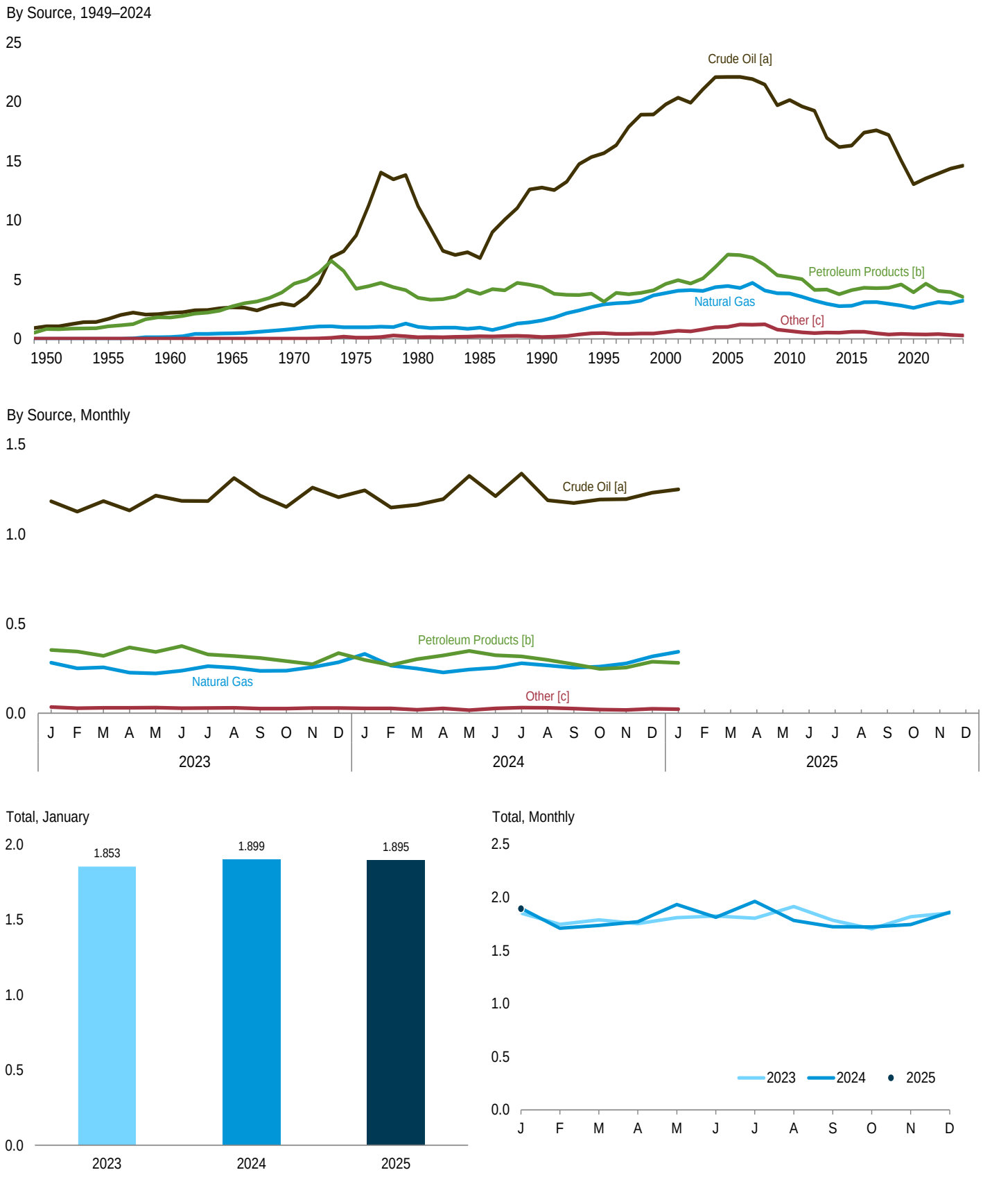
Notes: • See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary. • See Table D1 for estimated energy consumption for 1635–1945. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.4a Primary Energy Imports

(Quadrillion Btu)



[a] Crude oil and lease condensate, includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977.
[b] Petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.
[c] Coal, coal coke, biomass, and electricity.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary.
Source: Table 1.4a.

Table 1.4a Primary Energy Imports by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Imports								
				Petroleum					
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products[b]	Total	Biomass[c]	Electricity	Total
1950 Total	**0.009**	**0.011**	**0.000**	**1.056**	**0.830**	**1.886**	**NA**	**0.007**	**1.913**
1955 Total	**.008**	**.003**	**.011**	**1.691**	**1.061**	**2.752**	**NA**	**.016**	**2.790**
1960 Total	**.007**	**.003**	**.161**	**2.196**	**1.802**	**3.999**	**NA**	**.018**	**4.188**
1965 Total	**.005**	**.002**	**.471**	**2.654**	**2.748**	**5.402**	**NA**	**.012**	**5.892**
1970 Total	**.001**	**.004**	**.846**	**2.814**	**4.656**	**7.470**	**NA**	**.021**	**8.342**
1975 Total	**.024**	**.045**	**.978**	**8.721**	**4.227**	**12.948**	**NA**	**.038**	**14.032**
1980 Total	**.030**	**.016**	**1.006**	**11.195**	**3.463**	**14.658**	**NA**	**.085**	**15.796**
1985 Total	**.049**	**.014**	**.952**	**6.814**	**3.796**	**10.609**	**NA**	**.157**	**11.781**
1990 Total	**.067**	**.019**	**1.551**	**12.766**	**4.351**	**17.117**	**NA**	**.063**	**18.817**
1995 Total	**.237**	**.095**	**2.901**	**15.669**	**3.131**	**18.800**	**.001**	**.146**	**22.180**
2000 Total	**.313**	**.094**	**3.869**	**19.783**	**4.641**	**24.424**	**(s)**	**.166**	**28.865**
2005 Total	**.762**	**.088**	**4.450**	**22.091**	**7.108**	**29.198**	**.012**	**.150**	**34.659**
2010 Total	**.484**	**.030**	**3.834**	**20.140**	**5.219**	**25.359**	**.004**	**.154**	**29.866**
2011 Total	**.327**	**.035**	**3.555**	**19.595**	**5.038**	**24.633**	**.019**	**.178**	**28.748**
2012 Total	**.212**	**.028**	**3.216**	**19.239**	**4.122**	**23.361**	**.049**	**.202**	**27.068**
2013 Total	**.199**	**.003**	**2.955**	**16.957**	**4.169**	**21.126**	**.102**	**.236**	**24.623**
2014 Total	**.252**	**.002**	**2.763**	**16.178**	**3.773**	**19.951**	**.046**	**.227**	**23.241**
2015 Total	**.256**	**.003**	**2.786**	**16.299**	**4.111**	**20.410**	**.079**	**.259**	**23.794**
2016 Total	**.220**	**.006**	**3.082**	**17.392**	**4.309**	**21.700**	**.123**	**.248**	**25.378**
2017 Total	**.168**	**.001**	**3.109**	**17.597**	**4.277**	**21.874**	**.081**	**.224**	**25.458**
2018 Total	**.122**	**.003**	**2.961**	**17.192**	**4.309**	**21.501**	**.048**	**.199**	**24.833**
2019 Total	**.138**	**.003**	**2.810**	**15.045**	**4.596**	**19.641**	**.072**	**.201**	**22.865**
2020 Total	**.105**	**.004**	**2.615**	**13.044**	**3.937**	**16.980**	**.074**	**.210**	**19.988**
2021 Total	**.109**	**.003**	**2.878**	**13.539**	**4.661**	**18.200**	**.083**	**.181**	**21.455**
2022 Total	**.135**	**.002**	**3.100**	**13.951**	**4.052**	**18.003**	**.073**	**.194**	**21.507**
2023 January	.010	(s)	.282	1.184	.353	1.537	.008	.015	1.853
February	.007	(s)	.250	1.126	.344	1.470	.008	.012	1.747
March	.006	(s)	.256	1.185	.320	1.505	.009	.013	1.789
April	.009	.001	.226	1.132	.367	1.498	.008	.012	1.754
May	.007	(s)	.222	1.215	.342	1.558	.011	.013	1.810
June	.006	.001	.237	1.186	.375	1.561	.009	.010	1.825
July	.007	.001	.262	1.185	.328	1.513	.008	.011	1.804
August	.008	(s)	.253	1.314	.319	1.633	.012	.010	1.915
September	.007	(s)	.236	1.216	.308	1.524	.010	.008	1.785
October	.009	.001	.237	1.152	.291	1.443	.007	.008	1.705
November	.007	.001	.257	1.260	.273	1.533	.011	.008	1.818
December	.005	(s)	.284	1.207	.335	1.542	.012	.011	1.853
Total	**.088**	**.005**	**3.001**	**14.362**	**3.954**	**18.316**	**.114**	**.133**	**21.658**
2024 January	.002	(s)	.331	1.245	.297	1.543	.011	.012	1.899
February	R.004	(s)	.265	1.149	.269	1.419	.014	.009	R1.710
March	.002	(s)	.249	1.164	.302	1.467	.009	.008	R1.736
April	.006	(s)	.227	1.196	.322	1.519	.013	.006	R1.772
May	.002	(s)	.244	1.326	.347	1.673	.008	.006	1.934
June	R.005	(s)	.253	1.212	.323	1.535	.012	.010	1.814
July	.004	.001	.278	1.339	.317	1.655	.012	.014	1.964
August	R.007	.001	.267	1.189	.297	1.486	.010	.012	R1.783
September	R.006	(s)	.253	1.174	.273	1.447	.009	.011	R1.725
October	.003	.001	.260	1.194	.247	1.441	.007	.010	R1.722
November	.004	(s)	.277	1.196	.255	1.451	.006	.006	1.745
December	.003	(s)	.317	1.232	.287	1.519	.009	.012	1.860
Total	R**.047**	**.003**	**3.223**	**14.617**	**3.538**	**18.155**	**.121**	**.113**	R**21.663**
2025 January	.006	(s)	.343	1.250	.281	1.530	(s)	.015	1.895

[a] Crude oil and lease condensate. Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977.

[b] Petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.

[c] Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol (minus denaturant). Beginning in 2001, also includes biodiesel. Beginning in 2011, also includes renewable diesel fuel. Beginning in 2021, also includes other biofuels.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

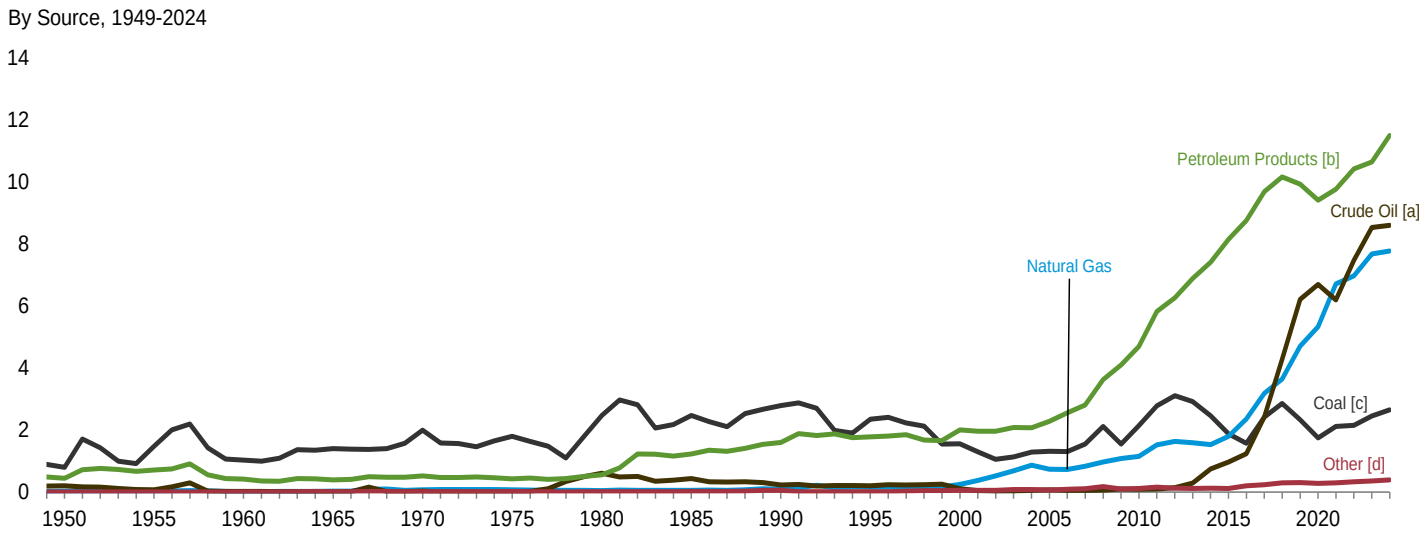
Notes: • See "Primary Energy" in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

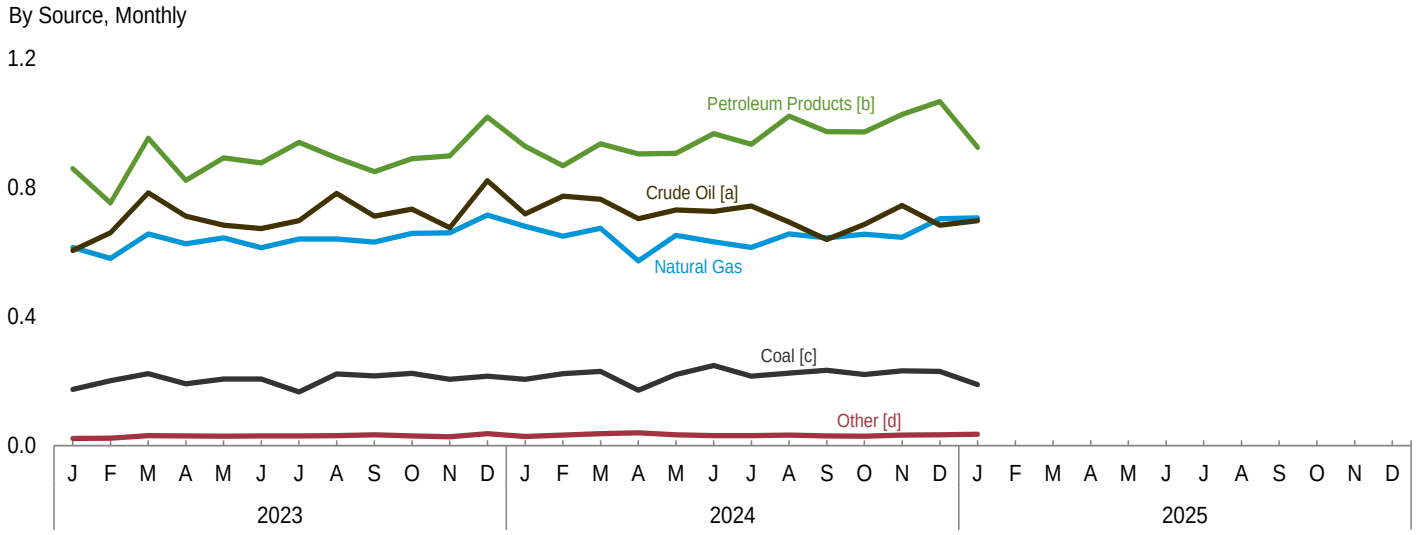
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

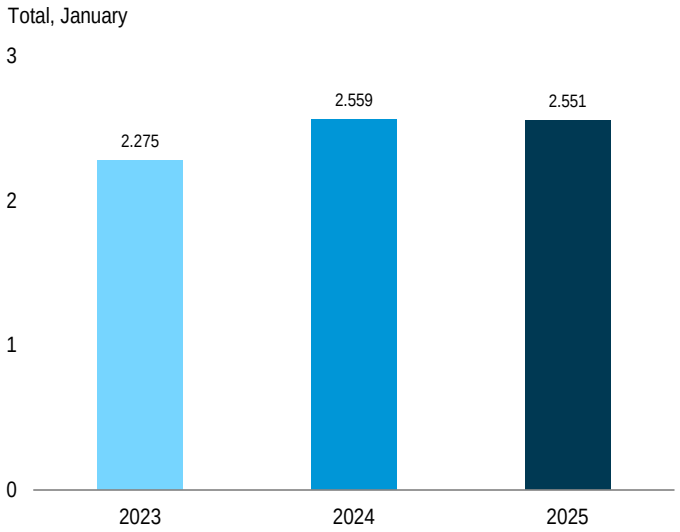
Sources: See end of section.

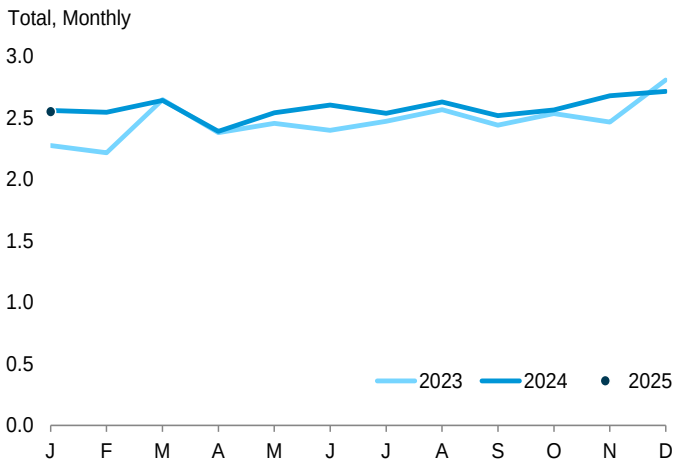
Figure 1.4b Primary Energy Exports

(Quadrillion Btu)









[a] Crude oil and lease condensate.
[b] Petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.
[c] Includes coal coke.
[d] Biomass and electricity
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary.
Source: Table 1.4b.

Table 1.4b Primary Energy Exports by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Exports								
				Petroleum					
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products[b]	Total	Biomass[c]	Electricity	Total
1950 Total	**0.786**	**0.010**	**0.027**	**0.202**	**0.440**	**0.642**	**NA**	**0.001**	**1.465**
1955 Total	**1.465**	**.013**	**.032**	**.067**	**.707**	**.774**	**NA**	**.002**	**2.286**
1960 Total	**1.023**	**.009**	**.012**	**.018**	**.413**	**.431**	**NA**	**.003**	**1.477**
1965 Total	**1.376**	**.021**	**.027**	**.006**	**.386**	**.392**	**NA**	**.013**	**1.829**
1970 Total	**1.936**	**.061**	**.072**	**.029**	**.520**	**.549**	**NA**	**.014**	**2.632**
1975 Total	**1.761**	**.032**	**.074**	**.012**	**.427**	**.439**	**NA**	**.017**	**2.323**
1980 Total	**2.421**	**.051**	**.049**	**.609**	**.551**	**1.160**	**NA**	**.014**	**3.695**
1985 Total	**2.438**	**.028**	**.056**	**.432**	**1.225**	**1.657**	**NA**	**.017**	**4.196**
1990 Total	**2.772**	**.014**	**.087**	**.230**	**1.594**	**1.824**	**NA**	**.055**	**4.752**
1995 Total	**2.318**	**.034**	**.156**	**.200**	**1.776**	**1.976**	**NA**	**.012**	**4.496**
2000 Total	**1.528**	**.028**	**.245**	**.106**	**2.003**	**2.110**	**NA**	**.051**	**3.962**
2005 Total	**1.273**	**.043**	**.735**	**.067**	**2.276**	**2.344**	**(s)**	**.065**	**4.462**
2010 Total	**2.101**	**.036**	**1.147**	**.088**	**4.691**	**4.780**	**.047**	**.065**	**8.176**
2011 Total	**2.751**	**.024**	**1.519**	**.100**	**5.820**	**5.919**	**.108**	**.051**	**10.373**
2012 Total	**3.087**	**.024**	**1.633**	**.143**	**6.261**	**6.404**	**.078**	**.041**	**11.267**
2013 Total	**2.895**	**.021**	**1.587**	**.284**	**6.886**	**7.170**	**.076**	**.039**	**11.788**
2014 Total	**2.435**	**.023**	**1.528**	**.744**	**7.414**	**8.158**	**.081**	**.045**	**12.270**
2015 Total	**1.852**	**.021**	**1.800**	**.964**	**8.153**	**9.118**	**.080**	**.031**	**12.902**
2016 Total	**1.546**	**.025**	**2.356**	**1.238**	**8.752**	**9.990**	**.181**	**.021**	**14.119**
2017 Total	**2.388**	**.030**	**3.182**	**2.424**	**9.684**	**12.108**	**.206**	**.032**	**17.946**
2018 Total	**2.824**	**.029**	**3.640**	**4.277**	**10.158**	**14.434**	**.249**	**.047**	**21.224**
2019 Total	**2.305**	**.024**	**4.700**	**6.212**	**9.926**	**16.139**	**.240**	**.068**	**23.476**
2020 Total	**1.725**	**.017**	**5.332**	**6.699**	**9.410**	**16.108**	**.234**	**.048**	**23.464**
2021 Total	**2.061**	**.052**	**6.712**	**6.191**	**9.761**	**15.952**	.247	**.047**	**25.071**
2022 Total	**2.093**	**.057**	**6.969**	**7.468**	**10.417**	**17.885**	.278	**.054**	**27.335**
2023 January	.170	.003	.614	.605	.859	1.465	.018	.004	2.275
February	.199	.002	.580	.660	.752	1.412	.018	.005	2.216
March	.221	.002	.656	.784	.953	1.737	.026	.005	2.647
April	.189	.002	.626	.711	.822	1.533	.024	.006	2.380
May	.203	.003	.644	.683	.892	1.575	.024	.004	2.454
June	.203	.003	.613	.673	.876	1.548	.026	.005	2.398
July	.161	.004	.640	.697	.940	1.636	.023	.007	2.472
August	.219	.003	.640	.782	.892	1.675	.025	.006	2.567
September	.212	.004	.631	.711	.849	1.560	.026	.008	2.441
October	.221	.002	.658	.733	.889	1.623	.024	.007	2.534
November	.202	.003	.660	.675	.898	1.573	.021	.006	2.465
December	.210	.005	.715	.821	1.019	1.840	.031	.006	2.807
Total	**2.411**	**.038**	**7.678**	**8.535**	**10.641**	**19.176**	**.285**	**.068**	**29.656**
2024 January	R .204	.001	.680	.718	.928	1.646	.021	.006	R 2.559
February	R .222	.002	.649	.773	.868	1.641	.024	.008	R 2.546
March	R .225	.004	.674	.764	.936	1.701	.028	.009	R 2.641
April	R .166	.004	.572	.703	.904	1.608	.031	.008	R 2.389
May	R .217	.002	.652	.730	.906	1.635	.027	.006	R 2.540
June	R .243	.005	.632	.726	.967	1.693	.026	.005	R 2.604
July	R .213	.002	.614	.743	.934	1.677	.026	.005	R 2.537
August	R .221	.005	.656	.693	1.021	1.714	.028	.004	R 2.628
September	R .230	.003	.644	.639	.973	1.611	.026	.003	R 2.518
October	R .218	.003	.655	.686	.972	1.658	.026	.003	R 2.563
November	R .229	.003	R .646	.744	1.027	1.770	.028	.004	R 2.680
December	R .226	.004	R .703	.683	1.067	1.750	.028	.004	2.714
Total	**R 2.614**	**.038**	**R 7.777**	**8.601**	**11.503**	**20.104**	**.321**	**.066**	**R 30.920**
2025 January	.188	.001	.706	.697	.924	1.621	.030	.005	2.551

[a] Crude oil and lease condensate.

[b] Petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.

[c] Beginning in 2001, includes biodiesel. Beginning in 2010, also includes fuel ethanol (minus denaturant). Beginning in 2016, also includes wood and wood-derived fuels. Beginning in 2025, also includes renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

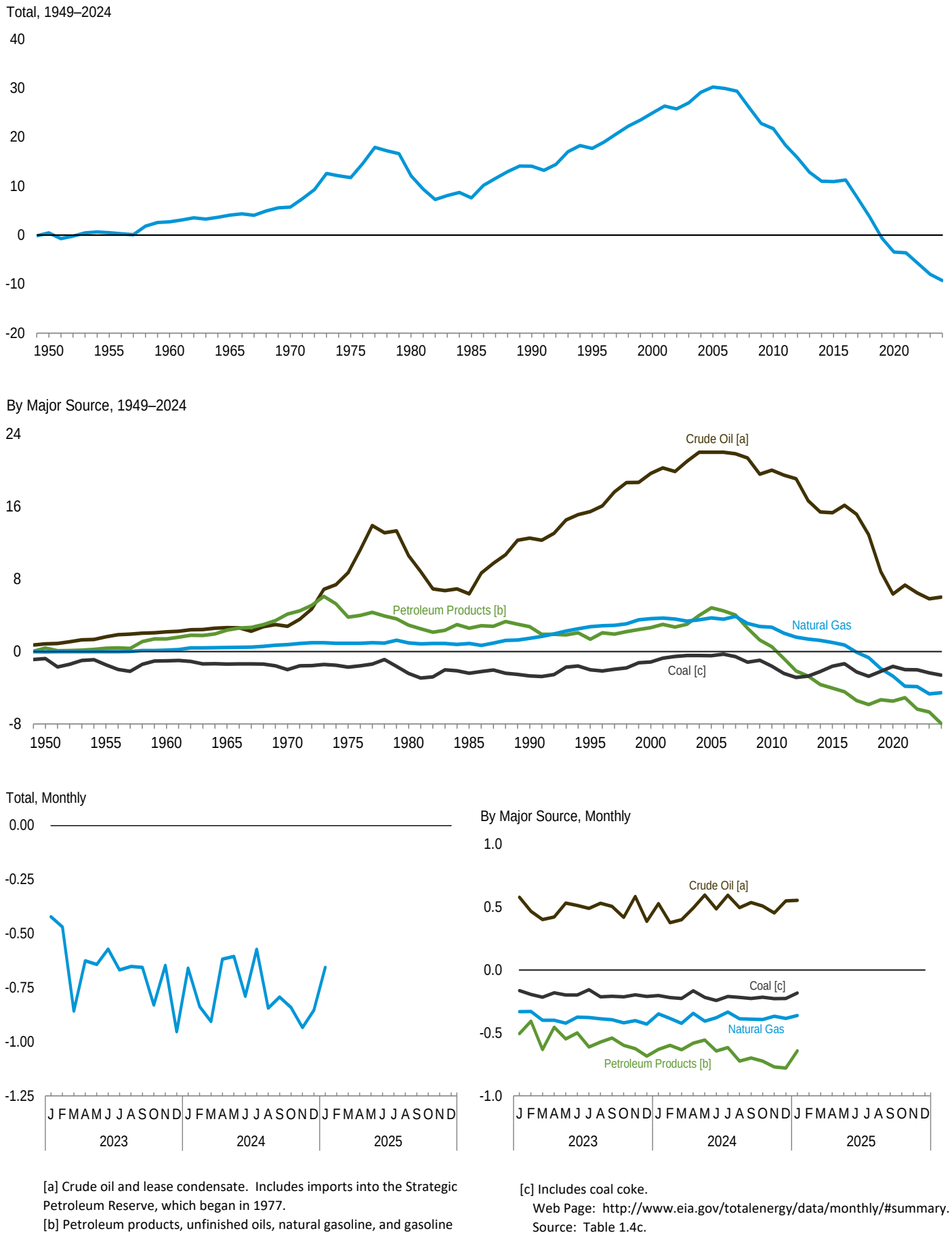
Notes: • See "Primary Energy" in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.4c Primary Energy Net Imports

(Quadrillion Btu)



[a] Crude oil and lease condensate. Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977.

[b] Petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.

[c] Includes coal coke.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary.

Source: Table 1.4c.

Table 1.4c Primary Energy Net Imports by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Net Imports[a]								
				Petroleum					
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Crude Oil[b]	Petroleum Products[c]	Total	Biomass[d]	Electricity	Total
1950 Total	**-0.777**	**0.001**	**-0.027**	**0.854**	**0.390**	**1.244**	**NA**	**0.006**	**0.448**
1955 Total	**-1.456**	**-.010**	**-.021**	**1.624**	**.354**	**1.978**	**NA**	**.014**	**.504**
1960 Total	**-1.017**	**-.006**	**.149**	**2.178**	**1.389**	**3.568**	**NA**	**.015**	**2.710**
1965 Total	**-1.372**	**-.018**	**.444**	**2.648**	**2.362**	**5.010**	**NA**	**(s)**	**4.063**
1970 Total	**-1.935**	**-.058**	**.774**	**2.785**	**4.136**	**6.921**	**NA**	**.007**	**5.709**
1975 Total	**-1.738**	**.014**	**.904**	**8.708**	**3.800**	**12.508**	**NA**	**.021**	**11.709**
1980 Total	**-2.391**	**-.035**	**.957**	**10.586**	**2.912**	**13.499**	**NA**	**.071**	**12.101**
1985 Total	**-2.389**	**-.013**	**.896**	**6.381**	**2.570**	**8.952**	**NA**	**.140**	**7.584**
1990 Total	**-2.705**	**.005**	**1.464**	**12.536**	**2.757**	**15.293**	**NA**	**.008**	**14.065**
1995 Total	**-2.081**	**.061**	**2.745**	**15.469**	**1.355**	**16.824**	**NA**	**.134**	**17.684**
2000 Total	**-1.215**	**.065**	**3.623**	**19.676**	**2.638**	**22.314**	**NA**	**.115**	**24.904**
2005 Total	**-.512**	**.044**	**3.714**	**22.023**	**4.831**	**26.855**	**.011**	**.085**	**30.197**
2010 Total	**-1.617**	**-.006**	**2.687**	**20.052**	**.528**	**20.580**	**-.042**	**.089**	**21.690**
2011 Total	**-2.423**	**.011**	**2.036**	**19.495**	**-.781**	**18.714**	**-.089**	**.127**	**18.375**
2012 Total	**-2.875**	**.004**	**1.583**	**19.096**	**-2.139**	**16.957**	**-.029**	**.161**	**15.801**
2013 Total	**-2.696**	**-.017**	**1.369**	**16.673**	**-2.717**	**13.956**	**.026**	**.197**	**12.835**
2014 Total	**-2.183**	**-.022**	**1.235**	**15.434**	**-3.641**	**11.793**	**-.034**	**.182**	**10.971**
2015 Total	**-1.596**	**-.018**	**.986**	**15.335**	**-4.042**	**11.292**	**-.001**	**.227**	**10.892**
2016 Total	**-1.326**	**-.019**	**.725**	**16.154**	**-4.443**	**11.710**	**-.058**	**.227**	**11.259**
2017 Total	**-2.220**	**-.029**	**-.073**	**15.173**	**-5.407**	**9.766**	**-.124**	**.192**	**7.512**
2018 Total	**-2.702**	**-.026**	**-.679**	**12.915**	**-5.849**	**7.066**	**-.201**	**.152**	**3.610**
2019 Total	**-2.167**	**-.021**	**-1.889**	**8.833**	**-5.331**	**3.502**	**-.168**	**.133**	**-.610**
2020 Total	**-1.620**	**-.013**	**-2.717**	**6.345**	**-5.473**	**.872**	**-.159**	**.161**	**-3.476**
2021 Total	**-1.952**	**-.049**	**-3.834**	**7.348**	**-5.100**	**2.248**	**-.163**	**.134**	**-3.616**
2022 Total	**-1.957**	**-.056**	**-3.869**	**6.483**	**-6.365**	**.118**	**-.205**	**.141**	**-5.828**
2023 January	-.161	-.003	-.332	.579	-.507	.072	-.010	.011	-.422
February	-.192	-.002	-.330	.466	-.408	.058	-.010	.007	-.470
March	-.215	-.002	-.400	.401	-.633	-.232	-.017	.009	-.858
April	-.179	-.002	-.400	.421	-.455	-.035	-.016	.007	-.626
May	-.196	-.003	-.423	.532	-.549	-.017	-.014	.009	-.643
June	-.197	-.002	-.375	.513	-.500	.013	-.016	.006	-.572
July	-.154	-.003	-.378	.489	-.612	-.123	-.015	.004	-.668
August	-.212	-.003	-.388	.531	-.573	-.042	-.013	.005	-.652
September	-.205	-.004	-.395	.505	-.541	-.036	-.015	(s)	-.656
October	-.212	-.002	-.421	.419	-.599	-.180	-.016	.001	-.830
November	-.194	-.002	-.403	.585	-.625	-.040	-.010	.002	-.647
December	-.205	-.005	-.431	.386	-.685	-.298	-.019	.005	-.954
Total	**-2.323**	**-.032**	**-4.677**	**5.827**	**-6.687**	**-.860**	**-.171**	**.065**	**-7.998**
2024 January	R -.202	-.001	-.349	.528	-.631	-.104	-.010	.006	R -.660
February	R -.218	-.002	-.385	.376	-.599	-.223	-.010	.001	R -.837
March	R -.223	-.004	-.425	.400	-.634	-.234	-.019	-.001	R -.906
April	R -.160	-.004	-.345	.493	-.582	-.089	-.018	-.002	R -.618
May	R -.215	-.002	-.408	.596	-.558	.038	-.019	(s)	R -.606
June	R -.238	-.005	-.379	.486	-.644	-.158	-.014	.005	R -.790
July	R -.208	-.002	-.335	.595	-.617	-.022	-.014	.008	R -.573
August	R -.214	-.004	-.389	.496	-.724	-.228	-.017	.007	R -.845
September	R -.224	-.003	-.391	.536	-.700	-.164	-.018	.007	R -.793
October	R -.215	-.002	-.394	.508	-.725	-.217	-.020	.006	R -.841
November	R -.225	-.003	-.368	.453	-.772	-.319	-.021	.002	R -.934
December	R -.223	-.004	R -.385	.550	-.780	-.231	-.019	.007	-.854
Total	**R -2.567**	**-.035**	**R -4.554**	**6.016**	**-7.965**	**-1.949**	**-.199**	**.047**	**R -9.257**
2025 January	-.182	-.001	-.362	.553	-.643	-.091	-.029	.010	-.656

[a] Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[b] Crude oil and lease condensate. Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977.

[c] Petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.

[d] Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports. Beginning in 2001, also includes biodiesel imports and exports. Beginning in 2010, also includes fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports. Beginning in 2011, also includes renewable diesel fuel imports. Beginning in 2021, also includes other biofuels imports. Beginning in 2025, also includes renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels exports.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

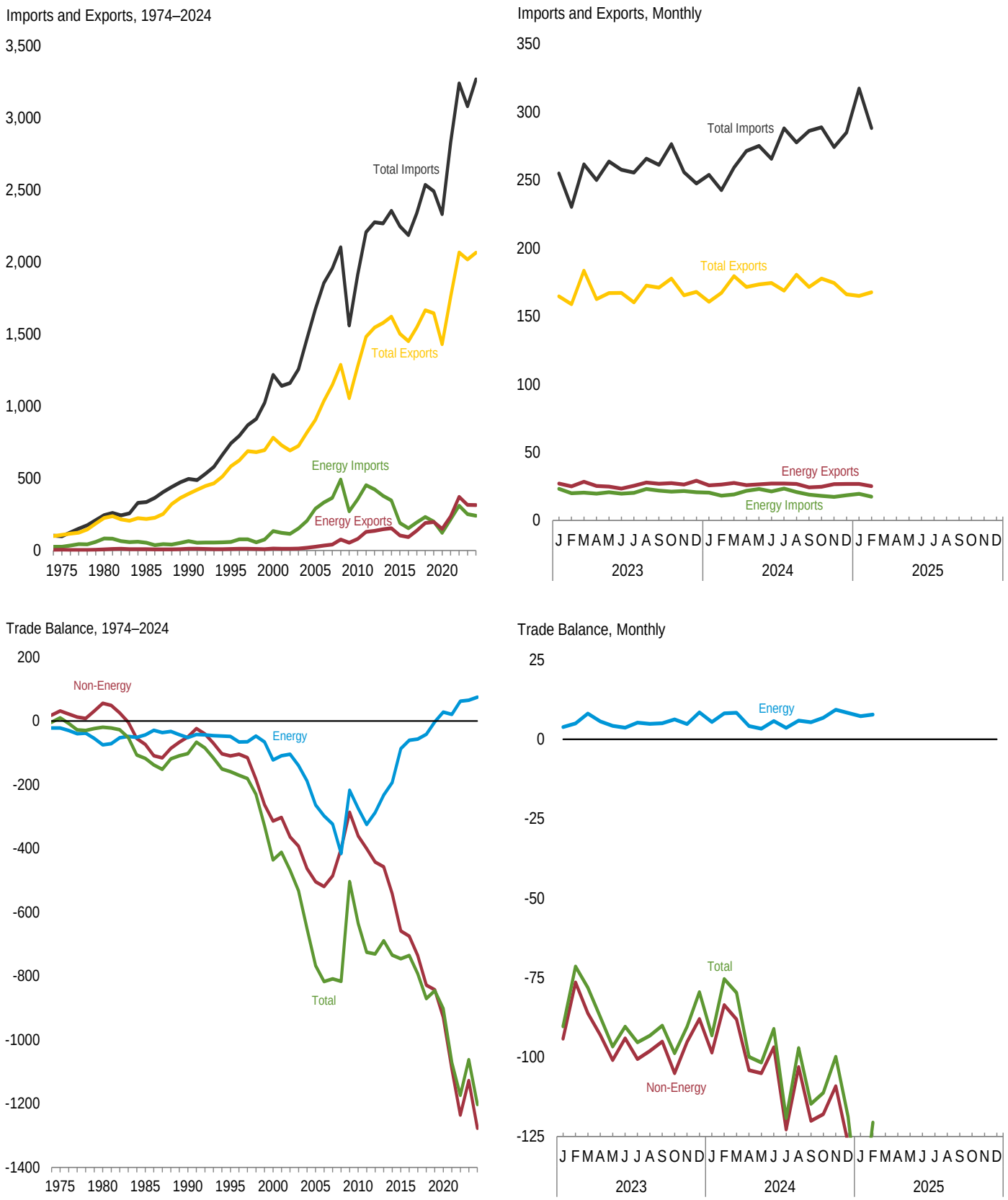
Notes: • See "Primary Energy" in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value

(Billion Dollars[a])



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary.
Source: Table 1.5.

Table 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value

(Million Dollars[a])

	Petroleum[b]			Energy[c]			Non-Energy Balance	Total Merchandise		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance		Exports	Imports	Balance
1974 Total	**792**	**24,668**	**-23,876**	**3,444**	**25,454**	**-22,010**	**18,126**	**99,437**	**103,321**	**-3,884**
1975 Total	**907**	**25,197**	**-24,289**	**4,470**	**26,476**	**-22,006**	**31,557**	**108,856**	**99,305**	**9,551**
1980 Total	**2,833**	**78,637**	**-75,803**	**7,982**	**82,924**	**-74,942**	**55,246**	**225,566**	**245,262**	**-19,696**
1985 Total	**4,707**	**50,475**	**-45,768**	**9,971**	**53,917**	**-43,946**	**-73,765**	**218,815**	**336,526**	**-117,712**
1990 Total	**6,901**	**61,583**	**-54,682**	**12,233**	**64,661**	**-52,428**	**-50,068**	**393,592**	**496,088**	**-102,496**
1995 Total	**6,321**	**54,368**	**-48,047**	**10,358**	**59,109**	**-48,751**	**-110,050**	**584,742**	**743,543**	**-158,801**
2000 Total	**10,192**	**119,251**	**-109,059**	**13,179**	**135,367**	**-122,188**	**-313,916**	**781,918**	**1,218,022**	**-436,104**
2005 Total	**19,155**	**250,068**	**-230,913**	**26,488**	**289,723**	**-263,235**	**-504,242**	**905,978**	**1,673,455**	**-767,477**
2010 Total	**64,753**	**333,472**	**-268,719**	**80,625**	**354,982**	**-274,357**	**-361,005**	**1,278,495**	**1,913,857**	**-635,362**
2011 Total	**[b]102,180**	**[b]431,866**	**[b]-329,686**	**128,989**	**453,839**	**-324,850**	**-400,597**	**1,482,508**	**2,207,954**	**-725,447**
2012 Total	**111,949**	**408,509**	**-296,560**	**136,054**	**423,860**	**-287,806**	**-442,640**	**1,545,821**	**2,276,267**	**-730,446**
2013 Total	**123,244**	**363,141**	**-239,897**	**147,572**	**379,758**	**-232,186**	**-457,284**	**1,578,517**	**2,267,987**	**-689,470**
2014 Total	**127,818**	**326,709**	**-198,891**	**154,498**	**347,474**	**-192,976**	**-541,506**	**1,621,874**	**2,356,356**	**-734,482**
2015 Total	**85,890**	**177,455**	**-91,565**	**103,612**	**190,501**	**-86,889**	**-658,594**	**1,503,328**	**2,248,811**	**-745,483**
2016 Total	**74,921**	**142,920**	**-67,999**	**92,971**	**153,800**	**-60,829**	**-674,497**	**1,451,460**	**2,186,786**	**-735,326**
2017 Total	**104,975**	**181,672**	**-76,697**	**137,920**	**194,790**	**-56,870**	**-735,526**	**1,547,195**	**2,339,591**	**-792,396**
2018 Total	**149,715**	**219,493**	**-69,778**	**190,888**	**232,746**	**-41,858**	**-828,500**	**1,665,787**	**2,536,145**	**-870,358**
2019 Total	**156,390**	**189,040**	**-32,650**	**197,740**	**200,829**	**-3,089**	**-842,670**	**1,645,940**	**2,491,700**	**-845,759**
2020 Total	**110,373**	**113,077**	**-2,704**	**150,074**	**122,486**	**27,588**	**-929,070**	**1,429,995**	**2,331,477**	**-901,482**
2021 Total	**157,530**	**198,648**	**-41,118**	**236,233**	**215,734**	**20,499**	**-1,091,271**	**1,757,744**	**2,828,515**	**-1,070,772**
2022 Total	**257,112**	**283,235**	**-26,123**	**372,488**	**310,358**	**62,130**	**-1,235,549**	**2,066,454**	**3,239,873**	**-1,173,419**
2023 January	18,329	20,191	-1,862	27,094	23,215	3,879	-94,226	164,603	254,950	-90,347
February	17,462	17,922	-460	24,974	19,953	5,021	-76,523	158,770	230,272	-71,502
March	20,342	18,852	1,490	28,400	20,312	8,088	-86,213	183,433	261,558	-78,125
April	18,444	18,627	-183	25,279	19,669	5,610	-93,070	162,579	250,039	-87,460
May	18,255	19,736	-1,481	24,849	20,643	4,206	-100,933	166,969	263,697	-96,727
June	17,401	18,764	-1,363	23,351	19,681	3,670	-94,081	167,128	257,538	-90,411
July	19,413	19,024	389	25,437	20,176	5,261	-100,641	160,080	255,460	-95,380
August	21,557	21,899	-342	27,878	23,037	4,841	-98,106	172,531	265,796	-93,265
September	20,521	20,753	-232	26,847	21,811	5,036	-95,141	171,036	261,141	-90,105
October	20,303	20,034	269	27,376	21,093	6,283	-105,079	177,653	276,449	-98,796
November	19,368	20,218	-850	26,362	21,550	4,812	-95,255	165,416	255,859	-90,443
December	21,960	19,216	2,744	29,209	20,726	8,483	-88,033	167,861	247,412	-79,550
Total	**233,356**	**235,236**	**-1,880**	**317,057**	**251,865**	**65,192**	**-1,127,303**	**2,018,059**	**3,080,170**	**-1,062,111**
2024 January	18,784	18,422	362	25,789	20,382	5,407	-98,628	160,579	253,800	-93,221
February	19,098	16,656	2,442	26,320	18,147	8,173	-83,613	167,171	242,611	-75,440
March	20,964	18,026	2,938	27,459	19,104	8,355	-88,112	179,391	259,147	-79,757
April	20,446	20,803	-357	25,917	21,733	4,184	-104,157	171,453	271,427	-99,973
May	20,588	22,437	-1,849	26,455	23,119	3,336	-105,082	173,421	275,167	-101,746
June	20,693	20,482	211	26,994	21,247	5,747	-96,883	174,419	265,554	-91,136
July	20,760	22,579	-1,819	26,997	23,420	3,577	-122,805	168,769	287,997	-119,228
August	20,700	19,795	905	26,773	20,861	5,912	-103,090	180,463	277,641	-97,178
September	18,163	17,976	187	24,234	18,855	5,379	-120,110	171,427	286,158	-114,731
October	18,231	17,126	1,105	24,710	17,960	6,750	-117,976	177,610	288,836	-111,226
November	19,679	16,499	3,180	26,629	17,326	9,303	-109,160	174,405	274,262	-99,857
December	19,297	17,376	1,921	26,785	18,471	8,314	-127,150	166,023	284,859	-118,836
Total	**237,403**	**228,177**	**9,226**	**315,063**	**240,624**	**74,439**	**-1,276,769**	**2,065,131**	**3,267,461**	**-1,202,330**
2025 January	18,682	17,764	918	26,708	19,454	7,254	[R]-159,618	[R]164,862	[R]317,227	[R]-152,364
February	17,158	15,304	1,854	25,178	17,408	7,770	-128,348	167,609	288,187	-120,578
2-Month Total	**35,840**	**33,068**	**2,772**	**51,886**	**36,862**	**15,024**	**-287,966**	**332,471**	**605,414**	**-272,943**
2024 2-Month Total	**37,882**	**35,078**	**2,804**	**52,109**	**38,528**	**13,580**	**-182,241**	**327,750**	**496,412**	**-168,661**
2023 2-Month Total	**35,791**	**38,113**	**-2,322**	**52,068**	**43,168**	**8,900**	**-170,749**	**323,373**	**485,222**	**-161,849**

[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

[b] Through 2010, data are for crude oil, petroleum preparations, liquefied propane and butane, and other mineral fuels. Beginning in 2011, data are for petroleum products and preparations.

[c] Petroleum, coal, natural gas, and electricity.

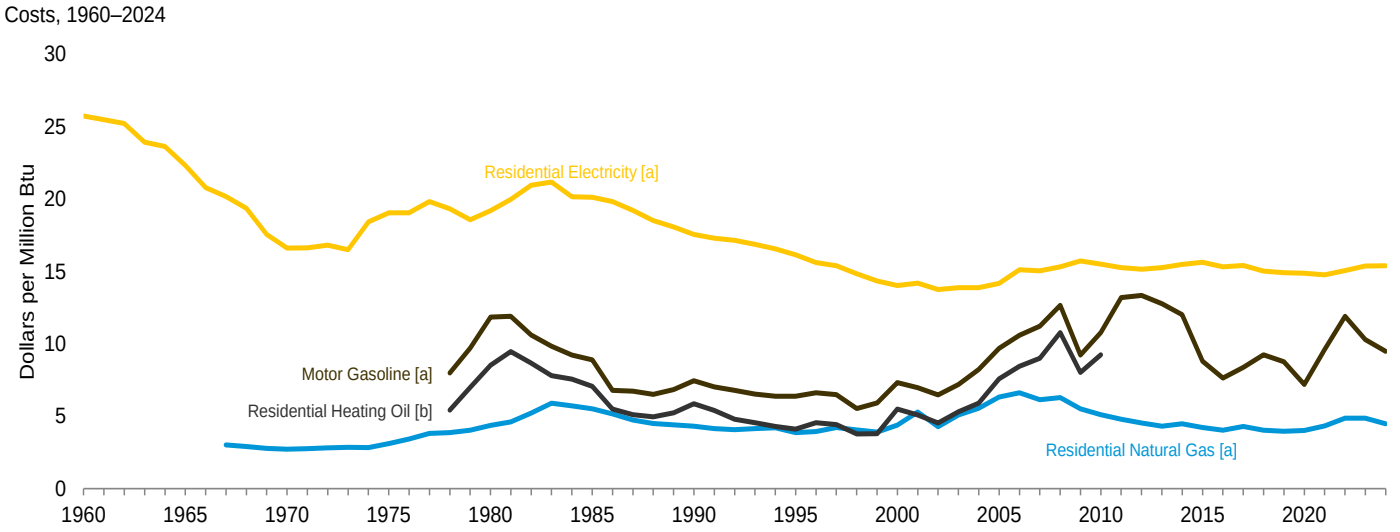
R=Revised.

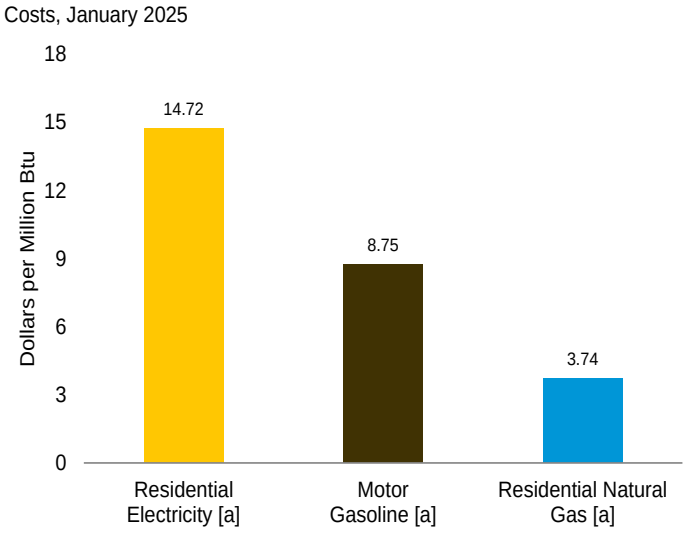
Notes: • Monthly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. • See Note 1, "Merchandise Trade Value," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs territory, which comprises the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

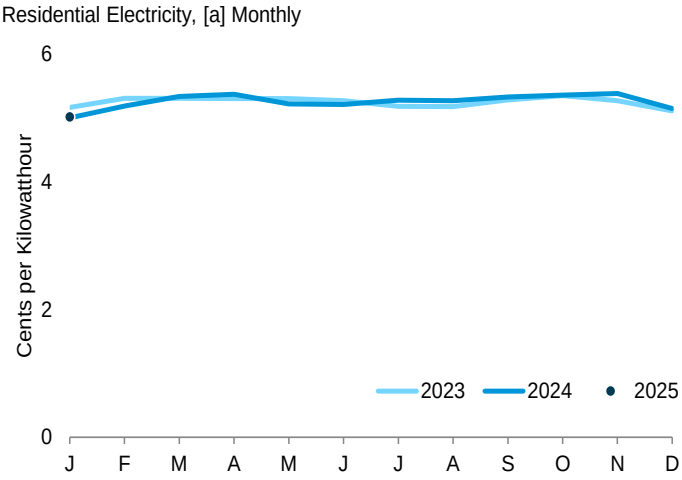
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1974.

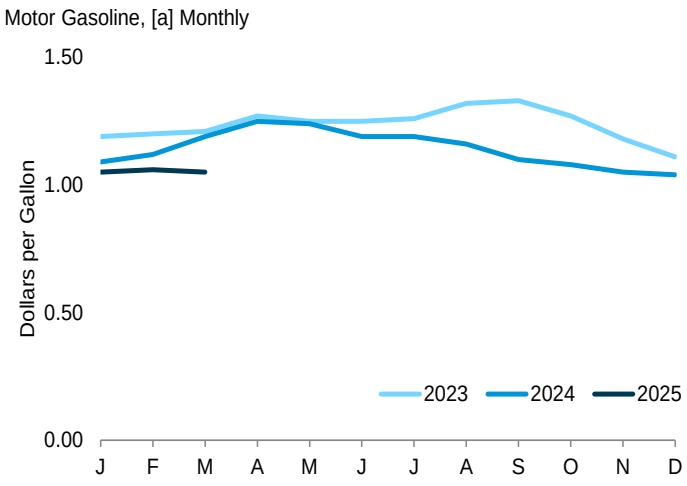
Sources: See end of section.

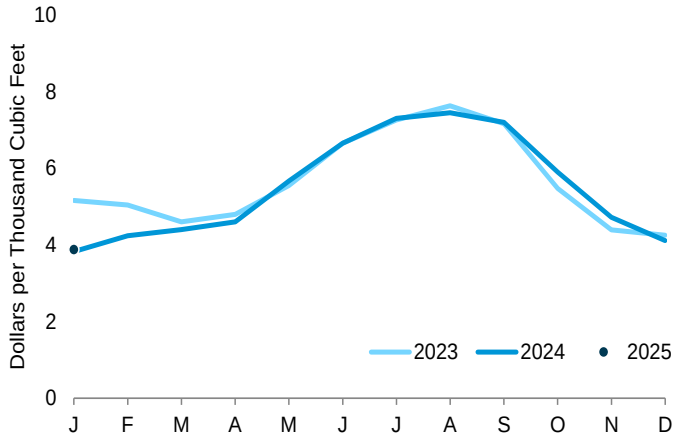
Figure 1.6 Cost of Fuels to End Users In Real (1982-1984) Dollars











[a] Includes Taxes.
[b] Excludes Taxes.
Note: See "Real Dollars" in Glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary.
Source: Tables 1.6.

Table 1.6 Cost of Fuels to End Users in Real (1982–1984) Dollars

	Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers[a]	Motor Gasoline[b]		Residential Heating Oil[c]		Residential Natural Gas[b]		Residential Electricity[b]	
	Index 1982–1984=100	Dollars per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Dollars per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Kilowatthour	Dollars per Million Btu
1960 Average	**29.6**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**8.8**	**25.74**
1965 Average	**31.5**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**7.6**	**22.33**
1970 Average	**38.8**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.81**	**2.72**	**5.7**	**16.62**
1975 Average	**53.8**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3.18**	**3.12**	**6.5**	**19.07**
1980 Average	**82.4**	**1.482**	**11.85**	**1.182**	**8.52**	**4.47**	**4.36**	**6.6**	**19.21**
1985 Average	**107.6**	**1.112**	**8.89**	**0.979**	**7.06**	**5.69**	**5.52**	**6.87**	**20.13**
1990 Average	**130.7**	**0.931**	**7.44**	**0.813**	**5.86**	**4.44**	**4.31**	**5.99**	**17.56**
1995 Average	**152.4**	**0.791**	**6.38**	**0.569**	**4.10**	**3.98**	**3.87**	**5.51**	**16.15**
2000 Average	**172.2**	**0.908**	**7.33**	**0.761**	**5.49**	**4.51**	**4.39**	**4.79**	**14.02**
2005 Average	**195.3**	**1.197**	**9.68**	**1.051**	**7.58**	**6.50**	**6.33**	**4.84**	**14.18**
2010 Average	**218.056**	**1.301**	**10.78**	**1.283**	**9.25**	**5.22**	**5.11**	**5.29**	**15.51**
2011 Average	**224.939**	**1.590**	**13.19**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.90**	**4.80**	**5.21**	**15.27**
2012 Average	**229.594**	**1.609**	**13.35**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.64**	**4.53**	**5.17**	**15.17**
2013 Average	**232.957**	**1.538**	**12.77**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.43**	**4.31**	**5.21**	**15.26**
2014 Average	**236.736**	**1.447**	**12.01**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.63**	**4.49**	**5.29**	**15.50**
2015 Average	**237.017**	**1.059**	**8.80**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.38**	**4.22**	**5.34**	**15.64**
2016 Average	**240.007**	**0.918**	**7.63**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.19**	**4.03**	**5.23**	**15.33**
2017 Average	**245.120**	**1.007**	**8.37**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.45**	**4.29**	**5.26**	**15.41**
2018 Average	**251.107**	**1.113**	**9.25**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.18**	**4.03**	**5.13**	**15.02**
2019 Average	**255.657**	**1.055**	**8.77**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.11**	**3.95**	**5.09**	**14.91**
2020 Average	**258.811**	**0.866**	**7.20**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.17**	**4.01**	**5.08**	**14.89**
2021 Average	**270.970**	**1.156**	**9.62**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.50**	**4.33**	**5.04**	**14.77**
2022 Average	**292.655**	**1.432**	**11.92**	**NA**	**NA**	**5.04**	**4.86**	**5.14**	**15.06**
2023 January	299.170	1.188	9.88	NA	NA	5.16	4.97	5.17	15.16
February	300.840	1.204	10.02	NA	NA	5.05	4.86	5.31	15.57
March	301.836	1.213	10.09	NA	NA	4.61	4.44	5.31	15.57
April	303.363	1.265	10.53	NA	NA	4.80	4.62	5.31	15.55
May	304.127	1.248	10.38	NA	NA	5.55	5.35	5.31	15.55
June	305.109	1.252	10.42	NA	NA	6.66	6.42	5.27	15.46
July	305.691	1.257	10.45	NA	NA	7.27	7.00	5.19	15.21
August	307.026	1.324	11.01	NA	NA	7.64	7.36	5.18	15.19
September	307.789	1.334	11.10	NA	NA	7.17	6.90	5.29	15.49
October	307.671	1.271	10.57	NA	NA	5.48	5.28	5.36	15.70
November	307.051	1.180	9.82	NA	NA	4.39	4.23	5.27	15.45
December	306.746	1.112	9.25	NA	NA	4.25	4.10	5.11	14.99
Average	**304.702**	**1.238**	**10.29**	**NA**	**NA**	**5.05**	**4.87**	**5.25**	**15.39**
2024 January	308.417	1.087	9.04	NA	NA	3.83	3.69	5.01	14.67
February	310.326	1.123	9.34	NA	NA	R4.24	R4.08	5.19	15.21
March	312.332	1.187	9.87	NA	NA	R4.41	R4.24	5.34	15.65
April	313.548	1.246	10.37	NA	NA	R4.61	R4.43	5.38	15.76
May	314.069	1.237	10.29	NA	NA	R5.68	R5.46	5.22	15.31
June	314.175	1.187	9.87	NA	NA	R6.66	R6.41	5.22	15.29
July	314.540	1.191	9.91	NA	NA	R7.31	R7.04	5.28	15.48
August	314.796	1.159	9.64	NA	NA	R7.46	R7.18	5.28	15.46
September	315.301	1.103	9.18	NA	NA	R7.20	R6.93	5.33	15.63
October	315.664	1.081	8.99	NA	NA	R5.90	R5.68	5.36	15.72
November	315.493	1.051	8.74	NA	NA	R4.73	R4.55	5.39	15.79
December	315.605	1.038	8.64	NA	NA	R4.11	3.96	5.15	15.10
Average	**313.689**	**1.141**	**9.49**	**NA**	**NA**	**R4.65**	**R4.48**	**5.25**	**15.40**
2025 January	317.671	1.052	8.75	NA	NA	R3.89	R3.74	R5.02	R14.72
February	319.082	1.064	8.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
March	319.799	1.053	8.76	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[a] Data are U.S. city averages for all items, and are not seasonally adjusted.
[b] Includes taxes.
[c] Excludes taxes.
R=Revised. NA=Not available.

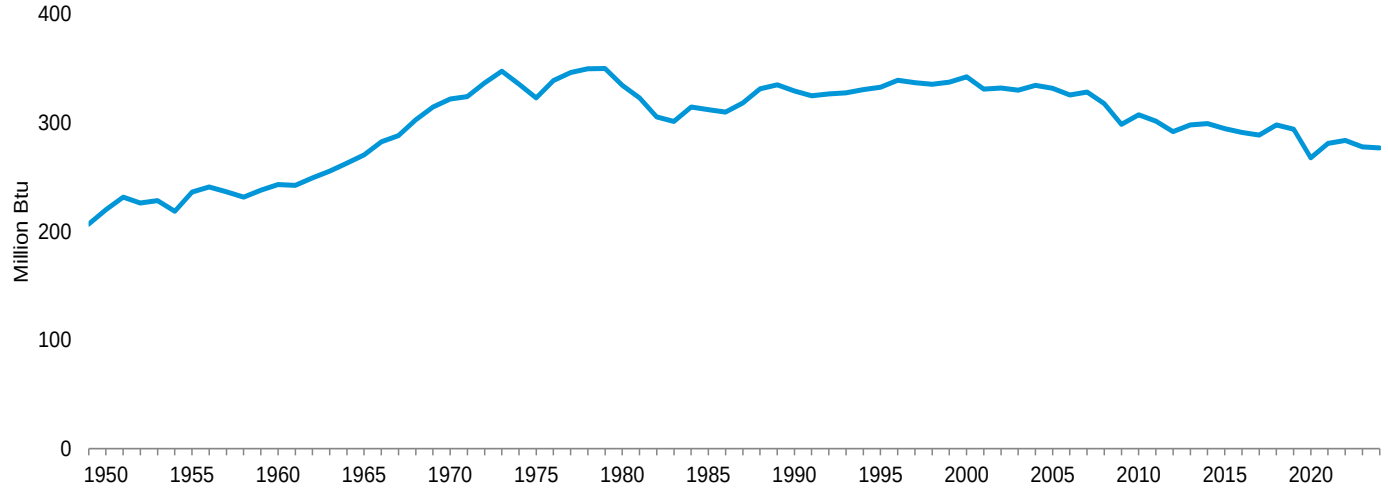
Notes: • See "Real Dollars" in Glossary. • Fuel costs are calculated by using the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1960 and monthly data beginning in 1995.

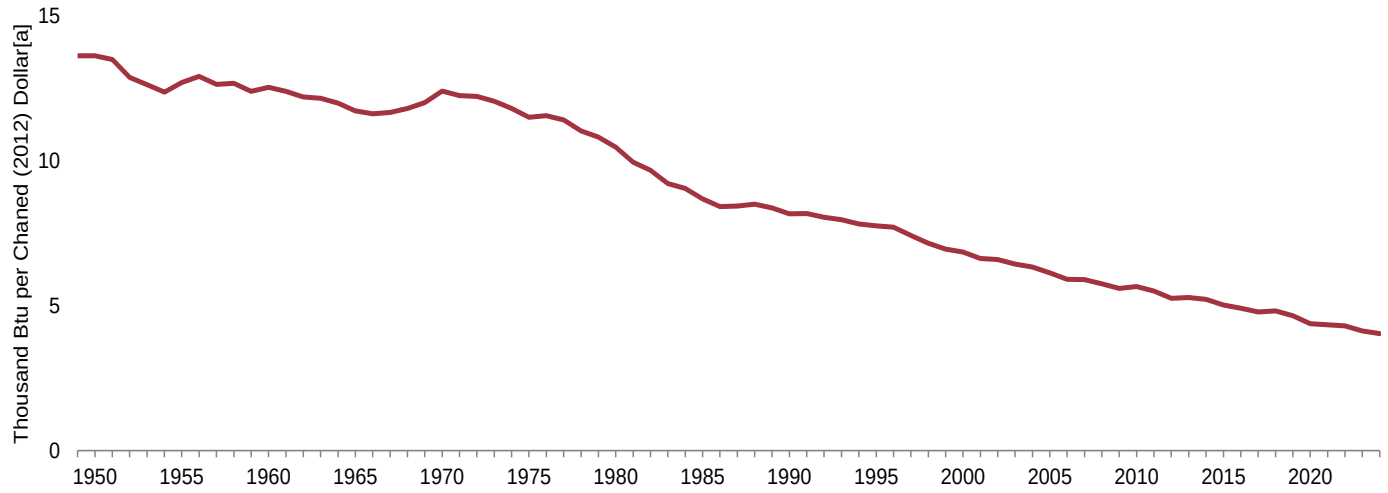
Sources: • **Fuel Prices:** Tables 9.4 (All Grades), 9.8, and 9.10, adjusted by the CPI; and *Monthy Energy Review*, September 2012, Table 9.8c. • **Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers:** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, series ID CUUR0000SA0. • **Conversion Factors:** Tables A1, A3, A4, and A6.

Figure 1.7 Primary Energy Consumption and Energy Expenditures Indicators

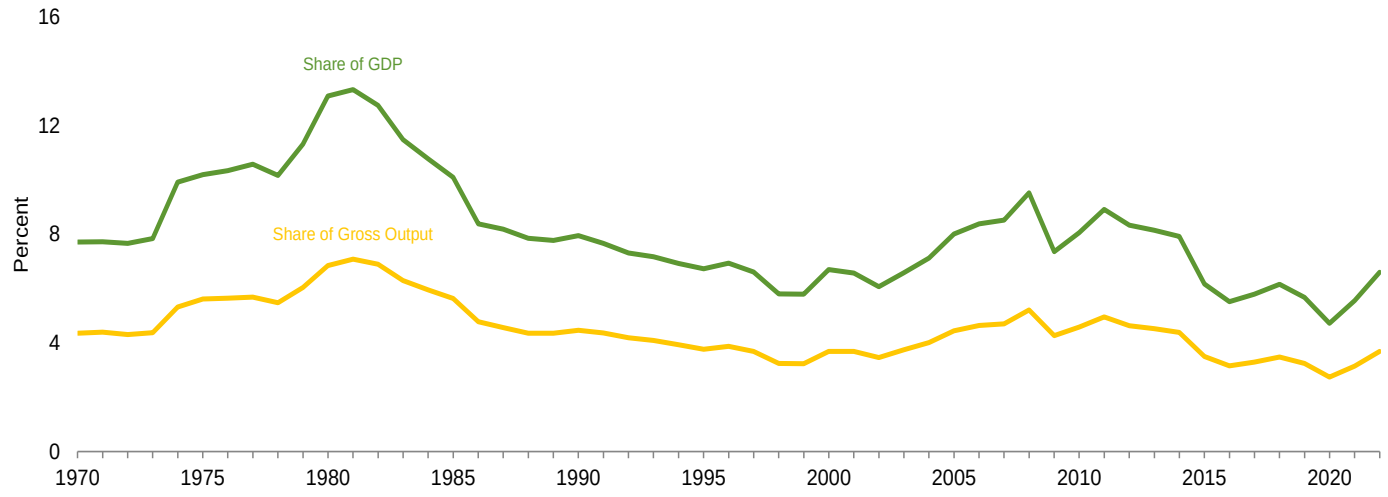
Energy Consumption per Capita, 1949–2024



Primary Energy Consumption per Real Dollar [a] of Gross Domestic Product, 1949–2024



Energy Expenditures as Share of Gross Domestic Product and Gross Output,[b] 1970–2022



[a] See "Chained Dollars" and "Real Dollars" in Glossary.
[b] Gross output is the value of gross domestic product (GDP) plus the value of intermediate inputs used to produce GDP.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary.
Source: Table 1.7.

Table 1.7 Primary Energy Consumption, Energy Expenditures, and Carbon Dioxide Emissions Indicators

	Primary Energy Consumption[a]			Energy Expenditures[b]				Carbon Dioxide Emissions[c]		
	Consumption	Consumption per Capita	Consumption per Real Dollar[d] of GDP[e]	Expenditures	Expenditures per Capita	Expenditures as Share of GDP[e]	Expenditures as Share of Gross Output[f]	Emissions	Emissions per Capita	Emissions per Real Dollar[d] of GDP[e]
	Quadrillion Btu	Million Btu	Thousand Btu per Chained (2017) Dollar[d]	Million Nominal Dollars[g]	Nominal Dollars[g]	Percent	Percent	Million Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide	Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide	Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide per Million Chained (2017) Dollars[d]
1950	33.527	220	13.64	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,382	15.6	969
1955	39.215	236	12.72	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,685	16.2	871
1960	43.942	243	12.55	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,914	16.1	833
1965	52.565	271	11.74	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,462	17.8	773
1970	66.036	322	12.42	82,875	404	7.7	4.4	4,261	20.8	802
1975	69.788	323	11.51	171,854	796	10.2	5.6	4,428	20.5	731
1980	76.038	335	10.48	374,350	1,647	13.1	6.9	4,757	20.9	655
1981	74.159	323	9.97	427,901	1,865	13.3	7.1	4,637	20.2	623
1982	70.812	306	9.69	426,482	1,841	12.8	6.9	4,405	19.0	603
1983	70.489	302	9.22	417,622	1,786	11.5	6.3	4,384	18.8	574
1984	74.237	315	9.06	435,313	1,846	10.8	6.0	4,613	19.6	563
1985	74.268	312	8.70	438,343	1,842	10.1	5.6	4,606	19.4	540
1986	74.458	310	8.43	384,091	1,599	8.4	4.8	4,616	19.2	523
1987	77.161	318	8.44	397,627	1,641	8.2	4.6	4,776	19.7	523
1988	81.025	331	8.51	411,568	1,683	7.9	4.4	4,999	20.4	525
1989	82.711	335	8.38	439,051	1,779	7.8	4.4	5,085	20.6	515
1990	82.256	330	8.18	474,652	1,901	8.0	4.5	5,038	20.2	501
1991	82.214	325	8.19	472,440	1,867	7.7	4.4	4,993	19.7	497
1992	83.836	327	8.06	476,845	1,859	7.3	4.2	5,094	19.9	490
1993	85.191	328	7.97	492,275	1,894	7.2	4.1	5,186	20.0	485
1994	87.053	331	7.83	504,856	1,919	6.9	3.9	5,263	20.0	473
1995	88.668	333	7.77	514,624	1,933	6.7	3.8	5,325	20.0	467
1996	91.404	339	7.72	560,293	2,080	6.9	3.9	5,518	20.5	466
1997	91.956	337	7.43	567,962	2,083	6.6	3.7	5,590	20.5	452
1998	92.602	336	7.16	526,283	1,908	5.8	3.2	5,637	20.4	436
1999	94.232	338	6.96	558,627	2,002	5.8	3.2	5,700	20.4	421
2000	96.694	343	6.86	687,711	2,437	6.7	3.7	5,889	20.9	418
2001	94.416	331	6.63	696,242	2,443	6.6	3.7	5,778	20.3	406
2002	95.575	332	6.60	663,964	2,308	6.1	3.5	5,820	20.2	402
2003	95.806	330	6.44	755,070	2,603	6.6	3.7	5,887	20.3	396
2004	98.033	335	6.35	871,210	2,975	7.1	4.0	5,994	20.5	388
2005	98.101	332	6.14	1,045,730	3,539	8.0	4.4	6,008	20.3	376
2006	97.235	326	5.92	1,158,821	3,884	8.4	4.6	5,930	19.9	361
2007	98.965	329	5.90	1,233,869	4,096	8.5	4.7	6,015	20.0	359
2008	96.647	318	5.76	1,408,759	4,633	9.5	5.2	5,823	19.1	347
2009	91.626	299	5.60	1,066,528	3,477	7.4	4.3	5,404	17.6	331
2010	95.142	308	5.67	1,214,278	3,926	8.1	4.6	5,594	18.1	333
2011	93.966	302	5.51	1,392,469	4,469	8.9	5.0	5,455	17.5	320
2012	91.677	292	5.26	1,355,175	4,318	8.3	4.6	5,236	16.7	300
2013	94.253	298	5.29	1,376,403	4,356	8.2	4.5	5,359	17.0	301
2014	95.332	300	5.22	1,395,432	4,384	7.9	4.4	5,414	17.0	296
2015	94.478	295	5.03	1,128,449	3,519	6.2	3.5	5,262	16.4	280
2016	R 94.083	291	4.92	1,038,885	3,217	5.5	3.2	5,169	16.0	270
2017	R 93.886	289	4.79	1,136,316	3,497	5.8	3.3	5,131	15.8	262
2018	R 97.396	298	4.82	1,271,998	3,894	6.2	3.5	5,278	16.2	261
2019	R 96.595	294	4.66	1,223,875	3,729	5.7	3.2	5,147	15.7	248
2020	R 88.871	268	4.38	1,007,680	3,039	4.7	2.7	4,585	13.8	226
2021	R 93.364	281	4.34	1,316,978	3,966	5.6	3.1	4,906	14.8	228
2022	R 94.838	284	4.30	1,719,438	5,148	6.6	3.7	R 4,941	14.8	224
2023	R 93.621	278	4.13	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,795	14.2	R 211
2024	R 94.207	277	4.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	R 4,775	14.0	205

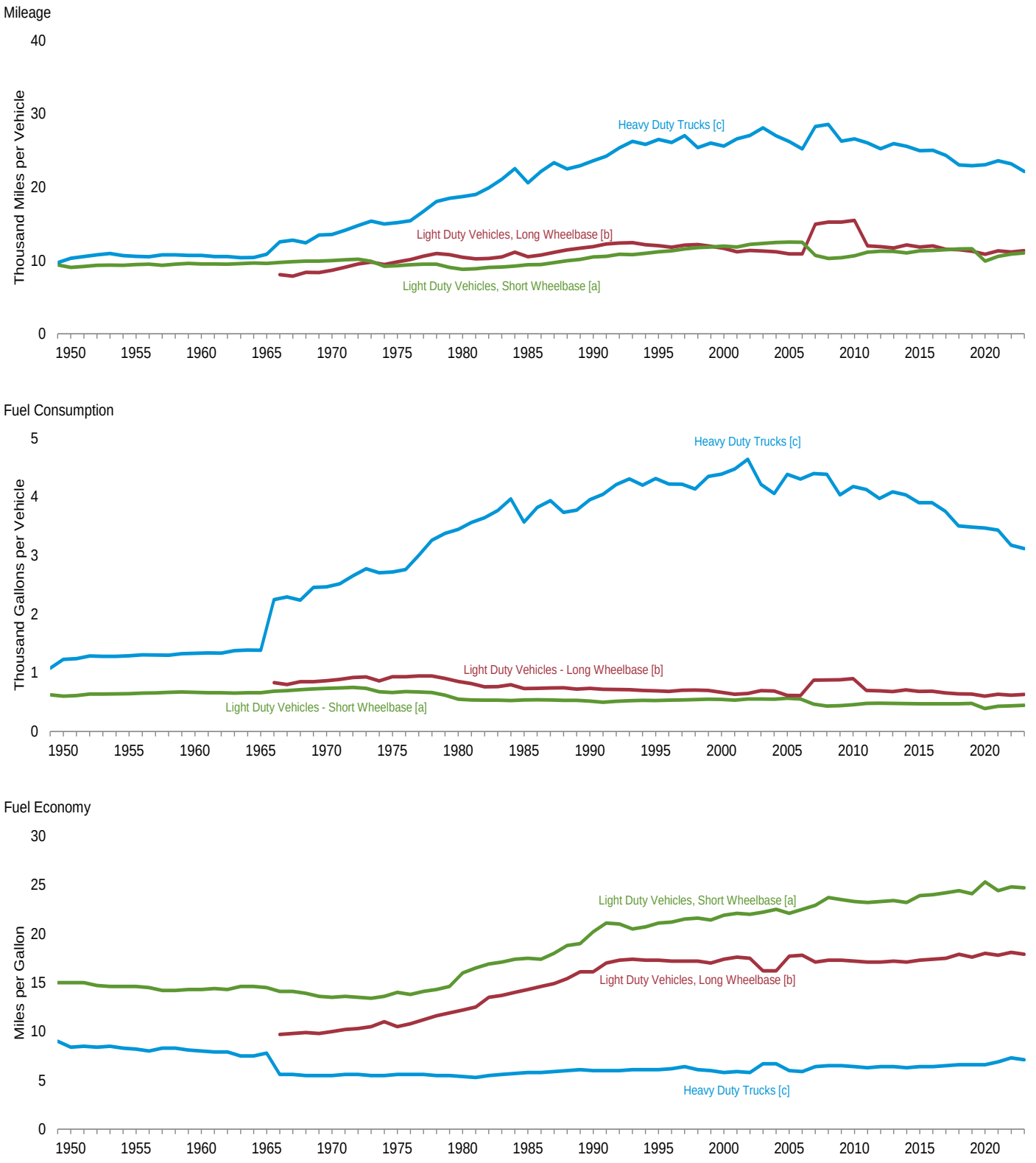
[a] See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.
[b] Expenditures include taxes where data are available.
[c] Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption. See Table 11.1.
[d] See "Chained Dollars" and "Real Dollars" in Glossary.
[e] See "Gross Domestic Product (GDP)" in Glossary.
[f] Gross output is the value of GDP plus the value of intermediate inputs used to produce GDP.
[g] See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **Consumption:** Table 1.3. • **Consumption per Capita:** Calculated as energy consumption divided by U.S. population (see Table C1). • **Consumption per Real Dollar of GDP:** Calculated as energy consumption divided by U.S. gross domestic product in chained (2017) dollars (see Table C1). • **Expenditures:** U.S. Energy Information Administration, "State Energy Price and Expenditure Estimates, 1970 Through 2021" (June 2023), U.S. Table ET1. • **Expenditures per Capita:** Calculated as energy expenditures divided by U.S. population (see Table C1). • **Expenditures as Share of GDP:** Calculated as energy expenditures divided by U.S. gross domestic product in nominal dollars (see Table C1). • **Expenditures as Share of Gross Output:** Calculated as energy expenditures divided by U.S. gross output (see Table C1). • **Emissions: 1949–1972**—U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2011*, Table 11.1. **1973 forward**—Table 11.1. • **Emissions per Capita:** Calculated as carbon dioxide emissions divided by U.S. population (see Table C1). • **Emissions per Real Dollar of GDP:** Calculated as carbon dioxide emissions divided by U.S. gross domestic product in chained (2017) dollars (see Table C1).

Figure 1.8 Motor Vehicle Mileage, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Economy, 1949-2023



[a] Through 1989, data are for passenger cars and motorcycles. For 1990–2006, data are for passenger cars only. Beginning in 2007, data are for light-duty vehicles (passenger cars, light trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles) with a wheelbase less than or equal to 121 inches.
[b] For 1966–2000, data are for vans, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles. Beginning in 2007, data are for light-duty vehicles (passenger cars, light trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles) with a wheelbase greater than 121 inches.
[c] For 1949–1965, data are for single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires, combination trucks, and other vehicles with 2 axles and 4 tires that are not passenger cars. For 1966–2006 data are for single-unit truck with 2 axles and 6 or more tires, and combination trucks. Beginning in 2007, data are for single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires (or a gross vehicle weight rating exceeding 10,000 pounds), and combination trucks.
Note: Through 1965, "Light-Duty Vehicles, Long Wheelbase" data are included in "Heavy-Duty Trucks."
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary.
Source: Table 1.8.

Table 1.8 Motor Vehicle Mileage, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Economy

	Light-Duty Vehicles, Short Wheelbase[a]			Light-Duty Vehicles, Long Wheelbase[b]			Heavy-Duty Trucks[c]			All Motor Vehicles[d]		
	Mileage	Fuel Consumption	Fuel Economy	Mileage	Fuel Consumption	Fuel Economy	Mileage	Fuel Consumption	Fuel Economy	Mileage	Fuel Consumption	Fuel Economy
	Miles per Vehicle	Gallons per Vehicle	Miles per Gallon	Miles per Vehicle	Gallons per Vehicle	Miles per Gallon	Miles per Vehicle	Gallons per Vehicle	Miles per Gallon	Miles per Vehicle	Gallons per Vehicle	Miles per Gallon
1950	9,060	603	15.0	([e])	([e])	([e])	10,316	1,229	8.4	9,321	725	12.8
1955	9,447	645	14.6	([e])	([e])	([e])	10,576	1,293	8.2	9,661	761	12.7
1960	9,518	668	14.3	([e])	([e])	([e])	10,693	1,333	8.0	9,732	784	12.4
1965	9,603	661	14.5	([e])	([e])	([e])	10,851	1,387	7.8	9,826	787	12.5
1970	9,989	737	13.5	8,676	866	10.0	13,565	2,467	5.5	9,976	830	12.0
1975	9,309	665	14.0	9,829	934	10.5	15,167	2,722	5.6	9,627	790	12.2
1980	8,813	551	16.0	10,437	854	12.2	18,736	3,447	5.4	9,458	712	13.3
1981	8,873	538	16.5	10,244	819	12.5	19,016	3,565	5.3	9,477	697	13.6
1982	9,050	535	16.9	10,276	762	13.5	19,931	3,647	5.5	9,644	686	14.1
1983	9,118	534	17.1	10,497	767	13.7	21,083	3,769	5.6	9,760	686	14.2
1984	9,248	530	17.4	11,151	797	14.0	22,550	3,967	5.7	10,017	691	14.5
1985	9,419	538	17.5	10,506	735	14.3	20,597	3,570	5.8	10,020	685	14.6
1986	9,464	543	17.4	10,764	738	14.6	22,143	3,821	5.8	10,143	692	14.7
1987	9,720	539	18.0	11,114	744	14.9	23,349	3,937	5.9	10,453	694	15.1
1988	9,972	531	18.8	11,465	745	15.4	22,485	3,736	6.0	10,721	688	15.6
1989	10,157	533	19.0	11,676	724	16.1	22,926	3,776	6.1	10,932	688	15.9
1990	10,504	520	20.2	11,902	738	16.1	23,603	3,953	6.0	11,107	677	16.4
1991	10,571	501	21.1	12,245	721	17.0	24,229	4,047	6.0	11,294	669	16.9
1992	10,857	517	21.0	12,381	717	17.3	25,373	4,210	6.0	11,558	683	16.9
1993	10,804	527	20.5	12,430	714	17.4	26,262	4,309	6.1	11,595	693	16.7
1994	10,992	531	20.7	12,156	701	17.3	25,838	4,202	6.1	11,683	698	16.7
1995	11,203	530	21.1	12,018	694	17.3	26,514	4,315	6.1	11,793	700	16.8
1996	11,330	534	21.2	11,811	685	17.2	26,092	4,221	6.2	11,813	700	16.9
1997	11,581	539	21.5	12,115	703	17.2	27,032	4,218	6.4	12,107	711	17.0
1998	11,754	544	21.6	12,173	707	17.2	25,397	4,135	6.1	12,211	721	16.9
1999	11,848	553	21.4	11,957	701	17.0	26,014	4,352	6.0	12,206	732	16.7
2000	11,976	547	21.9	11,672	669	17.4	25,617	4,391	5.8	12,164	720	16.9
2001	11,831	534	22.1	11,204	636	17.6	26,602	4,477	5.9	11,887	695	17.1
2002	12,202	555	22.0	11,364	650	17.5	27,071	4,642	5.8	12,171	719	16.9
2003	12,325	556	22.2	11,287	697	16.2	28,093	4,215	6.7	12,208	718	17.0
2004	12,460	553	22.5	11,184	690	16.2	27,023	4,057	6.7	12,200	714	17.1
2005	12,510	567	22.1	10,920	617	17.7	26,235	4,385	6.0	12,082	706	17.1
2006	12,485	554	22.5	10,920	612	17.8	25,231	4,304	5.9	12,017	698	17.2
2007	[a]10,710	[a]468	[a]22.9	[b]14,970	[b]877	[b]17.1	[c]28,290	[c]4,398	6.4	11,915	693	17.2
2008	10,290	435	23.7	15,256	880	17.3	28,573	4,387	6.5	11,631	667	17.4
2009	10,391	442	23.5	15,252	882	17.3	26,274	4,037	6.5	11,631	661	17.6
2010	10,650	456	23.3	15,474	901	17.2	26,604	4,180	6.4	11,866	681	17.4
2011	11,150	481	23.2	12,007	702	17.1	26,054	4,128	6.3	11,652	665	17.5
2012	11,262	484	23.3	11,885	694	17.1	25,255	3,973	6.4	11,707	665	17.6
2013	11,244	480	23.4	11,712	683	17.2	25,951	4,086	6.4	11,679	663	17.6
2014	11,048	476	23.2	12,138	710	17.1	25,594	4,036	6.3	11,621	666	17.5
2015	11,327	475	23.9	11,855	684	17.3	24,979	3,904	6.4	11,742	656	17.9
2016	11,370	475	24.0	11,991	689	17.4	25,037	3,904	6.4	11,810	658	17.9
2017	11,467	474	24.2	11,543	659	17.5	24,335	3,758	6.5	11,789	653	18.1
2018	11,576	475	24.4	11,486	643	17.9	23,037	3,507	6.6	11,843	651	18.2
2019	11,599	481	24.1	11,263	640	17.6	22,930	3,488	6.6	11,797	651	18.1
2020	9,928	393	25.3	10,855	603	18.0	23,075	3,470	6.6	10,523	577	18.2
2021	10,573	433	24.4	11,318	636	17.8	23,601	3,436	6.9	11,099	617	18.0
2022	R10,881	R438	24.8	R11,177	R619	18.1	R23,183	R3,177	7.3	R11,327	R611	18.5
2023	11,026	447	24.7	11,360	633	17.9	22,151	3,120	7.1	11,408	621	18.4

[a] Through 1989, data are for passenger cars and motorcycles. For 1990–2006, data are for passenger cars only. Beginning in 2007, data are for light-duty vehicles (passenger cars, light trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles) with a wheelbase less than or equal to 121 inches.

[b] For 1966–2006, data are for vans, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles. Beginning in 2007, data are for light-duty vehicles (passenger cars, light trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles) with a wheelbase greater than 121 inches.

[c] For 1949–1965, data are for single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires, combination trucks, and other vehicles with 2 axles and 4 tires that are not passenger cars. For 1966–2006, data are for single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires, and combination trucks. Beginning in 2007, data are for single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires (or a gross vehicle weight rating exceeding 10,000 pounds), and combination trucks.

[d] Includes buses and motorcycles, which are not separately displayed.

[e] Included in "Heavy-Duty Trucks."

R=Revised.

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

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

Sources: • **Light-Duty Vehicles, Short Wheelbase: 1990–1994**—U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1998,* Table 4-13. • **All Other Data: 1949–1994**—Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), *Highway Statistics Summary to 1995,* Table VM-201A. **1995 forward**—FHWA, *Highway Statistics,* annual reports, Table VM-1.

Table 1.9 Light-Duty Vehicle Average Miles Traveled by Technology Type

(Miles per Vehicle[a])

	Internal Combustion Engine Vehicles			Electric Vehicles	
	Motor Gasoline Vehicles[b]	Diesel Vehicles	Hybrid Electric Vehicles[c]	Battery Electric Vehicles[d]	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles[e]
2016	9,945	10,647	12,161	6,793	9,634
2017	E 10,070	E 10,218	E 12,037	E 6,057	E 9,300
2018	10,217	10,494	12,013	5,594	9,245
2019	9,893	9,792	11,507	6,060	8,855
2020	10,142	10,139	11,537	6,670	9,359
2021	9,893	10,265	10,757	6,569	8,668
2022	9,847	10,681	10,537	7,039	8,704

[a] See Note 2, "Light-Duty Vehicle Average Annual Miles Traveled by Technology Type," at end of section.

[b] Does not include hybrid electric vehicles.

[c] See "Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)" in Glossary.

[d] See "Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)" in Glossary.

[e] See "Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)" in Glossary.

E=Estimate.

Note: • Data are for on-road vehicles less than or equal to 8,500 pounds (includes passenger cars and light trucks). • Data are derived from vehicle odometer reading data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 2016.

Source: • Calculated by EIA using S&P Global Mobility Odometer data and Vehicles in Operation data, 2016–2022.

Table 1.10 Electric and Fuel Cell Electric Light-Duty Vehicles Overview

	Electric Light-Duty Vehicles			Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles[c]	All Light-Duty Vehicles[d]	Electric Vehicle Share of All Light-Duty Vehicles
	Battery Electric Vehicles[a]	Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicles[b]	Total			
	Thousands of Registered Vehicles					Percent
2012	29.7	64.7	94.4	0.1	231,872.8	(s)
2013	E 85.7	E 108.9	E 194.7	E 0.2	E 237,326.1	E 0.1
2014	127.4	158.8	286.2	0.1	240,796.6	0.1
2015	E 194.8	E 196.7	E 391.5	E 0.2	E 248,926.1	E 0.2
2016	272.6	239.0	511.7	1.1	251,219.0	0.2
2017	E 353.3	E 368.3	E 721.6	E 4.6	E 257,206.5	E 0.3
2018	573.0	491.2	1,064.2	5.9	259,182.4	0.4
2019	756.3	560.6	1,316.9	7.5	261,539.9	0.5
2020	973.5	613.0	1,586.5	8.1	260,034.2	0.6
2021	1,405.8	766.3	2,172.1	11.5	262,402.9	0.8
2022	2,049.6	935.6	2,985.2	14.6	263,181.0	1.1
2023	3,403.7	1,151.2	4,554.9	16.8	264,733.3	1.7

[a] See "Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)" in Glossary.
[b] See "Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)" in Glossary.
[c] See "Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV)" in Glossary.
[d] Includes internal combustion engine vehicles, electric vehicles, and fuel cell electric vehicles.

E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes: • Data are at end of year. • Data are for on-road vehicles less than or equal to 8,500 pounds (includes passenger cars and light trucks). • Data for 2013, 2015, and 2017 are estimates. • The federal government and some states self-register their state-owned vehicles. These vehicles are not included in number of registered vehicles. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 2012.

Sources: • **Electric Light-Duty Vehicles, Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles, and All Light-Duty Vehicles:** S&P Global Mobility Vehicles in Operation, as of calendar year end figures for each of the years shown. Data for 2013, 2015, and 2017 are estimates interpolated by EIA. • **Electric Vehicle Share of All Light Duty-Vehicles (defined by EIA as less than or equal to 8,500 lbs):** Calculated as battery electric and plug-in hybrid electric light-duty vehicles divided by all light-duty vehicles by EIA.

Table 1.11 Heating Degree Days by Census Division

	New England[a]	Middle Atlantic[b]	East North Central[c]	West North Central[d]	South Atlantic[e]	East South Central[f]	West South Central[g]	Mountain[h]	Pacific[i]	United States
1950 Total	**6,793**	**6,313**	**7,028**	**7,461**	**3,495**	**3,552**	**2,280**	**6,320**	**3,910**	**5,362**
1955 Total	**6,872**	**6,220**	**6,488**	**6,918**	**3,487**	**3,517**	**2,295**	**R6,685**	**4,324**	**5,242**
1960 Total	**6,826**	**6,376**	**6,909**	**7,191**	**3,764**	**4,139**	**2,767**	**6,264**	**3,806**	**5,400**
1965 Total	**7,027**	**6,379**	**6,588**	**6,938**	**3,358**	**3,505**	**2,238**	**6,067**	**3,825**	**5,143**
1970 Total	**7,022**	**6,376**	**6,721**	**7,094**	**3,437**	**3,827**	**2,561**	**6,098**	**3,731**	**5,214**
1975 Total	**6,545**	**5,881**	**6,407**	**6,886**	**2,953**	**3,441**	**R2,310**	**6,237**	**4,120**	**4,900**
1980 Total	**7,071**	**6,463**	**6,976**	**6,840**	**3,361**	**3,969**	**2,495**	**5,534**	**3,544**	**5,075**
1985 Total	**6,750**	**5,957**	**R6,667**	**7,269**	**2,892**	**3,663**	**R2,536**	**6,040**	**3,939**	**4,886**
1990 Total	**5,988**	**5,240**	**5,779**	**6,141**	**2,301**	**2,947**	**1,967**	**5,370**	**3,610**	**4,178**
1995 Total	**6,686**	**6,079**	**6,741**	**6,916**	**2,984**	**3,653**	**2,148**	**5,079**	**3,274**	**4,637**
2000 Total	**6,624**	**5,986**	**6,317**	**6,504**	**2,902**	**3,555**	**2,152**	**4,952**	**3,464**	**4,491**
2005 Total	**6,645**	**5,938**	**6,224**	**6,218**	**2,773**	**3,384**	**1,985**	**4,873**	**3,383**	**4,346**
2010 Total	**5,935**	**5,539**	**6,188**	**6,570**	**3,163**	**3,954**	**2,450**	**5,060**	**3,628**	**4,461**
2011 Total	**6,113**	**5,471**	**6,173**	**6,569**	**2,564**	**3,347**	**2,113**	**R5,305**	**3,823**	**4,312**
2012 Total	**5,563**	**4,960**	**5,356**	**5,520**	**R2,305**	**2,880**	**1,648**	**R4,561**	**3,418**	**3,771**
2013 Total	**6,425**	**5,827**	**6,623**	**7,140**	**2,736**	**3,651**	**R2,326**	**R5,263**	**3,367**	**4,470**
2014 Total	**6,676**	**6,190**	**7,196**	**7,308**	**2,961**	**3,935**	**2,421**	**R4,739**	**2,777**	**4,558**
2015 Total	**6,520**	**5,762**	**6,165**	**6,093**	**2,497**	**3,224**	**2,085**	**R4,597**	**2,902**	**4,094**
2016 Total	**5,928**	**5,339**	**5,701**	**5,791**	**R2,465**	**3,095**	**1,750**	**R4,620**	**3,035**	**3,887**
2017 Total	**6,037**	**5,318**	**5,684**	**6,003**	**2,239**	**2,837**	**1,580**	**R4,573**	**3,190**	**3,838**
2018 Total	**6,323**	**5,769**	**6,434**	**R6,975**	**2,638**	**3,479**	**2,252**	**R4,810**	**3,172**	**4,291**
2019 Total	**6,538**	**5,736**	**6,427**	**7,082**	**2,392**	**3,181**	**2,143**	**R5,310**	**3,547**	**4,317**
2020 Total	**5,822**	**5,199**	**5,855**	**6,326**	**2,263**	**3,064**	**1,812**	**4,784**	**3,219**	**3,914**
2021 Total	**5,799**	**R5,261**	**5,747**	**6,061**	**2,366**	**3,166**	**1,911**	**4,694**	**3,338**	**3,934**
2022 Total	**R6,018**	**R5,635**	**R6,344**	**R6,906**	**R2,520**	**R3,438**	**R2,199**	**R5,125**	**R3,365**	**4,244**
2023 January	R926	R843	R998	R1,183	R449	R578	R402	R967	R629	715
February	R940	R814	R881	R1,031	R307	R413	R330	R831	R591	621
March	R850	R794	R849	R956	R301	R399	R200	R778	R607	585
April	R468	R367	R442	R488	R116	R187	R86	R451	R355	297
May	R283	R241	R216	R145	R65	R62	R6	R184	R190	145
June	R69	R44	R43	R22	R9	R7	0	R102	R105	43
July	R1	R1	R6	R17	0	0	0	R11	R11	5
August	R25	R13	R21	R17	0	R0	0	R19	R10	10
September	R66	R57	R67	R58	R9	R14	R1	R99	R75	46
October	R289	R273	R337	R360	R110	R146	R47	R319	R172	207
November	R788	R715	R736	R744	R325	R415	R256	R579	R383	505
December	R853	R790	R826	R903	R452	R598	R391	R774	R479	624
Total	**R5,558**	**R4,952**	**R5,422**	**R5,924**	**R2,142**	**R2,818**	**R1,718**	**R5,114**	**R3,608**	**3,802**
2024 January	R1,087	R1,018	R1,192	R1,340	R572	R852	R635	R923	R577	840
February	R914	R829	R775	R760	R404	R450	R255	R675	R500	575
March	R763	R669	R690	R738	R269	R358	R184	R640	R493	489
April	R545	R429	R393	R397	R111	R139	R46	R391	R350	281
May	R192	R128	R134	R164	R24	R28	R3	R254	R208	113
June	R17	R9	R19	R35	R1	0	R0	R46	R57	20
July	R1	R1	R7	R12	0	R0	0	R10	R8	4
August	R17	R8	R13	R21	0	R0	0	R18	R18	9
September	R95	R61	R47	R53	R10	R11	R2	R72	R42	37
October	R383	R305	R293	R266	R109	R132	R18	R227	R144	186
November	R607	R550	R593	R699	R223	R274	R152	R678	R459	430
December	R1,061	R998	R1,030	R1,082	R513	R633	R337	R728	R483	R704
Total	**R5,682**	**R5,004**	**R5,186**	**R5,567**	**R2,237**	**R2,876**	**R1,633**	**R4,662**	**R3,340**	**R3,688**
2025 January	1,249	1,216	1,357	1,405	723	939	661	1,002	593	947

[a] Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
[b] New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.
[c] Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.
[d] Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
[e] Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland (and the District of Columbia), North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.
[f] Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.
[g] Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
[h] Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.
[i] Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.
R=Revised.

Notes: • Degree days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Heating degree days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Cooling degree days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature rises above 65°F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, a weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40°F would report 25 heating degree days for that day (and 0 cooling degree days). If a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78°F, cooling degree days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree days). • 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/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: State-level degree day data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Centers for Environmental Information. Using these state-level data, the U.S. Energy Information Administration calculates population-weighted census-division and U.S. degree day averages using state populations from the same year the degree days are measured. See methodology at http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/special/pdf/2012_sp_04.pdf.

Table 1.12 Cooling Degree Days by Census Division

	New England[a]	Middle Atlantic[b]	East North Central[c]	West North Central[d]	South Atlantic[e]	East South Central[f]	West South Central[g]	Mountain[h]	Pacific[i]	United States
1950 Total	**296**	**403**	**506**	**646**	**1,427**	**1,419**	R **2,280**	**689**	**628**	**873**
1955 Total	**531**	**764**	**921**	**1,139**	**1,645**	**1,672**	**2,505**	**787**	**557**	**1,145**
1960 Total	**318**	**488**	**626**	**870**	**1,597**	**1,529**	R **2,367**	**983**	**794**	**1,002**
1965 Total	**311**	R **501**	**617**	**831**	**1,624**	**1,550**	**2,461**	**788**	**575**	**981**
1970 Total	**423**	**619**	**746**	**979**	**1,758**	**1,569**	**2,281**	**981**	**732**	**1,082**
1975 Total	**423**	**586**	**720**	**937**	**1,802**	**1,439**	**2,162**	**913**	**597**	**1,052**
1980 Total	**439**	**683**	**768**	**1,158**	**1,923**	**1,751**	**2,652**	**1,083**	**651**	**1,216**
1985 Total	**324**	**513**	**602**	**780**	**1,882**	**1,519**	**2,519**	**1,107**	**758**	**1,122**
1990 Total	**428**	**566**	**602**	**912**	**2,058**	**1,560**	**2,527**	**1,224**	**833**	**1,201**
1995 Total	**472**	**705**	**878**	**928**	**2,030**	**1,611**	**2,398**	**1,226**	**791**	**1,262**
2000 Total	**279**	**460**	**630**	**983**	**1,925**	**1,672**	**2,773**	**1,494**	**771**	**1,233**
2005 Total	**599**	**895**	**944**	**1,063**	**2,100**	**1,674**	**2,645**	**1,386**	**777**	**1,390**
2010 Total	**634**	**913**	**963**	**1,095**	**2,271**	**1,974**	**2,754**	**1,370**	**674**	**1,457**
2011 Total	**553**	**840**	**858**	R **1,073**	**2,260**	**1,725**	**3,112**	R **1,461**	**734**	**1,470**
2012 Total	**563**	**819**	**974**	**1,221**	**2,163**	**1,760**	**2,913**	R **1,581**	**917**	**1,494**
2013 Total	**540**	**685**	**689**	**892**	**2,001**	**1,438**	**2,535**	R **1,470**	**889**	R **1,304**
2014 Total	**420**	**600**	**609**	**812**	R **2,000**	**1,491**	**2,474**	R **1,438**	**1,068**	R **1,295**
2015 Total	**556**	**809**	**729**	**941**	**2,397**	**1,717**	**2,742**	R **1,484**	**1,067**	R **1,484**
2016 Total	**625**	**891**	R **958**	**1,072**	**2,405**	**1,956**	**2,882**	R **1,501**	**929**	**1,554**
2017 Total	**451**	**665**	**708**	**910**	**2,247**	**1,585**	**2,718**	R **1,549**	**1,056**	**1,423**
2018 Total	**668**	**890**	**972**	**1,134**	**2,411**	**1,928**	**2,855**	R **1,573**	**1,004**	**1,579**
2019 Total	**536**	**787**	**832**	**951**	R **2,503**	**1,885**	**2,759**	R **1,397**	**845**	R **1,495**
2020 Total	**645**	**848**	**831**	**964**	**2,335**	**1,636**	**2,735**	**1,683**	**1,071**	**1,519**
2021 Total	**604**	**837**	**911**	**1,093**	**2,226**	**1,611**	**2,644**	**1,583**	**1,040**	**1,492**
2022 Total	R **647**	R **838**	R **816**	R **1,050**	R **2,305**	R **1,728**	R **2,992**	R **1,586**	R **1,088**	**1,557**
2023 January	0	0	0	0	R 50	R 19	R 35	0	R 8	17
February	0	0	0	0	R 69	R 17	R 27	0	R 8	20
March	0	0	0	R 1	R 84	R 27	R 88	R 3	R 10	32
April	R 0	0	R 1	R 5	R 118	R 30	R 93	R 40	R 17	44
May	R 4	R 12	R 49	R 89	R 176	R 142	R 291	R 117	R 34	109
June	R 47	R 78	R 130	R 226	R 295	R 270	R 514	R 194	R 60	210
July	R 273	R 308	R 246	R 283	R 488	R 431	R 648	R 461	R 279	390
August	R 134	R 192	R 188	R 280	R 462	R 419	R 710	R 363	R 244	350
September	R 57	R 83	R 89	R 148	R 291	R 247	R 509	R 204	R 94	204
October	R 5	R 10	10	R 14	R 138	R 65	R 171	R 86	R 55	73
November	0	R 0	0	R 0	R 65	R 4	R 28	R 13	R 14	20
December	0	0	0	0	R 38	R 3	R 16	0	R 8	11
Total	R **521**	R **685**	R **712**	R **1,047**	R **2,273**	R **1,675**	R **3,130**	R **1,482**	R **831**	**1,480**
2024 January	0	R 0	0	0	R 36	R 2	R 8	0	R 7	R 9
February	0	R 0	0	R 4	R 29	R 11	R 37	R 2	R 6	13
March	R 0	R 0	R 3	7	R 83	R 28	R 81	R 6	R 8	31
April	R 0	R 0	R 3	R 10	R 90	R 46	R 152	R 35	R 14	46
May	R 18	R 50	R 102	R 87	R 273	R 219	R 371	R 115	R 36	157
June	R 127	R 193	R 206	R 235	R 401	R 356	R 527	R 341	R 146	R 293
July	R 281	R 331	R 234	R 279	R 504	R 444	R 550	R 447	R 331	390
August	R 153	R 216	R 223	R 252	R 439	R 412	R 629	R 383	R 237	342
September	R 34	R 72	R 113	R 144	R 309	R 250	R 402	R 255	R 168	211
October	0	R 7	R 15	R 32	R 149	R 78	R 265	R 123	R 86	97
November	0	0	0	R 0	R 85	R 27	R 91	R 3	R 10	32
December	0	R 0	0	R 0	R 36	R 3	R 29	R 1	R 8	13
Total	R **614**	R **868**	R **900**	R **1,049**	R **2,433**	R **1,876**	R **3,140**	R **1,712**	R **1,057**	R **1,635**
2025 January	0	0	0	0	17	1	5	0	7	5

[a] Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
[b] New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.
[c] Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.
[d] Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
[e] Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland (and the District of Columbia), North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.
[f] Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.
[g] Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
[h] Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.
[i] Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.
R=Revised.

Notes: • Degree days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Cooling degree days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature rises above 65 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Heating degree days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65°F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, if a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78°F, cooling degree days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree days). A weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40°F would report 25 heating degree days for that day (and 0 cooling degree days). • 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/#summary (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: State-level degree day data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Centers for Environmental Information. Using these state-level data, the U.S. Energy Information Administration calculates population-weighted census-division and U.S. degree day averages using state populations from the same year the degree days are measured. See methodology at http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/special/pdf/2012_sp_04.pdf.

Table 1.13a Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels in Physical Units

	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum							
			Asphalt and Road Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids[a]	Lubricants	Petro-chemical Feedstocks[b]	Petroleum Coke	Special Naphthas	Other[c]	Total
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Total	**3,523**	**898**	**522**	**684**	**162**	**356**	**45**	**88**	**88**	**1,945**
1975 Total	**3,105**	**761**	**419**	**654**	**137**	**320**	**43**	**75**	**122**	**1,770**
1980 Total	**2,612**	**759**	**396**	**890**	**159**	**692**	**41**	**100**	**143**	**2,422**
1985 Total	**1,536**	**642**	**425**	**982**	**145**	**395**	**46**	**83**	**95**	**2,173**
1990 Total	**758**	**675**	**483**	**1,071**	**164**	**546**	**57**	**56**	**85**	**2,462**
1995 Total	**921**	**868**	**486**	**1,357**	**156**	**590**	**58**	**37**	**70**	**2,754**
2000 Total	**674**	**918**	**525**	**1,543**	**166**	**662**	**78**	**51**	**78**	**3,103**
2005 Total	**929**	**761**	**546**	**1,369**	**141**	**729**	**106**	**33**	**75**	**2,997**
2010 Total	**719**	**654**	**362**	**1,597**	**131**	**539**	**42**	**14**	**89**	**2,773**
2011 Total	**730**	**680**	**355**	**1,639**	**125**	**520**	**40**	**12**	**91**	**2,781**
2012 Total	**707**	**706**	**340**	**1,747**	**114**	**444**	**43**	**8**	**88**	**2,785**
2013 Total	**732**	**721**	**323**	**1,870**	**121**	**448**	**40**	**52**	**93**	**2,948**
2014 Total	**562**	**725**	**327**	**1,780**	**126**	**410**	**20**	**55**	**97**	**2,817**
2015 Total	**520**	**703**	**343**	**1,918**	**138**	**378**	**21**	**52**	**99**	**2,948**
2016 Total	**435**	**727**	**351**	**1,943**	**130**	**371**	**20**	**49**	**100**	**2,966**
2017 Total	**463**	**746**	**351**	**2,023**	**121**	**394**	**19**	**52**	**103**	**3,062**
2018 Total	**531**	**1,118**	**327**	**2,309**	**117**	**393**	**22**	**48**	**103**	**3,320**
2019 Total	**520**	**1,114**	**348**	**2,342**	**113**	**349**	**21**	**50**	**94**	**3,318**
2020 Total	**418**	**R 1,049**	**343**	**2,479**	**102**	**329**	**17**	**45**	**88**	**3,403**
2021 Total	**509**	**R 1,072**	**371**	**2,652**	**105**	**336**	**18**	**42**	**90**	**3,615**
2022 Total	**464**	**R 1,101**	**378**	**R 2,681**	**111**	**246**	**17**	**47**	**97**	**R 3,576**
2023 January	39	100	227	R 2,679	115	231	8	48	86	R 3,395
February	37	93	244	R 2,687	113	214	17	36	90	R 3,402
March	41	99	258	R 2,590	60	260	21	48	93	R 3,329
April	37	93	325	R 2,779	81	307	24	48	86	R 3,649
May	38	88	409	R 2,900	97	298	16	39	87	R 3,846
June	37	83	470	R 2,889	95	236	14	45	91	R 3,841
July	39	85	460	R 3,047	94	264	6	54	99	R 4,025
August	39	87	513	R 2,827	81	226	21	43	90	R 3,803
September	38	85	475	R 2,844	74	241	28	45	98	R 3,804
October	37	92	450	R 2,901	97	194	19	57	92	R 3,810
November	40	96	330	R 3,023	52	253	32	51	89	R 3,830
December	38	102	250	R 3,286	39	243	11	42	93	R 3,964
Total	**459**	**R 1,102**	**368**	**R 2,873**	**83**	**247**	**18**	**47**	**91**	**R 3,727**
2024 January	37	R 103	229	R 2,851	85	231	15	47	89	R 3,546
February	37	93	226	R 3,006	74	282	9	46	75	R 3,718
March	38	97	262	R 2,886	76	277	9	44	89	R 3,644
April	36	90	299	R 2,796	111	201	27	47	89	R 3,571
May	37	88	406	R 3,053	75	243	21	57	94	R 3,948
June	36	84	477	R 3,003	86	249	15	43	94	R 3,968
July	35	R 88	463	R 2,761	89	269	24	34	95	R 3,734
August	35	89	511	R 3,089	76	270	6	41	94	R 4,086
September	33	86	451	R 3,245	71	231	16	43	92	R 4,150
October	36	90	470	R 3,305	86	206	13	42	92	R 4,213
November	34	94	354	R 3,115	56	260	17	35	88	R 3,925
December	36	103	236	R 3,260	49	251	7	29	94	R 3,927
Total	**429**	**R 1,106**	**366**	**R 3,031**	**78**	**247**	**15**	**42**	**91**	**R 3,870**
2025 January	36	108	224	3,222	68	242	23	37	92	3,908

[a] Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline, and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).

[b] Includes still gas not burned as refinery fuel.

[c] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, waxes, and miscellaneous products.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • Non-combustion use estimates are included in total energy consumption. See Table 1.3. • Non-combustion estimates are all for industrial sector consumption, except for some lubricants consumed by the transportation sector. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. • See Note 3, "Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels," at end of section.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • See Note 3, "Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels," at end of section.

Table 1.13b Heat Content of Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum								Total	Percent of Total Energy Consumption
			Asphalt and Road Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids[a]	Lubricants	Petrochemical Feedstocks[b]	Petroleum Coke	Special Naphthas	Other[c]	Total		
1973 Total	**0.113**	**0.916**	**1.264**	**0.872**	**0.359**	**0.726**	**0.093**	**0.169**	**0.185**	**3.668**	**4.696**	**6.4**
1975 Total	**.099**	**.777**	**1.014**	**.822**	**.304**	**.652**	**.090**	**.144**	**.256**	**3.283**	**4.159**	**6.0**
1980 Total	**.084**	**.777**	**.962**	**1.128**	**.354**	**1.426**	**.086**	**.193**	**.303**	**4.451**	**5.312**	**7.0**
1985 Total	**.049**	**.662**	**1.029**	**1.194**	**.322**	**.817**	**.096**	**.159**	**.201**	**3.818**	**4.529**	**6.1**
1990 Total	**.024**	**.695**	**1.170**	**1.345**	**.362**	**1.123**	**.119**	**.107**	**.179**	**4.406**	**5.125**	**6.2**
1995 Total	**.029**	**.892**	**1.178**	**1.716**	**.346**	**1.214**	**.120**	**.071**	**.145**	**4.790**	**5.711**	**6.4**
2000 Total	**.022**	**.942**	**1.276**	**1.928**	**.369**	**1.344**	**.163**	**.097**	**.164**	**5.342**	**6.306**	**6.5**
2005 Total	**.030**	**.782**	**1.323**	**1.701**	**.312**	**1.474**	**.221**	**.063**	**.157**	**5.250**	**6.062**	**6.2**
2010 Total	**.023**	**.669**	**.878**	**1.931**	**.291**	**1.096**	**.087**	**.026**	**.188**	**4.496**	**5.187**	**5.5**
2011 Total	**.023**	**.695**	**.859**	**1.947**	**.276**	**1.057**	**.083**	**.023**	**.193**	**4.437**	**5.156**	**5.5**
2012 Total	**.023**	**.724**	**.827**	**2.109**	**.254**	**.901**	**.090**	**.015**	**.187**	**4.382**	**5.128**	**5.6**
2013 Total	**.023**	**.741**	**.783**	**2.270**	**.268**	**.901**	**.083**	**.100**	**.197**	**4.601**	**5.366**	**5.7**
2014 Total	**.018**	**.749**	**.793**	**2.125**	**.280**	**.827**	**.043**	**.106**	**.205**	**4.379**	**5.146**	**5.4**
2015 Total	**.017**	**.730**	**.832**	**2.317**	**.305**	**.760**	**.043**	**.099**	**.208**	**4.564**	**5.310**	**5.6**
2016 Total	**.014**	**.755**	**.853**	**2.330**	**.289**	**.754**	**.043**	**.094**	**.212**	**4.575**	**5.344**	**5.7**
2017 Total	**.015**	**.773**	**.849**	**2.393**	**.267**	**.797**	**.040**	**.100**	**.217**	**4.663**	**5.451**	**5.8**
2018 Total	**.017**	**1.160**	**.793**	**2.708**	**.259**	**.794**	**.046**	**.092**	**.218**	**4.910**	**6.087**	**6.3**
2019 Total	**.017**	**1.159**	**.844**	**2.746**	**.250**	**.704**	**.044**	**.096**	**.198**	**4.882**	**6.057**	**6.3**
2020 Total	**.013**	**R1.090**	**.832**	**2.870**	**.227**	**.669**	**.036**	**.087**	**.186**	**4.908**	**R6.012**	**6.8**
2021 Total	**.016**	**R1.114**	**.898**	**3.084**	**.233**	**.684**	**.038**	**.081**	**.190**	**5.208**	**R6.338**	**6.8**
2022 Total	**.015**	**R1.142**	**.916**	**R3.005**	**.245**	**.501**	**.035**	**.089**	**.204**	**R4.996**	**R6.153**	**6.5**
2023 January	.001	.104	.047	R.256	.022	.040	.001	.008	.015	R.389	R.494	5.8
February	.001	.096	.045	R.228	.019	.034	.003	.005	.015	R.349	.446	5.9
March	.001	R.102	.053	.242	.011	.045	.004	.008	.017	.379	.483	5.9
April	.001	.096	.065	R.256	.015	.052	.004	.008	.015	.413	.510	7.1
May	.001	.091	.084	.274	.018	.052	.003	.006	.016	.453	R.546	7.4
June	.001	.086	.094	R.267	.017	.040	.002	.007	.016	R.443	R.531	7.1
July	.001	.088	.095	R.294	.018	.046	.001	.009	.018	R.480	R.569	R7.1
August	.001	.090	.106	R.272	.015	.039	.004	.007	.016	R.459	R.551	6.7
September	.001	.088	.095	R.266	.013	.040	.005	.007	.017	R.443	R.533	7.2
October	.001	.095	.093	R.280	.018	.033	.003	.009	.017	R.453	R.550	7.3
November	.001	.100	.066	R.284	.009	.042	.006	.008	.016	R.430	R.531	6.8
December	.001	.106	.051	R.313	.007	.042	.002	.007	.017	R.438	R.546	6.5
Total	**.015**	**1.144**	**.892**	**R3.231**	**.184**	**.504**	**.037**	**.089**	**.193**	**R5.130**	**R6.289**	**6.7**
2024 January	.001	R.107	.047	R.272	.016	.039	.003	.008	.016	R.401	R.510	5.7
February	.001	.097	.044	R.265	.013	.045	.002	.007	.013	R.387	R.485	6.3
March	.001	.101	.054	R.274	.014	.048	.002	.007	.016	R.415	.517	6.7
April	.001	R.094	.060	R.255	.020	.034	.005	.007	.015	R.396	R.491	R6.9
May	.001	R.092	.083	R.290	.014	.043	.004	.009	.017	R.460	R.553	7.4
June	.001	R.088	.095	R.279	.016	.042	.003	.007	.016	R.457	R.546	7.2
July	.001	.091	.095	R.265	.017	.047	.004	.005	.017	R.451	R.543	6.6
August	.001	.092	.105	R.294	.014	.047	.001	.007	.017	R.485	R.578	7.1
September	.001	.089	.090	R.302	.013	.039	.003	.007	.016	R.469	R.559	R7.6
October	.001	.093	.097	R.314	.016	.036	.002	.007	.016	R.488	R.582	7.7
November	.001	R.097	.070	R.284	.010	.044	.003	.006	.015	R.432	.530	7.0
December	.001	.107	.049	R.310	.009	.044	.001	.005	.017	R.434	R.543	6.3
Total	**.014**	**R1.149**	**.888**	**R3.402**	**.173**	**.508**	**.031**	**.081**	**.192**	**R5.275**	**R6.438**	**6.8**
2025 January	.001	.112	.046	.306	.013	.042	.004	.006	.016	.433	.547	5.7

[a] Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline, and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).

[b] Includes still gas not burned as refinery fuel.

[c] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, waxes, and miscellaneous products.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • Non-combustion use estimates are included in total energy consumption. See Table 1.3. • Non-combustion estimates are all for industrial sector consumption, except for some lubricants consumed by the transportation sector. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.• See Note 3, "Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels," at end of section.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • See Note 3, "Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels," at end of section. • **Percent of Total Energy Consumption:** Calculated as total non-combustion use of fossil fuels divided by total primary energy consumption (see Table 1.3).

Note 1. Merchandise Trade Value. Imports data presented are based on the customs values. Those values do not include insurance and freight and are consequently lower than the cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) values, which are also reported by the Bureau of the Census. All exports data, and imports data through 1980, are on a free alongside ship (f.a.s.) basis.

"Balance" is exports minus imports; a positive balance indicates a surplus trade value and a negative balance indicates a deficit trade value. "Energy" includes mineral fuels, lubricants, and related material. "Non-Energy Balance" and "Total Merchandise" include foreign exports (i.e., re-exports) and nonmonetary gold and U.S. Department of Defense Grant-Aid shipments. The "Non-Energy Balance" is calculated by subtracting the "Energy" from the "Total Merchandise Balance."

"Imports" consist of government and nongovernment shipments of merchandise into the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Foreign Trade Zones. They reflect the total arrival from foreign countries of merchandise that immediately entered consumption channels, warehouses, the Foreign Trade Zones, or the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. They exclude shipments between the United States, Puerto Rico, and U.S. possessions, shipments to U.S. Armed Forces and diplomatic missions abroad for their own use, U.S. goods returned to the United States by its Armed Forces, and in-transit shipments.

Note 2. Light-Duty Vehicle Average Annual Miles Traveled by Technology Type. The average annual light-duty vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by technology type is a stock-weighted estimate using the average VMT by vintage and the number of vehicles (stock) by vintage to determine the overall average VMT by technology type. The top-level model is defined as:

$$avg\ VMT_{tech} = \frac{\sum_{vint=1}^{25} VMT_{vint,tech} * stock_{vint,tech}}{\sum_{vint=1}^{25} stock_{vint,tech}}$$

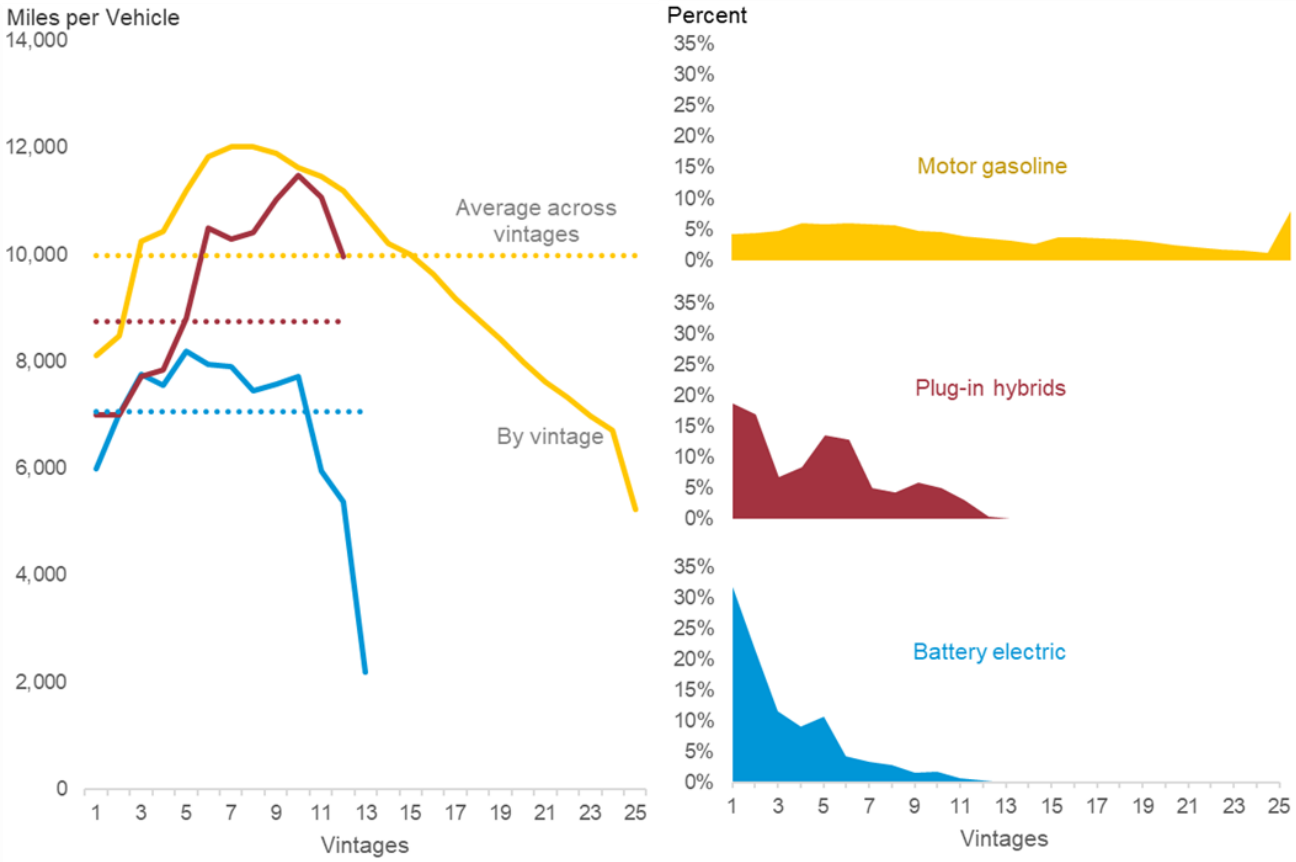
where $avg\ VMT_{tech}$ is the average annual VMT by technology type; $VMT_{vint,tech}$ is the average annual VMT by vintage and technology type; $stock_{vint,tech}$ is the total number of on-road light-duty vehicles by vintage and technology type; $vint$ is the vintage of the vehicle, ranging from 1 to 25 years; and $tech$ is the vehicle technology type—motor gasoline vehicles, diesel vehicles, hybrid electric vehicles, battery electric vehicles (BEV), or plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV). The vintage of the vehicle relates the model year of the vehicle with the year being analyzed. For example, a model year 2024 vehicle in 2024 would have a vintage equal to one and a model year 2020 vehicle in 2024 would have a vintage equal to five. The maximum vintage EIA uses is 25, resulting in all vehicles 25 years or older be grouped in vintage 25, so a model year 1990 vehicle in 2024 would have a vintage equal to 25.

In general, newer vehicles are driven more than older vehicles. However, the average annual VMT for vintage one vehicles is typically the lowest newer vintage VMT because many of these vehicles are not owned for an entire year resulting in a lower average annual VMT for the first model year. The average annual VMT increases for the first few vintages until it reaches the highest VMT by vintage, which occurs around seven years old. After the highest VMT by vintage is reached, the average annual VMT decreases as the vintage increases.

While the general pattern for travel by vintage is relatively consistent across technology types, the distribution of the stock by vintage is not consistent across technology types. For example, in 2022, nearly half of the motor gasoline vehicles were over 10 years old while only 3% of PHEVs and 1% of BEVs were over 10 years old. This implies that the average annual VMT for motor gasoline vehicles is more impacted by older vehicles than the average annual VMT for BEVs and PHEVs. If the average annual VMT were calculated for 2022 using the first 10 vintages instead of all 25 vintages, the average annual VMT would increase by almost 11% for motor gasoline vehicles and change by less than 1% for BEVs and PHEVs. When all vintages are included in the average annual VMT, the difference between motor gasoline vehicles and BEV VMT is almost 3,000 miles per year in 2022. However, when only the first 10 years are included in the average annual VMT calculation the difference increases to almost 4,000 miles per year. Similarly, the average annual VMT difference between motor gasoline vehicles and PHEVs increases in 2022 from over 1,000 miles per year when all 25 vintages are included to over 2,000 miles per year when only the first 10 vintages are included.

Comparing the average annual VMT calculated using the first 10 vintages shows that BEVs and PHEVs have further to go to reach annual average VMT parity with motor gasoline vehicles than what is implied using all 25 vintages. When year-over-year growth in BEV and PHEV registrations slows down, their stock by vintage distribution will more closely resemble that of the motor gasoline stock by vintage distribution, the more consistent comparison can be made using all 25 vintages. However, if high growth in new vehicle registrations continues for BEVs and PHEVs resulting in the vast majority of electric vehicles (EVs) being less than or equal to 10 years old, then a more consistent comparison can be made using a subset of vintages.

Figure 1.9 Annual Average Vehicle Miles Traveled and Vehicle Stock Distribution by Vintage for Select Technology Types, 2022



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *AEO2023 National Energy Modeling System, run REF2023.020623A.*

Note 3. Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels. Most fossil fuels consumed in the United States and elsewhere are combusted to produce heat and power. However, some are used directly for non-combustion use as construction materials, chemical feedstocks, lubricants, solvents, and waxes. For example, coal tars from coal coke manufacturing are used as feedstock in the chemical industry, for metallurgical work, and in anti-dandruff shampoos; natural gas is used to make nitrogenous fertilizers and as chemical feedstocks; asphalt and road oil are used for roofing and paving; hydrocarbon gas liquids are used to create intermediate products that are used in making plastics; lubricants, including motor oil and greases, are used in vehicles and various industrial processes; petrochemical feedstocks are used to make plastics, synthetic fabrics, and related products.

Coal

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) assumes all non-combustion use of coal comes from the process of manufacturing coal coke in the industrial sector. Among the byproducts of the process are "coal tars" or "coal liquids," which typically are rich in aromatic hydrocarbons, such as benzene, and are used as chemical feedstock. EIA estimates non-combustion use ratios of coal tar for 1973 forward. Prior to 1998, estimate ratios are based on coal tar production data from the United States International Trade Commission's *Synthetic Organic Chemicals*. For 1998 forward, coal tar production is estimated using chemicals industry coal, coke, and breeze nonfuel use data from EIA, Form EIA-846, “Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey” (MECS). For Table 1.13b, coal tar values in Table 1.13a are multiplied by

32.0067 million Btu/short ton, which is the product of 4.95 barrels/short ton (the density of coal tar) and 6.466 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of coal tar).

Natural Gas

EIA assumes that all non-combustion use of natural gas takes place in the industrial sector. EIA estimates non-combustion ratios of natural gas using total natural gas nonfuel use data from MECS, and natural gas used as feedstock for hydrogen production data from EIA, Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report." For Table 1.13b, natural gas values in Table 1.13a are multiplied by the heat content factors for natural gas end-use sectors consumption shown in Table A4.

Asphalt and Road Oil

EIA assumes all asphalt and road oil consumption is for non-combustion use. For Table 1.13b, asphalt and road oil values in Table 1.13a are multiplied by 6.636 million Btu/ barrel (the approximate heat content of asphalt and road oil) and the number of days in the period.

Distillate Fuel Oil

EIA assumes that all non-combustion use of distillate fuel oil occurs in the industrial sector. EIA estimates non-combustion ratios of distillate fuel oil using total distillate fuel oil nonfuel use data from MECS. Ratios prior to 1985 are assumed to be equal to the 1985 ratio. For Table 1.13b, distillate fuel oil values in Table 1.13a are multiplied by the heat content factors for distillate fuel oil consumption shown in Table A3 and the number of days in the period. Distillate fuel oil is included in "other" petroleum products.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)

EIA estimates non-combustion ratios of hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL), which include ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline (pentanes plus), and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). EIA assumes that 100% of ethane, ethylene, and propylene consumption is for non-combustion use; 85% of normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene consumption is for non-combustion use; and 50% of natural gasoline consumption is for non-combustion use. Non-combustion use of propane in the industrial sector is estimated using data from the American Petroleum Institute (API), the Propane Education & Research Council (PERC), and EIA's *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). For 1984 through 2009, propane non-combustion ratios are estimated using API propane and propylene chemical industry sales data. Propane non-combustion ratios prior to 1984 are assumed to be equal to the 1984 ratio. For 2010 through 2016, propane non-combustion ratios are estimated by subtracting API data for total odorized propane sales from PSA data for total propane product supplied. Beginning in 2017, propane non-combustion ratios are estimated by subtracting PERC data for total odorized propane sales from PSA data for total propane product supplied. For Table 1.13b, HGL component values are multiplied by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1 and the number of days in the period.

Lubricants

EIA assumes all lubricants consumption is for non-combustion use. For Table 1.13b, lubricants values in Table 1.13a are multiplied by 6.065 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of lubricants) and the number of days in the period.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha

EIA assumes all naphtha for petrochemical feedstocks is for non-combustion use. For Table 1.13b, naphtha petrochemical feedstock values in 1.13a are multiplied by 5.248 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of naphtha for petrochemical feedstocks) and the number of days in the period.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Other Oils

EIA assumes all other oils for petrochemical feedstocks are for non-combustion use. For Table 1.13b, other oils petrochemical feedstock values in 1.13a are multiplied by 5.825 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of other oils for petrochemical feedstocks) and the number of days in the period.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Still Gas

EIA assumes all still gas not burned as refinery fuel or for pipeline gas supplies is for non-combustion use. EIA estimates non-combustion ratios of still gas by subtracting data for all known fuel uses (refinery fuel use from the PSA, and

pipeline gas supplies from EIA's *Natural Gas Annual*) from the products supplied values in the PSA. The remainder is assumed to be dispatched to chemical plants as a feedstock for non-combustion use. For Table 1.13b, still gas for petrochemical feedstock values in 1.13a are multiplied by the still gas heat content factors (through 2015, the still gas heat content factor is 6.000 million Btu per fuel oil equivalent barrel; beginning in 2016, the still gas heat content factor is 6.287 million Btu per residual fuel oil equivalent barrel) and the number of days in the period.

Petroleum Coke

EIA assumes all non-combustion use of petroleum coke occurs in the industrial sector. Examples include petroleum coke used in the production of chemicals and metals. EIA estimates non-combustion ratios of petroleum coke by first subtracting data for petroleum coke consumed at refineries (from EIA, Form EIA-820, “Annual Refinery Report”) from industrial sector petroleum coke consumption (from MER Table 3.7b), and then multiplying that amount by the nonfuel share of non-refinery petroleum coke consumption (from MECS). Non-combustion ratios prior to 1994 are assumed to be equal to the 1994 ratio. For Table 1.13b, petroleum coke values in 1.13a are multiplied by 5.719 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of marketable petroleum coke) and the number of days in the period.

Residual Fuel Oil

EIA assumes that all non-combustion use of residual fuel oil occurs in the industrial sector. EIA estimates non-combustion ratios of residual fuel oil using total minus chemicals industry residual fuel oil nonfuel use data from MECS. Ratios prior to 1994 are assumed to be equal to the 1994 ratio. For Table 1.13b, residual fuel oil values in Table 1.13a are multiplied by 6.287 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of residual fuel oil) and the number of days in the period. Residual fuel oil is included in "other" petroleum products.

Special Naphthas

EIA assumes all special naphthas consumption is for non- combustion use. For Table 1.13b, special naphthas values in Table 1.13a are multiplied by 5.248 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of special naphthas) and the number of days in the period.

Waxes

EIA assumes all waxes consumption is for non-combustion use. For Table 1.13b, waxes values in Table 1.13a are multiplied by 5.537 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of waxes) and the number of days in the period. Waxes are included in "other" petroleum products.

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products

Miscellaneous products include all finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere. EIA assumes all miscellaneous petroleum products consumption is for non-combustion use. For Table 1.13b, miscellaneous petroleum products values in Table 1.13a are multiplied by 5.796 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of miscellaneous petroleum products) and the number of days in the period. Miscellaneous petroleum products are included in "other" petroleum products.

Table 1.2 Sources

Coal

1949–1988: Coal production data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the coal production heat content factors in Table A5.

1989 forward: Coal production data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the coal production heat content factors in Table A5. Waste coal supplied data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the waste coal supplied heat content factors in Table A5. Coal production (including waste coal supplied) is equal to coal production plus waste coal supplied.

Natural Gas (Dry)

1949 forward: Natural gas (dry) production data from Table 4.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas (dry) production heat content factors in Table A4.

Crude Oil
1949 forward: Crude oil (including lease condensate) production data from Table 3.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the crude oil (including lease condensate) production heat content factors in Table A2.

NGPL
1949 forward: Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) production data from Table 3.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the NGPL production heat content factors in Table A2.

Fossil Fuels Total
1949 forward: Total fossil fuels production is the sum of the production values for coal, natural gas (dry), crude oil, and NGPL.

Nuclear Electric Power
1949 forward: Nuclear electricity net generation data from Table 7.2a are converted to Btu by multiplying by the nuclear heat rate factors in Table A6.

Renewable Energy
1949 forward: Table 10.1.

Total Primary Energy Production
1949 forward: Total primary energy production is the sum of the production values for fossil fuels, nuclear electric power, and renewable energy.

Table 1.3 Sources

Coal
1949 forward: Coal consumption data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5.

Natural Gas
1949–1979: Natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total natural gas consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

1980 forward: Natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total natural gas consumption heat content factors in Table A4. Supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu are estimated using the method described in Note 3, “Supplemental Gaseous Fuels,” at the end of Section 4. Natural gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus supplemental gaseous fuels.

Petroleum
1949–1992: Petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to total petroleum products supplied from Table 3.6.

1993–2008: Petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to total petroleum products supplied from Table 3.6 minus fuel ethanol consumption from Table 10.3.

2009–2011: Petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to: total petroleum products supplied from Table 3.6; minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3; minus biodiesel consumption, calculated using biodiesel data from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), EIA-22M, "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey"; and biomass-based diesel fuel data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report” (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1); minus renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels refinery and blender net inputs, calculated using “other renewable diesel fuel” and “other renewable fuels” data from EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” and EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report” (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content factors for renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels in Table A1).

2012–2020: Petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to: total petroleum products supplied from Table 3.6; minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3; minus biodiesel consumption from Table 10.4a; minus renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels refinery and blender net inputs, calculated using "other renewable diesel fuel" and "other renewable fuels" data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content factors for renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels in Table A1).

2021 forward: Petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to: total petroleum products supplied from Table 3.6; minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3; minus biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels refinery and blender net inputs and products supplied calculated using "biofuels except fuel ethanol" refinery and blender net inputs and products supplied from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1).

Coal Coke Net Imports
1949 forward: Table 1.4c.

Fossil Fuels Total
1949 forward: Total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum, plus coal coke net imports.

Nuclear Electric Power
1949 forward: Nuclear electricity net generation data from Table 7.2a are converted to Btu by multiplying by the nuclear heat rate factors in Table A6.

Renewable Energy
1949 forward: Table 10.1.

Electricity Net Imports
1949 forward: Table 1.4c.

Total Primary Energy Consumption
1949 forward: Total primary energy consumption is the sum of the consumption values for fossil fuels, nuclear electric power, and renewable energy, plus electricity net imports.

Table 1.4a Sources

Coal
1949 forward: Coal imports data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the coal imports heat content factors in Table A5.

Coal Coke
1949 forward: Coal coke imports data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Monthly Report IM 145, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the coal coke imports heat content factor in Table A5.

Natural Gas
1949 forward: Natural gas imports data from Table 4.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas imports heat content factors in Table A4.

Crude Oil
1949 forward: Crude oil imports data from Table 3.3b are converted to Btu by multiplying by the crude oil imports heat content factors in Table A2.

Petroleum Products

1949–1992: Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) imports are equal to total petroleum imports from Table 3.3b minus crude oil imports from Table 3.3b; petroleum products (excluding biofuels) imports data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum products imports heat content factors in Table A2.

1993–2008: Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) imports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) imports (see 1949–1992 sources above) minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports (see "Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below).

2009–2011: Biomass-based diesel fuel imports data are from U.S. Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA), Tables 1 and 25, and Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM), Tables 1 and 37 (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1). Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) imports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) imports (see 1949–1992 sources above) minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports (see "Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below) minus biomass-based diesel fuel imports.

2012–2020: Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) imports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) imports (see 1949–1992 sources above) minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports (see "Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below) minus biodiesel imports (see "Biomass—Biodiesel") minus renewable diesel fuel imports (see "Biomass—Renewable Diesel Fuel").

2021 forward: Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) imports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) imports (see 1949–1992 sources above) minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports (see "Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below) minus biodiesel imports (see "Biomass—Biodiesel") minus renewable diesel fuel imports (see "Biomass—Renewable Diesel Fuel") minus other biofuels imports (see "Biomass—Other Biofuels").

Total Petroleum

1949 forward: Total petroleum imports are equal to crude oil imports plus petroleum products imports.

Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)

1993 forward: Fuel ethanol (including denaturant) imports data are from PSA/PSM Table 1. Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) production is equal to fuel ethanol (including denaturant) production from Table 10.3 minus denaturant from Table 10.3. Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports are equal to fuel ethanol (including denaturant) imports multiplied by the ratio of fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) production to fuel ethanol (including denaturant) production. Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 3.539 million Btu per barrel, the undenatured ethanol heat content factor in Table A3.

Biomass—Biodiesel

2001 forward: Biodiesel imports data are from Table 10.4a, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1.

Biomass—Renewable Diesel Fuel

2012 forward: Renewable diesel fuel imports data are from Table 10.4b, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1.

Biomass—Other Biofuels

2021 forward: Other biofuels imports data are from Table 10.4c, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other biofuels heat content factor in Table A1.

Total Biomass

1993–2000: Total biomass imports are equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports.

2001–2011: Total biomass imports are equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports plus biodiesel imports.

2012–2020: Total biomass imports are the sum of imports values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

2021 forward: Total biomass imports are the sum of imports values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels.

Electricity

1949 forward: Electricity imports data from Table 7.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Total Primary Energy Imports

1949 forward: Total primary energy imports are the sum of the imports values for coal, coal coke, natural gas, total petroleum, total biomass, and electricity.

Table 1.4b Sources

Coal

1949 forward: Coal exports data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the coal exports heat content factors in Table A5.

Coal Coke

1949 forward: Coal coke exports data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Monthly Report EM 545, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the coal coke exports heat content factor in Table A5.

Natural Gas

1949 forward: Natural gas exports data from Table 4.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas exports heat content factors in Table A4.

Crude Oil

1949 forward: Crude oil exports data from Table 3.3b are converted to Btu by multiplying by the crude oil exports heat content factor in Table A2.

Petroleum Products

1949–2009: Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) exports are equal to total petroleum exports from Table 3.3b minus crude oil exports from Table 3.3b; petroleum products (excluding biofuels) exports data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum products exports heat content factors in Table A2.

2010: Petroleum products (including biofuels) exports are equal to total petroleum exports from Table 3.3b minus crude oil exports from Table 3.3b; petroleum products (including biofuels) exports data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum products exports heat content factors in Table A2. Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) exports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) exports minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports (see "Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below).

2011–2018: Biomass-based diesel fuel exports data are from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA), Table 31, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1. Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) exports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) exports (see 2010 sources above) minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports (see "Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below) minus biomass-based diesel fuel exports.

2019–2024: Biodiesel exports data are from EIA, PSA, Table 31, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), Table 49, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1. Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) exports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) exports (see 2010 sources above) minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports (see "Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below) minus biodiesel exports.

2025: Biomass-based renewable diesel fuel exports data are from Table 10.4b, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1; Biomass-based other biofuels exports data are from Table 10.4c, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other biofuels heat content factor in Table A1.

Total Petroleum
1949 forward: Total petroleum exports are equal to crude oil exports plus petroleum products exports.

Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)
2010 forward: Fuel ethanol (including denaturant) exports data are from PSA/PSM Table 1. Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) production is equal to fuel ethanol (including denaturant) production from Table 10.3 minus denaturant from Table 10.3. Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports are equal to fuel ethanol (including denaturant) exports multiplied by the ratio of fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) production to fuel ethanol (including denaturant) production. Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports are converted to Btu by multiplying by 3.539 million Btu per barrel, the undenatured ethanol heat content factor in Table A3.

Biomass—Biodiesel
2001 forward: Biodiesel exports data are from Table 10.4a, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1.

Biomass—Densified Biomass
2016 forward: Densified biomass exports data are from EIA, Form EIA-63C, "Densified Biomass Fuel Report."

Biomass—Other Biofuels
2025: Other biofuels exports data are from Table 10.4c, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other biofuels heat content factor in Table A1.

Biomass—Renewable Diesel Fuel
2025: Renewable diesel fuel exports data are from Table 10.4b, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1.

Total Biomass
2001–2009: Total biomass exports are equal to biodiesel exports.

2010–2015: Total biomass exports are equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports plus biodiesel exports.

2016–2024: Total biomass exports are the sum of the exports values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, and densified biomass.

2025: Biomass also includes renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels.

Electricity
1949 forward: Electricity exports data from Table 7.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Total Primary Energy Exports
1949 forward: Total primary energy exports are the sum of the exports values for coal, coal coke, natural gas, total petroleum, total biomass, and electricity.

Table 1.5 Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division:

Petroleum Exports
1974–1987: "U.S. Exports," FT-410, December issues.

1988 and 1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade," final revisions.

1990–1992: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," final report.

1993–2020: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," annual revisions.

2021–2023: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," 2023 annual revisions.

2024: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum Imports

1974–1987: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” FT-900, December issues, 1975–1988.

1988 and 1989: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade,” final revisions.

1990–1993: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” final report.

1994–2020: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” annual revisions.

2021–2023: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2023 annual revisions.

2024: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

Energy Exports and Imports

1974–1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.

1988: January–July, monthly FT-900 supplement, 1989 issues. August–December, monthly FT-900, 1989 issues.

1989: Monthly FT-900, 1990 issues.

1990–1992: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” final report.

1993–2020: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” annual revisions.

2021–2023: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2023 annual revisions.

2024: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum Balance

1974 forward: The petroleum balance is calculated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) as petroleum imports minus petroleum exports.

Energy Balance

1974 forward: The energy balance is calculated by EIA as energy imports minus energy exports.

Non-Energy Balance

1974 forward: The non-energy balance is calculated by EIA as the total merchandise balance minus the energy balance.

Total Merchandise

1974–1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.

1988: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 final revisions,” August 18, 1989.

1989: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 revisions,” July 10, 1990.

1990: “U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 final report,” May 10, 1991, and “U.S. Merchandise Trade, December 1992,”

February 18, 1993, page 3.

1991: “U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 final report,” May 12, 1993.

1992–2020: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” annual revisions.

2021–2023: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2023 annual revisions.

2024: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

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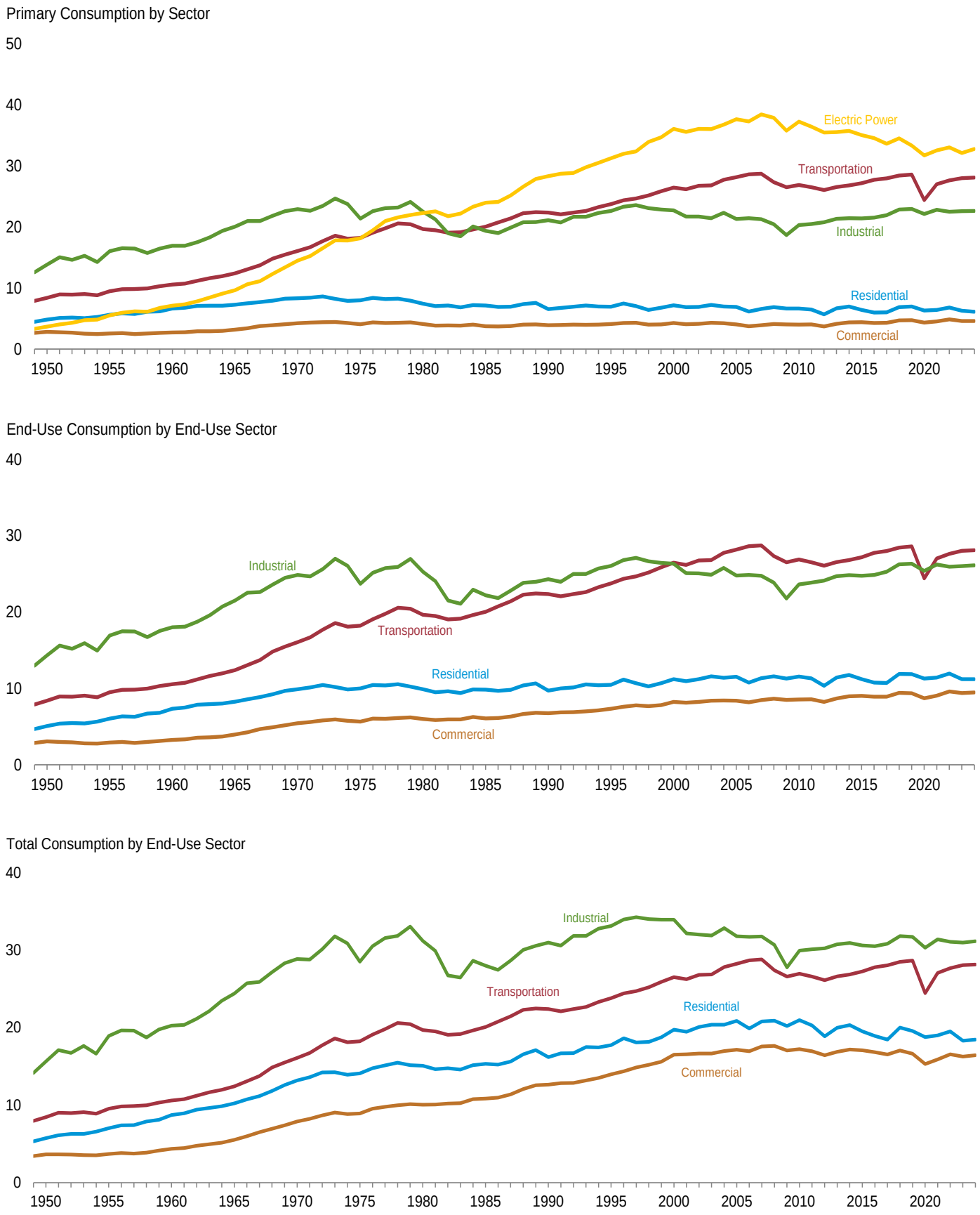
2. Energy Consumption By Sector

Figure 2.1a Energy Consumption by Sector, 1949–2024

(Quadrillion Btu)



Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption.
Source: Tables 2.1a—2.1b.

Figure 2.1b Energy Consumption by Sector, Monthly
(Quadrillion Btu)

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption.
Source: Tables 2.1a—2.1b.

Table 2.1a Energy Consumption: Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Sectors

(Trillion Btu)

	End-Use Sectors														
	Residential					Commercial[a]					Industrial[a]				
	Primary[b]	Electricity[c]	End Use[d]	Electrical System Energy Losses[e]	Total[f]	Primary[b]	Electricity[c]	End Use[d]	Electrical System Energy Losses[e]	Total[f]	Primary[b]	Electricity[c]	End Use[d]	Electrical System Energy Losses[e]	Total[f]
1950 Total	**4,830**	**246**	**5,076**	**661**	**5,736**	**2,834**	**225**	**3,059**	**604**	**3,663**	**13,820**	**500**	**14,319**	**1,340**	**15,659**
1955 Total	**5,608**	**438**	**6,046**	**990**	**7,036**	**2,561**	**350**	**2,911**	**791**	**3,702**	**16,046**	**887**	**16,933**	**2,005**	**18,938**
1960 Total	**6,651**	**687**	**7,339**	**1,387**	**8,726**	**2,723**	**543**	**3,266**	**1,096**	**4,362**	**16,923**	**1,107**	**18,030**	**2,234**	**20,264**
1965 Total	**7,280**	**993**	**8,273**	**1,950**	**10,223**	**3,177**	**789**	**3,966**	**1,549**	**5,514**	**20,063**	**1,463**	**21,526**	**2,873**	**24,399**
1970 Total	**8,323**	**1,591**	**9,914**	**3,264**	**13,178**	**4,237**	**1,201**	**5,438**	**2,464**	**7,902**	**22,918**	**1,948**	**24,866**	**3,995**	**28,862**
1975 Total	**7,990**	**2,007**	**9,997**	**4,103**	**14,100**	**4,059**	**1,598**	**5,657**	**3,267**	**8,924**	**21,378**	**2,346**	**23,725**	**4,797**	**28,522**
1980 Total	**7,440**	**2,448**	**9,888**	**5,194**	**15,082**	**4,105**	**1,906**	**6,011**	**4,044**	**10,055**	**22,527**	**2,781**	**25,308**	**5,900**	**31,209**
1985 Total	**7,149**	**2,709**	**9,858**	**5,486**	**15,344**	**3,732**	**2,351**	**6,084**	**4,762**	**10,845**	**19,363**	**2,855**	**22,218**	**5,782**	**28,000**
1990 Total	**6,552**	**3,153**	**9,705**	**6,501**	**16,206**	**3,892**	**2,860**	**6,753**	**5,898**	**12,650**	**21,100**	**3,226**	**24,326**	**6,652**	**30,978**
1995 Total	**6,934**	**3,557**	**10,491**	**7,256**	**17,747**	**4,099**	**3,252**	**7,352**	**6,634**	**13,985**	**22,622**	**3,455**	**26,077**	**7,048**	**33,125**
2000 Total	**7,156**	**4,069**	**11,225**	**8,507**	**19,732**	**4,277**	**3,956**	**8,233**	**8,271**	**16,504**	**22,721**	**3,631**	**26,352**	**7,592**	**33,945**
2005 Total	**6,901**	**4,638**	**11,538**	**9,340**	**20,879**	**4,051**	**4,351**	**8,401**	**8,762**	**17,163**	**21,322**	**3,477**	**24,799**	**7,003**	**31,803**
2010 Total	**6,635**	**4,933**	**11,568**	**9,419**	**20,987**	**4,014**	**4,539**	**8,553**	**8,666**	**17,219**	**20,317**	**3,314**	**23,631**	**6,328**	**29,958**
2011 Total	**6,465**	**4,855**	**11,319**	**8,967**	**20,286**	**4,051**	**4,531**	**8,583**	**8,370**	**16,952**	**20,494**	**3,382**	**23,876**	**6,247**	**30,123**
2012 Total	**5,672**	**4,690**	**10,362**	**8,510**	**18,871**	**3,702**	**4,528**	**8,230**	**8,216**	**16,446**	**20,765**	**3,363**	**24,128**	**6,103**	**30,230**
2013 Total	**6,669**	**4,759**	**11,428**	**8,554**	**19,983**	**4,134**	**4,562**	**8,696**	**8,200**	**16,897**	**21,357**	**3,362**	**24,719**	**6,043**	**30,762**
2014 Total	**6,976**	**4,801**	**11,778**	**8,560**	**20,338**	**4,353**	**4,614**	**8,966**	**8,226**	**17,192**	**21,449**	**3,404**	**24,853**	**6,068**	**30,921**
2015 Total	**6,423**	**4,791**	**11,214**	**8,306**	**19,520**	**4,398**	**4,643**	**9,040**	**8,050**	**17,090**	**21,411**	**3,366**	**24,777**	**5,836**	**30,613**
2016 Total	**R5,969**	**4,815**	**10,783**	**8,146**	**18,929**	**4,270**	**4,665**	**8,935**	**7,893**	**16,828**	**21,549**	**3,333**	**24,882**	**5,639**	**30,520**
2017 Total	**6,018**	**4,704**	**10,722**	**7,751**	**R18,473**	**4,309**	**4,616**	**8,925**	**7,606**	**16,530**	**21,943**	**3,358**	**25,301**	**5,534**	**30,835**
2018 Total	**R6,886**	**5,013**	**R11,899**	**8,126**	**R20,025**	**4,705**	**4,715**	**9,419**	**7,643**	**17,062**	**22,864**	**3,414**	**26,278**	**5,535**	**31,813**
2019 Total	**R6,976**	**4,914**	**R11,890**	**7,686**	**R19,577**	**4,722**	**4,643**	**9,365**	**7,263**	**16,628**	**22,946**	**3,420**	**26,366**	**5,349**	**R31,715**
2020 Total	**R6,295**	**4,997**	**R11,292**	**7,503**	**R18,795**	**4,325**	**4,393**	**8,718**	**6,595**	**15,313**	**22,128**	**3,272**	**25,401**	**4,913**	**30,314**
2021 Total	**R6,420**	**5,017**	**R11,437**	**7,564**	**R19,002**	**4,537**	**4,533**	**9,070**	**6,834**	**15,904**	**R22,828**	**3,414**	**R26,242**	**5,147**	**R31,390**
2022 Total	**R6,820**	**5,150**	**R11,969**	**7,553**	**R19,522**	**4,860**	**4,746**	**9,605**	**6,961**	**16,566**	**22,488**	**3,482**	**25,970**	**5,107**	**31,077**
2023 January	R1,024	449	R1,473	641	R2,114	R616	385	R1,001	549	R1,550	1,914	274	2,188	391	R2,579
February	R899	383	R1,282	509	R1,790	R563	354	R917	471	R1,388	1,731	261	1,992	347	2,339
March	R828	377	R1,205	516	R1,721	R538	384	R922	526	R1,448	1,918	283	2,201	387	2,588
April	R481	328	R809	432	R1,241	R355	355	R711	468	R1,178	1,850	273	2,123	360	2,482
May	R322	342	R664	481	R1,145	R278	386	R665	543	R1,207	1,879	289	2,168	406	2,574
June	R235	414	R649	618	R1,267	R238	412	R650	615	R1,264	1,825	294	2,119	439	2,558
July	R210	545	R755	845	R1,600	R226	465	R691	721	R1,413	1,846	309	2,155	479	2,634
August	R199	551	R750	827	R1,577	R228	472	R700	709	R1,410	R1,933	314	R2,247	472	2,719
September	R218	453	R671	625	R1,296	R232	432	R664	596	R1,259	1,867	295	2,162	407	2,569
October	R356	353	R709	489	R1,198	R325	403	R728	560	R1,287	1,926	293	2,219	407	2,626
November	R658	348	R1,006	503	R1,510	R459	374	R834	542	R1,376	R1,960	280	R2,240	405	2,646
December	R855	406	R1,260	606	R1,867	R543	380	R923	568	R1,491	1,952	279	R2,230	416	R2,646
Total	**R6,285**	**4,947**	**R11,232**	**7,077**	**R18,310**	**R4,601**	**4,804**	**R9,405**	**6,873**	**R16,278**	**R22,601**	**3,444**	**R26,044**	**4,926**	**R30,970**
2024 January	R1,162	488	R1,649	R751	R2,400	R685	402	R1,087	R619	R1,706	R1,964	281	R2,245	R433	2,678
February	R849	396	R1,245	R526	R1,771	R551	368	R919	R488	R1,406	R1,798	266	R2,064	353	R2,418
March	R687	350	R1,038	467	R1,505	R469	376	R845	R501	R1,346	1,872	283	2,155	377	2,532
April	R456	324	R780	422	R1,203	R347	366	R713	477	R1,191	R1,826	280	R2,106	365	R2,471
May	R291	368	R659	521	R1,180	R271	397	R668	562	R1,230	R1,898	299	R2,197	R424	R2,621
June	R226	475	R700	R694	R1,394	R239	431	R670	R630	R1,300	R1,805	301	R2,106	440	R2,547
July	R203	565	R768	R844	R1,612	R229	470	R700	R703	R1,402	R1,884	316	R2,201	R473	R2,673
August	R199	545	R743	R803	R1,546	R229	474	R703	R699	R1,402	R1,917	320	R2,237	471	R2,708
September	R214	438	R652	606	R1,259	R239	430	R668	R595	R1,263	1,856	300	2,156	415	R2,570
October	R318	365	R683	R495	R1,178	R310	408	R718	R554	R1,272	R1,946	301	R2,248	R409	R2,656
November	R564	339	R903	R493	R1,396	R422	377	R799	547	R1,346	R1,885	284	R2,169	413	R2,582
December	R958	430	R1,388	R644	R2,031	R596	394	R990	R590	R1,580	1,964	287	2,251	429	2,680
Total	**R6,127**	**5,083**	**R11,209**	**R7,244**	**R18,453**	**R4,587**	**4,893**	**R9,480**	**R6,973**	**R16,453**	**R22,615**	**3,519**	**R26,134**	**R5,015**	**R31,149**
2025 January	1,278	521	1,799	799	2,598	758	421	1,178	646	1,824	2,069	288	2,357	442	2,799

[a] Includes energy consumed at combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and electricity-only plants within the sector.

[b] Energy consumed in the form that it is first accounted for, before any transformation to secondary or tertiary forms of energy. See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[c] Electricity sold to the sector. See "Electricity Sales to Ultimate Customers" in Glossary.

[d] Sum of "Primary" and "Electricity." See "End-Use Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[e] Calculated as the difference between primary energy consumed by the electric power sector and the energy content of electricity sales to ultimate customers sent to the end-use sectors. Allocated proportionally to the electricity sales to ultimate customers in each end-use sector. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

[f] Equal to end-use energy consumption plus electrical system energy losses.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 2, "Other Energy Losses," at end of section. • See Note 3, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," 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/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 2.2–2.4.

Table 2.1b Energy Consumption: Transportation Sector, Total End-Use Sectors, and Electric Power Sector (Trillion Btu)

	End-Use Sectors										Electric Power Sector[a]	
	Transportation					Total						
	Primary[b]	Electricity[c]	End Use[d]	Electrical System Energy Losses[e]	Total[f]	Primary[b]	Electricity[c]	End Use[d]	Electrical System Energy Losses[e]	Total[g]	Primary[b]	Primary Total[h]
1950 Total	**8,383**	**23**	**8,407**	**62**	**8,469**	**29,867**	**994**	**30,861**	**2,666**	**33,527**	**3,661**	**33,527**
1955 Total	**9,474**	**20**	**9,494**	**45**	**9,539**	**33,690**	**1,695**	**35,385**	**3,830**	**39,215**	**5,525**	**39,215**
1960 Total	**10,560**	**10**	**10,570**	**21**	**10,591**	**36,856**	**2,348**	**39,204**	**4,738**	**43,942**	**7,086**	**43,942**
1965 Total	**12,399**	**10**	**12,409**	**20**	**12,428**	**42,919**	**3,254**	**46,173**	**6,392**	**52,565**	**9,646**	**52,565**
1970 Total	**16,062**	**11**	**16,073**	**22**	**16,094**	**51,540**	**4,751**	**56,291**	**9,745**	**66,036**	**14,495**	**66,036**
1975 Total	**18,211**	**10**	**18,221**	**21**	**18,241**	**51,638**	**5,961**	**57,599**	**12,188**	**69,787**	**18,149**	**69,788**
1980 Total	**19,659**	**11**	**19,670**	**23**	**19,694**	**53,731**	**7,146**	**60,878**	**15,162**	**76,040**	**22,309**	**76,038**
1985 Total	**20,042**	**14**	**20,056**	**29**	**20,084**	**50,285**	**7,929**	**58,214**	**16,059**	**74,273**	**23,988**	**74,268**
1990 Total	**22,366**	**16**	**22,382**	**33**	**22,415**	**53,910**	**9,255**	**63,165**	**19,084**	**82,250**	**28,340**	**82,256**
1995 Total	**23,757**	**17**	**23,774**	**35**	**23,808**	**57,412**	**10,281**	**67,694**	**20,973**	**88,666**	**31,254**	**88,668**
2000 Total	**26,456**	**18**	**26,474**	**38**	**26,512**	**60,610**	**11,674**	**72,284**	**24,409**	**96,693**	**36,083**	**96,694**
2005 Total	**28,179**	**26**	**28,205**	**52**	**28,257**	**60,452**	**12,491**	**72,944**	**25,158**	**98,101**	**37,649**	**98,101**
2010 Total	**26,894**	**26**	**26,920**	**50**	**26,970**	**57,860**	**12,812**	**70,672**	**24,463**	**95,135**	**37,275**	**95,142**
2011 Total	**26,523**	**26**	**26,549**	**48**	**26,598**	**57,533**	**12,794**	**70,327**	**23,632**	**93,959**	**36,426**	**93,966**
2012 Total	**26,057**	**25**	**26,082**	**45**	**26,127**	**56,195**	**12,606**	**68,801**	**22,874**	**91,675**	**35,480**	**91,677**
2013 Total	**26,541**	**26**	**26,567**	**47**	**26,614**	**58,701**	**12,709**	**71,410**	**22,845**	**94,255**	**35,554**	**94,253**
2014 Total	**26,802**	**26**	**26,828**	**47**	**26,875**	**59,580**	**12,845**	**72,425**	**22,902**	**95,326**	**35,747**	**95,332**
2015 Total	**27,182**	**26**	**27,208**	**45**	**27,253**	**59,414**	**12,826**	**72,239**	**22,237**	**94,476**	**35,063**	**94,478**
2016 Total	**27,741**	**26**	**27,767**	**43**	**27,810**	**59,529**	**12,838**	**R 72,367**	**21,720**	**94,087**	**34,558**	**R 94,083**
2017 Total	**27,980**	**26**	**28,005**	**42**	**28,048**	**60,249**	**12,704**	**R 72,954**	**20,932**	**R 93,886**	**33,636**	**R 93,886**
2018 Total	**28,435**	**26**	**28,461**	**42**	**28,504**	**R 62,890**	**13,168**	**R 76,057**	**21,346**	**R 97,403**	**34,514**	**R 97,396**
2019 Total	**R 28,603**	**26**	**R 28,629**	**41**	**R 28,670**	**R 63,247**	**13,004**	**R 76,250**	**20,339**	**R 96,589**	**33,343**	**R 96,595**
2020 Total	**24,397**	**22**	**24,419**	**34**	**24,453**	**R 57,145**	**12,685**	**R 69,830**	**19,045**	**88,875**	**31,730**	**R 88,871**
2021 Total	**R 27,020**	**22**	**R 27,041**	**33**	**R 27,074**	**R 60,805**	**12,986**	**R 73,791**	**19,578**	**R 93,369**	**32,564**	**R 93,364**
2022 Total	**27,621**	**23**	**27,643**	**33**	**27,676**	**R 61,789**	**13,400**	**R 75,188**	**19,653**	**R 94,841**	**33,053**	**R 94,838**
2023 January	R 2,218	2	R 2,220	3	R 2,223	R 5,772	1,110	R 6,882	1,584	R 8,467	2,695	R 8,466
February	R 2,077	2	R 2,079	3	R 2,081	R 5,270	1,000	R 6,270	1,329	R 7,599	2,329	R 7,595
March	R 2,375	2	R 2,377	3	R 2,380	R 5,660	1,046	R 6,705	1,431	R 8,136	2,477	R 8,132
April	R 2,262	2	R 2,263	2	R 2,266	R 4,948	958	R 5,906	1,262	R 7,168	2,220	R 7,164
May	R 2,399	2	R 2,400	3	R 2,403	R 4,877	1,019	R 5,897	1,432	R 7,329	2,451	R 7,326
June	R 2,408	2	R 2,410	3	R 2,413	R 4,705	1,122	R 5,827	1,675	R 7,502	2,796	R 7,504
July	R 2,412	2	R 2,414	3	R 2,417	R 4,694	1,321	R 6,015	2,048	R 8,063	3,369	R 8,071
August	R 2,495	2	R 2,497	3	R 2,500	R 4,855	1,339	R 6,194	2,011	R 8,206	3,350	R 8,213
September	R 2,291	2	R 2,293	3	R 2,296	R 4,608	1,182	R 5,790	1,630	R 7,420	2,813	R 7,423
October	R 2,421	2	R 2,423	3	R 2,426	R 5,028	1,051	R 6,079	1,458	R 7,538	2,509	R 7,537
November	R 2,302	2	R 2,304	3	R 2,306	R 5,380	1,004	R 6,384	1,453	R 7,837	2,457	R 7,834
December	R 2,348	2	R 2,350	3	R 2,353	R 5,697	1,067	R 6,764	1,594	R 8,358	2,660	R 8,356
Total	**R 28,006**	**23**	**R 28,030**	**34**	**R 28,063**	**R 61,493**	**13,219**	**R 74,712**	**18,909**	**R 93,621**	**32,128**	**R 93,621**
2024 January	R 2,215	2	R 2,217	3	R 2,221	R 6,026	1,173	R 7,199	R 1,806	R 9,004	R 2,978	R 9,007
February	R 2,122	2	R 2,124	2	R 2,126	R 5,320	1,032	R 6,352	R 1,369	R 7,721	R 2,401	R 7,717
March	R 2,337	2	R 2,339	3	R 2,342	R 5,365	1,011	R 6,376	R 1,348	7,724	R 2,359	7,718
April	R 2,290	2	R 2,292	2	R 2,294	R 4,919	973	R 5,891	R 1,267	R 7,158	R 2,240	R 7,154
May	R 2,457	2	R 2,459	3	R 2,462	R 4,917	1,066	5,983	R 1,510	R 7,493	R 2,577	R 7,491
June	R 2,343	2	R 2,345	3	R 2,348	R 4,614	1,209	5,823	R 1,767	R 7,589	R 2,976	7,592
July	R 2,498	2	R 2,500	3	R 2,504	4,815	1,354	6,169	R 2,023	R 8,192	R 3,377	R 8,198
August	R 2,490	2	R 2,492	3	R 2,495	R 4,835	1,340	R 6,175	R 1,976	R 8,151	R 3,316	R 8,157
September	R 2,297	2	R 2,299	3	R 2,302	R 4,606	1,169	R 5,775	R 1,619	R 7,394	R 2,788	R 7,396
October	R 2,426	2	R 2,427	3	R 2,430	R 5,000	1,076	R 6,076	R 1,460	R 7,536	R 2,536	R 7,535
November	R 2,267	2	R 2,269	3	R 2,272	R 5,138	1,002	R 6,140	R 1,456	R 7,595	R 2,457	R 7,593
December	R 2,351	2	R 2,353	3	R 2,356	R 5,868	1,113	R 6,981	R 1,666	R 8,647	R 2,779	R 8,648
Total	**R 28,093**	**24**	**R 28,117**	**34**	**R 28,151**	**R 61,422**	**13,518**	**R 74,940**	**R 19,266**	**R 94,205**	**R 32,784**	**R 94,207**
2025 January	2,283	2	2,285	3	2,289	6,387	1,232	7,619	1,890	9,510	3,123	9,514

[a] Includes NAICS 22 electricity-only and CHP plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. For 1989 forward, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

[b] Energy consumed in the form that it is first accounted for, before any transformation to secondary or tertiary forms of energy. See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[c] Electricity sold to the sector. See "Electricity Sales to Ultimate Customers" in Glossary.

[d] Sum of "Primary" and "Electricity." See "End-Use Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[e] Calculated as the difference between primary energy consumed by the electric power sector and the energy content of electricity sales to ultimate customers sent to the end-use sectors. Allocated proportionally to the electricity sales to ultimate customers in each end-use sector. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

[f] Equal to end-use energy consumption plus electrical system energy losses.

[g] Equal to the sum of total energy consumption in the four end-use sectors, which does not equal total primary energy consumption due to the use of sector-specific conversion factors for coal and natural gas.

[h] Total primary energy consumption. See Table 1.3.

R=Revised.

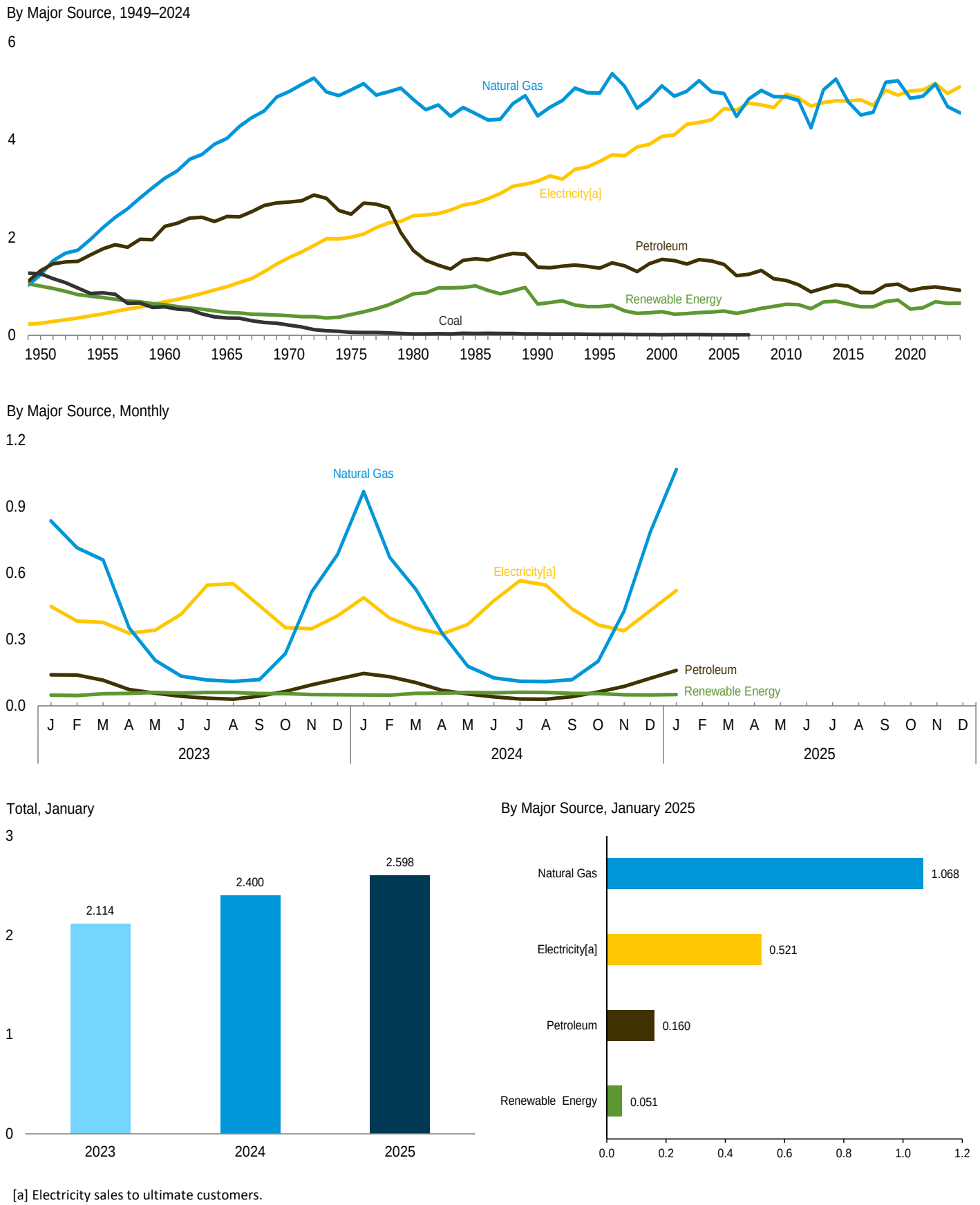
Notes: • Data are estimates, except for the electric power sector. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 2, "Other Energy Losses," at end of section. • See Note 3, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may 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/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **End-Use Sectors:** Tables 2.2–2.5. • **Electric Power Sector:** Table 2.6. • **Primary Total:** Table 1.3.

Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)



[a] Electricity sales to ultimate customers.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption.
Source: Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

	End-Use Energy Consumption[a]												
	Primary Consumption[b]												
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[c]								
	Coal	Natural Gas[d]	Petro-leum	Total	Geo-thermal	Solar[e]	Bio-mass	Total	Total Primary	Elec-tricity[f]	Total End Use	Electrical System Energy Losses[g]	Total
1950 Total	1,261	1,240	1,322	3,824	NA	NA	1,006	1,006	4,830	246	5,076	661	5,736
1955 Total	867	2,198	1,767	4,833	NA	NA	775	775	5,608	438	6,046	990	7,036
1960 Total	585	3,212	2,228	6,025	NA	NA	627	627	6,651	687	7,339	1,387	8,726
1965 Total	352	4,028	2,432	6,812	NA	NA	468	468	7,280	993	8,273	1,950	10,223
1970 Total	209	4,987	2,726	7,922	NA	NA	401	401	8,323	1,591	9,914	3,264	13,178
1975 Total	63	5,023	2,479	7,565	NA	NA	425	425	7,990	2,007	9,997	4,103	14,100
1980 Total	31	4,825	1,734	6,590	NA	NA	850	850	7,440	2,448	9,888	5,194	15,082
1985 Total	39	4,534	1,566	6,139	NA	NA	1,010	1,010	7,149	2,709	9,858	5,486	15,344
1990 Total	31	4,487	1,395	5,912	6	55	580	640	6,552	3,153	9,705	6,501	16,206
1995 Total	17	4,954	1,374	6,345	7	63	520	589	6,934	3,557	10,491	7,256	17,747
2000 Total	11	5,105	1,554	6,670	9	57	420	486	7,156	4,069	11,225	8,507	19,732
2005 Total	8	4,946	1,450	6,405	16	49	430	495	6,901	4,638	11,538	9,340	20,879
2010 Total	NA	4,878	1,120	5,999	37	59	541	636	6,635	4,933	11,568	9,419	20,987
2011 Total	NA	4,805	1,034	5,838	40	62	524	626	6,465	4,855	11,319	8,967	20,286
2012 Total	NA	4,242	886	5,128	40	66	438	544	5,672	4,690	10,362	8,510	18,871
2013 Total	NA	5,023	963	5,986	40	72	572	683	6,669	4,759	11,428	8,554	19,983
2014 Total	NA	5,242	1,036	6,279	40	79	579	697	6,976	4,801	11,778	8,560	20,338
2015 Total	NA	4,777	1,007	5,784	40	87	513	639	6,423	4,791	11,214	8,306	19,520
2016 Total	NA	4,506	878	5,384	40	100	445	R 585	R 5,969	4,815	10,783	8,146	18,929
2017 Total	NA	4,564	871	5,436	40	113	430	582	6,018	4,704	10,722	7,751	R 18,473
2018 Total	NA	5,174	1,022	6,197	40	123	R 526	R 689	R 6,886	5,013	R 11,899	8,126	R 20,025
2019 Total	NA	5,208	1,045	6,253	40	136	R 547	R 723	R 6,976	4,914	R 11,890	7,686	R 19,577
2020 Total	NA	4,846	914	5,760	40	R 150	345	R 535	R 6,295	4,997	R 11,292	7,503	R 18,795
2021 Total	NA	4,889	967	5,856	40	R 167	R 357	R 564	R 6,420	5,017	R 11,437	7,564	R 19,002
2022 Total	NA	5,140	992	6,132	40	R 199	R 450	R 688	R 6,820	5,150	R 11,969	7,553	R 19,522
2023 January	NA	835	140	976	3	12	R 32	R 48	R 1,024	449	R 1,473	641	R 2,114
February	NA	714	139	853	3	14	R 29	R 46	R 899	383	R 1,282	509	R 1,790
March	NA	659	115	774	3	19	R 32	R 54	R 828	377	R 1,205	516	R 1,721
April	NA	352	73	425	3	21	R 31	R 56	R 481	328	R 809	432	R 1,241
May	NA	205	57	262	3	24	R 32	R 60	R 322	342	R 664	481	R 1,145
June	NA	134	43	177	3	23	R 31	R 58	R 235	414	R 649	618	R 1,267
July	NA	116	34	150	3	24	R 32	R 60	R 210	545	R 755	845	R 1,600
August	NA	110	30	140	3	24	R 32	R 60	R 199	551	R 750	827	R 1,577
September	NA	118	44	162	3	21	R 31	R 55	R 218	453	R 671	625	R 1,296
October	NA	236	65	301	3	R 19	R 32	R 55	R 356	353	R 709	489	R 1,198
November	NA	514	94	608	3	16	R 31	R 51	R 658	348	R 1,006	503	R 1,510
December	NA	683	121	804	3	14	R 32	R 50	R 855	406	R 1,260	606	R 1,867
Total	NA	4,677	955	5,632	40	R 231	R 382	R 653	R 6,285	4,947	R 11,232	7,077	R 18,310
2024 January	NA	R 968	146	R 1,113	3	15	R 30	R 49	R 1,162	488	R 1,649	R 751	R 2,400
February	NA	670	131	801	3	17	R 28	R 48	R 849	396	R 1,245	R 526	R 1,771
March	NA	527	105	632	3	22	R 30	R 56	R 687	350	R 1,038	467	R 1,505
April	NA	329	70	399	3	24	R 29	R 57	R 456	324	R 780	422	R 1,203
May	NA	178	53	R 231	3	R 26	R 30	R 60	R 291	368	R 659	521	R 1,180
June	NA	R 126	40	167	3	27	R 29	R 59	R 226	475	R 700	R 694	R 1,394
July	NA	111	31	142	3	27	R 30	R 61	R 203	565	R 768	R 844	R 1,612
August	NA	109	30	139	3	26	R 30	R 60	R 199	545	R 743	R 803	R 1,546
September	NA	118	41	159	3	23	R 29	R 56	R 214	438	R 652	606	R 1,259
October	NA	R 201	62	264	3	21	R 30	R 55	R 318	365	R 683	R 495	R 1,178
November	NA	R 428	87	R 514	3	17	R 29	R 50	R 564	339	R 903	R 493	R 1,396
December	NA	R 785	124	R 909	3	R 15	R 30	R 49	R 958	430	R 1,388	R 644	R 2,031
Total	NA	R 4,551	918	R 5,469	40	R 260	R 358	R 658	R 6,127	5,083	R 11,209	R 7,244	R 18,453
2025 January	NA	1,068	160	1,227	3	16	31	51	1,278	521	1,799	799	2,598

[a] Sum of "Total Primary" and "Electricity." See "End-Use Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[b] Energy consumed in the form that it is first accounted for, before any transformation to secondary or tertiary forms of energy. See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[c] See Table 10.2a for notes on series components.

[d] Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

[e] Includes small-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity and solar thermal energy in the residential sector. See Tables 10.2a and 10.5.

[f] Electricity sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

[g] Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity sales to ultimate customers. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

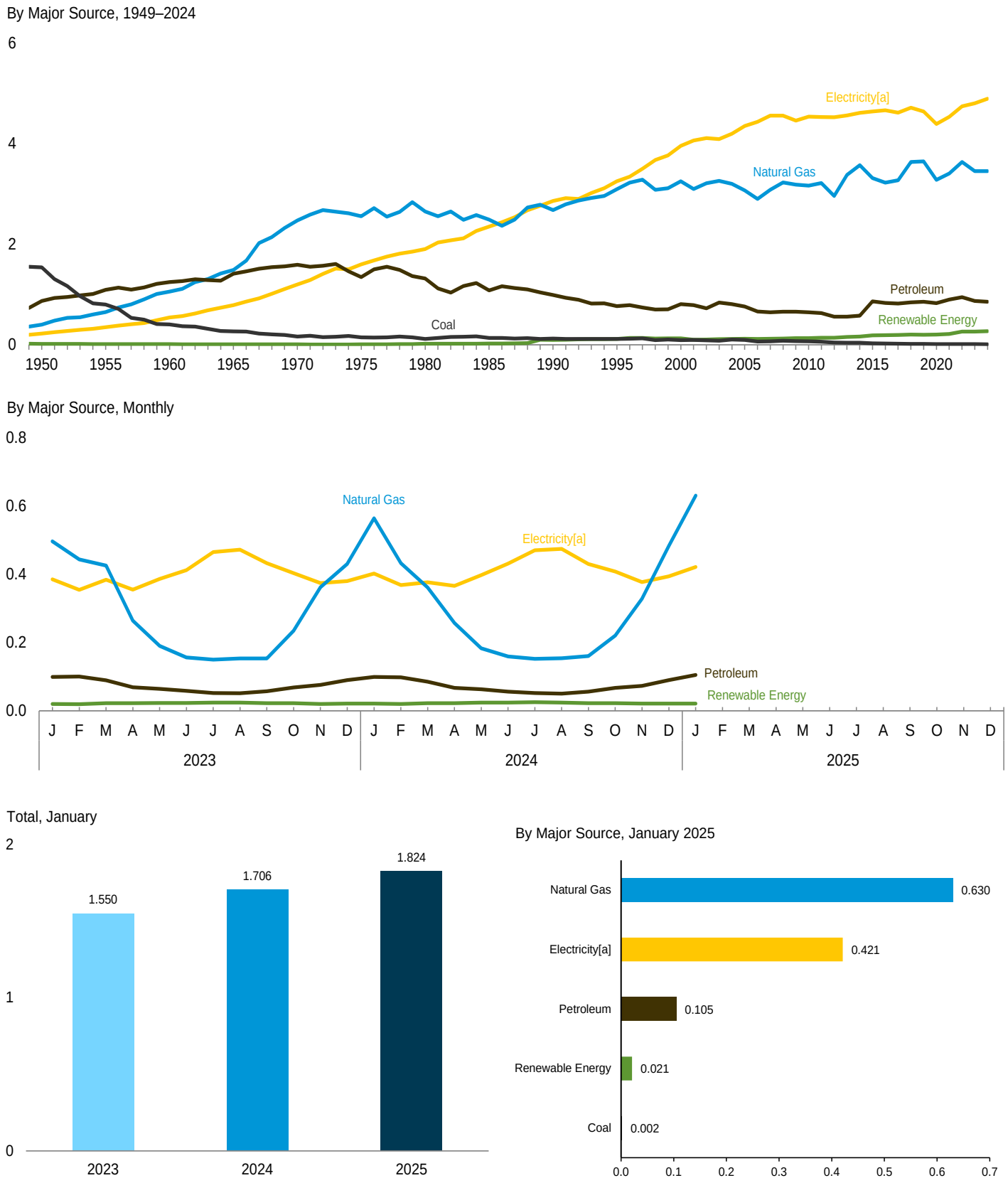
R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are estimates, except for electricity sales to ultimate customers. • See Note 2, "Other Energy Losses," at end of section. • See Note 3, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," 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/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)



[a] Electricity sales to ultimate customers.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption.
Source: Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

	End-Use Energy Consumption[a]														
	Primary Consumption[b]														
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[c]										
	Coal	Natural Gas[d]	Petro-leum[e]	Total	Hydro-electric Power[f]	Geo-thermal	Solar[g]	Wind	Bio-mass	Total	Total Primary	Elec-tricity[h]	Total End Use	Electrical System Energy Losses[i]	Total
1950 Total	1,542	401	872	2,815	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	19	2,834	225	3,059	604	3,663
1955 Total	801	651	1,095	2,547	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	15	2,561	350	2,911	791	3,702
1960 Total	407	1,056	1,248	2,711	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	12	2,723	543	3,266	1,096	4,362
1965 Total	265	1,490	1,413	3,168	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	9	3,177	789	3,966	1,549	5,514
1970 Total	165	2,473	1,592	4,229	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	4,237	1,201	5,438	2,464	7,902
1975 Total	147	2,558	1,346	4,051	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	4,059	1,598	5,657	3,267	8,924
1980 Total	115	2,651	1,318	4,084	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	21	4,105	1,906	6,011	4,044	10,055
1985 Total	137	2,488	1,083	3,708	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	24	3,732	2,351	6,084	4,762	10,845
1990 Total	124	2,680	991	3,795	(s)	3	(s)	–	94	97	3,892	2,860	6,753	5,898	12,650
1995 Total	117	3,096	769	3,982	(s)	5	(s)	–	113	118	4,099	3,252	7,352	6,634	13,985
2000 Total	92	3,252	807	4,150	(s)	8	(s)	–	119	127	4,277	3,956	8,233	8,271	16,504
2005 Total	97	3,073	761	3,931	(s)	14	1	–	105	120	4,051	4,351	8,401	8,762	17,163
2010 Total	70	3,165	647	3,881	(s)	19	4	(s)	111	134	4,014	4,539	8,553	8,666	17,219
2011 Total	62	3,216	632	3,910	(s)	20	7	(s)	115	141	4,051	4,531	8,583	8,370	16,952
2012 Total	44	2,960	560	3,563	(s)	20	11	(s)	108	139	3,702	4,528	8,230	8,216	16,446
2013 Total	41	3,380	558	3,979	(s)	20	15	(s)	120	155	4,134	4,562	8,696	8,200	16,897
2014 Total	40	3,572	578	4,190	(s)	20	19	(s)	124	163	4,353	4,614	8,966	8,226	17,192
2015 Total	31	3,316	864	4,211	(s)	20	21	(s)	146	187	4,398	4,643	9,040	8,050	17,090
2016 Total	24	3,224	832	4,079	1	20	23	(s)	148	191	4,270	4,665	8,935	7,893	16,828
2017 Total	21	3,273	820	4,113	1	20	28	(s)	146	195	4,309	4,616	8,925	7,606	16,530
2018 Total	19	3,638	845	4,502	1	20	35	1	146	203	4,705	4,715	9,419	7,643	17,062
2019 Total	17	3,647	857	4,521	1	21	40	1	139	201	4,722	4,643	9,365	7,263	16,628
2020 Total	15	3,279	827	4,120	1	21	46	1	137	205	4,325	4,393	8,718	6,595	15,313
2021 Total	15	3,409	898	4,322	1	21	54	1	139	215	4,537	4,533	9,070	6,834	15,904
2022 Total	14	3,635	947	4,596	1	20	63	1	180	263	4,860	4,746	9,605	6,961	16,566
2023 January	1	496	R 99	R 596	(s)	2	4	(s)	R 14	R 20	R 616	385	R 1,001	549	R 1,550
February	1	443	R 100	R 544	(s)	2	4	(s)	13	19	R 563	354	R 917	471	R 1,388
March	1	425	R 89	R 516	(s)	2	6	(s)	R 14	22	R 538	384	R 922	526	R 1,448
April	1	264	R 69	R 333	(s)	2	7	(s)	14	22	R 355	355	R 711	468	R 1,178
May	1	190	R 64	R 255	(s)	2	7	(s)	R 14	R 23	R 278	386	R 665	543	R 1,207
June	1	156	R 58	R 214	(s)	2	7	(s)	R 14	R 23	R 238	412	R 650	615	R 1,264
July	1	150	R 52	R 202	(s)	2	7	(s)	15	24	R 226	465	R 691	721	R 1,413
August	1	153	R 51	R 204	(s)	2	7	(s)	15	24	R 228	472	R 700	709	R 1,410
September	1	153	R 57	R 210	(s)	2	6	(s)	14	22	R 232	432	R 664	596	R 1,259
October	1	234	R 68	R 303	(s)	2	5	(s)	15	22	R 325	403	R 728	560	R 1,287
November	1	362	R 76	R 439	(s)	2	4	(s)	R 14	R 20	R 459	374	R 834	542	R 1,376
December	1	430	R 90	R 522	(s)	2	4	(s)	15	21	R 543	380	R 923	568	R 1,491
Total	12	3,455	R 872	R 4,338	1	20	69	(s)	R 172	R 263	R 4,601	4,804	R 9,405	6,873	R 16,278
2024 January	2	R 564	R 99	R 664	(s)	2	4	(s)	15	21	R 685	402	R 1,087	R 619	R 1,706
February	1	R 432	R 98	R 531	NM	2	5	(s)	R 13	20	R 551	368	R 919	R 488	R 1,406
March	1	R 361	R 85	R 447	(s)	2	7	(s)	14	R 22	R 469	376	R 845	R 501	R 1,346
April	1	R 257	R 67	R 325	(s)	2	7	(s)	R 13	R 22	R 347	366	R 713	477	R 1,191
May	(s)	R 183	R 63	R 246	NM	2	8	(s)	R 14	R 24	R 271	397	R 668	562	R 1,230
June	1	159	R 56	R 216	(s)	2	8	(s)	14	24	R 239	431	R 670	R 630	R 1,300
July	1	R 152	R 52	R 204	NM	2	8	(s)	15	25	R 229	470	R 700	R 703	R 1,402
August	1	154	R 50	R 205	(s)	2	8	(s)	R 14	R 24	R 229	474	R 703	R 699	R 1,402
September	1	R 160	R 56	R 216	(s)	2	7	(s)	R 13	R 22	R 239	430	R 668	R 595	R 1,263
October	1	R 220	R 67	R 288	NM	2	6	(s)	R 14	R 22	R 310	408	R 718	R 554	R 1,272
November	1	R 328	R 73	R 402	(s)	2	5	(s)	14	21	R 422	377	R 799	547	R 1,346
December	1	R 483	R 90	R 575	(s)	2	4	(s)	R 14	21	R 596	394	R 990	R 590	R 1,580
Total	10	R 3,453	R 855	R 4,318	1	20	79	1	R 169	R 269	R 4,587	4,893	R 9,480	R 6,973	R 16,453
2025 January	2	630	105	737	(s)	2	5	(s)	14	21	758	421	1,178	646	1,824

[a] Sum of "Total Primary" and "Electricity." See "End-Use Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[b] Energy consumed in the form that it is first accounted for, before any transformation to secondary or tertiary forms of energy. See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[c] See Table 10.2a for notes on series components.

[d] Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

[e] Does not include biofuels that have been blended with petroleum—biofuels are included in "Biomass."

[f] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[g] Includes small-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity and solar thermal energy in the commercial sector. See Tables 10.2a and 10.5.

[h] Electricity sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

[i] Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity sales to ultimate customers. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. NM=Not meaningful. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

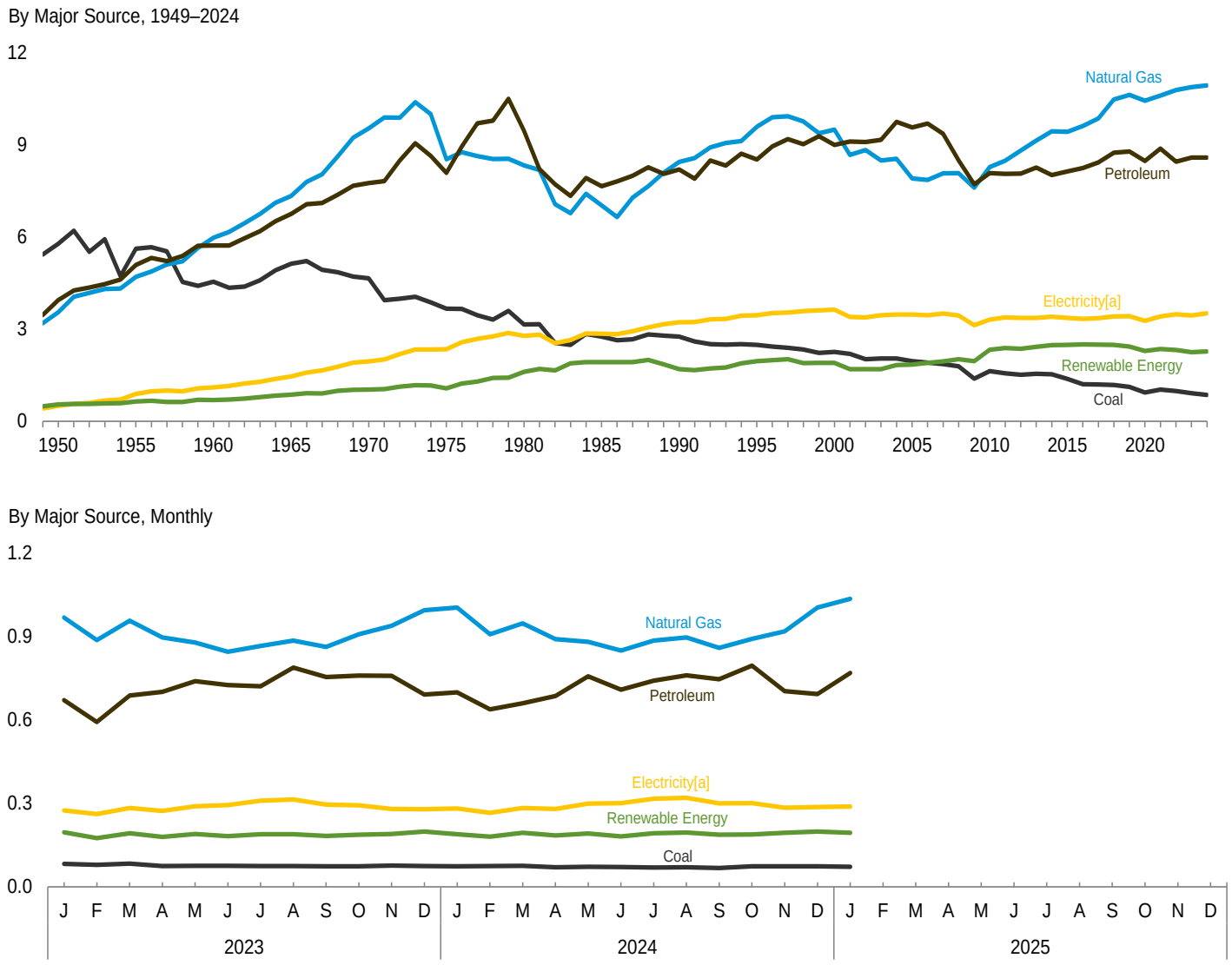
Notes: • Data are estimates, except for coal totals beginning in 2008; hydroelectric power; solar; wind; and electricity sales to ultimate customers beginning in 1979. • The commercial sector includes commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 2, "Other Energy Losses," at end of section. • See Note 3, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," 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/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)



[a] Electricity sales to ultimate customers.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption.
Source: Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

	End-Use Energy Consumption[a]														
	Primary Consumption[b]														
	Fossil Fuels[c]				Renewable Energy[d]										
	Coal	Natural Gas[e]	Petroleum[f]	Total[g]	Hydroelectric Power[h]	Geothermal	Solar[i]	Wind	Biomass	Total	Total Primary	Electricity[j]	Total End Use	Electrical System Energy Losses[k]	Total
1950 Total	5,781	3,546	3,943	13,271	17	NA	NA	NA	532	549	13,820	500	14,319	1,340	15,659
1955 Total	5,620	4,701	5,093	15,404	11	NA	NA	NA	631	642	16,046	887	16,933	2,005	18,938
1960 Total	4,543	5,973	5,720	16,231	12	NA	NA	NA	680	692	16,923	1,107	18,030	2,234	20,264
1965 Total	5,127	7,339	6,750	19,197	11	NA	NA	NA	855	866	20,063	1,463	21,526	2,873	24,399
1970 Total	4,656	9,536	7,754	21,888	11	NA	NA	NA	1,019	1,030	22,918	1,948	24,866	3,995	28,862
1975 Total	3,667	8,532	8,092	20,304	11	NA	NA	NA	1,063	1,074	21,378	2,346	23,725	4,797	28,522
1980 Total	3,155	8,333	9,464	20,916	11	NA	NA	NA	1,600	1,611	22,527	2,781	25,308	5,900	31,209
1985 Total	2,760	7,032	7,656	17,434	11	NA	NA	NA	1,918	1,928	19,363	2,855	22,218	5,782	28,000
1990 Total	2,756	8,443	8,200	19,403	10	2	(s)	–	1,684	1,696	21,100	3,226	24,326	6,652	30,978
1995 Total	2,488	9,592	8,525	20,666	18	3	(s)	–	1,934	1,955	22,622	3,455	26,077	7,048	33,125
2000 Total	2,256	9,500	8,999	20,821	14	4	(s)	–	1,881	1,900	22,721	3,631	26,352	7,592	33,945
2005 Total	1,954	7,907	9,567	19,472	11	4	(s)	–	1,834	1,849	21,322	3,477	24,799	7,003	31,803
2010 Total	1,631	8,278	8,083	17,986	6	4	1	–	2,320	2,331	20,317	3,314	23,631	6,328	29,958
2011 Total	1,561	8,481	8,055	18,107	6	4	1	(s)	2,375	2,387	20,494	3,382	23,876	6,247	30,123
2012 Total	1,513	8,819	8,066	18,401	8	4	2	(s)	2,349	2,363	20,765	3,363	24,128	6,103	30,230
2013 Total	1,546	9,140	8,260	18,930	12	4	3	(s)	2,407	2,427	21,357	3,362	24,719	6,043	30,762
2014 Total	1,530	9,441	8,021	18,971	4	4	4	(s)	2,466	2,478	21,449	3,404	24,853	6,068	30,921
2015 Total	1,380	9,426	8,135	18,923	5	4	5	(s)	2,474	2,489	21,411	3,366	24,777	5,836	30,613
2016 Total	1,205	9,617	8,243	19,046	4	4	7	(s)	2,487	2,503	21,549	3,333	24,882	5,639	30,520
2017 Total	1,195	9,857	8,427	19,450	5	4	8	(s)	2,475	2,493	21,943	3,358	25,301	5,534	30,835
2018 Total	1,180	10,474	8,747	20,375	4	4	9	(s)	2,471	2,489	22,864	3,414	26,278	5,535	31,813
2019 Total	1,117	10,630	R 8,784	20,511	4	4	11	(s)	2,416	2,435	22,946	3,420	26,366	5,349	R 31,715
2020 Total	938	10,437	8,476	19,838	3	4	12	(s)	2,270	2,290	22,128	3,272	25,401	4,913	30,314
2021 Total	1,036	10,603	R 8,881	R 20,471	3	4	14	(s)	2,336	2,357	R 22,828	3,414	R 26,242	5,147	R 31,390
2022 Total	987	10,782	8,455	20,168	3	4	15	(s)	2,297	2,320	22,488	3,482	25,970	5,107	31,077
2023 January	82	968	671	1,718	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	R 194	196	1,914	274	2,188	391	R 2,579
February	79	887	592	1,556	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	173	175	1,731	261	1,992	347	2,339
March	83	957	R 688	1,727	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	189	192	1,918	283	2,201	387	2,588
April	74	896	R 701	1,670	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	177	179	1,850	273	2,123	360	2,482
May	75	878	739	1,689	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	188	190	1,879	289	2,168	406	2,574
June	75	845	R 725	1,643	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	180	182	1,825	294	2,119	439	2,558
July	74	866	721	1,657	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	187	189	1,846	309	2,155	479	2,634
August	74	885	788	1,744	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	187	189	R 1,933	314	R 2,247	472	2,719
September	73	862	754	R 1,684	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	181	183	1,867	295	2,162	407	2,569
October	73	908	759	1,739	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	186	187	1,926	293	2,219	407	2,626
November	76	938	R 758	1,770	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	189	190	R 1,960	280	R 2,240	405	2,646
December	74	994	691	1,754	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	197	198	1,952	279	R 2,230	416	R 2,646
Total	913	10,883	R 8,587	R 20,350	3	4	16	(s)	R 2,227	2,251	R 22,601	3,444	R 26,044	4,926	R 30,970
2024 January	73	R 1,004	699	R 1,775	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	187	189	R 1,964	281	R 2,245	R 433	2,678
February	74	R 908	638	R 1,618	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	178	180	R 1,798	266	R 2,064	353	R 2,418
March	R 75	R 947	660	1,678	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	192	194	1,872	283	2,155	377	2,532
April	70	R 890	686	R 1,642	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	181	184	R 1,826	280	R 2,106	365	R 2,471
May	72	R 881	757	R 1,707	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	188	191	R 1,898	299	R 2,197	R 424	R 2,621
June	71	R 849	709	R 1,624	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	179	181	R 1,805	301	R 2,106	440	R 2,547
July	69	R 885	741	R 1,693	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	189	192	R 1,884	316	R 2,201	R 473	R 2,673
August	70	R 896	760	R 1,722	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	193	195	R 1,917	320	R 2,237	471	R 2,708
September	R 67	R 859	746	R 1,669	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	184	187	1,856	300	2,156	415	R 2,570
October	73	R 891	795	R 1,758	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	186	188	R 1,946	301	R 2,248	R 409	R 2,656
November	73	R 918	703	R 1,691	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	192	194	R 1,885	284	R 2,169	413	R 2,582
December	73	1,004	693	1,766	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	196	198	1,964	287	2,251	429	2,680
Total	R 861	R 10,933	R 8,586	R 20,344	3	4	18	(s)	2,246	2,271	R 22,615	3,519	R 26,134	R 5,015	R 31,149
2025 January	72	1,035	769	1,875	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	192	194	2,069	288	2,357	442	2,799

[a] Sum of "Total Primary" and "Electricity." See "End-Use Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[b] Energy consumed in the form that it is first accounted for, before any transformation to secondary or tertiary forms of energy. See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[c] Includes non-combustion use of fossil fuels.

[d] See Table 10.2b for notes on series components and estimation.

[e] Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

[f] Does not include biofuels that have been blended with petroleum—biofuels are included in "Biomass."

[g] Includes coal coke net imports, which are not separately displayed. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

[h] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[i] Includes both utility-scale and small-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity net generation in the industrial sector. See Tables 10.2b and 10.5.

[j] Electricity sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

[k] Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity sales to ultimate customers. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

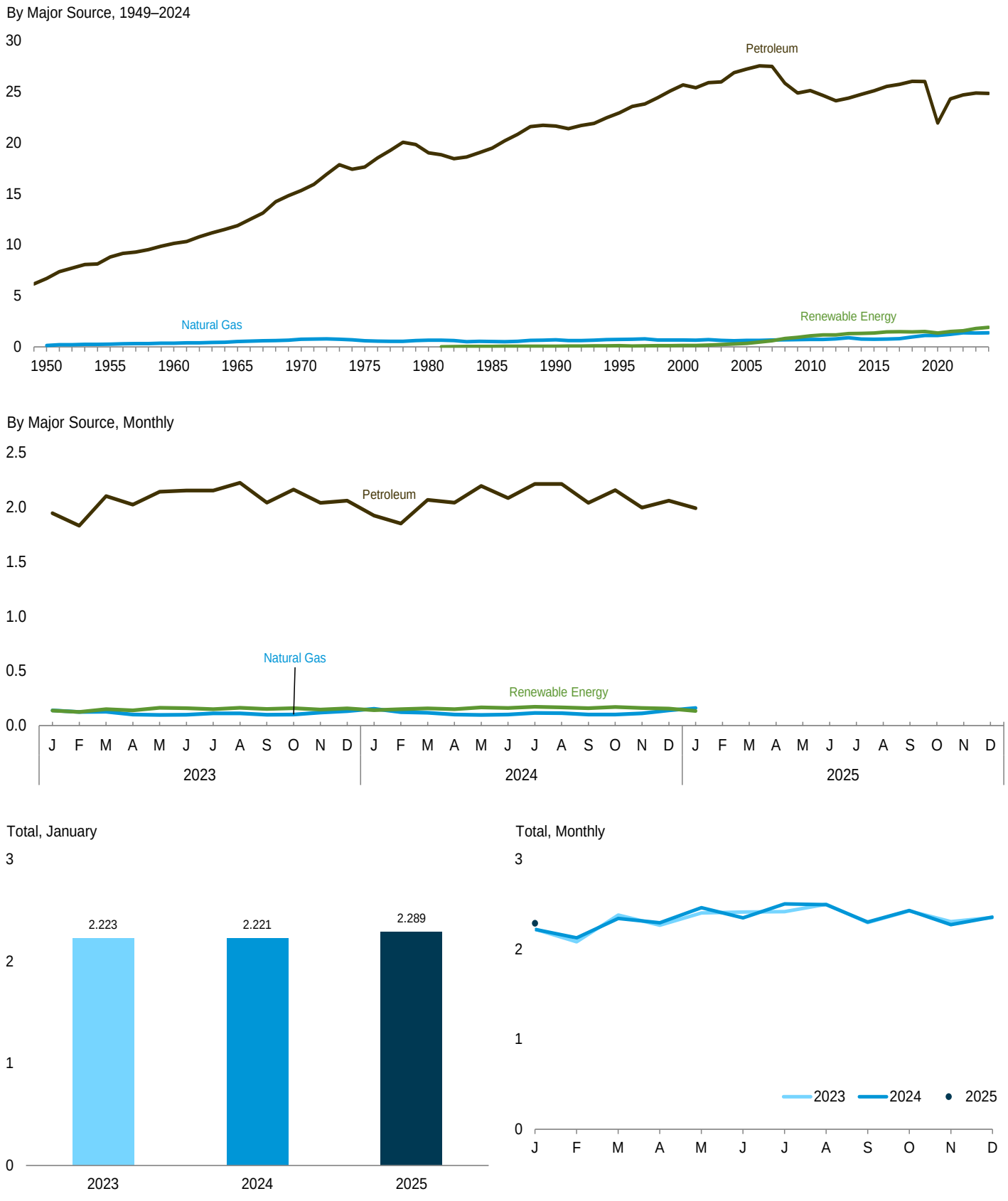
Notes: • Data are estimates, except for coal totals; hydroelectric power in 1949–1978 and 1989 forward; solar; wind; and electricity sales to ultimate customers. • The industrial sector includes industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 2, "Other Energy Losses," at end of section. • See Note 3, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," 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/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)



Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption.
Source: Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

	End-Use Energy Consumption[a]									
	Primary Consumption[b]									
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[c]				Electrical System Energy Losses[g]	Total
	Coal	Natural Gas[d]	Petroleum[e]	Total	Biomass	Total Primary	Electricity[f]	Total End Use		
1950 Total	1,564	130	6,690	8,383	NA	8,383	23	8,407	62	8,469
1955 Total	421	254	8,799	9,474	NA	9,474	20	9,494	45	9,539
1960 Total	75	359	10,125	10,560	NA	10,560	10	10,570	21	10,591
1965 Total	16	517	11,866	12,399	NA	12,399	10	12,409	20	12,428
1970 Total	7	745	15,311	16,062	NA	16,062	11	16,073	22	16,094
1975 Total	1	595	17,615	18,211	NA	18,211	10	18,221	21	18,241
1980 Total	(h)	650	19,009	19,659	NA	19,659	11	19,670	23	19,694
1985 Total	(h)	519	19,472	19,992	50	20,042	14	20,056	29	20,084
1990 Total	(h)	679	21,626	22,305	60	22,366	16	22,382	33	22,415
1995 Total	(h)	724	22,920	23,644	112	23,757	17	23,774	35	23,808
2000 Total	(h)	672	25,649	26,321	135	26,456	18	26,474	38	26,512
2005 Total	(h)	624	27,217	27,840	339	28,179	26	28,205	52	28,257
2010 Total	(h)	719	25,100	25,819	1,075	26,894	26	26,920	50	26,970
2011 Total	(h)	734	24,623	25,357	1,166	26,523	26	26,549	48	26,598
2012 Total	(h)	780	24,108	24,888	1,169	26,057	25	26,082	45	26,127
2013 Total	(h)	887	24,361	25,248	1,292	26,541	26	26,567	47	26,614
2014 Total	(h)	760	24,728	25,487	1,314	26,802	26	26,828	47	26,875
2015 Total	(h)	745	25,086	25,831	1,351	27,182	26	27,208	45	27,253
2016 Total	(h)	757	25,515	26,272	1,469	27,741	26	27,767	43	27,810
2017 Total	(h)	799	25,707	26,506	1,474	27,980	26	28,005	42	28,048
2018 Total	(h)	962	26,017	26,979	1,456	28,435	26	28,461	42	28,504
2019 Total	(h)	1,114	25,992	27,106	1,497	R 28,603	26	R 28,629	41	R 28,670
2020 Total	(h)	1,111	21,930	23,041	1,355	24,397	22	24,419	34	24,453
2021 Total	(h)	1,232	R 24,292	R 25,524	1,496	R 27,020	22	R 27,041	33	R 27,074
2022 Total	(h)	1,367	24,681	26,048	1,573	27,621	23	27,643	33	27,676
2023 January	(h)	138	R 1,944	R 2,082	R 136	R 2,218	2	R 2,220	3	R 2,223
February	(h)	124	R 1,829	R 1,953	124	R 2,077	2	R 2,079	3	R 2,081
March	(h)	126	R 2,100	R 2,226	R 149	R 2,375	2	R 2,377	3	R 2,380
April	(h)	101	R 2,022	R 2,123	R 139	R 2,262	2	R 2,263	2	R 2,266
May	(h)	96	R 2,141	R 2,237	R 162	R 2,399	2	R 2,400	3	R 2,403
June	(h)	98	R 2,151	R 2,250	158	R 2,408	2	R 2,410	3	R 2,413
July	(h)	111	R 2,152	R 2,263	149	R 2,412	2	R 2,414	3	R 2,417
August	(h)	111	R 2,222	R 2,333	R 162	R 2,495	2	R 2,497	3	R 2,500
September	(h)	99	R 2,040	R 2,139	R 152	R 2,291	2	R 2,293	3	R 2,296
October	(h)	101	R 2,161	R 2,262	159	R 2,421	2	R 2,423	3	R 2,426
November	(h)	118	R 2,038	R 2,156	R 146	R 2,302	2	R 2,304	3	R 2,306
December	(h)	132	R 2,059	R 2,191	157	R 2,348	2	R 2,350	3	R 2,353
Total	(h)	1,356	R 24,859	R 26,214	R 1,792	R 28,006	23	R 28,030	34	R 28,063
2024 January	(h)	R 153	R 1,922	R 2,075	R 141	R 2,215	2	R 2,217	3	R 2,221
February	(h)	122	R 1,850	R 1,973	149	R 2,122	2	R 2,124	2	R 2,126
March	(h)	116	R 2,065	R 2,181	156	R 2,337	2	R 2,339	3	R 2,342
April	(h)	R 100	R 2,040	R 2,140	150	R 2,290	2	R 2,292	2	R 2,294
May	(h)	97	R 2,194	R 2,292	165	R 2,457	2	R 2,459	3	R 2,462
June	(h)	101	R 2,082	R 2,183	R 161	R 2,343	2	R 2,345	3	R 2,348
July	(h)	114	R 2,212	R 2,326	172	R 2,498	2	R 2,500	3	R 2,504
August	(h)	R 113	R 2,212	R 2,324	165	R 2,490	2	R 2,492	3	R 2,495
September	(h)	101	R 2,039	R 2,139	R 158	R 2,297	2	R 2,299	3	R 2,302
October	(h)	101	R 2,156	R 2,257	R 169	R 2,426	2	R 2,427	3	R 2,430
November	(h)	112	R 1,995	R 2,107	160	R 2,267	2	R 2,269	3	R 2,272
December	(h)	138	R 2,058	R 2,196	R 155	R 2,351	2	R 2,353	3	R 2,356
Total	(h)	R 1,367	R 24,825	R 26,192	R 1,901	R 28,093	24	R 28,117	34	R 28,151
2025 January	(h)	160	1,990	2,151	133	2,283	2	2,285	3	2,289

[a] Sum of "Total Primary" and "Electricity." See "End-Use Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[b] Energy consumed in the form that it is first accounted for, before any transformation to secondary or tertiary forms of energy. See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[c] See Table 10.2c for notes on series components.

[d] Natural gas consumed in the operation of pipelines and smaller amounts consumed as vehicle fuel. Does not include supplemental gaseous fuels—see Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

[e] Does not include biofuels. Biofuels are included in "Biomass." Includes non-combustion use of lubricants.

[f] Electricity sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

[g] Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity sales to ultimate customers. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

[h] Beginning in 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

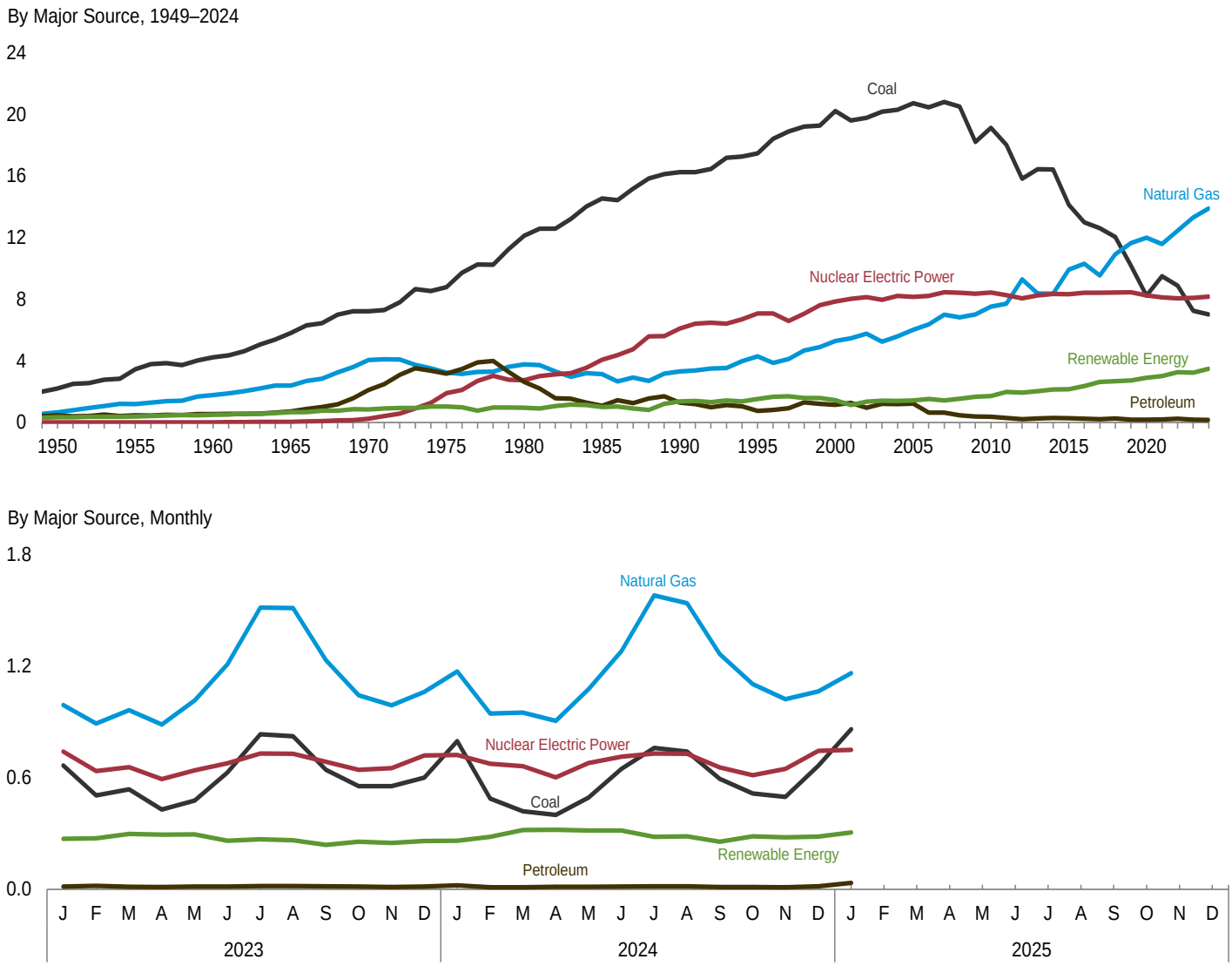
R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are estimates, except for coal totals through 1977; and electricity sales to ultimate customers beginning in 1979. • See Note 2, "Other Energy Losses," at end of section. • See Note 3, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," 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/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)



Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption.
Source: Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption[a]												
	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[b]						Electricity Net Imports[f]	Total Primary
	Coal	Natural Gas[c]	Petroleum	Total		Hydroelectric Power[d]	Geothermal	Solar[e]	Wind	Biomass	Total		
1950 Total	**2,199**	**651**	**472**	**3,322**	**0**	**327**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**5**	**333**	**6**	**3,661**
1955 Total	**3,458**	**1,194**	**471**	**5,123**	**0**	**385**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3**	**389**	**14**	**5,525**
1960 Total	**4,228**	**1,785**	**553**	**6,565**	**6**	**498**	**(s)**	**NA**	**NA**	**2**	**499**	**15**	**7,086**
1965 Total	**5,821**	**2,395**	**722**	**8,938**	**43**	**661**	**1**	**NA**	**NA**	**3**	**665**	**(s)**	**9,646**
1970 Total	**7,227**	**4,054**	**2,117**	**13,399**	**239**	**845**	**2**	**NA**	**NA**	**4**	**851**	**7**	**14,495**
1975 Total	**8,786**	**3,240**	**3,166**	**15,191**	**1,900**	**1,024**	**11**	**NA**	**NA**	**2**	**1,037**	**21**	**18,149**
1980 Total	**12,123**	**3,778**	**2,634**	**18,534**	**2,739**	**942**	**17**	**NA**	**NA**	**4**	**964**	**71**	**22,309**
1985 Total	**14,542**	**3,135**	**1,090**	**18,767**	**4,076**	**959**	**32**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**14**	**1,006**	**140**	**23,988**
1990 Total	**16,261**	**3,309**	**1,289**	**20,859**	**6,104**	**989**	**53**	**1**	**10**	**317**	**1,369**	**8**	**[g]28,340**
1995 Total	**17,466**	**4,302**	**755**	**22,523**	**7,075**	**1,042**	**46**	**2**	**11**	**422**	**1,522**	**134**	**31,254**
2000 Total	**20,220**	**5,293**	**1,144**	**26,658**	**7,862**	**926**	**48**	**2**	**19**	**453**	**1,447**	**115**	**36,083**
2005 Total	**20,737**	**6,015**	**1,222**	**27,974**	**8,161**	**911**	**50**	**2**	**61**	**406**	**1,430**	**85**	**37,649**
2010 Total	**19,133**	**7,528**	**370**	**27,031**	**8,434**	**882**	**52**	**4**	**323**	**459**	**1,720**	**89**	**37,275**
2011 Total	**18,035**	**7,712**	**295**	**26,042**	**8,269**	**1,083**	**52**	**6**	**410**	**437**	**1,988**	**127**	**36,426**
2012 Total	**15,821**	**9,287**	**214**	**25,322**	**8,062**	**934**	**53**	**14**	**480**	**453**	**1,935**	**161**	**35,480**
2013 Total	**16,451**	**8,376**	**255**	**25,082**	**8,244**	**904**	**54**	**30**	**572**	**470**	**2,030**	**197**	**35,554**
2014 Total	**16,427**	**8,362**	**295**	**25,085**	**8,338**	**880**	**54**	**59**	**619**	**530**	**2,143**	**182**	**35,747**
2015 Total	**14,138**	**9,926**	**276**	**24,341**	**8,337**	**845**	**54**	**83**	**650**	**525**	**2,158**	**227**	**35,063**
2016 Total	**12,996**	**10,301**	**244**	**23,542**	**8,427**	**909**	**54**	**121**	**774**	**505**	**2,363**	**227**	**34,558**
2017 Total	**12,622**	**9,555**	**218**	**22,395**	**8,419**	**1,019**	**54**	**180**	**867**	**510**	**2,630**	**192**	**33,636**
2018 Total	**12,053**	**10,922**	**260**	**23,235**	**8,438**	**993**	**54**	**216**	**929**	**496**	**2,689**	**152**	**34,514**
2019 Total	**10,181**	**11,658**	**189**	**22,028**	**8,452**	**978**	**51**	**243**	**1,009**	**448**	**2,729**	**133**	**33,343**
2020 Total	**8,229**	**12,000**	**184**	**20,413**	**8,251**	**969**	**53**	**302**	**1,152**	**428**	**2,904**	**161**	**31,730**
2021 Total	**9,498**	**11,583**	**205**	**21,285**	**8,131**	**854**	**53**	**391**	**1,289**	**426**	**3,014**	**134**	**32,564**
2022 Total	**8,885**	**12,459**	**244**	**21,589**	**8,061**	**865**	**55**	**487**	**1,481**	**374**	**3,263**	**141**	**33,053**
2023 January	666	991	15	1,672	741	77	5	26	131	32	271	11	2,695
February	504	891	18	1,413	636	68	4	32	141	28	274	7	2,329
March	538	963	13	1,514	657	72	5	41	149	30	297	9	2,477
April	429	886	12	1,328	592	67	5	51	146	25	294	7	2,220
May	477	1,016	14	1,508	639	94	5	59	110	28	295	9	2,451
June	628	1,210	14	1,852	677	73	4	61	94	29	261	6	2,796
July	833	1,515	17	2,365	730	75	4	64	96	30	269	4	3,369
August	823	1,512	17	2,352	729	72	4	60	97	30	264	5	3,350
September	642	1,232	16	1,889	685	57	4	53	97	26	238	(s)	2,813
October	554	1,043	14	1,611	642	53	5	48	123	26	255	1	2,509
November	554	990	12	1,555	651	58	5	35	124	27	249	2	2,457
December	600	1,062	14	1,676	720	65	5	31	130	30	260	5	2,660
Total	**7,247**	**13,314**	**176**	**20,737**	**8,099**	**832**	**56**	**562**	**1,436**	**342**	**3,228**	**65**	**32,128**
2024 January	[R]797	1,171	21	[R]1,989	722	74	5	33	119	30	261	6	[R]2,978
February	[R]487	945	11	[R]1,443	675	68	4	42	142	25	282	1	[R]2,401
March	[R]419	950	10	[R]1,379	662	79	4	54	156	26	319	-1	[R]2,359
April	[R]400	906	13	[R]1,318	602	66	5	65	162	24	320	-2	[R]2,240
May	[R]493	1,076	13	[R]1,582	679	77	4	75	132	27	316	(s)	[R]2,577
June	[R]647	1,281	14	[R]1,942	713	72	4	82	130	27	316	5	[R]2,976
July	[R]760	1,580	16	[R]2,356	730	72	5	82	95	28	282	8	[R]3,377
August	[R]741	1,538	16	[R]2,295	729	73	4	82	98	29	285	7	[R]3,316
September	[R]594	1,265	12	[R]1,871	655	57	4	69	99	26	255	7	[R]2,788
October	[R]515	1,103	12	[R]1,630	614	54	4	66	137	24	285	6	[R]2,536
November	[R]497	1,022	11	[R]1,530	647	62	4	47	140	25	279	2	[R]2,457
December	[R]665	1,064	16	[R]1,746	744	69	5	44	138	27	283	7	[R]2,779
Total	**[R]7,015**	**13,900**	**166**	**[R]21,081**	**8,173**	**822**	**53**	**741**	**1,546**	**319**	**3,482**	**47**	**[R]32,784**
2025 January	861	1,162	34	2,057	750	72	5	52	149	28	306	10	3,123

[a] See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[b] See Table 10.2c for notes on series components.

[c] Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

[d] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[e] Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation in the electric power sector. See Tables 10.2c and 10.5.

[f] Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[g] Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • 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. • See Note 3, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," 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/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 2.7 U.S. Government Energy Consumption by Agency, Fiscal Years

(Trillion Btu)

Fiscal Year[a]	Agri-culture	Defense	DHS[b]	Energy	GSA[c]	HHS[d]	Interior	Justice	NASA[e]	Postal Service	Trans-portation	Veterans Affairs	Other[f]	Total
1975	9.5	1,360.2	– –	50.4	22.3	6.5	9.4	5.9	13.4	30.5	19.3	27.1	10.5	1,565.0
1976	9.3	1,183.3	– –	50.3	20.6	6.7	9.4	5.7	12.4	30.0	19.5	25.0	11.2	1,383.4
1977	8.9	1,192.3	– –	51.6	20.4	6.9	9.5	5.9	12.0	32.7	20.4	25.9	11.9	1,398.5
1978	9.1	1,157.8	– –	50.1	20.4	6.5	9.2	5.9	11.2	30.9	20.6	26.8	12.4	1,360.9
1979	9.2	1,175.8	– –	49.6	19.6	6.4	10.4	6.4	11.1	29.3	19.6	25.7	12.3	1,375.4
1980	8.6	1,183.1	– –	47.4	18.1	6.0	8.5	5.7	10.4	27.2	19.2	24.8	12.3	1,371.2
1981	7.9	1,239.5	– –	47.3	18.0	6.7	7.6	5.4	10.0	27.9	18.8	24.0	11.1	1,424.2
1982	7.6	1,264.5	– –	49.0	18.1	6.4	7.4	5.8	10.1	27.5	19.1	24.2	11.6	1,451.4
1983	7.4	1,248.3	– –	49.5	16.1	6.2	7.7	5.5	10.3	26.5	19.4	24.1	10.8	1,431.8
1984	7.9	1,292.1	– –	51.6	16.2	6.4	8.4	6.4	10.6	27.7	19.8	24.6	10.7	1,482.5
1985	8.4	1,250.6	– –	52.2	20.7	6.0	7.8	8.2	10.9	27.8	19.6	25.1	13.1	1,450.3
1986	6.8	1,222.8	– –	46.9	14.0	6.2	6.9	8.6	11.2	28.0	19.4	25.0	10.8	1,406.7
1987	7.3	1,280.5	– –	48.5	13.1	6.6	6.6	8.1	11.3	28.5	19.0	24.9	11.9	1,466.3
1988	7.8	1,165.8	– –	49.9	12.4	6.4	7.0	9.4	11.3	29.6	18.7	26.3	15.8	1,360.3
1989	8.7	1,274.4	– –	44.2	12.7	6.7	7.1	7.7	12.4	30.3	18.5	26.2	15.6	1,464.7
1990	9.6	1,241.7	– –	43.5	17.5	7.1	7.4	7.0	12.4	30.6	19.0	24.9	17.5	1,438.0
1991	9.6	1,269.3	– –	42.1	14.0	6.2	7.1	8.0	12.5	30.8	19.0	25.1	18.1	1,461.7
1992	9.1	1,104.0	– –	44.3	13.8	6.8	7.0	7.5	12.6	31.7	17.0	25.3	15.7	1,294.8
1993	9.3	1,048.8	– –	43.4	14.1	7.2	7.5	9.1	12.4	33.7	19.4	25.7	16.2	1,246.8
1994	9.4	977.0	– –	42.1	14.0	7.5	7.9	10.3	12.6	35.0	19.8	25.6	17.1	1,178.2
1995	9.0	926.0	– –	47.3	13.7	6.1	6.4	10.2	12.4	36.2	18.7	25.4	17.1	1,128.5
1996	9.1	904.5	– –	44.6	14.5	6.6	4.3	12.1	11.5	36.4	19.6	26.8	17.7	1,107.7
1997	7.4	880.0	– –	43.1	14.4	7.9	6.6	12.0	12.0	40.8	19.1	27.3	20.8	1,091.2
1998	7.9	837.1	– –	31.5	14.1	7.4	6.4	15.8	11.7	39.5	18.5	27.6	19.5	1,037.1
1999	7.8	810.7	– –	27.0	14.4	7.1	7.5	15.4	11.4	39.8	22.6	27.5	19.8	1,010.9
2000	7.4	779.1	– –	30.5	17.6	8.0	7.8	19.7	11.1	43.3	21.2	27.0	20.3	993.1
2001	7.4	787.2	– –	31.1	18.4	8.5	9.5	19.7	10.9	43.4	17.8	27.7	20.7	1,002.3
2002	7.2	837.5	– –	30.7	17.5	8.0	8.2	17.7	10.7	41.6	18.3	27.7	18.4	1,043.4
2003	7.7	895.1	18.3	31.9	18.5	10.1	7.3	22.7	10.8	50.9	5.5	30.6	22.7	1,132.3
2004	7.0	960.7	23.5	31.4	18.3	8.8	8.7	17.5	9.9	50.5	5.2	29.9	20.4	1,191.7
2005	7.5	933.2	18.9	29.6	18.4	9.6	8.6	18.8	10.3	53.5	5.0	30.0	23.2	1,166.4
2006	6.8	843.7	17.1	32.9	18.2	9.3	8.1	23.5	10.2	51.8	4.6	29.3	20.9	1,076.4
2007	6.8	864.6	17.1	31.5	19.1	9.9	7.5	20.7	10.6	45.8	5.6	30.0	21.0	1,090.2
2008	6.5	910.8	22.0	32.1	18.8	10.3	7.1	19.0	10.8	47.1	7.7	29.0	22.4	1,143.4
2009	6.6	874.3	18.6	31.1	18.6	10.8	7.9	16.5	10.2	44.2	4.3	29.9	21.8	1,094.8
2010	6.8	889.9	21.2	31.7	18.8	10.4	7.3	15.7	10.1	43.3	5.7	30.2	21.8	1,112.7
2011	8.3	890.3	20.3	33.1	18.5	10.5	7.3	13.9	10.1	43.0	6.7	30.6	21.4	1,114.1
2012	6.7	828.5	20.1	30.3	16.3	10.0	6.7	15.1	8.9	40.8	5.6	29.7	20.5	1,039.3
2013	7.3	749.5	18.9	28.9	16.4	10.5	6.2	15.3	8.7	41.9	6.2	29.9	20.4	960.1
2014	6.3	730.6	18.5	29.4	17.0	9.5	6.2	15.6	8.3	43.0	6.3	31.4	20.6	942.6
2015	6.2	734.5	17.9	30.1	16.3	9.0	6.8	16.2	8.4	44.0	6.0	30.7	19.8	945.8
2016	6.2	709.2	18.1	28.9	15.8	8.7	6.4	15.6	8.5	43.9	6.0	30.3	19.5	917.2
2017	6.3	707.9	19.2	28.8	15.0	8.8	5.9	15.5	8.6	43.7	6.6	29.1	19.7	915.1
2018	6.1	690.6	16.8	27.3	15.6	10.0	6.1	16.2	8.4	45.5	7.0	29.7	18.8	898.2
2019	5.9	682.1	16.2	27.2	15.4	9.8	6.2	15.8	8.5	46.0	7.1	31.9	19.1	891.2
2020	5.4	648.8	17.1	26.4	14.4	9.5	5.5	14.6	8.1	46.1	6.4	30.6	17.0	850.0
2021	6.4	650.7	15.9	27.5	13.2	9.1	5.4	14.5	8.1	45.5	6.8	30.3	17.6	851.0
2022	8.0	622.5	16.5	26.3	12.8	9.6	6.3	14.5	8.5	48.3	6.6	30.8	17.2	827.6
2023	7.9	605.1	15.8	27.8	12.7	9.6	5.8	14.0	7.9	48.4	8.8	30.8	17.1	811.8

[a] For 1975 and 1976, the U.S. Government's fiscal year was July 1 through June 30. Beginning in 1977, the U.S. Government's fiscal year is October 1 through September 30 (for example, fiscal year 2014 is October 2013 through September 2014).

[b] U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

[c] General Services Administration.

[d] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

[e] National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

[f] Includes all U.S. government agencies not separately displayed. See http://ctsedwweb.ee.doe.gov/Annual/Report/AgencyReference.aspx for agency list.

– – =Not applicable.

Notes: • Data in this table are developed using conversion factors that often differ from those in Tables A1–A6. • Data include energy consumed at foreign installations and in foreign operations, including aviation and ocean bunkering, primarily by the U.S. Department of Defense. U.S. Government energy use for electricity generation and uranium enrichment is excluded. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all annual data beginning in 1975.

Sources: U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Federal Energy Management Program. See http://ctsedwweb.ee.doe.gov/Annual/Report/Report.aspx, "A-1 Total Site-Delivered Energy Use in All End-Use Sectors, by Federal Agency (Billion Btu)".

Table 2.8 U.S. Government Energy Consumption by Source, Fiscal Years

(Trillion Btu)

Fiscal Year[a]	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum						Other Mobility Fuels[f]	Electricity	Purchased Steam and Other[g]	Total
			Aviation Gasoline	Fuel Oil[c]	Jet Fuel	LPG[d]	Motor Gasoline[e]	Total				
1975	77.9	166.2	22.0	376.0	707.4	5.6	63.2	1,174.2	0.0	141.5	5.1	1,565.0
1976	71.3	151.8	11.6	329.7	610.0	4.7	60.4	1,016.4	.0	139.3	4.6	1,383.4
1977	68.4	141.2	8.8	348.5	619.2	4.1	61.4	1,042.1	.0	141.1	5.7	1,398.5
1978	66.0	144.7	6.2	332.3	601.1	3.0	60.1	1,002.9	.0	141.0	6.4	1,360.9
1979	65.1	148.9	4.7	327.1	618.6	3.7	59.1	1,013.1	.0	141.2	7.1	1,375.4
1980	63.5	147.3	4.9	307.7	638.7	3.8	56.5	1,011.6	.2	141.9	6.8	1,371.2
1981	65.1	142.2	4.6	351.3	653.3	3.5	53.2	1,066.0	.2	144.5	6.2	1,424.2
1982	68.6	146.2	3.6	349.4	672.7	3.7	53.1	1,082.5	.2	147.5	6.2	1,451.4
1983	62.4	147.8	2.6	329.5	673.4	3.8	51.6	1,060.8	.2	151.5	9.0	1,431.8
1984	65.3	157.4	1.9	342.9	693.7	3.9	51.2	1,093.6	.2	155.9	10.1	1,482.5
1985	64.8	149.9	1.9	292.6	705.7	3.8	50.4	1,054.3	.2	167.2	13.9	1,450.3
1986	63.8	140.9	1.4	271.6	710.2	3.6	45.3	1,032.1	.3	155.8	13.7	1,406.7
1987	67.0	145.6	1.0	319.5	702.3	3.6	43.1	1,069.5	.4	169.9	13.9	1,466.3
1988	60.2	144.6	6.0	284.8	617.2	2.7	41.2	951.9	.4	171.2	32.0	1,360.3
1989	48.7	152.4	.8	245.3	761.7	3.5	41.1	1,052.4	2.2	188.6	20.6	1,464.7
1990	44.3	159.4	.5	245.2	732.4	3.8	37.2	1,019.1	2.6	193.6	19.1	1,438.0
1991	45.9	154.1	.4	232.6	774.5	3.0	34.1	1,044.7	6.0	192.7	18.3	1,461.7
1992	51.7	151.2	1.0	200.6	628.2	3.0	35.6	868.4	8.4	192.5	22.5	1,294.8
1993	38.3	152.9	.7	187.0	612.4	3.5	34.5	838.1	5.8	193.1	18.6	1,246.8
1994	35.0	143.9	.6	198.5	550.7	3.2	29.5	782.6	7.7	190.9	18.2	1,178.2
1995	31.7	149.4	.3	178.4	522.3	3.0	31.9	735.9	8.4	184.8	18.2	1,128.5
1996	23.3	147.3	.2	170.5	513.0	3.1	27.6	714.4	18.7	184.0	20.1	1,107.7
1997	22.5	153.8	.3	180.0	475.7	2.6	39.0	697.6	14.5	183.6	19.2	1,091.2
1998	23.9	140.4	.2	174.5	445.5	3.5	43.0	666.8	5.9	181.4	18.8	1,037.1
1999	21.2	137.4	.1	162.1	444.7	2.4	41.1	650.4	.4	180.0	21.5	1,010.9
2000	22.7	133.8	.2	171.3	403.1	2.5	43.9	621.0	1.8	193.6	20.2	993.1
2001	18.8	133.7	.2	176.9	415.2	3.1	42.5	638.0	4.8	188.4	18.6	1,002.3
2002	16.9	133.7	.2	165.6	472.9	2.8	41.3	682.8	3.2	188.3	18.5	1,043.4
2003	18.1	135.5	.3	190.8	517.9	3.2	46.3	758.4	3.3	193.8	23.2	1,132.3
2004	17.4	135.3	.2	261.4	508.2	2.9	44.1	816.9	3.1	197.1	22.0	1,191.7
2005	17.1	135.7	.4	241.4	492.2	3.4	48.8	786.1	5.6	197.6	24.3	1,166.4
2006	23.5	132.6	.6	209.3	442.6	2.7	48.3	703.6	2.1	196.7	18.2	1,076.4
2007	20.4	131.5	.4	212.9	461.1	2.7	46.5	723.7	2.9	194.9	16.7	1,090.2
2008	20.8	129.6	.4	198.4	525.4	2.3	49.0	775.4	3.6	196.2	17.9	1,143.4
2009	20.3	131.7	.3	166.4	505.7	3.2	48.3	723.9	10.1	191.3	17.7	1,094.8
2010	20.0	130.1	.4	157.8	535.8	2.5	51.3	747.7	3.0	193.7	18.2	1,112.7
2011	18.5	124.7	.9	166.5	533.6	2.0	52.7	755.8	2.7	193.2	19.1	1,114.1
2012	15.9	116.2	.4	148.6	493.5	1.7	50.1	694.4	3.1	187.2	22.5	1,039.3
2013	14.3	122.5	.7	140.8	424.0	1.9	46.6	614.0	2.8	184.7	21.8	960.1
2014	13.5	125.6	.3	134.6	414.3	1.8	44.9	595.9	3.6	182.1	21.9	942.6
2015	12.6	122.2	.3	135.0	418.9	1.8	46.8	602.8	3.0	184.3	20.9	945.8
2016	10.2	115.4	.3	130.5	403.9	1.7	46.5	583.0	2.7	184.5	21.4	917.2
2017	9.1	115.1	.3	135.1	400.1	1.5	46.4	583.5	2.7	181.7	23.0	915.1
2018	6.2	125.8	.3	129.4	383.2	1.7	45.5	560.0	2.6	180.0	23.6	898.2
2019	5.0	131.7	.3	127.2	376.8	1.9	46.6	552.8	2.1	178.2	21.5	891.2
2020	5.2	128.3	.2	131.0	345.0	1.7	43.3	521.3	1.2	173.7	20.3	850.0
2021	5.3	128.4	.4	123.9	352.0	1.7	44.6	522.6	1.3	173.2	20.3	851.0
2022	3.5	128.3	.2	127.9	326.9	1.6	44.4	501.1	1.2	172.1	21.6	827.6
2023	4.0	131.7	.2	125.5	311.4	1.8	46.7	485.5	1.1	170.3	19.3	811.8

[a] For 1975 and 1976, the U.S. Government's fiscal year was July 1 through June 30. Beginning in 1977, the U.S. Government's fiscal year is October 1 through September 30 (for example, fiscal year 2014 is October 2013 through September 2014).

[b] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[c] Distillate fuel oil, including diesel fuel; and residual fuel oil, including Navy Special.

[d] Liquefied petroleum gases, primarily propane.

[e] Includes E10 (a mixture of 10% ethanol and 90% motor gasoline) and E15 (a mixture of 15% ethanol and 85% motor gasoline).

[f] Other types of fuel used in vehicles and equipment. Primarily includes alternative fuels such as compressed natural gas (CNG); liquefied natural gas (LNG); E85 (a mixture of 85% ethanol and 15% motor gasoline); B20 (a mixture of 20% biodiesel and 80% diesel fuel); B100 (100% biodiesel); hydrogen; and methanol.

[g] Other types of energy used in facilities. Primarily includes chilled water, but also includes small amounts of renewable energy such as wood and solar thermal.

Notes: • Data in this table are developed using conversion factors that often differ from those in Tables A1–A6. • Data include energy consumed at foreign installations and in foreign operations, including aviation and ocean bunkering, primarily by the U.S. Department of Defense. U.S. Government energy use for electricity generation and uranium enrichment is excluded. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption (Excel and CSV files) for all annual data beginning in 1975.

Sources: U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Federal Energy Management Program. See http://ctsedwweb.ee.doe.gov/Annual/Report/Report.aspx, "A-5 Historical Federal Energy Consumption and Cost Data by Agency and Energy Type (FY 1975 to Present)".

Note 1. Electrical System Energy Losses. Electrical system energy losses are calculated as the difference between total primary consumption by the electric power sector (see Table 2.6) and the total energy content of electricity sales to ultimate customers (see Tables 7.6 and A6). Most of these losses are from the conversion of heat energy into mechanical energy to turn electric generators at fossil fuel, biomass, and nuclear plants. These losses are a necessary feature of the thermodynamic cycles of these power plants (steam-electric, gas-electric, and combined-cycle). Overall, about two thirds of total energy input is lost in conversion. In addition to conversion losses, other losses include power plant use of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity from power plants to end-use consumers (also called "line losses"), and unaccounted-for electricity. Currently, of electricity generated, approximately 5% is lost in plant use and 7% is lost in transmission and distribution. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales.

Note 2. Other Energy Losses. Similar to electrical system energy losses, there are also other energy losses from energy consumption not separately identified. There are losses in the production of energy, the transformation of one form of energy to another form of energy, and the distribution and use of energy. For example, there are transformation losses in the process of refining crude oil into usable petroleum products, processing natural gas into marketable dry gas, and in the process of converting energy from the sun into usable energy with solar panels. All uses of primary energy have efficiency losses, usually in the form of heat, when energy is converted to do useful work. Examples include when motor gasoline is burned to move vehicles, when natural gas is burned to heat homes, or in any household appliance that uses electricity. The Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory estimates primary energy losses by end-use sector by applying an end-use efficiency factor to EIA's *Monthly Energy Review* consumption data. https://flowcharts.llnl.gov/.

Note 3. Energy Consumption Data and Surveys. Most of the data in this section of the Monthly Energy Review (MER) are developed from a group of energy-related surveys, typically called "supply surveys," conducted by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). Supply surveys are directed to suppliers and marketers of specific energy sources. They measure the quantities of specific energy sources produced, or the quantities supplied to the market, or both. The data obtained from EIA's supply surveys are integrated to yield the summary consumption statistics published in this section (and in Section 1) of the MER.

Users of EIA's energy consumption statistics should be aware of a second group of energy-related surveys, typically called "consumption surveys." Consumption surveys gather information on the types of energy consumed by end users of energy, along with the characteristics of those end users that can be associated with energy use. For example, the "Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey" belongs to the consumption survey group because it collects information directly from end users (the manufacturing establishments). There are important differences between the supply and consumption surveys that need to be taken into account in any analysis that uses both data sources. For information on those differences, see "Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector, A Comparison of Measures by Consumption and Supply Surveys," DOE/EIA-0533, U.S. Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC, April 6, 1990.

Table 2.2 Sources

Coal

1949–2007: Residential sector coal consumption data from Table 6.2 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the residential and commercial sectors coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5.

Natural Gas

1949–1979: Residential sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

1980 forward: Residential sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4. The residential sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu is estimated using the method described in Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at the end of Section 4. Residential sector natural gas (excluding supplemental

gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to residential sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus the residential sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Petroleum
1949 forward: Table 3.8a.

Fossil Fuels Total
1949–2007: Residential sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum.

2008 forward: Residential sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for natural gas and petroleum.

Renewable Energy
1949 forward: Table 10.2a.

Total Primary Energy Consumption
1949 forward: Residential sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for fossil fuels and renewable energy.

Electricity Sales to Ultimate Customers
1949 forward: Residential sector electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

End-Use Energy Consumption
1949 forward: Residential sector end-use energy consumption is the sum of residential sector total primary energy consumption and residential sector electricity sales to ultimate customers.

Electrical System Energy Losses
1949 forward: Total electrical system energy losses are equal to electric power sector total primary energy consumption from Table 2.6 minus total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6). Total electrical system energy losses are allocated to the residential sector in proportion to the residential sector's share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses."

Total Energy Consumption
1949 forward: Residential sector total energy consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for total primary energy, electricity sales to ultimate customers, and electrical system energy losses.

Table 2.3 Sources

Coal
1949 forward: Commercial sector coal consumption data from Table 6.2 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the residential and commercial sectors coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5.

Natural Gas
1949–1979: Commercial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

1980 forward: Commercial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4. The commercial sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu is estimated using the method described in Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at the end of Section 4. Commercial sector natural gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to commercial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus the commercial sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Petroleum
1949–1992: Table 3.8a.

1993–2008: The commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to commercial sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7a divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Commercial sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Commercial sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to commercial sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8a minus commercial sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption.

2009 forward: Commercial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption (see 1993–2008 sources above). Commercial sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to commercial sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8a minus commercial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption.

Fossil Fuels Total
1949 forward: Commercial sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum.

Renewable Energy
1949 forward: Table 10.2a.

Total Primary Energy Consumption
1949 forward: Commercial sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for fossil fuels and renewable energy.

Electricity Sales to Ultimate Customers
1949 forward: Commercial sector electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

End-Use Energy Consumption
1949 forward: Commercial sector end-use energy consumption is the sum of commercial sector total primary energy consumption and commercial sector electricity sales to ultimate customers.

Electrical System Energy Losses
1949 forward: Total electrical system energy losses are equal to electric power sector total primary energy consumption from Table 2.6 minus total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6). Total electrical system energy losses are allocated to the commercial sector in proportion to the commercial sector's share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses."

Total Energy Consumption
1949 forward: Commercial sector total energy consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for total primary energy, electricity sales to ultimate customers, and electrical system energy losses.

Table 2.4 Sources

Coal
1949 forward: Coke plants coal consumption from Table 6.2 is converted to Btu by multiplying by the coke plants coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5. Other industrial coal consumption from Table 6.2 is converted to Btu by multiplying by the other industrial coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5. Industrial sector coal consumption is equal to coke plants coal consumption and other industrial coal consumption.

Natural Gas

1949–1979: Industrial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

1980 forward: Industrial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4. The industrial sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu is estimated using the method described in Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at the end of Section 4. Industrial sector natural gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to industrial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus the industrial sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Petroleum

1949–1992: Table 3.8b.

1993–2008: The industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to industrial sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7b divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Industrial sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Industrial sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to industrial sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8b minus industrial sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption.

2009 forward: Industrial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption (see 1993–2008 sources above). Industrial sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to industrial sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8b minus industrial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption.

Coal Coke Net Imports

1949 forward: Coal coke net imports are equal to coal coke imports from Table 1.4a minus coal coke exports from Table 1.4b.

Fossil Fuels Total

1949 forward: Industrial sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum, plus coal coke net imports.

Renewable Energy

1949 forward: Table 10.2b.

Total Primary Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Industrial sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for fossil fuels and renewable energy.

Electricity Sales to Ultimate Customers

1949 forward: Industrial sector electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

End-Use Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Industrial sector end-use energy consumption is the sum of industrial sector total primary energy consumption and residential sector electricity sales to ultimate customers.

Electrical System Energy Losses

1949 forward: Total electrical system energy losses are equal to electric power sector total primary energy consumption

from Table 2.6 minus total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6). Total electrical system energy losses are allocated to the industrial sector in

proportion to the industrial sector's share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses."

Total Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Industrial sector total energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for total primary energy, electricity sales to ultimate customers, and electrical system energy losses.

Table 2.5 Sources

Coal

1949–1977: Transportation sector coal consumption data from Table 6.2 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other industrial sector coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5.

Natural Gas

1949 forward: Transportation sector natural gas consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

Petroleum

1949–1992: Table 3.8c.

1993–2008: The transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to transportation sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7c divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Transportation sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Transportation sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to transportation sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8c minus transportation sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption.

2009–2011: Transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption (see 1993–2008 sources above). Transportation sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to: transportation sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8c; minus transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption; minus biodiesel consumption, calculated using biodiesel data from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), EIA-22M, "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey"; and biomass-based diesel fuel data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1); minus renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels refinery and blender net inputs, calculated using "other renewable diesel fuel" and "other renewable fuels" data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content factors for renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels in Table A1).

2012–2020: Transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption (see 1993–2008 sources above). Transportation sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to: transportation sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8c; minus transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption; minus biodiesel consumption from Table 10.4; minus renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels refinery and blender net inputs, calculated using "other renewable diesel fuel" and "other renewable fuels" data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content factors for renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels in Table A1).

2021 forward: Transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption (see 1993–2008 sources above). Transportation sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to: transportation sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8c; minus transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption; minus biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels refinery and

blender net inputs and products supplied, calculated using “biofuels except fuel ethanol“ refinery and blender net inputs and products supplied from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1).

Fossil Fuels Total

1949–1977: Transportation sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum.

1978 forward: Transportation sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for natural gas and petroleum.

Renewable Energy

1981 forward: Table 10.2b.

Total Primary Energy Consumption

1949 –1980: Transportation sector total primary energy consumption is equal to transportation sector fossil fuels consumption.

1981 forward: Transportation sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for fossil fuels and renewable energy.

Electricity Sales to Ultimate Customers

1949 forward: Transportation sector electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

End-Use Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Transportation sector end-use energy consumption is the sum of transportation sector total primary energy consumption and residential sector electricity sales to ultimate customers.

Electrical System Energy Losses

1949 forward: Total electrical system energy losses are equal to electric power sector total primary energy consumption from Table 2.6 minus total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6). Total electrical system energy losses are allocated to the transportation sector in proportion to the transportation sector’s share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses."

Total Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Transportation sector total energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for total primary energy, electricity sales to ultimate customers, and electrical system energy losses.

Table 2.6 Sources

Coal

1949 forward: Electric power sector coal consumption data from Table 6.2 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electric power sector coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5.

Natural Gas

1949–1979: Electric power sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas electric power sector consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

1980 forward: Electric power sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas electric power sector consumption heat content factors in Table A4. The electric power sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu is estimated using the method described in Note 3, “Supplemental Gaseous Fuels,” at the end of Section 4. Electric power sector natural gas (excluding

supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to electric power sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus the electric power sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels.

Petroleum
1949 forward: Table 3.8c.

Fossil Fuels Total
1949 forward: Electric power sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum.

Nuclear Electric Power
1949 forward: Nuclear electricity net generation data from Table 7.2a are converted to Btu by multiplying by the nuclear heat rate factors in Table A6.

Renewable Energy
1949 forward: Table 10.2c.

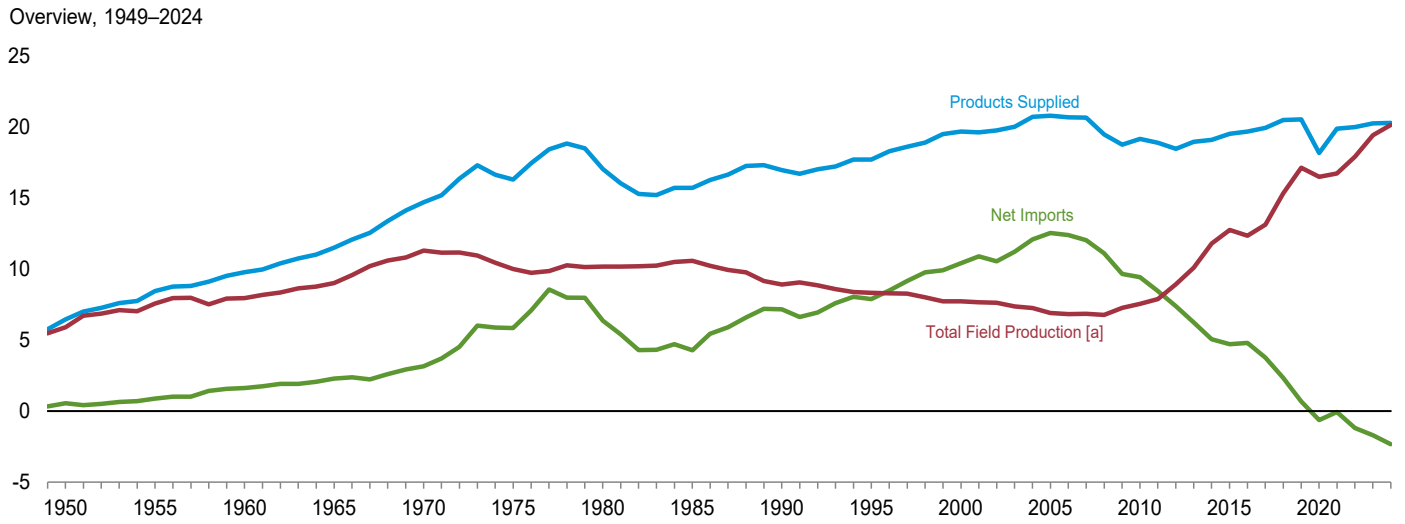
Electricity Net Imports
1949 forward: Electricity net imports are equal to electricity imports from Table 1.4a minus electricity exports from Table 1.4b.

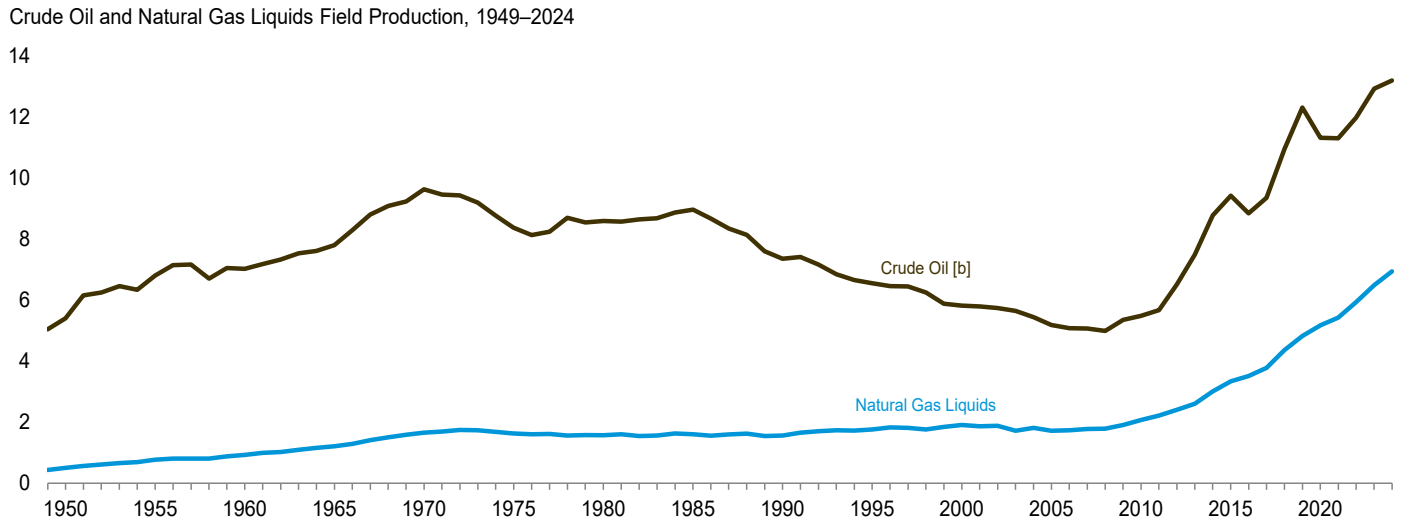
Total Primary Energy Consumption
1949 forward: Electric power sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for fossil fuels, nuclear electric power, and renewable energy, plus electricity net imports.

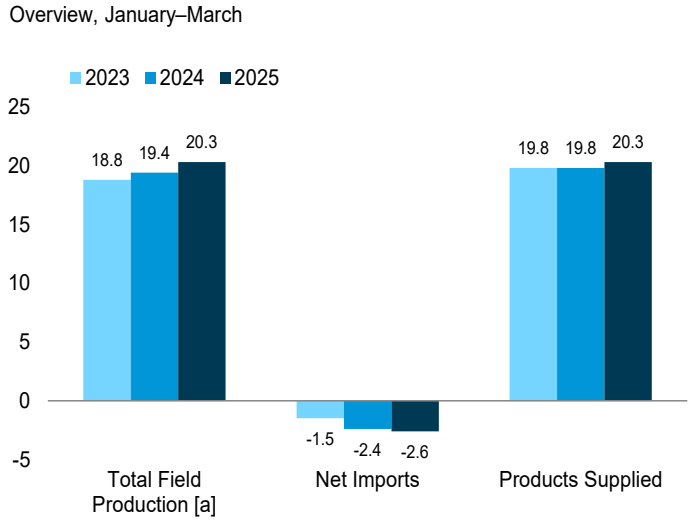
3. Petroleum

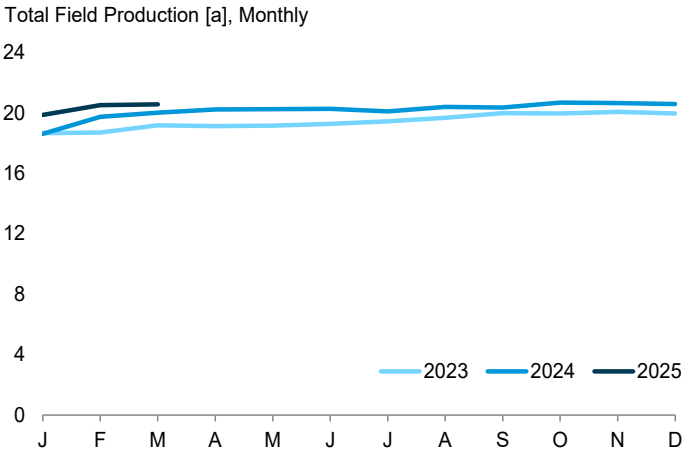
Figure 3.1 Petroleum Overview

(Million Barrels Per Day)









[a] Crude oil, including lease condensate, and natural gas liquids field production.
[b] Includes lease condensate.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.
Source: Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Field Production[a]					Biofuels Plant Net Production[e]	Processing Gain[f]	Trade			Stock Change[i]	Adjustments[c,j]	Petroleum Products Supplied
	Crude Oil[b,c]			Natural Gas Liquids	Total[c]			Imports[g]	Exports	Net Imports[h]			
	48 States[d]	Alaska	Total										
1950 Average	**5,407**	**0**	**5,407**	**499**	**5,906**	**NA**	**2**	**850**	**305**	**545**	**-56**	**-51**	**6,458**
1955 Average	**6,807**	**0**	**6,807**	**771**	**7,578**	**NA**	**34**	**1,248**	**368**	**880**	**(s)**	**-37**	**8,455**
1960 Average	**7,034**	**2**	**7,035**	**929**	**7,965**	**NA**	**146**	**1,815**	**202**	**1,613**	**-83**	**-8**	**9,797**
1965 Average	**7,774**	**30**	**7,804**	**1,210**	**9,014**	**NA**	**220**	**2,468**	**187**	**2,281**	**-8**	**-10**	**11,512**
1970 Average	**9,408**	**229**	**9,637**	**1,660**	**11,297**	**NA**	**359**	**3,419**	**259**	**3,161**	**103**	**-16**	**14,697**
1975 Average	**8,183**	**191**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**10,007**	**NA**	**460**	**6,056**	**209**	**5,846**	**32**	**41**	**16,322**
1980 Average	**6,980**	**1,617**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**10,170**	**NA**	**597**	**6,909**	**544**	**6,365**	**140**	**64**	**17,056**
1985 Average	**7,146**	**1,825**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**10,581**	**NA**	**557**	**5,067**	**781**	**4,286**	**-103**	**200**	**15,726**
1990 Average	**5,582**	**1,773**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**8,914**	**NA**	**683**	**8,018**	**857**	**7,161**	**107**	**338**	**16,988**
1995 Average	**5,076**	**1,484**	**6,560**	**1,762**	**8,322**	**NA**	**774**	**8,835**	**949**	**7,886**	**-246**	**496**	**17,725**
2000 Average	**4,851**	**970**	**5,822**	**1,911**	**7,733**	**NA**	**948**	**11,459**	**1,040**	**10,419**	**-69**	**532**	**19,701**
2005 Average	**4,320**	**864**	**5,184**	**1,717**	**6,901**	**NA**	**989**	**13,714**	**1,165**	**12,549**	**[k] 146**	**509**	**20,802**
2010 Average	**4,885**	**600**	**5,484**	**2,074**	**7,558**	**907**	**1,068**	**11,793**	**2,353**	**9,441**	**42**	**246**	**19,178**
2011 Average	**5,113**	**561**	**5,674**	**2,216**	**7,890**	**1,016**	**1,076**	**11,436**	**2,986**	**8,450**	**-138**	**325**	**18,896**
2012 Average	**5,998**	**526**	**6,524**	**2,408**	**8,932**	**964**	**1,059**	**10,598**	**3,205**	**7,393**	**151**	**285**	**18,482**
2013 Average	**6,981**	**515**	**7,495**	**2,606**	**10,101**	**1,002**	**1,087**	**9,859**	**3,621**	**6,237**	**-138**	**400**	**18,967**
2014 Average	**8,285**	**496**	**8,781**	**3,015**	**11,796**	**1,055**	**1,081**	**9,241**	**4,176**	**5,065**	**267**	**371**	**19,100**
2015 Average	**8,949**	**483**	**9,432**	**3,342**	**12,774**	**1,095**	**1,062**	**9,449**	**4,738**	**4,711**	**431**	**321**	**19,532**
2016 Average	**8,360**	**490**	**8,850**	**3,509**	**12,359**	**1,158**	**1,118**	**10,055**	**5,261**	**4,795**	**125**	**387**	**19,692**
2017 Average	**8,865**	**495**	**9,360**	**3,783**	**13,142**	**1,198**	**1,111**	**10,144**	**6,376**	**3,768**	**-364**	**368**	**19,952**
2018 Average	**10,481**	**479**	**10,959**	**4,369**	**15,329**	**1,234**	**1,138**	**9,943**	**7,601**	**2,341**	**44**	**514**	**20,512**
2019 Average	**11,848**	**466**	**12,314**	**4,825**	**17,138**	**1,125**	**1,069**	**9,141**	**8,471**	**670**	**28**	**569**	**20,543**
2020 Average	**10,875**	**448**	**11,323**	**5,175**	**16,497**	**1,009**	**923**	**7,863**	**8,498**	**-635**	**176**	**568**	**18,186**
2021 Average	**10,871**	**437**	**11,308**	**5,425**	**16,733**	**1,136**	**956**	**8,474**	**8,536**	**-62**	**-527**	**600**	**19,890**
2022 Average	**11,555**	**437**	**11,992**	**5,933**	**17,925**	**1,203**	**1,032**	**8,329**	**9,520**	**-1,191**	**-542**	**499**	**20,010**
2023 January	12,162	448	12,611	6,041	18,652	1,238	1,031	8,429	9,248	-819	992	244	19,353
February	12,144	446	12,591	6,118	18,708	1,237	955	8,929	9,777	-848	461	351	19,942
March	12,380	435	12,815	6,351	19,167	1,249	924	8,243	10,885	-2,642	-1,198	311	20,207
April	12,246	434	12,680	6,445	19,126	1,238	1,009	8,501	9,951	-1,450	272	321	19,972
May	12,299	430	12,730	6,429	19,158	1,288	932	8,548	9,924	-1,376	165	486	20,323
June	12,442	423	12,866	6,408	19,274	1,342	1,050	8,860	10,084	-1,224	-139	174	20,755
July	12,538	397	12,935	6,506	19,441	1,313	1,044	8,290	10,319	-2,029	231	505	20,043
August	12,651	396	13,047	6,631	19,678	1,301	1,071	8,938	10,471	-1,533	-274	-23	20,768
September	12,761	415	13,177	6,795	19,972	1,321	1,071	8,624	10,112	-1,488	827	106	20,155
October	12,723	426	13,149	6,805	19,954	1,311	1,031	7,887	10,180	-2,293	-606	22	20,631
November	12,853	428	13,281	6,783	20,064	1,343	1,055	8,658	10,237	-1,579	33	-111	20,739
December	12,875	433	13,308	6,649	19,957	1,404	1,066	8,463	11,565	-3,102	-316	756	20,396
Average	**12,509**	**426**	**12,935**	**6,499**	**19,433**	**1,299**	**1,020**	**8,526**	**10,235**	**-1,709**	**31**	**263**	**20,275**
2024 January	[E] 12,127	[E] 427	[E] 12,554	6,058	[E] 18,612	1,272	977	8,449	10,372	-1,923	-490	159	19,587
February	[E] 12,670	[E] 432	[E] 13,102	6,641	[E] 19,743	1,371	847	8,327	10,985	-2,658	-313	332	19,949
March	[E] 12,738	[E] 433	[E] 13,171	6,832	[E] 20,002	1,365	910	8,038	10,701	-2,663	372	634	19,877
April	[E] 12,819	[E] 430	[E] 13,249	6,974	[E] 20,223	1,300	971	8,628	10,514	-1,886	1,027	427	20,008
May	[E] 12,784	[E] 417	[E] 13,201	7,050	[E] 20,251	1,311	964	9,157	10,302	-1,146	577	-3	20,800
June	[E] 12,840	[E] 399	[E] 13,240	7,013	[E] 20,253	1,390	976	8,709	11,041	-2,332	326	289	20,249
July	[E] 12,784	[E] 408	[E] 13,192	6,895	[E] 20,087	1,426	931	9,065	10,562	-1,497	273	-190	20,482
August	[E] 12,967	[E] 396	[E] 13,364	7,030	[E] 20,394	1,416	1,008	8,144	10,866	-2,722	-183	432	20,711
September	[E] 12,777	[E] 408	[E] 13,185	7,159	[E] 20,344	1,375	988	8,176	10,575	-2,399	-99	-99	20,308
October	[E] 13,023	[E] 427	[E] 13,450	7,229	[E] 20,679	1,399	1,010	7,854	10,497	-2,643	-489	77	21,010
November	[RE] 12,913	[E] 439	[RE] 13,352	7,288	[RE] 20,640	1,467	1,027	8,174	11,572	-3,398	75	[R] 574	20,235
December	[RE] 13,017	[E] 434	[RE] 13,451	7,131	[RE] 20,582	1,430	1,014	8,307	11,131	-2,824	-278	[R] -49	20,433
Average	[RE] **12,788**	[E] **421**	[RE] **13,209**	**6,941**	[RE] **20,151**	**1,377**	**969**	**8,420**	**10,757**	**-2,337**	**66**	[R] **214**	**20,307**
2025 January	[RE] 12,706	[RE] 441	[RE] 13,146	[R] 6,710	[RE] 19,856	[R] 1,327	960	[R] 8,310	[R] 10,260	[R] -1,950	[R] -808	[R] -266	[R] 20,736
February	[E] 13,065	[E] 438	[E] 13,503	[E] 6,845	[RE] 20,348	[E] 1,431	[E] 940	[E] 7,673	[E] 10,574	[E] -2,901	[E] -221	[RE] 198	[E] 20,236
March	[E] 13,122	[E] 438	[E] 13,560	[E] 7,057	[E] 20,617	[E] 1,393	[E] 942	[E] 7,683	[E] 10,553	[E] -2,870	[E] 226	[E] 110	[E] 19,966
3-Month Average	[E] **12,961**	[E] **439**	[E] **13,400**	[E] **6,871**	[E] **20,271**	[E] **1,382**	[E] **948**	[E] **7,896**	[E] **10,459**	[E] **-2,563**	[E] **-269**	[E] **8**	[E] **20,315**
2024 3-Month Average	[E] **12,508**	[E] **431**	[E] **12,939**	**6,507**	[E] **19,446**	**1,336**	**913**	**8,270**	**10,680**	**-2,409**	**-140**	**376**	**19,801**
2023 3-Month Average	**12,232**	**443**	**12,675**	**6,172**	**18,847**	**1,242**	**971**	**8,520**	**9,977**	**-1,456**	**73**	**300**	**19,831**

[a] Crude oil production on leases, and natural gas processing plant production of natural gas liquids (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline). Through 1980, also includes natural gas processing plant production of finished petroleum products (aviation gasoline, distillate fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, motor gasoline, special naphthas, and miscellaneous products).

[b] Includes lease condensate.

[c] Once a month, data for crude oil production, total field production, and adjustments are revised going back as far as the data year of the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) last published *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA)—these revisions are released at the same time as EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Once a year, data for these series are revised going back as far as 10 years—these revisions are released at the same time as the PSA.

[d] United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

[e] Biofuels plant net production of fuel ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, other biofuels, natural gasoline, finished motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components. For 2009–2018, also includes oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol).

[f] Refinery and blender net production minus refinery and blender net inputs. See Table 3.2.

[g] Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.3b.

[h] Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[i] A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's estimate, rather than the stocks values shown in Table 3.4. Includes crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, but excludes distillate fuel oil stocks in the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. See Table 3.4.

[j] An adjustment for crude oil, hydrogen, oxygenates, biofuels, other hydrocarbons, motor gasoline blending components, finished motor gasoline, and distillate fuel oil. See EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* Appendix B, "PSM Explanatory Notes," for further information.

[k] Derived from the 2004 petroleum stocks value that excludes crude oil stocks on leases (1,628 million barrels), not the 2004 petroleum stocks value that includes crude oil stocks on leases (1,645 million barrels).

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

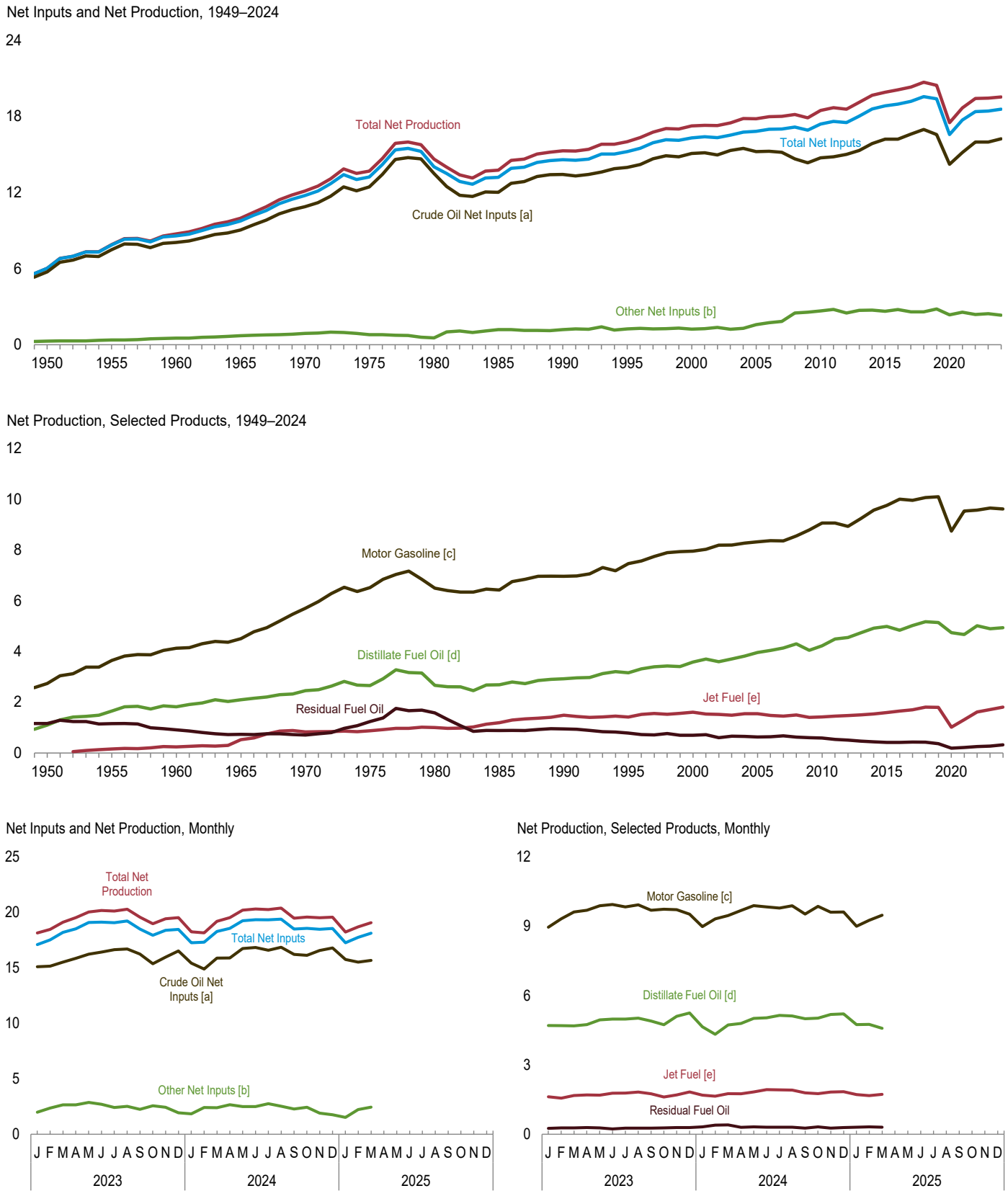
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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.

Figure 3.2 Refinery and Blender Net Inputs and Net Production

(Million Barrels per Day)



[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Natural gas liquids and other liquids.
[c] Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[d] Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.
[e] Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.
Source: Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Refinery and Blender Net Inputs and Net Production

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs[a]				Refinery and Blender Net Production[b]									
						Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids								
						Propane/Propylene								
	Crude Oil[c]	Natural Gas Liquids[d]	Other Liquids[e]	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil[f]	Propane	Propylene	Total[g]	Total[h]	Jet Fuel[i]	Motor Gasoline[j]	Residual Fuel Oil	Other Products[k]	Total
1950 Average	5,739	259	19	6,018	1,093	NA	NA	NA	80	([i])	2,735	1,165	947	6,019
1955 Average	7,480	345	32	7,857	1,651	NA	NA	NA	119	155	3,648	1,152	1,166	7,891
1960 Average	8,067	455	61	8,583	1,823	NA	NA	NA	212	241	4,126	908	1,420	8,729
1965 Average	9,043	618	88	9,750	2,096	NA	NA	NA	293	523	4,507	736	1,814	9,970
1970 Average	10,870	763	121	11,754	2,454	E 184	E 55	239	345	827	5,699	706	2,082	12,113
1975 Average	12,442	710	72	13,225	2,653	E 179	E 60	238	311	871	6,518	1,235	2,097	13,685
1980 Average	13,481	462	81	14,025	2,661	E 202	E 72	273	330	999	6,492	1,580	2,559	14,622
1985 Average	12,002	509	681	13,192	2,686	E 223	E 72	295	391	1,189	6,419	882	2,183	13,750
1990 Average	13,409	467	713	14,589	2,925	299	105	404	499	1,488	6,959	950	2,452	15,272
1995 Average	13,973	471	775	15,220	3,155	352	151	503	654	1,416	7,459	788	2,522	15,994
2000 Average	15,067	380	849	16,295	3,580	366	217	583	705	1,606	7,951	696	2,705	17,243
2005 Average	15,220	441	1,149	16,811	3,954	311	229	540	573	1,546	8,318	628	2,782	17,800
2010 Average	14,724	442	2,219	17,385	4,223	282	278	560	659	1,418	9,059	585	2,509	18,452
2011 Average	14,806	490	2,300	17,596	4,492	270	282	552	619	1,449	9,058	537	2,518	18,673
2012 Average	14,999	509	1,997	17,505	4,550	276	277	553	630	1,471	8,926	501	2,487	18,564
2013 Average	15,312	496	2,211	18,019	4,733	284	281	564	623	1,499	9,234	467	2,550	19,106
2014 Average	15,848	511	2,214	18,574	4,916	306	281	587	653	1,541	9,570	435	2,537	19,654
2015 Average	16,188	517	2,119	18,824	4,983	283	276	559	615	1,590	9,754	417	2,527	19,886
2016 Average	16,187	536	2,238	18,961	4,834	307	280	587	632	1,650	9,995	418	2,550	20,079
2017 Average	16,590	566	2,031	19,187	5,024	307	285	592	628	1,702	9,954	427	2,563	20,298
2018 Average	16,969	575	2,011	19,555	5,168	301	293	594	634	1,806	10,061	425	2,599	20,693
2019 Average	16,563	571	2,237	19,371	5,137	288	282	570	606	1,796	10,095	361	2,444	20,439
2020 Average	14,212	508	1,846	16,566	4,738	264	264	528	546	1,018	8,742	188	2,257	17,489
2021 Average	15,147	549	2,011	17,706	4,668	278	291	568	617	1,311	9,529	213	2,325	18,662
2022 Average	15,977	568	1,819	18,364	5,011	283	263	546	611	1,615	9,569	251	2,339	19,397
2023 January	15,087	743	1,255	17,085	4,702	266	233	499	352	1,623	8,951	261	2,227	18,116
February	15,126	686	1,682	17,493	4,697	269	226	495	410	1,566	9,317	276	2,183	18,448
March	15,513	555	2,099	18,167	4,682	278	247	526	633	1,679	9,607	276	2,213	19,091
April	15,840	498	2,155	18,493	4,743	286	261	547	807	1,702	9,684	287	2,279	19,501
May	16,215	475	2,387	19,077	4,948	288	256	544	843	1,691	9,877	278	2,373	20,009
June	16,406	501	2,194	19,101	4,976	284	252	535	847	1,776	9,930	230	2,392	20,150
July	16,628	469	1,953	19,049	4,978	289	255	544	809	1,780	9,828	264	2,434	20,093
August	16,689	521	1,989	19,200	5,018	288	255	542	826	1,824	9,912	269	2,422	20,271
September	16,239	682	1,556	18,477	4,897	274	245	519	613	1,750	9,682	262	2,346	19,548
October	15,357	752	1,817	17,926	4,735	269	234	503	415	1,612	9,732	271	2,194	18,957
November	15,937	796	1,626	18,360	5,101	262	273	535	333	1,700	9,708	291	2,282	19,414
December	16,502	797	1,147	18,446	5,244	283	276	559	345	1,828	9,508	287	2,299	19,512
Average	**15,967**	**622**	**1,822**	**18,411**	**4,895**	**278**	**251**	**529**	**604**	**1,712**	**9,646**	**271**	**2,304**	**19,432**
2024 January	15,399	723	1,123	17,245	4,646	268	249	517	368	1,692	8,976	320	2,220	18,223
February	14,882	692	1,723	17,297	4,318	253	221	474	381	1,644	9,307	399	2,095	18,144
March	15,865	644	1,751	18,260	4,729	274	262	536	633	1,758	9,452	406	2,192	19,170
April	15,882	598	2,063	18,543	4,791	269	276	545	804	1,754	9,676	296	2,193	19,514
May	16,718	542	1,955	19,216	5,010	278	278	556	842	1,835	9,884	323	2,286	20,180
June	16,815	527	1,976	19,318	5,038	281	270	552	821	1,931	9,828	303	2,372	20,294
July	16,568	514	2,228	19,310	5,138	279	251	531	777	1,923	9,779	309	2,316	20,241
August	16,839	572	1,955	19,366	5,117	287	262	549	793	1,909	9,878	303	2,374	20,374
September	16,201	711	1,568	18,479	4,992	266	256	522	612	1,789	9,521	265	2,288	19,467
October	16,120	742	1,691	18,553	5,020	251	271	522	394	1,762	9,851	322	2,214	19,563
November	16,554	796	1,116	18,466	5,184	272	279	552	306	1,822	9,602	262	2,318	19,493
December	16,772	759	1,001	18,532	5,207	293	279	571	307	1,840	9,608	287	2,297	19,546
Average	**16,224**	**651**	**1,679**	**18,554**	**4,935**	**273**	**263**	**536**	**587**	**1,805**	**9,615**	**316**	**2,264**	**19,523**
2025 January	R 15,737	R 665	R 845	R 17,247	R 4,741	R 269	R 262	R 530	R 290	R 1,719	R 8,988	R 307	R 2,160	R 18,207
February	E 15,502	RF 659	RE 1,576	RF 17,737	E 4,748	NA	NA	RE 441	RF 397	E 1,668	E 9,197	E 324	RE 2,344	RE 18,677
March	E 15,663	F 516	E 1,937	F 18,115	E 4,581	NA	NA	E 556	F 629	E 1,726	E 9,354	E 310	E 2,458	E 19,058
3-Month Average	**E 15,638**	**E 612**	**E 1,448**	**E 17,698**	**E 4,688**	**NA**	**NA**	**E 511**	**E 440**	**E 1,706**	**E 9,179**	**E 313**	**E 2,320**	**E 18,646**
2024 3-Month Average	**15,393**	**686**	**1,528**	**17,607**	**4,570**	**265**	**245**	**510**	**462**	**1,699**	**9,244**	**375**	**2,171**	**18,520**
2023 3-Month Average	**15,245**	**661**	**1,679**	**17,585**	**4,694**	**271**	**236**	**507**	**467**	**1,625**	**9,291**	**271**	**2,209**	**18,555**

[a] See "Refinery and Blender Net Inputs" in Glossary.

[b] See "Refinery and Blender Net Production" in Glossary.

[c] Includes lease condensate.

[d] Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline (pentanes plus).

[e] Unfinished oils (net). Beginning in 1981, also includes aviation gasoline blending components (net) and motor gasoline blending components (net). Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol. Beginning in 2009, also includes biofuels (excluding fuel ethanol), hydrogen, and other hydrocarbons. For 2009–2018, also includes oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol).

[f] Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2021, also includes renewable heating oil blended into distillate fuel oil.

[g] Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures."

[h] Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).

[i] Beginning in 1965, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. (Through 1964, kerosene-type jet fuel is included with kerosene in "Other Products.") For 1952–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1951, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other Products.")

[j] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[k] Asphalt and road oil, kerosene, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Through 1964, also includes kerosene-type jet fuel. Beginning in 1964, also includes finished aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

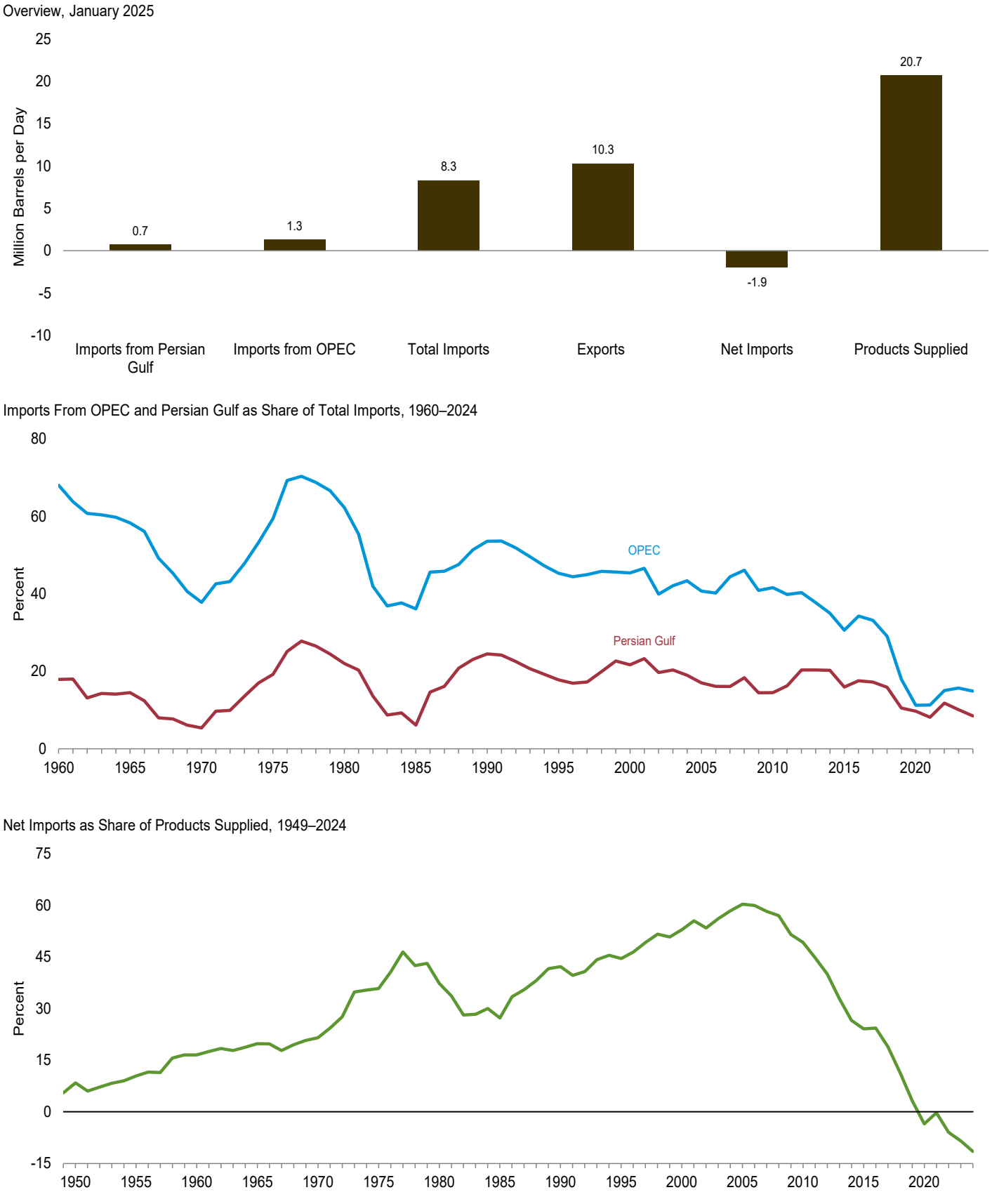
R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. NA=Not available.

Notes: • 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.

Figure 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview



Note: OPEC=Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.
Source: Table 3.3a.

Table 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview

	Imports From Persian Gulf[a]	Imports From OPEC[b]	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Products Supplied	As Share of Products Supplied: Imports From Persian Gulf[a]	As Share of Products Supplied: Imports From OPEC[b]	As Share of Products Supplied: Imports	As Share of Products Supplied: Net Imports	As Share of Total Imports: Imports From Persian Gulf[a]	As Share of Total Imports: Imports From OPEC[b]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent					
1950 Average	**NA**	**NA**	**850**	**305**	**545**	**6,458**	**NA**	**NA**	**13.2**	**8.4**	**NA**	**NA**
1955 Average	**NA**	**NA**	**1,248**	**368**	**880**	**8,455**	**NA**	**NA**	**14.8**	**10.4**	**NA**	**NA**
1960 Average	**326**	**1,233**	**1,815**	**202**	**1,613**	**9,797**	**3.3**	**12.6**	**18.5**	**16.5**	**17.9**	**68.0**
1965 Average	**359**	**1,439**	**2,468**	**187**	**2,281**	**11,512**	**3.1**	**12.5**	**21.4**	**19.8**	**14.5**	**58.3**
1970 Average	**184**	**1,294**	**3,419**	**259**	**3,161**	**14,697**	**1.3**	**8.8**	**23.3**	**21.5**	**5.4**	**37.8**
1975 Average	**1,165**	**3,601**	**6,056**	**209**	**5,846**	**16,322**	**7.1**	**22.1**	**37.1**	**35.8**	**19.2**	**59.5**
1980 Average	**1,519**	**4,300**	**6,909**	**544**	**6,365**	**17,056**	**8.9**	**25.2**	**40.5**	**37.3**	**22.0**	**62.2**
1985 Average	**311**	**1,830**	**5,067**	**781**	**4,286**	**15,726**	**2.0**	**11.6**	**32.2**	**27.3**	**6.1**	**36.1**
1990 Average	**1,966**	**4,296**	**8,018**	**857**	**7,161**	**16,988**	**11.6**	**25.3**	**47.2**	**42.2**	**24.5**	**53.6**
1995 Average	**1,573**	**4,002**	**8,835**	**949**	**7,886**	**17,725**	**8.9**	**22.6**	**49.8**	**44.5**	**17.8**	**45.3**
2000 Average	**2,488**	**5,203**	**11,459**	**1,040**	**10,419**	**19,701**	**12.6**	**26.4**	**58.2**	**52.9**	**21.7**	**45.4**
2005 Average	**2,334**	**5,587**	**13,714**	**1,165**	**12,549**	**20,802**	**11.2**	**26.9**	**65.9**	**60.3**	**17.0**	**40.7**
2010 Average	**1,711**	**4,906**	**11,793**	**2,353**	**9,441**	**19,178**	**8.9**	**25.6**	**61.5**	**49.2**	**14.5**	**41.6**
2011 Average	**1,861**	**4,555**	**11,436**	**2,986**	**8,450**	**18,896**	**9.9**	**24.1**	**60.5**	**44.7**	**16.3**	**39.8**
2012 Average	**2,156**	**4,271**	**10,598**	**3,205**	**7,393**	**18,482**	**11.7**	**23.1**	**57.3**	**40.0**	**20.3**	**40.3**
2013 Average	**2,009**	**3,720**	**9,859**	**3,621**	**6,237**	**18,967**	**10.6**	**19.6**	**52.0**	**32.9**	**20.4**	**37.7**
2014 Average	**1,875**	**3,237**	**9,241**	**4,176**	**5,065**	**19,100**	**9.8**	**16.9**	**48.4**	**26.5**	**20.3**	**35.0**
2015 Average	**1,507**	**2,894**	**9,449**	**4,738**	**4,711**	**19,532**	**7.7**	**14.8**	**48.4**	**24.1**	**15.9**	**30.6**
2016 Average	**1,766**	**3,446**	**10,055**	**5,261**	**4,795**	**19,692**	**9.0**	**17.5**	**51.1**	**24.3**	**17.6**	**34.3**
2017 Average	**1,746**	**3,366**	**10,144**	**6,376**	**3,768**	**19,952**	**8.8**	**16.9**	**50.8**	**18.9**	**17.2**	**33.2**
2018 Average	**1,578**	**2,888**	**9,943**	**7,601**	**2,341**	**20,512**	**7.7**	**14.1**	**48.5**	**11.4**	**15.9**	**29.0**
2019 Average	**963**	**1,639**	**9,141**	**8,471**	**670**	**20,543**	**4.7**	**8.0**	**44.5**	**3.3**	**10.5**	**17.9**
2020 Average	**766**	**886**	**7,863**	**8,498**	**-635**	**18,186**	**4.2**	**4.9**	**43.2**	**-3.5**	**9.7**	**11.3**
2021 Average	**691**	**959**	**8,474**	**8,536**	**-62**	**19,890**	**3.5**	**4.8**	**42.6**	**-0.3**	**8.2**	**11.3**
2022 Average	**981**	**1,254**	**8,329**	**9,520**	**-1,191**	**20,010**	**4.9**	**6.3**	**41.6**	**-6.0**	**11.8**	**15.1**
2023 January	956	1,267	8,429	9,248	-819	19,353	4.9	6.5	43.6	-4.2	11.3	15.0
February	1,047	1,391	8,929	9,777	-848	19,942	5.3	7.0	44.8	-4.3	11.7	15.6
March	952	1,404	8,243	10,885	-2,642	20,207	4.7	7.0	40.8	-13.1	11.6	17.0
April	956	1,569	8,501	9,951	-1,450	19,972	4.8	7.9	42.6	-7.3	11.2	18.5
May	764	1,311	8,548	9,924	-1,376	20,323	3.8	6.4	42.1	-6.8	8.9	15.3
June	883	1,391	8,860	10,084	-1,224	20,755	4.3	6.7	42.7	-5.9	10.0	15.7
July	886	1,383	8,290	10,319	-2,029	20,043	4.4	6.9	41.4	-10.1	10.7	16.7
August	884	1,450	8,938	10,471	-1,533	20,768	4.3	7.0	43.0	-7.4	9.9	16.2
September	964	1,493	8,624	10,112	-1,488	20,155	4.8	7.4	42.8	-7.4	11.2	17.3
October	712	1,174	7,887	10,180	-2,293	20,631	3.4	5.7	38.2	-11.1	9.0	14.9
November	599	1,053	8,658	10,237	-1,579	20,739	2.9	5.1	41.7	-7.6	6.9	12.2
December	738	1,186	8,463	11,565	-3,102	20,396	3.6	5.8	41.5	-15.2	8.7	14.0
Average	**861**	**1,339**	**8,526**	**10,235**	**-1,709**	**20,275**	**4.2**	**6.6**	**42.1**	**-8.4**	**10.1**	**15.7**
2024 January	647	1,102	8,449	10,372	-1,923	19,587	3.3	5.6	43.1	-9.8	7.7	13.0
February	565	968	8,327	10,985	-2,658	19,949	2.8	4.9	41.7	-13.3	6.8	11.6
March	711	1,228	8,038	10,701	-2,663	19,877	3.6	6.2	40.4	-13.4	8.8	15.3
April	842	1,357	8,628	10,514	-1,886	20,008	4.2	6.8	43.1	-9.4	9.8	15.7
May	890	1,527	9,157	10,302	-1,146	20,800	4.3	7.3	44.0	-5.5	9.7	16.7
June	805	1,294	8,709	11,041	-2,332	20,249	4.0	6.4	43.0	-11.5	9.2	14.9
July	721	1,409	9,065	10,562	-1,497	20,482	3.5	6.9	44.3	-7.3	8.0	15.5
August	708	1,276	8,144	10,866	-2,722	20,711	3.4	6.2	39.3	-13.1	8.7	15.7
September	831	1,272	8,176	10,575	-2,399	20,308	4.1	6.3	40.3	-11.8	10.2	15.6
October	590	1,237	7,854	10,497	-2,643	21,010	2.8	5.9	37.4	-12.6	7.5	15.7
November	694	1,163	8,174	11,572	-3,398	20,235	3.4	5.7	40.4	-16.8	8.5	14.2
December	572	1,209	8,307	11,131	-2,824	20,433	2.8	5.9	40.7	-13.8	6.9	14.5
Average	**715**	**1,255**	**8,420**	**10,757**	**-2,337**	**20,307**	**3.5**	**6.2**	**41.5**	**-11.5**	**8.5**	**14.9**
2025 January	R 732	R 1,282	R 8,310	R 10,260	R -1,950	R 20,736	R 3.5	R 6.2	R 40.1	R -9.4	R 8.8	R 15.4
February	NA	NA	E 7,673	E 10,574	E -2,901	E 20,236	NA	NA	E 37.9	E -14.3	NA	NA
March	NA	NA	E 7,683	E 10,553	E -2,870	E 19,966	NA	NA	E 38.5	E -14.4	NA	NA
3-Month Average	**NA**	**NA**	**E 7,896**	**E 10,459**	**E -2,563**	**E 20,315**	**NA**	**NA**	**E 38.9**	**E -12.6**	**NA**	**NA**
2024 3-Month Average	**642**	**1,102**	**8,270**	**10,680**	**-2,409**	**19,801**	**3.2**	**5.6**	**41.8**	**-12.2**	**7.8**	**13.3**
2023 3-Month Average	**983**	**1,353**	**8,520**	**9,977**	**-1,456**	**19,831**	**5.0**	**6.8**	**43.0**	**-7.3**	**11.5**	**15.9**

[a] Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

[b] See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. See Table 3.3c for notes on which countries are included in the data.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

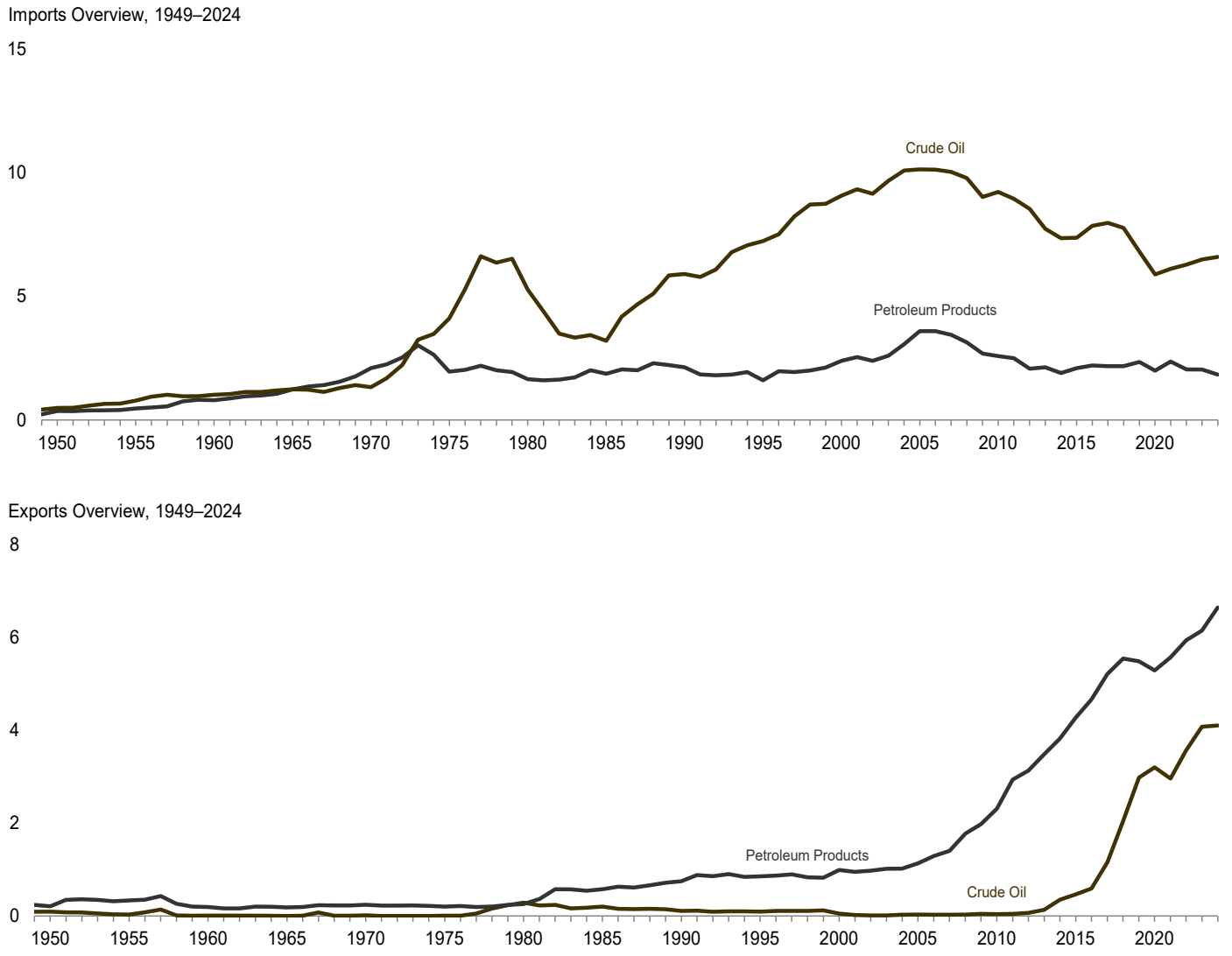
Notes: • For the feature article "Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil," published in the August 1995 *Monthly Energy Review*, see http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/pdf/historical/imported_oil.pdf. • Beginning in October 1977, data include Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.3b. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. U.S. exports include shipments to U.S. territories, and imports include receipts from U.S. territories.

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: • **1949–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2023:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2024 and 2025:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Figure 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports and Exports by Type

(Million Barrels per Day)



[a] Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[b] Includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.
[c] Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.
Sources: Tables 3.3b and 3.3e.

Table 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports by Type

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Crude Oil[a]		Distillate Fuel Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids				Jet Fuel[e]	Motor Gasoline[f]	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[g]	Total
				Propane/Propylene								
	SPR[b]	Total		Propane	Propylene	Total[c]	Total[d]					
1950 Average	– –	487	7	NA	NA	–	–	([e])	(s)	329	27	850
1955 Average	– –	782	12	NA	NA	–	–	([e])	13	417	24	1,248
1960 Average	– –	1,015	35	NA	NA	NA	4	34	27	637	62	1,815
1965 Average	– –	1,238	36	NA	NA	NA	21	81	28	946	119	2,468
1970 Average	– –	1,324	147	NA	NA	26	58	144	67	1,528	150	3,419
1975 Average	– –	4,105	155	NA	NA	60	185	133	184	1,223	70	6,056
1980 Average	44	5,263	142	NA	NA	84	226	80	140	939	120	6,909
1985 Average	118	3,201	200	NA	NA	67	235	39	381	510	501	5,067
1990 Average	27	5,894	278	NA	NA	115	197	108	342	504	695	8,018
1995 Average	–	7,230	193	95	6	102	192	106	265	187	662	8,835
2000 Average	8	9,071	295	154	7	161	256	162	427	352	897	11,459
2005 Average	52	10,126	329	219	14	233	374	190	603	530	1,562	13,714
2010 Average	–	9,213	228	93	29	121	179	98	134	366	1,574	11,793
2011 Average	–	8,935	179	82	28	110	183	69	105	328	1,637	11,436
2012 Average	–	8,527	126	85	31	116	170	55	44	256	1,421	10,598
2013 Average	–	7,730	155	103	24	127	182	84	45	225	1,438	9,859
2014 Average	–	7,344	195	89	19	108	143	94	49	173	1,242	9,241
2015 Average	–	7,363	200	104	19	124	156	132	71	192	1,335	9,449
2016 Average	–	7,850	147	120	22	142	180	147	59	205	1,468	10,055
2017 Average	–	7,969	151	133	23	156	196	160	32	189	1,448	10,144
2018 Average	–	7,768	175	139	18	157	197	124	45	211	1,422	9,943
2019 Average	–	6,801	202	133	16	149	207	164	94	149	1,525	9,141
2020 Average	–	5,875	218	113	13	126	160	150	106	166	1,188	7,863
2021 Average	–	6,114	288	114	14	128	173	158	108	186	1,446	8,474
2022 Average	–	6,281	188	115	13	127	174	120	100	202	1,264	8,329
2023 January	–	6,300	290	166	15	181	231	115	108	165	1,219	8,429
February	–	6,631	300	172	15	187	233	188	76	202	1,299	8,929
March	–	6,303	155	139	14	154	202	145	94	110	1,234	8,243
April	–	6,220	156	82	14	96	142	138	151	100	1,594	8,501
May	–	6,465	168	66	16	81	128	153	200	87	1,347	8,548
June	–	6,518	138	70	15	86	130	144	140	103	1,687	8,860
July	–	6,305	118	70	15	85	132	128	97	78	1,430	8,290
August	–	6,989	133	82	16	99	145	94	84	72	1,419	8,938
September	–	6,683	119	83	15	98	147	109	159	125	1,283	8,624
October	–	6,130	106	93	12	105	149	102	78	105	1,216	7,887
November	–	6,926	129	123	12	136	183	88	127	91	1,113	8,658
December	–	6,422	227	146	17	163	208	126	101	90	1,290	8,463
Average	–	6,489	169	107	15	122	169	127	118	110	1,344	8,526
2024 January	–	6,627	185	130	11	142	192	123	59	114	1,149	8,449
February	–	6,537	176	156	15	171	214	90	41	123	1,146	8,327
March	–	6,196	181	120	11	131	175	149	66	108	1,164	8,038
April	–	6,578	128	73	11	84	127	127	138	115	1,416	8,628
May	–	7,055	123	87	13	100	148	115	146	123	1,446	9,157
June	–	6,664	108	71	16	87	141	117	110	87	1,483	8,709
July	–	7,123	108	80	15	95	150	87	120	91	1,387	9,065
August	–	6,325	139	85	14	99	152	121	128	92	1,187	8,144
September	–	6,456	142	112	15	127	186	73	54	97	1,169	8,176
October	–	6,356	144	99	15	115	165	103	68	115	903	7,854
November	–	6,578	126	126	16	142	198	94	96	111	972	8,174
December	–	6,557	165	155	13	168	233	108	144	138	963	8,307
Average	–	6,588	144	108	14	121	173	109	98	109	1,198	8,420
2025 January	–	R 6,649	R 178	R 194	R 12	R 207	R 268	R 112	R 60	R 165	R 879	R 8,310
February	–	E 5,935	E 288	NA	NA	E 162	NA	E 136	E 63	E 133	NA	E 7,673
March	–	E 5,932	E 176	NA	NA	E 133	NA	E 121	E 101	E 93	NA	E 7,683
3-Month Average	–	E 6,180	E 212	NA	NA	E 167	NA	E 122	E 75	E 130	NA	E 7,896
2024 3-Month Average	–	6,452	181	135	12	147	193	121	55	115	1,153	8,270
2023 3-Month Average	–	6,404	247	159	15	173	222	148	93	158	1,249	8,520

[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. Through 2003, includes crude oil imports by SPR only; beginning in 2004, includes crude oil imports by SPR, and crude oil imports into SPR by others.

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

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

[e] Beginning in 1965, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. (Through 1964, kerosene-type jet fuel is included with kerosene in "Other.") For 1956–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1955, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Motor Gasoline." Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other.")

[f] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1955, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. Through 1963, also includes aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Through 1980, also includes motor gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1981, also includes motor gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2009, also includes biofuels (excluding fuel ethanol) and other hydrocarbons. For 2011–2018, also includes oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol).

[g] Asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, unfinished oils, waxes, and miscellaneous products. Through 1964, also includes kerosene-type jet fuel. Beginning in 1964, also includes finished aviation gasoline and special naphthas.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. – – =Not applicable. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • 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: • **1949–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2023:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2024 and 2025:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.3c Petroleum Trade: Imports From OPEC Countries

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria[a]	Iraq	Kuwait[b]	Libya[c]	Nigeria[d]	Saudi Arabia[b]	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela	Other[e]	Total OPEC
1960 Average	([a])	22	182	([c])	([d])	84	NA	911	34	1,233
1965 Average	([a])	16	74	42	([d])	158	14	994	142	1,439
1970 Average	8	–	48	47	([d])	30	63	989	109	1,294
1975 Average	282	2	16	232	762	715	117	702	773	3,601
1980 Average	488	28	27	554	857	1,261	172	481	432	4,300
1985 Average	187	46	21	4	293	168	45	605	461	1,830
1990 Average	280	518	86	–	800	1,339	17	1,025	231	4,296
1995 Average	234	–	218	–	627	1,344	10	1,480	88	4,002
2000 Average	225	620	272	–	896	1,572	15	1,546	57	5,203
2005 Average	478	531	243	56	1,166	1,537	18	1,529	28	5,587
2010 Average	510	415	197	70	1,023	1,096	2	988	606	4,906
2011 Average	358	459	191	15	818	1,195	10	951	558	4,555
2012 Average	242	476	305	61	441	1,365	3	960	419	4,271
2013 Average	115	341	328	59	281	1,329	3	806	459	3,720
2014 Average	110	369	311	6	92	1,166	13	789	379	3,237
2015 Average	108	229	204	7	81	1,059	4	827	375	2,894
2016 Average	182	424	210	16	235	1,106	14	796	463	3,446
2017 Average	189	604	145	65	334	955	34	674	366	3,366
2018 Average	176	521	79	56	189	901	58	586	321	2,888
2019 Average	78	341	45	63	193	530	27	92	269	1,639
2020 Average	15	176	28	9	75	522	19	–	42	886
2021 Average	40	157	33	91	125	430	40	–	44	959
2022 Average	59	311	42	79	105	559	39	–	59	1,254
2023 January	41	370	31	60	194	497	23	40	11	1,267
February	61	435	67	56	168	512	4	58	30	1,391
March	31	368	25	56	205	483	54	109	73	1,404
April	97	365	26	87	232	526	15	140	81	1,569
May	87	304	40	75	161	356	48	185	55	1,311
June	78	311	60	112	154	485	17	126	50	1,391
July	98	303	48	20	164	514	6	153	77	1,383
August	91	320	65	92	202	458	15	130	77	1,450
September	115	328	47	55	112	469	71	163	133	1,493
October	68	294	10	141	48	307	49	166	91	1,174
November	48	178	37	95	160	318	39	147	28	1,053
December	44	223	100	113	119	352	39	164	31	1,186
Average	**72**	**316**	**46**	**80**	**160**	**439**	**32**	**132**	**62**	**1,339**
2024 January	73	217	16	56	179	386	16	159	–	1,102
February	42	161	45	74	154	348	2	142	–	968
March	75	228	31	134	148	373	59	180	–	1,228
April	28	350	36	51	248	376	54	213	–	1,357
May	89	273	84	132	175	486	36	241	11	1,527
June	87	287	97	41	137	317	81	226	22	1,294
July	79	286	61	92	219	321	40	311	–	1,409
August	70	258	64	92	153	333	45	263	–	1,276
September	61	321	41	24	168	388	57	210	2	1,272
October	69	222	64	108	165	221	70	295	23	1,237
November	79	284	36	68	107	269	82	236	2	1,163
December	107	236	47	61	161	219	69	297	11	1,209
Average	**72**	**260**	**52**	**78**	**168**	**336**	**51**	**232**	**6**	**1,255**
2025 January	28	230	61	112	133	377	41	300	(s)	1,282

[a] Algeria joined OPEC in 1969. For 1960–1968, Algeria is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

[b] Through 1970, includes half the imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Beginning in 1971, imports from the Neutral Zone are reported as originating in either Kuwait or Saudi Arabia depending on the country reported to U.S. Customs.

[c] Libya joined OPEC in 1962. For 1960 and 1961, Libya is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

[d] Nigeria joined OPEC in 1971. For 1960–1970, Nigeria is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

[e] Includes these countries for the dates indicated: Angola (2007–2023), Congo-Brazzaville (June 2018 forward), Ecuador (1973–1992 and November 2007–2019), Equatorial Guinea (May 2017 forward), Gabon (1975–1994 and July 2016 forward), Indonesia (1962–2008 and January–November 2016), Iran (1960 forward), and Qatar (1961–2018).

NA=Not available. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. Petroleum imports not classified as "OPEC" on this table are included on Table 3.3d. • The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil. • Includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. 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 1960 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **1960–1972:** Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* annual reports. • **1973–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2023:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2024 and 2025:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

Table 3.3d Petroleum Trade: Imports From Non-OPEC Countries

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Brazil	Canada	Colombia	Ecuador[a]	Mexico	Nether-lands	Norway	Russia[b]	United Kingdom	U.S. Virgin Islands	Other	Total Non-OPEC
1960 Average	**1**	**120**	**42**	**NA**	**16**	**NA**	**NA**	**–**	**(s)**	**NA**	**NA**	**581**
1965 Average	**–**	**323**	**51**	**–**	**48**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**(s)**	**–**	**606**	**1,029**
1970 Average	**2**	**766**	**46**	**–**	**42**	**39**	**–**	**3**	**11**	**189**	**1,027**	**2,126**
1975 Average	**5**	**846**	**9**	**(a)**	**71**	**19**	**17**	**14**	**14**	**406**	**1,052**	**2,454**
1980 Average	**3**	**455**	**4**	**(a)**	**533**	**2**	**144**	**1**	**176**	**388**	**903**	**2,609**
1985 Average	**61**	**770**	**23**	**(a)**	**816**	**58**	**32**	**8**	**310**	**247**	**913**	**3,237**
1990 Average	**49**	**934**	**182**	**(a)**	**755**	**55**	**102**	**45**	**189**	**282**	**1,128**	**3,721**
1995 Average	**8**	**1,332**	**219**	**97**	**1,068**	**15**	**273**	**25**	**383**	**278**	**1,136**	**4,833**
2000 Average	**51**	**1,807**	**342**	**128**	**1,373**	**30**	**343**	**72**	**366**	**291**	**1,453**	**6,257**
2005 Average	**156**	**2,181**	**196**	**283**	**1,662**	**151**	**233**	**410**	**396**	**328**	**2,130**	**8,127**
2010 Average	**272**	**2,535**	**365**	**(a)**	**1,284**	**108**	**89**	**612**	**256**	**253**	**1,112**	**6,887**
2011 Average	**253**	**2,729**	**433**	**(a)**	**1,206**	**100**	**113**	**624**	**159**	**186**	**1,077**	**6,881**
2012 Average	**226**	**2,946**	**433**	**(a)**	**1,035**	**99**	**75**	**477**	**149**	**12**	**874**	**6,327**
2013 Average	**151**	**3,142**	**389**	**(a)**	**919**	**89**	**54**	**460**	**147**	**–**	**786**	**6,138**
2014 Average	**160**	**3,388**	**318**	**(a)**	**842**	**85**	**45**	**330**	**117**	**–**	**720**	**6,004**
2015 Average	**215**	**3,765**	**395**	**(a)**	**758**	**57**	**61**	**371**	**123**	**–**	**811**	**6,554**
2016 Average	**167**	**3,780**	**483**	**(a)**	**669**	**60**	**76**	**441**	**122**	**(s)**	**812**	**6,610**
2017 Average	**224**	**4,054**	**362**	**(a)**	**682**	**62**	**79**	**389**	**111**	**–**	**814**	**6,778**
2018 Average	**171**	**4,292**	**333**	**(a)**	**719**	**62**	**94**	**375**	**146**	**–**	**862**	**7,055**
2019 Average	**193**	**4,432**	**373**	**(a)**	**650**	**113**	**91**	**520**	**146**	**–**	**984**	**7,502**
2020 Average	**126**	**4,125**	**284**	**186**	**751**	**82**	**29**	**540**	**85**	**1**	**770**	**6,977**
2021 Average	**143**	**4,340**	**203**	**168**	**711**	**126**	**72**	**673**	**104**	**22**	**952**	**7,514**
2022 Average	**193**	**4,365**	**242**	**169**	**808**	**83**	**41**	**147**	**106**	**–**	**921**	**7,075**
2023 January	126	4,541	204	176	896	66	31	–	110	–	1,011	7,162
February	184	4,724	220	146	957	114	23	–	118	–	1,052	7,538
March	192	4,431	219	111	933	63	(s)	–	56	–	832	6,838
April	155	4,170	204	140	813	119	84	–	107	–	1,141	6,932
May	157	4,518	241	191	913	107	65	–	78	–	968	7,237
June	302	4,354	213	88	1,030	123	53	–	140	–	1,166	7,469
July	250	4,125	214	192	948	137	46	–	100	–	895	6,907
August	273	4,573	291	231	867	114	42	–	48	–	1,047	7,488
September	419	4,272	253	100	908	43	38	–	109	–	988	7,131
October	287	4,243	193	83	871	51	32	–	82	–	871	6,713
November	346	4,813	289	117	870	51	32	[c] (s)	96	–	992	7,605
December	398	4,476	196	103	921	25	29	–	94	–	1,036	7,277
Average	**257**	**4,435**	**228**	**140**	**910**	**84**	**40**	**(s)**	**95**	**–**	**998**	**7,187**
2024 January	305	4,841	289	87	717	39	28	–	90	–	951	7,347
February	237	4,781	196	131	690	92	5	–	212	–	1,016	7,360
March	256	4,439	200	114	587	82	7	–	109	–	1,018	6,810
April	232	4,524	305	105	645	137	43	–	86	–	1,195	7,272
May	347	4,674	267	187	661	132	77	–	146	–	1,139	7,629
June	291	4,509	221	153	747	108	34	–	120	–	1,231	7,415
July	299	4,913	289	169	517	164	62	–	100	–	1,144	7,655
August	346	4,397	216	125	572	110	60	–	108	–	934	6,868
September	188	4,566	271	114	636	110	67	–	116	–	836	6,904
October	257	4,578	259	116	563	55	27	–	107	–	655	6,617
November	356	4,588	297	174	620	87	7	–	60	–	824	7,011
December	236	4,933	233	16	571	106	62	–	76	10	856	7,099
Average	**280**	**4,646**	**254**	**124**	**626**	**102**	**40**	**–**	**110**	**1**	**983**	**7,165**
2025 January	192	4,991	250	113	484	63	74	–	89	1	770	7,029

[a] Ecuador was a member of OPEC from 1973–1992 and November 2007–2019. For those time periods, Ecuador is included in "Total OPEC" on Table 3.3c.

[b] Through 1992, may include imports from republics other than Russia in the former U.S.S.R. See "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)" in Glossary.

[c] A small amount of Russian crude oil entered the United States in November 2023 from the Bahamas. The oil originated in Russia and was exported to the Bahamas prior to the signing of Executive Order 14066 on March 8, 2022.

NA=Not available. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. Petroleum imports not classified as "OPEC" on Table 3.3c are included on this table. • The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil. • Includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. 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 1960 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **1960–1972:** Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* annual reports. • **1973–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2023:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2024 and 2025:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

Table 3.3e Petroleum Trade: Exports by Type

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Crude Oil[a]	Distillate Fuel Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids		Jet Fuel[d]	Motor Gasoline[e]	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[f]	Total
			Propane[b]	Total[c]					
1950 Average	**95**	**34**	**NA**	**4**	**(d)**	**68**	**44**	**58**	**305**
1955 Average	**32**	**67**	**NA**	**12**	**(s)**	**95**	**93**	**69**	**368**
1960 Average	**8**	**27**	**NA**	**8**	**(s)**	**37**	**51**	**71**	**202**
1965 Average	**3**	**10**	**NA**	**21**	**3**	**2**	**41**	**108**	**187**
1970 Average	**14**	**2**	**13**	**27**	**6**	**1**	**54**	**154**	**259**
1975 Average	**6**	**1**	**13**	**26**	**2**	**2**	**15**	**158**	**209**
1980 Average	**287**	**3**	**10**	**21**	**1**	**1**	**33**	**197**	**544**
1985 Average	**204**	**67**	**48**	**64**	**13**	**10**	**197**	**225**	**781**
1990 Average	**109**	**109**	**28**	**41**	**43**	**55**	**211**	**287**	**857**
1995 Average	**95**	**183**	**38**	**59**	**26**	**104**	**136**	**12**	**949**
2000 Average	**50**	**173**	**53**	**78**	**32**	**144**	**139**	**46**	**1,040**
2005 Average	**32**	**138**	**37**	**60**	**53**	**136**	**251**	**496**	**1,165**
2010 Average	**42**	**656**	**109**	**164**	**84**	**296**	**405**	**706**	**2,353**
2011 Average	**47**	**854**	**124**	**249**	**97**	**479**	**424**	**835**	**2,986**
2012 Average	**67**	**1,007**	**171**	**314**	**132**	**409**	**388**	**886**	**3,205**
2013 Average	**134**	**1,134**	**302**	**468**	**156**	**373**	**362**	**994**	**3,621**
2014 Average	**351**	**1,101**	**423**	**703**	**163**	**442**	**364**	**1,052**	**4,176**
2015 Average	**465**	**1,176**	**615**	**966**	**168**	**476**	**326**	**1,161**	**4,738**
2016 Average	**591**	**1,179**	**799**	**1,211**	**175**	**635**	**298**	**1,171**	**5,261**
2017 Average	**1,158**	**1,381**	**914**	**1,404**	**184**	**749**	**308**	**1,192**	**6,376**
2018 Average	**2,048**	**1,289**	**949**	**1,602**	**223**	**879**	**321**	**1,240**	**7,601**
2019 Average	**2,982**	**1,306**	**1,098**	**1,830**	**220**	**815**	**229**	**1,090**	**8,471**
2020 Average	**3,206**	**1,187**	**1,262**	**2,081**	**96**	**722**	**148**	**1,058**	**8,498**
2021 Average	**2,963**	**1,069**	**1,327**	**2,309**	**107**	**816**	**97**	**1,173**	**8,536**
2022 Average	**3,576**	**1,204**	**1,399**	**2,409**	**178**	**867**	**110**	**1,175**	**9,520**
2023 January	3,409	903	1,459	2,555	194	857	106	1,224	9,248
February	4,113	928	1,578	2,589	178	764	123	1,084	9,777
March	4,413	1,143	1,807	2,943	194	798	216	1,179	10,885
April	4,137	1,020	1,526	2,632	128	781	117	1,136	9,951
May	3,846	1,163	1,527	2,585	129	744	125	1,332	9,924
June	3,913	1,162	1,529	2,622	163	732	149	1,343	10,084
July	3,923	1,262	1,551	2,565	150	876	155	1,388	10,319
August	4,406	1,207	1,484	2,601	210	743	103	1,202	10,471
September	4,137	1,078	1,636	2,746	139	761	106	1,144	10,112
October	4,128	1,078	1,705	2,748	146	824	113	1,143	10,180
November	3,929	1,162	1,786	2,789	188	899	82	1,188	10,237
December	4,622	1,269	1,823	2,786	252	1,011	107	1,517	11,565
Average	**4,082**	**1,116**	**1,618**	**2,681**	**173**	**816**	**125**	**1,242**	**10,235**
2024 January	4,049	1,027	1,699	2,714	220	873	74	1,415	10,372
February	4,660	950	1,848	2,889	230	765	190	1,300	10,985
March	4,312	1,127	1,687	2,762	182	800	169	1,350	10,701
April	4,100	1,229	1,678	2,865	193	735	166	1,227	10,514
May	4,116	1,276	1,683	2,733	158	708	112	1,200	10,302
June	4,231	1,457	1,743	2,849	241	810	155	1,298	11,041
July	4,193	1,344	1,649	2,790	174	757	150	1,154	10,562
August	3,907	1,516	1,847	2,934	220	781	137	1,371	10,866
September	3,722	1,460	1,838	3,062	206	695	176	1,255	10,575
October	3,871	1,313	1,793	2,918	202	800	141	1,252	10,497
November	4,334	1,394	2,012	3,280	242	927	133	1,262	11,572
December	3,850	1,474	1,890	3,175	243	1,027	94	1,267	11,131
Average	**4,109**	**1,298**	**1,780**	**2,913**	**209**	**807**	**141**	**1,279**	**10,757**
2025 January	R 3,931	R 1,191	R 1,827	R 3,043	R 227	R 791	R 89	R 989	R 10,260
February	E 4,131	E 978	NA	NA	E 177	E 879	E 133	NA	E 10,574
March	E 4,021	E 1,133	NA	NA	E 250	E 810	E 96	NA	E 10,553
3-Month Average	**E 4,024**	**E 1,105**	**NA**	**NA**	**E 220**	**E 825**	**E 105**	**NA**	**E 10,459**
2024 3-Month Average	**4,333**	**1,037**	**1,742**	**2,786**	**210**	**814**	**143**	**1,356**	**10,680**
2023 3-Month Average	**3,974**	**993**	**1,616**	**2,699**	**189**	**808**	**149**	**1,165**	**9,977**

[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures." Through 2012, also includes propylene.

[c] Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline (pentanes plus). Through 2012, also includes refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).

[d] Beginning in 1965, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. (Through 1964, kerosene-type jet fuel is included with kerosene in "Other.") For 1953–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1952, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended: motor gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other.")

[e] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1952, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. Through 1963, also includes aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Through 1980, also includes motor gasoline blending components.

[f] Asphalt and road oil, kerosene, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, unfinished oils, waxes, and miscellaneous products. Through 1964, also includes kerosene-type jet fuel. Beginning in 1964, also includes finished aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Beginning in 1981, also includes motor gasoline blending components. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. For 2009–2018, also includes oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol). Beginning in 2010, also includes fuel ethanol. Beginning in 2011, also includes biofuels (excluding fuel ethanol).

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • 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: • **1949–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2023:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2024 and 2025:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.3f Petroleum Trade: Exports by Country of Destination

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Brazil	Canada	China	India	Japan	Mexico	Nether-lands	Singa-pore	South Korea	United Kingdom	Other	Total
1960 Average	**4**	**34**	**NA**	**NA**	**62**	**18**	**6**	**NA**	**NA**	**12**	**NA**	**202**
1965 Average	**3**	**26**	**NA**	**NA**	**40**	**27**	**10**	**NA**	**NA**	**12**	**NA**	**187**
1970 Average	**7**	**31**	**NA**	**NA**	**69**	**33**	**15**	**NA**	**NA**	**12**	**NA**	**259**
1975 Average	**6**	**22**	**NA**	**1**	**27**	**42**	**23**	**NA**	**NA**	**7**	**NA**	**209**
1980 Average	**4**	**108**	**–**	**1**	**32**	**28**	**23**	**6**	**2**	**7**	**335**	**544**
1985 Average	**3**	**74**	**–**	**2**	**108**	**61**	**44**	**24**	**27**	**14**	**424**	**781**
1990 Average	**2**	**91**	**–**	**6**	**92**	**89**	**54**	**15**	**60**	**11**	**438**	**857**
1995 Average	**16**	**73**	**2**	**3**	**76**	**125**	**33**	**46**	**57**	**14**	**505**	**949**
2000 Average	**28**	**110**	**3**	**3**	**90**	**358**	**42**	**36**	**20**	**10**	**342**	**1,040**
2005 Average	**39**	**181**	**12**	**11**	**56**	**268**	**25**	**43**	**16**	**21**	**492**	**1,165**
2010 Average	**123**	**233**	**52**	**10**	**88**	**448**	**165**	**128**	**13**	**19**	**1,073**	**2,353**
2011 Average	**157**	**351**	**73**	**17**	**79**	**570**	**248**	**121**	**15**	**35**	**1,320**	**2,986**
2012 Average	**166**	**416**	**85**	**36**	**89**	**565**	**239**	**115**	**16**	**41**	**1,435**	**3,205**
2013 Average	**179**	**549**	**129**	**41**	**117**	**532**	**274**	**136**	**13**	**36**	**1,616**	**3,621**
2014 Average	**217**	**809**	**89**	**70**	**150**	**559**	**241**	**124**	**46**	**53**	**1,817**	**4,176**
2015 Average	**188**	**955**	**191**	**78**	**166**	**690**	**226**	**122**	**65**	**89**	**1,968**	**4,738**
2016 Average	**260**	**935**	**203**	**140**	**250**	**880**	**265**	**147**	**108**	**92**	**1,980**	**5,261**
2017 Average	**395**	**871**	**447**	**200**	**350**	**1,081**	**251**	**210**	**176**	**186**	**2,209**	**6,376**
2018 Average	**400**	**1,024**	**374**	**297**	**466**	**1,194**	**337**	**185**	**382**	**272**	**2,670**	**7,601**
2019 Average	**474**	**1,035**	**196**	**460**	**555**	**1,158**	**451**	**126**	**580**	**336**	**3,102**	**8,471**
2020 Average	**438**	**932**	**715**	**471**	**519**	**1,042**	**456**	**167**	**451**	**350**	**2,959**	**8,498**
2021 Average	**418**	**835**	**632**	**566**	**488**	**1,156**	**419**	**227**	**565**	**318**	**2,913**	**8,536**
2022 Average	**394**	**845**	**641**	**486**	**501**	**1,152**	**533**	**391**	**550**	**414**	**3,613**	**9,520**
2023 January	209	825	778	337	580	1,214	478	295	556	323	3,652	9,248
February	238	867	1,030	351	576	1,098	550	578	652	425	3,413	9,777
March	263	787	1,365	444	593	1,334	666	87	571	577	4,198	10,885
April	201	736	1,465	445	508	1,118	711	372	570	450	3,376	9,951
May	303	875	823	528	516	1,013	765	254	589	437	3,822	9,924
June	305	963	871	417	452	1,053	1,188	435	533	447	3,420	10,084
July	189	889	927	407	649	1,165	1,105	191	434	491	3,871	10,319
August	267	942	792	408	562	1,159	813	528	716	266	4,019	10,471
September	226	814	1,067	358	626	1,198	752	348	739	237	3,749	10,112
October	197	768	1,148	363	827	1,237	1,059	325	711	311	3,235	10,180
November	219	863	947	397	575	1,152	690	302	726	319	4,045	10,237
December	257	867	716	368	601	1,197	1,192	569	704	426	4,667	11,565
Average	**239**	**850**	**993**	**402**	**589**	**1,162**	**833**	**355**	**625**	**392**	**3,794**	**10,235**
2024 January	332	892	867	319	515	1,086	1,130	336	584	533	3,778	10,372
February	221	788	930	352	665	1,104	1,200	421	649	495	4,158	10,985
March	158	867	927	474	628	1,148	897	481	908	352	3,861	10,701
April	263	853	915	522	508	1,024	920	291	557	532	4,128	10,514
May	190	699	899	459	509	1,127	895	431	900	270	3,922	10,302
June	322	788	849	585	783	1,263	1,045	381	816	351	3,859	11,041
July	322	866	841	403	583	1,170	1,159	132	618	461	4,008	10,562
August	247	727	689	420	739	1,207	1,240	402	801	532	3,863	10,866
September	284	811	895	453	755	1,161	994	430	683	385	3,725	10,575
October	209	795	727	397	644	1,104	1,163	429	575	529	3,924	10,497
November	282	1,000	869	536	736	1,271	1,298	255	678	485	4,162	11,572
December	273	805	863	475	603	1,378	1,257	482	512	500	3,984	11,131
Average	**258**	**824**	**855**	**449**	**638**	**1,170**	**1,100**	**373**	**690**	**452**	**3,946**	**10,757**
2025 January	271	880	856	357	449	1,150	1,097	228	531	391	4,049	10,260

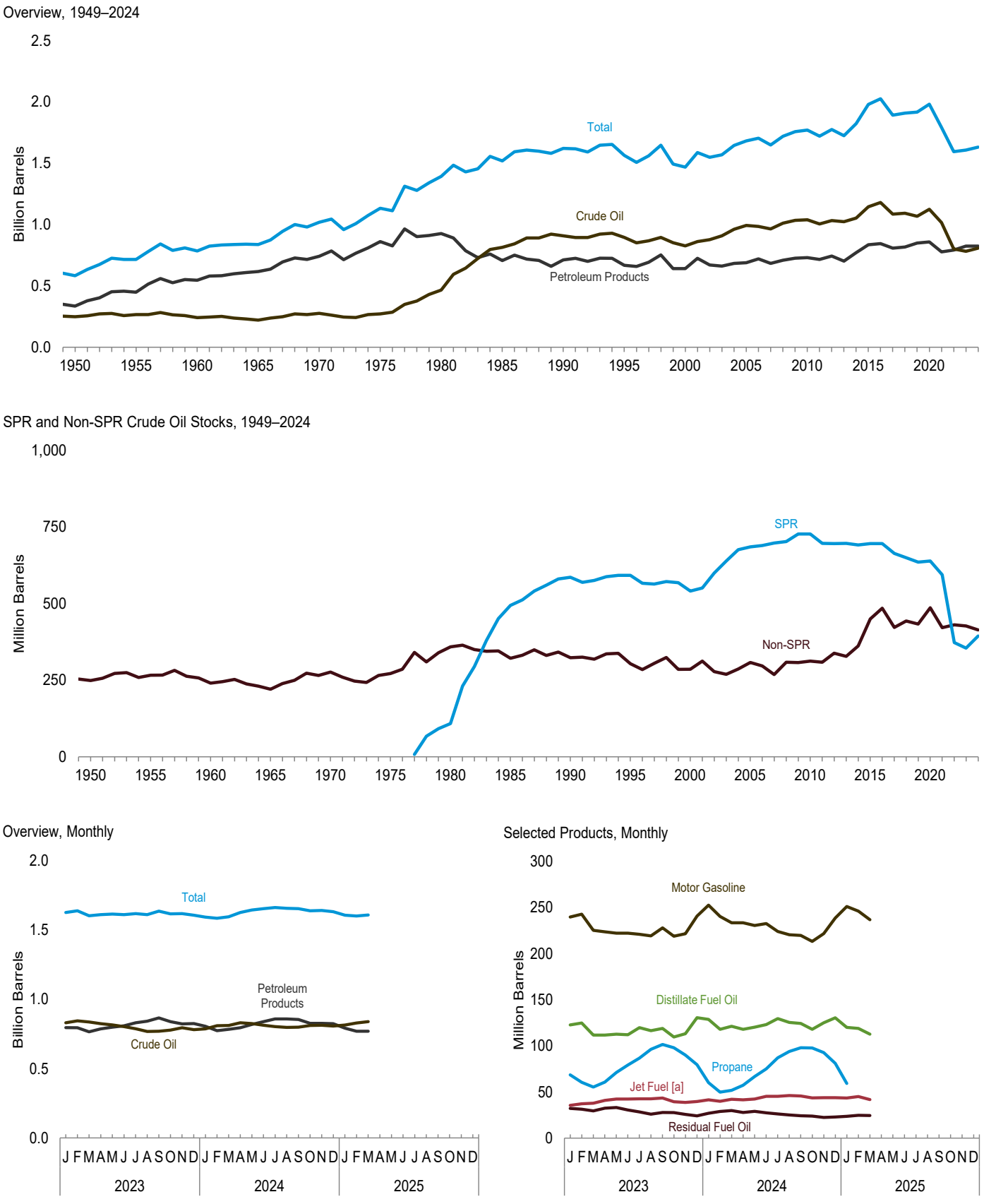
NA=Not available. – =No data reported.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. 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 1960 and monthly data beginning in 1981.

Sources: • **1960–1972:** Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* annual reports. • **1973–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2023:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2024 and 2025:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

Figure 3.4 Petroleum Stocks



[a] Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.
Notes: • SPR=Strategic Petroleum Reserve. • Stocks are at end of period.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.
Source: Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Petroleum Stocks

(Million Barrels)

	Crude Oil[a]				Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids								
					Propane/Propylene								
	SPR[b]	Non-SPR[c,d]	Total[d]	Distillate Fuel Oil[e]	Propane	Propylene[f]	Total[g]	Total[h]	Jet Fuel[i]	Motor Gasoline[j]	Residual Fuel Oil[k]	Other[l]	Total
1950 Year	--	**248**	**248**	**72**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**2**	([i])	**116**	**41**	**104**	**583**
1955 Year	--	**266**	**266**	**111**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**7**	**3**	**165**	**39**	**123**	**715**
1960 Year	--	**240**	**240**	**138**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**23**	**7**	**195**	**45**	**137**	**785**
1965 Year	--	**220**	**220**	**155**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**35**	**19**	**175**	**56**	**176**	**836**
1970 Year	--	**276**	**276**	**195**	**NA**	**NA**	**44**	**74**	**28**	**209**	**54**	**181**	**1,018**
1975 Year	--	**271**	**271**	**209**	**NA**	**NA**	**82**	**133**	**30**	**235**	**74**	**181**	**1,133**
1980 Year	**108**	**358**	**466**	**205**	**NA**	**NA**	**71**	**137**	**42**	**261**	**92**	**189**	**1,392**
1985 Year	**493**	**321**	**814**	**144**	**NA**	**NA**	**39**	**82**	**40**	**223**	**50**	**165**	**1,519**
1990 Year	**586**	**323**	**908**	**132**	**NA**	**NA**	**49**	**104**	**52**	**220**	**49**	**156**	**1,621**
1995 Year	**592**	**303**	**895**	**130**	**NA**	**NA**	**43**	**100**	**40**	**202**	**37**	**158**	**1,563**
2000 Year	**541**	**286**	**826**	**118**	**NA**	**NA**	**41**	**88**	**45**	**196**	**36**	**159**	**1,468**
2005 Year	**685**	**308**	**992**	**136**	**NA**	**NA**	**57**	**117**	**42**	**208**	**37**	**148**	**1,682**
2010 Year	**727**	**312**	**1,039**	**164**	**46**	**2**	**47**	**118**	**43**	**219**	**41**	**145**	**1,770**
2011 Year	**696**	**308**	**1,004**	**149**	**48**	**2**	**50**	**121**	**41**	**223**	**34**	**146**	**1,720**
2012 Year	**695**	**338**	**1,033**	**135**	**63**	**2**	**64**	**148**	**40**	**231**	**34**	**154**	**1,775**
2013 Year	**696**	**327**	**1,023**	**128**	**40**	**1**	**42**	**121**	**37**	**228**	**38**	**149**	**1,724**
2014 Year	**691**	**361**	**1,052**	**136**	**72**	**2**	**74**	**170**	**38**	**240**	**34**	**151**	**1,822**
2015 Year	**695**	**449**	**1,144**	**161**	**91**	**2**	**93**	**192**	**40**	**235**	**42**	**164**	**1,979**
2016 Year	**695**	**485**	**1,180**	**166**	**77**	**2**	**79**	**196**	**43**	**239**	**41**	**161**	**2,025**
2017 Year	**663**	**422**	**1,084**	**146**	**62**	**2**	**64**	**187**	**41**	**237**	**29**	**167**	**1,892**
2018 Year	**649**	**443**	**1,092**	**140**	**64**	**2**	**66**	**184**	**42**	**247**	**28**	**176**	**1,908**
2019 Year	**635**	**433**	**1,068**	**140**	**80**	**2**	**81**	**212**	**40**	**254**	**31**	**172**	**1,917**
2020 Year	**638**	**485**	**1,124**	**161**	**70**	**1**	**71**	**228**	**39**	**243**	**30**	**156**	**1,981**
2021 Year	**594**	**421**	**1,015**	**130**	**64**	**1**	**65**	**193**	**36**	**232**	**26**	**161**	**1,792**
2022 Year	**372**	**430**	**802**	**119**	**77**	**1**	**78**	**211**	**35**	**224**	**31**	**172**	**1,595**
2023 January	372	459	831	123	69	1	70	188	36	240	32	177	1,625
February	372	472	844	125	60	1	61	175	37	243	31	184	1,638
March	371	465	836	112	55	1	56	174	38	225	30	187	1,601
April	364	460	823	112	61	1	62	188	41	224	32	189	1,609
May	354	461	815	113	71	1	72	207	42	222	33	182	1,614
June	347	455	802	112	79	1	80	226	42	222	30	176	1,610
July	347	440	787	120	87	1	88	243	43	221	29	175	1,617
August	350	417	768	116	96	1	98	267	43	219	26	170	1,609
September	351	418	769	119	101	1	103	277	43	228	28	169	1,634
October	351	426	777	110	98	1	99	274	39	219	28	168	1,615
November	352	442	794	113	90	2	92	255	39	222	26	168	1,616
December	**355**	**426**	**781**	**130**	**80**	**1**	**81**	**223**	**40**	**241**	**24**	**167**	**1,606**
2024 January	358	428	786	129	60	1	61	186	42	252	27	171	1,592
February	361	448	809	118	50	1	51	163	40	240	29	184	1,583
March	364	447	811	121	52	1	53	169	42	233	30	187	1,594
April	367	464	831	118	57	1	58	189	42	233	28	185	1,625
May	370	455	825	120	67	1	68	215	42	231	29	181	1,643
June	373	440	813	123	75	1	76	235	45	232	27	176	1,653
July	375	427	803	130	87	1	88	265	45	224	26	169	1,661
August	380	417	797	125	94	1	95	278	46	220	25	163	1,655
September	383	416	799	124	98	1	99	277	46	220	24	162	1,652
October	387	424	811	118	98	2	99	270	44	213	24	158	1,637
November	392	421	813	125	93	1	94	254	44	222	23	160	1,640
December	**394**	**414**	**807**	**130**	**81**	**1**	**82**	**226**	**44**	**239**	**23**	**162**	**1,631**
2025 January	395	[R] 419	[R] 814	[R] 120	[R] 59	[R] 1	[R] 60	[R] 185	[R] 43	251	24	[R] 169	1,606
February	[E] 395	[E] 434	[E] 829	[E] 119	NA	NA	[E] 48	[RF] 167	[E] 45	[E] 246	[E] 25	[RE] 169	[E] 1,600
March	[E] 397	[E] 441	[E] 838	[E] 113	NA	NA	[E] 45	[F] 168	[E] 42	[E] 237	[E] 24	[E] 185	[E] 1,607

[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

[c] All crude oil stocks other than those in "SPR."

[d] Beginning in 1981, includes stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit.

[e] Excludes stocks in the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2021, also includes renewable heating oil blended into distillate fuel oil.

[f] Includes propylene stocks at refineries only.

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

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

[i] Beginning in 1965, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. (Through 1964, kerosene-type jet fuel is included with kerosene in "Other.") For 1952–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1951, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other.")

[j] Includes finished motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components; excludes oxygenates. Through 1963, also includes aviation gasoline and special naphthas.

[k] Through 2019, includes residual fuel oil stocks at (or in) refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Beginning in 2020, includes residual fuel oil stocks at refineries and bulk terminals only.

[l] Asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, unfinished oils, waxes, and miscellaneous products. Through 1964, also includes kerosene-type jet fuel. Beginning in 1964, also includes finished aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. For 2005–2018, also includes oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol). Beginning in 2009, also includes biofuels (excluding fuel ethanol) and other hydrocarbons.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. NA=Not available. -- =Not applicable.

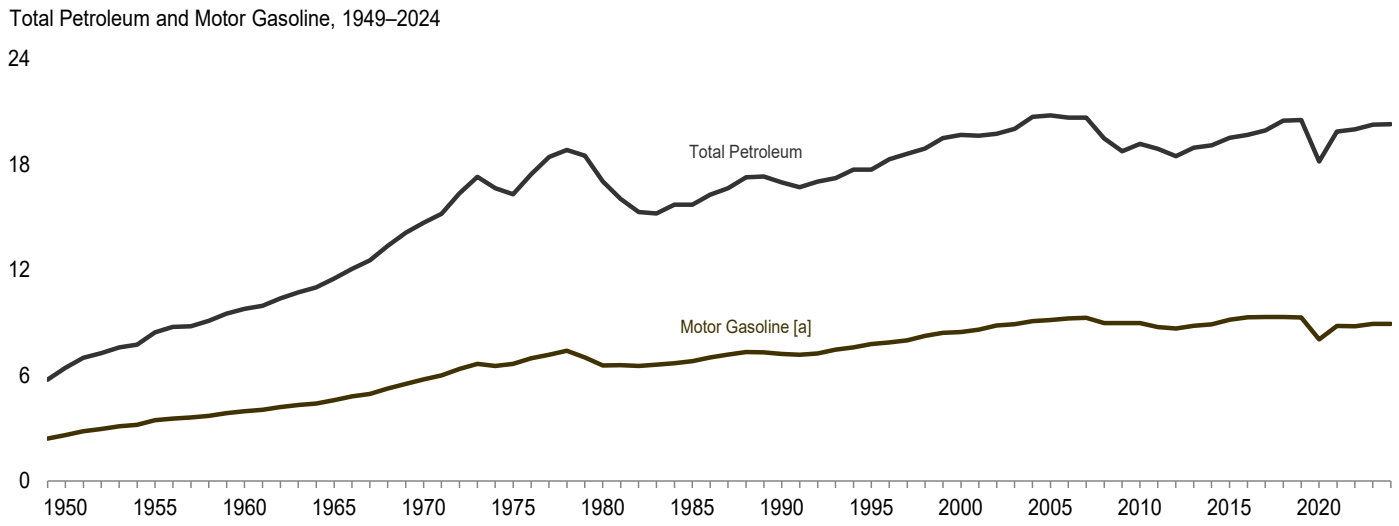
Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

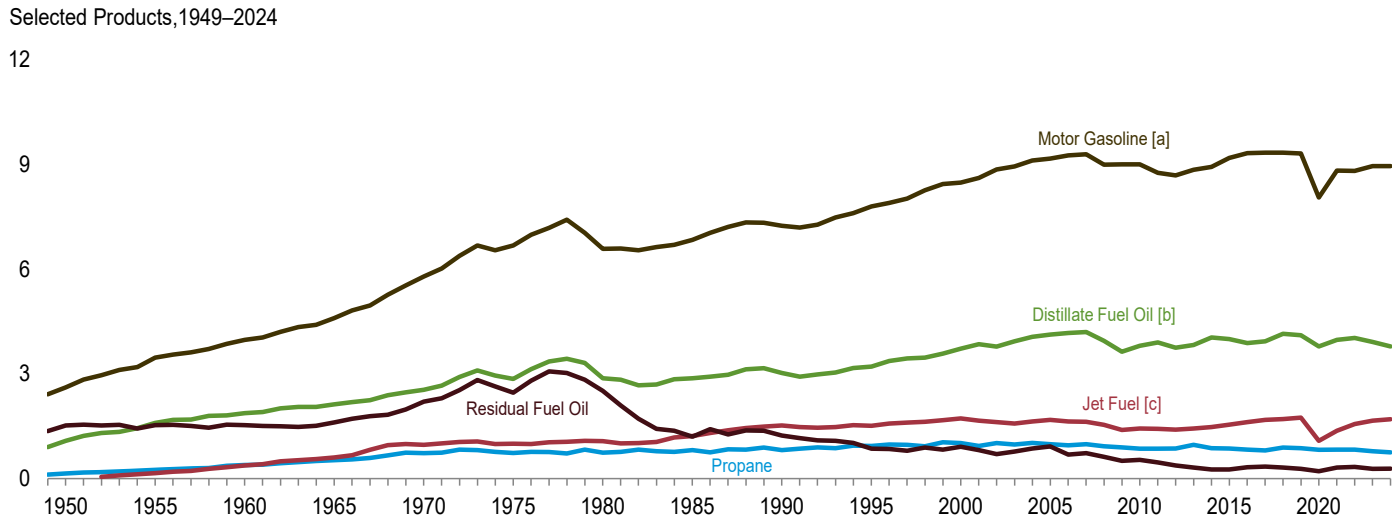
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

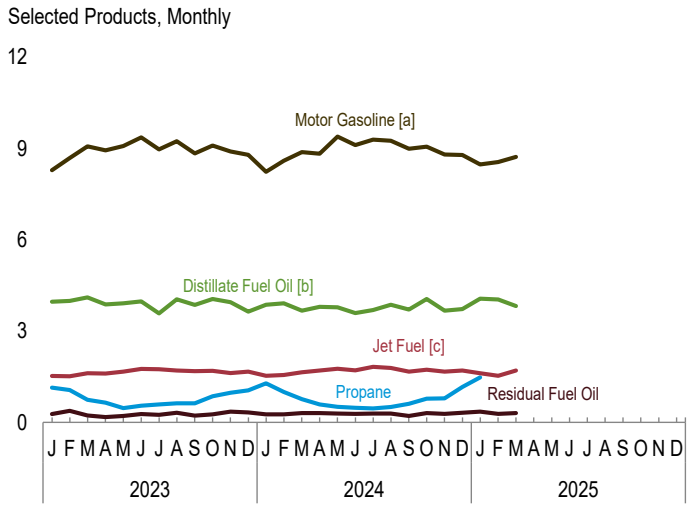
Sources: • **1949–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2023:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2024 and 2025:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports, and unpublished revisions; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

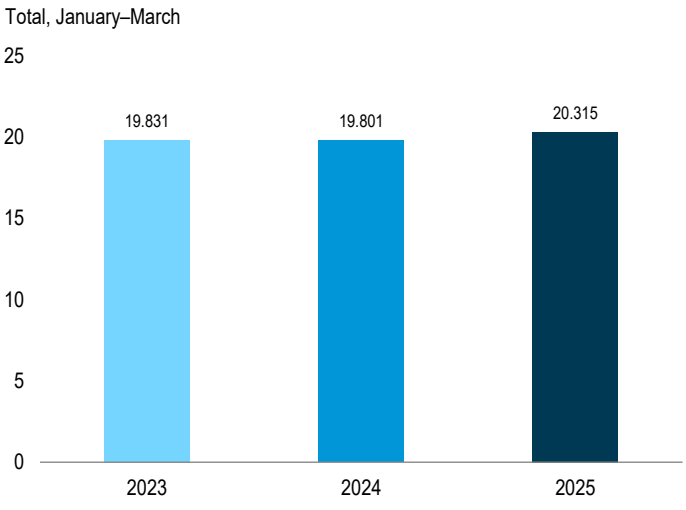
Figure 3.5 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

(Million Barrels per Day)









[a] Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[b] Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.
[c] Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.
Source: Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Asphalt and Road Oil	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil[a]	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids				Jet Fuel[d]	Kerosene	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[e]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[f]	Total
				Propane/Propylene											
				Propane	Propylene	Total[b]	Total[c]								
1950 Average	**180**	**108**	**1,082**	E 146	E 13	E 158	**234**	(d)	**323**	**106**	**2,616**	**41**	**1,517**	**250**	**6,458**
1955 Average	**254**	**192**	**1,592**	E 251	E 22	E 273	**404**	**154**	**320**	**116**	**3,463**	**67**	**1,526**	**366**	**8,455**
1960 Average	**302**	**161**	**1,872**	E 386	E 33	E 419	**621**	**371**	**271**	**117**	**3,969**	**149**	**1,529**	**435**	**9,797**
1965 Average	**368**	**120**	**2,126**	E 523	E 45	E 568	**841**	**602**	**267**	**129**	**4,593**	**202**	**1,608**	**657**	**11,512**
1970 Average	**447**	**55**	**2,540**	E 727	E 55	**782**	**1,224**	**967**	**263**	**136**	**5,785**	**212**	**2,204**	**866**	**14,697**
1975 Average	**419**	**39**	**2,851**	E 730	E 60	**790**	**1,352**	**1,001**	**159**	**137**	**6,675**	**247**	**2,462**	**982**	**16,322**
1980 Average	**396**	**35**	**2,866**	E 742	E 72	**813**	**1,590**	**1,068**	**158**	**159**	**6,579**	**237**	**2,508**	**1,460**	**17,056**
1985 Average	**425**	**27**	**2,868**	E 810	E 72	**883**	**1,721**	**1,218**	**114**	**145**	**6,831**	**264**	**1,202**	**909**	**15,726**
1990 Average	**483**	**24**	**3,021**	E 812	E 105	**917**	**1,705**	**1,522**	**43**	**164**	**7,235**	**339**	**1,229**	**1,225**	**16,988**
1995 Average	**486**	**21**	**3,207**	E 938	E 157	**1,096**	**2,100**	**1,514**	**54**	**156**	**7,789**	**365**	**852**	**1,180**	**17,725**
2000 Average	**525**	**20**	**3,722**	E 1,011	E 224	**1,235**	**2,434**	**1,725**	**67**	**166**	**8,472**	**406**	**909**	**1,255**	**19,701**
2005 Average	**546**	**19**	**4,118**	E 986	E 243	**1,229**	**2,146**	**1,679**	**70**	**141**	**9,159**	**515**	**920**	**1,489**	**20,802**
2010 Average	**362**	**15**	**3,800**	**852**	**305**	**1,157**	**2,263**	**1,432**	**20**	**131**	**8,993**	**376**	**535**	**1,251**	**19,178**
2011 Average	**355**	**15**	**3,899**	**851**	**310**	**1,161**	**2,250**	**1,425**	**12**	**125**	**8,753**	**361**	**461**	**1,240**	**18,896**
2012 Average	**340**	**14**	**3,741**	**862**	**308**	**1,170**	**2,293**	**1,398**	**5**	**114**	**8,682**	**360**	**369**	**1,165**	**18,482**
2013 Average	**323**	**12**	**3,827**	**969**	**306**	**1,275**	**2,501**	**1,434**	**5**	**121**	**8,843**	**354**	**319**	**1,227**	**18,967**
2014 Average	**327**	**12**	**4,037**	**870**	**298**	**1,167**	**2,443**	**1,470**	**9**	**126**	**8,921**	**347**	**257**	**1,151**	**19,100**
2015 Average	**343**	**11**	**3,995**	**865**	**295**	**1,160**	**2,550**	**1,548**	**6**	**138**	**9,178**	**349**	**259**	**1,153**	**19,532**
2016 Average	**351**	**11**	**3,877**	**833**	**301**	**1,134**	**2,541**	**1,614**	**9**	**130**	**9,317**	**345**	**326**	**1,170**	**19,692**
2017 Average	**351**	**11**	**3,932**	**803**	**309**	**1,111**	**2,637**	**1,682**	**5**	**121**	**9,327**	**316**	**342**	**1,228**	**19,952**
2018 Average	**327**	**12**	**4,146**	**888**	**311**	**1,199**	**3,014**	**1,707**	**5**	**117**	**9,329**	**327**	**318**	**1,210**	**20,512**
2019 Average	**348**	**13**	**4,103**	**868**	**298**	**1,166**	**3,139**	**1,743**	**7**	**113**	**9,309**	**303**	**275**	**1,189**	**20,543**
2020 Average	**343**	**11**	**3,786**	**824**	**278**	**1,101**	**3,228**	**1,076**	**7**	**102**	**8,049**	**260**	**208**	**1,116**	**18,186**
2021 Average	**371**	**12**	**3,972**	**829**	**305**	**1,134**	**3,440**	**1,370**	**6**	**105**	**8,816**	**269**	**314**	**1,215**	**19,890**
2022 Average	**378**	**12**	**4,026**	**834**	**276**	**1,110**	**3,357**	**1,560**	**5**	**111**	**8,810**	**253**	**329**	**1,169**	**20,010**
2023 January	227	6	3,967	1,147	260	1,407	3,651	1,528	28	115	8,291	127	276	1,138	19,353
February	244	11	3,999	1,066	245	1,311	3,607	1,516	19	113	8,695	239	384	1,115	19,942
March	258	12	4,113	742	252	994	3,342	1,613	4	60	9,077	285	227	1,216	20,207
April	325	9	3,879	649	270	919	3,355	1,606	10	81	8,944	318	178	1,267	19,972
May	409	14	3,919	474	276	750	3,324	1,670	15	97	9,080	223	214	1,360	20,323
June	470	14	3,978	550	267	817	3,285	1,755	5	95	9,366	204	273	1,311	20,755
July	460	14	3,583	595	266	862	3,449	1,753	13	94	8,979	117	251	1,329	20,043
August	513	15	4,052	629	272	902	3,229	1,708	1	81	9,244	308	321	1,296	20,768
September	475	7	3,858	631	260	891	3,276	1,691	11	74	8,843	391	220	1,309	20,155
October	450	17	4,061	863	242	1,105	3,499	1,697	1	97	9,100	254	269	1,187	20,631
November	330	10	3,950	979	279	1,258	3,853	1,623	1	52	8,910	417	358	1,234	20,739
December	250	9	3,643	1,052	313	1,365	4,186	1,668	19	39	8,796	165	326	1,296	20,396
Average	**368**	**11**	**3,916**	**780**	**267**	**1,047**	**3,505**	**1,653**	**11**	**83**	**8,945**	**253**	**274**	**1,256**	**20,275**
2024 January	229	7	3,870	1,285	264	1,549	3,934	1,536	16	85	8,238	206	270	1,197	19,587
February	226	15	3,919	1,005	239	1,244	3,864	1,564	9	74	8,601	137	264	1,276	19,949
March	262	9	3,674	759	267	1,026	3,597	1,651	8	76	8,887	129	314	1,271	19,877
April	299	14	3,801	598	282	881	3,329	1,708	13	111	8,831	360	313	1,230	20,008
May	406	11	3,779	515	287	802	3,471	1,768	12	75	9,396	287	296	1,299	20,800
June	477	17	3,594	480	279	760	3,363	1,710	9	86	9,120	216	287	1,369	20,249
July	463	16	3,693	463	269	732	3,099	1,832	2	89	9,297	327	294	1,372	20,482
August	511	14	3,875	502	274	776	3,443	1,789	7	76	9,258	108	289	1,343	20,711
September	451	14	3,712	613	271	883	3,666	1,671	(s)	71	8,994	222	217	1,290	20,308
October	470	12	4,059	780	281	1,061	3,852	1,730	5	86	9,068	173	307	1,249	21,010
November	354	12	3,676	794	297	1,091	3,806	1,670	10	56	8,808	230	288	1,325	20,235
December	236	7	3,727	1,166	295	1,461	4,231	1,702	12	49	8,794	108	317	1,248	20,433
Average	**366**	**12**	**3,782**	**747**	**276**	**1,022**	**3,638**	**1,695**	**8**	**78**	**8,943**	**209**	**288**	**1,289**	**20,307**
2025 January	R 224	R 8	R 4,064	R 1,484	R 281	R 1,765	R 4,430	R 1,620	R 25	R 68	R 8,483	R 329	R 357	R 1,127	R 20,736
February	F 221	RF 13	E 4,042	NA	NA	E 1,453	RF 3,958	E 1,534	RF 8	RF 86	E 8,558	RF 271	E 284	RE 1,263	E 20,236
March	F 254	F 8	E 3,829	NA	NA	E 1,155	F 3,756	E 1,704	F 9	F 87	E 8,725	F 232	E 312	E 1,050	E 19,966
3-Month Average	**E 233**	**E 10**	**E 3,976**	**NA**	**NA**	**E 1,458**	**E 4,051**	**E 1,622**	**E 14**	**E 80**	**E 8,590**	**E 277**	**E 319**	**E 1,143**	**E 20,315**
2024 3-Month Average	**239**	**10**	**3,819**	**1,017**	**257**	**1,274**	**3,797**	**1,584**	**11**	**78**	**8,575**	**158**	**283**	**1,247**	**19,801**
2023 3-Month Average	**243**	**10**	**4,027**	**982**	**253**	**1,235**	**3,531**	**1,553**	**17**	**96**	**8,687**	**216**	**293**	**1,157**	**19,831**

[a] Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil. For 2011–2020, also includes biodiesel adjustments (supply of biodiesel not reported as input on surveys) reclassified as distillate fuel oil adjustments. Beginning in 2021, also includes renewable heating oil blended into distillate fuel oil.

[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 gasoline (pentanes plus).

[d] Beginning in 1957, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. For 1952–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1951, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other.")

[e] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. 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. Beginning in 2021, also includes biofuels (excluding fuel ethanol) products supplied.

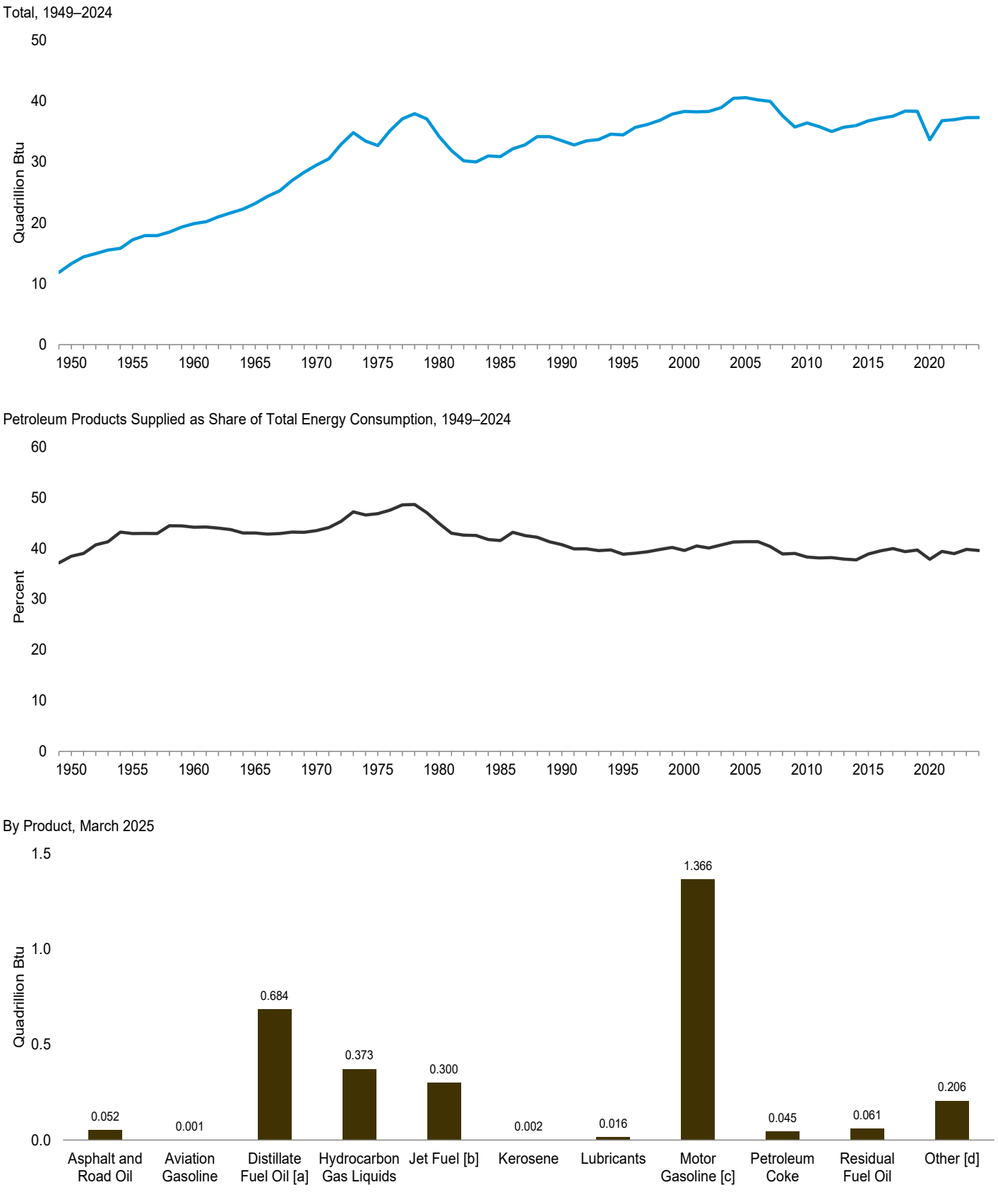
R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

Notes: • 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.

Figure 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type



[a] Includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.
[b] Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.
[c] Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[d] All petroleum products not separately displayed.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.
Sources: Tables 1.1 and 3.6.

Table 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

(Trillion Btu)

	Asphalt and Road Oil	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil[a]	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids			Jet Fuel[d]	Kerosene	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[e]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[f]	Total
				Propane/Propylene										
				Propane	Propylene	Total[b]	Total[c]								
1950 Total	**435**	**199**	**2,300**	E 204	E 18	E 222	**326**	(d)	**668**	**236**	**5,015**	**90**	**3,482**	**546**	**13,298**
1955 Total	**615**	**354**	**3,385**	E 352	E 30	E 383	**562**	**301**	**662**	**258**	**6,640**	**147**	**3,502**	**798**	**17,225**
1960 Total	**734**	**298**	**3,992**	E 543	E 47	E 589	**866**	**739**	**563**	**259**	**7,631**	**328**	**3,517**	**947**	**19,874**
1965 Total	**890**	**222**	**4,519**	E 733	E 63	E 796	**1,170**	**1,215**	**553**	**286**	**8,806**	**444**	**3,691**	**1,390**	**23,184**
1970 Total	**1,082**	**100**	**5,401**	E 1,019	E 77	**1,096**	**1,667**	**1,973**	**544**	**301**	**11,091**	**465**	**5,057**	**1,817**	**29,499**
1975 Total	**1,014**	**71**	**6,061**	E 1,024	E 84	**1,108**	**1,811**	**2,047**	**329**	**304**	**12,798**	**542**	**5,649**	**2,071**	**32,699**
1980 Total	**962**	**64**	**6,110**	E 1,043	E 100	**1,143**	**2,135**	**2,190**	**329**	**354**	**12,648**	**522**	**5,772**	**3,073**	**34,159**
1985 Total	**1,029**	**50**	**6,098**	E 1,136	E 101	**1,237**	**2,252**	**2,497**	**236**	**322**	**13,098**	**582**	**2,759**	**1,945**	**30,866**
1990 Total	**1,170**	**45**	**6,422**	E 1,138	E 147	**1,285**	**2,259**	**3,129**	**88**	**362**	**13,872**	**745**	**2,820**	**2,589**	**33,500**
1995 Total	**1,178**	**40**	**6,812**	E 1,316	E 220	**1,536**	**2,791**	**3,132**	**112**	**346**	**14,794**	**802**	**1,955**	**2,499**	**34,458**
2000 Total	**1,276**	**36**	**7,927**	E 1,421	E 315	**1,735**	**3,216**	**3,580**	**140**	**369**	**16,127**	**895**	**2,091**	**2,636**	**38,292**
2005 Total	**1,323**	**35**	**8,745**	E 1,382	E 341	**1,723**	**2,812**	**3,475**	**144**	**312**	**17,358**	**1,125**	**2,111**	**3,122**	**40,561**
2010 Total	**878**	**27**	**8,011**	**1,194**	**428**	**1,621**	**2,881**	**2,963**	**41**	**291**	**16,632**	**831**	**1,228**	**2,645**	**36,427**
2011 Total	**859**	**27**	**8,211**	**1,194**	**434**	**1,628**	**2,811**	**2,950**	**25**	**276**	**16,175**	**801**	**1,058**	**2,621**	**35,815**
2012 Total	**827**	**25**	**7,898**	**1,212**	**432**	**1,645**	**2,887**	**2,901**	**11**	**254**	**16,085**	**802**	**849**	**2,474**	**35,012**
2013 Total	**783**	**22**	**8,051**	**1,358**	**429**	**1,787**	**3,166**	**2,969**	**11**	**268**	**16,332**	**786**	**731**	**2,583**	**35,702**
2014 Total	**793**	**22**	**8,492**	**1,219**	**417**	**1,636**	**3,067**	**3,042**	**19**	**280**	**16,473**	**772**	**590**	**2,430**	**35,978**
2015 Total	**832**	**21**	**8,402**	**1,212**	**413**	**1,626**	**3,221**	**3,204**	**13**	**305**	**16,941**	**776**	**595**	**2,435**	**36,745**
2016 Total	**853**	**20**	**8,170**	**1,171**	**423**	**1,594**	**3,184**	**3,350**	**18**	**289**	**17,238**	**771**	**751**	**2,553**	**37,198**
2017 Total	**849**	**21**	**8,263**	**1,126**	**432**	**1,557**	**3,272**	**3,481**	**11**	**267**	**17,201**	**708**	**784**	**2,667**	**37,525**
2018 Total	**793**	**22**	**8,715**	**1,245**	**436**	**1,680**	**3,720**	**3,533**	**11**	**259**	**17,209**	**730**	**729**	**2,630**	**38,351**
2019 Total	**844**	**23**	**8,625**	**1,217**	**418**	**1,635**	**3,897**	**3,608**	**14**	**250**	**17,166**	**678**	**631**	**2,585**	**38,322**
2020 Total	**832**	**20**	**7,976**	**1,158**	**390**	**1,548**	**3,956**	**2,234**	**16**	**227**	**14,883**	**583**	**478**	**2,433**	**33,638**
2021 Total	**898**	**22**	**8,357**	**1,162**	**427**	**1,589**	**4,230**	**2,835**	**12**	**233**	**16,250**	**603**	**721**	**2,623**	**36,784**
2022 Total	**916**	**22**	**8,470**	**1,169**	**386**	**1,555**	**3,957**	**3,228**	**11**	**245**	**16,236**	**570**	**756**	**2,532**	**36,943**
2023 January	47	1	709	137	31	167	372	269	5	22	1,298	24	54	208	3,008
February	45	1	645	115	26	141	328	241	3	19	1,229	41	68	185	2,806
March	53	2	735	88	30	118	332	284	1	11	1,421	54	44	222	3,159
April	65	1	671	75	31	106	323	273	2	15	1,355	59	34	224	3,020
May	84	2	700	56	33	89	325	293	3	18	1,421	43	42	248	3,180
June	94	2	688	63	31	94	313	299	1	17	1,419	38	51	232	3,154
July	95	2	640	71	32	103	343	308	2	18	1,405	22	49	243	3,128
August	106	2	724	75	32	107	320	300	(s)	15	1,447	59	63	237	3,274
September	95	1	667	73	30	103	316	288	2	13	1,339	72	42	231	3,066
October	93	3	726	103	29	131	351	298	(s)	18	1,424	48	53	216	3,230
November	66	1	683	113	32	145	380	276	(s)	9	1,350	77	68	218	3,128
December	51	1	651	125	37	162	420	293	3	7	1,377	31	64	236	3,136
Total	**892**	**21**	**8,239**	**1,093**	**374**	**1,467**	**4,124**	**3,422**	**22**	**184**	**16,485**	**569**	**629**	**2,702**	**37,288**
2024 January	47	1	692	153	31	184	402	270	3	16	1,289	40	53	218	3,030
February	44	2	655	112	27	139	361	257	1	13	1,259	25	48	216	2,881
March	54	1	656	90	32	122	359	290	1	14	1,391	25	61	231	3,085
April	60	2	657	69	32	101	317	291	2	20	1,338	67	59	217	3,029
May	83	2	675	61	34	95	341	311	2	14	1,471	56	58	237	3,249
June	95	3	621	55	32	88	321	291	2	16	1,381	41	54	242	3,066
July	95	3	660	55	32	87	306	322	(s)	17	1,455	63	57	250	3,228
August	105	2	692	60	33	92	336	314	1	14	1,449	21	56	245	3,237
September	90	2	642	71	31	102	351	284	(s)	13	1,362	42	41	228	3,055
October	97	2	725	93	33	126	379	304	1	16	1,419	33	60	228	3,265
November	70	2	636	92	34	126	364	284	2	10	1,334	43	54	233	3,033
December	49	1	666	139	35	174	426	299	2	9	1,376	21	62	228	3,139
Total	**888**	**23**	**7,978**	**1,050**	**387**	**1,436**	**4,262**	**3,518**	**18**	**173**	**16,526**	**477**	**663**	**2,773**	**37,298**
2025 January	R 46	1	R 726	R 177	R 33	R 210	R 450	R 285	R 4	R 13	R 1,328	R 64	R 70	R 207	R 3,194
February	F 41	F 2	RE 653	NA	NA	E 156	RF 355	E 244	F 1	RF 15	E 1,210	RF 47	E 50	RE 227	E 2,843
March	F 52	F 1	E 684	NA	NA	E 138	F 373	E 300	F 2	F 16	E 1,366	F 45	E 61	E 206	E 3,106
3-Month Total	**E 139**	**E 4**	**E 2,063**	**NA**	**NA**	**E 504**	**E 1,178**	**E 828**	**E 7**	**E 44**	**E 3,903**	**E 156**	**E 180**	**E 640**	**E 9,143**
2024 3-Month Total	**145**	**5**	**2,003**	**355**	**90**	**445**	**1,121**	**817**	**6**	**43**	**3,940**	**90**	**162**	**665**	**8,996**
2023 3-Month Total	**145**	**4**	**2,089**	**340**	**87**	**427**	**1,031**	**793**	**9**	**52**	**3,948**	**120**	**166**	**616**	**8,972**

[a] Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil. For 2011–2020, also includes biodiesel adjustments (supply of biodiesel not reported as input on surveys) reclassified as distillate fuel oil adjustments. Beginning in 2021, also includes renewable heating oil blended into distillate fuel oil.

[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 gasoline (pentanes plus).

[d] Beginning in 1957, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. For 1952–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1951, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other.")

[e] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. 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. Beginning in 2021, also includes biofuels (excluding fuel ethanol) products supplied.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

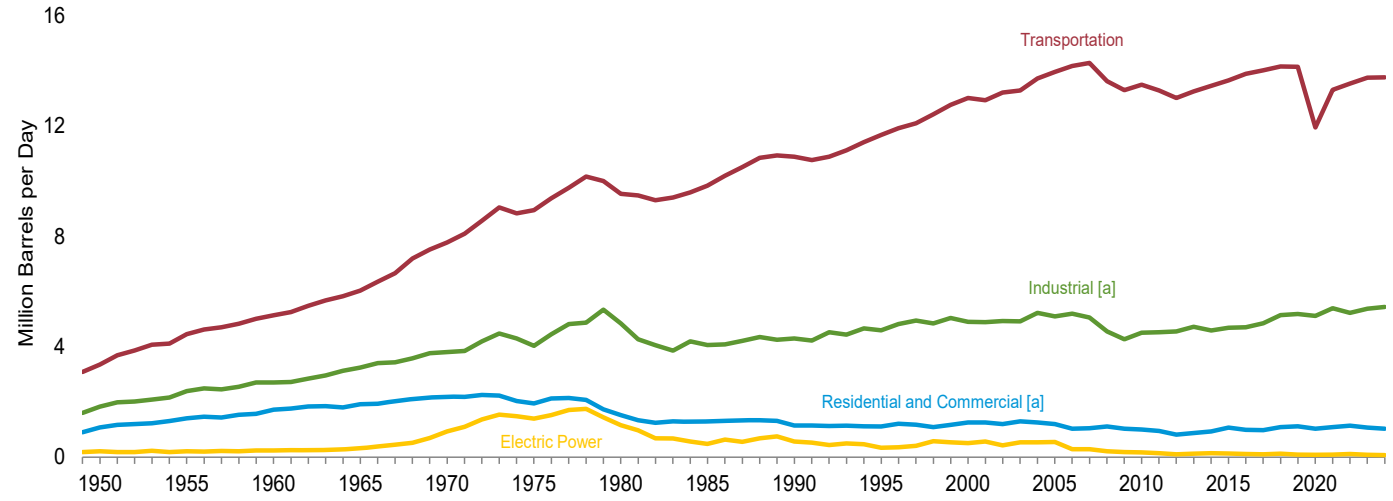
Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent 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.

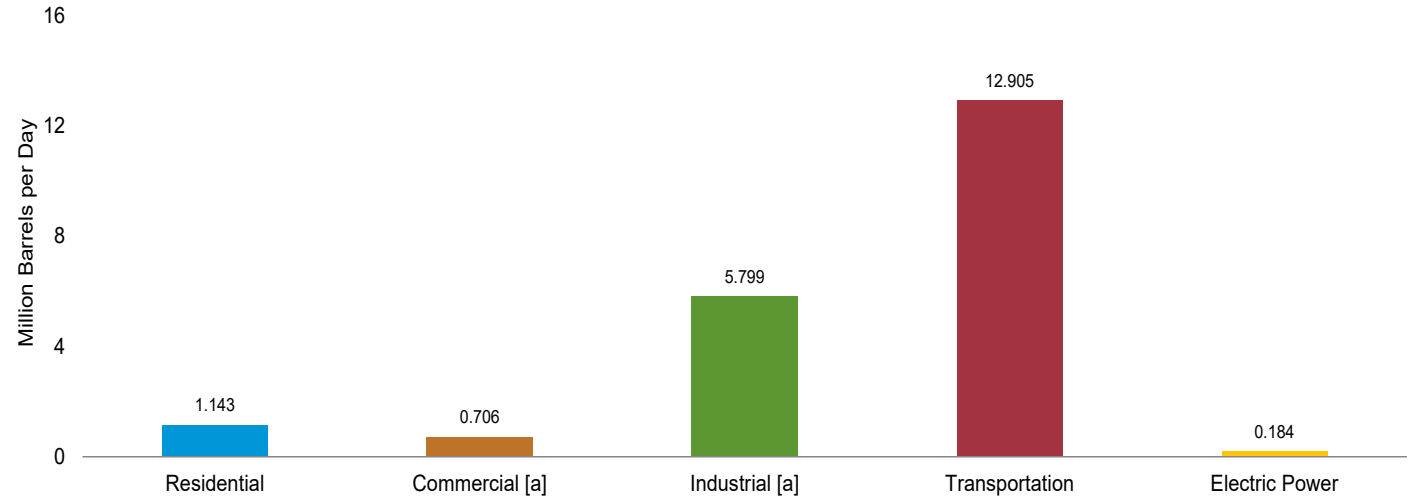
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.7 Petroleum Consumption by Sector

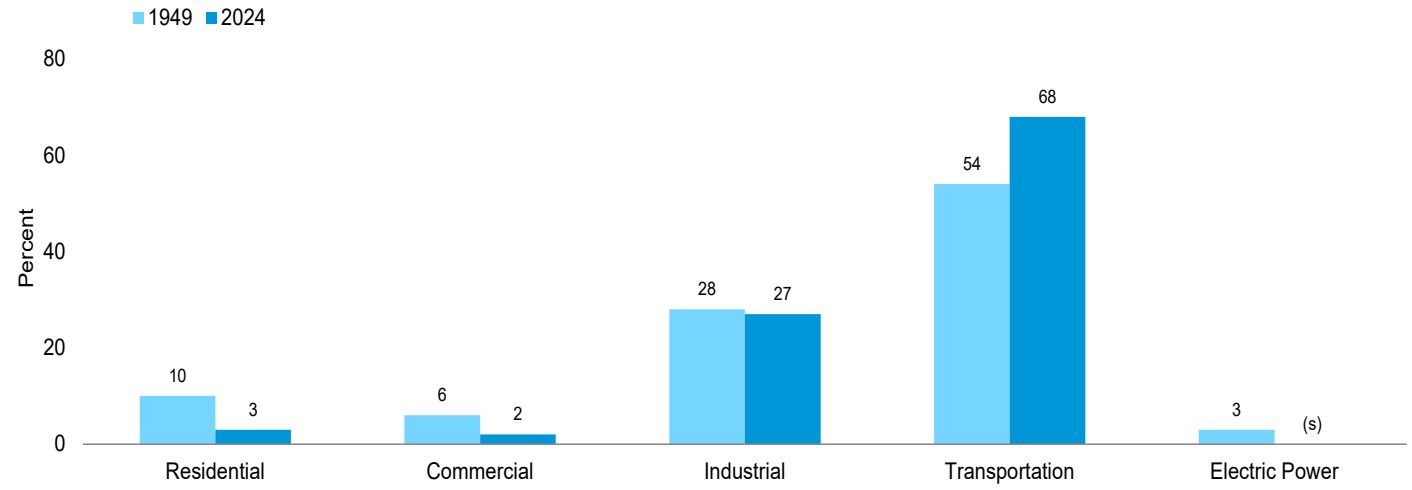
By Sector, 1949–2024



By Sector, January 2025



Sector Shares, 1949 and 2024



[a] Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of electricity-only plants.
(s)=Less than 0.5 percent.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.
Sources: Tables 3.7a–3.7c.

Table 3.7a Petroleum Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector[a]						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL[b] Propane	Kero-sene	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL[b] Propane	Kero-sene	Motor Gasoline[c,d]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
1950 Average	**390**	**104**	**168**	**662**	**123**	**28**	**23**	**52**	**NA**	**185**	**411**
1955 Average	**562**	**144**	**179**	**885**	**177**	**38**	**24**	**69**	**NA**	**209**	**519**
1960 Average	**736**	**217**	**171**	**1,123**	**232**	**58**	**23**	**35**	**NA**	**243**	**590**
1965 Average	**805**	**275**	**161**	**1,242**	**251**	**74**	**26**	**40**	**NA**	**281**	**672**
1970 Average	**883**	**392**	**144**	**1,419**	**276**	**102**	**30**	**45**	**NA**	**311**	**764**
1975 Average	**850**	**365**	**78**	**1,293**	**276**	**92**	**24**	**46**	**NA**	**214**	**653**
1980 Average	**617**	**222**	**51**	**890**	**243**	**63**	**20**	**56**	**NA**	**245**	**626**
1985 Average	**514**	**224**	**77**	**815**	**297**	**68**	**16**	**50**	**NA**	**99**	**530**
1990 Average	**460**	**252**	**31**	**742**	**252**	**73**	**6**	**58**	**0**	**100**	**489**
1995 Average	**426**	**282**	**36**	**743**	**225**	**78**	**11**	**10**	**(s)**	**62**	**385**
2000 Average	**424**	**395**	**46**	**865**	**230**	**107**	**14**	**23**	**(s)**	**40**	**415**
2005 Average	**402**	**366**	**40**	**809**	**210**	**94**	**10**	**24**	**(s)**	**50**	**389**
2010 Average	**266**	**378**	**14**	**658**	**185**	**100**	**2**	**28**	**(s)**	**27**	**343**
2011 Average	**248**	**351**	**9**	**608**	**186**	**102**	**2**	**24**	**(s)**	**23**	**336**
2012 Average	**228**	**281**	**4**	**513**	**168**	**96**	**1**	**21**	**(s)**	**14**	**300**
2013 Average	**233**	**331**	**4**	**568**	**163**	**108**	**(s)**	**22**	**(s)**	**11**	**304**
2014 Average	**253**	**349**	**7**	**609**	**169**	**114**	**1**	**29**	**(s)**	**3**	**318**
2015 Average	**262**	**318**	**5**	**584**	**171**	**106**	**1**	**[d] 204**	**(s)**	**2**	**483**
2016 Average	**206**	**306**	**7**	**518**	**154**	**107**	**1**	**203**	**(s)**	**2**	**467**
2017 Average	**205**	**307**	**4**	**517**	**153**	**111**	**1**	**196**	**(s)**	**2**	**462**
2018 Average	**241**	**361**	**4**	**606**	**153**	**126**	**1**	**199**	**(s)**	**1**	**480**
2019 Average	**223**	**402**	**5**	**630**	**155**	**130**	**1**	**200**	**(s)**	**1**	**487**
2020 Average	**193**	**352**	**5**	**551**	**131**	**143**	**1**	**201**	**(s)**	**1**	**477**
2021 Average	**225**	**345**	**5**	**575**	**156**	**155**	**1**	**203**	**(s)**	**1**	**516**
2022 Average	**227**	**360**	**4**	**591**	**158**	**144**	**1**	**239**	**(s)**	**1**	**542**
2023 January	365	603	20	987	253	203	3	R 194	(s)	2	R 655
February	456	585	13	1,054	316	198	2	R 204	(s)	2	R 723
March	296	515	3	814	205	179	(s)	R 213	(s)	2	R 599
April	198	326	7	532	137	128	1	R 210	0	1	R 478
May	166	216	10	392	115	99	2	R 213	0	1	R 429
June	146	148	4	298	101	80	1	R 220	0	1	R 402
July	98	121	9	228	68	73	1	R 211	0	1	R 353
August	84	125	(s)	209	58	74	(s)	R 217	0	(s)	R 350
September	148	150	8	305	102	81	1	R 207	0	1	R 392
October	193	258	1	452	134	110	(s)	R 213	0	1	R 458
November	227	472	1	700	158	168	(s)	R 209	0	1	R 535
December	303	541	13	858	210	186	2	R 206	(s)	2	R 607
Average	**222**	**337**	**7**	**566**	**154**	**131**	**1**	**R 210**	**(s)**	**1**	**R 497**
2024 January	353	677	11	R 1,040	244	221	2	R 193	(s)	2	R 663
February	426	526	6	958	295	181	1	R 202	(s)	2	R 681
March	286	441	5	733	198	158	1	R 208	0	2	R 567
April	192	308	9	509	133	122	1	R 207	0	1	R 464
May	161	189	8	358	111	90	1	R 220	(s)	1	R 424
June	141	127	6	274	98	73	1	R 214	(s)	1	R 387
July	95	116	1	212	66	70	(s)	R 218	0	1	R 354
August	81	119	5	205	56	71	1	R 217	0	(s)	R 345
September	143	139	(s)	R 281	99	76	(s)	R 211	0	1	R 387
October	187	238	4	R 428	130	103	1	R 213	0	1	R 447
November	220	411	7	638	152	150	1	R 206	0	1	R 511
December	293	585	9	887	203	R 197	1	R 206	(s)	2	R 609
Average	**214**	**323**	**6**	**543**	**148**	**126**	**1**	**R 210**	**(s)**	**1**	**R 486**
2025 January	376	749	18	1,143	261	241	3	199	(s)	2	706

[a] Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

[b] Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

[c] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[d] 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 is smaller.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (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.

Table 3.7b Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Industrial Sector[a]												
			Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids										
			Propane/Propylene										
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	Propane	Propylene	Total[b]	Total[c]	Kerosene	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[d,e]	Petroleum Coke	Residual 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 Average	**371**	**563**	**322**	**305**	**627**	**2,933**	**1**	**R 49**	**143**	**227**	**20**	**1,082**	**R 5,390**
2022 Average	**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	3	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**
2024 January	229	651	R 379	264	R 643	3,028	3	R 41	R 138	183	21	931	5,225
February	226	600	291	239	530	3,150	2	R 36	R 144	116	16	940	R 5,230
March	262	476	152	267	419	2,990	2	R 37	R 149	118	19	960	R 5,013
April	299	557	161	282	443	2,892	3	R 54	R 148	343	20	910	R 5,224
May	406	534	228	287	516	3,185	2	R 36	R 157	268	19	992	R 5,598
June	477	373	273	279	R 553	3,156	2	R 42	R 153	188	18	1,017	R 5,426
July	463	463	270	269	538	2,906	(s)	R 43	R 155	297	17	1,006	R 5,349
August	511	580	304	274	578	3,245	1	R 37	R 155	79	17	1,015	R 5,639
September	451	511	390	271	661	3,443	(s)	R 34	R 150	204	13	957	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 (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 gasoline (pentanes plus).

[d] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[e] 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 is smaller.

[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.

Table 3.7c Petroleum Consumption: Transportation and Electric Power Sectors

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Transportation Sector									Electric Power Sector[a]			
	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil[c]	HGL[b] Propane[d]	Jet Fuel[e]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[f,g]	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[h]	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil[i]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil[j]	Total
1950 Average	**108**	**226**	**2**	**(e)**	**64**	**2,433**	**524**	**NA**	**3,356**	**15**	**NA**	**192**	**207**
1955 Average	**192**	**372**	**9**	**154**	**70**	**3,221**	**440**	**NA**	**4,458**	**15**	**NA**	**191**	**206**
1960 Average	**161**	**418**	**13**	**371**	**68**	**3,736**	**367**	**NA**	**5,135**	**10**	**NA**	**231**	**241**
1965 Average	**120**	**514**	**23**	**602**	**67**	**4,374**	**336**	**NA**	**6,036**	**14**	**NA**	**302**	**316**
1970 Average	**55**	**738**	**32**	**967**	**66**	**5,589**	**332**	**NA**	**7,778**	**66**	**9**	**853**	**928**
1975 Average	**39**	**998**	**31**	**992**	**70**	**6,512**	**310**	**NA**	**8,951**	**107**	**1**	**1,280**	**1,388**
1980 Average	**35**	**1,311**	**13**	**1,062**	**77**	**6,441**	**608**	**NA**	**9,546**	**79**	**2**	**1,069**	**1,151**
1985 Average	**27**	**1,491**	**21**	**1,218**	**71**	**6,667**	**342**	**NA**	**9,838**	**40**	**3**	**435**	**478**
1990 Average	**24**	**1,722**	**16**	**1,522**	**80**	**7,080**	**443**	**NA**	**10,888**	**45**	**14**	**507**	**566**
1995 Average	**21**	**1,973**	**13**	**1,514**	**76**	**7,674**	**397**	**NA**	**11,668**	**51**	**37**	**247**	**334**
2000 Average	**20**	**2,422**	**8**	**1,725**	**81**	**8,370**	**386**	**NA**	**13,012**	**82**	**45**	**378**	**505**
2005 Average	**19**	**2,858**	**20**	**1,679**	**68**	**8,948**	**365**	**NA**	**13,957**	**54**	**111**	**382**	**547**
2010 Average	**15**	**2,764**	**[d] 3**	**1,432**	**70**	**8,824**	**389**	**(h)**	**13,496**	**38**	**65**	**67**	**170**
2011 Average	**15**	**2,849**	**3**	**1,425**	**67**	**8,591**	**338**	**(h)**	**13,289**	**30**	**66**	**41**	**137**
2012 Average	**14**	**2,719**	**3**	**1,398**	**61**	**8,525**	**291**	**(h)**	**13,011**	**25**	**41**	**33**	**99**
2013 Average	**12**	**2,804**	**4**	**1,434**	**65**	**8,679**	**253**	**(h)**	**13,252**	**26**	**59**	**34**	**119**
2014 Average	**12**	**2,928**	**5**	**1,470**	**67**	**8,778**	**195**	**(h)**	**13,455**	**39**	**57**	**41**	**137**
2015 Average	**11**	**2,974**	**7**	**1,548**	**74**	**[g] 8,835**	**202**	**(h)**	**13,651**	**33**	**54**	**41**	**128**
2016 Average	**11**	**2,944**	**8**	**1,614**	**70**	**8,973**	**271**	**(h)**	**13,891**	**26**	**57**	**31**	**113**
2017 Average	**11**	**2,976**	**9**	**1,682**	**64**	**8,988**	**290**	**(h)**	**14,019**	**26**	**47**	**29**	**101**
2018 Average	**12**	**3,118**	**9**	**1,707**	**62**	**8,984**	**263**	**(h)**	**14,156**	**38**	**49**	**34**	**121**
2019 Average	**13**	**3,127**	**9**	**1,743**	**[R] 60**	**8,965**	**231**	**(h)**	**14,146**	**26**	**36**	**26**	**88**
2020 Average	**11**	**2,935**	**6**	**1,076**	**52**	**7,703**	**170**	**(h)**	**11,953**	**21**	**42**	**23**	**86**
2021 Average	**12**	**2,999**	**7**	**1,370**	**[R] 56**	**8,469**	**268**	**133**	**[R] 13,314**	**28**	**42**	**25**	**95**
2022 Average	**12**	**3,032**	**8**	**1,560**	**59**	**8,421**	**275**	**169**	**13,535**	**40**	**41**	**33**	**113**
2023 January	6	2,653	8	1,528	[R] 60	[R] 7,958	229	200	[R] 12,640	26	29	26	81
February	11	2,682	8	1,516	[R] 59	[R] 8,346	315	213	[R] 13,149	38	30	40	108
March	12	2,897	8	1,613	[R] 31	[R] 8,712	184	237	[R] 13,694	23	22	26	70
April	9	2,970	8	1,606	[R] 42	[R] 8,585	137	234	[R] 13,590	24	21	25	70
May	14	3,051	8	1,670	[R] 50	[R] 8,715	176	312	[R] 13,997	26	24	24	74
June	14	3,152	8	1,755	[R] 49	[R] 8,990	231	298	[R] 14,497	25	27	26	78
July	14	3,062	8	1,753	[R] 49	[R] 8,618	208	261	[R] 13,973	23	43	29	95
August	15	3,252	8	1,708	[R] 42	[R] 8,873	275	289	[R] 14,462	26	43	27	96
September	7	3,044	8	1,691	[R] 38	[R] 8,488	176	306	[R] 13,759	21	40	30	91
October	17	3,079	8	1,697	[R] 50	[R] 8,734	222	286	[R] 14,093	22	20	32	74
November	10	2,924	8	1,623	27	[R] 8,552	309	254	[R] 13,707	24	13	27	64
December	9	2,728	8	1,668	[R] 20	[R] 8,443	279	318	[R] 13,472	25	24	25	74
Average	**11**	**2,959**	**8**	**1,653**	**[R] 43**	**[R] 8,586**	**228**	**268**	**[R] 13,756**	**25**	**28**	**28**	**81**
2024 January	7	2,567	8	1,536	[R] 44	[R] 7,907	213	265	[R] 12,547	55	23	34	112
February	15	2,577	8	1,564	[R] 38	[R] 8,255	221	336	[R] 13,014	21	20	25	65
March	9	2,692	8	1,651	[R] 39	[R] 8,530	270	311	[R] 13,510	21	10	23	54
April	14	2,888	8	1,708	[R] 57	[R] 8,476	269	320	[R] 13,740	31	17	24	71
May	11	2,947	8	1,768	[R] 39	[R] 9,019	251	307	[R] 14,349	27	19	25	71
June	17	2,956	8	1,710	[R] 45	[R] 8,753	241	351	[R] 14,082	26	28	27	81
July	16	3,042	8	1,832	[R] 46	[R] 8,923	248	366	[R] 14,481	28	30	29	86
August	14	3,127	8	1,789	[R] 39	[R] 8,886	243	328	[R] 14,433	30	29	28	87
September	14	2,937	8	1,671	[R] 37	[R] 8,632	175	333	[R] 13,807	23	18	27	68
October	12	3,024	8	1,730	[R] 44	[R] 8,704	260	330	[R] 14,112	25	12	28	65
November	12	2,776	8	1,670	[R] 29	[R] 8,454	242	348	[R] 13,538	24	13	27	64
December	7	2,708	8	1,702	[R] 25	[R] 8,441	262	299	[R] 13,453	34	20	33	87
Average	**12**	**2,854**	**8**	**1,695**	**[R] 40**	**[R] 8,584**	**241**	**324**	**[R] 13,759**	**29**	**20**	**27**	**76**
2025 January	8	2,614	8	1,620	35	8,142	286	191	12,905	99	36	49	184

[a] 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. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

[b] Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

[c] Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil. For 2011–2020, also includes biodiesel adjustments (supply of biodiesel not reported as input on surveys) reclassified as distillate fuel oil adjustments.

[d] There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2009 and 2010 due to a change in data sources.

[e] Beginning in 1957, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. For 1952–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1951, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other" on Table 3.7b.)

[f] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[g] 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 is smaller.

[h] Biofuels (excluding fuel ethanol) products supplied. Includes supply of non-fuel ethanol biofuels (such as B100 biodiesel and R100 renewable diesel fuel) not reported as input on surveys. For 2009–2020, data in this category were classified as biofuels (excluding fuel ethanol) adjustments.

[i] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. Through 1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. Through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

[j] Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Transportation sector 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. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S-flagged aircraft. 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.

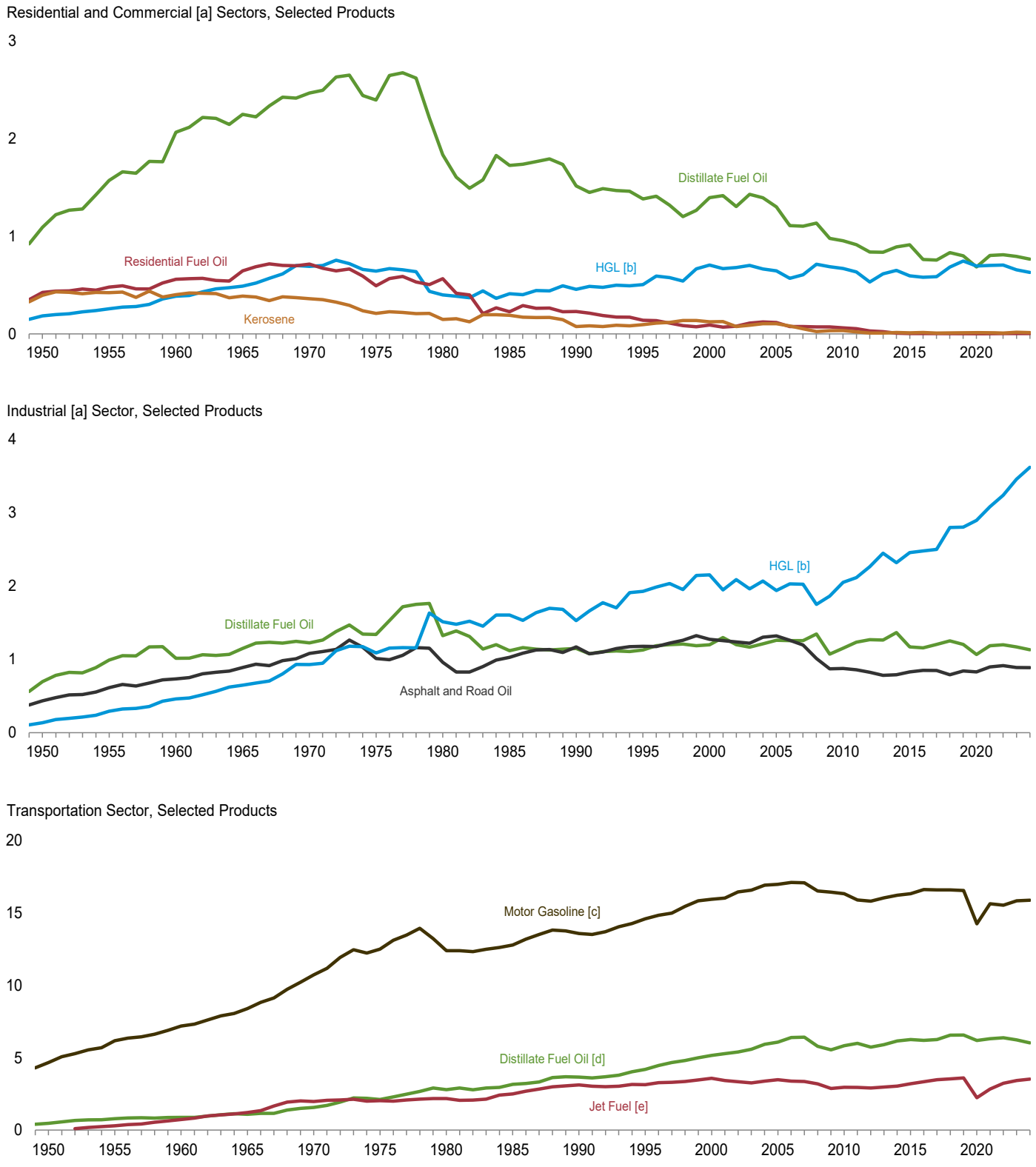
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

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.

Figure 3.8a Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1949-2024

(Quadrillion Btu)

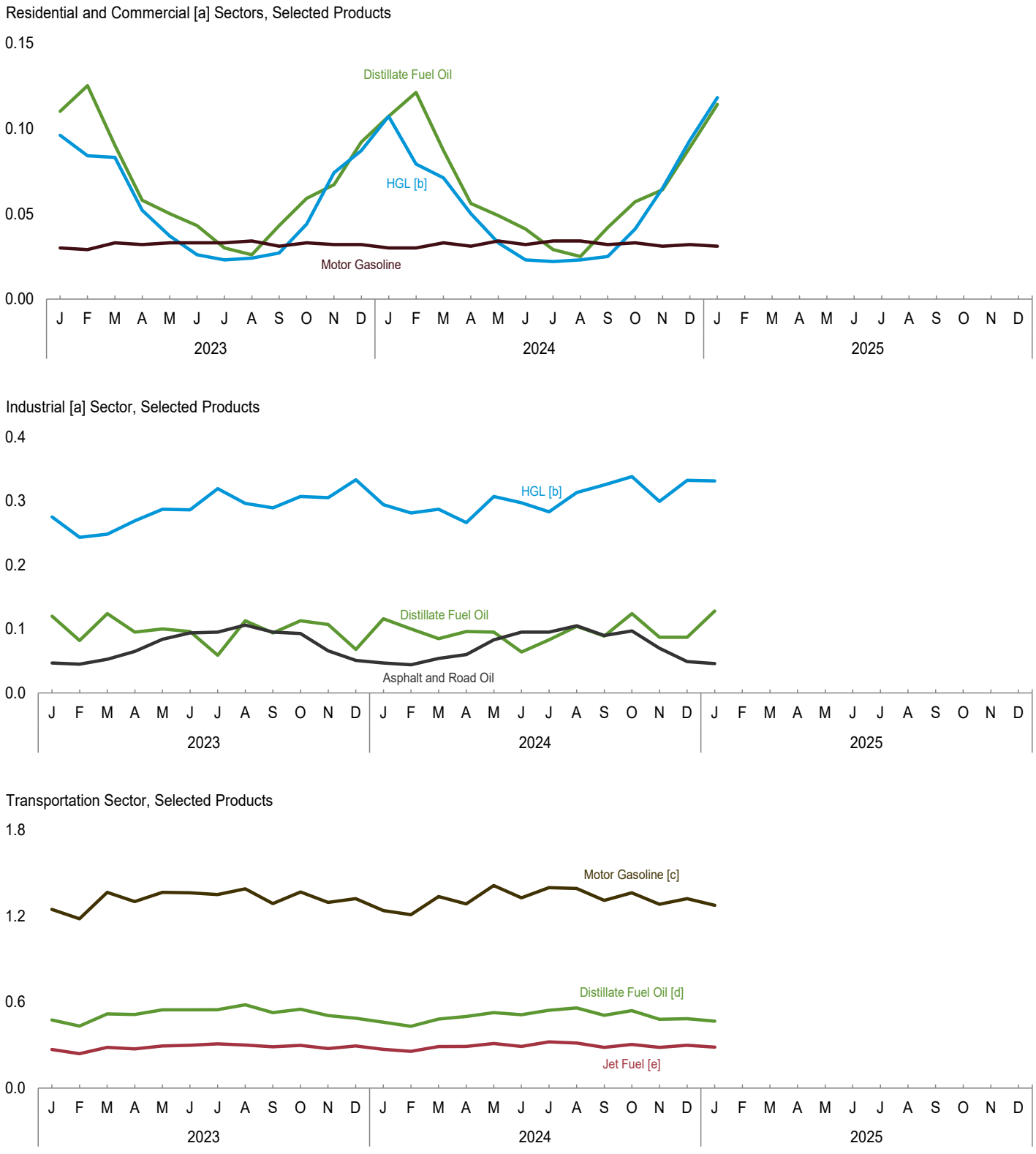


[a] Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of electricity-only plants.
[b] Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
[c] Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[d] Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.
[e] Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

Note: Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S.-flagged aircraft.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.
Sources: Tables 3.8a–3.8c.

Figure 3.8b Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly

(Quadrillion Btu)



[a] Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of electricity-only plants.
[b] Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
[c] Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[d] Includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.
[e] Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

Note: Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S.-flagged aircraft.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.
Sources: Tables 3.8a–3.8c.

Table 3.8a Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors

(Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector[a]						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL[b] Propane	Kero-sene	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL[b] Propane	Kero-sene	Motor Gasoline[c,d]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
1950 Total	**829**	**146**	**347**	**1,322**	**262**	**39**	**47**	**100**	**NA**	**424**	**872**
1955 Total	**1,194**	**202**	**371**	**1,767**	**377**	**54**	**51**	**133**	**NA**	**480**	**1,095**
1960 Total	**1,568**	**305**	**354**	**2,228**	**494**	**81**	**48**	**67**	**NA**	**559**	**1,248**
1965 Total	**1,713**	**386**	**334**	**2,432**	**534**	**103**	**54**	**77**	**NA**	**645**	**1,413**
1970 Total	**1,878**	**549**	**298**	**2,726**	**587**	**143**	**61**	**86**	**NA**	**714**	**1,592**
1975 Total	**1,807**	**512**	**161**	**2,479**	**587**	**130**	**49**	**89**	**NA**	**492**	**1,346**
1980 Total	**1,316**	**312**	**107**	**1,734**	**518**	**88**	**41**	**107**	**NA**	**565**	**1,318**
1985 Total	**1,092**	**315**	**159**	**1,566**	**631**	**95**	**33**	**96**	**NA**	**228**	**1,083**
1990 Total	**978**	**353**	**64**	**1,395**	**536**	**102**	**12**	**111**	**0**	**230**	**991**
1995 Total	**904**	**395**	**74**	**1,374**	**478**	**109**	**22**	**18**	**(s)**	**141**	**769**
2000 Total	**904**	**556**	**95**	**1,554**	**490**	**151**	**30**	**44**	**(s)**	**92**	**807**
2005 Total	**853**	**514**	**84**	**1,450**	**447**	**132**	**22**	**46**	**(s)**	**116**	**762**
2010 Total	**562**	**530**	**29**	**1,120**	**391**	**140**	**5**	**52**	**(s)**	**62**	**650**
2011 Total	**523**	**493**	**19**	**1,034**	**391**	**143**	**3**	**44**	**(s)**	**54**	**635**
2012 Total	**482**	**396**	**8**	**886**	**355**	**136**	**1**	**39**	**(s)**	**31**	**562**
2013 Total	**491**	**463**	**8**	**963**	**344**	**152**	**1**	**40**	**(s)**	**24**	**561**
2014 Total	**533**	**490**	**14**	**1,036**	**357**	**160**	**2**	**54**	**1**	**8**	**581**
2015 Total	**551**	**446**	**10**	**1,007**	**360**	**148**	**1**	**[d] 376**	**1**	**4**	**890**
2016 Total	**435**	**430**	**14**	**878**	**326**	**150**	**2**	**375**	**(s)**	**4**	**858**
2017 Total	**432**	**431**	**8**	**871**	**323**	**156**	**1**	**361**	**(s)**	**4**	**845**
2018 Total	**508**	**507**	**8**	**1,022**	**323**	**176**	**1**	**366**	**(s)**	**3**	**870**
2019 Total	**471**	**563**	**11**	**1,045**	**327**	**182**	**2**	**369**	**(s)**	**2**	**883**
2020 Total	**408**	**495**	**11**	**914**	**276**	**201**	**2**	**371**	**(s)**	**2**	**853**
2021 Total	**474**	**484**	**9**	**967**	**328**	**217**	**1**	**375**	**(s)**	**3**	**925**
2022 Total	**479**	**504**	**8**	**992**	**332**	**202**	**1**	**440**	**(s)**	**3**	**979**
2023 January	65	72	3	140	45	24	1	R 30	(s)	(s)	R 101
February	74	63	2	139	51	21	(s)	R 29	(s)	(s)	R 102
March	53	61	(s)	115	37	21	(s)	R 33	(s)	(s)	R 92
April	34	38	1	73	24	15	(s)	R 32	0	(s)	R 71
May	30	26	2	57	21	12	(s)	R 33	0	(s)	R 66
June	25	17	1	43	18	9	(s)	R 33	0	(s)	R 60
July	18	14	2	34	12	9	(s)	R 33	0	(s)	R 54
August	15	15	(s)	30	10	9	(s)	R 34	0	(s)	R 53
September	26	17	1	44	18	9	(s)	R 31	0	(s)	R 59
October	35	31	(s)	65	24	13	(s)	R 33	0	(s)	R 71
November	39	54	(s)	94	27	19	(s)	R 32	0	(s)	R 78
December	54	64	2	121	38	22	(s)	R 32	(s)	(s)	R 93
Total	**468**	**472**	**15**	**955**	**324**	**184**	**2**	**R 386**	**(s)**	**3**	**R 900**
2024 January	63	81	2	146	44	26	(s)	R 30	(s)	(s)	R 101
February	71	59	1	131	49	20	(s)	R 30	(s)	(s)	R 100
March	51	53	1	105	35	19	(s)	R 33	0	(s)	R 87
April	33	35	1	70	23	14	(s)	R 31	0	(s)	R 69
May	29	23	1	53	20	11	(s)	R 34	(s)	(s)	R 66
June	24	15	1	40	17	8	(s)	R 32	(s)	(s)	R 58
July	17	14	(s)	31	12	8	(s)	R 34	0	(s)	R 54
August	15	14	1	30	10	8	(s)	R 34	0	(s)	R 53
September	25	16	(s)	41	17	9	(s)	R 32	0	(s)	R 58
October	33	28	1	62	23	12	(s)	R 33	0	(s)	R 69
November	38	47	1	87	26	17	(s)	R 31	0	(s)	R 75
December	52	70	2	124	36	23	(s)	R 32	(s)	(s)	R 93
Total	**452**	**454**	**12**	**918**	**313**	**177**	**2**	**R 387**	**(s)**	**3**	**R 882**
2025 January	67	89	3	160	47	29	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	107

[a] Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

[b] Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

[c] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[d] 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 is smaller.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. 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.

Table 3.8b Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector

(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector[a]												
			Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids										
			Propane/Propylene										
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	Propane	Propylene	Total[b]	Total[c]	Kerosene	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[d,e]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[f]	Total
1950 Total	**435**	**698**	**17**	**18**	**34**	**138**	**274**	**94**	**251**	**90**	**1,416**	**546**	**3,943**
1955 Total	**615**	**991**	**83**	**30**	**113**	**293**	**241**	**103**	**332**	**147**	**1,573**	**798**	**5,093**
1960 Total	**734**	**1,016**	**137**	**47**	**184**	**461**	**161**	**107**	**381**	**328**	**1,584**	**947**	**5,720**
1965 Total	**890**	**1,150**	**213**	**63**	**276**	**649**	**165**	**137**	**342**	**444**	**1,582**	**1,390**	**6,750**
1970 Total	**1,082**	**1,226**	**282**	**77**	**359**	**930**	**185**	**155**	**288**	**446**	**1,624**	**1,817**	**7,754**
1975 Total	**1,014**	**1,339**	**339**	**84**	**423**	**1,126**	**119**	**149**	**223**	**540**	**1,509**	**2,071**	**8,092**
1980 Total	**962**	**1,324**	**625**	**100**	**726**	**1,718**	**181**	**182**	**158**	**516**	**1,349**	**3,073**	**9,464**
1985 Total	**1,029**	**1,119**	**696**	**101**	**798**	**1,813**	**44**	**166**	**218**	**575**	**748**	**1,945**	**7,656**
1990 Total	**1,170**	**1,150**	**660**	**147**	**807**	**1,781**	**12**	**186**	**185**	**714**	**411**	**2,589**	**8,200**
1995 Total	**1,178**	**1,130**	**794**	**220**	**1,014**	**2,269**	**15**	**178**	**200**	**721**	**337**	**2,499**	**8,527**
2000 Total	**1,276**	**1,199**	**703**	**315**	**1,017**	**2,498**	**16**	**190**	**150**	**796**	**241**	**2,636**	**9,001**
2005 Total	**1,323**	**1,262**	**709**	**341**	**1,050**	**2,138**	**39**	**160**	**354**	**894**	**281**	**3,122**	**9,574**
2010 Total	**878**	**1,153**	**520**	**428**	**947**	**2,207**	**7**	**136**	**260**	**694**	**120**	**2,645**	**8,099**
2011 Total	**859**	**1,236**	**554**	**434**	**988**	**2,172**	**4**	**127**	**254**	**663**	**135**	**2,621**	**8,071**
2012 Total	**827**	**1,271**	**677**	**432**	**1,109**	**2,351**	**2**	**118**	**252**	**717**	**70**	**2,474**	**8,082**
2013 Total	**783**	**1,266**	**737**	**429**	**1,165**	**2,545**	**1**	**125**	**263**	**663**	**48**	**2,583**	**8,278**
2014 Total	**793**	**1,366**	**562**	**417**	**978**	**2,409**	**3**	**131**	**210**	**653**	**41**	**2,430**	**8,035**
2015 Total	**832**	**1,170**	**609**	**413**	**1,022**	**2,618**	**2**	**142**	[e] **258**	**663**	**34**	**2,435**	**8,153**
2016 Total	**853**	**1,157**	**579**	**423**	**1,002**	**2,592**	**2**	**135**	**262**	**653**	**52**	**2,553**	**8,261**
2017 Total	**849**	**1,205**	**527**	**432**	**959**	**2,673**	**1**	**125**	**264**	**610**	**50**	**2,667**	**8,446**
2018 Total	**793**	**1,254**	**550**	**436**	**985**	**3,024**	**2**	**122**	**269**	**629**	**43**	**2,630**	**8,766**
2019 Total	**844**	**1,206**	**459**	**418**	**877**	**3,139**	**1**	**118**	**267**	**602**	**41**	**2,585**	**8,803**
2020 Total	**832**	**1,068**	**454**	**390**	**843**	**3,252**	**3**	**111**	**269**	**495**	**32**	**2,433**	**8,495**
2021 Total	**898**	**1,186**	**451**	**427**	**878**	**3,519**	**1**	[R] **109**	**264**	**515**	**46**	**2,360**	[R] **8,899**
2022 Total	**916**	**1,199**	**452**	**386**	**838**	**3,240**	**1**	**115**	**276**	**485**	**47**	**2,196**	**8,475**
2023 January	47	120	40	31	71	275	1	10	22	19	4	175	[R] 672
February	45	82	30	26	56	243	1	9	21	36	5	153	[R] 593
March	53	124	5	30	35	248	(s)	5	24	51	3	182	690
April	65	95	21	31	53	269	(s)	7	23	55	3	186	703
May	84	100	18	33	51	287	1	9	24	38	2	195	740
June	94	96	36	31	67	286	(s)	8	24	33	3	184	727
July	95	59	47	32	78	319	(s)	[R] 9	24	15	3	199	722
August	106	113	50	32	83	296	(s)	7	[R] 24	51	4	189	[R] 789
September	95	94	45	30	75	289	(s)	6	[R] 22	65	2	181	[R] 755
October	93	113	58	29	87	307	(s)	9	24	45	3	168	761
November	66	107	38	32	70	305	(s)	[R] 5	23	75	4	176	760
December	51	68	38	37	75	333	1	[R] 4	23	27	4	182	692
Total	**892**	**1,170**	**426**	**374**	**800**	**3,456**	**4**	[R] **89**	[R] **276**	**510**	**39**	**2,170**	[R] **8,606**
2024 January	47	116	45	31	76	294	1	8	22	36	4	173	700
February	44	100	32	27	59	281	(s)	6	21	21	3	163	640
March	54	85	18	32	50	287	(s)	7	[R] 23	23	4	178	[R] 661
April	60	96	19	32	51	266	(s)	[R] 10	[R] 22	65	4	165	688
May	83	95	27	34	61	307	(s)	7	25	52	4	185	[R] 758
June	95	64	31	32	64	297	(s)	[R] 8	[R] 23	36	3	184	711
July	95	83	32	32	64	283	(s)	8	[R] 24	58	3	188	743
August	105	104	36	33	69	313	(s)	7	[R] 24	16	3	190	762
September	90	89	45	31	76	325	(s)	6	23	39	3	173	[R] 747
October	97	124	51	33	85	338	(s)	8	24	31	3	172	797
November	70	87	26	34	60	299	(s)	5	[R] 22	41	3	177	705
December	49	87	45	35	80	332	(s)	4	23	17	4	177	[R] 694
Total	**888**	**1,132**	**408**	**387**	**795**	**3,620**	**4**	[R] **83**	[R] **276**	**434**	**41**	**2,126**	[R] **8,606**
2025 January	46	128	58	33	91	331	1	6	22	57	4	175	770

[a] Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (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 gasoline (pentanes plus).

[d] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[e] 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 is smaller.

[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 0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. 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.

Table 3.8c Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Transportation and Electric Power Sectors (Trillion Btu)

	Transportation Sector									Electric Power Sector[a]			
	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil[c]	HGL[b] Propane[d]	Jet Fuel[e]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[f,g]	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[h]	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil[i]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil[j]	Total
1950 Total	199	480	3	(e)	141	4,664	1,201	NA	6,690	32	NA	440	472
1955 Total	354	791	13	301	155	6,175	1,009	NA	8,799	32	NA	439	471
1960 Total	298	892	19	739	152	7,183	844	NA	10,125	22	NA	530	553
1965 Total	222	1,093	32	1,215	149	8,386	770	NA	11,866	29	NA	693	722
1970 Total	100	1,569	44	1,973	147	10,716	761	NA	15,311	141	19	1,958	2,117
1975 Total	71	2,121	43	2,029	155	12,485	711	NA	17,615	226	2	2,937	3,166
1980 Total	64	2,795	18	2,179	172	12,383	1,398	NA	19,009	169	5	2,459	2,634
1985 Total	50	3,170	30	2,497	156	12,784	786	NA	19,472	85	7	998	1,090
1990 Total	45	3,661	23	3,129	176	13,575	1,016	NA	21,626	97	30	1,163	1,289
1995 Total	40	4,191	18	3,132	168	14,576	911	NA	23,036	108	81	566	755
2000 Total	36	5,159	12	3,580	179	15,933	888	NA	25,787	175	99	871	1,144
2005 Total	35	6,068	28	3,475	151	16,958	837	NA	27,553	114	231	876	1,222
2010 Total	27	5,826	[d] 5	2,963	155	16,320	892	(h)	26,187	80	137	154	370
2011 Total	27	5,997	5	2,950	148	15,877	776	(h)	25,780	64	138	93	295
2012 Total	25	5,736	5	2,901	135	15,795	671	(h)	25,268	52	85	77	214
2013 Total	22	5,894	6	2,969	143	16,030	581	(h)	25,645	55	123	77	255
2014 Total	22	6,154	8	3,042	149	16,209	447	(h)	26,030	82	118	95	295
2015 Total	21	6,251	10	3,204	163	[g] 16,308	463	(h)	26,420	70	112	94	276
2016 Total	20	6,197	12	3,350	154	16,601	623	(h)	26,958	55	118	71	244
2017 Total	21	6,248	12	3,481	142	16,576	665	(h)	27,146	55	97	66	218
2018 Total	22	6,550	13	3,533	137	16,573	604	(h)	27,432	81	101	78	260
2019 Total	23	6,567	12	3,608	R 132	16,531	529	(h)	R 27,403	54	76	59	189
2020 Total	20	6,179	9	2,234	116	14,243	391	(h)	23,191	44	87	53	184
2021 Total	22	6,309	10	2,835	R 123	15,611	615	263	R 25,788	60	88	57	205
2022 Total	22	6,377	11	3,228	130	15,519	630	336	26,254	83	85	76	244
2023 January	1	474	1	269	11	R 1,246	45	34	R 2,079	5	5	5	15
February	1	433	1	241	10	R 1,180	55	32	R 1,953	6	5	7	18
March	2	517	1	284	6	R 1,364	36	40	R 2,249	4	4	5	13
April	1	513	1	273	8	R 1,300	26	38	R 2,161	4	4	5	12
May	2	545	1	293	R 9	R 1,364	34	53	R 2,302	5	4	5	14
June	2	545	1	299	9	R 1,362	44	49	R 2,309	4	5	5	14
July	2	547	1	308	9	R 1,349	40	44	R 2,301	4	8	6	17
August	2	581	1	300	8	R 1,389	54	49	R 2,384	5	8	5	17
September	1	526	1	288	7	R 1,286	33	50	R 2,192	4	7	6	16
October	3	550	1	298	R 9	R 1,367	43	48	R 2,320	4	4	6	14
November	1	506	1	276	5	R 1,295	58	41	R 2,184	4	2	5	12
December	1	487	1	293	4	R 1,321	54	54	R 2,216	4	4	5	14
Total	**21**	**6,224**	**11**	**3,422**	R **95**	R **15,822**	**523**	**532**	R **26,651**	**53**	**58**	**64**	**176**
2024 January	1	459	1	270	8	R 1,238	42	45	R 2,063	10	4	7	21
February	2	431	1	257	7	R 1,209	40	53	R 2,000	3	3	5	11
March	1	481	1	290	R 7	R 1,335	53	53	R 2,221	4	2	4	10
April	2	499	1	291	R 10	R 1,284	51	52	R 2,190	5	3	4	13
May	2	526	1	311	7	R 1,412	49	52	R 2,359	5	3	5	13
June	3	511	1	291	8	R 1,326	45	58	R 2,242	5	5	5	14
July	3	543	1	322	9	R 1,397	48	62	R 2,384	5	5	6	16
August	2	559	1	314	R 7	R 1,391	47	55	R 2,377	5	5	5	16
September	2	508	1	284	7	R 1,308	33	54	R 2,197	4	3	5	12
October	2	540	1	304	R 8	R 1,362	51	56	R 2,324	4	2	5	12
November	2	480	1	284	5	R 1,281	46	57	R 2,155	4	2	5	11
December	1	484	1	299	5	R 1,321	51	51	R 2,213	6	3	7	16
Total	**23**	**6,020**	**11**	**3,518**	R **89**	R **15,862**	**555**	**647**	R **26,726**	**60**	**42**	**63**	**166**
2025 January	1	467	1	285	7	1,274	56	32	2,123	18	6	10	34

[a] 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. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

[b] Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

[c] Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil. For 2011–2020, also includes biodiesel adjustments (supply of biodiesel not reported as input on surveys) reclassified as distillate fuel oil adjustments.

[d] There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2009 and 2010 due to a change in data sources.

[e] Beginning in 1957, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. For 1952–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1951, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other" on Table 3.8b.)

[f] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[g] 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 is smaller.

[h] Biofuels (excluding fuel ethanol) products supplied. Includes supply of non-fuel ethanol biofuels (such as B100 biodiesel and R100 renewable diesel fuel) not reported as input on surveys. For 2009–2020, data in this category were classified as biofuels (excluding fuel ethanol) adjustments.

[i] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. Through 1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. Through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

[j] Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Transportation sector data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S.-flagged aircraft. 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.

Note 1. Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption. Total petroleum products supplied is the sum of the products supplied for each petroleum product, crude oil, unfinished oils, and gasoline blending components. This also includes petroleum products supplied for non-combustion use in the industrial and transportation sectors (see Tables 1.13a and 1.13b). In general, except for crude oil, product supplied of each product is computed as follows: field production, plus transfers to crude oil supply, plus biofuels plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports. Crude oil product supplied is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and at pipeline pump stations as reported on Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report." Prior to 1983, crude oil burned on leases and used at pipeline pump stations was reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and was included as product supplied for these products. Petroleum product supplied (see Tables 3.5 and 3.6) is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "Petroleum Consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c.

Note 2. Petroleum Survey Respondents. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) uses a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review such industry publications as the *Oil & Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. Those sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, communications from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems.

To supplement routine frames maintenance and to provide more thorough coverage, a comprehensive frames investigation is conducted every 3 years. This investigation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Note 3. Historical Petroleum Data. Detailed information on petroleum data through 1993 can be found in Notes 1–6 on pages 60 and 61 in the July 2013 *Monthly Energy Review* (MER) at http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/archive/00351307.pdf. The notes discuss:

Note 1, "Petroleum Survey Respondents": In 1993, EIA added numerous companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates to the monthly surveys.

Note 2, "Motor Gasoline": In 1981, EIA expanded its universe to include nonrefinery blenders and separated blending components from finished motor gasoline as a reporting category. In 1993, EIA made adjustments to finished motor gasoline product supplied data to more accurately account for fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components blended into finished motor gasoline.

Note 3, "Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils": In 1981, EIA eliminated the requirement to report crude oil in pipelines or burned on leases as either distillate or residual fuel oil.

Note 4, "Petroleum New Stock Basis": In 1975, 1979, 1981, and 1983, EIA added numerous respondents to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys; in 1984, EIA made changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids; and in 1993, EIA changed how it collected bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates. These changes affected stocks reported and stock change calculations.

Note 5, "Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil": In 1981, EIA began to include data for stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit.

Note 6, "Petroleum Data Discrepancies": In 1976, 1978, and 1979, there are some small discrepancies between data in the MER and the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Table 3.1 Sources

1949–1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement*, *Annual*, annual reports.

1976–1980: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement*, *Annual*, annual reports.

1981–2001: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), annual reports.

2002 forward: EIA, PSA, annual reports, and revisions at https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/data.php#summary; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports, and revisions at https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/data.php#summary; revisions to crude oil production, total field production, and adjustments (based on crude oil production data from: Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report"; state government agencies; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, and predecessor agencies; and Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report"); and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.2 Sources

1949–1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement*, *Annual*, annual reports; and U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. (For 1967–1975, refinery and blender net production estimates for propylene are equal to "Propane/Propylene Production at Refineries for Chemical Use"; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene.)

1976–1980: EIA, Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports, and estimates. (Refinery and blender net production estimates for propylene are equal to "Propane/Propylene Production at Refineries for Chemical Use"; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene.)

1981–2023: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, revisions at https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/data.php#summary, and estimates. (For 1981–1985, refinery and blender net production estimates for propylene are equal to "Propane/Propylene Production at Refineries for Petrochemical Use"; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene. For 1986–1988, refinery and blender net production estimates for propylene are created using the 1989 annual propylene share of "Net Refinery Production of Propane/Propylene"; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene.)

2024 and 2025: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.5 Sources

1949–1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement*, *Annual*, annual reports; and U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. (For 1949–1966, product supplied estimates for total propane/propylene are created using sales and shipments data from Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane,* annual reports, and *Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane,* annual reports–annual growth rates of sales and shipments are applied to the 1967 total propane/propylene product supplied value to create historical annual estimates. For 1949–1966, product supplied estimates for propylene are created using the 1967 annual propylene share of total propane/propylene product supplied; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene. For 1967–1975, product supplied estimates for propylene are equal to propylene refinery and blender net production from Table 3.2; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene.)

1976–1980: EIA, Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports, and estimates. (Product supplied estimates for propylene are equal to propylene refinery and blender net production from Table 3.2; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene.)

1981–2023: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, revisions at https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/data.php#summary, and estimates. (For 1981–1992, product supplied estimates for propylene are equal to propylene refinery and blender

net production from Table 3.2; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene. For 1993–2009, product supplied estimates for propylene are equal to propylene refinery and blender net production from Table 3.2, plus propylene imports from Table 3.3b; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene.)

2024 and 2025: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports, and revisions at https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/data.php#summary; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.6 Sources

Asphalt and Road Oil

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for asphalt and road oil are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the asphalt and road oil heat content factor in Table A1.

Aviation Gasoline

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for aviation gasoline are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the aviation gasoline (finished) heat content factor in Table A1.

Distillate Fuel Oil

1949–2008: Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for distillate fuel oil are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3.

2009–2011: Consumption data for biodiesel are calculated using biodiesel data from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), EIA-22M, "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey"; and "biomass-based diesel fuel" data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1). Refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel are set equal to "other renewable diesel fuel" data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Product supplied data for distillate fuel oil from Table 3.5, minus consumption data for biodiesel and refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3. Total distillate fuel oil product supplied is the sum of values for distillate fuel oil (excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

2012–2020: Consumption data for biodiesel are from Table 10.4a. Refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel are set equal to "other renewable diesel fuel" data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Product supplied data for distillate fuel oil from Table 3.5, minus consumption data for biodiesel and refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3. Total distillate fuel oil product supplied is the sum of the values for distillate fuel oil (excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

2021 forward: Refinery and blender net inputs data for biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel are set equal to refinery and blender net inputs data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel heat content factors in Table A1). Product supplied data for distillate fuel oil from Table 3.5, minus refinery and blender net inputs data for biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3. Total distillate fuel oil product supplied is the sum of the values for distillate fuel oil (excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for propane are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the propane heat content factor in Table A1.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propylene
Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for propylene are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the propylene heat content factor in Table A1.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane/Propylene Total
Prior to the current two months, total propane/propylene product supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for propane and propylene.

For the current two months, product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for total propane/propylene are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the propane/propylene heat content factor in Table A1.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Total
Prior to the current two months, product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for the component products of HGL (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline (through 2021), and refinery olefins—ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene) are from the PSA, PSM, and earlier publications (see sources for Table 3.5). These data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1. Total HGL product supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the HGL component products.

For the current two months: Note that "liquefied petroleum gases" ("LPG") below include ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for LPG are from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS). (The STIFS model results are used in EIA's *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, which is accessible on the Web at https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/.) These data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the previous year's quantity-weighted LPG heat content factor (derived using LPG component heat content factors in Table A1). Total HGL product supplied is equal to the data in trillion Btu for LPG.

Jet Fuel
Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for kerosene-type jet fuel and, through 2004, naphtha-type jet fuel are from the PSA, PSM, and earlier publications (see sources for Table 3.5). These data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1. Total jet fuel product supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel.

Kerosene
Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for kerosene are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the kerosene heat content factor in Table A1.

Lubricants
Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for lubricants are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the lubricants heat content factor in Table A1.

Motor Gasoline
Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for motor gasoline are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the motor gasoline heat content factors in Table A3.

Petroleum Coke
Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for petroleum coke are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the petroleum coke heat content factors in Table A3.

Residual Fuel Oil
Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for residual fuel oil are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the residual fuel oil heat content factor in Table A1.

Other Products
Prior to the current two months, product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for "other" products are from the PSA, PSM, and earlier publications (see sources for Table 3.5). "Other" products include petrochemical feedstocks,

special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products; beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, 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; and beginning in 2021, also includes biofuels excluding fuel ethanol (biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels). These data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in MER Table A1. Total "Other" products supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the individual products.

For the current two months, total "Other" products supplied is calculated by first estimating total petroleum products supplied (product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for total petroleum from Table 3.5 are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum consumption heat content factor in Table A3), and then subtracting data in trillion Btu (from Table 3.6) for asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, distillate fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, total HGL, lubricants, motor gasoline, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil.

Total Petroleum

Total petroleum products supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the products (except "Propane") shown in Table 3.6.

Tables 3.7a–3.7c Sources

Petroleum consumption data for 1949–1972 are from the following sources:

1949–1959: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports, and U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates.

1960–1972: EIA, State Energy Data System.

Petroleum consumption data beginning in 1973 are derived from data for "petroleum products supplied" from the following sources:

1973–1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement Annual*, annual reports.

1976–1980: EIA, Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement Annual*, annual reports.

1981–2023: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), annual reports, and revisions at https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/data.php#summary.

2024 and 2025: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), monthly reports, and revisions at https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/data.php#summary.

Beginning in 1973, energy-use allocation procedures by individual product are as follows:

Asphalt and Road Oil

All consumption of asphalt and road oil is assigned to the industrial sector.

Aviation Gasoline

All consumption of aviation gasoline is assigned to the transportation sector.

Biofuels Excluding Fuel Ethanol

Beginning in 2021, biofuels excluding fuel ethanol consumption is assigned to the transportation sector. Biofuels excluding fuel ethanol consumption consists of products supplied of biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Distillate fuel oil consumption is assigned to the sectors as follows:

Distillate Fuel Oil, Electric Power Sector

See sources for Table 7.4b. For 1973–1979, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel oil is assumed to be the amount of petroleum (minus small amounts of kerosene and kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries) consumed in gas turbine and internal combustion plants. For 1980–2000, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel oil is assumed to be the amount of light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, plus small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel) consumed.

Distillate Fuel Oil, End-Use Sectors, Annual Data

The aggregate end-use amount is total distillate fuel oil product supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector. Through 2020, the end-use total consumed annually is allocated to the individual end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to each sector's share of sales as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* (Sales), annual reports.

1973–1978: Each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares; and this estimated industrial (including farm) portion is added to sales for oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses. The transportation sector sales total is the sum of sales for railroad, vessel bunkering, on-highway diesel, and military uses.

1979–2020: The residential sector and commercial sector sales totals are directly from the Sales reports. The industrial sector sales total is the sum of sales for industrial, farm, oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses. The transportation sector sales total is the sum of sales for railroad, vessel bunkering, on-highway diesel, and military uses.

2021 forward: The end-use total consumed annually is allocated to the individual end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to each sector's share of consumption as reported in EIA's State Energy Data System (SEDS). Shares for the current year are based on the previous year's SEDS-based annual consumption data, which are adjusted using the growth rate for forecast distillate fuel oil consumption in EIA's *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (STEO), Table 4a.

Distillate Fuel Oil, End-Use Sectors, Monthly Data

Residential sector and commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. (For each month of the current year, the residential and commercial consumption increase from the same month in the previous year is based on the percent increase in that month's No. 2 heating oil sales from the same month in the previous year.) The years' No. 2 heating oil sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973–1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; and for 1983 forward, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale. (Note that beginning in May 2022, residential sector and commercial sector consumption estimates for each month are based on the previous year's monthly percent increase in No. 2 heating oil sales.)

The transportation 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." Beginning in 1994, the sales-for-highway-use data are no longer available as a monthly series; the 1993 data are used for allocating succeeding year's totals into months.

A distillate fuel oil "balance" is calculated as total distillate fuel oil product supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector, residential sector, commercial sector, and for highway use.

Industrial sector monthly consumption is estimated by multiplying each month's distillate fuel oil "balance" by the annual industrial consumption share of the annual distillate fuel oil "balance."

Total transportation sector monthly consumption is estimated as total distillate fuel oil product supplied minus the amount consumed by the residential, commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane

Annual residential sector propane consumption: Through 2002, annual residential sector propane consumption is estimated by applying the average of the state residential shares for 2003–2008 to the combined residential and commercial propane sales. Beginning in 2003, annual residential sector propane consumption is assumed to equal propane retail sales to the residential sector and sales to retailers/cylinder markets.

Monthly residential sector propane consumption: Beginning in 1973, annual residential sector propane consumption is split into the estimated portion for residential space heating and water heating, and the estimated portion for all other residential uses. The annual values in thousand barrels for residential space heating and water heating are allocated to the months in proportion to U.S. heating degree days in Table 1.11. The annual values in thousand barrels for all other residential uses are allocated to the months by dividing the annual values by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Monthly total residential sector propane consumption is the sum of the monthly values for residential space heating and water heating and for all other residential uses.

Annual commercial sector propane consumption: Through 2002, annual commercial sector propane consumption is equal to the combined residential and commercial propane sales minus residential sector propane consumption. Beginning in 2003, annual commercial sector propane consumption is assumed to equal commercial sector propane sales.

Monthly commercial sector propane consumption: Beginning in 1973, annual commercial sector propane consumption is split into the estimated portion for commercial space heating and water heating, and the estimated portion for all other commercial uses. The annual values in thousand barrels for commercial space heating and water heating are allocated to the months in proportion to U.S. heating degree days in Table 1.11. The annual values in thousand barrels for all other commercial uses are allocated to the months by dividing the annual values by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Monthly total commercial sector propane consumption is the sum of the monthly values for commercial space heating and water heating and for all other commercial uses.

Annual transportation sector propane consumption: Through 2009, annual transportation sector propane consumption is assumed to equal the transportation portion of propane sales for internal combustion engines (these sales are allocated between the transportation and industrial sectors using data for special fuels used on highways provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration). Beginning in 2010, annual transportation sector propane consumption is from EIA, *Annual Energy Outlook,* Table 37, “Transportation Sector Energy Use by Fuel Type within a Mode.”

Monthly transportation sector propane consumption: Beginning in 1973, the annual values in thousand barrels for transportation sector propane consumption are allocated to the months by dividing the annual values by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

Annual and monthly industrial sector propane consumption: Industrial sector propane consumption is estimated as the difference between propane total product supplied from Table 3.5 and the sum of the estimated propane consumption by the residential, commercial, and transportation sectors.

Sources of the annual consumption estimates for creating annual sector shares are:

1973–1982: EIA's "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane" reports, based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-174, "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases."

1983: End-use consumption estimates for 1983 are based on 1982 end-use consumption because the collection of data under Form EIA-174 was discontinued after data year 1982.

1984–2007: American Petroleum Institute (API), "Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases," table on sales of natural gas liquids and liquefied refinery gases by end use. EIA adjusts the data to remove quantities of natural gasoline and to estimate withheld values.

2008 and 2009: Propane consumption is from API, “Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases,” table on sales of propane by end use. EIA adjusts the data to estimate withheld values. Other LPG consumption is from EIA, PSA, annual reports, and is allocated to the industrial sector.

2010–2016: Propane consumption is from API, “Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases,” table on sales of odorized propane by end use; and EIA, *Annual Energy Outlook*, Table 37, “Transportation Sector Energy Use by Fuel Type Within a Mode.” EIA adjusts the data to estimate withheld values. Other LPG consumption is from EIA, PSA, annual reports, and is allocated to the industrial sector.

2017 forward: Propane consumption is from Propane Education & Research Council, “Retail Propane Sales Report,” data on propane sales by sector; and EIA, *Annual Energy Outlook,* Table 37, “Transportation Sector Energy Use by Fuel Type Within a Mode.” EIA adjusts the data to estimate withheld values. Other LPG consumption is from EIA, PSA, annual reports, and is allocated to the industrial sector.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propylene

Industrial sector propylene consumption is equal to propylene product supplied in Table 3.5.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane/Propylene Total

Industrial sector total propane/propylene consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for propane and propylene.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Total

The residential, commercial, and transportation sector total HGL consumption values are equal to the propane consumption values for those sectors. The industrial sector total HGL consumption value is equal to total HGL product supplied in Table 3.5 minus propane consumption in the residential, commercial, and transportation sectors.

Jet Fuel

Through 1982, small amounts of kerosene-type jet fuel were consumed by the electric power sector. Kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries to the electric power sector as reported on Form FERC-423 (formerly Form FPC-423) were used as estimates of this consumption. Through 2004, all remaining jet fuel (kerosene-type and naphtha-type) is assigned to the transportation sector. Beginning in 2005, kerosene-type jet fuel is assigned to the transportation sector, while naphtha-type jet fuel is classified under "Other Petroleum Products," which is assigned to the industrial sector. (Note: Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S.-flagged aircraft.)

Kerosene

Through 2020, kerosene product supplied is allocated to the individual end-use sectors (residential, commercial, and industrial) in proportion to each sector's share of sales as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* (Sales), annual reports.

1973–1978: Each year's sales category called "heating" is allocated to the residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) sectors in proportion to the 1979 shares; and this estimated industrial (including farm) portion is added to sales for all other uses.

1979–2020: The residential sector and commercial sector sales totals are directly from the Sales reports. The industrial sector sales total is the sum of sales for industrial, farm, and all other uses.

2021 forward: Kerosene product supplied is allocated to the individual end-use sectors (residential, commercial, and industrial) in proportion to each sector’s share of consumption as reported in EIA’s State Energy Data System (SEDS). Shares for the current year are based on the most recent data year in SEDS.

Lubricants

1973–2009: The consumption of lubricants is allocated to the industrial and transportation sectors for all months according to proportions developed from annual sales of lubricants to the two sectors from U.S. Department of

Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, *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 through 2009.

2010 forward: The consumption of lubricants in the industrial sector is estimated by EIA based on Kline & Company data on finished lubricant demand for industrial (less marine and railroad) use. The consumption of lubricants in the transportation sector is estimated by EIA based on Kline & Company data on finished lubricant demand for consumer total, commercial total, marine, and railroad use. Estimates for lubricant consumption from 2010 forward are not compatible with data before 2010.

Motor Gasoline

The total monthly consumption of motor gasoline is allocated to the sectors in proportion to aggregations of annual sales categories created on the basis of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, Tables MF-21, MF-24, and MF-25, as follows:

Through 2014, commercial sales are the sum of sales for public non-highway use and miscellaneous use. Beginning in 2015, commercial sales are the sum of sales for public non-highway use, lawn and garden use, and miscellaneous use.

For all years, industrial sales are the sum of sales for agriculture, construction, and "industrial and commercial" use (as classified in the *Highway Statistics*).

Through 2014, 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. Beginning in 2015, 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 boating use and recreational vehicle use.

Petroleum Coke

Portions of petroleum coke are consumed by the electric power sector (see sources for Table 7.4b) and the commercial sector (see sources for Table 7.4c). The remaining petroleum coke is assigned to the industrial sector.

Residual Fuel Oil

Residual fuel oil consumption is assigned to the sectors as follows:

Residual Fuel Oil, Electric Power Sector

See sources for Table 7.4b. For 1973–1979, electric utility consumption of residual fuel oil is assumed to be the amount of petroleum consumed in steam-electric power plants. For 1980–2000, electric utility consumption of residual fuel oil is assumed to be the amount of heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6) consumed.

Residual Fuel Oil, End-Use Sectors, Annual Data

The aggregate end-use amount is total residual fuel oil product supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector. Through 2020, the end-use total consumed annually is allocated to the individual end-use sectors (commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to each sector's share of sales as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* (Sales), annual reports.

1973–1978: Each year’s sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is allocated to the commercial and industrial sectors in proportion to the 1979 shares; and this estimated industrial portion is added to sales for oil company and all other uses. Transportation sector sales are the sum of sales for railroad, vessel bunkering, and military uses.

1979–2020: Commercial sector sales are directly from the Sales reports. Industrial sector sales are the sum of sales for industrial, oil company, and all other uses. Transportation sector sales are the sum of sales for railroad, vessel bunkering, and military uses.

2021 forward: The end-use total consumed annually is allocated to the individual end-use sectors (commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to each sector’s share of consumption as reported in EIA’s State Energy

Data System (SEDS). Shares for the current year are based on the previous year's SEDS-based annual consumption data, which are adjusted using the growth rate for forecast residual fuel oil consumption in EIA's *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (STEO), Table 4a.

Residual Fuel Oil, End-Use Sectors, Monthly Data

Commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. (For each month of the current year, the consumption increase from the same month in the previous year is based on the percent increase in that month's No. 2 heating oil sales from the same month in the previous year.) The years' No. 2 heating oil sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973–1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; and for 1983 forward, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale. (Note that beginning in May 2022, commercial sector consumption estimates for each month are based on the previous year's monthly percent increase in No. 2 heating oil sales.)

A residual fuel oil "balance" is calculated as total residual fuel oil product supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector, commercial sector, and by industrial combined-heat-and-power plants (see sources for Table 7.4c).

Transportation sector monthly consumption is estimated by multiplying each month's residual fuel oil "balance" by the annual transportation consumption share of the annual residual fuel oil "balance."

Total industrial sector monthly consumption is estimated as total residual fuel oil product supplied minus the amount consumed by the commercial, transportation, and electric power sectors.

Other Products

Consumption of biofuels excluding fuel ethanol is assigned to the transportation sector. Consumption of all remaining products, which include petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products, is assigned to the industrial sector. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, 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.

Table 3.8a Sources

Distillate Fuel Oil

Residential and commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for distillate fuel oil are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane

Residential and commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for propane are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the propane heat content factor in Table A1. The residential and commercial sector total HGL consumption values are equal to the propane consumption values for those sectors.

Kerosene

Residential and commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for kerosene are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the kerosene heat content factor in Table A1.

Motor Gasoline

Commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for motor gasoline are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the motor gasoline heat content factors in Table A3.

Petroleum Coke

1949–2003: Commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for petroleum coke are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum coke heat content factor in Table A1.

2004 forward: Commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for petroleum coke are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the marketable petroleum coke heat content factor in Table A1.

Residual Fuel Oil

Commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for residual fuel oil are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the residual fuel oil heat content factor in Table A1.

Total Petroleum

Residential sector total petroleum consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the petroleum products shown under "Residential Sector" in Table 3.8a. Commercial sector total petroleum consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the petroleum products shown under "Commercial Sector" in Table 3.8a.

Table 3.8b Sources

Asphalt and Road Oil

Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for asphalt and road oil are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the asphalt and road oil heat content factor in Table A1.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for distillate fuel oil are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane

Industrial sector propane consumption data are calculated by subtracting propane consumption data in trillion Btu for the residential (Table 3.8a), commercial (Table 3.8a), and transportation (Table 3.8c) sectors from total propane consumption (see sources for Table 3.6).

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propylene

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for propylene are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the propylene heat content factor in Table A1.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane/Propylene Total

Total industrial sector propane/propylene consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for propane and propylene.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Total

Industrial sector consumption data for HGL are calculated by subtracting HGL consumption data in trillion Btu for the residential (Table 3.8a), commercial (Table 3.8a), and transportation (Table 3.8c) sectors from total HGL consumption (Table 3.6).

Kerosene

Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for kerosene are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the kerosene heat content factor in Table A1.

Lubricants

Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for lubricants are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the lubricants heat content factor in Table A1.

Motor Gasoline

Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for motor gasoline are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the motor gasoline heat content factors in Table A3.

Petroleum Coke

1949–2003: Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for petroleum coke are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum coke heat content factor in Table A1.

2004 forward: Industrial sector consumption data for petroleum coke are calculated by subtracting petroleum coke consumption data in trillion Btu for the commercial (Table 3.8a) and electric power (Table 3.8c) sectors from total petroleum coke consumption (Table 3.6).

Residual Fuel Oil

Industrial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for residual fuel oil are from Table 3.7b, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the residual fuel oil heat content factor in Table A1.

Other Products

Industrial sector "Other" data are equal to the "Other" data in Table 3.6 minus transportation sector “Other” (biofuels excluding fuel ethanol) data (see sources for Table 3.8c).

Total Petroleum

Industrial sector total petroleum consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the petroleum products shown in Table 3.8b.

Table 3.8c Sources

Aviation Gasoline

Transportation sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for aviation gasoline are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the aviation gasoline (finished) heat content factor in Table A1.

Distillate Fuel Oil, Electric Power Sector

Electric power sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for distillate fuel oil are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3.

Distillate Fuel Oil, Transportation Sector

1949–2008: Transportation sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for distillate fuel oil are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3.

2009–2011: Consumption data for biodiesel are calculated using biodiesel data from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), EIA-22M, “Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey”; and “biomass-based diesel fuel” data from EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” EIA-812, “Monthly Product Pipeline Report,” and EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report” (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1). Refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel are set equal to “other renewable diesel fuel” data from EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” and EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report” (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Transportation sector distillate fuel oil consumption data from Table 3.7c, minus consumption data for biodiesel and refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3. Total transportation sector distillate fuel oil consumption is the sum of the values for distillate fuel oil (excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

2012–2020: Consumption data for biodiesel are from Table 10.4a. Refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel are set equal to “other renewable diesel fuel” data from EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” and EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report” (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Transportation sector distillate fuel oil consumption data from Table 3.7c, minus consumption data for biodiesel and refinery and blender net inputs data for renewable diesel fuel, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3. Total transportation sector distillate fuel oil consumption is the sum of the values for distillate fuel oil (excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

2021 forward: Refinery and blender net inputs data for biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel are set equal to refinery and blender net inputs data from EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” and EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report” (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel heat content factors in Table A1). Transportation sector distillate fuel oil consumption data from Table 3.7c, minus refinery and blender net

inputs data for biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3. Total transportation sector distillate fuel oil consumption is the sum of the values for distillate fuel oil (excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane

Transportation sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for propane are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the propane heat content factor in Table A1. The transportation sector total HGL consumption values are equal to the transportation sector propane consumption values.

Jet Fuel

Transportation sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for kerosene-type jet fuel and, through 2004, naphtha-type jet fuel (see sources for Table 3.7c) are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1. Total transportation sector jet fuel consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. (Note: Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S.-flagged aircraft.)

Lubricants

Transportation sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for lubricants are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the lubricants heat content factor in Table A1.

Motor Gasoline

Transportation sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for motor gasoline are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the motor gasoline heat content factors in Table A3.

Petroleum Coke

1949–2003: Electric power sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for petroleum coke are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum coke heat content factor in Table A1.

2004 forward: Electric power sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for petroleum coke are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the marketable petroleum coke heat content factor in Table A1.

Residual Fuel Oil

Transportation and electric power consumption data in thousand barrels per day for residual fuel oil are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the residual fuel oil heat content factor in Table A1.

Other Products

Beginning in 2021, transportation sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for biofuels excluding fuel ethanol are from Table 3.7c, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying the fuel types (biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels) by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1.

Total Petroleum

Transportation sector total petroleum consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the petroleum products shown under "Transportation Sector" in Table 3.8c. Electric power sector total petroleum consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the petroleum products shown under "Electric Power Sector" in Table 3.8c.

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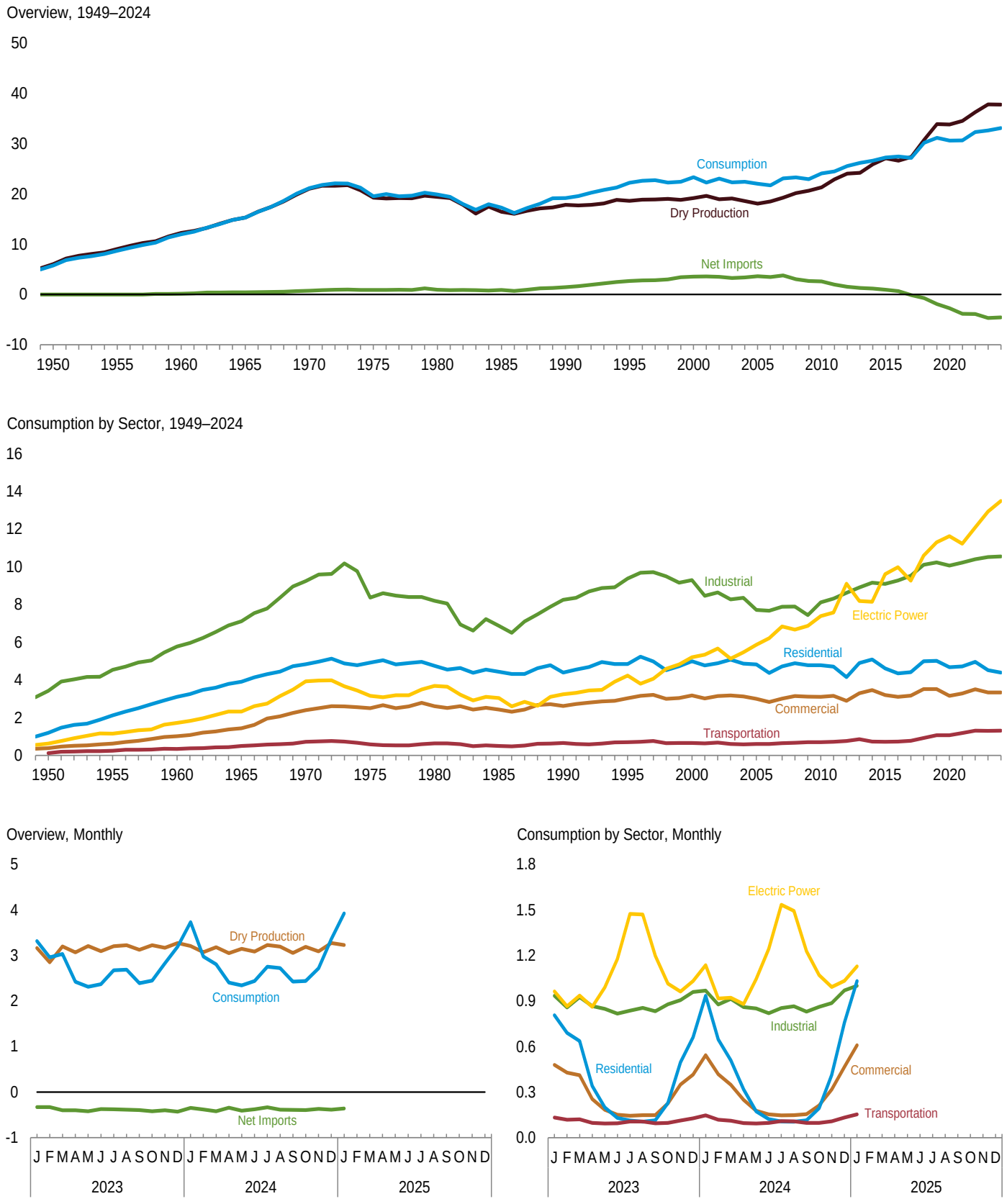
4. Natural Gas

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas

(Trillion Cubic Feet)



Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#naturalgas.
Sources: Tables 4.1 and 4.3.

Table 4.1 Natural Gas Overview

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Gross Withdrawals[a]	Marketed Production (Wet)[b]	NGPL Production[c]	Dry Gas Production[d]	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels[e]	Trade			Net Storage Withdrawals[f]	Balancing Item[g]	Consumption[h]
						Imports	Exports	Net Imports			
1950 Total	**8,480**	[i] **6,282**	**260**	[i] **6,022**	**NA**	**0**	**26**	**-26**	**-54**	**-175**	**5,767**
1955 Total	**11,720**	[i] **9,405**	**377**	[i] **9,029**	**NA**	**11**	**31**	**-20**	**-68**	**-247**	**8,694**
1960 Total	**15,088**	[i] **12,771**	**543**	[i] **12,228**	**NA**	**156**	**11**	**144**	**-132**	**-274**	**11,967**
1965 Total	**17,963**	[i] **16,040**	**753**	[i] **15,286**	**NA**	**456**	**26**	**430**	**-118**	**-319**	**15,280**
1970 Total	**23,786**	[i] **21,921**	**906**	[i] **21,014**	**NA**	**821**	**70**	**751**	**-398**	**-228**	**21,139**
1975 Total	**21,104**	[i] **20,109**	**872**	[i] **19,236**	**NA**	**953**	**73**	**880**	**-344**	**-235**	**19,538**
1980 Total	**21,870**	**20,180**	**777**	**19,403**	**155**	**985**	**49**	**936**	**23**	**-640**	**19,877**
1985 Total	**19,607**	**17,270**	**816**	**16,454**	**126**	**950**	**55**	**894**	**235**	**-428**	**17,281**
1990 Total	**21,523**	**18,594**	**784**	**17,810**	**123**	**1,532**	**86**	**1,447**	**-513**	**307**	[i] **19,174**
1995 Total	**23,744**	**19,506**	**908**	**18,599**	**110**	**2,841**	**154**	**2,687**	**415**	**396**	**22,207**
2000 Total	**24,174**	**20,198**	**1,016**	**19,182**	**90**	**3,782**	**244**	**3,538**	**829**	**-306**	**23,333**
2005 Total	**23,457**	**18,927**	**876**	**18,051**	**64**	**4,341**	**729**	**3,612**	**52**	**236**	**22,014**
2010 Total	**26,816**	**22,382**	**1,066**	**21,316**	**65**	**3,741**	**1,137**	**2,604**	**-13**	**115**	**24,087**
2011 Total	**28,479**	**24,036**	**1,134**	**22,902**	**60**	**3,469**	**1,506**	**1,963**	**-354**	**-94**	**24,477**
2012 Total	**29,542**	**25,283**	**1,250**	**24,033**	**61**	**3,138**	**1,619**	**1,519**	**-9**	**-66**	**25,538**
2013 Total	**29,523**	**25,562**	**1,357**	**24,206**	**55**	**2,883**	**1,572**	**1,311**	**546**	**38**	**26,155**
2014 Total	**31,405**	**27,498**	**1,608**	**25,890**	**60**	**2,695**	**1,514**	**1,181**	**-254**	**-283**	**26,593**
2015 Total	**32,915**	**28,772**	**1,707**	**27,065**	**59**	**2,718**	**1,784**	**935**	**-547**	**-268**	**27,244**
2016 Total	**32,592**	**28,400**	**1,808**	**26,592**	**57**	**3,006**	**2,335**	**671**	**340**	**-216**	**27,444**
2017 Total	**33,292**	**29,238**	**1,897**	**27,341**	**66**	**3,033**	**3,154**	**-121**	**254**	**-400**	**27,140**
2018 Total	**37,326**	**33,009**	**2,235**	**30,774**	**69**	**2,889**	**3,608**	**-719**	**314**	**-290**	**30,149**
2019 Total	**40,780**	**36,447**	**2,548**	**33,899**	**61**	**2,742**	**4,658**	**-1,916**	**-503**	**-397**	**31,143**
2020 Total	**40,730**	**36,521**	**2,710**	**33,811**	**63**	**2,551**	**5,285**	**-2,734**	**-180**	**-358**	**30,603**
2021 Total	**41,677**	**37,338**	**2,809**	**34,529**	**66**	**2,808**	**6,653**	**-3,845**	**83**	**-188**	**30,646**
2022 Total	**43,701**	**39,329**	**3,075**	**36,255**	**73**	**3,024**	**6,906**	**-3,882**	**280**	**-434**	**32,292**
2023 January	3,840	3,447	283	3,163	10	275	609	-333	466	12	3,318
February	3,459	3,105	255	2,850	9	244	575	-331	409	23	2,960
March	3,859	3,486	287	3,200	10	250	650	-401	231	-9	3,030
April	3,719	3,344	275	3,069	9	220	621	-400	-275	18	2,422
May	3,871	3,496	287	3,208	10	216	638	-422	-461	-22	2,313
June	3,726	3,371	277	3,094	10	232	607	-376	-351	-7	2,369
July	3,821	3,490	287	3,204	10	256	634	-378	-139	-22	2,674
August	3,832	3,515	289	3,226	10	246	634	-388	-139	-23	2,686
September	3,744	3,405	280	3,125	10	230	626	-396	-331	-21	2,388
October	3,890	3,515	289	3,226	10	231	652	-421	-328	-42	2,445
November	3,822	3,450	284	3,166	10	251	654	-403	70	-15	2,828
December	3,968	3,565	293	3,272	10	277	709	-432	292	53	3,195
Total	**45,551**	**41,190**	**3,386**	**37,803**	**117**	**2,928**	**7,610**	**-4,681**	**-555**	**-54**	**32,629**
2024 January	[E] 3,872	[E] 3,478	270	[E] 3,208	12	323	674	-351	844	[R] 17	[R] 3,731
February	[E] 3,723	[E] 3,348	277	[E] 3,071	10	258	644	-385	263	[R] 18	[R] 2,977
March	[E] 3,880	[E] 3,486	306	[E] 3,181	10	243	668	-425	46	[R] -6	[R] 2,806
April	[E] 3,716	[E] 3,352	301	[E] 3,050	10	222	567	-345	-256	[R] -56	[R] 2,403
May	[E] 3,834	[E] 3,461	315	[E] 3,147	10	238	646	-408	-363	[R] -46	[R] 2,340
June	[E] 3,731	[E] 3,386	302	[E] 3,083	9	247	627	-380	-254	[R] -21	[R] 2,437
July	[E] 3,890	[E] 3,536	308	[E] 3,228	10	271	608	-337	-120	[R] -29	[R] 2,752
August	[E] 3,850	[E] 3,508	313	[E] 3,195	10	261	650	-389	-79	[R] -15	[R] 2,722
September	[E] 3,705	[E] 3,363	309	[E] 3,054	8	247	638	-392	-250	[R] 3	[R] 2,423
October	[E] 3,889	[E] 3,513	323	[E] 3,189	9	254	649	-395	-327	[R] -40	[R] 2,436
November	[RE] 3,786	[RE] 3,404	314	[RE] 3,090	9	270	640	-369	23	[R] -37	[R] 2,716
December	[RE] 3,991	[RE] 3,590	318	[RE] 3,273	12	309	[R] 696	[R] -387	476	[R] -13	[R] 3,361
Total	[RE] **45,868**	[RE] **41,425**	**3,657**	[RE] **37,768**	**120**	**3,145**	[R] **7,708**	[R] **-4,563**	**5**	[R] **-226**	[R] **33,105**
2025 January	[E] 3,905	[E] 3,526	298	[E] 3,228	14	335	699	-364	1,012	33	3,922

[a] Gases withdrawn from natural gas, crude oil, coalbed, and shale gas wells. Includes natural gas, natural gas plant liquids, and nonhydrocarbon gases; but excludes lease condensate.

[b] Gross withdrawals minus repressuring, nonhydrocarbon gases removed, and vented and flared. See Note 1, "Natural Gas Production," at end of section.

[c] Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) production, gaseous equivalent. This data series was previously called "Extraction Loss." See Note 2, "Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production," at end of section.

[d] Marketed production (wet) minus NGPL production.

[e] See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of section.

[f] Net withdrawals from underground storage. For 1980–2017, also includes net withdrawals of liquefied natural gas in above-ground tanks. See Note 4, "Natural Gas Storage," at end of section.

[g] See Note 5, "Natural Gas Balancing Item," at end of section. Beginning in 1980, excludes transit shipments that cross the U.S.-Canada border (i.e., natural gas delivered to its destination via the other country).

[h] See Note 6, "Natural Gas Consumption," at end of section.

[i] Through 1979, may include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

[j] For 1989–1992, a small amount of consumption at independent power producers may be counted in both "Other Industrial" and "Electric Power Sector" on Table 4.3. See Note 7, "Natural Gas Consumption, 1989–1992," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

Notes: • See Note 8, "Natural Gas Data Adjustments, 1993–2000, 2017, 2020," at end of section. • Through 1964, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.65 psia (pounds per square inch absolute) at 60° Fahrenheit; beginning in 1965, the pressure base is 14.73 psia at 60° Fahrenheit. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia (except Alaska, for which underground storage is excluded from "Net Storage Withdrawals" through 2012).

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

Sources: • **Imports and Exports:** Tables 4.2a and 4.2b. • **Consumption:** Table 4.3. • **Balancing Item:** Calculated as consumption minus dry gas production, supplemental gaseous fuels, net imports, and net storage withdrawals. • **All Other Data: 1949–2022**—U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual,* annual reports. **2023 forward**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* March 2025, Table 1.

Table 4.2a Natural Gas Imports by Country

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Algeria[a]	Austr-alia[a]	Canada[b]	Egypt[a]	Mexico[b]	Nigeria[a]	Norway[a]	Oman[a]	Qatar[a]	Trinidad and Tobago[a]	United Arab Emirates[a]	Yemen[a]	Other[a]	Total
1950 Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1955 Total	**0**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**
1960 Total	**0**	**0**	**109**	**0**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**156**
1965 Total	**0**	**0**	**405**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**456**
1970 Total	**1**	**0**	**779**	**0**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**821**
1975 Total	**5**	**0**	**948**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**953**
1980 Total	**86**	**0**	**797**	**0**	**102**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**985**
1985 Total	**24**	**0**	**926**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**950**
1990 Total	**84**	**0**	**1,448**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,532**
1995 Total	**18**	**0**	**2,816**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,841**
2000 Total	**47**	**6**	**3,544**	**0**	**12**	**13**	**0**	**10**	**46**	**99**	**3**	**0**	**21**	**3,782**
2005 Total	**97**	**0**	**3,700**	**73**	**9**	**8**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**439**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**4,341**
2010 Total	**0**	**0**	**3,280**	**73**	**30**	**42**	**26**	**0**	**46**	**190**	**0**	**39**	**81**	**3,741**
2011 Total	**0**	**0**	**3,117**	**35**	**3**	**2**	**15**	**0**	**91**	**129**	**0**	**60**	**92**	**3,469**
2012 Total	**0**	**0**	**2,963**	**3**	**(s)**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**34**	**112**	**0**	**20**	**26**	**3,138**
2013 Total	**0**	**0**	**2,786**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**0**	**7**	**70**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**2,883**
2014 Total	**0**	**0**	**2,635**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**0**	**8**	**3**	**2,695**
2015 Total	**0**	**0**	**2,626**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**71**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**2,718**
2016 Total	**0**	**0**	**2,918**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**84**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,006**
2017 Total	**0**	**0**	**2,955**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**70**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,033**
2018 Total	**0**	**0**	**2,811**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**66**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**2,889**
2019 Total	**0**	**0**	**2,687**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2,742**
2020 Total	**0**	**0**	**2,500**	**0**	**2**	**7**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**39**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,551**
2021 Total	**0**	**0**	**2,785**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,808**
2022 Total	**0**	**0**	**2,785**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,808**
2023 January	0	0	272	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	275
February	0	0	239	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	(s)	244
March	0	0	248	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	250
April	0	0	220	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	220
May	0	0	215	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	216
June	0	0	232	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232
July	0	0	255	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	256
August	0	0	246	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246
September	0	0	230	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230
October	0	0	231	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231
November	0	0	251	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251
December	0	0	274	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	277
Total	**0**	**0**	**2,914**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2,928**
2024 January	0	0	319	0	(s)	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	323
February	0	0	256	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	(s)	258
March	0	0	239	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	243
April	0	0	222	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	222
May	0	0	238	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	238
June	0	0	247	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247
July	0	0	271	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	271
August	0	0	261	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	261
September	0	0	244	0	(s)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	247
October	0	0	254	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	254
November	0	0	270	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270
December	0	0	307	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	309
Total	**0**	**0**	**3,129**	**0**	**(s)**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**(s)**	**3,145**
2025 January	0	0	334	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	335

[a] As liquefied natural gas.

[b] By pipeline, except for small amounts of: liquefied natural gas (LNG) imported from Canada in 1973, 1977, 1981, and 2013 forward; and compressed natural gas (CNG) imported from Canada in 2014 forward; See Note 9, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports," at end of section.

(s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet.

Notes: • See Note 9, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports," at end of section. • Through 1964, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.65 psia (pounds per square inch absolute) at 60° Fahrenheit; beginning in 1965, the pressure base is 14.73 psia at 60° Fahrenheit. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1949–1954:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates based on Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, "Natural Gas" chapter. • **1955–1971:** Federal Power Commission data. • **1972–1987:** EIA, Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." • **1988–2022:** EIA, *Natural Gas Annual,* annual reports. • **2023 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* March 2025, Table 4; and U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports."

Table 4.2b Natural Gas Exports by Country

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Brazil[a]	Canada[b]	Chile[a]	China[a]	France[a]	India[a]	Japan[a]	Mexico[b]	South Korea[a]	Spain[a]	Turkey[a]	United Kingdom[a]	Other[a]	Total
1950 Total	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**23**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**26**
1955 Total	**0**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**31**
1960 Total	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**
1965 Total	**0**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**26**
1970 Total	**0**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**44**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**70**
1975 Total	**0**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**53**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**73**
1980 Total	**0**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**45**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**49**
1985 Total	**0**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**53**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**55**
1990 Total	**0**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**53**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**86**
1995 Total	**0**	**28**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**65**	**61**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**154**
2000 Total	**0**	**73**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**66**	**106**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**244**
2005 Total	**0**	**358**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**65**	**305**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**729**
2010 Total	**3**	**739**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**33**	**333**	**12**	**4**	**0**	**10**	**32**	**1,137**
2011 Total	**11**	**937**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**13**	**18**	**499**	**9**	**6**	**0**	**3**	**52**	**1,506**
2012 Total	**8**	**971**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**14**	**620**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**1,619**
2013 Total	**0**	**911**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**661**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,572**
2014 Total	**3**	**770**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**729**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,514**
2015 Total	**6**	**701**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**1,054**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**11**	**1,784**
2016 Total	**11**	**771**	**29**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**11**	**1,405**	**10**	**3**	**9**	**0**	**51**	**2,335**
2017 Total	**18**	**917**	**26**	**103**	**0**	**21**	**53**	**1,671**	**130**	**29**	**25**	**3**	**157**	**3,154**
2018 Total	**36**	**836**	**41**	**90**	**18**	**58**	**126**	**1,871**	**252**	**10**	**23**	**51**	**194**	**3,608**
2019 Total	**54**	**973**	**90**	**7**	**118**	**91**	**201**	**2,010**	**270**	**167**	**31**	**119**	**527**	**4,658**
2020 Total	**112**	**904**	**81**	**214**	**90**	**124**	**288**	**2,026**	**317**	**200**	**124**	**160**	**644**	**5,285**
2021 Total	**308**	**937**	**122**	**453**	**171**	**196**	**355**	**2,171**	**453**	**215**	**189**	**195**	**887**	**6,653**
2022 Total	**308**	**937**	**122**	**453**	**171**	**196**	**355**	**2,171**	**453**	**215**	**189**	**195**	**887**	**6,653**
2023 January	0	105	3	18	34	7	18	169	25	14	39	63	113	609
February	0	96	0	3	39	14	14	153	23	32	13	72	116	575
March	1	106	7	5	29	10	20	181	11	38	12	70	159	650
April	4	76	0	3	53	15	14	169	25	14	14	76	159	621
May	4	78	6	7	51	7	31	194	11	12	0	25	211	638
June	9	75	4	20	46	14	28	204	17	12	0	0	178	607
July	0	77	7	35	21	20	44	211	16	34	0	0	169	634
August	3	68	3	14	34	14	31	213	35	20	0	4	194	634
September	7	77	0	10	32	24	33	202	24	10	4	7	195	626
October	4	67	0	18	54	14	24	202	28	50	5	25	161	652
November	4	89	0	26	59	7	25	179	26	17	28	48	147	654
December	4	111	0	14	41	17	27	178	35	16	42	60	163	709
Total	**39**	**1,025**	**31**	**173**	**493**	**164**	**310**	**2,256**	**276**	**270**	**156**	**450**	**1,966**	**7,610**
2024 January	8	92	4	8	28	11	19	186	21	39	43	43	173	674
February	6	114	4	16	49	14	23	170	16	14	20	35	163	644
March	0	116	6	17	61	14	29	182	21	22	9	14	177	668
April	1	73	5	10	38	21	22	191	17	10	3	7	169	567
May	6	67	7	26	20	45	41	215	28	8	0	7	175	646
June	14	67	7	17	7	29	28	204	45	17	0	6	187	627
July	4	66	11	30	14	25	30	218	24	15	0	4	168	608
August	17	66	4	28	8	25	30	221	43	21	0	14	173	650
September	22	70	0	32	24	32	32	206	26	14	0	4	178	638
October	13	72	0	11	40	27	30	203	21	7	24	14	185	649
November	10	85	2	10	24	7	28	178	16	11	47	45	176	640
December	6	110	6	7	43	7	23	R 178	11	33	69	57	148	R 696
Total	**107**	**997**	**56**	**213**	**355**	**256**	**336**	R **2,352**	**289**	**211**	**215**	**249**	**2,071**	R **7,708**
2025 January	0	85	3	0	50	11	4	199	11	30	71	63	173	699

[a] As liquefied natural gas.

[b] By pipeline, except for small amounts of: liquefied natural gas (LNG) exported to Canada in 2007 and 2012 forward; compressed natural gas (CNG) exported to Canada in 2013 forward; and LNG exported to Mexico beginning in 1998. See Note 9, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports," at end of section.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet.

Notes: • Exports include re-exports. • See Note 9, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports," at end of section. • Through 1964, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.65 psia (pounds per square inch absolute) at 60° Fahrenheit; beginning in 1965, the pressure base is 14.73 psia at 60° Fahrenheit. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1949–1954:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates based on Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, "Natural Gas" chapter. • **1955–1971:** Federal Power Commission data. • **1972–1987:** EIA, Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." • **1988–2022:** EIA, *Natural Gas Annual,* annual reports. • **2023 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* March 2025, Table 5; and U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports."

Table 4.3 Natural Gas Consumption by Sector

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	End-Use Sectors											
			Industrial					Transportation				
				Other Industrial								
	Residential	Commercial[a]	Lease and Plant Fuel	CHP[b]	Non-CHP[c]	Total	Total	Pipelines[d] and Distribution[e]	Vehicle Fuel	Total	Electric Power Sector[f,g]	Total
1950 Total	**1,198**	**388**	**928**	([h])	**2,498**	**2,498**	**3,426**	**126**	**NA**	**126**	**629**	**5,767**
1955 Total	**2,124**	**629**	**1,131**	([h])	**3,411**	**3,411**	**4,542**	**245**	**NA**	**245**	**1,153**	**8,694**
1960 Total	**3,103**	**1,020**	**1,237**	([h])	**4,535**	**4,535**	**5,771**	**347**	**NA**	**347**	**1,725**	**11,967**
1965 Total	**3,903**	**1,444**	**1,156**	([h])	**5,955**	**5,955**	**7,112**	**501**	**NA**	**501**	**2,321**	**15,280**
1970 Total	**4,837**	**2,399**	**1,399**	([h])	**7,851**	**7,851**	**9,249**	**722**	**NA**	**722**	**3,932**	**21,139**
1975 Total	**4,924**	**2,508**	**1,396**	([h])	**6,968**	**6,968**	**8,365**	**583**	**NA**	**583**	**3,158**	**19,538**
1980 Total	**4,752**	**2,611**	**1,026**	([h])	**7,172**	**7,172**	**8,198**	**635**	**NA**	**635**	**3,682**	**19,877**
1985 Total	**4,433**	**2,432**	**966**	([h])	**5,901**	**5,901**	**6,867**	**504**	**NA**	**504**	**3,044**	**17,281**
1990 Total	**4,391**	**2,623**	**1,236**	**1,055**	[i] **5,963**	[i] **7,018**	**8,255**	**660**	**(s)**	**660**	[i] **3,245**	[i] **19,174**
1995 Total	**4,850**	**3,031**	**1,220**	**1,258**	**6,906**	**8,164**	**9,384**	**700**	**5**	**705**	**4,237**	**22,207**
2000 Total	**4,996**	**3,182**	**1,151**	**1,386**	**6,757**	**8,142**	**9,293**	**642**	**13**	**655**	**5,206**	**23,333**
2005 Total	**4,827**	**2,999**	**1,112**	**1,084**	**5,518**	**6,601**	**7,713**	**584**	**23**	**607**	**5,869**	**22,014**
2010 Total	**4,782**	**3,103**	**1,286**	**1,029**	**5,797**	**6,826**	**8,112**	**674**	**29**	**703**	**7,387**	**24,087**
2011 Total	**4,714**	**3,155**	**1,323**	**1,063**	**5,931**	**6,994**	**8,317**	**688**	**30**	**718**	**7,574**	**24,477**
2012 Total	**4,150**	**2,895**	**1,396**	**1,149**	**6,077**	**7,226**	**8,622**	**731**	**30**	**761**	**9,111**	**25,538**
2013 Total	**4,897**	**3,295**	**1,483**	**1,170**	**6,255**	**7,425**	**8,909**	**833**	**30**	**863**	**8,191**	**26,155**
2014 Total	**5,087**	**3,466**	**1,512**	**1,145**	**6,501**	**7,646**	**9,158**	**700**	**35**	**735**	**8,146**	**26,593**
2015 Total	**4,613**	**3,202**	**1,576**	**1,222**	**6,300**	**7,522**	**9,098**	**678**	**39**	**718**	**9,613**	**27,244**
2016 Total	**4,347**	**3,110**	**1,545**	**1,209**	**6,519**	**7,729**	**9,274**	**687**	**42**	**729**	**9,985**	**27,444**
2017 Total	**4,413**	**3,165**	**1,583**	**1,257**	**6,686**	**7,943**	**9,526**	**722**	**48**	**770**	**9,266**	**27,140**
2018 Total	**4,998**	**3,514**	**1,694**	**1,314**	**7,103**	**8,417**	**10,112**	**877**	**50**	**927**	**10,599**	**30,149**
2019 Total	**5,019**	**3,515**	**1,823**	**1,374**	**7,042**	**8,417**	**10,240**	**1,018**	**53**	**1,071**	**11,299**	**31,143**
2020 Total	**4,674**	**3,163**	**1,851**	**1,458**	**6,755**	**8,213**	**10,064**	**1,020**	**49**	**1,070**	**11,632**	**30,603**
2021 Total	**4,717**	**3,289**	**1,851**	**1,379**	**6,995**	**8,375**	**10,225**	**1,131**	**54**	**1,186**	**11,229**	**30,646**
2022 Total	**4,964**	**3,511**	**1,879**	**1,375**	**7,154**	**8,529**	**10,408**	**1,252**	**65**	**1,317**	**12,092**	**32,292**
2023 January	807	480	165	120	651	771	935	128	5	133	963	3,318
February	690	428	148	107	601	708	857	114	5	119	866	2,960
March	637	411	166	117	641	758	925	116	5	121	936	3,030
April	341	255	160	106	601	707	867	92	5	97	862	2,422
May	199	184	167	113	570	682	849	87	5	93	989	2,313
June	130	151	161	117	540	656	817	90	5	95	1,177	2,369
July	113	145	167	122	549	670	837	102	5	107	1,473	2,674
August	106	148	168	122	566	687	855	102	5	107	1,470	2,686
September	114	148	163	117	553	671	833	90	5	95	1,198	2,388
October	228	226	168	114	596	710	878	92	5	98	1,015	2,445
November	497	350	165	117	624	741	906	108	5	113	962	2,828
December	661	416	170	126	664	790	960	122	5	127	1,032	3,195
Total	**4,523**	**3,341**	**1,966**	**1,396**	**7,156**	**8,552**	**10,518**	**1,244**	**62**	**1,306**	**12,940**	**32,629**
2024 January	R 935	R 544	E 166	131	R 671	R 803	R 969	RE 142	E 5	RE 147	1,136	R 3,731
February	647	R 418	E 160	114	R 603	R 717	R 877	RE 114	E 4	E 118	917	R 2,977
March	R 509	R 349	E 166	115	R 633	748	914	E 107	E 5	RE 112	922	R 2,806
April	318	R 249	E 160	113	R 587	R 700	R 860	RE 92	E 4	E 96	880	R 2,403
May	R 173	R 177	E 165	113	R 573	R 686	R 851	E 89	E 5	E 94	1,045	R 2,340
June	R 122	154	E 162	110	R 548	R 658	R 820	E 93	E 4	E 97	1,244	R 2,437
July	107	R 147	E 169	117	R 569	R 685	R 854	E 105	E 5	E 109	1,534	R 2,752
August	R 106	149	E 167	121	R 577	R 698	R 865	E 104	E 5	E 108	1,493	R 2,722
September	114	R 155	E 161	113	556	669	830	E 92	E 4	E 97	1,228	R 2,423
October	R 194	R 213	E 168	110	R 583	R 693	R 861	E 93	E 5	RE 97	1,071	R 2,436
November	R 413	R 317	RE 162	115	R 609	R 724	R 886	E 104	E 4	E 108	992	R 2,716
December	R 758	R 467	RE 171	128	R 671	798	R 970	E 128	E 5	RE 133	1,033	R 3,361
Total	**R 4,397**	**R 3,337**	**RE 1,977**	**1,399**	**R 7,180**	**R 8,579**	**R 10,557**	**RE 1,262**	**53**	**RE 1,316**	**13,497**	**R 33,105**
2025 January	1,032	609	E 168	130	701	831	1,000	E 150	E 5	E 154	1,128	3,922

[a] All commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Table 7.4c for CHP fuel use.

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

[c] All industrial sector fuel use other than that in "Lease and Plant Fuel" and "CHP."

[d] Natural gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors. Beginning in 2009, includes line loss, which is known volumes of natural gas that are the result of leaks, damage, accidents, migration, and/or blow down.

[e] Natural gas used as fuel in the delivery of natural gas to consumers. Beginning in 2009, includes line loss, which is known volumes of natural gas that are the result of leaks, damage, accidents, migration, and/or blow down.

[f] 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.

[g] Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

[h] Included in "Non-CHP."

[i] For 1989–1992, a small amount of consumption at independent power producers may be counted in both "Other Industrial" and "Electric Power Sector." See Note 7, "Natural Gas Consumption, 1989–1992," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet.

Notes: • Data are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of section. • See Note 8, "Natural Gas Data Adjustments, 1993–2000, 2017, 2020," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • Through 1964, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.65 psia (pounds per square inch absolute) at 60° Fahrenheit; beginning in 1965, the pressure base is 14.73 psia at 60° Fahrenheit. • 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/#naturalgas (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Residential, Commercial, Lease and Plant Fuel, Other Industrial Total** and **Pipelines and Distribution: 1949–2022**—U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*, annual reports and unpublished revisions. **2023 forward**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, March 2025, Table 2. • **Other Industrial CHP:** Table 7.4c. • **Other Industrial Non-CHP:** Calculated as other industrial total minus other industrial CHP. • **Industrial Total:** Calculated as lease and plant fuel plus other industrial total. • **Vehicle Fuel: 1990 and 1991**—EIA, NGA 2000, (November 2001), Table 95. **1992–1998**—EIA, "Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 1999" (October 1999), Table 10, and "Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 2003" (February 2004), Table 10. Data for compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas in gasoline-equivalent gallons were converted to cubic feet by multiplying by the motor gasoline conversion factor (see Table A3) and dividing by the natural gas end-use sectors conversion factor (see Table A4). **1999–2022**—EIA, NGA, annual reports. **2023 forward**—EIA, NGM, March 2025, Table 2. • **Transportation Total:** Calculated as pipelines and distribution plus vehicle fuel. • **Electric Power Sector:** Table 7.4b. • **Total Consumption:** Calculated as the sum of residential, commercial, industrial total, transportation total, and electric power sector.

Table 4.4 Natural Gas in Underground Storage

(Volumes in Billion Cubic Feet)

	Natural Gas in Underground Storage, End of Period			Change in Working Gas From Same Period Previous Year		Storage Activity		
	Base Gas	Working Gas	Total[a]	Volume	Percent	Withdrawals	Injections	Net[b,c]
1950 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**175**	**230**	**-54**
1955 Total	**863**	**505**	**1,368**	**40**	**8.7**	**437**	**505**	**-68**
1960 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**2,184**	**NA**	**NA**	**713**	**844**	**-132**
1965 Total	**1,848**	**1,242**	**3,090**	**83**	**7.2**	**960**	**1,078**	**-118**
1970 Total	**2,326**	**1,678**	**4,004**	**257**	**18.1**	**1,459**	**1,857**	**-398**
1975 Total	**3,162**	**2,212**	**5,374**	**162**	**7.9**	**1,760**	**2,104**	**-344**
1980 Total	**3,642**	**2,655**	**6,297**	**-99**	**-3.6**	**1,910**	**1,896**	**14**
1985 Total	**3,842**	**2,607**	**6,448**	**-270**	**-9.4**	**2,359**	**2,128**	**231**
1990 Total	**3,868**	**3,068**	**6,936**	**555**	**22.1**	**1,934**	**2,433**	**-499**
1995 Total	**4,349**	**2,153**	**6,503**	**-453**	**-17.4**	**2,974**	**2,566**	**408**
2000 Total	**4,352**	**1,719**	**6,071**	**-806**	**-31.9**	**3,498**	**2,684**	**814**
2005 Total	**4,200**	**2,635**	**6,835**	**-61**	**-2.3**	**3,057**	**3,002**	**55**
2010 Total	**4,301**	**3,111**	**7,412**	**-19**	**-.6**	**3,274**	**3,291**	**-17**
2011 Total	**4,302**	**3,462**	**7,764**	**351**	**11.3**	**3,074**	**3,422**	**-348**
2012 Total	**4,372**	**3,413**	**7,785**	**-49**	**-1.4**	**2,818**	**2,825**	**-7**
2013 Total	**4,365**	**2,890**	**7,255**	**-523**	**-15.3**	**3,702**	**3,156**	**546**
2014 Total	**4,365**	**3,141**	**7,506**	**251**	**8.7**	**3,586**	**3,839**	**-253**
2015 Total	**4,372**	**3,667**	**8,038**	**525**	**16.7**	**3,100**	**3,638**	**-539**
2016 Total	**4,380**	**3,297**	**7,677**	**-370**	**-10.1**	**3,325**	**2,977**	**348**
2017 Total	**4,360**	**3,033**	**7,392**	**-264**	**-8.0**	**3,590**	**3,337**	**254**
2018 Total	**4,361**	**2,708**	**7,069**	**-324**	**-10.7**	**3,999**	**3,676**	**324**
2019 Total	**4,380**	**3,188**	**7,568**	**480**	**17.7**	**3,653**	**4,153**	**-500**
2020 Total	**4,394**	**3,341**	**7,735**	**153**	**4.8**	**3,412**	**3,590**	**-178**
2021 Total	**4,438**	**3,210**	**7,648**	**-131**	**-3.9**	**3,761**	**3,678**	**83**
2022 Total	**4,451**	**2,925**	**7,376**	**-285**	**-8.9**	**4,175**	**3,898**	**277**
2023 January	4,452	2,470	6,922	254	11.5	609	153	456
February	4,451	2,072	6,523	510	32.7	529	130	399
March	4,450	1,850	6,300	448	32.0	395	171	224
April	4,452	2,116	6,569	505	31.3	126	395	-268
May	4,466	2,576	7,042	575	28.7	82	534	-452
June	4,464	2,902	7,365	576	24.8	105	448	-344
July	4,465	3,035	7,500	530	21.2	186	320	-134
August	4,464	3,168	7,632	459	16.9	233	365	-133
September	4,463	3,490	7,952	344	10.9	155	478	-323
October	4,463	3,809	8,273	240	6.7	121	442	-321
November	4,464	3,742	8,206	241	6.9	298	233	65
December	4,468	3,457	7,925	532	18.2	454	170	284
Total	**4,468**	**3,457**	**7,925**	**532**	**18.2**	**3,292**	**3,840**	**-547**
2024 January	4,468	2,611	7,079	141	5.7	951	106	844
February	4,468	2,350	6,817	277	13.4	458	195	263
March	4,467	2,306	6,773	456	24.7	320	274	46
April	4,467	2,562	7,030	446	21.1	155	411	-256
May	4,469	2,923	7,393	347	13.5	112	475	-363
June	4,471	3,175	7,646	273	9.4	128	382	-254
July	4,473	3,294	7,766	258	8.5	177	296	-120
August	4,477	3,370	7,848	202	6.4	244	322	-79
September	4,482	3,615	8,097	126	3.6	151	401	-250
October	4,484	3,938	8,422	129	3.4	94	422	-327
November	4,485	3,915	8,400	173	4.6	247	224	23
December	4,485	3,438	7,923	R -19	-.6	R 633	R 157	476
Total	**4,485**	**3,438**	**7,923**	**R -19**	**-.6**	**3,668**	**R 3,664**	**5**
2025 January	4,490	2,425	6,915	-186	-7.1	1,108	96	1,012

[a] For total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year, see Note 4, "Natural Gas Storage," at end of section.

[b] For 1980–2018, data differ from those shown on Table 4.1, which includes liquefied natural gas storage for that period.

[c] Positive numbers indicate that withdrawals are greater than injections. Negative numbers indicate that injections are greater than withdrawals. Net withdrawals or injections may not equal the difference between applicable ending stocks. See Note 4, "Natural Gas Storage," at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Through 1964, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.65 psia (pounds per square inch absolute) at 60° Fahrenheit; beginning in 1965, the pressure base is 14.73 psia at 60° Fahrenheit. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia (except Alaska, which is excluded through 2012).

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

Sources: • **Storage Activity: 1949–1975**—U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1994, Volume 2,* Table 9. **1976–1979**—EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979,* Table 1. **1980–1995**—EIA, *Historical Natural Gas Annual 1930 Through 2000,* Table 11. **1996–2014**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM),* monthly issues. **2015–2022**—EIA, NGA, annual reports. **2023 forward**—EIA, NGM, March 2025, Table 8. • **All Other Data:1954–1974**—American Gas Association, *Gas Facts,* annual issues. **1975 and 1976**—Federal Energy Administration (FEA), Form FEA-G318-M-0, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1977 and 1978**—EIA, Form FEA-G318-M-0, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1979–1995**—EIA, Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and FERC, Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1996–2022**—EIA, NGA, annual reports. **2023 forward**—EIA, NGM, March 2025, Table 8.

Note 1. Natural Gas Production. Final annual data are from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*.

Data for the two most recent months presented are estimated. Some of the data for earlier months are also estimated or computed. For a discussion of computation and estimation procedures, see EIA's *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*.

Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the NGA. Preliminary monthly data are gathered from reports to the Interstate Oil Compact Commission and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. Volumetric data are converted, as necessary, to a standard pressure base of 14.73 psia (pounds per square inch absolute) at 60° Fahrenheit. Unless there are major changes, data are not revised until after publication of the NGA.

Differences between annual data in the NGA and the sum of preliminary monthly data (January–December) are allocated proportionally to the months to create final monthly data.

Note 2. Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production. Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) production is the reduction in volume of natural gas resulting from the removal of natural gas liquid constituents at natural gas processing plants—these natural gas plant liquids are transferred to petroleum supply.

Annual data are from EIA's *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*, where they are estimated on the basis of the type and quantity of liquid products extracted from the gas stream and the calculated volume of such products at standard conditions. For a detailed explanation of the calculations used to derive estimated NGPL production, see the NGA.

Through 2006, preliminary monthly data are estimated on the basis of NGPL production as an annual percentage of marketed production. Beginning in 2007, preliminary monthly data are estimated on the basis of NGPL production reported on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Monthly data are revised and considered final after publication of the NGA. Final monthly data are estimated by allocating annual NGPL production data to the months on the basis of total natural gas marketed production data from the NGA.

Note 3. Supplemental Gaseous Fuels. Supplemental gaseous fuels are any substances that, introduced into or commingled with natural gas, increase the volume available for disposition. Such substances include, but are not limited to, propane-air, refinery gas, coke oven gas, still gas, manufactured gas, biomass gas, and air or inert gases added for Btu stabilization.

Annual data beginning with 1980 are from EIA's *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*. Unknown quantities of supplemental gaseous fuels are included in consumption data for 1979 and earlier years. Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the NGA. Monthly estimates are based on the annual ratio of supplemental gaseous fuels to the sum of dry gas production, net imports, and net withdrawals from storage. The ratio is applied to the monthly sum of the three elements to compute a monthly supplemental gaseous fuels figure.

Although the total amount of supplemental gaseous fuels consumed is known for 1980 forward, the amount consumed by each energy-use sector is estimated by EIA. These estimates are used to create natural gas (without supplemental gaseous fuels) data for Tables 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.6 (note: to avoid double-counting in these tables, supplemental gaseous fuels are accounted for in their primary energy category: "Coal," "Petroleum," or "Biomass"). It is assumed that supplemental gaseous fuels are commingled with natural gas consumed by the residential, commercial, other industrial, and electric power sectors, but are not commingled with natural gas used for lease and plant fuel, pipelines and distribution, or vehicle fuel. The estimated consumption of supplemental gaseous fuels by each sector (residential, commercial, other industrial, and electric power) is calculated as that sector's natural gas consumption (see Table 4.3) divided by the sum of natural gas consumption by the residential, commercial, other industrial, and electric power sectors (see Table 4.3), and then multiplied by total supplemental gaseous fuels consumption (see Table 4.1). For estimated sectoral consumption of supplemental gaseous fuels in Btu, the residential, commercial, and other industrial values in cubic feet are multiplied by the "End-Use Sectors" conversion factors (see Table A4), and the electric power

values in cubic feet are multiplied by the "Electric Power Sector" conversion factors (see Table A4). Total supplemental gaseous fuels consumption in Btu is calculated as the sum of the Btu values for the sectors.

Note 4. Natural Gas Storage. Natural gas in storage at the end of a reporting period may not equal the quantity derived by adding or subtracting net injections or withdrawals from the quantity in storage at the end of the previous period. Injection and withdrawal data from the FERC-8/EIA-191 survey may be adjusted to correspond to data from Form EIA-176 for publication of EIA's *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*.

Total underground storage capacity, which includes both active and inactive fields, at the end of each calendar year since 1975 (first year data were available), in billion cubic feet, was:

Total underground storage capacity, including active and inactive fields (billion cubic feet)

Decade	Year-0	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	Year-6	Year-7	Year-8	Year-9
1970s						6,280	6,544	6,678	6,890	6,929
1980s	7,434	7,805	7,915	7,985	8,043	8,087	8,145	8,124	8,124	8,120
1990s	7,794	7,993	7,932	7,989	8,043	7,953	7,980	8,332	8,179	8,229
2000s	8,241	8,182	8,207	8,206	8,255	8,268	8,330	8,402	8,499	8,656
2010s	8,764	8,849	8,991	9,173	9,233	9,231	9,239	9,261	9,241	9,231
2020s	9,259	9,265	9,269	9,278	9,320[P]					

P=Preliminary

Through 1990, monthly underground storage data are collected from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Form FERC-8 (interstate data) and EIA Form EIA-191 (intrastate data). Beginning in 1991, all data are collected on the revised Form EIA-191. Injection and withdrawal data from the EIA-191 survey may be adjusted to correspond to data from Form EIA-176 following publication of EIA's NGA.

The final monthly and annual storage and withdrawal data for 1980–2017 include both underground and liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage. Annual data on LNG additions and withdrawals are from Form EIA-176. Monthly data are estimated by computing the ratio of each month's underground storage additions and withdrawals to annual underground storage additions and withdrawals and applying the ratio to the annual LNG data.

Note 5. Natural Gas Balancing Item. The balancing item for natural gas represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas disposition. The differences may be due to quantities lost or to the effects of data reporting problems. Reporting problems include differences due to the net result of conversions of flow data metered at varying temperature and pressure bases and converted to a standard temperature and pressure base; the effect of variations in company accounting and billing practices; differences between billing cycle and calendar period time frames; and imbalances resulting from the merger of data reporting systems that vary in scope, format, definitions, and type of respondents.

Note 6. Natural Gas Consumption. Natural gas consumption statistics include data for the following: "Residential Sector": residential deliveries; "Commercial Sector": commercial deliveries, including to commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants; "Industrial Sector": lease and plant fuel use, and other industrial deliveries, including to industrial CHP and industrial electricity-only plants also includes the relatively small amount of natural gas consumption for non-combustion use (see Tables 1.13a and 1.13b); "Transportation Sector": pipelines and distribution use, and vehicle fuel use; and "Electric Power Sector": electric utility and independent power producer use.

Final data for series other than "Other Industrial CHP" and "Electric Power Sector" are from EIA's *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*. Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the NGA. For more detailed information on the methods of estimating preliminary and final monthly data, see EIA's *Natural Gas Monthly*.

Note 7. Natural Gas Consumption, 1989–1992. Prior to 1993, deliveries to nonutility generators were not separately collected from natural gas companies on Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." As a result, for 1989–1992, those volumes are probably included in both the industrial and electric power

sectors and double-counted in total consumption. In 1993, 0.28 trillion cubic feet was reported as delivered to nonutility generators.

Note 8. Natural Gas Data Adjustments, 1993–2000, 2017, 2020. For 1993–2000, the original data for natural gas delivered to industrial consumers (now "Other Industrial" in Table 4.3) included deliveries to both industrial users and independent power producers (IPPs). These data were adjusted to remove the estimated consumption at IPPs from "Other Industrial" and include it with electric utilities under "Electric Power Sector." (To estimate the monthly IPP consumption, the monthly pattern for Other Industrial CHP in Table 4.3 was used.)

For 1996–2000, 2017, 2020, monthly data for several natural gas series shown in EIA's Natural Gas Navigator (see http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_cons_sum_dcu_nus_m.htm) were not reconciled and updated to be consistent with the final annual data in EIA's *Natural Gas Annual*. In the *Monthly Energy Review*, monthly data for these series were adjusted so that the monthly data sum to the final annual values. The Table 4.1 data series (and years) that were adjusted are: Gross Withdrawals (1996, 1997), Marketed Production (1997), NGPL Production (1997, 1998 and 2000), Dry Gas Production (1996, 1997), Supplemental Gaseous Fuels (1997–2000), Balancing Item (1997–2000), and Total Consumption (1997–2000, 2017, 2020). The Table 4.3 data series (and years) that were adjusted are: Lease and Plant Fuel (1997–2000), Total Industrial (1997–2000), Pipelines and Distribution (2000), Total Transportation (2000), and Total Consumption (1997–2000, 2017, 2020).

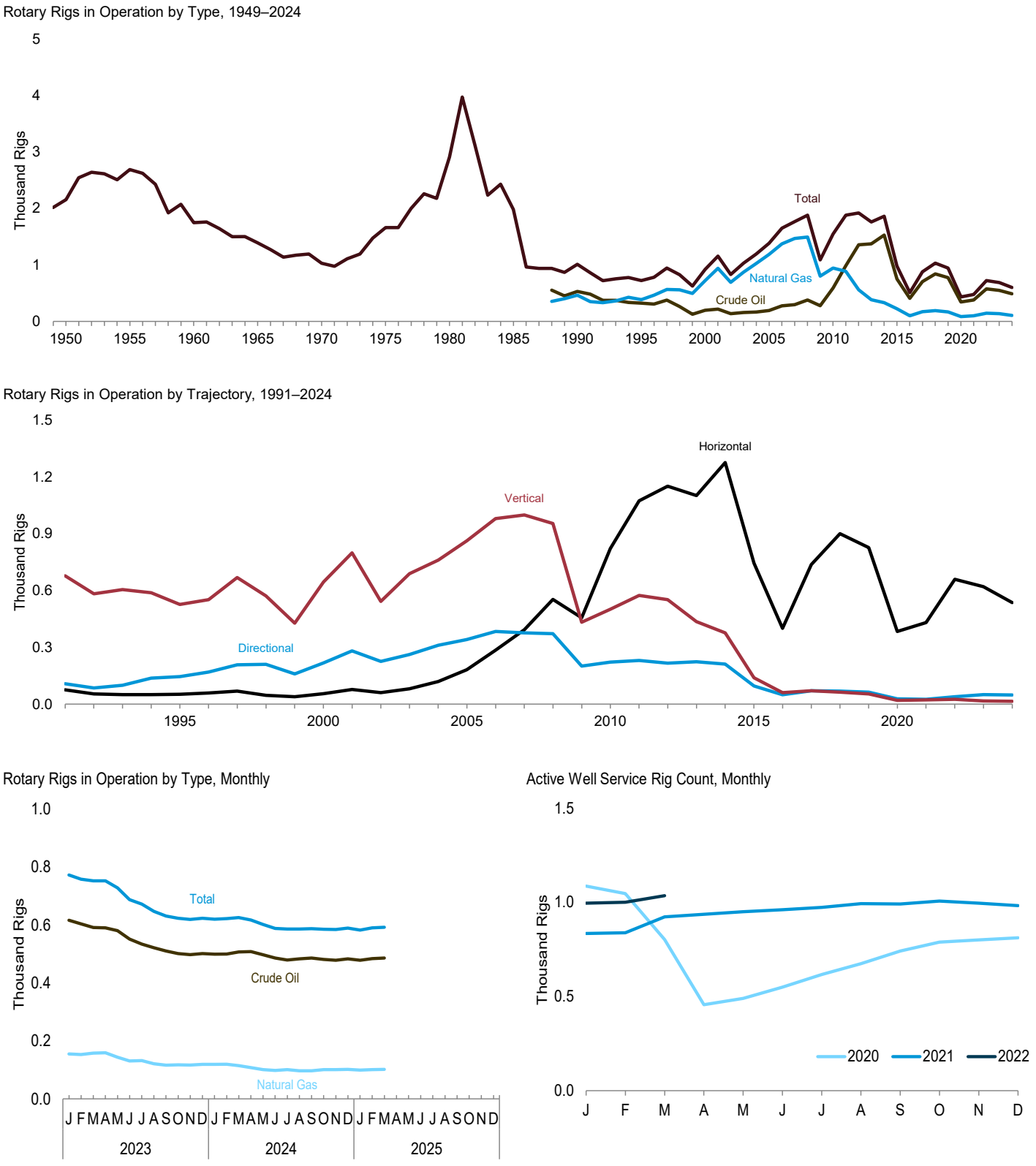
Note 9. Natural Gas Imports and Exports. The United States imports natural gas via pipeline from Canada and Mexico; and imports liquefied natural gas (LNG) via vessel from other countries. In addition, small amounts of LNG arrived from Canada via truck in 1973, 1977, 1981, and 2013 forward. Also, small amounts of compressed natural gas (CNG) were imported from Canada in 2014 forward. The United States exports natural gas via pipeline to Canada and Mexico; and exports LNG via vessel to other countries. Also, small amounts of LNG have gone to Mexico via truck since 1998 and via vessel since 2016, and to Canada via truck in 2007 and 2012 forward. Small amounts of CNG have been exported to Canada since 2013. Natural gas exports include re-exports**.**

Annual and final monthly data are from the annual EIA Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and FE-746R, "Import and Export of Natural Gas."

Preliminary monthly data are EIA estimates. For a discussion of estimation procedures, see EIA's *Natural Gas Monthly*. Preliminary data are revised after publication of EIA's *Natural Gas Annual*.

5. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

Figure 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Drilling Activity Measurements



Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#crude.
Sources: Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Drilling Activity Measurements

(Number of Rigs)

	Rotary Rigs in Operation[a,b]								
	By Location[c]		By Type[c]		By Trajectory[c]				
	Onshore	Offshore	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Horizontal	Directional	Vertical	Total[c]	Active Well Service Rig Count[d]
1950 Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,154**	**NA**
1955 Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,686**	**NA**
1960 Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,748**	**NA**
1965 Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,388**	**NA**
1970 Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,028**	**NA**
1975 Average	**1,554**	**106**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,660**	**2,486**
1980 Average	**2,678**	**231**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,909**	**4,089**
1985 Average	**1,774**	**206**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,980**	**4,716**
1990 Average	**902**	**108**	**532**	**464**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,010**	**3,658**
1995 Average	**622**	**101**	**323**	**385**	**52**	**145**	**526**	**723**	**3,041**
2000 Average	**778**	**140**	**197**	**720**	**55**	**217**	**645**	**918**	**2,692**
2005 Average	**1,290**	**93**	**194**	**1,186**	**181**	**341**	**862**	**1,383**	**2,222**
2010 Average	**1,514**	**31**	**591**	**943**	**822**	**222**	**501**	**1,546**	**1,854**
2011 Average	**1,846**	**32**	**984**	**887**	**1,074**	**230**	**574**	**1,879**	**2,075**
2012 Average	**1,871**	**48**	**1,357**	**558**	**1,151**	**216**	**552**	**1,919**	**2,113**
2013 Average	**1,705**	**56**	**1,373**	**383**	**1,102**	**224**	**435**	**1,761**	**2,064**
2014 Average	**1,804**	**57**	**1,527**	**333**	**1,275**	**211**	**376**	**1,862**	**2,024**
2015 Average	**943**	**35**	**750**	**226**	**744**	**95**	**139**	**978**	**1,481**
2016 Average	**486**	**23**	**408**	**100**	**400**	**49**	**60**	**509**	**1,061**
2017 Average	**856**	**20**	**703**	**172**	**737**	**70**	**70**	**876**	**1,187**
2018 Average	**1,013**	**19**	**841**	**190**	**900**	**69**	**63**	**1,032**	**1,292**
2019 Average	**920**	**23**	**774**	**169**	**826**	**63**	**54**	**943**	**1,253**
2020 Average	**417**	**15**	**345**	**85**	**384**	**28**	**20**	**433**	**738**
2021 Average	**464**	**14**	**380**	**98**	**431**	**25**	**22**	**478**	**949**
2022 Average	**708**	**15**	**574**	**147**	**659**	**39**	**25**	**723**	**NA**
2023 January	756	16	616	155	701	47	24	772	NA
February	742	16	604	153	698	42	18	758	NA
March	736	17	591	158	691	47	14	752	NA
April	733	19	590	159	685	48	19	752	NA
May	707	21	580	144	657	52	19	728	NA
June	667	20	551	131	617	51	18	687	NA
July	654	19	534	132	602	52	18	672	NA
August	629	18	521	121	576	52	19	647	NA
September	613	19	510	116	561	55	15	631	NA
October	600	23	501	118	556	52	15	623	NA
November	599	20	498	117	552	54	13	619	NA
December	603	20	501	119	561	49	13	623	NA
Average	**669**	**19**	**549**	**135**	**620**	**50**	**17**	**687**	**NA**
2024 January	601	20	499	119	561	48	12	620	NA
February	603	20	500	120	560	50	13	622	NA
March	603	22	507	115	559	53	13	625	NA
April	598	19	508	108	555	50	13	617	NA
May	582	20	497	101	544	42	17	602	NA
June	567	21	486	98	525	44	19	588	NA
July	564	22	479	101	519	49	18	586	NA
August	566	19	483	97	521	48	16	586	NA
September	567	20	486	97	522	50	15	587	NA
October	568	18	481	101	517	53	15	585	NA
November	570	14	478	101	520	48	16	584	NA
December	575	14	483	102	526	49	14	589	NA
Average	**580**	**19**	**491**	**105**	**536**	**48**	**15**	**599**	**NA**
2025 January	568	14	478	100	519	50	13	582	NA
February	576	14	484	101	528	50	13	590	NA
March	578	14	486	102	531	50	12	592	NA
3-Month Average	**574**	**14**	**482**	**100**	**525**	**50**	**13**	**588**	**NA**
2024 3-Month Average	**602**	**21**	**502**	**117**	**560**	**50**	**13**	**623**	**NA**
2023 3-Month Average	**744**	**16**	**603**	**155**	**697**	**45**	**18**	**760**	**NA**

[a] Data are for rigs drilling for crude oil, rigs drilling for natural gas, and other rigs (not shown separately) drilling for miscellaneous purposes, such as service wells, injection wells, and stratigraphic tests.

[b] Rotary rigs in operation are reported weekly on Fridays. Monthly data are averages of 4- or 5-week reporting periods. Multi-month data are averages of the reported weekly data over the covered months. Annual data are averages of 52- or 53-week reporting periods. Published data are rounded to the nearest whole number.

[c] Not shown under "By Type" are other rigs drilling for miscellaneous purposes, such as service wells, injection wells, and stratigraphic tests. Therefore, the sum of "Crude Oil" and "Natural Gas" may not equal "Total" values. In addition, for "By Location," "By Type," and "By Trajectory," the sum of the components in each category may not equal "Total" values due to independent rounding.

[d] The number of rigs doing true workovers (where tubing is pulled from the well), or doing rod string and pump repair operations, and that are, on average, crewed and working every day of the month.

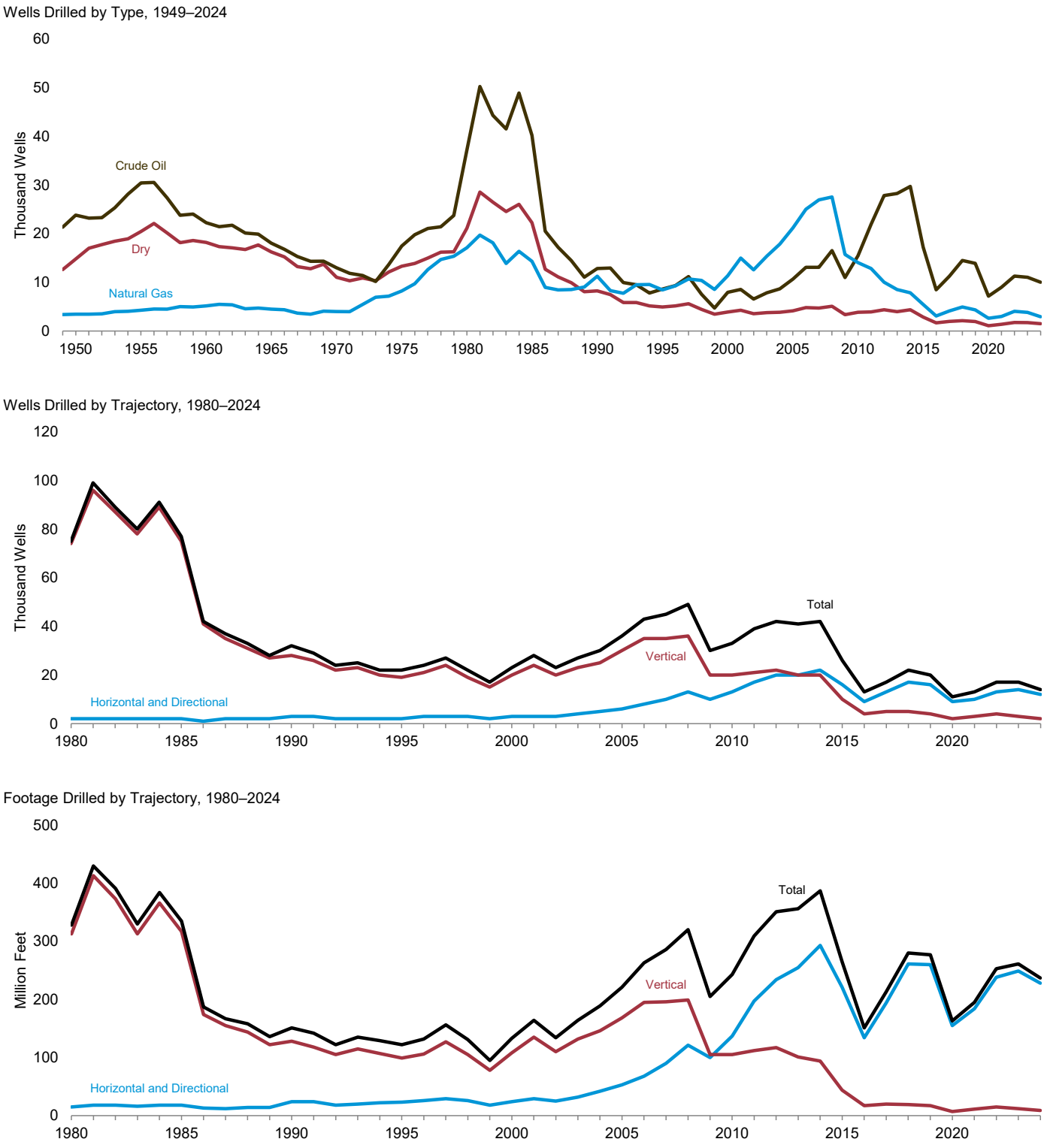
NA=Not available.

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

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

Sources: • **Rotary Rigs in Operation:** Baker Hughes, Inc., Houston, TX, "North America Rig Count," used with permission. See http://phx.corporate-ir.net/phoenix.zhtml?c=79687&p=irol-reportsother. • **Active Well Service Rig Count:** Energy Workforce & Technology Council, Houston, TX.

Figure 5.2 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Wells and Footage Drilled



Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#crude.
Sources: Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Wells and Footage Drilled

	Wells Drilled						Footage Drilled					
	By Type			By Trajectory			By Type			By Trajectory		
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Horizontal and Directional	Vertical	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Horizontal and Directional	Vertical	Total
	Number						Thousand Feet					
1950 Total	23,812	3,439	14,799	NA	NA	42,050	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	157,358
1955 Total	30,432	4,266	20,452	NA	NA	55,150	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	226,182
1960 Total	22,258	5,149	18,212	NA	NA	45,619	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	192,176
1965 Total	18,065	4,482	16,226	NA	NA	38,773	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	174,882
1970 Total	12,968	4,011	11,031	NA	NA	28,010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	138,556
1975 Total	17,449	8,200	13,321	NA	NA	38,970	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	182,199
1980 Total	37,209	17,108	21,125	1,677	73,765	75,442	137,273	92,649	98,054	14,607	313,369	327,976
1985 Total	40,217	14,309	22,270	2,184	74,612	76,796	152,575	77,699	104,791	17,944	317,122	335,066
1990 Total	12,839	11,246	8,245	2,839	27,987	32,330	57,153	52,870	41,360	23,619	127,764	151,383
1995 Total	R 8,614	R 8,447	R 4,935	R 2,498	R 19,498	R 21,996	R 41,790	R 53,432	R 26,597	R 23,117	R 98,702	R 121,819
2000 Total	7,943	R 11,366	3,892	2,920	R 20,281	R 23,201	R 34,778	R 75,283	22,724	24,355	R 108,429	R 132,785
2005 Total	R 10,649	R 21,199	R 4,150	R 5,994	R 30,004	R 35,998	R 49,591	R 148,810	R 22,918	R 52,983	R 168,336	R 221,319
2010 Total	R 15,448	R 14,063	R 3,866	R 12,921	R 20,456	R 33,377	R 93,181	R 130,186	R 19,160	R 137,309	R 105,217	R 242,527
2011 Total	R 21,935	R 12,818	3,932	17,215	R 21,470	R 38,685	R 154,585	R 135,890	R 18,949	197,213	R 112,210	R 309,423
2012 Total	R 27,847	R 10,030	4,353	R 19,812	R 22,418	R 42,230	R 218,135	R 111,666	R 20,749	R 233,925	R 116,624	R 350,549
2013 Total	R 28,256	8,526	3,950	R 20,489	R 20,243	R 40,732	R 234,951	R 100,744	R 19,927	R 254,687	R 100,935	R 355,622
2014 Total	R 29,739	R 7,860	4,374	R 22,390	R 19,583	R 41,973	R 266,961	R 96,799	R 23,338	R 292,602	R 94,497	R 387,099
2015 Total	R 17,232	R 5,444	R 2,845	16,016	R 9,505	R 25,521	R 176,097	R 72,049	R 16,761	R 221,230	R 43,677	R 264,907
2016 Total	R 8,487	R 3,089	R 1,660	R 9,072	R 4,164	R 13,236	R 98,005	R 43,818	R 9,544	R 134,144	R 17,222	R 151,366
2017 Total	R 11,232	4,110	R 1,978	R 12,652	R 4,668	R 17,320	R 138,475	61,720	R 13,064	R 193,673	R 19,586	R 213,259
2018 Total	R 14,486	R 4,939	R 2,101	R 16,562	R 4,964	R 21,526	R 187,826	R 78,192	R 14,286	R 261,104	R 19,200	R 280,303
2019 Total	R 13,918	4,331	R 1,935	R 15,883	R 4,301	R 20,184	R 190,618	72,538	R 13,963	R 260,138	R 16,981	R 277,120
2020 Total	R 7,141	2,614	R 1,072	R 8,906	R 1,921	R 10,827	R 106,491	47,741	R 8,319	R 155,318	R 7,233	R 162,551
2021 Total	R 9,005	R 2,981	R 1,373	R 10,391	R 2,968	R 13,359	R 131,150	R 54,853	R 9,300	R 184,211	R 11,091	R 195,302
2022 Total	R 11,290	R 4,041	R 1,749	R 13,267	R 3,813	R 17,080	R 165,393	R 74,305	R 13,089	R 237,883	R 14,903	R 252,786
2023 January	R 999	R 349	R 157	R 1,198	R 307	R 1,505	R 14,738	R 6,556	R 1,179	R 21,264	R 1,209	R 22,473
February	R 980	R 344	R 154	R 1,249	R 229	R 1,478	R 14,888	R 6,973	R 1,191	R 22,169	R 882	R 23,051
March	R 959	R 357	R 153	R 1,211	R 258	R 1,469	R 14,686	R 6,701	R 1,148	R 21,495	R 1,040	R 22,535
April	R 958	R 359	R 153	R 1,229	R 241	R 1,470	R 15,447	R 6,556	R 1,117	R 22,176	R 944	R 23,120
May	R 941	R 325	R 148	R 1,169	R 245	R 1,414	R 14,730	R 5,935	R 1,081	R 20,800	R 946	R 21,746
June	R 929	R 296	R 140	R 1,137	R 228	R 1,365	R 15,322	R 5,405	R 1,022	R 20,842	R 907	R 21,749
July	R 867	326	R 138	R 1,109	R 222	1,331	R 14,391	R 6,273	R 1,008	R 20,801	R 870	R 21,671
August	910	R 297	R 141	R 1,088	R 260	R 1,348	R 14,758	R 5,759	R 1,030	R 20,494	R 1,053	R 21,547
September	R 882	R 263	R 128	R 1,028	245	R 1,273	R 14,692	R 4,803	R 935	R 19,445	R 985	R 20,430
October	R 944	R 356	R 146	R 1,201	R 245	R 1,446	R 15,963	R 6,602	R 1,066	R 22,675	R 957	R 23,631
November	R 824	268	R 126	R 987	R 231	R 1,218	R 13,610	R 4,894	R 920	R 18,525	R 899	R 19,424
December	R 828	R 268	R 127	R 1,000	R 223	1,223	R 13,603	R 4,894	R 927	R 18,554	R 870	R 19,425
Total	R 11,021	R 3,808	R 1,711	R 13,606	R 2,934	R 16,540	R 176,829	R 71,348	R 12,624	R 249,240	R 11,561	R 260,801
2024 January	R 810	R 268	R 126	R 1,041	R 163	R 1,204	R 12,929	R 5,257	R 988	R 18,477	R 698	R 19,175
February	R 847	R 277	R 128	1,095	R 157	R 1,252	R 14,920	R 5,449	R 935	R 20,698	R 606	R 21,304
March	R 833	R 259	R 127	R 1,033	R 186	R 1,219	R 14,508	R 4,729	956	R 19,456	R 737	R 20,193
April	R 934	R 243	R 132	R 1,108	R 201	R 1,309	R 16,144	R 4,705	R 964	R 21,034	R 778	R 21,813
May	R 807	R 254	R 123	R 982	R 202	R 1,184	R 13,830	R 5,114	R 898	R 19,062	R 781	R 19,843
June	R 796	R 223	R 121	R 916	R 224	R 1,140	R 13,718	R 4,469	R 885	R 18,209	R 863	R 19,072
July	R 912	R 229	R 129	R 1,038	R 232	R 1,270	R 15,206	R 4,306	R 1,029	R 19,647	R 894	R 20,540
August	R 875	R 219	R 124	R 1,029	R 189	R 1,218	R 15,009	R 3,999	R 905	R 19,183	R 730	R 19,913
September	R 788	R 264	R 119	R 995	R 176	R 1,171	R 13,473	R 5,424	R 869	R 19,083	R 683	R 19,766
October	R 843	R 228	R 121	R 1,009	R 183	R 1,192	R 14,678	R 4,317	R 883	R 19,166	R 712	R 19,878
November	R 782	R 230	R 120	932	R 200	R 1,132	R 11,918	R 4,463	R 931	R 16,543	R 770	R 17,313
December	R 789	R 232	R 121	R 973	R 169	R 1,142	R 12,338	R 4,620	R 963	R 17,270	R 651	R 17,921
Total	R 10,016	R 2,926	R 1,491	R 12,151	R 2,282	R 14,433	R 168,672	R 56,853	R 11,207	R 227,829	R 8,903	R 236,733
2025 January	R 783	R 227	R 119	R 963	R 166	R 1,129	R 12,258	R 4,525	R 949	R 17,093	R 639	R 17,732
February	R 793	R 229	R 121	R 981	R 162	R 1,143	R 12,479	R 4,588	R 969	R 17,412	R 624	R 18,036
March	796	231	121	992	156	1,148	12,584	4,650	974	17,608	601	18,208
3-Month Total	2,372	687	361	2,936	484	3,420	37,321	13,764	2,892	52,113	1,864	53,977
2024 3-Month Total	2,490	804	381	3,169	506	3,675	42,357	15,436	2,879	58,632	2,041	60,672
2023 3-Month Total	2,938	1,050	464	3,658	794	4,452	44,311	20,229	3,519	64,928	3,131	68,059

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For 1960–1969, data are for well completion reports received by the American Petroleum Institute during the reporting year; for all other years, data are for well completions in a given year. • Through 1989, these well counts include only the original drilling of a hole intended to discover or further develop already discovered crude oil or natural gas resources. Other drilling activities, such as drilling an old well deeper, drilling of laterals from the original well, drilling of service and injection wells, and drilling for resources other than crude oil or natural gas are excluded. Due to the methodology used to estimate ultimate well counts from the available partially reported data, the counts shown on this page are frequently revised. See Note, "Crude Oil and Natural Gas Wells," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1949–1965:** Gulf Publishing Company, *World Oil,* "Forecast-Review" issue. • **1966–1969:** American Petroleum Institute (API), *Quarterly Review of Drilling Statistics for the United States,* annual summaries and monthly reports. • **1970–1989:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) computations based on well reports submitted to the API. • **1990 forward:** EIA computations based on well reports submitted to IHS Markit, Inc.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

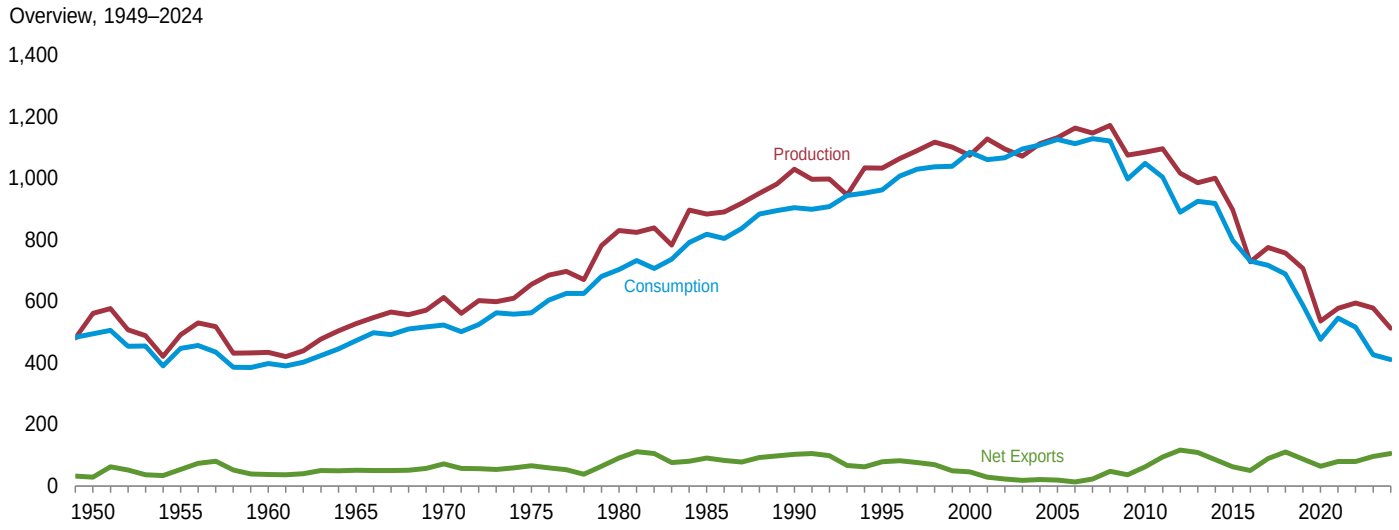
Note. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Wells. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) considers six well types in the *Monthly Energy Review* (MER): "completed for crude oil," "completed for natural gas," "dry hole," "vertical," "horizontal and directional," and "total." Wells that produce both crude oil and natural gas are categorized by the state. EIA includes both developmental wells and exploratory wells in the six well types, but excludes all other classes of wells drilled in connection with the search for producible hydrocarbons. If a lateral well (such as a service well, stratigraphic test well, observation well, etc.) is drilled at the same time as the original hole, EIA does not separately count the lateral well. However, EIA includes all of the well footage. EIA counts only horizontal wells after the first lateral is drilled and does not count pilot holes.

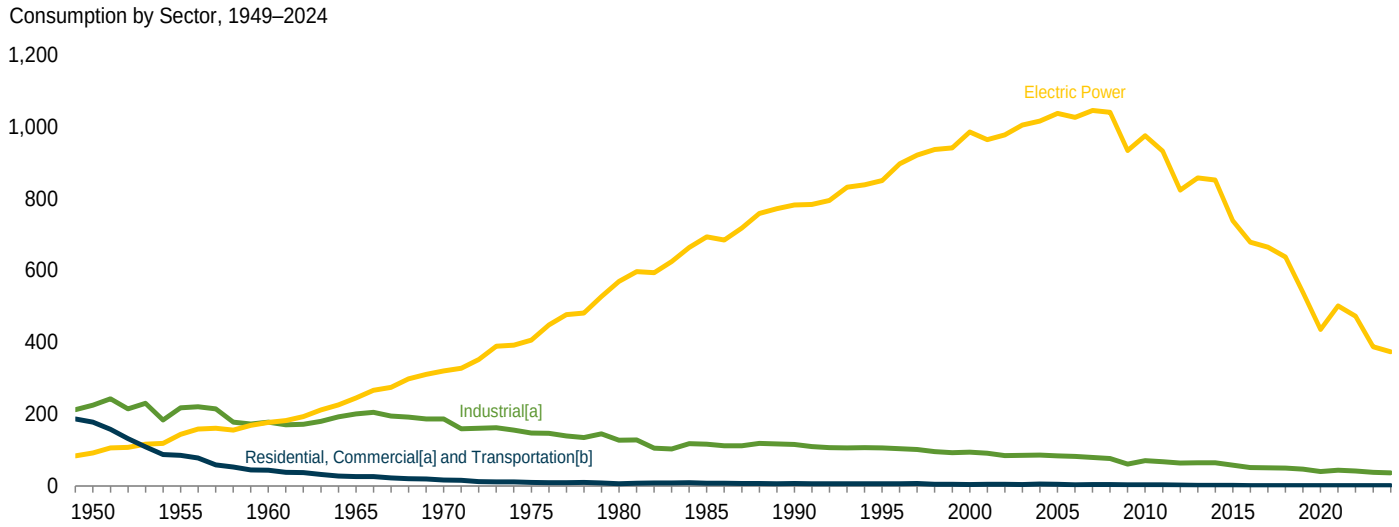
Prior to the March 1985 MER, drilling statistics consisted of completion data for crude oil, natural gas, and dry wells as reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during a given month. Due to time lags between the date of well completion and the date of completion reporting to the API, as-reported well completions were an inaccurate indicator of drilling activity. For example, in 1982, as-reported well completions increased, while the number of actual completions decreased. As a result, for 1973 forward, the data shown in this section are revised estimates based on the partial data available from IHS Markit. EIA continuously revises these estimates as new data become available. Each month, EIA estimates the latest 36 months of wells using the rig count and a 3-month average wells per rig ratio. EIA applies three conditions to the result: 1) if the model result is less than the actual reported value, then EIA uses the reported value, and 2) the published total well count is the maximum of the modeled total, or the sum of modeled oil, gas, and dry, or the sum of modeled horizontal and vertical well counts, and 3) the modeled component well counts are prorated so that they add exactly to the total published well count. EIA uses a similar process to estimate drilled footage using a 6-month average footage-per-well ratio. Because there is no reported dry rig count data, EIA estimates the number of dry wells using a 6-month average dry-wells-to-total-wells ratio, which EIA then applies to the modeled total wells. In general, the most recent 12 months of estimated well counts will have the highest errors because they are the farthest from the average well-per-rig ratio used in the model (at least 25 months).

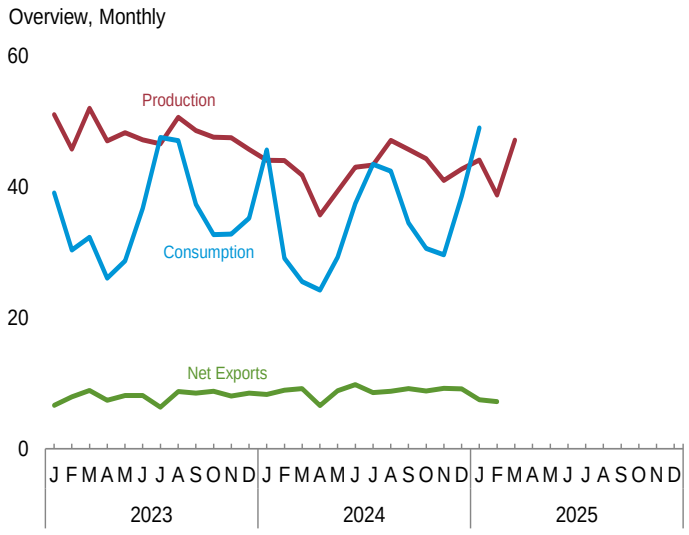
6. Coal

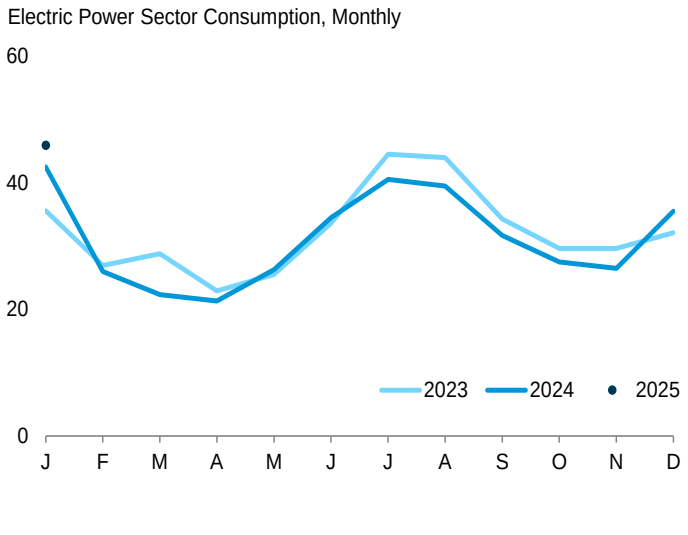
Figure 6.1 Coal

(Million Short Tons)









[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**	**25,595**	**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**	**-2,357**	**10,858**	**917,731**
2015 Total	**896,941**	**9,969**	**11,318**	**73,958**	**-62,640**	**40,824**	**5,331**	**798,115**
2016 Total	**728,364**	**10,138**	**9,846**	**60,271**	**-50,425**	**-45,338**	**2,346**	**731,071**
2017 Total	**774,609**	**9,951**	**7,803**	**96,945**	**-89,142**	**-26,467**	**5,029**	**716,856**
2018 Total	**756,167**	**10,431**	**5,954**	**116,244**	**-110,290**	**-37,194**	**5,397**	**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 January	51,053	640	440	7,082	-6,642	4,469	1,495	39,087
February	45,751	692	300	8,255	-7,956	8,043	101	30,343
March	52,027	698	281	9,192	-8,911	9,209	2,284	32,321
April	47,006	625	426	7,838	-7,411	10,647	3,518	26,055
May	48,262	618	305	8,430	-8,124	8,349	3,719	28,688
June	47,184	612	282	8,437	-8,155	1,415	1,498	36,727
July	46,595	851	326	6,701	-6,375	-7,327	829	47,568
August	50,625	808	355	9,119	-8,765	-6,546	2,155	47,059
September	48,620	500	314	8,816	-8,502	-884	4,158	37,345
October	47,603	638	413	9,205	-8,792	4,975	1,747	32,727
November	47,519	780	335	8,388	-8,053	7,919	-475	32,802
December	45,711	851	233	8,746	-8,513	2,006	811	35,232
Total	**577,954**	**8,314**	**4,010**	**100,208**	**-96,198**	**42,276**	**21,840**	**425,954**
2024 January	44,052	830	94	8,411	-8,318	-8,641	-446	45,652
February	44,011	721	151	9,119	-8,969	6,201	447	29,116
March	41,808	768	85	9,275	-9,191	6,217	1,638	25,530
April	35,709	746	254	6,843	-6,589	3,281	2,332	24,253
May	39,370	599	80	8,938	-8,858	1,112	718	29,281
June	43,004	777	203	10,011	-9,809	-4,561	1,075	37,459
July	43,343	871	185	8,760	-8,575	-8,826	1,023	43,441
August	47,110	653	288	9,094	-8,806	-7,066	3,604	42,420
September	45,724	557	248	9,453	-9,205	-138	2,708	34,505
October	R 44,295	594	118	8,968	-8,849	4,786	R 658	30,596
November	R 40,964	538	167	9,421	-9,254	3,274	R -641	29,615
December	R 42,738	399	127	9,295	-9,168	-3,230	R -1,389	38,588
Total	**R 512,128**	**8,054**	**1,998**	**107,588**	**-105,591**	**-7,592**	**R 11,727**	**410,456**
2025 January	44,104	RF 397	245	7,726	-7,481	R -14,769	R 2,786	R 49,003
February	38,761	NA	R 197	R 7,387	R -7,190	NA	NA	NA
March	F 47,129	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3-Month Total	**E 129,994**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
2024 3-Month Total	**129,871**	**2,319**	**329**	**26,806**	**-26,477**	**3,777**	**1,639**	**100,298**
2023 3-Month Total	**148,831**	**2,030**	**1,020**	**24,529**	**-23,509**	**21,721**	**3,880**	**101,751**

[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. E=Estimate. 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.

Due to production data not available for March 2025 Short-Term Energy Outlook number is used.

Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by Sector

(Thousand Short Tons)

	End-Use Sectors										Electric Power Sector[e,f]	Total
		Commercial			Industrial							
						Other Industrial						
	Resi-dential	CHP[a]	Other[b]	Total	Coke Plants	CHP[c]	Non-CHP[d]	Total	Total	Trans-portation		
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)	[f]782,567	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 January	(i)	51	31	82	1,354	808	1,273	2,081	3,435	(h)	35,569	39,087
February	(i)	44	34	78	1,266	694	1,403	2,096	3,362	(h)	26,903	30,343
March	(i)	39	32	71	1,405	714	1,373	2,087	3,492	(h)	28,758	32,321
April	(i)	36	17	53	1,263	664	1,176	1,840	3,103	(h)	22,900	26,055
May	(i)	28	18	46	1,302	691	1,140	1,831	3,133	(h)	25,509	28,688
June	(i)	22	15	37	1,287	672	1,153	1,825	3,112	(h)	33,579	36,727
July	(i)	26	13	38	1,344	718	988	1,706	3,050	(h)	44,480	47,568
August	(i)	26	14	41	1,350	677	1,037	1,714	3,064	(h)	43,954	47,059
September	(i)	27	16	43	1,303	671	1,049	1,721	3,024	(h)	34,277	37,345
October	(i)	27	27	54	1,278	668	1,109	1,777	3,055	(h)	29,618	32,727
November	(i)	34	24	58	1,386	691	1,084	1,775	3,161	(h)	29,584	32,802
December	(i)	39	27	66	1,310	718	1,062	1,780	3,089	(h)	32,076	35,232
Total	(i)	400	268	668	15,849	8,384	13,848	22,233	38,081	(h)	387,205	425,954
2024 January	(i)	54	43	96	1,276	780	1,010	1,790	3,066	(h)	42,490	45,652
February	(i)	39	29	68	1,264	698	1,123	1,821	3,085	(h)	25,963	29,116
March	(i)	36	28	64	1,328	792	1,023	1,815	3,143	(h)	22,323	25,530
April	(i)	30	2	32	1,232	659	1,042	1,701	2,933	(h)	21,289	24,253
May	(i)	19	1	19	1,283	658	1,067	1,725	3,009	(h)	26,253	29,281
June	(i)	29	1	30	1,238	689	1,037	1,726	2,964	(h)	34,464	37,459
July	(i)	31	-1	30	1,193	726	973	1,700	2,893	(h)	40,519	43,441
August	(i)	32	-1	31	1,215	736	967	1,703	2,918	(h)	39,471	42,420
September	(i)	31	-1	30	1,128	683	1,023	1,706	2,834	(h)	31,640	34,505
October	(i)	29	F 28	F 57	F 1,247	711	F 1,116	F 1,827	F 3,074	(h)	27,465	30,596
November	(i)	32	F 28	F 60	F 1,180	740	F 1,165	F 1,905	F 3,085	(h)	26,470	29,615
December	(i)	35	F 45	F 80	F 1,229	756	F 1,066	F 1,822	F 3,051	(h)	35,457	38,588
Total	(i)	398	E 201	E 599	E 14,811	8,630	E 12,613	E 21,243	E 36,054	(h)	373,803	410,456
2024 January	(i)	47	F 57	F 104	F 1,238	808	F 952	F 1,760	F 2,997	(h)	45,901	49,003

[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).

E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

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.

Due to consumption data not available Short-Term Energy Outlook numbers are used starting from October 2024.

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			Total		
			Coke Plants	Other[c]	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**	**151,792**	**197,971**
2015 Year	**35,871**	**394**	**2,236**	**4,382**	**6,618**	**7,012**	**195,912**	**238,795**
2016 Year	**25,309**	**360**	**1,675**	**3,637**	**5,312**	**5,672**	**162,476**	**193,457**
2017 Year	**23,999**	**310**	**1,718**	**3,242**	**4,960**	**5,270**	**137,721**	**166,991**
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 January	21,446	165	1,635	2,483	4,118	4,283	92,714	118,443
February	22,453	163	1,643	2,467	4,110	4,273	99,760	126,486
March	22,390	162	1,650	2,451	4,102	4,263	109,041	135,695
April	22,292	161	1,662	2,556	4,217	4,379	119,671	146,342
May	22,196	161	1,673	2,660	4,333	4,494	128,001	154,691
June	22,092	160	1,684	2,765	4,449	4,609	129,404	156,106
July	21,051	163	1,674	2,760	4,434	4,597	123,131	148,779
August	19,536	165	1,664	2,755	4,419	4,585	118,113	142,234
September	18,506	168	1,655	2,750	4,404	4,572	118,271	141,349
October	18,488	162	1,620	2,789	4,410	4,571	123,265	146,324
November	18,465	155	1,586	2,829	4,415	4,570	131,208	154,243
December	**18,427**	**149**	**1,551**	**2,868**	**4,420**	**4,569**	**133,253**	**156,249**
2024 January	F 19,049	143	1,517	2,842	4,359	4,502	124,057	147,608
February	F 20,043	137	1,482	2,815	4,298	4,435	129,331	153,809
March	F 19,989	131	1,447	2,789	4,236	4,368	135,669	160,026
April	F 19,901	131	1,481	2,886	4,367	4,498	138,908	163,307
May	F 19,820	131	1,514	2,983	4,497	4,628	139,971	164,419
June	F 19,733	130	1,548	3,079	4,627	4,757	135,368	159,858
July	F 18,717	128	1,556	3,137	4,693	4,821	127,494	151,032
August	F 17,223	126	1,565	3,194	4,759	4,884	121,858	143,966
September	F 16,211	123	1,573	3,251	4,824	4,948	122,669	143,828
October	F 16,206	F 189	F 1,523	F 2,879	F 4,402	F 4,591	127,816	148,614
November	F 16,194	F 188	F 1,501	F 2,892	F 4,393	F 4,581	131,112	151,887
December	**F 16,171**	**F 188**	**F 1,486**	**F 2,902**	**F 4,388**	**F 4,575**	**127,911**	**148,657**
2025 January	F 15,913	F 175	F 1,416	F 2,748	F 4,165	F 4,340	113,635	133,889

[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.

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.

Due to stock data not available Short-Term Energy Outlook numbers are used starting from October 2024.

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 relativity 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.

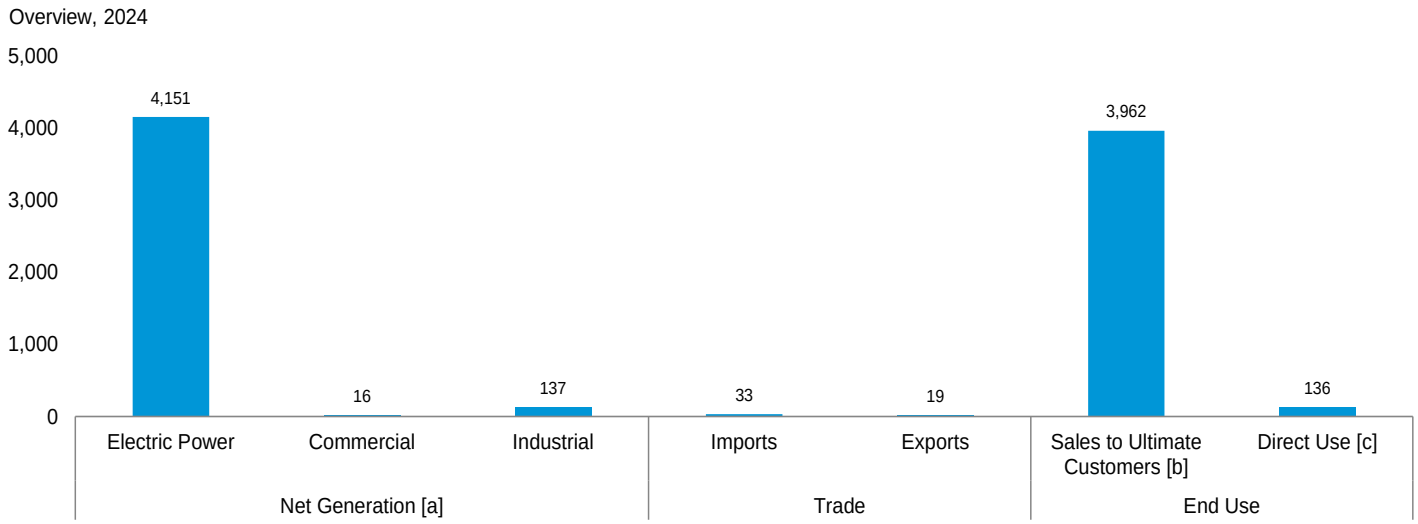
2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called, "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data"); and, for forecast values, EIA, STIFS.

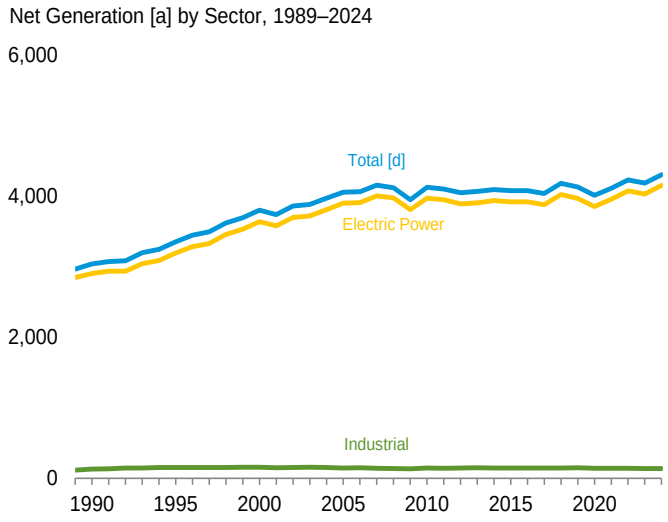
Electric Power
1949 forward: Table 7.5.

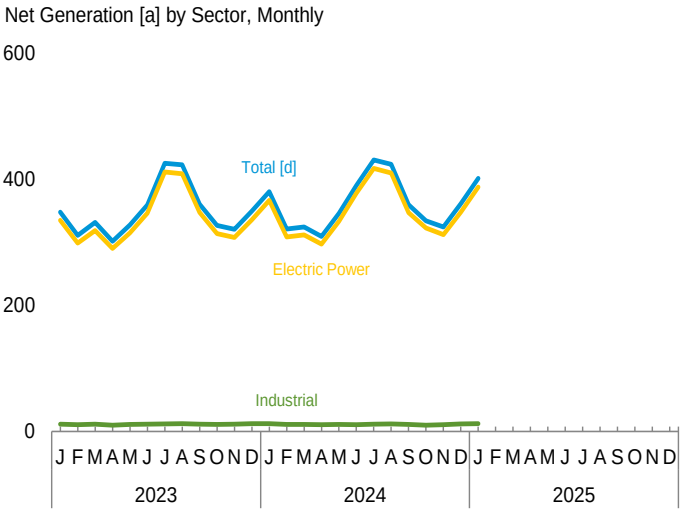
7. Electricity

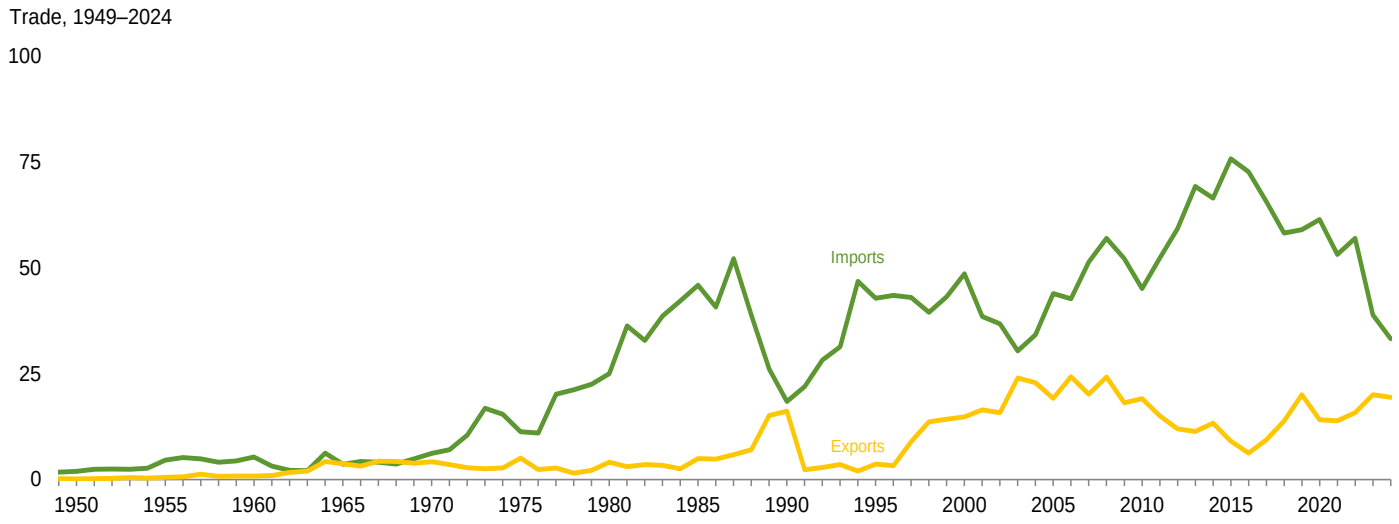
Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview

(Billion Kilowatthours)









[a] Data are for utility-scale facilities.
[b] Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.
[c] See "Direct Use" in Glossary.
[d] Includes commercial sector.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity.
Source: Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Electricity Overview

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Net Generation[a]				Trade			T&D Losses[f] and Unaccounted for[g]	End Use		
	Electric Power Sector[b]	Commercial Sector[c]	Industrial Sector[d]	Total	Imports[e]	Exports[e]	Net Imports[e]		Sales to Ultimate Customers[h]	Direct Use[i]	Total
1950 Total	**329**	**NA**	**5**	**334**	**2**	**(s)**	**2**	**44**	**291**	**NA**	**291**
1955 Total	**547**	**NA**	**3**	**550**	**5**	**(s)**	**4**	**58**	**497**	**NA**	**497**
1960 Total	**756**	**NA**	**4**	**759**	**5**	**1**	**5**	**76**	**688**	**NA**	**688**
1965 Total	**1,055**	**NA**	**3**	**1,058**	**4**	**4**	**(s)**	**104**	**954**	**NA**	**954**
1970 Total	**1,532**	**NA**	**3**	**1,535**	**6**	**4**	**2**	**145**	**1,392**	**NA**	**1,392**
1975 Total	**1,918**	**NA**	**3**	**1,921**	**11**	**5**	**6**	**180**	**1,747**	**NA**	**1,747**
1980 Total	**2,286**	**NA**	**3**	**2,290**	**25**	**4**	**21**	**216**	**2,094**	**NA**	**2,094**
1985 Total	**2,470**	**NA**	**3**	**2,473**	**46**	**5**	**41**	**190**	**2,324**	**NA**	**2,324**
1990 Total	**2,901**	**6**	[d] **131**	**3,038**	**18**	**16**	**2**	**203**	**2,713**	**125**	**2,837**
1995 Total	**3,194**	**8**	**151**	**3,353**	**43**	**4**	**39**	**229**	**3,013**	**151**	**3,164**
2000 Total	**3,638**	**8**	**157**	**3,802**	**49**	**15**	**34**	**244**	**3,421**	**171**	**3,592**
2005 Total	**3,902**	**8**	**145**	**4,055**	**44**	**19**	**25**	**269**	**3,661**	**150**	**3,811**
2010 Total	**3,972**	**9**	**144**	**4,125**	**45**	**19**	**26**	**264**	**3,755**	**132**	**3,887**
2011 Total	**3,948**	**10**	**142**	**4,100**	**52**	**15**	**37**	**255**	**3,750**	**133**	**3,883**
2012 Total	**3,890**	**11**	**146**	**4,048**	**59**	**12**	**47**	**263**	**3,695**	**138**	**3,832**
2013 Total	**3,904**	**12**	**150**	**4,066**	**69**	**11**	**58**	**256**	**3,725**	**143**	**3,868**
2014 Total	**3,937**	**13**	**144**	**4,094**	**67**	**13**	**53**	**244**	**3,765**	**139**	**3,903**
2015 Total	**3,920**	**13**	**146**	**4,079**	**76**	**9**	**67**	**245**	**3,759**	**141**	**3,900**
2016 Total	**3,919**	**13**	**146**	**4,078**	**73**	**6**	**67**	**242**	**3,762**	**140**	**3,902**
2017 Total	**3,879**	**13**	**144**	**4,035**	**66**	**9**	**56**	**227**	**3,723**	**141**	**3,864**
2018 Total	**4,021**	**13**	**147**	**4,181**	**58**	**14**	**44**	**222**	**3,859**	**144**	**4,003**
2019 Total	**3,968**	**14**	**149**	**4,131**	**59**	**20**	**39**	**215**	**3,811**	**143**	**3,954**
2020 Total	**3,854**	**13**	**143**	**4,010**	**61**	**14**	**47**	**201**	**3,718**	**138**	**3,856**
2021 Total	**3,957**	**13**	**140**	**4,110**	**53**	**14**	**39**	**204**	**3,806**	**139**	**3,945**
2022 Total	**4,074**	**17**	**140**	**4,231**	**57**	**16**	**41**	**205**	**3,927**	**140**	**4,067**
2023 January	335	1	12	348	4	1	3	14	325	[E] 11	337
February	299	1	11	311	4	2	2	9	293	[E] 11	304
March	319	1	12	332	4	1	3	16	306	[E] 11	318
April	290	1	10	302	4	2	2	13	281	[E] 10	291
May	315	1	11	327	4	1	3	20	299	[E] 11	310
June	346	1	12	359	3	1	2	20	329	[E] 12	340
July	411	2	12	425	3	2	1	27	387	[E] 12	399
August	409	1	12	423	3	2	1	19	392	[E] 12	405
September	347	1	12	360	2	2	(s)	2	346	[E] 12	358
October	314	1	11	327	2	2	(s)	7	308	[E] 11	319
November	308	1	12	321	2	2	1	16	294	[E] 11	306
December	336	1	12	350	3	2	1	26	313	[E] 12	325
Total	**4,029**	**16**	**139**	**4,183**	**39**	**20**	**19**	**191**	**3,874**	**137**	**4,011**
2024 January	366	1	13	380	4	2	2	26	344	[E] 12	356
February	308	1	11	321	3	2	(s)	8	302	[E] 11	313
March	312	1	11	324	2	3	(s)	17	296	[E] 11	307
April	297	1	11	309	2	2	(s)	13	285	[E] 11	296
May	333	1	11	346	2	2	(s)	22	313	[E] 11	324
June	378	1	11	390	3	1	1	26	354	[E] 11	365
July	417	1	12	430	4	2	2	24	397	[E] 12	409
August	410	2	12	424	3	1	2	21	393	[E] 12	405
September	347	1	11	360	3	1	2	8	343	[E] 11	354
October	323	1	10	334	3	1	2	10	315	[E] 10	326
November	312	1	11	324	2	1	1	20	294	[E] 11	304
December	348	1	12	361	3	1	2	25	326	[E] 12	338
Total	**4,151**	**16**	**137**	**4,304**	**33**	**19**	**14**	**220**	**3,962**	[E] **136**	**4,097**
2025 January	388	1	12	402	[F] 4	[F] 2	[F] 3	31	361	[E] 12	373

[a] Electricity net generation at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) generation shown on Table 10.6. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section.

[b] 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. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

[c] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

[d] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. Through 1988, data are for industrial hydroelectric power only.

[e] Electricity transmitted across U.S. borders. Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[f] Transmission and distribution losses (electricity losses that occur between the point of generation and delivery to the customer). See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of Section 2.

[g] Data collection frame differences and nonsampling error.

[h] Electricity sales to ultimate customers by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

[i] Use of electricity that is 1) self-generated, 2) produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of station use.

E=Estimate. NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 billion kilowatthours and greater than -0.5 billon kilowatthours.

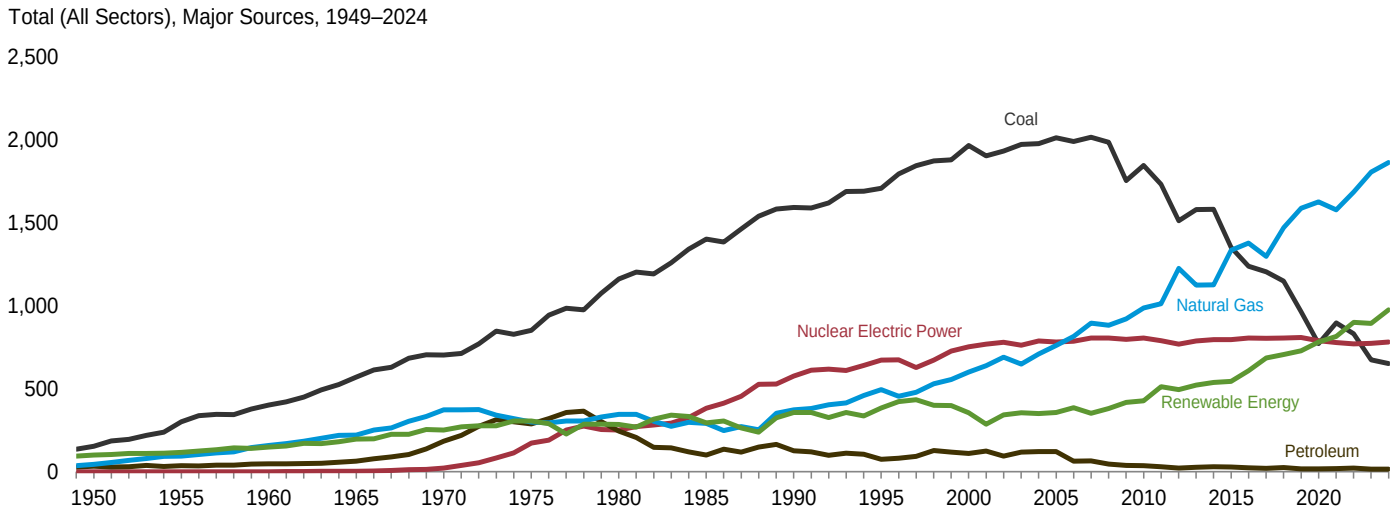
Notes: • See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," and Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 3, "Electricity 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.

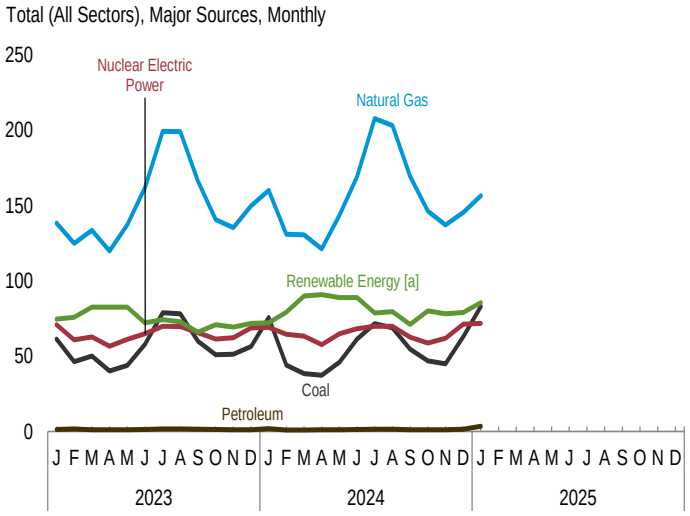
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

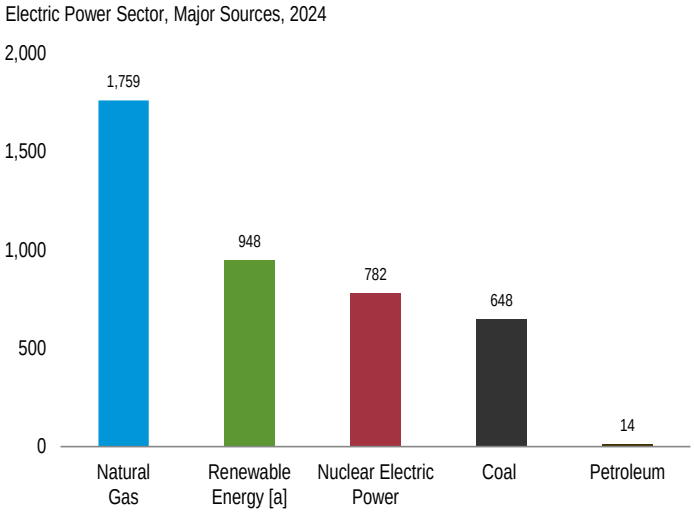
Sources: See end of section.

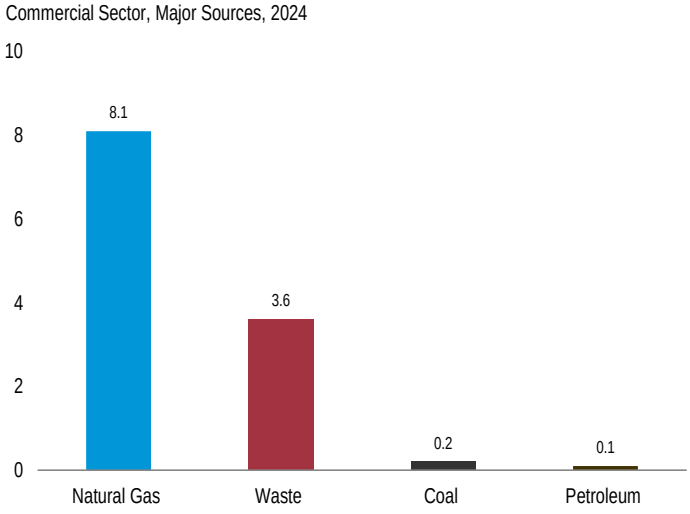
Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation

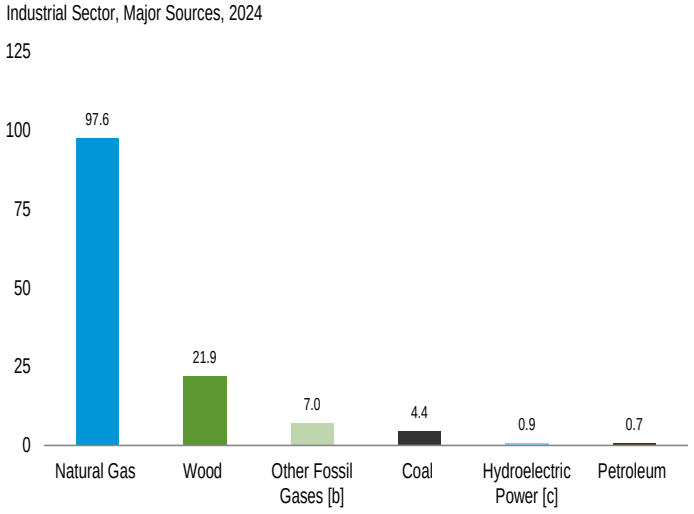
(Billion Kilowatthours)











[a] Conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind.
[b] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[c] Conventional hydroelectric power.
Note: Data are for utility-scale facilities.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity.
Sources: Tables 7.2a-7.2c.

Table 7.2a Electricity Net Generation: Total (All Sectors)

(Sum of Tables 7.2b and 7.2c; Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels						Renewable Energy						
								Biomass					
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Other Fossil Gases[d]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage[e]	Conventional Hydroelectric Power[f]	Wood[g]	Waste[h]	Geothermal	Solar[i]	Wind	Total[j]
1950 Total	154,520	33,734	44,559	NA	0	([f])	100,885	390	NA	NA	NA	NA	334,088
1955 Total	301,363	37,138	95,285	NA	0	([f])	116,236	276	NA	NA	NA	NA	550,299
1960 Total	403,067	47,987	157,970	NA	518	([f])	149,440	140	NA	33	NA	NA	759,156
1965 Total	570,926	64,801	221,559	NA	3,657	([f])	196,984	269	NA	189	NA	NA	1,058,386
1970 Total	704,394	184,183	372,890	NA	21,804	([f])	250,957	136	220	525	NA	NA	1,535,111
1975 Total	852,786	289,095	299,778	NA	172,505	([f])	303,153	18	174	3,246	NA	NA	1,920,755
1980 Total	1,161,562	245,994	346,240	NA	251,116	([f])	279,182	275	158	5,073	NA	NA	2,289,600
1985 Total	1,402,128	100,202	291,946	NA	383,691	([f])	284,311	743	640	9,325	11	6	2,473,002
1990 Total[k]	1,594,011	126,460	372,765	10,383	576,862	-3,508	292,866	32,522	13,260	15,434	367	2,789	3,037,827
1995 Total	1,709,426	74,554	496,058	13,870	673,402	-2,725	310,833	36,521	20,405	13,378	497	3,164	3,353,487
2000 Total	1,966,265	111,221	601,038	13,955	753,893	-5,539	275,573	37,595	23,131	14,093	493	5,593	3,802,105
2005 Total	2,012,873	122,225	760,960	13,464	781,986	-6,558	270,321	38,856	15,420	14,692	550	17,811	4,055,423
2010 Total	1,847,290	37,061	987,697	11,313	806,968	-5,501	260,203	37,172	18,917	15,219	1,212	94,652	4,125,060
2011 Total	1,733,430	30,182	1,013,689	11,566	790,204	-6,421	319,355	37,449	19,222	15,316	1,818	120,177	4,100,141
2012 Total	1,514,043	23,190	1,225,894	11,898	769,331	-4,950	276,240	37,799	19,823	15,562	4,327	140,822	4,047,765
2013 Total	1,581,115	27,164	1,124,836	12,853	789,016	-4,681	268,565	40,028	20,830	15,775	9,036	167,840	4,065,964
2014 Total	1,581,710	30,232	1,126,635	12,022	797,166	-6,174	259,367	42,340	21,650	15,877	17,691	181,655	4,093,564
2015 Total	1,352,398	28,249	1,334,668	13,117	797,178	-5,091	249,080	41,929	21,703	15,918	24,893	190,719	4,078,714
2016 Total	1,239,149	24,205	1,379,271	12,807	805,694	-6,686	267,812	40,947	21,813	15,826	36,054	226,993	4,077,574
2017 Total	1,205,835	21,390	1,297,703	12,469	804,950	-6,495	300,333	41,124	21,610	15,927	53,287	254,303	4,035,443
2018 Total	1,149,487	25,226	1,471,843	13,463	807,084	-5,905	292,524	40,936	20,896	15,967	63,825	272,667	4,180,988
2019 Total	964,957	18,341	1,588,533	12,591	809,409	-5,261	287,874	38,543	18,964	15,473	71,937	295,882	4,130,574
2020 Total	773,393	17,341	1,626,790	11,818	789,879	-5,321	285,274	36,219	18,493	15,890	89,199	337,938	4,009,767
2021 Total	897,999	19,173	1,579,190	11,397	779,645	-5,112	251,585	36,463	17,790	15,975	115,258	378,197	4,109,699
2022 Total	831,512	22,931	1,687,065	11,722	771,537	-6,028	254,789	35,466	16,383	16,087	143,792	434,297	4,230,668
2023 January	61,357	1,404	138,339	945	70,870	-620	22,754	2,920	1,342	1,420	7,806	38,358	347,784
February	46,374	1,628	124,892	891	60,807	-456	19,961	2,533	1,206	1,302	9,435	41,424	310,776
March	50,096	1,238	133,558	1,028	62,820	-519	21,331	2,704	1,278	1,442	12,213	43,584	331,565
April	40,233	1,169	119,878	866	56,662	-290	19,820	2,336	1,186	1,356	15,062	42,746	301,768
May	43,804	1,210	137,296	1,011	61,155	-459	27,651	2,654	1,340	1,345	17,281	32,227	327,374
June	57,772	1,267	161,851	974	64,819	-551	21,572	2,579	1,305	1,293	17,834	27,547	359,101
July	78,903	1,615	199,289	1,046	69,888	-656	21,978	2,758	1,333	1,296	18,894	28,005	425,220
August	78,112	1,609	199,000	1,088	69,744	-653	21,293	2,884	1,334	1,267	17,744	28,394	422,682
September	59,959	1,486	166,151	983	65,560	-553	16,916	2,573	1,227	1,315	15,583	28,353	360,328
October	50,933	1,283	140,655	924	61,436	-372	15,673	2,317	1,303	1,420	14,121	36,020	326,549
November	51,209	1,085	135,358	959	62,258	-347	17,026	2,584	1,303	1,440	10,446	36,445	320,610
December	56,365	1,238	149,798	1,062	68,854	-514	19,028	2,774	1,427	1,473	9,113	38,038	349,513
Total	675,115	16,233	1,806,063	11,778	774,873	-5,990	245,002	31,615	15,585	16,367	165,530	421,141	4,183,271
2024 January	75,691	1,864	160,136	1,071	69,080	-412	21,936	2,865	1,307	1,421	9,740	34,930	380,434
February	44,058	981	130,987	766	64,584	-404	20,105	2,542	1,190	1,318	12,489	41,562	320,899
March	38,390	978	130,604	719	63,346	-349	23,321	2,616	1,225	1,289	15,840	45,641	324,313
April	37,322	1,165	121,282	767	57,621	-338	19,376	2,522	1,153	1,336	19,101	47,381	309,335
May	45,913	1,182	143,618	774	64,973	-292	22,617	2,787	1,280	1,248	22,209	38,693	345,809
June	61,393	1,317	169,307	880	68,192	-586	21,172	2,740	1,221	1,277	24,294	38,160	390,103
July	71,686	1,447	207,717	854	69,885	-649	21,188	2,767	1,290	1,331	24,200	27,971	430,456
August	68,838	1,456	203,075	861	69,760	-812	21,364	2,825	1,302	1,318	24,055	28,764	423,536
September	54,628	1,133	169,393	741	62,660	-654	16,666	2,608	1,230	1,277	20,264	28,995	359,609
October	46,957	1,104	146,348	620	58,773	-432	15,821	2,297	1,235	1,200	19,525	40,054	334,119
November	44,995	1,084	137,041	758	61,904	-488	18,276	2,555	1,202	1,259	13,878	40,961	324,141
December	62,888	1,554	145,365	995	71,200	-484	20,384	2,749	1,230	1,397	12,942	40,343	361,284
Total	652,760	15,267	1,864,874	9,807	781,979	-5,900	242,226	31,875	14,866	15,671	218,538	453,454	4,304,039
2025 January	83,150	3,388	156,527	978	71,739	-465	21,192	2,751	1,219	1,375	15,355	43,630	401,503

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[b] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[c] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[d] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

[e] Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

[f] Through 1989, hydroelectric pumped storage is included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

[g] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[h] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[i] Electricity net generation from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic generation. See Table 10.6.

[j] Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[k] Through 1988, all data except hydroelectric are for electric utilities only; hydroelectric data through 1988 include industrial plants as well as electric utilities. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," 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/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 7.2b and 7.2c.

Table 7.2b Electricity Net Generation: Electric Power Sector

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels						Renewable Energy						
								Biomass					
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Other Fossil Gases[d]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage[e]	Conventional Hydroelectric Power[f]	Wood[g]	Waste[h]	Geothermal	Solar[i]	Wind	Total[j]
1950 Total	**154,520**	**33,734**	**44,559**	**NA**	**0**	**(f)**	**95,938**	**390**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**329,141**
1955 Total	**301,363**	**37,138**	**95,285**	**NA**	**0**	**(f)**	**112,975**	**276**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**547,038**
1960 Total	**403,067**	**47,987**	**157,970**	**NA**	**518**	**(f)**	**145,833**	**140**	**NA**	**33**	**NA**	**NA**	**755,549**
1965 Total	**570,926**	**64,801**	**221,559**	**NA**	**3,657**	**(f)**	**193,851**	**269**	**NA**	**189**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,055,252**
1970 Total	**704,394**	**184,183**	**372,890**	**NA**	**21,804**	**(f)**	**247,714**	**136**	**220**	**525**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,531,868**
1975 Total	**852,786**	**289,095**	**299,778**	**NA**	**172,505**	**(f)**	**300,047**	**18**	**174**	**3,246**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,917,649**
1980 Total	**1,161,562**	**245,994**	**346,240**	**NA**	**251,116**	**(f)**	**276,021**	**275**	**158**	**5,073**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,286,439**
1985 Total	**1,402,128**	**100,202**	**291,946**	**NA**	**383,691**	**(f)**	**281,149**	**743**	**640**	**9,325**	**11**	**6**	**2,469,841**
1990 Total[k]	**1,572,109**	**118,864**	**309,486**	**621**	**576,862**	**-3,508**	**289,753**	**7,032**	**11,500**	**15,434**	**367**	**2,789**	**2,901,322**
1995 Total	**1,686,056**	**68,146**	**419,179**	**1,927**	**673,402**	**-2,725**	**305,410**	**7,597**	**17,986**	**13,378**	**497**	**3,164**	**3,194,230**
2000 Total	**1,943,111**	**105,192**	**517,978**	**2,028**	**753,893**	**-5,539**	**271,338**	**8,916**	**20,307**	**14,093**	**493**	**5,593**	**3,637,529**
2005 Total	**1,992,054**	**116,482**	**683,829**	**3,777**	**781,986**	**-6,558**	**267,040**	**10,570**	**13,031**	**14,692**	**550**	**17,811**	**3,902,192**
2010 Total	**1,827,738**	**34,679**	**901,389**	**2,967**	**806,968**	**-5,501**	**258,455**	**11,446**	**16,376**	**15,219**	**1,206**	**94,636**	**3,972,386**
2011 Total	**1,717,891**	**28,202**	**926,290**	**2,939**	**790,204**	**-6,421**	**317,531**	**10,733**	**15,989**	**15,316**	**1,727**	**120,121**	**3,948,186**
2012 Total	**1,500,557**	**20,072**	**1,132,791**	**2,984**	**769,331**	**-4,950**	**273,859**	**11,050**	**16,555**	**15,562**	**4,164**	**140,749**	**3,890,358**
2013 Total	**1,567,722**	**24,510**	**1,028,949**	**4,322**	**789,016**	**-4,681**	**265,058**	**12,302**	**16,918**	**15,775**	**8,724**	**167,742**	**3,903,715**
2014 Total	**1,568,774**	**28,043**	**1,033,198**	**3,358**	**797,166**	**-6,174**	**258,046**	**15,027**	**17,602**	**15,877**	**17,304**	**181,496**	**3,936,961**
2015 Total	**1,340,993**	**26,505**	**1,238,842**	**3,715**	**797,178**	**-5,091**	**247,636**	**14,563**	**17,823**	**15,918**	**24,456**	**190,547**	**3,920,407**
2016 Total	**1,229,663**	**22,710**	**1,280,344**	**3,912**	**805,694**	**-6,686**	**266,326**	**13,420**	**18,183**	**15,826**	**35,497**	**226,790**	**3,918,977**
2017 Total	**1,197,838**	**20,039**	**1,198,014**	**4,126**	**804,950**	**-6,495**	**298,711**	**13,641**	**18,084**	**15,927**	**52,724**	**254,074**	**3,878,625**
2018 Total	**1,142,173**	**23,928**	**1,368,532**	**4,086**	**807,084**	**-5,905**	**291,148**	**13,385**	**17,623**	**15,934**	**63,253**	**272,396**	**4,020,877**
2019 Total	**958,732**	**17,220**	**1,479,858**	**4,037**	**809,409**	**-5,261**	**286,652**	**12,020**	**16,091**	**15,031**	**71,265**	**295,604**	**3,968,348**
2020 Total	**767,702**	**16,333**	**1,522,299**	**3,174**	**789,879**	**-5,321**	**284,059**	**11,211**	**15,625**	**15,441**	**88,511**	**337,666**	**3,854,170**
2021 Total	**892,440**	**18,308**	**1,476,603**	**3,304**	**779,645**	**-5,112**	**250,391**	**11,897**	**14,834**	**15,473**	**114,523**	**377,917**	**3,957,181**
2022 Total	**826,097**	**21,827**	**1,582,687**	**3,451**	**771,537**	**-6,028**	**253,627**	**12,002**	**11,739**	**16,087**	**142,847**	**433,994**	**4,073,888**
2023 January	60,915	1,303	129,673	285	70,870	-620	22,640	994	976	1,420	7,763	38,335	334,884
February	45,995	1,535	116,732	238	60,807	-456	19,849	845	881	1,302	9,379	41,396	298,769
March	49,733	1,152	124,829	280	62,820	-519	21,198	859	933	1,442	12,138	43,555	318,696
April	39,877	1,109	112,301	202	56,662	-290	19,703	675	856	1,356	14,961	42,718	290,387
May	43,427	1,153	128,917	308	61,155	-459	27,541	839	963	1,345	17,175	32,206	314,885
June	57,400	1,208	152,766	273	64,819	-551	21,484	875	932	1,293	17,733	27,532	346,070
July	78,504	1,546	189,665	305	69,888	-656	21,885	989	954	1,296	18,788	27,996	411,451
August	77,734	1,544	189,336	333	69,744	-653	21,213	1,009	961	1,267	17,648	28,381	408,816
September	59,586	1,427	156,944	289	65,560	-553	16,851	819	889	1,315	15,500	28,342	347,210
October	50,575	1,222	131,868	249	61,436	-372	15,609	634	928	1,420	14,049	36,001	313,881
November	50,851	1,020	126,466	262	62,258	-347	16,960	779	918	1,440	10,388	36,422	307,692
December	55,971	1,169	140,360	316	68,854	-514	18,933	868	1,005	1,473	9,070	38,016	335,801
Total	**670,569**	**15,388**	**1,699,856**	**3,340**	**774,873**	**-5,990**	**243,865**	**10,187**	**11,194**	**16,367**	**164,590**	**420,900**	**4,028,541**
2024 January	75,275	1,777	150,332	292	69,080	-412	21,823	981	926	1,421	9,681	34,910	366,348
February	43,689	913	122,320	211	64,584	-404	20,002	777	843	1,318	12,410	41,540	308,437
March	37,981	920	122,059	195	63,346	-349	23,211	762	865	1,289	15,741	45,614	311,841
April	37,007	1,100	112,826	231	57,621	-338	19,281	695	805	1,336	18,986	47,351	297,075
May	45,559	1,122	135,079	192	64,973	-292	22,510	893	903	1,248	22,079	38,669	333,206
June	61,017	1,248	160,983	286	68,192	-586	21,067	906	883	1,277	24,156	38,137	377,754
July	71,274	1,381	198,555	251	69,885	-649	21,094	893	935	1,331	24,067	27,953	417,170
August	68,435	1,395	193,455	217	69,760	-812	21,263	911	941	1,318	23,923	28,747	409,746
September	54,260	1,080	160,639	250	62,660	-654	16,584	801	902	1,277	20,154	28,979	347,118
October	46,592	1,050	138,330	219	58,773	-432	15,744	663	880	1,200	19,420	40,033	322,622
November	44,621	1,017	128,707	208	61,904	-488	18,187	725	846	1,259	13,808	40,937	311,935
December	62,485	1,481	135,880	252	71,200	-484	20,284	889	867	1,397	12,879	40,317	347,654
Total	**648,192**	**14,485**	**1,759,165**	**2,802**	**781,979**	**-5,900**	**241,050**	**9,897**	**10,596**	**15,671**	**217,305**	**453,189**	**4,150,907**
2025 January	82,703	3,287	146,812	281	71,739	-465	21,092	922	872	1,375	15,285	43,603	387,678

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[b] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[c] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[d] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

[e] Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

[f] Through 1989, hydroelectric pumped storage is included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

[g] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[h] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[i] Electricity net generation from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic generation. See Table 10.6.

[j] Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[k] Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilites and independent power producers.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • 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. • 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/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 7.2c Electricity Net Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Commercial Sector[a]					Industrial Sector[b]							
				Biomass							Biomass		
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Waste[f]	Total[g]	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Other Fossil Gases[h]	Hydroelectric Power[i]	Wood[j]	Waste[f]	Total[k]
1950 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**4,946**	**NA**	**NA**	**4,946**
1955 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,261**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,261**
1960 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,607**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,607**
1965 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,134**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,134**
1970 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,244**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,244**
1975 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,106**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,106**
1980 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,161**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,161**
1985 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,161**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,161**
1990 Total	**796**	**589**	**3,272**	**812**	**5,837**	**21,107**	**7,008**	**60,007**	**9,641**	**2,975**	**25,379**	**949**	**130,830**
1995 Total	**998**	**379**	**5,162**	**1,519**	**8,232**	**22,372**	**6,030**	**71,717**	**11,943**	**5,304**	**28,868**	**900**	**151,025**
2000 Total	**1,097**	**432**	**4,262**	**1,985**	**7,903**	**22,056**	**5,597**	**78,798**	**11,927**	**4,135**	**28,652**	**839**	**156,673**
2005 Total	**1,353**	**375**	**4,249**	**1,657**	**8,492**	**19,466**	**5,368**	**72,882**	**9,687**	**3,195**	**28,271**	**733**	**144,739**
2010 Total	**1,111**	**124**	**4,725**	**1,672**	**8,592**	**18,441**	**2,258**	**81,583**	**8,343**	**1,668**	**25,706**	**869**	**144,082**
2011 Total	**1,049**	**89**	**5,487**	**2,315**	**10,080**	**14,490**	**1,891**	**81,911**	**8,624**	**1,799**	**26,691**	**917**	**141,875**
2012 Total	**883**	**196**	**6,603**	**2,319**	**11,301**	**12,603**	**2,922**	**86,500**	**8,913**	**2,353**	**26,725**	**948**	**146,107**
2013 Total	**839**	**124**	**7,154**	**2,567**	**12,234**	**12,554**	**2,531**	**88,733**	**8,531**	**3,463**	**27,691**	**1,346**	**150,015**
2014 Total	**595**	**255**	**7,227**	**2,681**	**12,520**	**12,341**	**1,934**	**86,209**	**8,664**	**1,282**	**27,239**	**1,367**	**144,083**
2015 Total	**509**	**191**	**7,471**	**2,637**	**12,595**	**10,896**	**1,552**	**88,355**	**9,401**	**1,410**	**27,318**	**1,243**	**145,712**
2016 Total	**383**	**82**	**7,730**	**2,496**	**12,706**	**9,103**	**1,412**	**91,197**	**8,895**	**1,269**	**27,458**	**1,134**	**145,890**
2017 Total	**329**	**112**	**8,042**	**2,515**	**13,060**	**7,669**	**1,239**	**91,647**	**8,343**	**1,382**	**27,412**	**1,012**	**143,758**
2018 Total	**303**	**140**	**8,419**	**2,404**	**13,312**	**7,011**	**1,157**	**94,892**	**9,377**	**1,149**	**27,475**	**868**	**146,798**
2019 Total	**268**	**121**	**8,610**	**2,129**	**13,689**	**5,957**	**1,000**	**100,065**	**8,554**	**1,033**	**26,433**	**743**	**148,537**
2020 Total	**240**	**100**	**8,110**	**2,053**	**13,046**	**5,451**	**908**	**96,381**	**8,644**	**1,001**	**24,916**	**814**	**142,551**
2021 Total	**280**	**98**	**7,346**	**2,156**	**12,768**	**5,278**	**767**	**95,240**	**8,093**	**936**	**24,413**	**800**	**139,750**
2022 Total	**287**	**112**	**7,830**	**3,838**	**16,737**	**5,128**	**993**	**96,548**	**8,271**	**899**	**23,289**	**806**	**140,043**
2023 January	28	10	619	303	1,311	414	91	8,047	660	85	1,914	63	11,590
February	26	19	583	268	1,210	354	75	7,577	654	86	1,680	57	10,797
March	20	7	606	282	1,260	343	79	8,122	748	104	1,838	63	11,609
April	21	4	560	274	1,210	334	57	7,017	665	87	1,655	57	10,170
May	17	5	591	317	1,314	359	53	7,789	703	84	1,811	60	11,175
June	9	4	656	325	1,378	362	56	8,429	701	69	1,693	49	11,654
July	12	5	777	332	1,522	387	64	8,847	741	69	1,758	48	12,247
August	12	4	740	326	1,465	366	61	8,923	755	57	1,862	48	12,401
September	15	4	701	297	1,365	358	55	8,506	694	46	1,741	41	11,753
October	18	5	621	315	1,318	340	56	8,166	675	40	1,675	60	11,351
November	18	5	604	320	1,303	340	59	8,287	697	45	1,796	65	11,615
December	23	7	686	335	1,411	370	62	8,751	746	72	1,896	88	12,302
Total	**220**	**78**	**7,744**	**3,693**	**16,066**	**4,327**	**767**	**98,463**	**8,438**	**844**	**21,320**	**698**	**138,664**
2024 January	32	NM	699	319	1,428	384	73	9,105	780	85	1,868	62	12,659
February	21	6	654	287	1,302	348	62	8,014	555	78	1,759	60	11,161
March	19	7	676	290	1,339	389	52	7,869	524	83	1,850	71	11,132
April	13	NM	576	287	1,235	303	57	7,880	536	73	1,827	62	11,024
May	NM	7	620	315	1,350	346	54	7,918	582	80	1,889	63	11,254
June	11	8	686	294	1,396	365	61	7,638	594	75	1,824	43	10,953
July	14	NM	771	304	1,496	398	61	8,392	604	65	1,856	51	11,790
August	16	5	777	313	1,511	387	56	8,843	645	75	1,904	49	12,280
September	17	3	687	283	1,340	351	50	8,068	491	64	1,793	45	11,150
October	14	4	629	297	1,296	352	50	7,390	401	60	1,627	58	10,201
November	16	6	618	296	1,277	358	61	7,717	550	64	1,818	59	10,929
December	18	NM	678	303	1,357	385	63	8,807	744	71	1,851	60	12,273
Total	**200**	**81**	**8,069**	**3,587**	**16,327**	**4,367**	**701**	**97,639**	**7,006**	**874**	**21,867**	**683**	**136,805**
2025 January	28	NM	687	290	1,367	419	82	9,028	697	71	1,817	58	12,458

[a] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

[b] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

[c] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[d] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[e] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[f] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[g] Includes a small amount of conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, other fossil gases, solar photovoltaic (PV) energy, wind, wood, and other, which are not separately displayed. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic generation. shown on Table 10.6.

[h] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

[i] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[j] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[k] Includes photovoltaic (PV) energy, wind, batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic generation shown on Table 10.6.

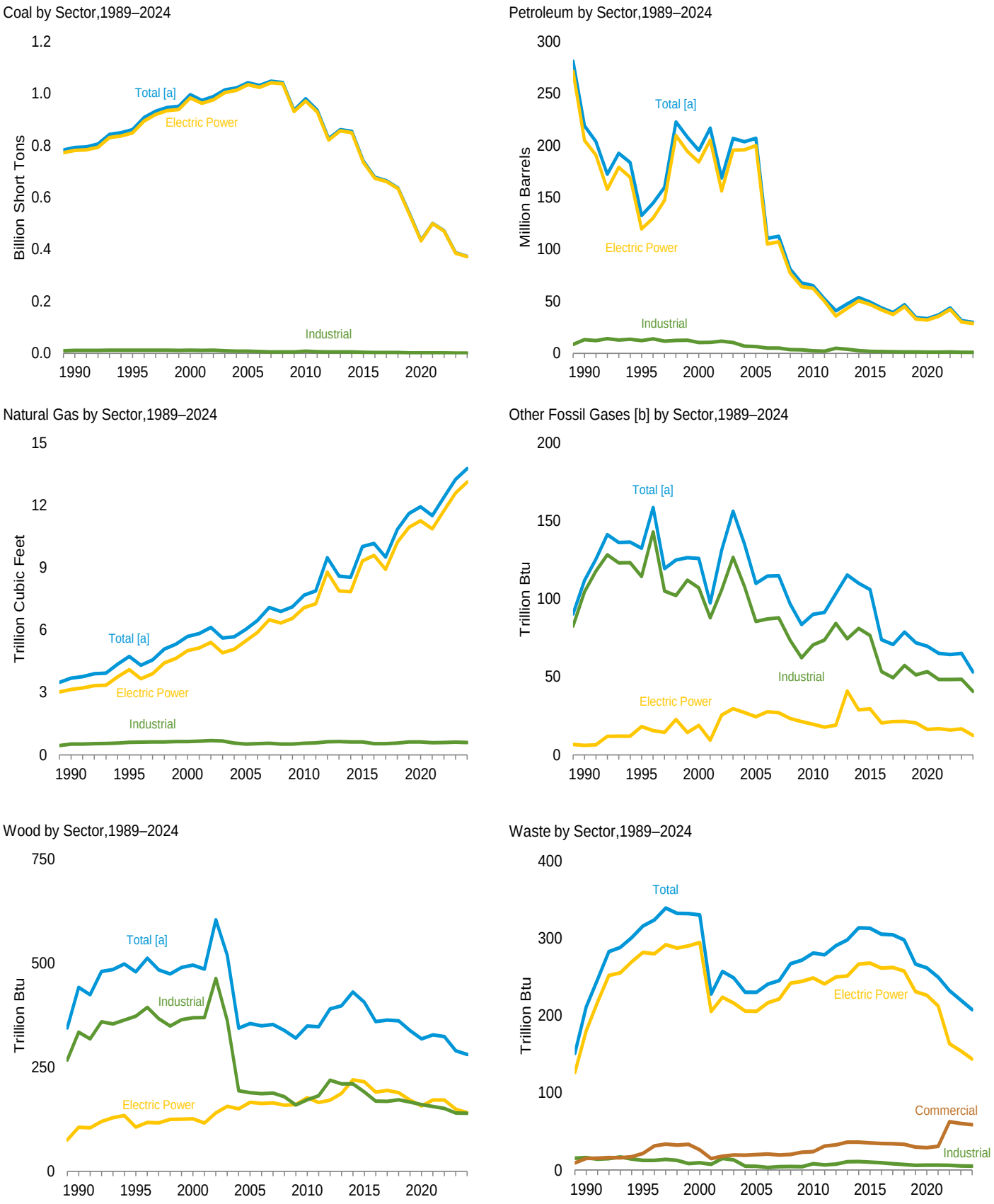
NA=Not available. NM=Not meaningful.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," 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/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 7.3 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation



[a] Includes commercial sector.
[b] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

Note: Data are for utility-scale facilities.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity.
Sources: Tables 7.3a-7.3c.

Table 7.3a Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation: Total (All Sectors) (Sum of Tables 7.3b and 7.3c)

	Coal[a]	Petroleum					Natural Gas[f]	Other Fossil Gases[g]	Biomass		Other[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]			Wood[h]	Waste[i]	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1950 Total	**91,871**	**5,423**	**69,998**	**NA**	**NA**	**75,421**	**629**	**NA**	**5**	**NA**	**NA**
1955 Total	**143,759**	**5,412**	**69,862**	**NA**	**NA**	**75,274**	**1,153**	**NA**	**3**	**NA**	**NA**
1960 Total	**176,685**	**3,824**	**84,371**	**NA**	**NA**	**88,195**	**1,725**	**NA**	**2**	**NA**	**NA**
1965 Total	**244,788**	**4,928**	**110,274**	**NA**	**NA**	**115,203**	**2,321**	**NA**	**3**	**NA**	**NA**
1970 Total	**320,182**	**24,123**	**311,381**	**NA**	**636**	**338,686**	**3,932**	**NA**	**1**	**2**	**NA**
1975 Total	**405,962**	**38,907**	**467,221**	**NA**	**70**	**506,479**	**3,158**	**NA**	**(s)**	**2**	**NA**
1980 Total	**569,274**	**29,051**	**391,163**	**NA**	**179**	**421,110**	**3,682**	**NA**	**3**	**2**	**NA**
1985 Total	**693,841**	**14,635**	**158,779**	**NA**	**231**	**174,571**	**3,044**	**NA**	**8**	**7**	**NA**
1990 Total[k]	**792,457**	**18,143**	**190,652**	**437**	**1,914**	**218,800**	**3,692**	**112**	**442**	**211**	**36**
1995 Total	**860,594**	**19,615**	**95,507**	**680**	**3,355**	**132,578**	**4,738**	**133**	**480**	**316**	**42**
2000 Total	**994,933**	**31,675**	**143,381**	**1,450**	**3,744**	**195,228**	**5,691**	**126**	**496**	**330**	**46**
2005 Total	**1,041,448**	**20,651**	**141,518**	**2,968**	**8,330**	**206,785**	**6,036**	**110**	**355**	**230**	**173**
2010 Total	**979,684**	**14,050**	**23,997**	**2,056**	**4,994**	**65,071**	**7,680**	**90**	**350**	**281**	**184**
2011 Total	**934,938**	**11,231**	**14,251**	**1,844**	**5,012**	**52,387**	**7,884**	**91**	**348**	**279**	**205**
2012 Total	**825,734**	**9,285**	**11,755**	**1,565**	**3,675**	**40,977**	**9,485**	**103**	**390**	**290**	**204**
2013 Total	**860,729**	**9,784**	**11,766**	**1,681**	**4,852**	**47,492**	**8,596**	**115**	**398**	**298**	**200**
2014 Total	**853,634**	**14,465**	**14,704**	**2,363**	**4,412**	**53,593**	**8,544**	**110**	**431**	**314**	**200**
2015 Total	**739,594**	**12,438**	**14,124**	**2,363**	**4,044**	**49,145**	**10,017**	**106**	**407**	**313**	**204**
2016 Total	**677,371**	**9,662**	**11,195**	**1,548**	**4,253**	**43,671**	**10,170**	**74**	**360**	**305**	**199**
2017 Total	**663,911**	**9,707**	**10,442**	**1,547**	**3,490**	**39,144**	**9,508**	**71**	**364**	**304**	**190**
2018 Total	**636,213**	**14,223**	**12,407**	**1,985**	**3,623**	**46,727**	**10,842**	**79**	**362**	**298**	**190**
2019 Total	**537,620**	**9,620**	**9,251**	**1,965**	**2,724**	**34,454**	**11,613**	**72**	**338**	**267**	**199**
2020 Total	**435,351**	**7,991**	**8,299**	**1,719**	**3,077**	**33,391**	**11,928**	**70**	**318**	**262**	**193**
2021 Total	**500,367**	**10,623**	**8,998**	**2,012**	**3,070**	**36,982**	**11,503**	**65**	**328**	**250**	**187**
2022 Total	**471,576**	**14,738**	**11,909**	**2,112**	**2,985**	**43,684**	**12,384**	**64**	**324**	**232**	**157**
2023 January	35,506	839	787	195	179	2,718	987	5	27	19	13
February	26,854	1,101	1,131	201	163	3,248	886	5	23	17	11
March	28,671	734	789	154	135	2,350	960	6	24	18	12
April	22,889	725	739	141	124	2,224	883	5	21	17	11
May	25,484	838	739	112	144	2,408	1,015	6	24	19	12
June	33,541	769	760	151	162	2,489	1,204	5	24	18	12
July	44,412	724	897	156	266	3,108	1,500	6	26	19	13
August	43,887	824	821	144	265	3,114	1,498	6	27	19	13
September	34,223	636	883	147	238	2,854	1,225	5	24	18	12
October	29,580	703	958	164	125	2,450	1,041	5	20	18	12
November	29,549	747	787	137	80	2,071	986	5	23	18	12
December	32,031	793	778	134	147	2,440	1,059	6	25	20	13
Total	**386,626**	**9,431**	**10,068**	**1,836**	**2,028**	**31,474**	**13,245**	**65**	**290**	**220**	**147**
2024 January	42,428	1,718	1,061	259	138	3,730	1,163	6	26	18	12
February	25,926	622	712	136	114	2,041	940	4	22	16	11
March	22,274	678	697	134	63	1,825	945	4	23	17	11
April	21,253	953	701	359	103	2,530	907	4	21	16	11
May	26,227	852	775	104	118	2,323	1,069	4	25	18	12
June	34,450	814	794	118	169	2,569	1,264	5	24	17	12
July	40,501	873	877	130	185	2,803	1,556	5	24	18	12
August	39,427	948	855	110	181	2,816	1,517	5	25	18	12
September	31,629	692	807	99	108	2,137	1,249	4	23	17	11
October	27,462	773	856	103	80	2,132	1,090	3	20	17	11
November	26,455	731	789	113	80	2,034	1,014	4	23	16	11
December	35,423	1,068	1,019	147	122	2,842	1,061	5	25	17	12
Total	**373,454**	**10,723**	**9,942**	**1,813**	**1,461**	**29,782**	**13,774**	**53**	**281**	**207**	**140**
2025 January	45,855	3,073	1,508	373	223	6,071	1,155	5	25	17	12

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[b] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1949–1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

[c] Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1949–1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

[d] Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[e] Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

[f] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[g] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

[h] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[i] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[j] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[k] Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Data also include fuels consumed to produce useful thermal output at a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants. • 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/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 7.3b and 7.3c.

Table 7.3b Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation: Electric Power Sector (Subset of Table 7.3a)

	Coal[a]	Petroleum					Natural Gas[f]	Other Fossil Gases[g]	Biomass		Other[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]			Wood[h]	Waste[i]	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1950 Total	**91,871**	**5,423**	**69,998**	**NA**	**NA**	**75,421**	**629**	**NA**	**5**	**NA**	**NA**
1955 Total	**143,759**	**5,412**	**69,862**	**NA**	**NA**	**75,274**	**1,153**	**NA**	**3**	**NA**	**NA**
1960 Total	**176,685**	**3,824**	**84,371**	**NA**	**NA**	**88,195**	**1,725**	**NA**	**2**	**NA**	**NA**
1965 Total	**244,788**	**4,928**	**110,274**	**NA**	**NA**	**115,203**	**2,321**	**NA**	**3**	**NA**	**NA**
1970 Total	**320,182**	**24,123**	**311,381**	**NA**	**636**	**338,686**	**3,932**	**NA**	**1**	**2**	**NA**
1975 Total	**405,962**	**38,907**	**467,221**	**NA**	**70**	**506,479**	**3,158**	**NA**	**(s)**	**2**	**NA**
1980 Total	**569,274**	**29,051**	**391,163**	**NA**	**179**	**421,110**	**3,682**	**NA**	**3**	**2**	**NA**
1985 Total	**693,841**	**14,635**	**158,779**	**NA**	**231**	**174,571**	**3,044**	**NA**	**8**	**7**	**NA**
1990 Total[k]	**781,301**	**16,394**	**183,285**	**25**	**1,008**	**204,745**	**3,147**	**6**	**106**	**180**	**(s)**
1995 Total	**847,854**	**18,066**	**88,895**	**441**	**2,452**	**119,663**	**4,094**	**18**	**106**	**282**	**2**
2000 Total	**982,713**	**29,722**	**138,047**	**403**	**3,155**	**183,946**	**5,014**	**19**	**126**	**294**	**1**
2005 Total	**1,033,567**	**19,450**	**138,337**	**2,591**	**7,877**	**199,760**	**5,485**	**24**	**166**	**205**	**116**
2010 Total	**971,245**	**13,677**	**23,560**	**1,848**	**4,679**	**62,477**	**7,085**	**20**	**177**	**249**	**116**
2011 Total	**928,857**	**10,961**	**13,861**	**1,655**	**4,726**	**50,105**	**7,265**	**18**	**166**	**241**	**133**
2012 Total	**820,762**	**9,000**	**11,292**	**1,339**	**2,861**	**35,937**	**8,788**	**19**	**171**	**250**	**132**
2013 Total	**855,546**	**9,511**	**11,322**	**1,488**	**4,189**	**43,265**	**7,888**	**41**	**187**	**251**	**130**
2014 Total	**848,803**	**14,052**	**14,132**	**2,157**	**4,039**	**50,537**	**7,849**	**29**	**220**	**266**	**127**
2015 Total	**735,433**	**12,056**	**13,893**	**2,086**	**3,789**	**46,978**	**9,322**	**29**	**215**	**268**	**127**
2016 Total	**674,239**	**9,421**	**11,056**	**1,284**	**4,018**	**41,853**	**9,590**	**20**	**191**	**261**	**126**
2017 Total	**661,033**	**9,398**	**10,299**	**1,332**	**3,273**	**37,394**	**8,917**	**21**	**195**	**262**	**121**
2018 Total	**633,593**	**13,795**	**12,259**	**1,757**	**3,444**	**45,030**	**10,224**	**21**	**189**	**257**	**125**
2019 Total	**535,382**	**9,254**	**9,163**	**1,724**	**2,545**	**32,868**	**10,939**	**21**	**171**	**231**	**133**
2020 Total	**433,477**	**7,609**	**8,228**	**1,523**	**2,917**	**31,947**	**11,258**	**16**	**157**	**226**	**132**
2021 Total	**498,614**	**10,246**	**8,908**	**1,798**	**2,942**	**35,660**	**10,872**	**17**	**171**	**212**	**124**
2022 Total	**469,833**	**14,325**	**11,687**	**1,836**	**2,849**	**42,096**	**11,740**	**16**	**171**	**163**	**75**
2023 January	35,359	806	764	166	168	2,576	933	1	15	13	6
February	26,729	1,051	1,110	188	154	3,121	837	1	12	12	6
March	28,551	696	773	139	123	2,221	906	1	12	13	6
April	22,771	702	725	127	117	2,139	835	1	10	12	6
May	25,356	812	730	96	136	2,317	963	2	12	13	6
June	33,419	745	751	129	155	2,399	1,148	2	13	13	6
July	44,277	700	888	136	256	3,002	1,441	2	14	13	7
August	43,760	798	810	126	256	3,015	1,438	2	15	13	7
September	34,097	612	872	131	230	2,766	1,168	1	12	12	6
October	29,456	680	947	147	117	2,359	986	1	9	13	6
November	29,426	722	773	122	72	1,980	932	1	11	12	6
December	31,897	762	761	119	138	2,335	1,001	2	13	14	6
Total	**385,098**	**9,087**	**9,905**	**1,627**	**1,922**	**30,229**	**12,588**	**17**	**149**	**154**	**74**
2024 January	42,288	1,676	1,036	245	131	3,611	1,103	1	14	13	6
February	25,798	592	700	111	108	1,944	887	1	11	11	6
March	22,135	649	685	121	57	1,738	892	1	11	12	6
April	21,147	921	687	344	97	2,435	855	1	10	11	5
May	26,106	820	762	89	112	2,231	1,016	1	13	12	6
June	34,324	780	781	103	160	2,466	1,213	1	12	12	6
July	40,362	851	866	114	176	2,712	1,500	1	12	13	6
August	39,291	924	842	99	173	2,731	1,458	1	13	13	6
September	31,500	672	797	85	102	2,063	1,196	1	12	12	6
October	27,334	754	848	88	NM	NM	1,041	1	10	12	6
November	26,330	711	776	98	71	1,943	963	1	11	11	6
December	35,286	1,042	1,001	134	113	2,742	1,003	1	13	11	6
Total	**371,901**	**10,390**	**9,779**	**1,631**	**1,374**	**28,670**	**13,128**	**12**	**141**	**144**	**69**
2025 January	45,704	3,033	1,484	353	216	5,948	1,095	1	13	12	6

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[b] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1949–1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

[c] Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1949–1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

[d] Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[e] Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

[f] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[g] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

[h] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[i] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[j] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[k] Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

NA=Not available. NM=Not meaningful. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Data also include fuels consumed to produce useful thermal output at a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants. • 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. • 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/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 7.3c Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors (Subset of Table 7.3a)

	Commercial Sector[a]				Industrial Sector[b]						
				Biomass					Biomass		
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Waste[f]	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Other Fossil Gases[g]	Wood[h]	Waste[f]	Other[i]
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1990 Total	**417**	**953**	**28**	**15**	**10,740**	**13,103**	**517**	**104**	**335**	**16**	**36**
1995 Total	**569**	**649**	**43**	**21**	**12,171**	**12,265**	**601**	**114**	**373**	**13**	**40**
2000 Total	**514**	**823**	**37**	**26**	**11,706**	**10,459**	**640**	**107**	**369**	**10**	**45**
2005 Total	**377**	**585**	**34**	**20**	**7,504**	**6,440**	**518**	**85**	**189**	**5**	**46**
2010 Total	**314**	**172**	**39**	**24**	**8,125**	**2,422**	**555**	**70**	**172**	**8**	**55**
2011 Total	**347**	**137**	**47**	**31**	**5,735**	**2,145**	**572**	**74**	**182**	**7**	**57**
2012 Total	**307**	**279**	**63**	**33**	**4,665**	**4,761**	**633**	**84**	**219**	**8**	**54**
2013 Total	**513**	**335**	**67**	**36**	**4,670**	**3,892**	**642**	**74**	**210**	**11**	**50**
2014 Total	**202**	**462**	**72**	**36**	**4,629**	**2,594**	**623**	**81**	**210**	**11**	**54**
2015 Total	**163**	**260**	**70**	**35**	**3,999**	**1,907**	**625**	**77**	**191**	**10**	**58**
2016 Total	**111**	**116**	**46**	**34**	**3,021**	**1,701**	**534**	**53**	**169**	**10**	**53**
2017 Total	**95**	**204**	**50**	**34**	**2,783**	**1,545**	**541**	**49**	**169**	**8**	**49**
2018 Total	**87**	**279**	**53**	**33**	**2,534**	**1,418**	**565**	**57**	**172**	**7**	**46**
2019 Total	**76**	**257**	**56**	**30**	**2,161**	**1,329**	**618**	**51**	**167**	**6**	**45**
2020 Total	**72**	**242**	**52**	**29**	**1,802**	**1,202**	**619**	**53**	**160**	**6**	**40**
2021 Total	**87**	**256**	**46**	**31**	**1,666**	**1,066**	**585**	**48**	**156**	**6**	**39**
2022 Total	**87**	**269**	**49**	**63**	**1,655**	**1,319**	**595**	**48**	**151**	**6**	**18**
2023 January	9	26	4	5	138	116	50	4	12	(s)	1
February	8	36	4	5	118	91	45	4	11	(s)	1
March	6	16	4	5	114	113	50	4	12	(s)	1
April	7	11	4	5	111	74	44	4	11	(s)	1
May	6	15	4	5	122	76	49	4	12	(s)	1
June	3	11	4	5	120	79	52	4	11	(s)	1
July	4	13	5	5	131	93	55	4	12	(s)	1
August	4	13	5	5	123	86	55	4	12	(s)	1
September	5	12	4	5	121	76	52	4	11	(s)	1
October	6	13	4	5	117	77	51	4	11	(s)	1
November	6	15	4	5	117	76	51	4	12	(s)	1
December	7	22	4	5	127	83	54	4	12	1	1
Total	**69**	**203**	**49**	**60**	**1,460**	**1,042**	**608**	**48**	**140**	**5**	**12**
2024 January	10	28	4	5	130	91	56	4	12	(s)	1
February	7	15	4	5	121	82	49	3	11	(s)	1
March	7	18	4	5	132	70	49	3	12	1	1
April	4	19	3	5	102	76	49	3	11	(s)	1
May	3	21	4	5	118	72	48	3	12	(s)	1
June	4	23	4	5	122	80	47	3	12	(s)	1
July	5	NM	5	5	133	81	52	3	12	(s)	1
August	6	11	5	5	131	74	54	4	12	(s)	1
September	6	8	4	5	123	66	49	3	11	(s)	1
October	5	9	4	5	124	70	45	2	11	(s)	1
November	5	11	4	5	119	80	47	3	12	(s)	1
December	6	NM	4	5	131	83	53	4	12	(s)	1
Total	**67**	**189**	**49**	**59**	**1,487**	**923**	**598**	**41**	**140**	**5**	**11**
2025 January	8	NM	4	5	143	96	55	4	11	(s)	1

[a] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

[b] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

[c] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[d] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[e] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[f] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[g] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

[h] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[i] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

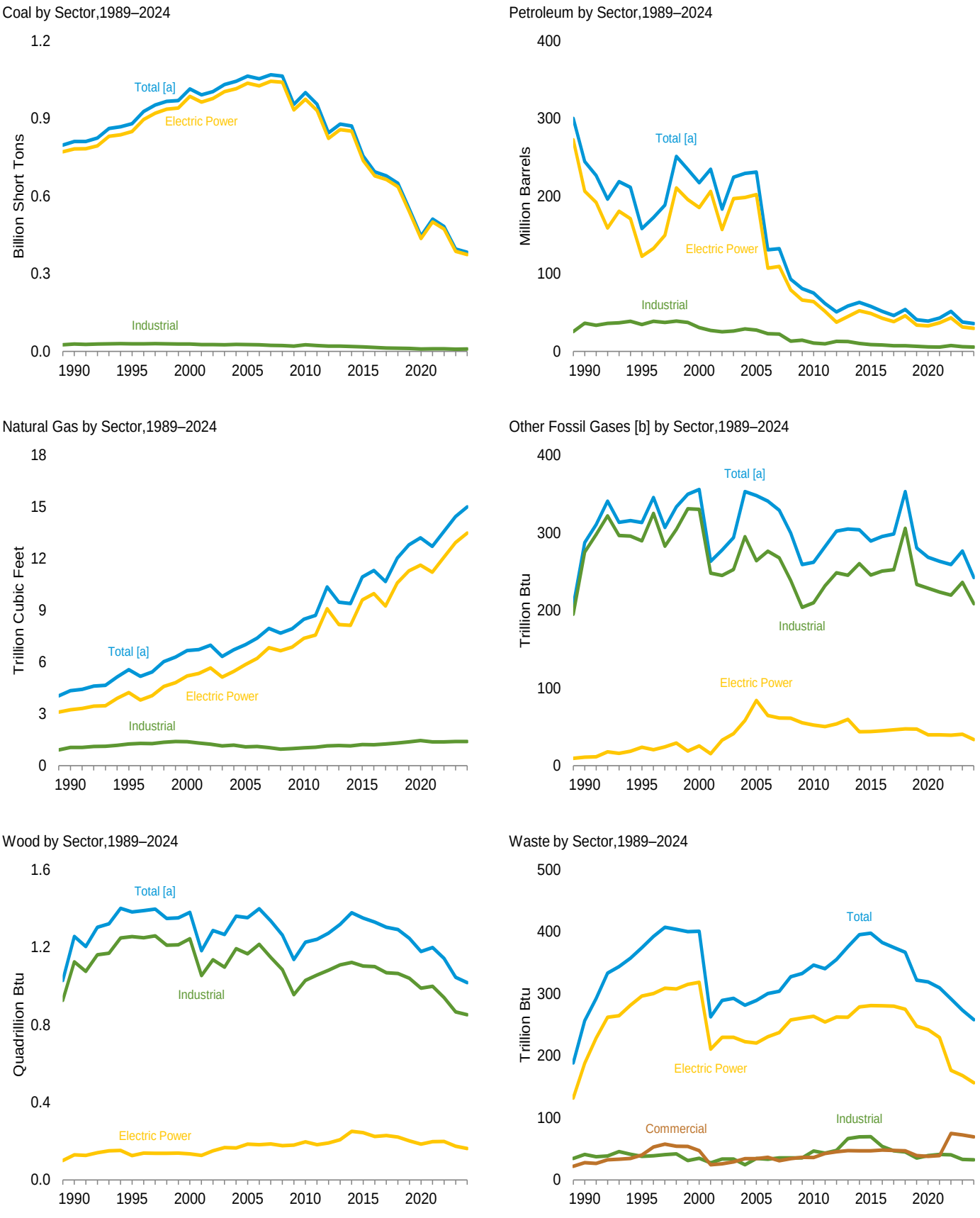
NM=Not meaningful. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Through 1988, data are not available. • 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/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1989.

Sources: • **1989–1997:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (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." • **2004–2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." • **2008 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Figure 7.4 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output



[a] Includes commercial sector.
[b] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

Note: Data are for utility-scale facilities.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity.
Sources: Tables 7.4a-7.4c.

Table 7.4a Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Total (All Sectors) (Sum of Tables 7.4b and 7.4c)

	Coal[a]	Petroleum					Natural Gas[f]	Other Fossil Gases[g]	Biomass		Other[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]			Wood[h]	Waste[i]	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1950 Total	**91,871**	**5,423**	**69,998**	**NA**	**NA**	**75,421**	**629**	**NA**	**5**	**NA**	**NA**
1955 Total	**143,759**	**5,412**	**69,862**	**NA**	**NA**	**75,274**	**1,153**	**NA**	**3**	**NA**	**NA**
1960 Total	**176,685**	**3,824**	**84,371**	**NA**	**NA**	**88,195**	**1,725**	**NA**	**2**	**NA**	**NA**
1965 Total	**244,788**	**4,928**	**110,274**	**NA**	**NA**	**115,203**	**2,321**	**NA**	**3**	**NA**	**NA**
1970 Total	**320,182**	**24,123**	**311,381**	**NA**	**636**	**338,686**	**3,932**	**NA**	**1**	**2**	**NA**
1975 Total	**405,962**	**38,907**	**467,221**	**NA**	**70**	**506,479**	**3,158**	**NA**	**(s)**	**2**	**NA**
1980 Total	**569,274**	**29,051**	**391,163**	**NA**	**179**	**421,110**	**3,682**	**NA**	**3**	**2**	**NA**
1985 Total	**693,841**	**14,635**	**158,779**	**NA**	**231**	**174,571**	**3,044**	**NA**	**8**	**7**	**NA**
1990 Total[k]	**811,538**	**20,194**	**209,081**	**1,332**	**2,832**	**244,765**	**4,346**	**288**	**1,256**	**257**	**86**
1995 Total	**881,012**	**21,697**	**112,168**	**1,322**	**4,590**	**158,140**	**5,572**	**313**	**1,382**	**374**	**97**
2000 Total	**1,015,398**	**34,572**	**156,673**	**2,904**	**4,669**	**217,494**	**6,677**	**356**	**1,380**	**401**	**109**
2005 Total	**1,065,281**	**24,446**	**156,915**	**4,270**	**9,113**	**231,193**	**7,021**	**348**	**1,353**	**289**	**237**
2010 Total	**1,001,411**	**15,247**	**26,944**	**2,777**	**6,053**	**75,231**	**8,502**	**262**	**1,226**	**346**	**237**
2011 Total	**956,470**	**11,735**	**16,877**	**2,540**	**6,092**	**61,610**	**8,724**	**282**	**1,241**	**340**	**261**
2012 Total	**845,066**	**9,945**	**13,571**	**2,185**	**5,021**	**50,805**	**10,371**	**302**	**1,273**	**355**	**252**
2013 Total	**879,078**	**10,277**	**14,199**	**2,212**	**6,338**	**58,378**	**9,479**	**305**	**1,318**	**376**	**236**
2014 Total	**871,741**	**15,107**	**16,615**	**2,908**	**5,695**	**63,106**	**9,410**	**304**	**1,378**	**395**	**236**
2015 Total	**756,226**	**12,924**	**16,136**	**3,008**	**5,188**	**58,009**	**10,952**	**290**	**1,351**	**398**	**237**
2016 Total	**693,958**	**10,278**	**12,231**	**2,173**	**5,352**	**51,441**	**11,322**	**296**	**1,330**	**383**	**238**
2017 Total	**678,578**	**10,168**	**11,508**	**2,033**	**4,467**	**46,043**	**10,677**	**299**	**1,303**	**375**	**226**
2018 Total	**650,027**	**15,066**	**13,584**	**2,578**	**4,552**	**53,988**	**12,048**	**353**	**1,291**	**367**	**226**
2019 Total	**550,017**	**10,369**	**10,049**	**2,580**	**3,563**	**40,811**	**12,809**	**281**	**1,246**	**322**	**234**
2020 Total	**445,753**	**8,604**	**8,974**	**2,160**	**3,856**	**39,020**	**13,221**	**269**	**1,178**	**319**	**226**
2021 Total	**511,669**	**11,340**	**9,895**	**2,470**	**3,830**	**42,855**	**12,724**	**264**	**1,199**	**310**	**218**
2022 Total	**482,931**	**15,599**	**14,715**	**2,626**	**3,702**	**51,452**	**13,590**	**259**	**1,143**	**292**	**187**
2023 January	36,428	932	1,051	243	228	3,366	1,092	22	96	25	15
February	27,641	1,177	1,400	228	201	3,810	982	21	84	22	14
March	29,511	846	970	187	195	2,977	1,063	23	91	23	14
April	23,599	778	989	166	175	2,810	976	22	80	22	14
May	26,227	875	840	138	200	2,852	1,110	23	88	24	15
June	34,273	804	856	186	213	2,911	1,303	23	83	22	15
July	45,223	758	1,005	189	318	3,541	1,606	24	88	22	16
August	44,658	858	958	177	321	3,599	1,602	24	90	22	16
September	34,975	679	1,015	178	290	3,324	1,325	25	85	21	14
October	30,313	739	1,082	196	178	2,909	1,138	25	82	23	15
November	30,308	805	949	164	129	2,565	1,089	21	88	23	15
December	32,833	911	974	164	200	3,050	1,168	23	91	25	16
Total	**395,989**	**10,161**	**12,089**	**2,218**	**2,649**	**37,715**	**14,455**	**277**	**1,045**	**274**	**178**
2024 January	43,324	1,857	1,362	291	197	4,497	1,279	23	90	24	15
February	26,700	695	860	175	152	2,489	1,041	20	79	21	13
March	23,151	763	865	166	99	2,292	1,048	21	86	22	14
April	21,978	1,015	871	390	147	3,008	1,002	19	83	21	13
May	26,929	931	957	134	165	2,848	1,167	21	86	22	14
June	35,182	905	978	148	218	3,118	1,363	21	81	20	14
July	41,276	901	996	163	235	3,233	1,662	21	84	21	15
August	40,239	974	991	135	233	3,267	1,625	21	89	21	15
September	32,355	716	937	128	150	2,529	1,350	19	86	20	13
October	28,205	807	1,000	133	120	2,540	1,190	18	79	22	13
November	27,243	763	972	145	124	2,502	1,117	18	86	21	14
December	36,248	1,116	1,252	174	173	3,405	1,172	21	89	22	14
Total	**382,831**	**11,442**	**12,040**	**2,181**	**2,013**	**35,727**	**15,015**	**243**	**1,017**	**258**	**166**
2025 January	46,756	3,183	1,742	412	273	6,703	1,269	21	87	22	14

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.
[b] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1949–1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.
[c] Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1949–1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.
[d] Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.
[e] Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.
[f] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[g] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.
[h] Wood and wood-derived fuels.
[i] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).
[j] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).
[k] Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," 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/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 7.4b and 7.4c.

Table 7.4b Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Electric Power Sector (Subset of Table 7.4a)

	Coal[a]	Petroleum					Natural Gas[f]	Other Fossil Gases[g]	Biomass		Other[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]			Wood[h]	Waste[i]	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1950 Total	**91,871**	**5,423**	**69,998**	**NA**	**NA**	**75,421**	**629**	**NA**	**5**	**NA**	**NA**
1955 Total	**143,759**	**5,412**	**69,862**	**NA**	**NA**	**75,274**	**1,153**	**NA**	**3**	**NA**	**NA**
1960 Total	**176,685**	**3,824**	**84,371**	**NA**	**NA**	**88,195**	**1,725**	**NA**	**2**	**NA**	**NA**
1965 Total	**244,788**	**4,928**	**110,274**	**NA**	**NA**	**115,203**	**2,321**	**NA**	**3**	**NA**	**NA**
1970 Total	**320,182**	**24,123**	**311,381**	**NA**	**636**	**338,686**	**3,932**	**NA**	**1**	**2**	**NA**
1975 Total	**405,962**	**38,907**	**467,221**	**NA**	**70**	**506,479**	**3,158**	**NA**	**(s)**	**2**	**NA**
1980 Total	**569,274**	**29,051**	**391,163**	**NA**	**179**	**421,110**	**3,682**	**NA**	**3**	**2**	**NA**
1985 Total	**693,841**	**14,635**	**158,779**	**NA**	**231**	**174,571**	**3,044**	**NA**	**8**	**7**	**NA**
1990 Total[k]	**782,567**	**16,567**	**184,915**	**26**	**1,008**	**206,550**	**3,245**	**11**	**129**	**188**	**(s)**
1995 Total	**850,230**	**18,553**	**90,023**	**499**	**2,674**	**122,447**	**4,237**	**24**	**125**	**296**	**2**
2000 Total	**985,821**	**30,016**	**138,513**	**454**	**3,275**	**185,358**	**5,206**	**25**	**134**	**318**	**1**
2005 Total	**1,037,485**	**19,675**	**139,409**	**2,685**	**8,083**	**202,184**	**5,869**	**84**	**185**	**221**	**123**
2010 Total	**975,052**	**13,790**	**24,503**	**1,877**	**4,777**	**64,055**	**7,387**	**52**	**196**	**264**	**124**
2011 Total	**932,484**	**11,021**	**14,803**	**1,658**	**4,837**	**51,667**	**7,574**	**50**	**182**	**255**	**143**
2012 Total	**823,551**	**9,080**	**12,203**	**1,339**	**2,974**	**37,495**	**9,111**	**54**	**190**	**262**	**143**
2013 Total	**857,962**	**9,598**	**12,283**	**1,489**	**4,285**	**44,794**	**8,191**	**60**	**207**	**262**	**139**
2014 Total	**851,602**	**14,235**	**15,132**	**2,208**	**4,132**	**52,235**	**8,146**	**44**	**251**	**279**	**137**
2015 Total	**738,444**	**12,193**	**14,929**	**2,131**	**3,907**	**48,787**	**9,613**	**44**	**244**	**281**	**136**
2016 Total	**678,554**	**9,510**	**11,242**	**1,322**	**4,138**	**42,763**	**9,985**	**45**	**224**	**281**	**139**
2017 Total	**664,993**	**9,481**	**10,464**	**1,375**	**3,399**	**38,318**	**9,266**	**46**	**229**	**280**	**132**
2018 Total	**637,217**	**13,967**	**12,446**	**1,855**	**3,549**	**46,013**	**10,599**	**47**	**221**	**275**	**136**
2019 Total	**538,606**	**9,336**	**9,352**	**1,750**	**2,655**	**33,712**	**11,299**	**47**	**201**	**248**	**145**
2020 Total	**435,827**	**7,673**	**8,382**	**1,543**	**3,057**	**32,885**	**11,632**	**40**	**185**	**242**	**144**
2021 Total	**501,435**	**10,359**	**9,115**	**1,835**	**3,075**	**36,686**	**11,229**	**40**	**197**	**229**	**134**
2022 Total	**472,834**	**14,463**	**12,031**	**1,864**	**2,965**	**43,181**	**12,092**	**39**	**198**	**176**	**81**
2023 January	35,569	817	792	168	178	2,666	963	3	17	15	7
February	26,903	1,063	1,134	190	166	3,215	866	3	15	14	6
March	28,758	703	794	141	135	2,315	936	3	16	14	7
April	22,900	711	748	128	128	2,226	862	3	12	13	6
May	25,509	819	755	98	146	2,402	989	4	14	14	7
June	33,579	751	774	131	164	2,477	1,177	4	15	14	7
July	44,480	704	912	137	266	3,083	1,473	4	16	14	7
August	43,954	802	833	127	267	3,096	1,470	4	16	14	7
September	34,277	615	896	132	241	2,850	1,198	3	13	13	6
October	29,618	685	979	149	125	2,440	1,015	3	12	14	7
November	29,584	727	797	124	80	2,050	962	3	13	14	7
December	32,076	767	789	121	149	2,421	1,032	4	15	15	7
Total	**387,205**	**9,165**	**10,202**	**1,647**	**2,045**	**31,241**	**12,940**	**40**	**174**	**168**	**80**
2024 January	42,490	1,693	1,060	249	145	3,729	1,136	3	16	14	7
February	25,963	596	717	113	116	2,006	917	2	12	13	6
March	22,323	652	705	123	64	1,803	922	3	13	13	6
April	21,289	925	705	347	102	2,488	880	3	12	12	6
May	26,253	825	785	91	120	2,302	1,045	2	14	13	6
June	34,464	786	804	105	169	2,539	1,244	3	14	13	6
July	40,519	856	888	115	185	2,784	1,534	3	14	13	7
August	39,471	928	862	102	183	2,805	1,493	3	15	14	7
September	31,640	675	815	87	109	2,121	1,228	3	13	13	6
October	27,465	763	872	90	NM	NM	1,071	3	11	13	6
November	26,470	715	804	100	78	2,011	992	3	13	13	6
December	35,457	1,046	1,034	137	122	2,827	1,033	3	14	13	6
Total	**373,803**	**10,461**	**10,053**	**1,657**	**1,471**	**29,523**	**13,497**	**34**	**162**	**156**	**75**
2025 January	45,901	3,071	1,512	355	224	6,057	1,128	3	15	13	6

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[b] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1949–1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

[c] Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1949–1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

[d] Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[e] Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

[f] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[g] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

[h] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[i] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[j] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[k] Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

NA=Not available. NM=Not meaningful. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • 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. • 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/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 7.4c Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Commercial and Industrial Sectors (Subset of Table 7.4a)

	Commercial Sector[a]				Industrial Sector[b]						
				Biomass					Biomass		
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Waste[f]	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Other Fossil Gases[g]	Wood[h]	Waste[f]	Other[i]
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1990 Total	**1,191**	**2,056**	**46**	**28**	**27,781**	**36,159**	**1,055**	**275**	**1,125**	**41**	**86**
1995 Total	**1,419**	**1,245**	**78**	**40**	**29,363**	**34,448**	**1,258**	**290**	**1,255**	**38**	**95**
2000 Total	**1,547**	**1,615**	**85**	**47**	**28,031**	**30,520**	**1,386**	**331**	**1,244**	**35**	**108**
2005 Total	**1,922**	**1,630**	**68**	**34**	**25,875**	**27,380**	**1,084**	**264**	**1,166**	**34**	**94**
2010 Total	**1,720**	**437**	**86**	**36**	**24,638**	**10,740**	**1,029**	**210**	**1,029**	**47**	**91**
2011 Total	**1,668**	**333**	**87**	**43**	**22,319**	**9,610**	**1,063**	**232**	**1,057**	**43**	**94**
2012 Total	**1,450**	**457**	**111**	**45**	**20,065**	**12,853**	**1,149**	**249**	**1,082**	**47**	**81**
2013 Total	**1,356**	**887**	**118**	**47**	**19,761**	**12,697**	**1,170**	**246**	**1,109**	**67**	**69**
2014 Total	**1,063**	**758**	**119**	**47**	**19,076**	**10,112**	**1,145**	**260**	**1,122**	**70**	**72**
2015 Total	**798**	**622**	**116**	**47**	**16,984**	**8,600**	**1,222**	**246**	**1,103**	**70**	**73**
2016 Total	**683**	**404**	**127**	**48**	**14,720**	**8,273**	**1,209**	**251**	**1,100**	**54**	**70**
2017 Total	**610**	**516**	**154**	**48**	**12,975**	**7,209**	**1,257**	**253**	**1,069**	**47**	**65**
2018 Total	**577**	**681**	**135**	**47**	**12,233**	**7,294**	**1,314**	**306**	**1,065**	**45**	**62**
2019 Total	**519**	**707**	**135**	**39**	**10,892**	**6,393**	**1,374**	**234**	**1,040**	**35**	**61**
2020 Total	**473**	**527**	**131**	**38**	**9,453**	**5,609**	**1,458**	**229**	**989**	**39**	**55**
2021 Total	**534**	**614**	**117**	**39**	**9,700**	**5,555**	**1,379**	**224**	**999**	**41**	**55**
2022 Total	**535**	**830**	**123**	**75**	**9,563**	**7,441**	**1,375**	**220**	**941**	**40**	**32**
2023 January	51	95	10	6	808	606	120	19	79	4	2
February	44	68	9	5	694	527	107	18	69	3	2
March	39	42	10	6	714	620	117	20	75	3	2
April	36	18	9	6	664	567	106	19	68	3	2
May	28	25	9	6	691	425	113	20	73	3	2
June	22	27	10	6	672	406	117	19	67	2	2
July	26	29	11	6	718	429	122	20	71	2	2
August	26	29	11	6	677	474	122	20	74	2	2
September	27	32	10	6	671	442	117	22	71	2	2
October	27	30	10	6	668	438	114	21	69	3	2
November	34	52	10	6	691	464	117	18	74	3	3
December	39	135	11	7	718	494	126	19	76	4	3
Total	**400**	**582**	**119**	**72**	**8,384**	**5,891**	**1,396**	**236**	**867**	**33**	**26**
2024 January	54	121	11	6	780	646	131	19	73	3	2
February	39	61	10	6	698	422	114	17	66	3	2
March	36	81	10	6	792	408	115	18	73	3	2
April	30	61	9	6	659	460	113	16	72	3	2
May	19	86	9	6	658	460	113	19	72	3	1
June	29	96	10	6	689	484	110	18	67	2	2
July	31	NM	10	6	726	431	117	18	69	2	3
August	32	17	10	6	736	445	121	19	74	2	2
September	31	14	9	5	683	394	113	16	72	2	1
October	29	16	9	6	711	414	110	15	67	3	1
November	32	22	9	6	740	468	115	15	73	3	2
December	35	NM	11	6	756	536	128	18	74	3	2
Total	**398**	**636**	**119**	**69**	**8,630**	**5,568**	**1,399**	**209**	**852**	**32**	**22**
2025 January	47	NM	11	6	808	575	130	18	72	3	2

[a] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

[b] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

[c] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[d] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[e] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[f] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[g] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

[h] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[i] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

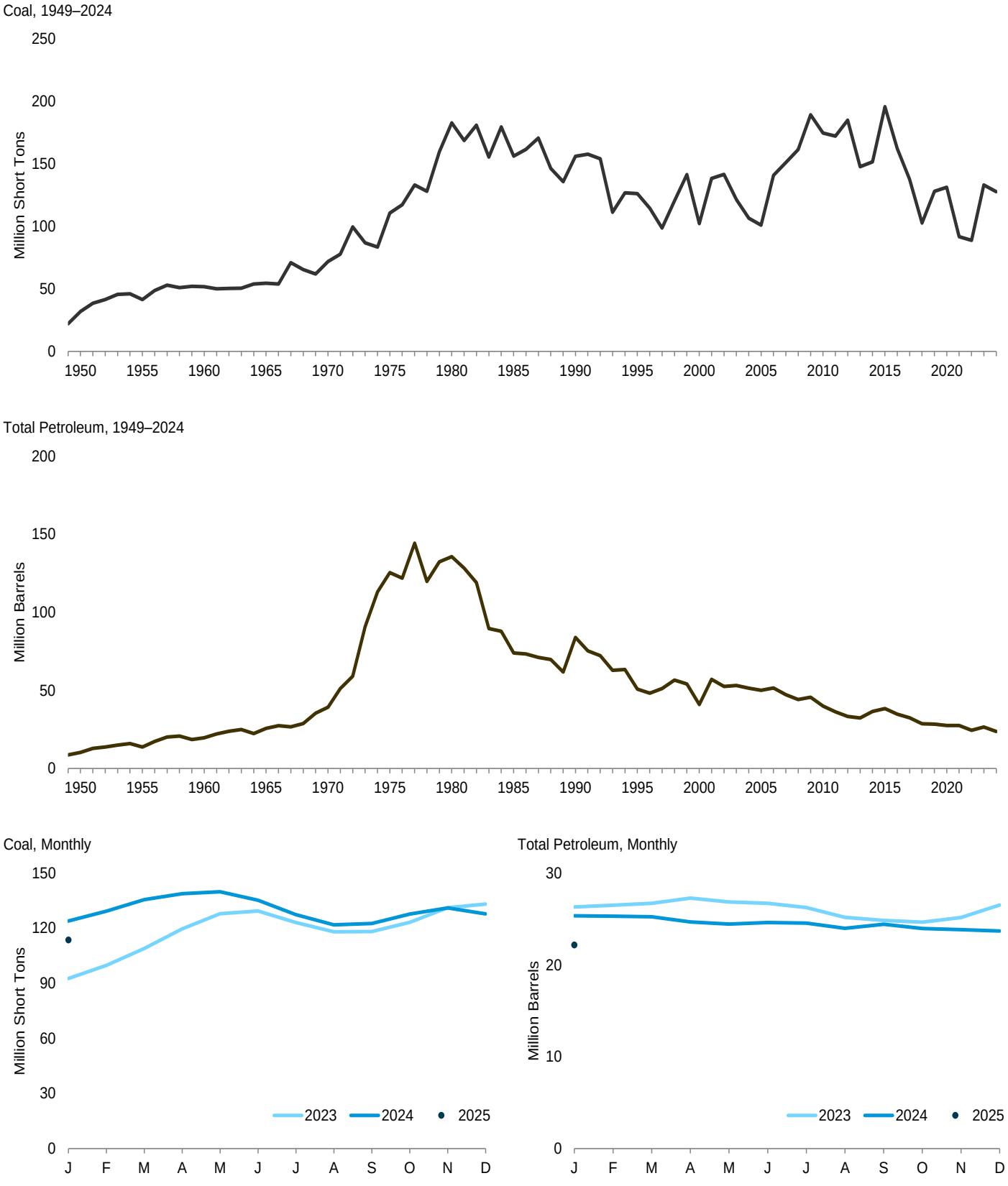
NM=Not meaningful.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," 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/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1989.

Sources: • **1989–1997:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (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." • **2004–2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." • **2008 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Figure 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector



Note: Data are for utility-sale facilities.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity.
Source: Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

	Coal[a]	Petroleum				
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e,f]
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels
1950 Year	**31,842**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**10,201**
1955 Year	**41,391**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**13,671**
1960 Year	**51,735**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**19,572**
1965 Year	**54,525**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**25,647**
1970 Year	**71,908**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**239**	**39,151**
1975 Year	**110,724**	**16,432**	**108,825**	**NA**	**31**	**125,413**
1980 Year	**183,010**	**30,023**	**105,351**	**NA**	**52**	**135,635**
1985 Year	**156,376**	**16,386**	**57,304**	**NA**	**49**	**73,933**
1990 Year	**156,166**	**16,471**	**67,030**	**NA**	**94**	**83,970**
1995 Year	**126,304**	**15,392**	**35,102**	**NA**	**65**	**50,821**
2000 Year[g]	**102,296**	**15,127**	**24,748**	**NA**	**211**	**40,932**
2005 Year	**101,137**	**18,778**	**27,624**	**NA**	**530**	**50,062**
2010 Year	**174,917**	**16,758**	**16,629**	**1,454**	**1,019**	**39,936**
2011 Year	**172,387**	**16,649**	**15,491**	**1,603**	**508**	**36,282**
2012 Year	**185,116**	**16,433**	**12,999**	**1,430**	**495**	**33,336**
2013 Year	**147,884**	**16,068**	**12,926**	**1,393**	**390**	**32,336**
2014 Year	**151,792**	**18,309**	**12,764**	**1,249**	**827**	**36,459**
2015 Year	**195,912**	**17,955**	**12,566**	**1,173**	**1,340**	**38,396**
2016 Year	**162,476**	**17,855**	**11,789**	**949**	**845**	**34,818**
2017 Year	**137,721**	**16,342**	**10,930**	**816**	**864**	**32,407**
2018 Year	**102,793**	**16,436**	**8,785**	**756**	**539**	**28,674**
2019 Year	**128,102**	**16,733**	**8,549**	**678**	**471**	**28,317**
2020 Year	**131,431**	**17,116**	**8,269**	**678**	**298**	**27,552**
2021 Year	**91,884**	**18,220**	**7,038**	**744**	**302**	**27,513**
2022 Year	**88,861**	**16,521**	**5,777**	**513**	**318**	**24,404**
2023 January	92,714	17,716	6,116	578	385	26,335
February	99,760	17,879	6,190	554	380	26,522
March	109,041	17,475	6,056	528	534	26,731
April	119,671	17,419	6,103	546	644	27,286
May	128,001	17,331	5,995	556	600	26,881
June	129,404	17,536	5,977	554	533	26,730
July	123,131	17,393	6,144	527	440	26,266
August	118,113	16,777	6,120	520	356	25,195
September	118,271	16,837	6,115	517	279	24,863
October	123,265	16,796	5,944	516	284	24,675
November	131,208	16,888	5,907	540	369	25,180
December	**133,253**	**17,628**	**6,058**	**717**	**427**	**26,539**
2024 January	124,057	17,338	5,845	623	312	25,366
February	129,331	17,235	5,940	610	308	25,327
March	135,669	17,045	5,965	597	333	25,272
April	138,908	16,679	5,988	484	309	24,694
May	139,971	16,520	5,917	478	312	24,473
June	135,368	16,776	5,792	460	322	24,639
July	127,494	16,631	5,558	462	384	24,573
August	121,858	16,181	5,417	458	390	24,008
September	122,669	16,457	5,319	444	444	24,437
October	127,816	16,107	5,295	433	428	23,974
November	131,112	16,157	5,248	426	404	23,853
December	**127,911**	**16,048**	**5,058**	**415**	**438**	**23,713**
2025 January	113,635	15,207	4,541	468	395	22,193

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite; excludes waste coal.

[b] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2 and 4. For 1973–1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant stocks of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

[c] Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1973–1979, data are for steam plant stocks of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

[d] Jet fuel and kerosene. Through 2003, data also include a small amount of waste oil.

[e] Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

[f] Distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil. Beginning in 1970, also includes petroleum coke. Beginning in 2002, also includes other liquids.

[g] Through 1998, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1999, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • 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. • Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

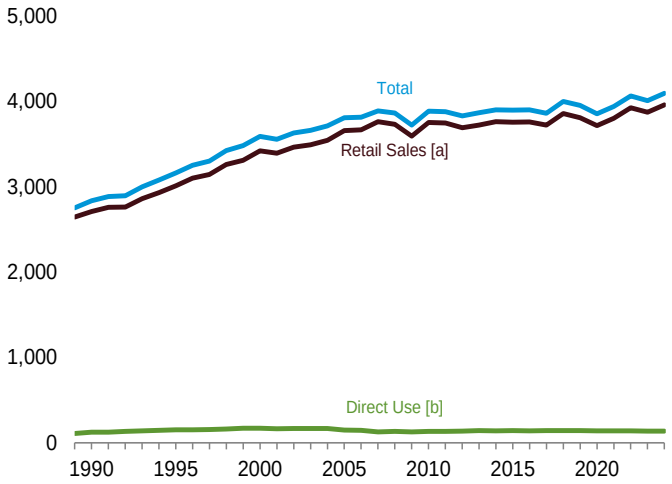
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **1949–September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **October 1977–1981:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1982–1988:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1989–1997:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998–2000:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001–2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004–2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." • **2008 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

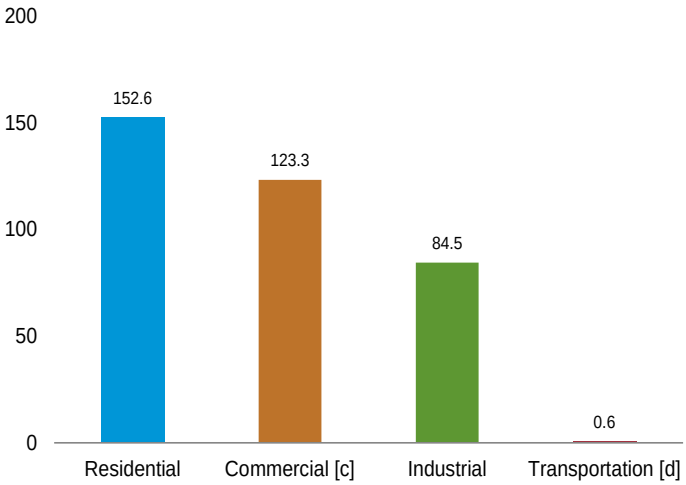
Figure 7.6 Electricity End Use

(Billion Kilowatthours)

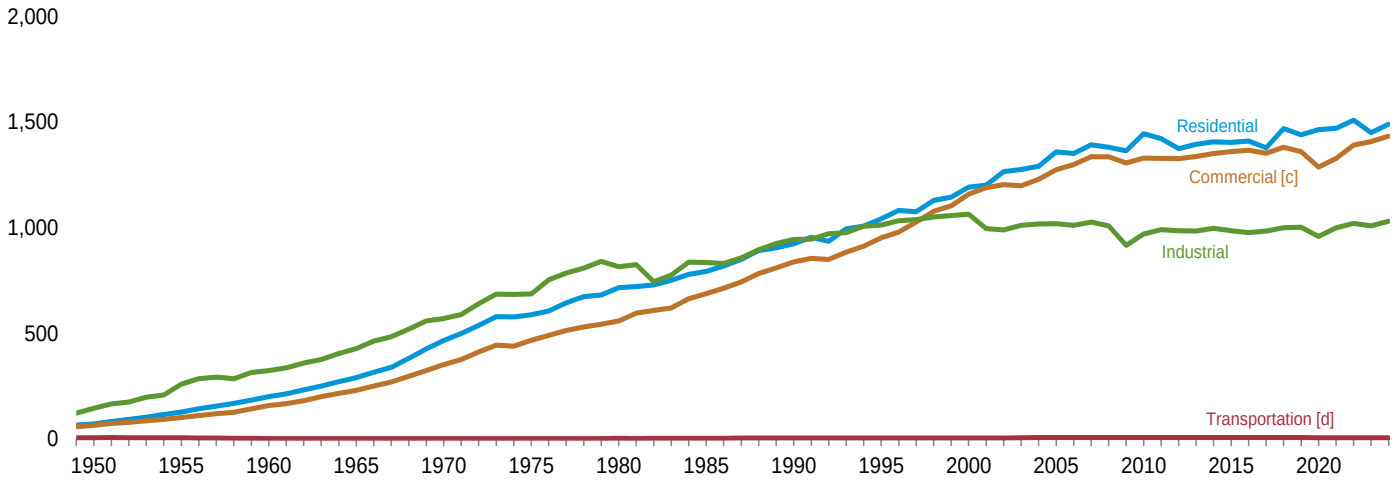
Electricity End Use Overview,1989–2024



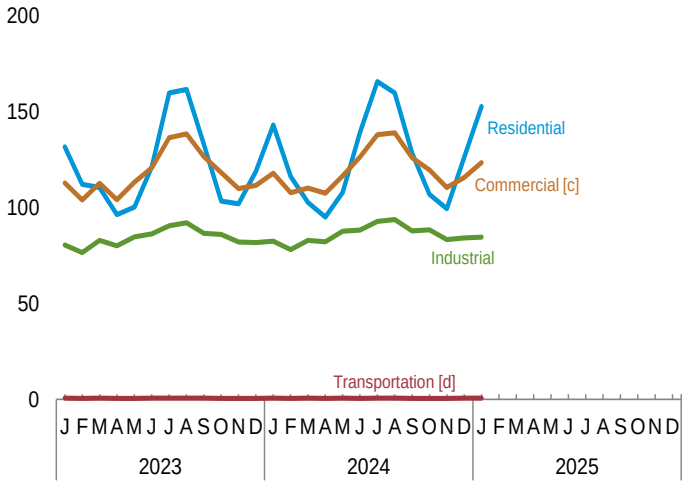
Sales to Ultimate Customers [a] by Sector, January 2025



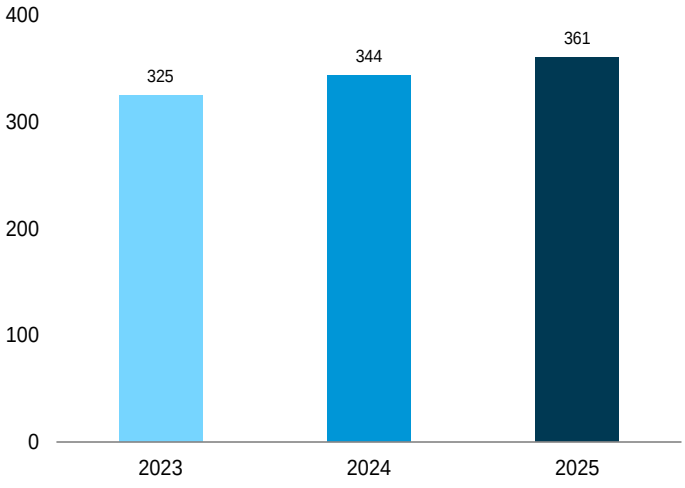
Sales to Ultimate Customers [a] by Sector, 1949–2024



Sales to Ultimate Customers [a] by Sector, Monthly



Sales to Ultimate Customers [a] Total, January



[a] Electricity sales to ultimate customers reported by utilities and other energy service providers.
[b] See "Direct Use" in Glossary.
[c] Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, inter-departmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.
[d] Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity.
Source: Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Electricity End Use and Electric Vehicle Use

(Million Kilowatthours)

	Sales to Ultimate Customers[a]							
	Residential[b]	Commercial[b,c]	Industrial[b,d]	Transportation[e]	Total Sales[f]	Direct Use[g]	Total End Use[h]	*Electric Vehicle Use*[b,i]
1950 Total	**72,200**	[E] **65,971**	**146,479**	[E] **6,793**	**291,443**	**NA**	**291,443**	***NA***
1955 Total	**128,401**	[E] **102,547**	**259,974**	[E] **5,826**	**496,748**	**NA**	**496,748**	***NA***
1960 Total	**201,463**	[E] **159,144**	**324,402**	[E] **3,066**	**688,075**	**NA**	**688,075**	***NA***
1965 Total	**291,013**	[E] **231,126**	**428,727**	[E] **2,923**	**953,789**	**NA**	**953,789**	***NA***
1970 Total	**466,291**	[E] **352,041**	**570,854**	[E] **3,115**	**1,392,300**	**NA**	**1,392,300**	***NA***
1975 Total	**588,140**	[E] **468,296**	**687,680**	[E] **2,974**	**1,747,091**	**NA**	**1,747,091**	***NA***
1980 Total	**717,495**	**558,643**	**815,067**	**3,244**	**2,094,449**	**NA**	**2,094,449**	***NA***
1985 Total	**793,934**	**689,121**	**836,772**	**4,147**	**2,323,974**	**NA**	**2,323,974**	***NA***
1990 Total	**924,019**	**838,263**	**945,522**	**4,751**	**2,712,555**	**124,529**	**2,837,084**	***NA***
1995 Total	**1,042,501**	**953,117**	**1,012,693**	**4,975**	**3,013,287**	**150,677**	**3,163,963**	***NA***
2000 Total	**1,192,446**	**1,159,347**	**1,064,239**	**5,382**	**3,421,414**	**170,943**	**3,592,357**	***NA***
2005 Total	**1,359,227**	**1,275,079**	**1,019,156**	**7,506**	**3,660,969**	**150,016**	**3,810,984**	***NA***
2010 Total	**1,445,708**	**1,330,199**	**971,221**	**7,712**	**3,754,841**	**131,910**	**3,886,752**	***NA***
2011 Total	**1,422,801**	**1,328,057**	**991,316**	**7,672**	**3,749,846**	**132,754**	**3,882,600**	***NA***
2012 Total	**1,374,515**	**1,327,101**	**985,714**	**7,320**	**3,694,650**	**137,657**	**3,832,306**	***NA***
2013 Total	**1,394,812**	**1,337,079**	**985,352**	**7,625**	**3,724,868**	**143,462**	**3,868,330**	***NA***
2014 Total	**1,407,208**	**1,352,158**	**997,576**	**7,758**	**3,764,700**	**138,574**	**3,903,274**	***NA***
2015 Total	**1,404,096**	**1,360,752**	**986,508**	**7,637**	**3,758,992**	**141,168**	**3,900,160**	***NA***
2016 Total	**1,411,058**	**1,367,191**	**976,715**	**7,497**	**3,762,462**	**139,837**	**3,902,298**	***NA***
2017 Total	**1,378,648**	**1,352,888**	**984,298**	**7,523**	**3,723,356**	**140,959**	**3,864,315**	***NA***
2018 Total	**1,469,093**	**1,381,755**	**1,000,673**	**7,665**	**3,859,185**	**143,904**	**4,003,089**	[E] ***1,582***
2019 Total	**1,440,289**	**1,360,877**	**1,002,353**	**7,632**	**3,811,150**	**143,270**	**3,954,421**	[E] ***2,060***
2020 Total	**1,464,605**	**1,287,440**	**959,082**	**6,548**	**3,717,674**	**138,246**	**3,855,921**	[E] ***2,900***
2021 Total	**1,470,487**	**1,328,439**	**1,000,613**	**6,334**	**3,805,874**	**138,915**	**3,944,789**	[E] ***3,519***
2022 Total	**1,509,233**	**1,390,873**	**1,020,464**	**6,599**	**3,927,169**	**139,726**	**4,066,895**	[E] ***5,252***
2023 January	131,638	112,790	80,408	579	325,415	[E] 11,416	336,830	[E] *527*
February	112,105	103,830	76,449	561	292,946	[E] 10,625	303,571	[E] *512*
March	110,417	112,643	82,817	577	306,454	[E] 11,388	317,842	[E] *592*
April	96,196	104,091	80,011	513	280,811	[E] 10,070	290,882	[E] *546*
May	100,231	113,243	84,704	529	298,706	[E] 11,051	309,757	[E] *602*
June	121,320	120,707	86,193	579	328,798	[E] 11,531	340,329	[E] *621*
July	159,715	136,394	90,526	621	387,256	[E] 12,184	399,440	[E] *662*
August	161,460	138,390	92,009	578	392,436	[E] 12,270	404,706	[E] *678*
September	132,807	126,546	86,472	652	346,476	[E] 11,608	358,084	[E] *661*
October	103,314	118,208	85,978	565	308,065	[E] 11,210	319,276	[E] *704*
November	101,907	109,756	82,036	549	294,248	[E] 11,431	305,679	[E] *714*
December	118,917	111,512	81,652	561	312,642	[E] 12,134	324,776	[E] *776*
Total	**1,450,025**	**1,408,109**	**1,009,256**	**6,864**	**3,874,253**	**136,918**	**4,011,172**	[E] ***7,596***
2024 January	142,948	117,809	82,351	611	343,718	[E] 12,465	356,183	[RE] *912*
February	116,110	107,740	78,050	541	302,441	[E] 11,028	313,469	[RE] *823*
March	102,625	110,056	82,911	599	296,191	[E] 11,036	307,227	[RE] *926*
April	95,053	107,380	82,104	538	285,075	[E] 10,848	295,923	[RE] *874*
May	107,862	116,427	87,687	597	312,573	[E] 11,153	323,726	[RE] *947*
June	139,149	126,303	88,265	571	354,287	[E] 10,927	365,214	[RE] *952*
July	165,592	137,860	92,706	641	396,800	[E] 11,757	408,556	[RE] *1,014*
August	159,643	138,936	93,673	625	392,877	[E] 12,203	405,080	[RE] *1,031*
September	128,326	125,917	87,834	566	342,643	[E] 11,053	353,696	[RE] *989*
October	106,874	119,616	88,327	571	315,389	[E] 10,173	325,563	[RE] *1,067*
November	99,356	110,381	83,252	560	293,549	[E] 10,801	304,349	[RE] *1,033*
December	126,068	115,583	84,093	604	326,348	[E] 12,061	338,409	[RE] *1,172*
Total	**1,489,607**	**1,434,007**	**1,031,253**	**7,024**	**3,961,890**	[E] **135,505**	**4,097,395**	[RE] ***11,740***
2025 January	152,648	123,313	84,528	634	361,123	[E] 12,233	373,356	[E] *1,541*

[a] Electricity sales to ultimate customers based on classes of service reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

[b] Electricity sales to the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, based on class of service, including sales of electricity to operate and move electric vehicles. See Note 4, "Experimental Estimates of Electric Vehicle Use," at end of section.

[c] Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

[d] Industrial sector. Through 2002, excludes agriculture and irrigation; beginning in 2003, includes agriculture and irrigation.

[e] Sales to public railroads and railway systems only. Excludes the estimated amount of electricity used to operate and move electric vehicles.

[f] The sum of "Residential," "Commercial," "Industrial," and "Transportation."

[g] Use of electricity that is 1) self-generated, 2) produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of station use.

[h] The sum of "Total Sales to Ultimate Customers" and "Direct Use."

[i] Electricity used to operate and move on-road light-duty electric vehicles (less than or equal to 8,500 pounds). Excludes motor gasoline consumption by plug-in hybrid electric vehicles. Electric vehicle use is estimated independently and should not be added to the sales or total end use columns as it will result in double counting. See Note 4, "Experimental Estimates of Electric Vehicle Use," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

Notes: • See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 4, "Experimental Estimates of Electric Vehicle Use," 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/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 7.7a Electric Net Summer Capacity: Total (All Sectors)

(Sum of Tables 7.7b, 7.7c, and 7.7d; Million Kilowatts)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage	Renewable Energy							Battery Storage	Total[l]
							Conventional Hydroelectric Power[e]	Biomass		Geothermal	Solar[h]	Wind	Total		
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Total[d]				Wood[f]	Waste[g]						
1950 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**50.0**	**0.0**	([e])	**19.2**	**(s)**	([j])	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**19.2**	**NA**	**69.2**
1955 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**86.8**	**.0**	([e])	**27.4**	**(s)**	([j])	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**27.4**	**NA**	**114.2**
1960 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**130.8**	**.4**	([e])	**35.8**	**.1**	([j])	**(s)**	**NA**	**NA**	**35.9**	**NA**	**167.1**
1965 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**182.9**	**.8**	([e])	**51.0**	**.1**	([j])	**(s)**	**NA**	**NA**	**51.1**	**NA**	**234.8**
1970 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**265.4**	**7.0**	([e])	**63.8**	**.1**	([j])	**.1**	**NA**	**NA**	**64.0**	**NA**	**336.4**
1975 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**375.1**	**37.3**	([e])	**78.4**	**.1**	([j])	**.5**	**NA**	**NA**	**79.0**	**NA**	**491.3**
1980 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**444.1**	**51.8**	([e])	**81.7**	**.1**	([j])	**.9**	**NA**	**NA**	**82.7**	**NA**	**578.6**
1985 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**485.0**	**79.4**	([e])	**88.9**	**.2**	**.2**	**1.6**	([k])	**(s)**	**90.8**	**NA**	**655.2**
1990 Year[l]	**307.4**	**77.9**	**140.8**	**527.8**	**99.6**	**19.5**	**73.9**	**5.5**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**.3**	**1.8**	**86.8**	**NA**	**734.1**
1995 Year	**311.4**	**66.6**	**174.5**	**554.2**	**99.5**	**21.4**	**78.6**	**6.8**	**3.5**	**3.0**	**.3**	**1.7**	**93.9**	**NA**	**769.5**
2000 Year	**315.1**	**61.8**	**219.6**	**598.9**	**97.9**	**19.5**	**79.4**	**6.1**	**3.9**	**2.8**	**.4**	**2.4**	**94.9**	**NA**	**811.7**
2005 Year	**313.4**	**58.5**	**383.1**	**757.1**	**100.0**	**21.3**	**77.5**	**6.2**	**3.6**	**2.3**	**.4**	**8.7**	**98.7**	**NA**	**978.0**
2010 Year	**317.3**	**55.6**	**405.1**	**780.3**	**101.2**	**22.2**	**78.8**	**7.0**	**4.4**	**2.4**	**.9**	**39.1**	**132.6**	**(s)**	**1,039.1**
2011 Year	**317.6**	**51.5**	**415.2**	**786.2**	**101.4**	**22.3**	**78.7**	**7.1**	**4.5**	**2.4**	**1.5**	**45.7**	**139.9**	**.1**	**1,051.3**
2012 Year	**309.7**	**47.2**	**422.4**	**781.2**	**101.9**	**22.4**	**78.7**	**7.5**	**4.8**	**2.6**	**3.2**	**59.1**	**155.9**	**.1**	**1,063.0**
2013 Year	**303.3**	**43.5**	**425.4**	**774.3**	**99.2**	**22.4**	**79.2**	**8.4**	**5.0**	**2.6**	**6.6**	**60.0**	**161.8**	**.1**	**1,060.1**
2014 Year	**299.1**	**41.1**	**432.2**	**774.3**	**98.6**	**22.5**	**79.7**	**8.4**	**5.2**	**2.5**	**10.3**	**64.2**	**170.3**	**.2**	**1,068.4**
2015 Year	**279.7**	**36.8**	**439.4**	**758.5**	**98.7**	**22.6**	**79.7**	**9.0**	**5.1**	**2.5**	**13.7**	**72.6**	**182.5**	**.3**	**1,064.1**
2016 Year	**266.6**	**34.4**	**446.8**	**750.3**	**99.6**	**22.8**	**79.9**	**8.9**	**5.1**	**2.5**	**22.0**	**81.3**	**199.7**	**.6**	**1,074.3**
2017 Year	**256.5**	**33.3**	**456.0**	**748.2**	**99.6**	**22.8**	**79.8**	**8.8**	**5.1**	**2.5**	**27.0**	**87.6**	**210.8**	**.7**	**1,084.4**
2018 Year	**242.8**	**32.2**	**470.2**	**747.8**	**99.4**	**22.8**	**79.9**	**8.7**	**5.0**	**2.4**	**31.9**	**94.4**	**222.3**	**.9**	**1,094.7**
2019 Year	**228.7**	**31.4**	**476.6**	**739.1**	**98.1**	**22.8**	**79.8**	**8.4**	**4.7**	**2.6**	**37.5**	**103.6**	**236.5**	**1.0**	**1,099.1**
2020 Year	**215.6**	**27.6**	**485.8**	**731.2**	**96.5**	**23.0**	**79.9**	**8.3**	**4.6**	**2.6**	**48.1**	**118.4**	**261.9**	**1.5**	**1,115.7**
2021 Year	**209.8**	**28.2**	**491.9**	**731.8**	**95.5**	**23.0**	**79.9**	**7.9**	**4.5**	**2.6**	**61.6**	**132.8**	**289.2**	**4.7**	**1,145.9**
2022 Year	**189.3**	**30.8**	**502.4**	**724.2**	**94.7**	**23.0**	**80.1**	**7.8**	**4.3**	**2.6**	**72.9**	**141.4**	**309.1**	**9.0**	**1,161.4**
2023 January	186.8	29.6	503.6	722.0	94.6	23.1	80.0	7.9	4.3	2.7	74.3	141.5	310.7	9.2	1,161.0
February	186.8	29.6	504.9	723.2	94.6	23.1	80.0	7.9	4.2	2.7	74.9	142.2	311.9	9.3	1,163.5
March	186.0	29.6	504.8	722.3	94.6	23.1	80.0	7.9	4.2	2.6	75.4	142.7	312.8	9.6	1,163.9
April	186.0	29.6	506.4	723.9	94.6	23.1	80.0	7.9	4.2	2.7	76.4	143.0	314.1	9.8	1,167.0
May	184.5	29.6	505.5	721.5	94.6	23.1	80.0	7.9	4.2	2.7	77.5	143.8	315.9	9.9	1,166.5
June	182.4	29.4	506.4	720.1	94.6	23.1	80.0	7.9	4.2	2.7	79.1	143.7	317.5	10.8	1,167.6
July	181.7	29.4	507.2	720.2	95.7	23.1	80.0	7.8	4.2	2.7	80.4	144.2	319.3	12.3	1,172.1
August	181.1	29.5	507.2	719.6	95.7	23.1	80.0	7.8	4.2	2.7	81.1	144.3	320.0	12.8	1,172.8
September	180.2	29.5	506.8	718.4	95.7	23.1	80.0	7.8	4.2	2.7	82.1	144.4	321.1	13.5	1,173.3
October	179.8	29.5	506.8	717.9	95.7	23.1	80.0	7.8	4.1	2.7	83.9	145.2	323.7	13.8	1,175.7
November	179.8	29.5	507.5	718.6	95.7	23.1	80.0	7.7	4.2	2.7	84.9	145.2	324.6	14.2	1,177.7
December	**178.4**	**29.4**	**507.5**	**717.3**	**95.7**	**23.1**	**80.0**	**7.7**	**4.1**	**2.7**	**92.0**	**147.4**	**334.0**	**16.0**	**1,187.6**
2024 January	176.8	29.4	508.5	716.6	95.7	23.1	79.8	7.6	4.1	2.7	94.8	148.4	337.5	15.9	1,190.3
February	176.8	29.4	508.5	716.6	95.7	23.1	79.8	7.6	4.1	2.7	95.4	148.6	338.3	15.9	1,191.1
March	176.4	29.4	507.8	715.4	95.7	23.2	79.8	7.6	4.1	2.7	98.3	148.8	341.4	17.0	1,194.1
April	175.7	29.4	507.8	714.8	96.8	23.2	79.8	7.6	4.1	2.7	99.7	149.9	343.9	17.7	1,197.7
May	175.3	29.4	508.0	714.4	96.8	23.2	79.8	7.6	4.1	2.7	102.3	150.1	346.6	18.8	1,201.3
June	175.1	29.3	506.6	712.8	96.8	23.2	79.8	7.6	4.1	2.7	104.9	150.2	349.3	20.0	1,203.6
July	175.1	29.3	507.4	713.6	96.8	23.2	79.8	7.6	4.0	2.7	105.9	150.9	350.9	20.8	1,206.8
August	175.1	29.3	507.4	713.6	96.8	23.2	79.8	7.6	4.0	2.7	107.1	151.1	352.3	21.7	1,209.1
September	175.1	29.3	507.4	713.6	96.8	23.2	79.8	7.6	4.0	2.7	109.5	151.2	354.8	22.7	1,212.5
October	173.9	29.3	507.3	712.3	96.8	23.2	79.8	7.6	4.0	2.7	112.6	151.2	358.0	23.4	1,215.2
November	173.9	29.3	507.4	712.4	96.8	23.2	79.8	7.6	4.0	2.7	117.5	151.2	362.9	23.9	1,220.6
December	**173.9**	**29.3**	**507.8**	**712.9**	**96.8**	**23.2**	**79.8**	**7.6**	**4.0**	**2.7**	**122.6**	**152.7**	**369.5**	**26.1**	**1,229.8**
2025 January	171.9	29.0	508.9	711.8	96.8	23.2	79.9	7.5	4.0	2.7	125.7	153.3	373.0	26.7	1,232.9

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[b] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[c] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[d] Includes other fossil gases (blast furnace gas, other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels, and, through 2010, propane gas), which are not separately shown.

[e] Through 1988, hydroelectric pumped storage is included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

[f] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[g] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[h] Electric net summer capacity from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic capacity.

[i] Includes chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, flywheels, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels), which are not separately shown.

[j] Through 1984, waste is included in "Wood."

[k] Through 1988, solar is included in "Wind."

[l] Through 1988, all data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.05 million kilowatts.

Notes: • Data are at end of period. • For plants that use multiple sources of energy, capacity is assigned to the energy source reported as the predominant one. • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See "Net summer capacity" in Glossary. • 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/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 7.7b–7.7d.

Table 7.7b Electric Net Summer Capacity: Electric Power Sector

(Subset of Table 7.7a; Million Kilowatts)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage	Renewable Energy								Battery Storage	Total[i]
							Conventional Hydroelectric Power[e]	Biomass		Geothermal	Solar[h]	Wind	Total			
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Total[d]				Wood[f]	Waste[g]							
1950 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**50.0**	**0.0**	([e])	**19.2**	**(s)**	([j])	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**19.2**	**NA**	**69.2**
1955 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**86.8**	**.0**	([e])	**27.4**	**(s)**	([j])	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**27.4**	**NA**	**114.2**
1960 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**130.8**	**.4**	([e])	**35.8**	**.1**	([j])	**(s)**	**NA**	**NA**	**35.9**	**NA**	**167.1**
1965 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**182.9**	**.8**	([e])	**51.0**	**.1**	([j])	**(s)**	**NA**	**NA**	**51.1**	**NA**	**234.8**
1970 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**265.4**	**7.0**	([e])	**63.8**	**.1**	([j])	**.1**	**NA**	**NA**	**64.0**	**NA**	**336.4**
1975 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**375.1**	**37.3**	([e])	**78.4**	**.1**	([j])	**.5**	**NA**	**NA**	**79.0**	**NA**	**491.3**
1980 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**444.1**	**51.8**	([e])	**81.7**	**.1**	([j])	**.9**	**NA**	**NA**	**82.7**	**NA**	**578.6**
1985 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**485.0**	**79.4**	([e])	**88.9**	**.2**	**.2**	**1.6**	([k])	**(s)**	**90.8**	**NA**	**655.2**
1990 Year[l]	**302.3**	**76.8**	**129.9**	**509.3**	**99.6**	**19.5**	**73.3**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**2.7**	**.3**	**1.8**	**81.4**	**NA**	**709.9**
1995 Year	**306.0**	**65.4**	**161.9**	**533.7**	**99.5**	**21.4**	**77.4**	**1.8**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**.3**	**1.7**	**87.3**	**NA**	**741.8**
2000 Year	**310.2**	**60.7**	**204.7**	**575.9**	**97.9**	**19.5**	**78.2**	**1.7**	**3.3**	**2.8**	**.4**	**2.4**	**88.8**	**NA**	**782.1**
2005 Year	**309.0**	**57.4**	**367.5**	**734.3**	**100.0**	**21.3**	**76.9**	**1.6**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**.4**	**8.7**	**92.9**	**NA**	**948.6**
2010 Year	**312.9**	**54.6**	**389.8**	**757.5**	**101.2**	**22.2**	**78.5**	**2.1**	**3.7**	**2.4**	**.9**	**39.1**	**126.6**	**(s)**	**1,009.2**
2011 Year	**313.7**	**50.4**	**399.7**	**763.8**	**101.4**	**22.3**	**78.3**	**2.0**	**3.8**	**2.4**	**1.5**	**45.6**	**133.6**	**.1**	**1,021.3**
2012 Year	**305.9**	**45.7**	**406.6**	**758.2**	**101.9**	**22.4**	**78.1**	**2.3**	**4.0**	**2.6**	**3.1**	**59.0**	**149.0**	**.1**	**1,032.0**
2013 Year	**299.9**	**42.4**	**409.2**	**751.7**	**99.2**	**22.4**	**78.5**	**2.9**	**4.1**	**2.6**	**6.4**	**59.9**	**154.5**	**.1**	**1,029.0**
2014 Year	**295.9**	**40.1**	**415.6**	**751.7**	**98.6**	**22.5**	**79.4**	**2.9**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**10.1**	**64.2**	**163.3**	**.2**	**1,037.6**
2015 Year	**277.0**	**35.7**	**423.0**	**736.0**	**98.7**	**22.6**	**79.4**	**3.1**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**13.4**	**72.5**	**175.0**	**.3**	**1,032.9**
2016 Year	**264.3**	**33.2**	**430.4**	**728.2**	**99.6**	**22.8**	**79.6**	**3.2**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**21.6**	**81.2**	**192.3**	**.6**	**1,043.6**
2017 Year	**254.4**	**32.1**	**439.5**	**726.3**	**99.6**	**22.8**	**79.4**	**3.0**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**26.6**	**87.5**	**203.3**	**.7**	**1,053.6**
2018 Year	**240.7**	**30.8**	**453.7**	**725.6**	**99.4**	**22.8**	**79.6**	**2.9**	**4.2**	**2.4**	**31.5**	**94.3**	**214.8**	**.8**	**1,063.7**
2019 Year	**226.8**	**30.0**	**459.5**	**716.7**	**98.1**	**22.8**	**79.5**	**2.7**	**3.9**	**2.5**	**37.0**	**103.5**	**229.1**	**1.0**	**1,068.0**
2020 Year	**214.0**	**26.2**	**468.2**	**708.7**	**96.5**	**23.0**	**79.6**	**2.7**	**3.8**	**2.5**	**47.6**	**118.0**	**254.3**	**1.5**	**1,084.2**
2021 Year	**208.3**	**26.8**	**473.5**	**708.9**	**95.5**	**23.0**	**79.6**	**2.4**	**3.7**	**2.5**	**61.0**	**132.6**	**281.9**	**4.7**	**1,114.3**
2022 Year	**187.9**	**29.2**	**483.6**	**701.1**	**94.7**	**23.0**	**79.8**	**2.4**	**2.9**	**2.6**	**72.2**	**141.3**	**301.3**	**8.9**	**1,129.2**
2023 January	185.4	28.2	484.9	698.8	94.6	23.1	79.7	2.4	2.9	2.7	73.7	141.4	302.8	9.2	1,128.6
February	185.4	28.2	486.0	700.0	94.6	23.1	79.7	2.4	2.8	2.7	74.3	142.1	303.9	9.3	1,131.0
March	184.6	28.2	486.1	699.2	94.6	23.1	79.7	2.4	2.8	2.6	74.8	142.5	304.8	9.6	1,131.5
April	184.6	28.2	487.6	700.8	94.6	23.1	79.7	2.4	2.8	2.7	75.7	142.8	306.2	9.7	1,134.6
May	183.1	28.1	486.7	698.3	94.6	23.1	79.7	2.4	2.8	2.7	76.8	143.6	308.0	9.9	1,134.2
June	180.9	28.0	487.7	697.0	94.6	23.1	79.7	2.4	2.8	2.7	78.5	143.6	309.6	10.8	1,135.4
July	180.3	28.0	488.5	697.2	95.7	23.1	79.7	2.3	2.8	2.7	79.8	144.1	311.4	12.3	1,139.8
August	179.7	28.0	488.5	696.6	95.7	23.1	79.7	2.3	2.8	2.7	80.5	144.2	312.1	12.8	1,140.5
September	178.8	28.0	488.1	695.3	95.7	23.1	79.7	2.3	2.8	2.7	81.5	144.3	313.2	13.5	1,141.1
October	178.3	28.0	488.1	694.8	95.7	23.1	79.7	2.3	2.8	2.7	83.2	145.1	315.8	13.7	1,143.4
November	178.3	28.0	488.8	695.5	95.7	23.1	79.7	2.3	2.8	2.7	84.2	145.1	316.8	14.1	1,145.5
December	**177.0**	**28.0**	**488.9**	**694.3**	**95.7**	**23.1**	**79.7**	**2.3**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**91.3**	**147.3**	**326.1**	**15.9**	**1,155.4**
2024 January	175.4	28.0	489.8	693.6	95.7	23.1	79.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	94.1	148.3	329.7	15.8	1,158.1
February	175.4	28.0	489.8	693.6	95.7	23.1	79.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	94.7	148.5	330.4	15.9	1,158.9
March	174.9	28.0	489.1	692.4	95.7	23.2	79.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	97.6	148.6	333.5	16.9	1,162.0
April	174.3	28.0	489.2	691.9	96.8	23.2	79.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	99.0	149.8	336.0	17.6	1,165.7
May	173.8	28.0	489.4	691.5	96.8	23.2	79.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	101.6	150.0	338.8	18.7	1,169.2
June	173.6	27.9	488.0	689.8	96.8	23.2	79.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	104.2	150.0	341.5	20.0	1,171.5
July	173.6	27.9	488.8	690.6	96.8	23.2	79.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	105.2	150.7	343.1	20.7	1,174.7
August	173.6	27.8	488.8	690.6	96.8	23.2	79.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	106.4	150.9	344.5	21.7	1,177.0
September	173.6	27.8	488.8	690.6	96.8	23.2	79.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	108.7	151.1	347.0	22.6	1,180.4
October	172.5	27.8	488.8	689.4	96.8	23.2	79.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	111.9	151.1	350.2	23.3	1,183.1
November	172.5	27.8	488.9	689.5	96.8	23.2	79.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	116.8	151.1	355.1	23.9	1,188.6
December	**172.5**	**27.8**	**489.4**	**690.1**	**96.8**	**23.2**	**79.5**	**2.3**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**121.8**	**152.6**	**361.7**	**26.0**	**1,197.9**
2025 January	170.5	27.6	490.6	689.0	96.8	23.2	79.6	2.2	2.7	2.7	125.0	153.1	365.3	26.6	1,201.2

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[b] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[c] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[d] Includes other fossil gases (blast furnace gas, other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels, and, through 2010, propane gas), which are not separately shown.

[e] Through 1988, hydroelectric pumped storage is included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

[f] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[g] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[h] Electric net summer capacity from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic capacity.

[i] Includes chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, flywheels, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels), which are not separately shown.

[j] Through 1984, waste is included in "Wood."

[k] Through 1988, solar is included in "Wind."

[l] Through 1988, all data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.05 million kilowatts.

Notes: • Data are at end of period. • For plants that use multiple sources of energy, capacity is assigned to the energy source reported as the predominant one. • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See "Net summer capacity" in Glossary. • 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. • 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/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 7.7c Electric Net Summer Capacity: Commercial Sector

(Subset of Table 7.7a; Million Kilowatts)

	Fossil Fuels						Renewable Energy								
								Biomass							
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Total[d]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage	Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Wood[e]	Waste[f]	Geothermal	Solar[g]	Wind	Total	Battery Storage	Total[h]
1990 Year	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**1.2**	**–**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**0.2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.2**	**–**	**1.4**
1995 Year	**.3**	**.2**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**–**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**.3**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**.3**	**–**	**2.1**
2000 Year	**.3**	**.3**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**–**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**.4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**.4**	**–**	**2.2**
2005 Year	**.4**	**.3**	**1.0**	**1.8**	**–**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**.4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**.5**	**–**	**2.2**
2010 Year	**.4**	**.4**	**1.2**	**1.9**	**–**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**.5**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**.5**	**–**	**2.5**
2011 Year	**.4**	**.4**	**1.3**	**2.1**	**–**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**.6**	**–**	**.1**	**(s)**	**.7**	**–**	**2.8**
2012 Year	**.4**	**.4**	**1.5**	**2.4**	**–**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**.6**	**–**	**.1**	**(s)**	**.8**	**–**	**3.2**
2013 Year	**.3**	**.5**	**1.8**	**2.6**	**–**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**.7**	**–**	**.2**	**(s)**	**1.0**	**–**	**3.6**
2014 Year	**.3**	**.5**	**1.8**	**2.6**	**–**	**–**	**(s)**	**.1**	**.7**	**–**	**.2**	**.1**	**1.1**	**–**	**3.7**
2015 Year	**.2**	**.5**	**1.9**	**2.6**	**–**	**–**	**(s)**	**.1**	**.7**	**–**	**.3**	**.1**	**1.2**	**(s)**	**3.8**
2016 Year	**.2**	**.5**	**2.0**	**2.7**	**–**	**–**	**.1**	**.1**	**.7**	**–**	**.3**	**.1**	**1.2**	**(s)**	**3.9**
2017 Year	**.2**	**.6**	**2.0**	**2.8**	**–**	**–**	**.1**	**.1**	**.7**	**–**	**.3**	**.1**	**1.2**	**(s)**	**4.1**
2018 Year	**.1**	**.8**	**2.2**	**3.1**	**–**	**–**	**.1**	**.1**	**.7**	**(s)**	**.3**	**.1**	**1.3**	**(s)**	**4.5**
2019 Year	**.1**	**.9**	**2.2**	**3.2**	**–**	**–**	**.1**	**.1**	**.7**	**(s)**	**.4**	**.1**	**1.3**	**(s)**	**4.6**
2020 Year	**.1**	**.9**	**2.3**	**3.3**	**–**	**–**	**.1**	**.1**	**.7**	**(s)**	**.4**	**.1**	**1.3**	**(s)**	**4.6**
2021 Year	**.1**	**.9**	**2.3**	**3.3**	**–**	**–**	**.1**	**.1**	**.7**	**(s)**	**.4**	**.1**	**1.5**	**(s)**	**4.8**
2022 Year	**(s)**	**1.0**	**2.4**	**3.4**	**–**	**–**	**.1**	**.1**	**1.3**	**–**	**.4**	**.1**	**2.0**	**(s)**	**5.4**
2023 January	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.4	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
February	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.4	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
March	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.4	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
April	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.4	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
May	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.4	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
June	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.4	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
July	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.4	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
August	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.4	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
September	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.4	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
October	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.4	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
November	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.4	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
December	**(s)**	**1.0**	**2.3**	**3.4**	**–**	**–**	**.1**	**.1**	**1.3**	**–**	**.4**	**.1**	**2.0**	**(s)**	**5.4**
2024 January	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.5	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
February	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.5	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
March	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.5	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
April	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.5	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
May	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.5	.1	2.0	(s)	5.5
June	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	–	.5	.1	2.0	(s)	5.5
July	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.2	–	.5	.1	2.0	(s)	5.5
August	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.2	–	.5	.1	2.0	(s)	5.5
September	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.2	–	.5	.1	2.0	(s)	5.5
October	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.2	–	.5	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
November	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.2	–	.5	.1	2.0	(s)	5.4
December	**(s)**	**1.0**	**2.4**	**3.4**	**–**	**–**	**.1**	**.1**	**1.2**	**–**	**.5**	**.1**	**1.9**	**(s)**	**5.4**
2025 January	(s)	1.0	2.4	3.4	–	–	.1	.1	1.2	–	.4	.1	1.9	(s)	5.4

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[b] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[c] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[d] Includes other fossil gases (blast furnace gas, other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels, and, through 2010, propane gas), which are not separately shown.

[e] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[f] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[g] Electric net summer capacity from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic capacity.

[h] Includes chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, flywheels, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels), which are not separately shown.

R=Revised. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.05 million kilowatts.

Notes: • Data are at end of period. • For plants that use multiple sources of energy, capacity is assigned to the energy source reported as the predominant one. • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See "Net summer capacity" in Glossary. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors,"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/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1989 and monthly data beginning in 2008.

Sources: • **1989–1997:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998–2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001–2007:** EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report." • **2008 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and Form EIA-860M, "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report."

Table 7.7d Electric Net Summer Capacity: Industrial Sector

(Subset of Table 7.7a; Million Kilowatts)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage	Renewable Energy							Battery Storage	Total[h]
							Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Biomass		Geothermal	Solar[g]	Wind	Total		
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Total[d]				Wood[e]	Waste[f]						
1990 Year	**4.8**	**0.9**	**10.3**	**17.3**	**–**	**–**	**0.6**	**4.3**	**0.2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5.1**	**–**	**22.9**
1995 Year	**5.0**	**1.0**	**11.3**	**18.7**	**–**	**–**	**1.1**	**4.9**	**.2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**6.3**	**–**	**25.5**
2000 Year	**4.6**	**.8**	**13.7**	**21.2**	**–**	**–**	**1.1**	**4.4**	**.2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5.7**	**–**	**27.3**
2005 Year	**4.0**	**.8**	**14.5**	**21.0**	**–**	**–**	**.7**	**4.5**	**.2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5.4**	**–**	**27.2**
2010 Year	**4.0**	**.7**	**14.2**	**20.8**	**–**	**–**	**.3**	**4.9**	**.2**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**5.5**	**–**	**27.4**
2011 Year	**3.5**	**.7**	**14.3**	**20.4**	**–**	**–**	**.3**	**5.0**	**.2**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**5.6**	**–**	**27.1**
2012 Year	**3.3**	**1.0**	**14.3**	**20.5**	**–**	**–**	**.6**	**5.2**	**.2**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**6.1**	**–**	**27.8**
2013 Year	**3.0**	**.7**	**14.4**	**20.0**	**–**	**–**	**.7**	**5.5**	**.2**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**6.4**	**–**	**27.5**
2014 Year	**2.9**	**.6**	**14.7**	**20.0**	**–**	**–**	**.3**	**5.4**	**.2**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**5.9**	**–**	**27.2**
2015 Year	**2.5**	**.7**	**14.5**	**19.8**	**–**	**–**	**.3**	**5.8**	**.2**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**6.4**	**–**	**27.4**
2016 Year	**2.1**	**.7**	**14.5**	**19.4**	**–**	**–**	**.3**	**5.7**	**.2**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**6.2**	**–**	**26.8**
2017 Year	**2.0**	**.6**	**14.5**	**19.1**	**–**	**–**	**.3**	**5.7**	**.2**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**6.3**	**(s)**	**26.7**
2018 Year	**2.0**	**.6**	**14.4**	**19.1**	**–**	**–**	**.2**	**5.8**	**.1**	**–**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**6.2**	**(s)**	**26.6**
2019 Year	**1.7**	**.5**	**14.8**	**19.2**	**–**	**–**	**.2**	**5.6**	**.1**	**–**	**.1**	**(s)**	**6.0**	**(s)**	**26.5**
2020 Year	**1.5**	**.5**	**15.3**	**19.3**	**–**	**–**	**.2**	**5.6**	**.1**	**–**	**.1**	**(s)**	**6.3**	**(s)**	**26.8**
2021 Year	**1.4**	**.5**	**16.1**	**19.6**	**–**	**–**	**.2**	**5.4**	**.1**	**–**	**.1**	**(s)**	**5.9**	**(s)**	**26.8**
2022 Year	**1.4**	**.6**	**16.4**	**19.7**	**–**	**–**	**.2**	**5.3**	**.1**	**–**	**.2**	**.1**	**5.8**	**(s)**	**26.8**
2023 January	1.4	.5	16.4	19.8	–	–	.2	5.4	.1	–	.2	.1	5.9	(s)	27.0
February	1.4	.5	16.5	19.9	–	–	.2	5.4	.1	–	.2	.1	5.9	(s)	27.0
March	1.4	.5	16.4	19.7	–	–	.2	5.4	.1	–	.2	.1	5.9	(s)	26.9
April	1.4	.5	16.4	19.7	–	–	.2	5.4	.1	–	.2	.1	5.9	(s)	26.9
May	1.4	.5	16.4	19.7	–	–	.2	5.3	.1	–	.2	.1	5.9	(s)	26.9
June	1.4	.5	16.3	19.7	–	–	.2	5.3	.1	–	.2	.1	5.9	(s)	26.8
July	1.4	.5	16.3	19.7	–	–	.2	5.3	.1	–	.2	.1	5.9	(s)	26.8
August	1.4	.5	16.3	19.7	–	–	.2	5.3	.1	–	.2	.1	5.9	(s)	26.8
September	1.4	.5	16.3	19.7	–	–	.2	5.3	.1	–	.2	.1	5.9	(s)	26.8
October	1.4	.5	16.3	19.7	–	–	.2	5.3	.1	–	.2	.1	5.9	(s)	26.8
November	1.4	.5	16.3	19.7	–	–	.2	5.2	.1	–	.2	.1	5.8	(s)	26.8
December	**1.4**	**.5**	**16.3**	**19.7**	**–**	**–**	**.2**	**5.2**	**.1**	**–**	**.2**	**.1**	**5.9**	**(s)**	**26.8**
2024 January	1.4	.5	16.3	19.7	–	–	.2	5.2	.1	–	.3	.1	5.8	(s)	26.7
February	1.4	.5	16.3	19.7	–	–	.2	5.2	.1	–	.3	.1	5.8	(s)	26.7
March	1.4	.5	16.3	19.7	–	–	.2	5.2	.1	–	.3	.1	5.8	(s)	26.7
April	1.4	.5	16.2	19.5	–	–	.2	5.2	.1	–	.3	.1	5.8	(s)	26.6
May	1.4	.5	16.2	19.5	–	–	.2	5.2	.1	–	.3	.1	5.8	(s)	26.6
June	1.4	.5	16.2	19.5	–	–	.2	5.2	.1	–	.3	.1	5.8	(s)	26.6
July	1.4	.5	16.2	19.6	–	–	.2	5.2	.1	–	.3	.1	5.8	(s)	26.6
August	1.4	.5	16.2	19.6	–	–	.2	5.2	.1	–	.3	.1	5.8	(s)	26.6
September	1.4	.5	16.2	19.6	–	–	.2	5.2	.1	–	.3	.1	5.8	(s)	26.6
October	1.4	.5	16.1	19.5	–	–	.2	5.2	.1	–	.3	.1	5.8	(s)	26.6
November	1.4	.5	16.1	19.5	–	–	.2	5.2	.1	–	.3	.1	5.8	(s)	26.6
December	**1.4**	**.5**	**16.0**	**19.3**	**–**	**–**	**.2**	**5.2**	**.1**	**–**	**.3**	**.1**	**5.9**	**(s)**	**26.5**
2025 January	1.4	.5	15.9	19.3	–	–	.2	5.1	.1	–	.3	.1	5.8	(s)	26.4

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[b] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[c] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[d] Includes other fossil gases (blast furnace gas, other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels, and, through 2010, propane gas), which are not separately shown.

[e] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[f] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[g] Electric net summer capacity from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic capacity.

[h] Includes chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, flywheels, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels), which are not separately shown.

– =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.05 million kilowatts.

Notes: • Data are at end of period. • For plants that use multiple sources of energy, capacity is assigned to the energy source reported as the predominant one. • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See "Net summer capacity" in Glossary. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," 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/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1989 and monthly data beginning in 2008.

Sources: • **1989–1997:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998–2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001–2007:** EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report." • **2008 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and Form EIA-860M, "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report."

Table 7.8a Capacity Factors and Usage Factors at Electric Generators: Total (All Sectors)

(Percent)

	Capacity Factors[a]												Usage Factors[b]	
			Natural Gas[f]							Solar				
	Coal[c,d]	Petroleum[c,e]	Combined Cycle	Gas Turbine	Steam Turbine	Nuclear Electric Power[g]	Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Biomass[c,h]	Geothermal	Photovoltaic[i]	Thermal	Wind[j]	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage	Battery Storage
2008 Year	**72.4**	**9.7**	**40.3**	**7.6**	**12.1**	**91.1**	**37.1**	**64.0**	**74.3**	**19.2**	**19.5**	**31.7**	**–**	**–**
2009 Year	**64.2**	**9.3**	**43.9**	**6.8**	**10.9**	**90.3**	**39.6**	**62.9**	**73.0**	**20.0**	**23.6**	**28.1**	**–**	**–**
2010 Year	**67.1**	**8.4**	**44.3**	**7.8**	**11.1**	**91.1**	**37.5**	**62.5**	**71.6**	**20.2**	**24.5**	**29.7**	**–**	**–**
2011 Year	**62.8**	**7.4**	**44.3**	**7.9**	**11.7**	**89.1**	**45.8**	**61.4**	**71.5**	**19.0**	**23.9**	**32.1**	**–**	**–**
2012 Year	**56.2**	**7.6**	**52.2**	**8.9**	**13.3**	**86.6**	**39.6**	**62.1**	**68.3**	**20.4**	**23.6**	**31.8**	**–**	**–**
2013 Year	**59.4**	**6.6**	**48.8**	**8.3**	**11.2**	**90.8**	**38.8**	**60.3**	**71.8**	**24.5**	**17.4**	**32.4**	**9.8**	**.7**
2014 Year	**60.5**	**6.7**	**48.6**	**8.3**	**10.3**	**91.7**	**37.2**	**61.0**	**72.0**	**25.6**	**18.3**	**34.0**	**10.2**	**1.7**
2015 Year	**54.3**	**6.7**	**55.8**	**9.8**	**11.3**	**92.3**	**35.7**	**60.5**	**71.9**	**25.5**	**21.7**	**32.2**	**10.2**	**3.6**
2016 Year	**52.8**	**5.9**	**55.4**	**11.0**	**12.3**	**92.3**	**38.2**	**59.9**	**71.6**	**25.0**	**22.1**	**34.5**	**11.2**	**3.8**
2017 Year	**53.1**	**6.3**	**51.2**	**9.6**	**10.7**	**92.3**	**43.0**	**60.8**	**73.2**	**25.6**	**21.8**	**34.6**	**11.4**	**6.8**
2018 Year	**53.6**	**6.6**	**55.1**	**11.9**	**12.6**	**92.5**	**41.9**	**61.1**	**76.0**	**25.1**	**23.6**	**34.6**	**10.8**	**5.2**
2019 Year	**47.5**	**5.5**	**57.4**	**11.4**	**14.1**	**93.4**	**41.2**	**60.3**	**69.6**	**24.3**	**21.2**	**34.4**	**10.4**	**5.4**
2020 Year	**40.5**	**5.2**	**57.1**	**11.6**	**14.2**	**92.4**	**40.7**	**59.5**	**69.1**	**24.2**	**20.6**	**35.3**	**10.5**	**5.2**
2021 Year	**49.1**	**5.5**	**55.0**	**11.7**	**12.5**	**92.8**	**36.0**	**61.1**	**69.8**	**24.4**	**20.5**	**34.4**	**10.2**	**6.1**
2022 Year	**48.4**	**5.4**	**56.6**	**12.9**	**15.6**	**92.7**	**36.3**	**58.7**	**69.0**	**24.4**	**23.1**	**35.9**	**11.1**	**6.4**
2023 January	44.6	3.7	57.4	9.3	9.6	100.7	38.2	58.6	71.2	14.2	7.7	36.3	9.2	6.9
February	37.3	4.6	57.1	9.2	10.3	95.7	37.1	57.4	72.4	18.6	10.9	43.1	9.6	6.5
March	36.2	3.6	53.6	10.5	11.5	89.3	35.9	55.2	73.2	21.5	14.0	40.6	9.2	7.0
April	30.6	3.5	47.9	11.2	13.4	83.2	34.4	51.0	70.6	26.8	27.8	41.2	8.8	7.2
May	32.6	3.4	53.0	12.4	15.4	86.9	46.5	55.1	66.9	29.5	27.4	30.0	10.9	6.5
June	44.5	4.1	63.7	15.0	22.1	95.2	37.5	55.7	66.5	30.9	34.6	26.4	13.8	6.4
July	58.3	5.5	74.0	19.4	31.7	99.1	36.9	56.8	64.6	30.9	35.0	25.9	15.7	6.5
August	58.0	5.4	74.1	19.0	31.0	97.9	35.8	58.1	63.1	28.7	28.3	26.2	15.5	6.4
September	46.4	5.4	66.2	13.6	22.4	95.1	29.4	54.5	67.4	25.6	27.7	27.1	13.3	6.3
October	38.6	3.6	53.7	12.6	16.3	86.3	26.3	51.6	70.4	22.0	26.1	33.1	8.7	7.0
November	39.7	3.0	54.8	11.5	14.1	90.3	29.6	57.0	73.7	16.7	15.7	34.6	8.3	6.7
December	42.3	3.3	60.0	10.1	10.8	96.7	32.1	59.5	72.9	13.5	9.9	34.6	8.0	6.3
Average	**42.4**	**4.1**	**59.7**	**12.9**	**17.4**	**93.0**	**35.0**	**55.8**	**69.4**	**23.2**	**22.1**	**33.2**	**10.9**	**6.6**
2024 January	56.8	4.6	63.7	12.4	16.1	97.2	36.9	60.3	69.8	13.8	7.3	31.6	9.5	5.4
February	36.0	3.1	56.1	9.8	11.6	97.0	36.2	56.9	69.2	18.7	11.7	40.0	9.7	6.4
March	29.3	3.0	50.7	10.9	13.9	89.0	39.3	54.9	63.3	21.8	20.4	41.1	7.4	6.9
April	29.9	3.5	46.5	13.5	16.0	83.3	33.7	54.5	67.8	26.4	31.6	43.8	9.1	7.3
May	35.6	3.9	53.4	13.8	20.5	90.2	38.1	57.9	61.3	29.1	38.1	34.5	12.5	6.9
June	49.0	4.3	64.9	16.3	27.3	97.9	36.8	57.7	64.8	31.7	39.1	35.2	15.5	7.1
July	54.9	6.1	74.6	24.0	33.6	97.1	35.7	57.9	65.1	30.4	33.0	24.8	16.7	7.9
August	53.1	5.4	73.8	21.7	33.1	96.9	36.0	59.1	64.4	29.9	32.6	25.6	16.3	8.2
September	43.9	3.7	66.8	15.3	22.7	89.9	29.0	56.6	64.4	25.5	31.8	26.6	12.9	7.5
October	37.3	3.5	54.8	14.2	19.4	81.6	26.6	51.5	58.5	23.2	22.8	35.6	8.3	8.4
November	35.9	3.5	53.8	13.4	16.9	88.9	31.8	56.4	63.4	16.4	13.8	37.6	8.7	8.3
December	48.5	4.0	57.5	10.6	14.6	98.9	34.3	57.8	68.1	14.2	11.7	35.6	9.3	8.0
Average	**42.6**	**4.1**	**59.7**	**14.7**	**20.5**	**92.3**	**34.5**	**56.8**	**65.0**	**23.4**	**24.6**	**34.3**	**11.3**	**7.5**
2025 January	62.6	6.8	61.4	13.7	19.4	99.6	35.7	57.6	67.8	16.4	8.6	38.4	9.7	7.9

[a] Capacity factors are a measure of how often electric generators operate over a specific period of time, using a ratio of actual output (net generation) to the maximum possible output over that same time period (using time-adjusted capacity).

[b] Usage factors are a measure of how often electric generators operate over a specific period of time, using a ratio of actual output (gross generation) to the maximum possible output over that same time period (using time-adjusted capacity).

[c] Steam turbine, gas turbine, internal combustion engine, combined-cycle, and other plants.

[d] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[e] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[f] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Capacity factors for natural gas internal combustion engine, energy storage, fuel cell, and other plants are not displayed.

[g] See Table 8.1 for nuclear capacity factors for 1957–2007.

[h] Wood and wood-derived fuels, municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[i] Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic generators.

[j] Onshore wind plants, and, beginning in 2017, offshore wind plants.

– =No data reported.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • Monthly factors are based on a time-adjusted total net summer capacity of generators in operation for the entire month. Annual factors are based on a time-weighted average of the monthly time-adjusted capacity. • For plants that use multiple energy sources or technologies, capacity is assigned to the reported combination of predominant energy source and technology. • See EIA's *Electric Power Annual,* "Technical notes," for further information. • See "Capacity factor" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 2008.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-860M, "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report"; and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Table 7.8b Capacity Factors and Usage Factors at Electric Generators: Electric Power Sector (Percent)

	Capacity Factors[a]												Usage Factors[b]	
			Natural Gas[f]							Solar				
	Coal[c,d]	Petroleum[c,e]	Combined Cycle	Gas Turbine	Steam Turbine	Nuclear Electric Power[g]	Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Biomass[c,h]	Geothermal	Photovoltaic[i]	Thermal	Wind[j]	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage	Battery Storage
2008 Year	**72.6**	**9.4**	**39.5**	**5.2**	**11.6**	**91.1**	**37.0**	**65.5**	**74.3**	**19.7**	**19.5**	**31.7**	**–**	**–**
2009 Year	**64.4**	**9.1**	**43.5**	**4.4**	**10.4**	**90.3**	**39.5**	**64.6**	**73.0**	**20.3**	**23.6**	**28.1**	**–**	**–**
2010 Year	**67.3**	**8.1**	**43.5**	**5.2**	**10.6**	**91.1**	**37.5**	**63.4**	**71.6**	**20.3**	**24.5**	**29.8**	**–**	**–**
2011 Year	**62.9**	**7.1**	**43.6**	**5.1**	**11.2**	**89.1**	**45.7**	**62.5**	**71.5**	**19.0**	**23.9**	**32.1**	**–**	**–**
2012 Year	**56.4**	**7.1**	**51.7**	**6.0**	**12.7**	**86.6**	**39.5**	**63.4**	**68.3**	**20.4**	**23.6**	**31.8**	**–**	**–**
2013 Year	**59.5**	**6.3**	**48.0**	**5.0**	**10.4**	**90.8**	**38.6**	**60.0**	**71.8**	**24.7**	**17.4**	**32.4**	**9.8**	**.7**
2014 Year	**60.7**	**6.4**	**48.0**	**5.2**	**9.5**	**91.7**	**37.1**	**61.5**	**72.0**	**25.8**	**18.3**	**34.0**	**10.2**	**1.7**
2015 Year	**54.3**	**6.3**	**55.5**	**6.8**	**10.8**	**92.3**	**35.6**	**59.5**	**71.9**	**25.7**	**21.7**	**32.2**	**10.2**	**3.6**
2016 Year	**52.9**	**5.6**	**54.9**	**8.2**	**11.6**	**92.3**	**38.1**	**59.2**	**71.6**	**25.1**	**22.1**	**34.5**	**11.2**	**3.8**
2017 Year	**53.2**	**6.1**	**50.6**	**6.6**	**10.1**	**92.3**	**43.0**	**60.2**	**73.2**	**25.7**	**21.8**	**34.6**	**11.4**	**6.9**
2018 Year	**53.7**	**6.4**	**54.6**	**9.0**	**11.9**	**92.5**	**41.8**	**60.2**	**76.0**	**25.2**	**23.6**	**34.6**	**10.8**	**5.3**
2019 Year	**47.5**	**5.3**	**57.0**	**8.3**	**13.2**	**93.4**	**41.1**	**59.5**	**68.9**	**24.4**	**21.2**	**34.4**	**10.4**	**5.5**
2020 Year	**40.5**	**5.0**	**56.8**	**8.3**	**13.3**	**92.4**	**40.7**	**58.9**	**68.4**	**24.3**	**20.6**	**35.3**	**10.5**	**5.2**
2021 Year	**49.2**	**5.4**	**54.8**	**8.3**	**11.4**	**92.8**	**35.9**	**61.8**	**69.5**	**24.4**	**20.5**	**34.4**	**10.2**	**6.2**
2022 Year	**48.5**	**5.2**	**56.3**	**9.7**	**14.7**	**92.7**	**36.3**	**58.0**	**69.0**	**24.4**	**23.1**	**36.0**	**11.1**	**6.5**
2023 January	44.6	3.5	57.1	6.1	8.7	100.7	38.2	58.5	71.2	14.2	7.7	36.3	9.2	7.0
February	37.2	4.6	56.8	5.8	9.3	95.7	37.1	57.9	72.4	18.6	10.9	43.1	9.6	6.5
March	36.2	3.5	53.3	7.4	10.5	89.3	35.8	55.2	73.2	21.5	14.0	40.6	9.2	7.0
April	30.5	3.5	47.7	8.5	12.5	83.2	34.3	48.9	70.6	26.9	27.8	41.2	8.8	7.2
May	32.5	3.3	52.9	9.3	14.6	86.9	46.4	54.8	66.9	29.6	27.4	30.0	10.9	6.5
June	44.5	4.1	63.6	11.7	21.5	95.2	37.4	56.8	66.5	31.0	34.6	26.4	13.8	6.4
July	58.5	5.5	74.2	16.2	31.3	99.1	36.9	60.0	64.6	31.0	35.0	25.9	15.7	6.5
August	58.2	5.4	74.3	15.7	30.6	97.9	35.8	60.3	63.1	28.8	28.3	26.3	15.5	6.5
September	46.5	5.5	66.2	10.1	21.7	95.1	29.4	54.3	67.4	25.6	27.7	27.1	13.3	6.3
October	38.7	4.8	52.6	7.2	12.4	83.7	24.1	53.5	65.3	22.9	26.4	31.6	8.4	6.8
November	39.8	2.9	54.5	8.2	13.1	90.3	29.6	55.2	73.7	16.8	15.7	34.6	8.3	6.8
December	42.3	3.2	59.8	6.7	9.6	96.7	32.0	57.7	72.9	13.5	9.9	34.6	8.0	6.3
Average	**42.5**	**4.0**	**59.5**	**9.6**	**16.6**	**93.0**	**34.9**	**55.7**	**69.4**	**23.3**	**22.1**	**33.2**	**10.9**	**6.7**
2024 January	57.0	4.5	63.5	8.9	15.0	97.2	36.8	59.4	69.8	13.8	7.3	31.6	9.5	5.4
February	36.0	3.0	55.8	6.4	10.4	97.0	36.1	54.2	69.2	18.7	11.7	40.0	9.7	6.5
March	29.3	2.9	50.4	7.9	12.9	89.0	39.2	51.8	63.3	21.8	20.4	41.1	7.4	6.9
April	29.9	3.5	46.1	10.6	15.1	83.3	33.7	49.2	67.8	26.4	31.6	43.8	9.1	7.3
May	35.6	3.8	53.2	10.9	19.8	90.2	38.0	56.7	61.3	29.1	38.1	34.5	12.5	7.0
June	49.0	4.3	65.1	13.4	26.7	97.9	36.8	57.8	64.8	31.8	39.1	35.2	15.5	7.1
July	55.1	6.1	75.0	21.3	33.1	97.1	35.6	56.8	65.1	30.5	33.0	24.8	16.7	7.9
August	53.2	5.5	73.9	19.0	32.5	96.9	35.9	58.0	64.4	29.9	32.6	25.6	16.3	8.2
September	43.9	3.7	66.8	12.3	21.9	89.9	29.0	55.8	64.4	25.5	31.8	26.6	12.9	7.5
October	37.3	3.5	54.7	11.5	18.6	81.6	26.6	49.4	58.5	23.2	22.8	35.6	8.3	8.4
November	35.8	3.4	53.6	10.5	16.0	88.9	31.8	52.8	63.4	16.4	13.8	37.6	8.7	8.4
December	48.6	4.0	57.3	7.0	13.5	98.9	34.3	55.4	68.1	14.2	11.7	35.6	9.3	8.0
Average	**42.6**	**4.0**	**59.6**	**11.7**	**19.7**	**92.3**	**34.5**	**54.8**	**65.0**	**23.4**	**24.6**	**34.3**	**11.3**	**7.5**
2025 January	62.8	6.8	61.1	10.2	18.4	99.6	35.6	56.4	67.8	16.5	8.6	38.4	9.7	7.9

[a] Capacity factors are a measure of how often electric generators operate over a specific period of time, using a ratio of actual output (net generation) to the maximum possible output over that same time period (using time-adjusted capacity).

[b] Usage factors are a measure of how often electric generators operate over a specific period of time, using a ratio of actual output (gross generation) to the maximum possible output over that same time period (using time-adjusted capacity).

[c] Steam turbine, gas turbine, internal combustion engine, combined-cycle, and other plants.

[d] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[e] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[f] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Capacity factors for natural gas internal combustion engine, energy storage, fuel cell, and other plants are not displayed.

[g] See Table 8.1 for nuclear capacity factors for 1957–2007.

[h] Wood and wood-derived fuels, municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[i] Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic generators.

[j] Onshore wind plants, and, beginning in 2017, offshore wind plants.

– =No data reported.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • Monthly factors are based on a time-adjusted total net summer capacity of generators in operation for the entire month. Annual factors are based on a time-weighted average of the monthly time-adjusted capacity. • For plants that use multiple energy sources or technologies, capacity is assigned to the reported combination of predominant energy source and technology. • See EIA's *Electric Power Annual*, "Technical notes," for further information. • See "Capacity factor" in Glossary. • 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. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 2008.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-860M, "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report"; and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Table 7.8c Capacity Factors and Usage Factors at Electric Generators: Commercial Sector

(Percent)

	Capacity Factors[a]												Usage Factors[b]	
			Natural Gas[f]							Solar				
	Coal[c,d]	Petroleum[c,e]	Combined Cycle	Gas Turbine	Steam Turbine	Nuclear Electric Power	Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Biomass[c,g]	Geothermal	Photovoltaic[h]	Thermal	Wind[i]	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage	Battery Storage
2008 Year	**36.5**	**3.6**	**52.2**	**43.9**	**36.8**	**–**	**31.6**	**56.2**	**–**	**9.9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
2009 Year	**28.1**	**3.6**	**53.6**	**43.1**	**33.6**	**–**	**38.0**	**57.3**	**–**	**4.8**	**–**	**2.0**	**–**	**–**
2010 Year	**34.5**	**3.2**	**54.6**	**53.8**	**32.2**	**–**	**42.7**	**55.7**	**–**	**11.1**	**–**	**17.6**	**–**	**–**
2011 Year	**32.1**	**2.3**	**50.9**	**58.8**	**33.4**	**–**	**17.0**	**60.1**	**–**	**18.7**	**–**	**24.2**	**–**	**–**
2012 Year	**31.8**	**1.9**	**54.5**	**52.2**	**26.7**	**–**	**17.0**	**60.0**	**–**	**19.5**	**–**	**22.4**	**–**	**–**
2013 Year	**31.7**	**1.9**	**52.8**	**51.9**	**33.7**	**–**	**28.2**	**60.3**	**–**	**20.6**	**–**	**22.4**	**–**	**–**
2014 Year	**30.2**	**2.4**	**48.6**	**55.1**	**31.5**	**–**	**20.5**	**57.4**	**–**	**19.9**	**–**	**25.5**	**–**	**–**
2015 Year	**35.0**	**2.6**	**51.7**	**53.2**	**28.6**	**–**	**18.6**	**56.0**	**–**	**18.7**	**–**	**24.4**	**–**	**–**
2016 Year	**29.4**	**1.5**	**53.3**	**49.7**	**32.1**	**–**	**33.3**	**52.5**	**–**	**20.5**	**–**	**26.3**	**–**	**4.8**
2017 Year	**29.8**	**1.3**	**53.4**	**54.0**	**29.5**	**–**	**36.5**	**52.2**	**–**	**19.5**	**–**	**26.8**	**–**	**5.4**
2018 Year	**31.4**	**.7**	**51.5**	**56.2**	**32.0**	**–**	**34.7**	**50.1**	**–**	**18.7**	**–**	**27.5**	**–**	**5.2**
2019 Year	**30.2**	**.7**	**51.0**	**52.6**	**35.1**	**–**	**28.7**	**52.3**	**–**	**18.2**	**–**	**27.8**	**–**	**1.0**
2020 Year	**27.4**	**.4**	**43.3**	**50.1**	**32.2**	**–**	**32.8**	**52.0**	**–**	**17.4**	**–**	**28.3**	**–**	**4.4**
2021 Year	**30.8**	**.4**	**40.7**	**54.2**	**25.5**	**–**	**34.1**	**49.3**	**–**	**17.0**	**–**	**28.3**	**–**	**(s)**
2022 Year	**29.7**	**.6**	**44.6**	**55.1**	**24.5**	**–**	**34.7**	**60.8**	**–**	**17.4**	**–**	**28.1**	**–**	**1.1**
2023 January	45.0	.3	40.9	52.4	25.5	–	44.0	57.6	–	8.4	–	24.5	–	.6
February	45.0	.6	45.3	53.8	27.6	–	43.6	54.4	–	12.6	–	32.1	–	.6
March	39.0	.4	43.5	47.9	24.0	–	46.4	51.7	–	15.4	–	31.0	–	.5
April	42.5	.2	39.0	47.4	23.1	–	47.0	51.6	–	21.0	–	32.4	–	.6
May	37.1	.2	40.3	50.4	20.2	–	40.1	57.0	–	21.6	–	24.3	–	.8
June	24.4	.2	52.0	54.9	20.1	–	30.5	60.5	–	20.7	–	14.9	–	1.2
July	34.2	.3	55.1	64.7	23.2	–	36.5	60.6	–	21.1	–	8.1	–	1.6
August	33.9	.2	54.7	60.3	22.2	–	36.8	59.2	–	18.8	–	12.5	–	1.2
September	36.8	.2	55.0	58.5	22.5	–	29.0	56.2	–	16.8	–	13.9	–	1.0
October	35.6	.4	40.1	45.7	21.2	–	23.6	59.6	–	15.7	–	24.1	–	.9
November	43.4	.3	41.4	54.5	21.4	–	34.2	60.1	–	11.5	–	21.4	–	.5
December	44.5	.4	42.6	54.5	23.1	–	35.1	60.8	–	7.7	–	23.9	–	.4
Average	**38.7**	**.3**	**46.1**	**54.3**	**22.7**	**–**	**38.2**	**57.3**	**–**	**15.8**	**–**	**21.4**	**–**	**.8**
2024 January	42.6	.5	47.7	60.1	27.1	–	42.3	59.4	–	9.8	–	20.8	–	.2
February	39.7	.3	48.1	59.0	26.0	–	40.9	55.5	–	14.6	–	22.3	–	.1
March	40.5	.4	46.6	55.8	25.5	–	42.1	52.0	–	17.3	–	27.3	–	.2
April	33.0	.4	43.1	46.4	21.1	–	36.0	53.6	–	20.5	–	34.2	–	.2
May	19.7	.2	43.2	50.2	20.2	–	42.3	57.6	–	22.2	–	27.7	–	.3
June	28.6	.2	51.5	52.8	22.7	–	46.9	56.6	–	24.1	–	28.1	–	.3
July	31.4	.4	54.9	55.9	26.6	–	42.8	58.7	–	21.9	–	21.4	–	.6
August	38.6	.3	55.3	57.0	25.6	–	40.3	59.9	–	21.9	–	18.6	–	.5
September	36.9	.3	52.6	51.5	24.4	–	29.1	55.9	–	18.9	–	18.1	–	.3
October	32.7	.3	45.3	45.8	20.8	–	28.3	56.3	–	17.8	–	20.0	–	.3
November	39.7	.3	43.8	48.2	24.5	–	41.1	58.1	–	11.9	–	24.9	–	.2
December	37.3	.7	46.0	52.4	28.3	–	48.2	57.6	–	10.5	–	28.7	–	.3
Average	**35.0**	**.4**	**48.2**	**52.9**	**24.4**	**–**	**40.0**	**56.8**	**–**	**17.6**	**–**	**24.3**	**–**	**.3**
2025 January	39.6	.6	46.3	53.6	31.3	–	48.4	55.6	–	12.3	–	28.8	–	.4

[a] Capacity factors are a measure of how often electric generators operate over a specific period of time, using a ratio of actual output (net generation) to the maximum possible output over that same time period (using time-adjusted capacity).

[b] Usage factors are a measure of how often electric generators operate over a specific period of time, using a ratio of actual output (gross generation) to the maximum possible output over that same time period (using time-adjusted capacity).

[c] Steam turbine, gas turbine, internal combustion engine, combined-cycle, and other plants.

[d] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[e] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[f] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Capacity factors for natural gas internal combustion engine, energy storage, fuel cell, and other plants are not displayed.

[g] Wood and wood-derived fuels, municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[h] Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic generators.

[i] Onshore wind plants, and, beginning in 2017, offshore wind plants.

– =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 percent.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • Monthly factors are based on a time-adjusted total net summer capacity of generators in operation for the entire month. Annual factors are based on a time-weighted average of the monthly time-adjusted capacity. • For plants that use multiple energy sources or technologies, capacity is assigned to the reported combination of predominant energy source and technology. • See EIA's *Electric Power Annual,* "Technical notes," for further information. • See "Capacity factor" in Glossary. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 2008.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-860M, "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report"; and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Table 7.8d Capacity Factors and Usage Factors at Electric Generators: Industrial Sector

(Percent)

	Capacity Factors[a]												Usage Factors[b]	
			Natural Gas[f]							Solar				
	Coal[c,d]	Petroleum[c,e]	Combined Cycle	Gas Turbine	Steam Turbine	Nuclear Electric Power	Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Biomass[c,g]	Geothermal	Photovoltaic[h]	Thermal	Wind[i]	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage	Battery Storage
2008 Year	**51.8**	**32.6**	**55.2**	**53.1**	**45.2**	**–**	**54.9**	**63.1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
2009 Year	**46.6**	**33.4**	**52.9**	**54.3**	**46.9**	**–**	**61.6**	**61.7**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
2010 Year	**54.3**	**33.9**	**62.4**	**69.6**	**54.3**	**–**	**55.9**	**62.2**	**–**	**19.3**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
2011 Year	**50.6**	**29.5**	**61.1**	**69.7**	**56.8**	**–**	**61.0**	**60.2**	**–**	**30.3**	**–**	**11.6**	**–**	**–**
2012 Year	**48.8**	**38.2**	**64.5**	**71.0**	**57.0**	**–**	**43.4**	**60.9**	**–**	**25.2**	**–**	**25.6**	**–**	**–**
2013 Year	**49.8**	**30.0**	**70.7**	**75.1**	**50.2**	**–**	**61.1**	**60.7**	**–**	**25.6**	**–**	**25.6**	**–**	**–**
2014 Year	**49.9**	**27.5**	**67.5**	**71.0**	**48.8**	**–**	**52.4**	**60.9**	**–**	**24.3**	**–**	**26.4**	**–**	**–**
2015 Year	**48.2**	**28.1**	**66.1**	**72.7**	**41.2**	**–**	**57.6**	**62.2**	**–**	**20.6**	**–**	**25.1**	**–**	**–**
2016 Year	**46.3**	**25.2**	**69.7**	**73.0**	**40.3**	**–**	**51.4**	**61.7**	**–**	**16.7**	**–**	**25.3**	**–**	**–**
2017 Year	**46.7**	**24.4**	**68.9**	**74.9**	**37.7**	**–**	**55.9**	**62.7**	**–**	**14.8**	**–**	**27.0**	**–**	**.9**
2018 Year	**45.6**	**26.2**	**71.8**	**75.3**	**40.8**	**–**	**62.8**	**63.6**	**–**	**12.1**	**–**	**25.8**	**–**	**.8**
2019 Year	**41.6**	**26.3**	**73.4**	**75.9**	**44.2**	**–**	**55.0**	**62.2**	**–**	**17.2**	**–**	**25.3**	**–**	**15.3**
2020 Year	**41.9**	**23.2**	**67.0**	**74.5**	**44.0**	**–**	**53.2**	**61.2**	**–**	**16.3**	**–**	**39.7**	**–**	**2.4**
2021 Year	**42.0**	**19.6**	**63.8**	**74.1**	**45.1**	**–**	**49.9**	**62.1**	**–**	**16.3**	**–**	**23.2**	**–**	**(s)**
2022 Year	**42.0**	**26.3**	**67.0**	**73.2**	**41.7**	**–**	**49.1**	**59.0**	**–**	**19.9**	**–**	**26.2**	**–**	**2.6**
2023 January	41.0	18.7	67.1	69.9	37.6	–	55.0	58.9	–	12.1	–	25.3	–	2.9
February	38.8	16.9	67.6	72.5	40.7	–	61.6	57.6	–	15.8	–	35.1	–	5.6
March	34.9	18.1	64.6	69.9	45.5	–	66.7	56.1	–	18.9	–	31.2	–	4.5
April	35.6	13.4	54.6	63.6	41.8	–	58.1	52.8	–	26.8	–	27.3	–	4.5
May	36.9	14.1	58.9	71.9	41.8	–	54.4	54.8	–	26.6	–	20.8	–	2.0
June	40.0	13.4	67.1	79.2	45.3	–	45.6	53.5	–	27.7	–	17.4	–	5.9
July	39.5	15.2	68.8	80.5	46.3	–	44.2	52.8	–	28.2	–	11.2	–	3.5
August	37.5	15.1	68.3	83.6	45.1	–	36.4	55.7	–	25.6	–	15.3	–	3.4
September	37.6	13.1	69.0	79.8	46.6	–	30.8	54.2	–	22.9	–	11.7	–	5.0
October	34.9	12.8	65.7	70.9	43.7	–	26.0	51.8	–	18.4	–	23.2	–	5.2
November	35.0	13.8	68.8	74.2	47.9	–	30.1	58.0	–	15.2	–	30.2	–	4.1
December	37.1	13.5	70.9	75.2	45.2	–	46.9	60.8	–	11.6	–	24.8	–	2.4
Average	**37.4**	**14.8**	**65.9**	**74.3**	**44.0**	**–**	**46.3**	**55.6**	**–**	**20.7**	**–**	**22.7**	**–**	–
2024 January	37.2	16.4	71.0	80.8	50.4	–	55.6	61.4	–	13.1	–	23.7	–	–
February	37.5	15.2	68.4	74.7	47.1	–	54.3	59.9	–	17.8	–	28.7	–	–
March	38.3	13.8	61.8	68.6	45.6	–	53.6	58.6	–	20.8	–	31.9	–	–
April	31.9	14.5	64.4	71.6	44.6	–	48.7	59.6	–	25.3	–	31.9	–	–
May	35.7	13.0	60.5	71.7	46.1	–	51.6	59.2	–	27.8	–	24.4	–	–
June	39.0	15.6	59.6	71.4	50.0	–	50.4	57.9	–	30.4	–	24.6	–	–
July	39.6	16.7	64.3	75.8	50.9	–	42.5	58.7	–	28.7	–	16.5	–	–
August	38.5	13.7	71.1	76.3	52.2	–	48.7	60.0	–	28.2	–	17.3	–	–
September	36.5	13.8	65.4	74.2	48.9	–	42.7	57.6	–	24.1	–	19.2	–	–
October	35.9	14.6	56.1	67.4	45.5	–	39.0	52.3	–	21.9	–	25.4	–	–
November	38.1	16.4	62.6	72.2	44.9	–	43.2	59.4	–	15.4	–	27.9	–	–
December	40.3	14.8	67.7	82.1	47.4	–	46.4	60.0	–	13.5	–	27.1	–	–
Average	**37.4**	**14.9**	**64.4**	**73.9**	**47.8**	**–**	**48.0**	**58.7**	**–**	**22.3**	**–**	**24.9**	**–**	–
2025 January	40.5	18.2	72.1	83.3	49.6	–	46.0	59.3	–	15.7	–	30.2	–	–

[a] Capacity factors are a measure of how often electric generators operate over a specific period of time, using a ratio of actual output (net generation) to the maximum possible output over that same time period (using time-adjusted capacity).

[b] Usage factors are a measure of how often electric generators operate over a specific period of time, using a ratio of actual output (gross generation) to the maximum possible output over that same time period (using time-adjusted capacity).

[c] Steam turbine, gas turbine, internal combustion engine, combined-cycle, and other plants.

[d] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[e] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[f] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. Capacity factors for natural gas internal combustion engine, energy storage, fuel cell, and other plants are not displayed.

[g] Wood and wood-derived fuels, municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[h] Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic generators.

[i] Onshore wind plants, and, beginning in 2017, offshore wind plants.

– =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 percent.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • Monthly factors are based on a time-adjusted total net summer capacity of generators in operation for the entire month. Annual factors are based on a time-weighted average of the monthly time-adjusted capacity. • For plants that use multiple energy sources or technologies, capacity is assigned to the reported combination of predominant energy source and technology. • See EIA's *Electric Power Annual,* "Technical notes," for further information. • See "Capacity factor" in Glossary. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 2008.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-860M, "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report"; and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Electricity

Note 1. Coverage of Electricity Statistics. Data in Section 7 cover the following:

Through 1984, data for electric utilities also include institutions (such as universities) and military facilities that generated electricity primarily for their own use; beginning in 1985, data for electric utilities exclude institutions and military facilities. Beginning in 1989, data for the commercial sector include institutions and military facilities.

The generation, consumption, and stocks data in Section 7 are for utility-scale facilities—those with a combined generation nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more. Data exclude small-scale facilities—those with a combined generator nameplate capacity of less than 1 megawatt. For data on small-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) generation in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, see Table 10.6.

Note 2. Classification of Power Plants into Energy-Use Sectors. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) classifies power plants (both electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power plants) into energy-use sectors based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in 1997. Plants with a NAICS code of 22 are assigned to the Electric Power Sector. Those with NAICS codes beginning with 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting); 21 (mining, including oil and gas extraction); 23 (construction); 31–33 (manufacturing); 2212 (natural gas distribution); and 22131 (water supply and irrigation systems) are assigned to the Industrial Sector. Those with all other codes are assigned to the Commercial Sector. Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," asks respondents to indicate the primary purpose of the facility by assigning a NAICS code from the list at http://www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_860/instructions.pdf.

Note 3. Electricity 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). STIFS is driven primarily by data and assumptions about key macroeconomic variables, energy prices, and weather. The electricity forecast relies on additional variables such as alternative fuel prices (natural gas and oil) and power generation by sources other than fossil fuels, including nuclear, renewables, and hydroelectric power. Each month, EIA staff review the model output and make adjustments, if appropriate, based on their knowledge of developments in the electricity 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/.

Note 4. Experimental Estimates of Electric Vehicle Use. These are experimental estimates of on-road light-duty electric vehicle (EV) electricity consumption to operate and move the vehicle. These estimates are based on models and are subject to model error. The electricity consumed by light-duty EVs is not identified as a separate class of service by electric utilities. Instead, the electricity consumption by light-duty EVs is accounted for based on the location of where the vehicle is charged. This results in electric utilities reporting light-duty EV consumption as part of the Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Sales to Ultimate Customers. Estimates are for light-duty Battery Electric Vehicles and Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles that weigh less than or equal to 8,500 pounds. Estimates exclude plug-in hybrid motor gasoline consumption, on-road medium- and heavy-duty EVs, and off-road EVs such as golf carts and forklifts. For more information, see the detailed estimation methodology at https://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/pdf/technotes-appendix-d.pdf/.

Table 7.1 Sources

Net Generation, Electric Power Sector
1949 forward: Table 7.2b.

Net Generation, Commercial and Industrial Sectors
1949 forward: Table 7.2c.

Trade
1949–September 1977: Unpublished Federal Power Commission data.

October 1977–1980: Unpublished Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) data.

1981: U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Energy Emergency Operations, "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico for Calendar Year 1981," April 1982 (revised June 1982).

1982 and 1983: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Exchanges Across International Borders*.

1984–1986: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Transactions Across International Borders*.

1987 and 1988: DOE, ERA, Form ERA-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

1989: DOE, Fossil Energy, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

1990–2000: National Energy Board of Canada; and DOE, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

2001–May 2011: National Energy Board of Canada; DOE, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, Form OE-781R, "Monthly Electricity Imports and Exports Report," and predecessor form; and California Independent System Operator.

June 2011–2015: National Energy Board of Canada; California Independent System Operator; and EIA estimates for Texas transfers.

2016 forward: EIA, Form EIA-111, "Quarterly Electricity Imports and Exports Report"; and for forecast values, EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS).

T&D Losses and Unaccounted for

1949 forward: Calculated as the sum of total net generation and imports minus end use and exports.

End Use

1949 forward: Table 7.6.

Table 7.2b Sources

1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1982–1988: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility."

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report".

Table 7.2c Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power, 1949–1988

1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FPC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants.

October 1977–1978: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FERC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants.

1979: FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates for all other plants.

1980–1988: Estimated by EIA as the average generation over the 6-year period of 1974–1979.

All Data, 1989 Forward

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."

2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report".

Table 7.3b Sources

1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1982–1988: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility."

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report".

Table 7.4b Sources

1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1982–1988: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility."

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report".

Table 7.6 Sources

Sales to Ultimate Customers, Residential and Industrial

1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."

October 1977–February 1980: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."

March 1980–1982: FERC, Form FPC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

1983: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

1984–2003: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

2004 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly* (*EPM*) March 2025, Table 5.1.

Sales to Ultimate Customers, Commercial

1949–2002: Data are estimates. See estimation methodology at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf.

2003: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

2004 forward: EIA, EPM, March 2025, Table 5.1.

Sales to Ultimate Customers, Transportation

1949–2002: Data are estimates. See estimation methodology at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf.

2003: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

2004 forward: EIA, EPM March 2025, Table 5.1.

Direct Use, Annual

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

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

2001–2023: EIA, *Electric Power Annual* 2024, October 2024, Table 2.2.

Direct Use, Monthly

1989 forward: Annual shares are calculated as annual direct use divided by annual commercial and industrial net generation (on Table 7.1). Then monthly direct use estimates are calculated as the annual share multiplied by the monthly commercial and industrial net generation values. For 2024, the 2023 annual share is used.

Electric Vehicle Use

2018 forward: EIA, EPM, March 2025, Table D1.

Table 7.7b Sources

Net Summer Capacity, Nuclear Power

1949 forward: Table 8.1.

All Other Data

1949–1984: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates.

1985–1988: EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

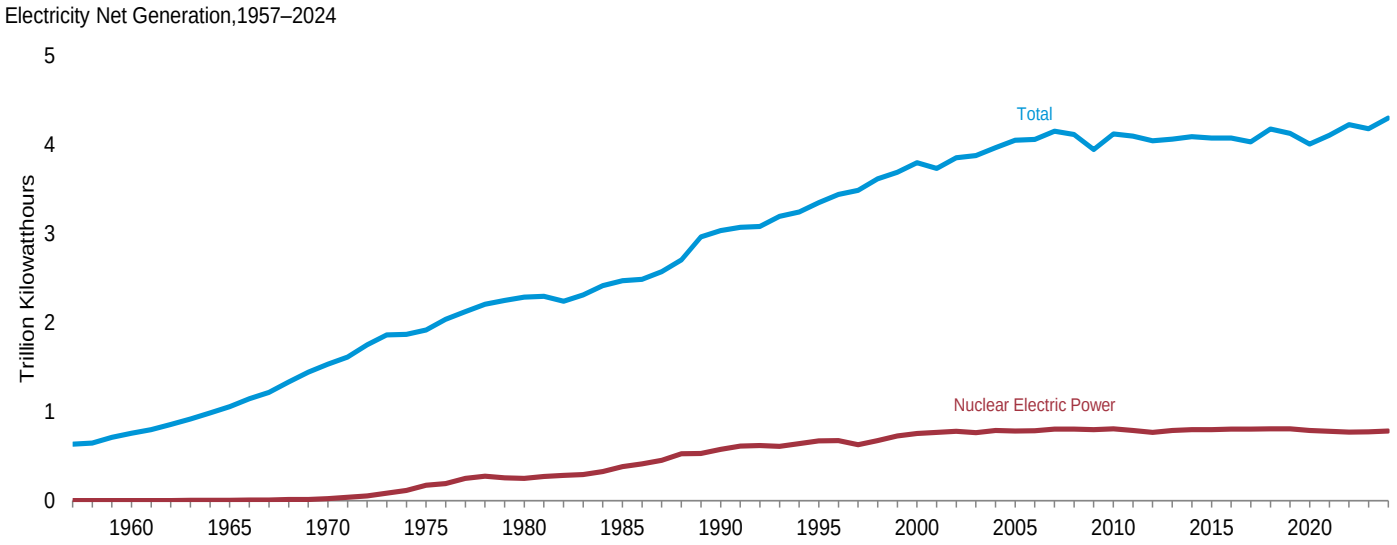
1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-860A, "Annual Electric Generator Report–Utility," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report–Nonutility."

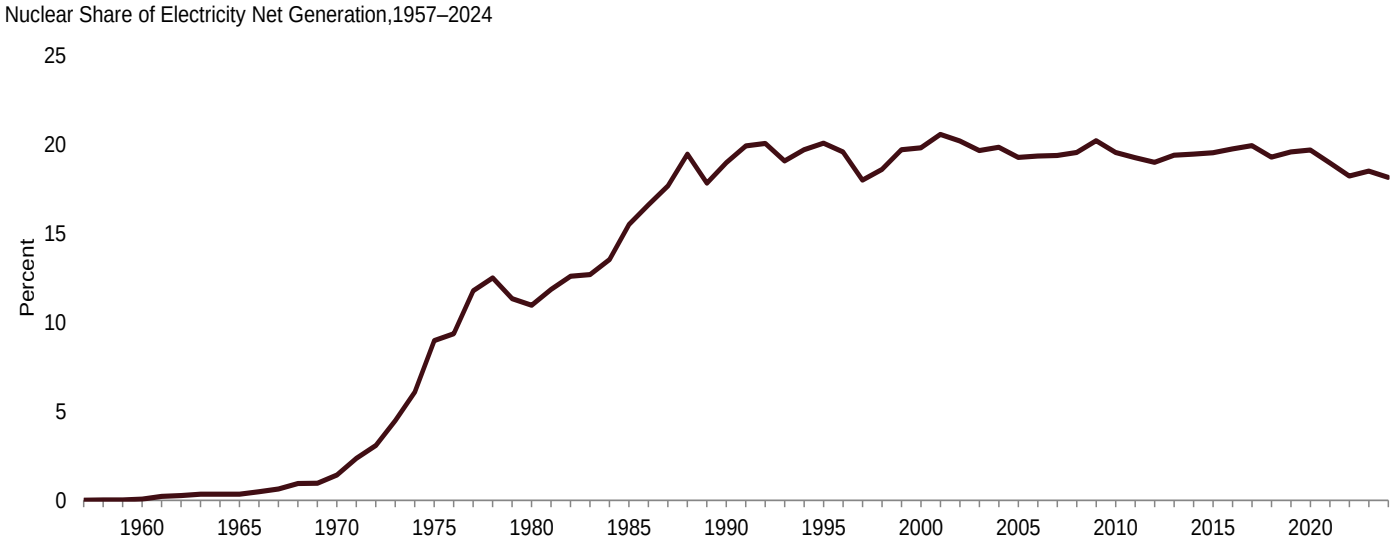
2001–2007: EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

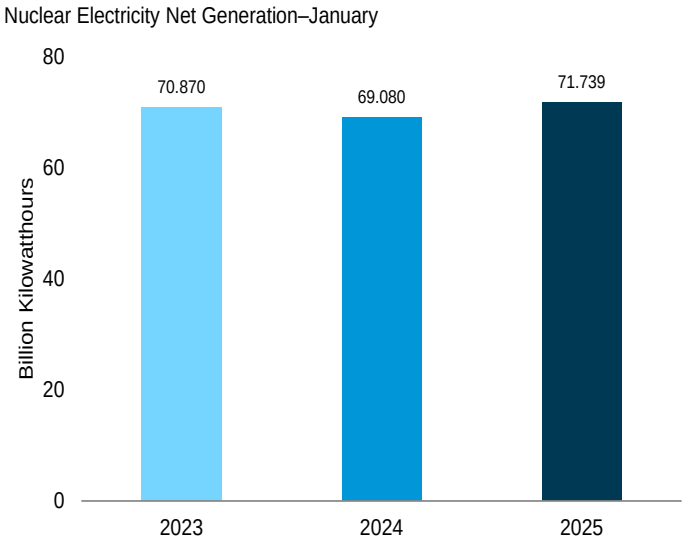
2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and Form EIA-860M, “Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report.”

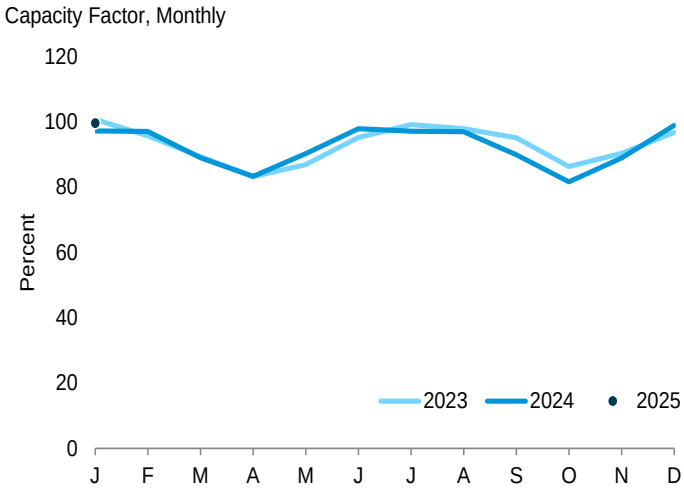
8. Nuclear Energy

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview









Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#nuclear.
Sources: Tables 7.2a and 8.1.

Table 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

	Total Operable Units[a,b]	Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units[b,c]	Nuclear Electricity Net Generation	Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation	Capacity Factor[d]
	Number	Million Kilowatts	Million Kilowatthours	Percent	
1957 Total	**1**	**0.055**	**10**	**(s)**	**NA**
1960 Total	**3**	**.411**	**518**	**.1**	**NA**
1965 Total	**13**	**.793**	**3,657**	**.3**	**NA**
1970 Total	**20**	**7.004**	**21,804**	**1.4**	**NA**
1975 Total	**57**	**37.267**	**172,505**	**9.0**	**55.9**
1980 Total	**71**	**51.810**	**251,116**	**11.0**	**56.3**
1985 Total	**96**	**79.397**	**383,691**	**15.5**	**58.0**
1990 Total	**112**	**99.624**	**576,862**	**19.0**	**66.0**
1995 Total	**109**	**99.515**	**673,402**	**20.1**	**77.4**
2000 Total	**104**	**97.860**	**753,893**	**19.8**	**88.1**
2005 Total	**104**	**99.988**	**781,986**	**19.3**	**89.3**
2010 Total	**104**	**101.167**	**806,968**	**19.6**	**91.1**
2011 Total	**104**	[c] **101.419**	**790,204**	**19.3**	**89.1**
2012 Total	**104**	**101.885**	**769,331**	**19.0**	**86.6**
2013 Total	**100**	**99.240**	**789,016**	**19.4**	**90.8**
2014 Total	**99**	**98.569**	**797,166**	**19.5**	**91.7**
2015 Total	**99**	**98.672**	**797,178**	**19.5**	**92.3**
2016 Total	**99**	**99.565**	**805,694**	**19.8**	**92.3**
2017 Total	**99**	**99.629**	**804,950**	**19.9**	**92.3**
2018 Total	**98**	**99.433**	**807,084**	**19.3**	**92.5**
2019 Total	**96**	**98.119**	**809,409**	**19.6**	**93.4**
2020 Total	**94**	**96.501**	**789,879**	**19.7**	**92.4**
2021 Total	**93**	**95.546**	**779,645**	**19.0**	**92.8**
2022 Total	**92**	**94.659**	**771,537**	**18.2**	**92.7**
2023 January	92	94.598	70,870	20.4	100.7
February	92	94.598	60,807	19.6	95.7
March	92	94.598	62,820	18.9	89.3
April	92	94.598	56,662	18.8	83.2
May	92	94.598	61,155	18.7	86.9
June	92	94.598	64,819	18.1	95.2
July	92	95.712	69,888	16.4	99.1
August	93	95.712	69,744	16.5	97.9
September	93	95.712	65,560	18.2	95.1
October	93	95.712	61,436	18.8	86.3
November	93	95.712	62,258	19.4	90.3
December	93	95.712	68,854	19.7	96.7
Total	**93**	**95.712**	**774,873**	**18.5**	**93.0**
2024 January	93	[E] 95.657	69,080	18.2	[E] 97.2
February	93	[E] 95.657	64,584	20.1	[E] 97.0
March	93	[E] 95.657	63,346	19.5	[E] 89.0
April	93	[E] 96.771	57,621	18.6	[E] 83.3
May	94	[E] 96.771	64,973	18.8	[E] 90.2
June	94	[E] 96.771	68,192	17.5	[E] 97.9
July	94	[E] 96.771	69,885	16.2	[E] 97.1
August	94	[E] 96.771	69,760	16.5	[E] 96.9
September	94	[E] 96.771	62,660	17.4	[E] 89.9
October	94	[E] 96.771	58,773	17.6	[E] 81.6
November	94	[E] 96.771	61,904	19.1	[E] 88.9
December	94	[E] 96.771	71,200	19.7	[E] 98.9
Total	**94**	[E] **96.771**	**781,979**	**18.2**	[E] **92.3**
2025 January	94	[E] 96.820	71,739	17.9	[E] 99.6

[a] Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at end of period. See Note 1, "Operable Nuclear Reactors," at end of section.

[b] At end of period.

[c] For the definition of "Net Summer Capacity," see Note 2, "Nuclear Capacity," at end of section. Beginning in 2011, monthly capacity values are estimated in two steps: 1) uprates and derates reported on Form EIA-860M are added to specific months; and 2) the difference between the resulting year-end capacity (from data reported on Form EIA-860M) and final capacity (reported on Form EIA-860) is allocated to the month of January.

[d] Beginning in 2008, capacity factor data are calculated using a new methodology. For an explanation of the method of calculating the capacity factor, see Note 2, "Nuclear Capacity," at end of section.

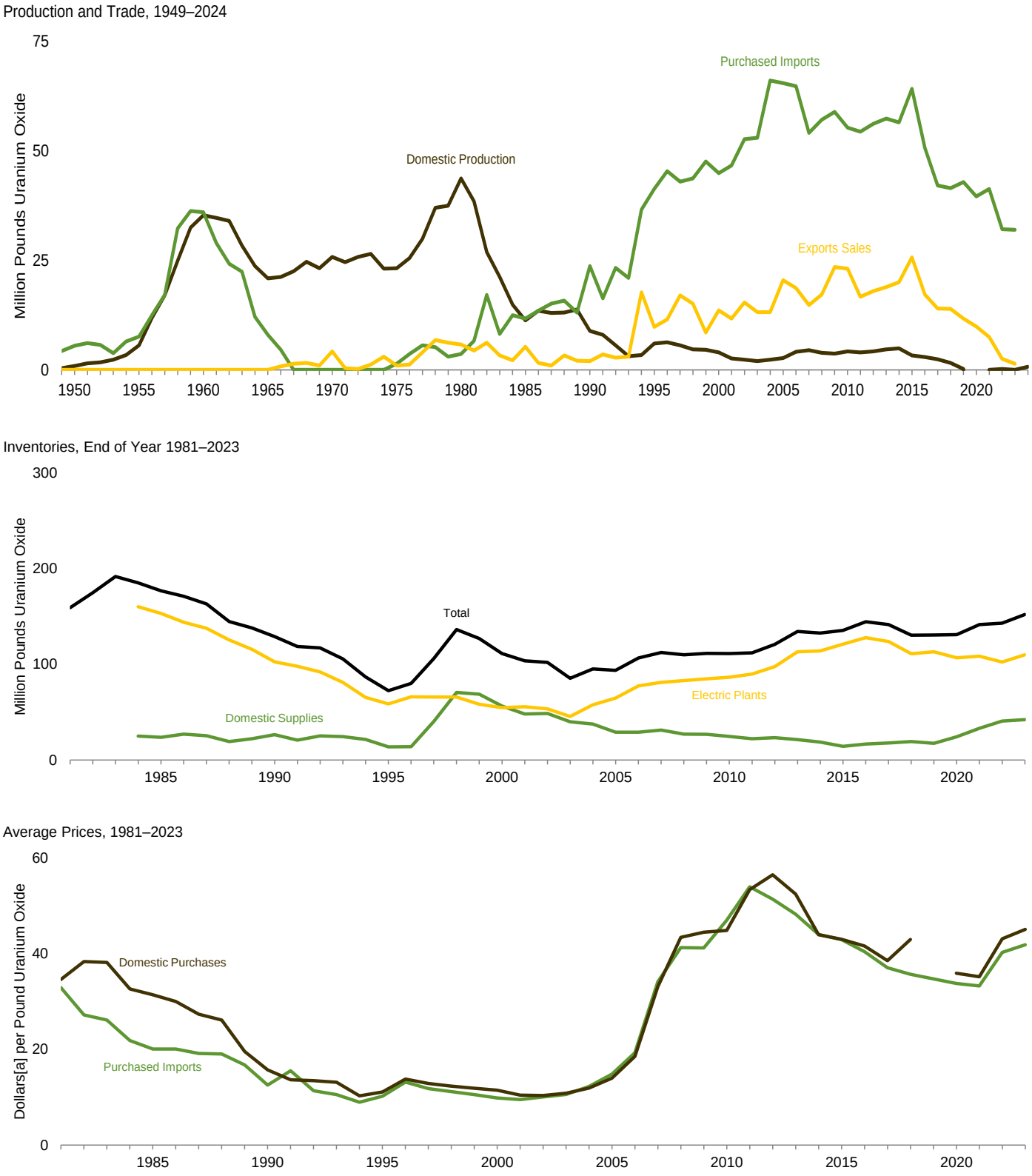
E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.05%.

Notes: • For a discussion of nuclear reactor unit coverage, see Note 1, "Operable Nuclear Reactors," at end of section. • Nuclear electricity net generation 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/#nuclear (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1957 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 8.2 Uranium Overview



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
Note: See "Uranium Oxide" in Glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#nuclear.
Source: Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Uranium Overview

	Domestic Concentrate Production[a]	Purchased Imports[b]	Export[b] Sales	Electric Plant Purchases From Domestic Suppliers	Loaded Into U.S. Nuclear Reactors[c]	Inventories			Average Price	
						Domestic Suppliers	Electric Plants	Total	Purchased Imports	Domestic Purchases
	Million Pounds Uranium Oxide								Dollars[d] per Pound Uranium Oxide	
1950	0.92	5.5	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1955	5.56	7.6	.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960	35.28	36.0	.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1965	20.88	8.0	.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970	25.81	.0	4.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	– –	NA
1975	23.20	1.4	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	43.70	3.6	5.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1981	38.47	6.6	4.4	32.6	NA	NA	NA	159.2	32.90	34.65
1982	26.87	17.1	6.2	27.1	NA	NA	NA	174.8	27.23	38.37
1983	21.16	8.2	3.3	24.2	NA	NA	NA	191.8	26.16	38.21
1984	14.88	12.5	2.2	22.5	NA	25.0	160.2	185.2	21.86	32.65
1985	11.31	11.7	5.3	21.7	NA	23.7	153.2	176.9	20.08	31.43
1986	13.51	13.5	1.6	18.9	NA	27.0	144.1	171.1	20.07	30.01
1987	12.99	15.1	1.0	20.8	NA	25.4	137.8	163.2	19.14	27.37
1988	13.13	15.8	3.3	17.6	NA	19.3	125.5	144.8	19.03	26.15
1989	13.84	13.1	2.1	18.4	NA	22.2	115.8	138.1	16.75	19.56
1990	8.89	23.7	2.0	20.5	NA	26.4	102.7	129.1	12.55	15.70
1991	7.95	16.3	3.5	26.8	34.6	20.7	98.0	118.7	15.55	13.66
1992	5.65	23.3	2.8	23.4	43.0	25.2	92.1	117.3	11.34	13.45
1993	3.06	21.0	3.0	15.5	45.1	24.5	81.2	105.7	10.53	13.14
1994	3.35	36.6	17.7	22.7	40.4	21.5	65.4	86.9	8.95	10.30
1995	6.04	41.3	9.8	22.3	51.1	13.7	58.7	72.5	10.20	11.11
1996	6.32	45.4	11.5	23.7	46.2	13.9	66.1	80.0	13.15	13.81
1997	5.64	43.0	17.0	19.4	48.2	40.4	65.9	106.2	11.81	12.87
1998	4.70	43.7	15.1	21.6	38.2	70.7	65.8	136.5	11.19	12.31
1999	4.61	47.6	8.5	21.4	58.8	68.8	58.3	127.1	10.55	11.88
2000	3.98	44.9	13.6	24.3	51.5	56.5	54.8	111.3	9.84	11.45
2001	2.64	46.7	11.7	27.5	52.7	48.1	55.6	103.8	9.51	10.45
2002	e,E2.34	52.7	15.4	22.7	57.2	48.7	53.5	102.1	10.05	10.35
2003	e,E2.00	53.0	13.2	21.7	62.3	39.9	45.6	85.5	10.59	10.84
2004	2.28	66.1	13.2	28.2	50.1	37.5	57.7	95.2	12.25	11.91
2005	2.69	65.5	20.5	27.3	58.3	29.1	64.7	93.8	14.83	13.98
2006	4.11	64.8	18.7	27.9	51.7	29.1	77.5	106.6	19.31	18.54
2007	4.53	54.1	14.8	18.5	45.5	31.2	81.2	112.4	34.18	33.13
2008	3.90	57.1	17.2	20.4	51.3	27.0	83.0	110.0	41.30	43.43
2009	3.71	58.9	23.5	17.6	49.4	26.8	84.8	111.5	41.23	44.53
2010	4.23	55.3	23.1	16.2	44.3	24.7	86.5	111.3	47.01	44.88
2011	3.99	54.4	16.7	19.8	50.9	22.3	89.8	112.1	54.00	53.41
2012	4.15	56.2	18.0	21.5	49.5	23.3	97.6	120.9	51.44	56.51
2013	4.66	57.4	18.9	23.3	42.6	21.3	113.1	134.4	48.27	52.51
2014	4.89	56.5	20.0	20.5	50.5	18.7	114.0	132.7	44.03	43.99
2015	3.34	64.2	25.7	19.6	47.4	14.3	121.1	135.5	42.95	43.03
2016	2.92	50.7	17.2	18.8	41.7	16.7	128.0	144.6	40.45	41.64
2017	2.44	42.1	14.0	14.0	45.5	17.8	123.9	141.7	37.09	38.57
2018	1.65	41.5	13.9	11.1	50.4	19.3	111.2	130.5	35.73	42.98
2019	.17	42.9	11.7	W	43.2	17.5	113.1	130.7	34.77	W
2020	W	39.6	9.9	10.5	48.6	24.2	106.9	131.0	33.79	35.92
2021	.02	41.3	7.5	8.2	44.4	33.2	108.5	141.7	33.26	35.18
2022	.19	32.1	2.5	4.4	44.4	40.7	102.4	143.1	40.31	43.15
2023	.05	32.0	1.4	5.9	P43.9	P42.1	P110.0	P152.1	41.88	45.09
2024	P.68	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[a] See "Uranium Concentrate" in Glossary.

[b] Import quantities through 1970 are reported for fiscal years. Prior to 1968, the Atomic Energy Commission was the sole purchaser of all imported uranium oxide. Trade data prior to 1982 were for transactions conducted by uranium suppliers only. For 1982 forward, transactions by uranium buyers (consumers) have been included. Buyer imports and exports prior to 1982 are believed to be small.

[c] Does not include any fuel rods removed from reactors and later reloaded.

[d] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

[e] Value has been rounded to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data. – – =Not applicable.

Note: See "Uranium Oxide" in Glossary.

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

Sources: • **1949–1966:** U.S. Department of Energy, Grand Junction Office, *Statistical Data of the Uranium Industry,* Report No. GJO-100, annual reports. • **1967–2002:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Uranium Industry Annual,* annual reports. • **2003–2021:** EIA, "Domestic Uranium Production Report," annual reports; and EIA, "Uranium Marketing Annual Report," annual reports. • **2022 forward:** EIA, "2023 Domestic Uranium Production Report" (May 2024), Table 3; EIA, "Domestic Uranium Production Report, Fourth-Quarter 2024" (March 2025), Table 1; and EIA, "2023 Uranium Marketing Annual Report" (June 2024), Tables 5, 18, 19, 21, and 22.

Note 1. Operable Nuclear Reactors. A reactor is defined as operable when it possesses a full-power license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its predecessor, the Atomic Energy Commission, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the year or month shown. The definition includes units retaining full-power licenses during long, non-routine shutdowns that for a time rendered them unable to generate electricity.

Note 2. Nuclear Capacity. Nuclear generating units may have more than one type of net capacity rating, including the following:

(a) Net Summer Capacity—The steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load, exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand. Auxiliary power of a typical nuclear power plant is about 5% of gross generation.

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

Through 2007, the monthly capacity factors are calculated as the monthly nuclear electricity net generation divided by the maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation for that month. The maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation is the number of hours in the month (assuming 24-hour days, with no adjustment for changes to or from Daylight Savings Time) multiplied by the net summer capacity of operable nuclear generating units at the end of the month. That fraction is then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. Annual capacity factors are calculated as the annual nuclear electricity net generation divided by the annual maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation (the sum of the monthly values for maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation). For the methodology used to calculate capacity factors beginning in 2008, see U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual*, Appendix technical notes on "Capacity Factors and Usage Factors."

Table 8.1 Sources

Total Operable Units and Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units

1957–1982: Compiled from various sources, primarily U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones."

1983 forward: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and predecessor forms; Form EIA-860M, "Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report"; and monthly updates as appropriate. See https://www.eia.gov/nuclear/generation/index.html for a list of operable units.

Nuclear Electricity Net Generation and Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation

1957 forward: Table 7.2a.

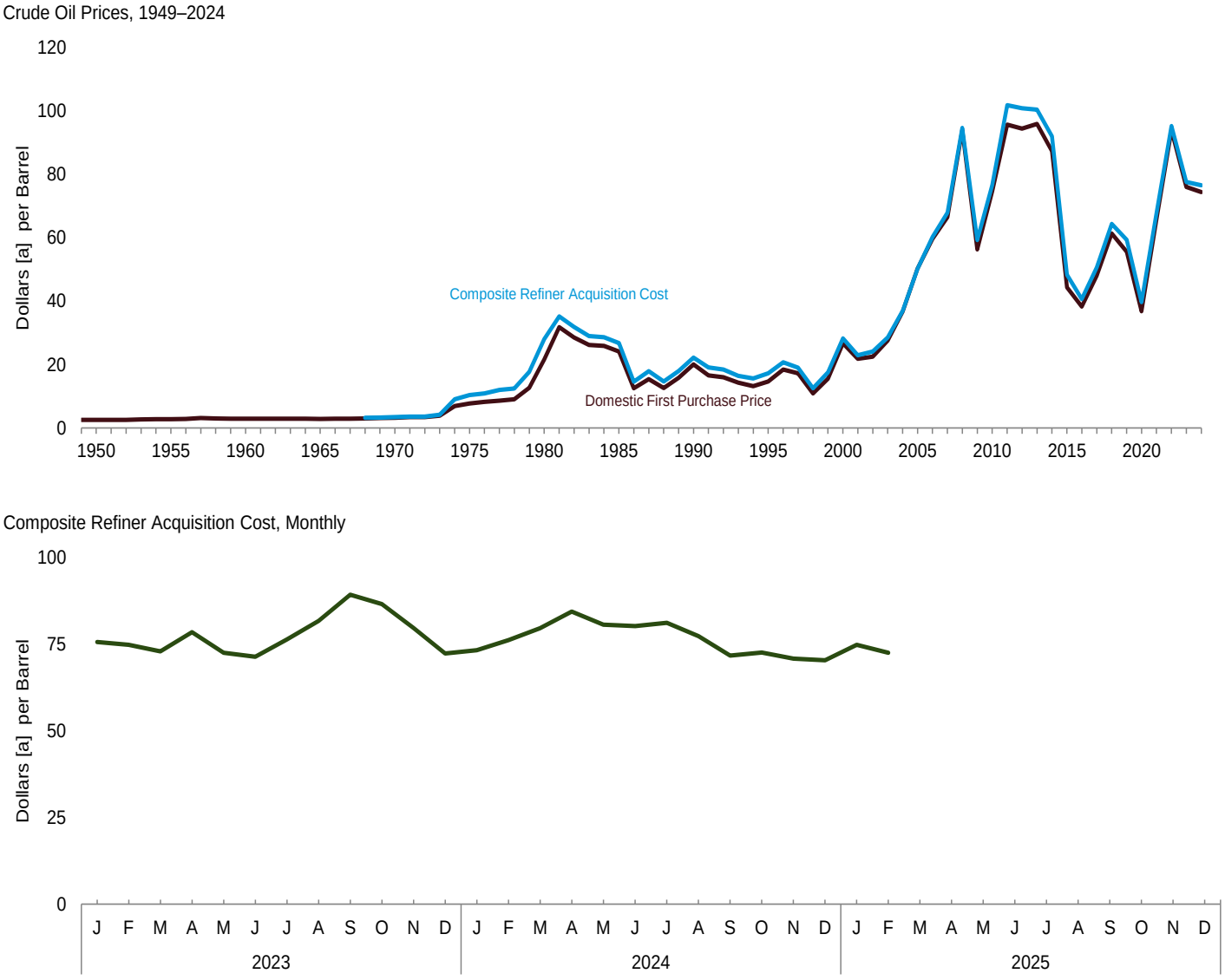
Capacity Factor

1973–2007: Calculated by EIA using the method described above in Note 2.

2008 forward: Table 7.8a.

9. Energy Prices

Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices.
Sources: Tables 9.1, 9.5, and 9.7.

"Refiner Prices to End Users" has not been updated due to the suspension of Forms EIA-782A and EIA-782C.

Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary

(Dollars[a] per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price[c]	F.O.B. Cost of Imports[d]	Landed Cost of Imports[e]	Refiner Acquisition Cost[b]		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1950 Average	**2.51**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1955 Average	**2.77**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1960 Average	**2.88**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1965 Average	**2.86**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1970 Average	**3.18**	**NA**	**NA**	E 3.46	E 2.96	E 3.40
1975 Average	**7.67**	**11.18**	**12.70**	**8.39**	**13.93**	**10.38**
1980 Average	**21.59**	**32.37**	**33.67**	**24.23**	**33.89**	**28.07**
1985 Average	**24.09**	**25.84**	**26.67**	**26.66**	**26.99**	**26.75**
1990 Average	**20.03**	**20.37**	**21.13**	**22.59**	**21.76**	**22.22**
1995 Average	**14.62**	**15.69**	**16.78**	**17.33**	**17.14**	**17.23**
2000 Average	**26.72**	**26.27**	**27.53**	**29.11**	**27.70**	**28.26**
2005 Average	**50.28**	**47.60**	**49.29**	**52.94**	**48.86**	**50.24**
2010 Average	**74.71**	**74.19**	**76.50**	**78.01**	**75.86**	**76.69**
2011 Average	**95.73**	**101.66**	**102.92**	**100.71**	**102.63**	**101.87**
2012 Average	**94.52**	**99.78**	**101.00**	**100.72**	**101.09**	**100.93**
2013 Average	**95.99**	**96.56**	**96.99**	**102.91**	**98.11**	**100.49**
2014 Average	**87.39**	**85.65**	**88.16**	**94.05**	**89.56**	**92.02**
2015 Average	**44.39**	**41.91**	**45.38**	**49.94**	**46.38**	**48.39**
2016 Average	**38.29**	**36.37**	**38.56**	**42.41**	**38.75**	**40.66**
2017 Average	**48.05**	**45.58**	**48.50**	**52.05**	**49.12**	**50.68**
2018 Average	**61.40**	**56.31**	**58.89**	**67.05**	**60.95**	**64.38**
2019 Average	**55.59**	**54.27**	**56.60**	**60.31**	**57.94**	**59.38**
2020 Average	**36.86**	**33.66**	**36.42**	**41.23**	**37.41**	**39.75**
2021 Average	**65.84**	**62.04**	**65.05**	**69.07**	**65.85**	**67.83**
2022 Average	**93.97**	**85.98**	**89.62**	**97.45**	**91.83**	**95.29**
2023 January	75.71	62.82	67.35	79.23	70.32	75.70
February	74.32	60.58	65.40	78.34	69.67	74.86
March	72.09	62.79	66.32	75.84	68.53	73.00
April	77.23	68.95	71.15	80.51	75.23	78.53
May	70.14	63.68	68.58	74.20	70.05	72.57
June	68.59	63.82	69.36	72.50	69.58	71.39
July	74.07	69.71	73.92	77.41	74.83	76.41
August	79.78	75.82	78.57	82.22	81.10	81.78
September	87.96	79.77	83.09	90.76	87.14	89.32
October	84.65	76.04	79.90	88.68	83.21	86.60
November	77.46	69.33	73.50	82.10	76.42	79.70
December	71.01	60.13	65.95	75.31	68.09	72.34
Average	**76.10**	**67.65**	**71.82**	**79.71**	**74.53**	**77.67**
2024 January	72.26	62.58	66.46	75.89	69.37	73.28
February	74.96	67.87	72.90	78.19	73.00	76.19
March	78.97	70.54	73.39	82.16	75.99	79.67
April	83.15	75.76	78.89	86.30	81.93	84.47
May	78.16	71.89	76.18	82.24	78.34	80.67
June	77.45	73.02	75.95	81.28	78.85	80.28
July	79.07	72.20	76.83	82.22	79.51	81.18
August	74.97	69.38	72.86	79.08	74.75	77.39
September	68.70	63.80	67.61	72.96	69.77	71.75
October	70.39	65.17	67.95	73.70	70.77	72.61
November	68.19	63.37	R 67.23	72.01	69.13	70.89
December	R 68.12	R 63.96	R 66.71	71.62	R 68.28	R 70.37
Average	R **74.46**	R **68.48**	R **71.91**	**78.06**	**74.28**	R **76.57**
2025 January	R 73.08	R 65.88	R 68.81	R 76.21	R 72.63	74.87
February	NA	NA	NA	E 74.47	E 69.61	E 72.59

[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
[b] See Note 1, "Crude Oil Refinery Acquisition Costs," at end of section.
[c] See Note 2, "Crude Oil Domestic First Purchase Prices," at end of section.
[d] See Note 3, "Crude Oil F.O.B. Costs," at end of section.
[e] See Note 4, "Crude Oil Landed Costs," at end of section.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

Notes: • Domestic first purchase prices and refinery acquisition costs for the current two months are preliminary. F.O.B. and landed costs for the current three months are preliminary. • Through 1980, F.O.B. and landed costs reflect the period of reporting; beginning in 1981, they reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are the averages of the monthly prices, weighted by volume. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all U.S. Territories and Possessions.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.2 F.O.B. Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries

(Dollars[a] per Barrel)

	Selected Countries							Persian Gulf Nations[b]	Total OPEC[c]	Total Non-OPEC[c]
	Angola	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average[d]	W	W	–	7.81	3.25	–	5.39	3.68	5.43	4.80
1975 Average	10.97	–	11.44	11.82	10.87	–	11.04	10.88	11.34	10.62
1980 Average	33.45	W	31.06	35.93	28.17	34.36	24.81	28.92	32.21	32.85
1985 Average	26.30	–	25.33	28.04	22.04	27.64	23.64	23.31	25.67	25.96
1990 Average	20.23	20.75	19.26	22.46	20.36	23.43	19.55	18.54	20.40	20.32
1995 Average	16.58	16.73	15.64	17.40	W	16.94	13.86	W	15.36	16.02
2000 Average	27.90	29.04	25.39	28.70	24.62	27.21	24.45	24.72	25.56	26.77
2005 Average	52.48	51.89	43.00	55.95	47.96	54.48	46.39	47.21	49.60	45.79
2010 Average	78.18	72.56	72.46	80.83	76.44	W	70.30	75.65	75.23	73.24
2011 Average	111.82	100.21	100.90	115.35	107.08	–	97.23	106.47	105.34	98.49
2012 Average	111.23	106.43	101.84	114.51	106.65	–	100.15	105.45	104.39	95.71
2013 Average	107.71	101.24	98.40	110.06	101.16	W	97.52	100.62	100.57	93.67
2014 Average	W	80.75	86.55	W	95.60	–	84.51	94.03	89.76	82.95
2015 Average	W	47.52	44.90	W	47.53	–	40.73	46.95	43.25	41.19
2016 Average	42.68	35.28	36.22	46.20	39.30	W	34.71	38.76	38.51	34.81
2017 Average	W	48.34	46.66	54.77	51.30	W	45.60	50.16	49.55	43.30
2018 Average	74.44	62.51	62.75	71.41	68.23	71.65	61.25	66.55	65.61	51.41
2019 Average	66.97	60.61	56.72	67.21	63.48	65.20	48.57	61.43	62.11	52.36
2020 Average	W	36.03	36.00	W	35.35	43.39	–	36.06	38.34	33.22
2021 Average	75.02	66.15	64.42	73.83	68.43	W	–	66.72	69.18	60.93
2022 Average	W	93.57	89.32	W	95.58	–	–	92.34	99.69	83.86
2023 January	–	W	67.10	W	W	–	–	W	81.58	60.50
February	–	W	66.16	W	W	–	–	75.45	78.39	59.29
March	W	W	62.28	W	W	–	–	W	85.82	60.25
April	W	W	68.75	W	W	–	–	78.68	81.50	66.52
May	–	W	64.26	W	W	–	–	W	77.38	62.11
June	W	W	65.34	W	W	–	W	W	78.44	61.65
July	W	W	70.57	W	W	–	W	W	80.45	68.28
August	W	W	76.73	W	W	–	W	W	88.21	74.81
September	W	–	83.26	W	W	–	W	W	89.30	78.62
October	–	W	82.27	W	W	–	W	W	84.87	75.35
November	W	W	72.97	W	W	–	W	W	83.60	67.17
December	–	–	67.97	W	W	–	W	W	80.19	57.99
Average	W	W	**70.27**	W	W	–	W	**79.77**	**82.32**	**65.91**
2024 January	–	–	69.74	W	W	–	–	W	W	60.79
February	–	–	71.87	W	W	–	W	W	77.03	66.28
March	W	W	74.14	W	W	–	W	W	83.20	68.03
April	W	W	76.72	W	–	–	W	W	82.72	74.92
May	W	W	73.86	W	–	–	W	–	79.97	71.25
June	W	W	73.52	W	–	–	W	W	83.04	71.54
July	W	W	74.33	W	–	–	W	–	78.50	71.72
August	W	73.54	72.95	W	–	–	W	–	81.14	67.62
September	–	W	66.37	W	–	–	W	–	70.59	63.07
October	W	W	67.18	W	–	–	W	W	71.44	64.09
November	W	W	64.78	W	–	–	W	–	71.65	62.18
December	W	–	R64.27	W	W	–	W	W	R71.07	R62.76
Average	**82.00**	**73.28**	R**71.05**	**W**	**W**	**–**	–	**W**	**78.12**	R**67.21**
2025 January	–	W	67.54	–	–	–	–	W	W	65.81

[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

[b] Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

[c] See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary for exact years of each country's membership. On this table, "Total OPEC" for all years includes Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela; Angola is included in "Total OPEC" 2007 forward; Gabon is included in "Total OPEC" 1974–1995 and July 2016 forward; Ecuador is included in "Total OPEC" 1973–1992 and 2008 forward; Indonesia is included in "Total OPEC" 1973–2008 and 2016.

[d] Based on October, November, and December data only.

R=Revised. – =No data reported. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • The Free on Board (F.O.B.) cost at the country of origin excludes all costs related to insurance and transportation. See "F.O.B. (Free on Board)" in Glossary, and Note 3, "Crude Oil F.O.B. Costs," at end of section. • Values for the current two months are preliminary. • Through 1980, prices reflect the period of reporting; beginning in 1981, prices reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. • Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.3 Landed Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries

(Dollars[a] per Barrel)

	Selected Countries								Persian Gulf Nations[b]	Total OPEC[c]	Total Non-OPEC[c]
	Angola	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average[d]	W	5.33	W	–	9.08	5.37	–	5.99	5.91	6.85	5.64
1975 Average	11.81	12.84	–	12.61	12.70	12.50	–	12.36	12.64	12.70	12.70
1980 Average	34.76	30.11	W	31.77	37.15	29.80	35.68	25.92	30.59	33.56	33.99
1985 Average	27.39	25.71	–	25.63	28.96	24.72	28.36	24.43	25.50	26.86	26.53
1990 Average	21.51	20.48	22.34	19.64	23.33	21.82	22.65	20.31	20.55	21.23	20.98
1995 Average	17.66	16.65	17.45	16.19	18.25	16.84	17.91	14.81	16.78	16.61	16.95
2000 Average	29.57	26.69	29.68	26.03	30.04	26.58	29.26	26.05	26.77	27.29	27.80
2005 Average	54.31	44.73	53.42	43.47	57.55	50.31	55.28	47.87	49.68	51.36	47.31
2010 Average	80.61	72.80	74.25	72.86	83.14	79.29	80.29	72.43	78.60	78.28	74.68
2011 Average	114.05	89.92	102.57	101.21	116.43	108.83	118.45	100.14	108.01	107.84	98.64
2012 Average	114.95	84.24	107.07	102.45	116.88	108.15	W	101.58	107.74	107.56	95.05
2013 Average	110.81	84.41	103.00	99.06	112.87	102.60	111.23	99.34	102.53	102.98	91.99
2014 Average	99.25	81.30	88.29	87.48	102.16	94.91	W	86.88	95.30	93.10	84.67
2015 Average	51.73	41.99	49.53	45.51	54.70	49.78	W	42.87	49.43	47.44	44.09
2016 Average	44.65	36.27	38.86	36.64	48.11	42.14	W	35.50	41.20	40.54	37.09
2017 Average	54.17	44.93	50.60	47.73	56.48	52.56	56.11	47.02	51.42	51.26	46.67
2018 Average	73.42	48.34	66.75	63.48	71.93	69.40	73.28	62.46	67.55	67.22	54.27
2019 Average	68.58	51.10	62.83	57.96	68.78	64.86	66.65	52.36	63.27	63.41	54.65
2020 Average	41.03	33.81	41.04	37.18	46.24	35.84	44.51	–	37.98	39.28	35.95
2021 Average	75.50	61.30	69.25	65.48	73.90	72.69	74.71	–	71.39	71.90	63.87
2022 Average	–	84.39	95.19	91.18	108.45	97.51	105.28	–	95.41	98.71	87.89
2023 January	–	60.34	74.96	69.16	90.66	81.36	W	W	76.16	79.79	64.66
February	W	59.79	74.04	68.25	88.51	83.08	–	W	77.46	77.91	63.14
March	W	61.72	70.27	66.03	W	83.45	W	W	77.48	78.84	64.32
April	W	67.10	74.63	71.17	W	80.52	W	63.32	78.48	78.09	69.71
May	W	65.50	71.70	66.38	W	79.74	76.76	W	76.12	74.85	67.23
June	W	65.80	71.73	67.21	84.39	81.42	–	59.14	77.62	77.38	67.74
July	W	68.44	74.85	71.71	W	91.43	W	69.75	85.61	84.69	71.53
August	W	75.29	82.64	77.38	W	91.92	92.43	76.98	85.89	86.11	77.32
September	W	80.05	87.43	84.07	W	W	W	W	88.73	90.61	82.10
October	–	76.24	86.20	83.08	W	W	–	80.00	83.65	84.48	79.33
November	W	67.85	77.49	75.76	W	83.51	87.60	W	81.02	82.61	72.04
December	–	58.62	76.35	69.18	W	84.43	W	W	81.08	80.59	64.13
Average	**86.06**	**67.09**	**76.70**	**72.44**	**88.85**	**84.19**	**84.43**	**67.63**	**80.46**	**80.93**	**70.23**
2024 January	W	60.69	76.43	70.25	W	W	W	W	85.13	81.48	64.72
February	–	66.25	77.38	73.85	91.51	89.57	–	W	83.56	82.52	70.27
March	W	68.54	79.39	75.73	W	W	–	W	81.35	83.12	71.76
April	W	74.94	85.04	78.00	W	W	–	71.73	84.70	83.70	78.31
May	W	72.71	78.74	75.60	W	W	W	68.31	84.05	83.16	75.06
June	W	72.38	79.75	74.56	88.56	85.07	–	70.20	81.81	82.97	74.62
July	W	73.71	79.98	75.36	85.73	W	W	73.73	82.33	80.98	76.08
August	W	68.82	75.77	73.72	85.80	83.39	–	68.06	78.85	79.51	71.32
September	W	65.14	68.53	67.03	W	W	78.16	64.45	71.88	71.59	66.76
October	W	64.64	68.79	67.86	W	76.62	W	–	71.37	71.88	67.13
November	W	R63.76	68.92	66.05	W	74.47	W	R63.24	R71.12	R71.33	R66.27
December	W	R63.89	R70.08	R65.49	W	R74.72	W	R65.04	R74.05	R72.11	R65.59
Average	**84.08**	R**67.93**	R**75.48**	**72.08**	R**86.44**	R**82.76**	R**80.15**	R**66.97**	R**78.57**	R**78.25**	R**70.72**
2025 January	–	66.71	72.02	68.89	W	80.18	W	68.77	78.75	74.14	68.02

[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

[b] Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

[c] See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary for exact years of each country's membership. On this table, "Total OPEC" for all years includes Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela; Angola is included in "Total OPEC" 2007 forward; Gabon is included in "Total OPEC" 1974–1995 and July 2016 forward; Ecuador is included in "Total OPEC" 1973–1992 and 2008 forward; Indonesia is included in "Total OPEC" 1973–2008 and 2016.

[d] Based on October, November, and December data only.

R=Revised. – =No data reported. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • See "Landed Costs" in Glossary, and Note 4, "Crude Oil Landed Costs," at end of section. • Values for the current two months are preliminary. • Through 1980, prices reflect the period of reporting; beginning in 1981, prices reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. • Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **October 1973–September 1977:** Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **October 1977–December 1977:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **1978–2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2008,* Table 22. • **2008 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2025, Table 22, and EIA, Petroleum Data Tables.

Table 9.4 Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices

(Dollars[a] per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Platt's / Bureau of Labor Statistics Data				U.S. Energy Information Administration Data			
	Motor Gasoline by Grade				Regular Motor Gasoline by Area Type			
	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium[b]	All Grades[c]	Conventional Gasoline Areas[d]	Reformulated Gasoline Areas[e]	All Areas	On-Highway Diesel Fuel
1950 Average	**0.268**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	– –	– –	– –	– –
1955 Average	**.291**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	– –	– –	– –	– –
1960 Average	**.311**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	– –	– –	– –	– –
1965 Average	**.312**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	– –	– –	– –	– –
1970 Average	**.357**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	– –	– –	– –	– –
1975 Average	**.567**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	– –	– –	– –	– –
1980 Average	**1.191**	**1.245**	**NA**	**1.221**	– –	– –	– –	– –
1985 Average	**1.115**	**1.202**	**1.340**	**1.196**	– –	– –	– –	– –
1990 Average	**1.149**	**1.164**	**1.349**	**1.217**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1995 Average	**– –**	**1.147**	**1.336**	**1.205**	**1.103**	**1.163**	**1.111**	**1.109**
2000 Average	**– –**	**1.510**	**1.693**	**1.563**	**1.462**	**1.543**	**1.484**	**1.491**
2005 Average	**– –**	**2.295**	**2.491**	**2.338**	**2.240**	**2.335**	**2.270**	**2.402**
2010 Average	**– –**	**2.788**	**3.047**	**2.836**	**2.742**	**2.864**	**2.782**	**2.992**
2011 Average	**– –**	**3.527**	**3.792**	**3.577**	**3.476**	**3.616**	**3.521**	**3.840**
2012 Average	**– –**	**3.644**	**3.922**	**3.695**	**3.552**	**3.757**	**3.618**	**3.968**
2013 Average	**– –**	**3.526**	**3.843**	**3.584**	**3.443**	**3.635**	**3.505**	**3.922**
2014 Average	**– –**	**3.367**	**3.713**	**3.425**	**3.299**	**3.481**	**3.358**	**3.825**
2015 Average	**– –**	**2.448**	**2.866**	**2.510**	**2.334**	**2.629**	**2.429**	**2.707**
2016 Average	**– –**	**2.142**	**2.610**	**2.204**	**2.070**	**2.296**	**2.143**	**2.304**
2017 Average	**– –**	**2.408**	**2.911**	**2.469**	**2.333**	**2.586**	**2.415**	**2.650**
2018 Average	**– –**	**2.735**	**3.270**	**2.794**	**2.631**	**2.904**	**2.719**	**3.178**
2019 Average	**– –**	**2.636**	**3.212**	**2.698**	**2.501**	**2.827**	**2.604**	**3.056**
2020 Average	**– –**	**2.174**	**2.791**	**2.242**	**2.074**	**2.370**	**2.168**	**2.551**
2021 Average	**– –**	**3.051**	**3.692**	**3.133**	**2.908**	**3.224**	**3.008**	**3.287**
2022 Average	**– –**	**4.094**	**4.863**	**4.192**	**3.803**	**4.274**	**3.951**	**4.989**
2023 January	– –	3.452	4.192	3.555	3.254	3.523	3.339	4.576
February	– –	3.514	4.287	3.622	3.304	3.573	3.389	4.413
March	– –	3.551	4.339	3.660	3.316	3.655	3.422	4.211
April	– –	3.735	4.485	3.839	3.493	3.843	3.603	4.099
May	– –	3.685	4.468	3.794	3.432	3.824	3.555	3.915
June	– –	3.712	4.497	3.821	3.446	3.844	3.571	3.802
July	– –	3.732	4.526	3.842	3.477	3.860	3.597	3.882
August	– –	3.955	4.740	4.064	3.727	4.086	3.840	4.370
September	– –	3.988	4.844	4.107	3.690	4.155	3.836	4.563
October	– –	3.782	4.701	3.910	3.439	3.991	3.613	4.507
November	– –	3.500	4.385	3.623	3.172	3.634	3.318	4.254
December	– –	3.289	4.162	3.411	3.014	3.393	3.134	3.972
Average	**– –**	**3.658**	**4.469**	**3.771**	**3.397**	**3.783**	**3.519**	**4.214**
2024 January	– –	3.221	4.053	3.353	2.957	3.331	3.075	3.854
February	– –	3.359	4.162	3.486	3.102	3.446	3.212	4.044
March	– –	3.581	4.379	3.707	3.318	3.657	3.426	4.022
April	– –	3.776	4.604	3.907	3.466	3.922	3.611	4.002
May	– –	3.755	4.580	3.885	3.459	3.916	3.603	3.822
June	– –	3.601	4.413	3.729	3.326	3.730	3.455	3.722
July	– –	3.622	4.411	3.747	3.378	3.713	3.484	3.810
August	– –	3.521	4.322	3.648	3.295	3.594	3.389	3.700
September	– –	3.344	4.189	3.478	3.106	3.450	3.214	3.558
October	– –	3.279	4.122	3.412	3.036	3.357	3.137	3.585
November	– –	3.181	4.026	3.315	2.958	3.255	3.053	3.522
December	– –	3.145	3.980	3.277	2.926	3.214	3.018	3.494
Average	**– –**	**3.449**	**4.270**	**3.579**	**3.191**	**3.547**	**3.304**	**3.760**
2025 January	– –	3.211	4.035	3.342	2.981	3.279	3.076	3.634
February	– –	3.261	4.110	3.396	3.003	3.375	3.121	3.675
March	– –	3.232	4.085	3.368	2.976	3.354	3.096	3.585

[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

[b] The 1981 average (available in Web file) is based on September through December data only.

[c] Also includes grades of motor gasoline not shown separately.

[d] Any area that does not require the sale of reformulated gasoline.

[e] "Reformulated Gasoline Areas" are ozone nonattainment areas designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that require the use of reformulated gasoline (RFG). Areas are reclassified each time a shift in or out of an RFG program occurs due to federal or state regulations.

NA=Not available. – – =Not applicable.

Notes: • See Note 5, "Motor Gasoline Prices," at end of section. • See "Motor Gasoline Grades," "Motor Gasoline, Conventional," "Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated," and "Motor Gasoline, Reformulated" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage: for columns 1–4, current coverage is 85 urban areas; for columns 5–7, coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia; for column 8, coverage is the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **Motor Gasoline by Grade, Monthly Data: October 1973 forward**—U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), *U.S. City Average Gasoline Prices.* • **Motor Gasoline by Grade, Annual Data: 1949–1973**—*Platt's Oil Price Handbook and Oilmanac, 1974,* 51st Edition. **1974 forward**—calculated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) as simple averages of the BLS monthly data. • **Regular Motor Gasoline by Area Type:** EIA, calculated as simple averages of weighted weekly estimates from "Weekly U.S. Retail Gasoline Prices, Regular Grade." • **On-Highway Diesel Fuel:** EIA, calculated as simple averages of weighted weekly estimates from "Weekly Retail On-Highway Diesel Prices."

Table 9.5 Refiner Prices of Residual Fuel Oil

(Dollars[a] per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Less Than or Equal to 1%		Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Greater Than 1%		Average	
	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users
1978 Average	**0.293**	**0.314**	**0.245**	**0.275**	**0.263**	**0.298**
1980 Average	**.608**	**.675**	**.479**	**.523**	**.528**	**.607**
1985 Average	**.610**	**.644**	**.560**	**.582**	**.577**	**.610**
1990 Average	**.472**	**.505**	**.372**	**.400**	**.413**	**.444**
1995 Average	**.383**	**.436**	**.338**	**.377**	**.363**	**.392**
2000 Average	**.627**	**.708**	**.512**	**.566**	**.566**	**.602**
2005 Average	**1.115**	**1.168**	**.842**	**.974**	**.971**	**1.048**
2006 Average	**1.202**	**1.342**	**1.085**	**1.173**	**1.136**	**1.218**
2007 Average	**1.406**	**1.436**	**1.314**	**1.350**	**1.350**	**1.374**
2008 Average	**1.918**	**2.144**	**1.843**	**1.889**	**1.866**	**1.964**
2009 Average	**1.337**	**1.413**	**1.344**	**1.306**	**1.342**	**1.341**
2010 Average	**1.756**	**1.920**	**1.679**	**1.619**	**1.697**	**1.713**
2011 Average	**2.389**	**2.736**	**2.316**	**2.257**	**2.336**	**2.401**
2012 Average	**2.548**	**3.025**	**2.429**	**2.433**	**2.457**	**2.592**
2013 Average	**2.363**	**2.883**	**2.249**	**2.353**	**2.278**	**2.482**
2014 Average	**2.153**	**2.694**	**1.996**	**2.221**	**2.044**	**2.325**
2015 Average	**.971**	**1.529**	**.999**	**1.227**	**.996**	**1.285**
2016 Average	**.736**	**1.138**	**.746**	**.897**	**.745**	**.945**
2017 Average	**1.112**	**W**	**1.117**	**1.237**	**1.116**	**1.287**
2018 Average	**1.397**	**W**	**1.466**	**1.587**	**1.463**	**1.662**
2019 Average	**1.649**	**W**	**1.391**	**1.510**	**1.428**	**1.584**
2020 January	1.788	W	1.526	1.634	1.675	1.939
February	1.673	W	1.336	1.557	1.540	1.735
March	1.188	W	.993	1.146	1.121	1.371
April	.796	W	.639	.942	.733	.976
May	.792	W	NA	.727	.775	.817
June	1.018	W	1.013	.894	1.017	.949
July	1.153	W	1.089	.981	1.137	1.071
August	1.189	W	1.068	1.026	1.135	1.224
September	1.098	W	1.000	1.035	1.066	1.200
October	1.078	W	.996	1.071	1.041	1.151
November	1.164	W	1.098	1.068	1.145	1.145
December	1.351	W	1.266	1.193	1.320	1.290
Average	**1.186**	**W**	**1.066**	**1.090**	**1.143**	**1.246**
2021 January	1.491	W	1.352	1.344	1.432	1.462
February	1.583	W	1.429	1.469	1.518	1.617
March	1.780	W	1.558	1.590	1.683	1.766
April	1.780	W	1.534	1.556	1.686	1.756
May	1.828	W	1.628	1.552	1.736	1.760
June	1.909	W	1.650	1.608	1.783	1.867
July	1.852	W	1.766	1.721	1.818	1.969
August	1.842	W	1.674	1.666	1.776	1.901
September	1.913	W	1.768	1.748	1.845	1.950
October	2.124	W	1.964	1.876	2.069	2.091
November	2.065	W	1.834	1.827	1.927	2.141
December	1.940	2.282	1.766	1.726	1.861	2.090
Average	**1.849**	**W**	**1.669**	**1.650**	**1.770**	**1.864**
2022 January	2.210	2.342	1.966	1.871	2.085	2.160
February	2.415	NA	2.085	2.106	2.274	2.432
March	2.932	NA	2.423	2.478	2.689	2.867

[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and commercial consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Through 1982, prices are U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6, "Historical Petroleum Prices," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1978 and monthly data beginning in 1982.

Sources: • **1978–2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 17. • **2008 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, July 2022, Table 16.

This table has not been updated due to the suspension of Forms EIA-782A and EIA-782C.

Table 9.6 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale

(Dollars[a] per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	**0.434**	**0.537**	**0.386**	**0.404**	**0.369**	**0.365**	**0.237**
1980 Average	**.941**	**1.128**	**.868**	**.864**	**.803**	**.801**	**.415**
1985 Average	**.835**	**1.130**	**.794**	**.874**	**.776**	**.772**	**.398**
1990 Average	**.786**	**1.063**	**.773**	**.839**	**.697**	**.694**	**.386**
1995 Average	**.626**	**.975**	**.539**	**.580**	**.511**	**.538**	**.344**
2000 Average	**.963**	**1.330**	**.880**	**.969**	**.886**	**.898**	**.595**
2005 Average	**1.670**	**2.076**	**1.723**	**1.757**	**1.623**	**1.737**	**.933**
2006 Average	**1.969**	**2.490**	**1.961**	**2.007**	**1.834**	**2.012**	**1.031**
2007 Average	**2.182**	**2.758**	**2.171**	**2.249**	**2.072**	**2.203**	**1.194**
2008 Average	**2.586**	**3.342**	**3.020**	**2.851**	**2.745**	**2.994**	**1.437**
2009 Average	**1.767**	**2.480**	**1.719**	**1.844**	**1.657**	**1.713**	**.921**
2010 Average	**2.165**	**2.874**	**2.185**	**2.299**	**2.147**	**2.214**	**1.212**
2011 Average	**2.867**	**3.739**	**3.014**	**3.065**	**2.907**	**3.034**	**1.467**
2012 Average	**2.929**	**3.919**	**3.080**	**3.163**	**3.031**	**3.109**	**1.033**
2013 Average	**2.812**	**3.869**	**2.953**	**3.084**	**2.966**	**3.028**	**1.048**
2014 Average	**2.618**	**3.687**	**2.763**	**2.882**	**2.741**	**2.812**	**1.165**
2015 Average	**1.726**	**2.764**	**1.592**	**1.735**	**1.565**	**1.667**	**.555**
2016 Average	**1.454**	**2.404**	**1.295**	**1.383**	**1.239**	**1.378**	**.523**
2017 Average	**1.689**	**2.682**	**1.603**	**1.730**	**1.600**	**1.691**	**.800**
2018 Average	**1.980**	**3.006**	**2.073**	**2.160**	**2.002**	**2.130**	**.877**
2019 Average	**1.858**	**2.842**	**1.929**	**2.017**	**1.895**	**1.958**	**.622**
2020 January	1.743	2.752	1.891	2.008	1.863	1.858	.557
February	1.669	2.698	1.613	1.802	1.627	1.671	.530
March	1.127	2.279	1.189	1.115	1.238	1.278	.410
April	.645	1.590	.703	.837	.872	.908	.378
May	1.049	1.869	.690	.848	.795	.878	.454
June	1.311	2.134	1.002	1.099	1.002	1.135	.514
July	1.380	2.253	1.144	1.172	1.152	1.254	.507
August	1.389	2.219	1.162	1.250	1.179	1.275	.536
September	1.354	2.246	1.076	1.215	1.091	1.195	.516
October	1.312	2.217	1.107	1.293	1.089	1.215	.597
November	1.287	2.123	1.180	1.322	1.156	1.315	.630
December	1.394	2.289	1.353	1.585	1.341	1.475	.725
Average	**1.330**	**2.233**	**1.295**	**1.310**	**1.246**	**1.286**	**.535**
2021 January	1.575	2.482	1.456	1.688	1.481	1.580	.922
February	1.784	2.659	1.599	1.939	1.667	1.806	1.032
March	2.011	2.978	1.720	1.854	1.726	1.956	.985
April	2.055	3.018	1.688	1.816	1.700	1.911	.849
May	2.181	3.107	1.790	1.800	1.806	2.072	.824
June	2.252	3.190	1.871	1.907	1.927	2.147	.950
July	2.337	3.337	1.946	1.940	1.931	2.182	1.075
August	2.302	3.299	1.922	1.899	1.885	2.146	1.110
September	2.310	3.248	2.008	2.109	2.041	2.240	1.280
October	2.494	3.367	2.281	2.434	2.356	2.504	1.460
November	2.484	3.410	2.283	2.405	2.267	2.454	1.329
December	2.304	3.154	2.145	2.272	2.111	2.273	1.140
Average	**2.193**	**3.133**	**1.914**	**2.069**	**1.876**	**2.116**	**1.087**
2022 January	2.423	3.373	2.422	2.655	2.438	2.550	1.249
February	2.639	3.684	2.655	2.916	2.742	2.830	1.376
March	3.232	4.088	3.285	3.612	3.479	3.582	1.483

[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

[b] See Note 5, "Motor Gasoline Prices," at end of section.

Notes: • Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are shown in Table 9.7; they are sales made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Through 1982, prices are U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6, "Historical Petroleum Prices," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1978 and monthly data beginning in 1982.

Sources: • **1978–2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007,* Table 4. • **2008 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* July 2022, Table 4.

This table has not been updated due to the suspension of Forms EIA-782A and EIA-782C.

Table 9.7 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users

(Dollars[a] per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	**0.484**	**0.516**	**0.387**	**0.421**	**0.400**	**0.377**	**0.335**
1980 Average	**1.035**	**1.084**	**.868**	**.902**	**.788**	**.818**	**.482**
1985 Average	**.912**	**1.201**	**.796**	**1.030**	**.849**	**.789**	**.717**
1990 Average	**.883**	**1.120**	**.766**	**.923**	**.734**	**.725**	**.745**
1995 Average	**.765**	**1.005**	**.540**	**.589**	**.562**	**.560**	**.492**
2000 Average	**1.106**	**1.306**	**.899**	**1.123**	**.927**	**.935**	**.603**
2005 Average	**1.829**	**2.231**	**1.735**	**1.957**	**1.705**	**1.786**	**1.089**
2006 Average	**2.128**	**2.682**	**1.998**	**2.244**	**1.982**	**2.096**	**1.358**
2007 Average	**2.345**	**2.849**	**2.165**	**2.263**	**2.241**	**2.267**	**1.489**
2008 Average	**2.775**	**3.273**	**3.052**	**3.283**	**2.986**	**3.150**	**1.892**
2009 Average	**1.888**	**2.442**	**1.704**	**2.675**	**1.962**	**1.834**	**1.220**
2010 Average	**2.301**	**3.028**	**2.201**	**3.063**	**2.462**	**2.314**	**1.481**
2011 Average	**3.050**	**3.803**	**3.054**	**3.616**	**3.193**	**3.117**	**1.709**
2012 Average	**3.154**	**3.971**	**3.104**	**3.843**	**3.358**	**3.202**	**1.139**
2013 Average	**3.049**	**3.932**	**2.979**	**3.842**	**3.335**	**3.122**	**1.028**
2014 Average	**2.855**	**3.986**	**2.772**	**W**	**3.329**	**2.923**	**1.097**
2015 Average	**2.003**	**W**	**1.629**	**W**	**2.016**	**1.819**	**.481**
2016 Average	**1.730**	**W**	**1.319**	**W**	**1.716**	**1.511**	**.498**
2017 Average	**1.976**	**W**	**1.629**	**W**	**2.010**	**1.811**	**.772**
2018 Average	**2.303**	**W**	**2.119**	**3.113**	**2.380**	**2.256**	**.925**
2019 Average	**2.245**	**W**	**1.970**	**W**	**2.269**	**2.114**	**.603**
2020 January	2.150	W	1.958	W	2.328	2.002	.502
February	2.060	W	1.667	W	2.113	1.835	.469
March	1.862	W	1.257	W	1.813	1.486	.378
April	1.490	W	.740	W	1.220	1.137	.368
May	1.598	W	.728	W	1.162	1.130	.421
June	1.768	W	1.046	3.321	1.338	1.354	.515
July	1.806	2.761	1.175	3.059	1.394	1.431	.518
August	1.814	2.805	1.188	3.163	1.464	1.456	.541
September	1.804	2.613	1.110	W	1.411	1.386	.508
October	1.773	2.495	1.134	W	1.360	1.400	.548
November	1.736	2.485	1.216	W	1.760	1.482	.577
December	1.828	2.674	1.395	W	2.004	1.624	.697
Average	**1.829**	**2.685**	**1.293**	**W**	**1.660**	**1.486**	**.502**
2021 January	1.986	2.829	1.485	W	2.103	1.713	.908
February	2.201	3.148	1.642	W	2.173	1.933	.972
March	2.442	3.364	1.763	W	2.323	2.111	.964
April	2.493	3.363	1.724	W	2.185	2.090	.851
May	2.683	3.447	1.822	W	2.291	2.177	.833
June	3.000	3.492	1.906	W	2.341	2.228	.966
July	3.105	W	1.981	2.860	2.505	2.282	1.096
August	3.146	W	1.965	W	2.395	2.266	1.122
September	3.143	W	2.032	2.817	2.387	2.323	1.296
October	3.201	3.783	2.303	3.425	2.678	2.561	1.459
November	3.318	3.778	2.309	3.799	2.651	2.542	1.292
December	3.283	W	2.168	3.279	2.760	2.374	1.098
Average	**2.569**	**3.469**	**1.954**	**W**	**2.413**	**2.203**	**1.088**
2022 January	3.145	3.689	2.451	3.822	3.169	2.648	1.225
February	3.313	W	2.653	4.042	3.269	2.900	1.365
March	3.991	4.581	3.326	4.689	3.924	3.689	1.442

[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

[b] See Note 5, "Motor Gasoline Prices," at end of section.

W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. Sales for resale are shown in Table 9.6; they are sales made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Through 1982, prices are U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6, "Historical Petroleum Prices," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

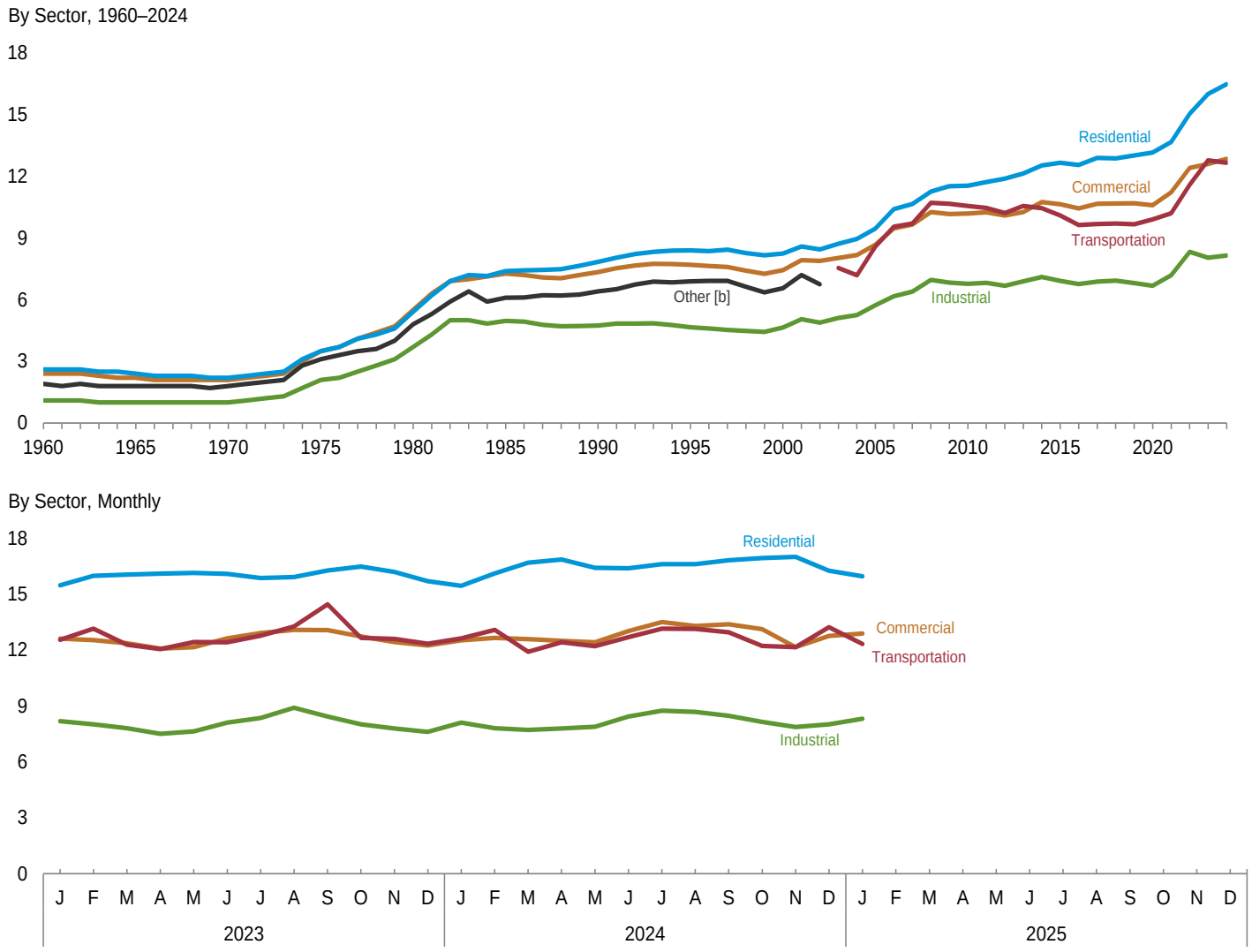
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1978 and monthly data beginning in 1982.

Sources: • **1978–2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 2. • **2008 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, July 2022, Table 2.

This table has not been updated due to the suspension of Forms EIA-782A and EIA-782C.

Figure 9.2 Average Prices of Electricity to Ultimate Customers

(Cents [a] per Kilowatthour)



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
[b] Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agricultural and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

Note: Includes taxes.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices.
Source: Table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Average Prices of Electricity to Ultimate Customers

(Cents[a] per Kilowatthour, Including Taxes)

	Residential	Commercial[b]	Industrial[c]	Transportation[d]	Other[e]	Total
1960 Average	**2.60**	**2.40**	**1.10**	**NA**	**1.90**	**1.80**
1965 Average	**2.40**	**2.20**	**1.00**	**NA**	**1.80**	**1.70**
1970 Average	**2.20**	**2.10**	**1.00**	**NA**	**1.80**	**1.70**
1975 Average	**3.50**	**3.50**	**2.10**	**NA**	**3.10**	**2.90**
1980 Average	**5.40**	**5.50**	**3.70**	**NA**	**4.80**	**4.70**
1985 Average	**7.39**	**7.27**	**4.97**	**NA**	**6.09**	**6.44**
1990 Average	**7.83**	**7.34**	**4.74**	**NA**	**6.40**	**6.57**
1995 Average	**8.40**	**7.69**	**4.66**	**NA**	**6.88**	**6.89**
2000 Average	**8.24**	**7.43**	**4.64**	**NA**	**6.56**	**6.81**
2005 Average	**9.45**	**8.67**	**5.73**	**8.57**	**– –**	**8.14**
2010 Average	**11.54**	**10.19**	**6.77**	**10.56**	**– –**	**9.83**
2011 Average	**11.72**	**10.24**	**6.82**	**10.46**	**– –**	**9.90**
2012 Average	**11.88**	**10.09**	**6.67**	**10.21**	**– –**	**9.84**
2013 Average	**12.13**	**10.26**	**6.89**	**10.55**	**– –**	**10.07**
2014 Average	**12.52**	**10.74**	**7.10**	**10.45**	**– –**	**10.44**
2015 Average	**12.65**	**10.64**	**6.91**	**10.09**	**– –**	**10.41**
2016 Average	**12.55**	**10.43**	**6.76**	**9.63**	**– –**	**10.27**
2017 Average	**12.89**	**10.66**	**6.88**	**9.68**	**– –**	**10.48**
2018 Average	**12.87**	**10.67**	**6.92**	**9.70**	**– –**	**10.53**
2019 Average	**13.01**	**10.68**	**6.81**	**9.66**	**– –**	**10.54**
2020 Average	**13.15**	**10.59**	**6.67**	**9.90**	**– –**	**10.59**
2021 Average	**13.66**	**11.22**	**7.18**	**10.20**	**– –**	**11.10**
2022 Average	**15.04**	**12.41**	**8.32**	**11.59**	**– –**	**12.36**
2023 January	15.47	12.61	8.18	12.54	– –	12.68
February	15.98	12.53	8.01	13.14	– –	12.67
March	16.04	12.36	7.80	12.28	– –	12.46
April	16.10	12.08	7.51	12.05	– –	12.16
May	16.14	12.16	7.64	12.43	– –	12.21
June	16.09	12.63	8.11	12.41	– –	12.72
July	15.86	12.91	8.36	12.77	– –	13.06
August	15.91	13.08	8.90	13.26	– –	13.27
September	16.27	13.07	8.43	14.45	– –	13.14
October	16.48	12.73	8.01	12.65	– –	12.67
November	16.19	12.43	7.79	12.60	– –	12.44
December	15.69	12.24	7.61	12.34	– –	12.34
Average	**16.00**	**12.59**	**8.04**	**12.77**	**– –**	**12.68**
2024 January	15.44	12.52	8.10	12.63	– –	12.68
February	16.11	12.65	7.80	13.08	– –	12.73
March	16.68	12.59	7.71	11.91	– –	12.64
April	16.86	12.49	7.79	12.41	– –	12.60
May	16.41	12.42	7.89	12.21	– –	12.53
June	16.39	13.01	8.43	12.69	– –	13.20
July	16.61	13.50	8.75	13.15	– –	13.69
August	16.61	13.29	8.68	13.13	– –	13.54
September	16.82	13.38	8.47	12.95	– –	13.41
October	16.93	13.12	8.15	12.22	– –	13.02
November	17.00	12.15	7.87	12.15	– –	12.58
December	16.26	12.76	8.01	13.22	– –	12.89
Average	**16.48**	**12.85**	**8.15**	**12.65**	**– –**	**12.99**
2025 January	15.95	12.89	8.32	12.32	– –	13.11

[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

[b] Commercial sector. For 1960–2002, prices exclude public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

[c] Industrial sector. For 1960–2002, prices exclude agriculture and irrigation.

[d] Prices for public railroads and railway systems only.

[e] Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

NA=Not available. – –=Not applicable.

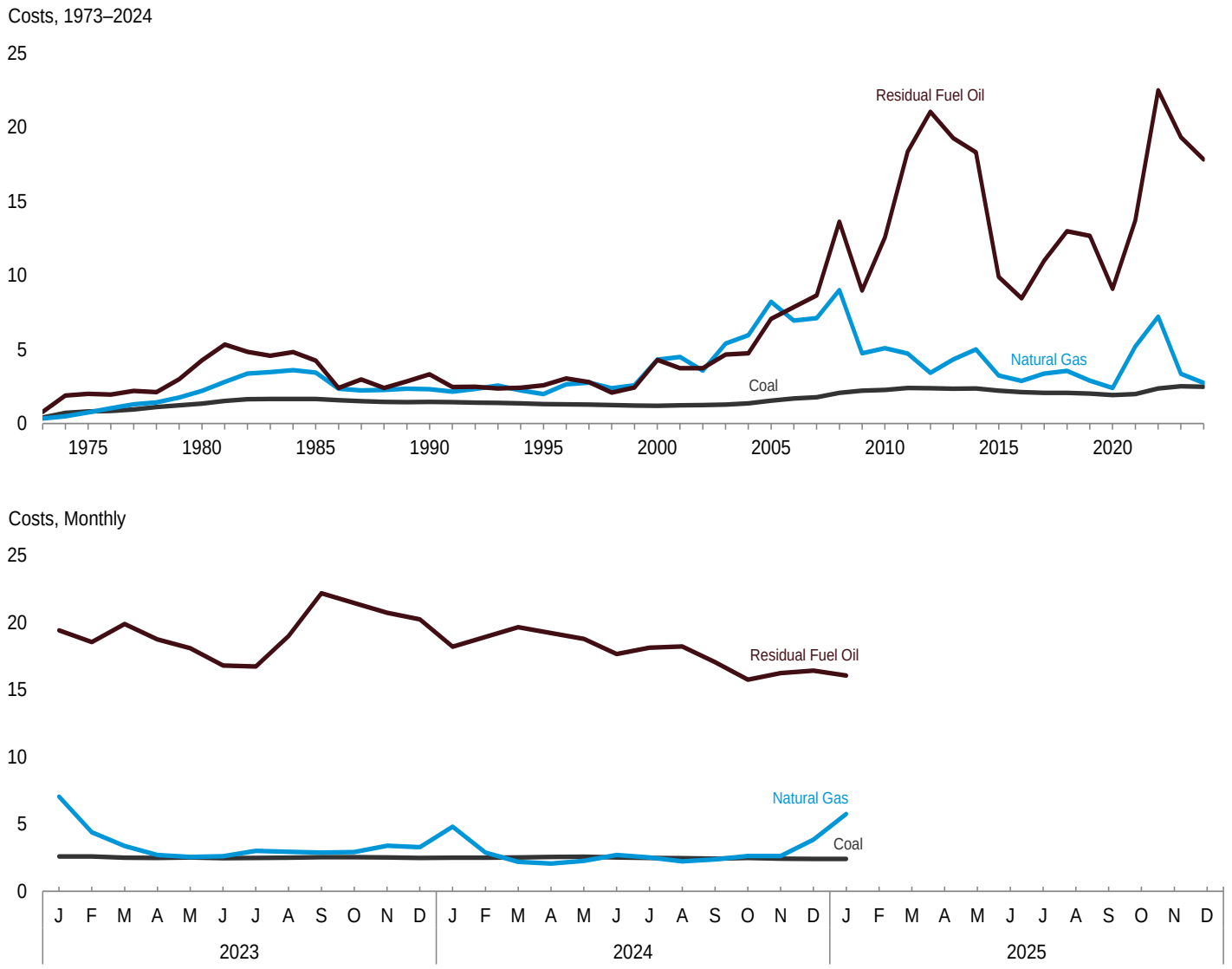
Notes: • Beginning in 2003, the category "Other" has been replaced by "Transportation," and the categories "Commercial" and "Industrial" have been redefined. • Prices are calculated by dividing revenue by sales. Revenue may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of energy service provider billing and accounting procedures. That lack of correspondence could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices. • Prices include state and local taxes, energy or demand charges, customer service charges, environmental surcharges, franchise fees, fuel adjustments, and other miscellaneous charges applied to end-use customers during normal billing operations. Prices do not include deferred charges, credits, or other adjustments, such as fuel or revenue from purchased power, from previous reporting periods. • Through 1979, data are for Classes A and B privately owned electric utilities only. (Class A utilities are those with operating revenues of $2.5 million or more; Class B utilities are those with operating revenues between $1 million and $2.5 million.) For 1980–1982, data are for selected Class A utilities whose electric operating revenues were $100 million or more during the previous year. For 1983, data are for a selected sample of electric utilities. Beginning in 1984, data are for a census of electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers. • See Note 7, "Electricity Prices to Ultimate Customers," at end of section for plant coverage, and for information on preliminary and final values. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1960 and monthly data beginning in 1976.

Sources: • **1960–September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **October 1977–February 1980:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **March 1980–1982:** FERC, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1983:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1984–2010:** EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report." • **2011 forward:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2025, Table 5.3.

Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants

(Dollars [a] per Million Btu, Including Taxes)



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices.
Source: Table 9.9.

Table 9.9 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants

(Dollars[a] per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

	Coal	Petroleum				Natural Gas[e]	All Fossil Fuels[f]
		Residual Fuel Oil[b]	Distillate Fuel Oil[c]	Petroleum Coke	Total[d]		
1973 Average	**0.41**	**0.79**	**NA**	**NA**	**0.80**	**0.34**	**0.48**
1975 Average	**.81**	**2.01**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.02**	**.75**	**1.04**
1980 Average	**1.35**	**4.27**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.35**	**2.20**	**1.93**
1985 Average	**1.65**	**4.24**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.32**	**3.44**	**2.09**
1990 Average	**1.45**	**3.32**	**5.38**	**.80**	**3.35**	**2.32**	**1.69**
1995 Average	**1.32**	**2.59**	**3.99**	**.65**	**2.57**	**1.98**	**1.45**
2000 Average	**1.25**	**3.73**	**5.34**	**.78**	**3.34**	**3.56**	**1.86**
2005 Average[g]	**1.54**	**7.06**	**11.72**	**1.11**	**6.44**	**8.21**	**3.25**
2006 Average	**1.69**	**7.85**	**13.28**	**1.33**	**6.23**	**6.94**	**3.02**
2007 Average	**1.77**	**8.64**	**14.85**	**1.51**	**7.17**	**7.11**	**3.23**
2008 Average	**2.07**	**13.62**	**21.46**	**2.11**	**10.87**	**9.01**	**4.12**
2009 Average	**2.21**	**8.98**	**13.22**	**1.61**	**7.02**	**4.74**	**3.04**
2014 Average	**2.37**	**18.30**	**21.88**	**1.98**	**11.60**	**5.00**	**3.31**
2015 Average	**2.22**	**9.89**	**14.06**	**1.84**	**6.74**	**3.23**	**2.65**
2016 Average	**2.11**	**8.45**	**10.90**	**1.65**	**5.24**	**2.87**	**2.47**
2017 Average	**2.06**	**11.00**	**13.22**	**2.13**	**7.10**	**3.37**	**2.65**
2018 Average	**2.06**	**12.97**	**16.16**	**2.54**	**9.68**	**3.55**	**2.83**
2019 Average	**2.02**	**12.66**	**15.19**	**1.91**	**9.07**	**2.89**	**2.50**
2020 Average	**1.92**	**9.09**	**10.73**	**1.70**	**5.98**	**2.40**	**2.22**
2021 Average	**1.98**	**13.70**	**15.89**	**3.16**	**10.08**	**5.20**	**3.82**
2022 Average	**2.36**	**22.48**	**25.64**	**4.35**	**16.53**	**7.21**	**5.22**
2023 January	2.59	19.44	24.09	4.54	17.86	7.05	5.25
February	2.59	18.56	23.10	4.80	16.29	4.38	3.73
March	2.50	19.92	21.42	4.66	14.52	3.37	3.08
April	2.47	18.77	20.90	4.70	13.84	2.70	2.70
May	2.51	18.11	19.87	3.14	15.75	2.55	2.61
June	2.46	16.82	19.21	3.48	15.07	2.60	2.62
July	2.47	16.74	19.84	3.62	14.36	3.00	2.89
August	2.49	19.03	23.00	3.39	16.40	2.94	2.85
September	2.53	22.20	24.18	3.76	17.33	2.87	2.84
October	2.53	21.47	24.23	3.84	17.85	2.92	2.86
November	2.51	20.75	21.75	3.60	16.54	3.39	3.12
December	2.47	20.25	20.74	3.39	15.19	3.28	3.07
Average	**2.51**	**19.32**	**22.09**	**4.05**	**15.98**	**3.36**	**3.12**
2024 January	2.49	18.22	19.71	2.65	17.58	4.80	4.02
February	2.49	18.94	20.81	2.63	16.51	2.88	2.80
March	2.51	19.67	20.66	2.63	17.34	2.18	2.39
April	2.55	19.24	20.70	2.62	17.12	2.05	2.32
May	2.57	18.81	19.34	2.86	14.97	2.26	2.45
June	2.52	17.68	18.44	3.11	12.75	2.69	2.69
July	2.48	18.15	19.36	3.23	11.17	2.51	2.55
August	2.45	18.23	18.18	3.08	12.73	2.23	2.36
September	2.42	17.08	17.71	3.09	12.08	2.37	2.44
October	2.48	15.76	17.18	2.63	14.74	2.62	2.63
November	2.43	16.25	18.38	2.64	14.59	2.63	2.62
December	2.41	16.43	17.54	2.66	14.37	3.85	3.35
Average	**2.48**	**17.82**	**18.93**	**2.96**	**14.48**	**2.75**	**2.72**
2025 January	2.41	16.07	18.87	2.81	14.09	5.75	4.60

[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

[b] For 1973–2001, electric utility data are for heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 5 and 6, and small amounts of fuel oil no. 4).

[c] For 1973–2001, electric utility data are for light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2).

[d] For all years, includes residual fuel oil and distillate fuel oil. For 1990 forward, also includes petroleum coke. For 1973–2012, also includes jet fuel, kerosene, and waste oil. For 1983–2012, also includes other petroleum, such as propane and refined motor oil.

[e] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. For 1973–2000, data also include a small amount of blast furnace gas and other fossil gases derived from fossil fuels.

[f] Weighted average of costs shown under "Coal," "Petroleum," and "Natural Gas."

[g] Through 2001, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 2002, data also include independent power producers, and electric generating plants in the commercial and industrial sectors.

NA=Not available.

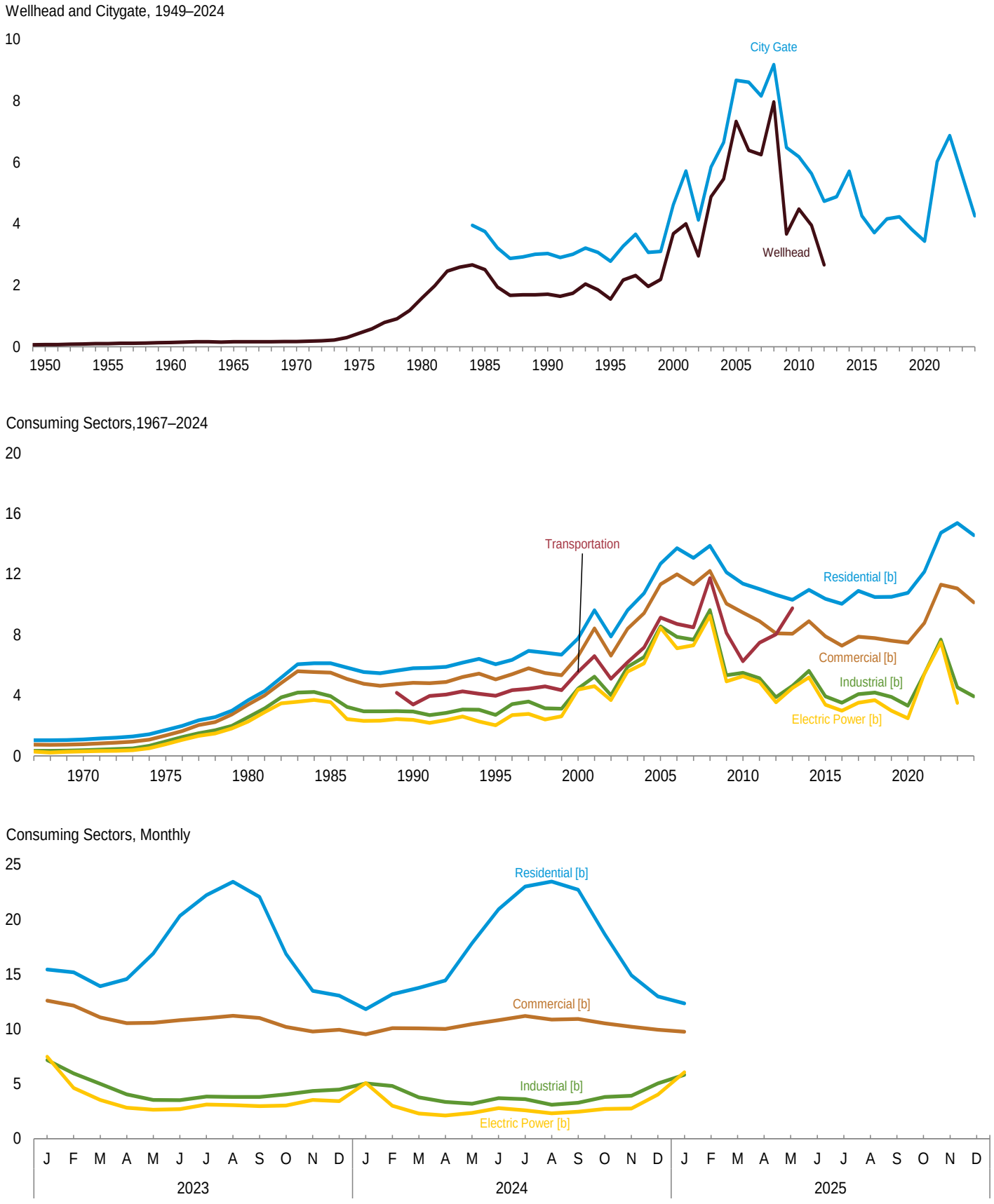
Notes: • Receipts are purchases of fuel. • Yearly costs are averages of monthly values, weighted by quantities in Btu. • For this table, there are several breaks in the data series related to what plants and fuels are covered. Beginning in 2013, data cover all regulated generating plants; plus unregulated plants whose total fossil-fueled nameplate generating capacity is 50 megawatts or more for coal, and 200 megawatts or more for natural gas, residual fuel oil, distillate fuel oil, and petroleum coke. For data coverage before 2013, see EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, Appendix C, Form EIA-923 notes, "Receipts and cost and quality of fossil fuels" section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices

(Dollars [a] per Thousand Cubic Feet)



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
[b] Includes taxes.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices.
Source: Table 9.10.

Table 9.10 Natural Gas Prices

(Dollars[a] per Thousand Cubic Feet)

	Wellhead Price[f]	City-gate Price[g]	Consuming Sectors[b]								
			Residential		Commercial[c]		Industrial[d]		Transportation	Electric Power[e]	
			Price[h]	Percentage of Sector[i]	Price[h]	Percentage of Sector[i]	Price[h]	Percentage of Sector[i]	Vehicle Fuel[j] Price[h]	Price[h]	Percentage of Sector[i,k]
1950 Average	**0.07**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1955 Average	**.10**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1960 Average	**.14**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1965 Average	**.16**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1970 Average	**.17**	**NA**	**1.09**	**NA**	**.77**	**NA**	**.37**	**NA**	**NA**	**.29**	**NA**
1975 Average	**.44**	**NA**	**1.71**	**NA**	**1.35**	**NA**	**.96**	**NA**	**NA**	**.77**	**96.1**
1980 Average	**1.59**	**NA**	**3.68**	**NA**	**3.39**	**NA**	**2.56**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.27**	**96.9**
1985 Average	**2.51**	**3.75**	**6.12**	**NA**	**5.50**	**NA**	**3.95**	**68.8**	**NA**	**3.55**	**94.0**
1990 Average	**1.71**	**3.03**	**5.80**	**99.2**	**4.83**	**86.6**	**2.93**	**35.2**	**3.39**	**2.38**	**76.8**
1995 Average	**1.55**	**2.78**	**6.06**	**99.0**	**5.05**	**76.7**	**2.71**	**24.5**	**3.98**	**2.02**	**71.4**
2000 Average	**3.68**	**4.62**	**7.76**	**92.6**	**6.59**	**63.9**	**4.45**	**19.8**	**5.54**	**4.38**	**50.5**
2005 Average	**7.33**	**8.67**	**12.70**	**98.1**	**11.34**	**82.1**	**8.56**	**24.0**	**9.14**	**8.47**	**91.3**
2010 Average	**4.48**	**6.18**	**11.39**	**97.4**	**9.47**	**77.5**	**5.49**	**18.0**	**6.25**	**5.27**	**100.8**
2011 Average	**3.95**	**5.63**	**11.03**	**96.3**	**8.91**	**67.3**	**5.13**	**16.3**	**7.48**	**4.89**	**101.2**
2012 Average	**E 2.66**	**4.73**	**10.65**	**95.8**	**8.10**	**65.2**	**3.88**	**16.2**	**8.04**	**3.54**	**95.5**
2013 Average	**NA**	**4.88**	**10.32**	**95.7**	**8.08**	**65.8**	**4.64**	**16.6**	**9.76**	**4.49**	**94.9**
2014 Average	**NA**	**5.71**	**10.97**	**95.5**	**8.90**	**65.8**	**5.62**	**15.9**	**NA**	**5.19**	**94.6**
2015 Average	**NA**	**4.26**	**10.38**	**95.6**	**7.91**	**65.7**	**3.93**	**14.8**	**NA**	**3.38**	**94.6**
2016 Average	**NA**	**3.71**	**10.05**	**95.8**	**7.28**	**64.8**	**3.51**	**14.9**	**NA**	**2.99**	**95.6**
2017 Average	**NA**	**4.16**	**10.91**	**95.9**	**7.88**	**65.4**	**4.08**	**14.8**	**NA**	**3.51**	**95.4**
2018 Average	**NA**	**4.23**	**10.50**	**96.0**	**7.79**	**65.8**	**4.19**	**14.5**	**NA**	**3.68**	**95.4**
2019 Average	**NA**	**3.81**	**10.51**	**96.2**	**7.61**	**65.5**	**3.90**	**13.0**	**NA**	**2.99**	**96.5**
2020 Average	**NA**	**3.43**	**10.78**	**96.3**	**7.48**	**64.6**	**3.32**	**13.2**	**NA**	**2.49**	**96.2**
2021 Average	**NA**	**6.02**	**12.18**	**96.6**	**8.79**	**65.1**	**5.44**	**13.4**	**NA**	**5.43**	**96.1**
2022 Average	**NA**	**6.87**	**14.75**	**96.7**	**11.32**	**65.8**	**7.69**	**13.4**	**NA**	**7.51**	**96.1**
2023 January	NA	9.12	15.44	96.9	12.60	70.2	7.18	13.8	NA	7.48	95.9
February	NA	6.57	15.18	96.9	12.14	69.7	5.95	13.9	NA	4.63	95.6
March	NA	5.11	13.90	96.9	11.07	68.8	5.00	13.5	NA	3.53	95.4
April	NA	4.31	14.56	96.5	10.54	65.2	4.04	13.1	NA	2.82	96.1
May	NA	4.01	16.89	96.2	10.58	60.8	3.54	13.2	NA	2.64	96.9
June	NA	4.54	20.33	96.6	10.82	57.6	3.52	12.6	NA	2.69	96.4
July	NA	4.82	22.22	96.8	10.99	55.7	3.84	12.7	NA	3.11	95.9
August	NA	4.86	23.44	96.6	11.21	55.0	3.80	13.2	NA	3.05	96.1
September	NA	4.90	22.06	96.8	11.01	56.0	3.81	12.6	NA	2.97	96.4
October	NA	4.11	16.86	97.3	10.19	61.2	4.05	13.2	NA	3.02	96.7
November	NA	4.37	13.49	97.1	9.77	66.2	4.35	13.9	NA	3.53	96.3
December	NA	4.44	13.05	97.2	9.93	68.9	4.48	13.9	NA	3.43	95.2
Average	**NA**	**5.56**	**15.39**	**96.9**	**11.07**	**65.4**	**4.53**	**13.3**	**NA**	**3.50**	**96.1**
2024 January	NA	R 4.78	11.81	96.7	R 9.52	R 70.9	R 5.05	14.1	NA	5.07	88.0
February	NA	R 4.52	R 13.17	97.1	R 10.08	R 69.2	R 4.80	14.4	NA	3.01	89.2
March	NA	R 4.00	R 13.76	R 97.0	R 10.07	R 67.8	R 3.76	R 14.3	NA	2.29	88.5
April	NA	R 3.38	R 14.44	96.6	R 10.01	R 63.7	R 3.35	R 13.8	NA	2.12	86.8
May	NA	R 3.68	R 17.83	96.6	R 10.44	R 58.4	R 3.18	R 13.7	NA	2.35	87.2
June	NA	R 4.29	R 20.93	R 96.9	R 10.81	R 56.1	R 3.70	R 13.2	NA	2.79	87.0
July	NA	R 4.53	R 23.00	96.9	R 11.20	R 53.6	R 3.61	R 13.6	NA	2.59	85.3
August	NA	R 4.14	R 23.47	96.8	R 10.86	54.0	3.10	R 13.7	NA	2.31	85.1
September	NA	R 4.21	R 22.71	97.0	10.92	53.0	3.28	13.4	NA	2.46	87.5
October	NA	4.08	R 18.63	97.1	10.52	R 57.9	R 3.81	R 13.3	NA	2.71	87.9
November	NA	R 3.99	R 14.91	97.3	R 10.21	R 63.2	3.92	13.7	NA	2.75	88.2
December	NA	4.40	R 12.98	97.2	R 9.93	68.2	R 5.05	14.3	NA	4.02	88.4
Average	**NA**	**R 4.26**	**R 14.59**	**R 96.9**	**R 10.14**	**R 64.1**	**R 3.93**	**R 13.8**	**NA**	**2.86**	**87.3**
2025 January	NA	4.88	12.34	97.1	9.75	71.1	5.82	14.2	NA	6.07	87.5

[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

[b] See Note 8, "Natural Gas Prices," at end of section.

[c] Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

[d] Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

[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. Through 2001, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 2002, data also include independent power producers.

[f] See "Natural Gas Wellhead Price" in Glossary.

[g] See "Citygate" in Glossary.

[h] Includes taxes.

[i] The percentage of the sector's consumption in Table 4.3 for which price data are available. For details on how the percentages are derived, see Table 9.10 sources at end of section.

[j] Much of the natural gas delivered for vehicle fuel represents deliveries to fueling stations that are used primarily or exclusively by fleet vehicles. Thus, the prices are often those associated with the cost of gas in the operation of fleet vehicles.

[k] Percentages exceed 100% when reported natural gas receipts are greater than reported natural gas consumption—this can occur when combined-heat-and-power plants report fuel receipts related to non-electric generating activities.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

Notes: • Prices are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. • Prices are intended to include all taxes. See Note 8, "Natural Gas Prices," at end of section. • Wellhead annual and year-to-date prices are simple averages of the monthly prices; all other annual and year-to-date prices are volume-weighted averages of the monthly prices. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1976.

Sources: See end of section.

Note 1. Crude Oil Refinery Acquisition Costs. Beginning with January 1981, refiner acquisition costs of crude oil are from data collected on U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report." Those costs were previously published from data collected on Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) Form ERA-49, "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report." Form ERA-49 was discontinued with the decontrol of crude oil on January 28, 1981. Crude oil purchases and costs are defined for Form EIA-14 in accordance with conventions used for Form ERA-49. The respondents for the two forms are also 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 when comparing the data collected on the two forms.

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 Form ERA-51, "Transfer Pricing Report," or any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

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

Note 2. Crude Oil Domestic First Purchase Prices. The average domestic first purchase price represents the average price at which all domestic crude oil is purchased. Crude oil domestic first purchase prices were derived as follows: for 1949–1973, weighted average domestic first purchase values as reported by state agencies and calculated by the Bureau of Mines; for 1974 and 1975, weighted averages of a sample survey of major first purchasers' purchases; for 1976 forward, weighted averages of all first purchasers' purchases. The data series was previously called "Actual Domestic Wellhead Price."

Note 3. Crude Oil F.O.B. Costs. F.O.B. 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.

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

Note 5. Motor Gasoline Prices. Several different series of motor gasoline prices are published in this section. U.S. city average retail prices of motor gasoline by grade are calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the development of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices include all federal, state, and local taxes paid at the time of sale. Prior to 1977, prices were collected in 56 urban areas. From 1978 forward, prices are 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).

Regular motor gasoline prices by area type are determined by EIA in a weekly survey of retail motor gasoline outlets (Form EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey"). Prices include all federal, state, and local taxes paid at the time of sale. A representative sample of outlets by geographic area and size is randomly selected from a sampling frame of approximately 115,000 retail motor gasoline outlets. Monthly and annual prices are simple averages of weighted

weekly estimates from "Weekly U.S. Retail Gasoline Prices, Regular Grade." For more information on the survey methodology, see EIA, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, Appendix B, "Weekly Petroleum Price Surveys" section.

Refiner prices of finished motor gasoline for resale and to end users are determined by EIA in a monthly survey of refiners and gas plant operators (Form EIA-782A). The prices do not include any federal, state, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Estimates of prices prior to January 1983 are based on Form FEA-P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices," and also exclude all federal, state, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Sales for resale are those made to purchasers who are other-than-ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are sales made directly to the consumer of the product, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and utilities) and residential and commercial consumers.

Note 6. Historical Petroleum Prices. Starting in January 1983, Form EIA-782, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," replaced 10 previous surveys. Every attempt was made to continue the most important price series. However, prices published through December 1982 and those published since January 1983 do not necessarily form continuous data series due to changes in survey forms, definitions, instructions, populations, samples, processing systems, and statistical procedures. To provide historical data, continuous series were generated for annual data 1978–1982 and for monthly data 1981 and 1982 by estimating the prices that would have been published had Form EIA-782 survey and system been in operation at that time. This form of estimation was performed after detailed adjustment was made for product and sales type matching and for discontinuity due to other factors. An important difference between the previous and present prices is the distinction between wholesale and resale and between retail and end user. The resale category continues to include sales among resellers. However, sales to bulk consumers, such as utility, industrial, and commercial accounts previously included in the wholesale category, are now counted as made to end users. The end-user category continues to include retail sales through company-owned and operated outlets but also includes sales to the bulk consumers such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities. Additional information may be found in "Estimated Historic Time Series for the EIA-782," a feature article by Paula Weir, printed in the December 1983 [3] *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, published by EIA.

Note 7. Electricity Prices to Ultimate Customers. Average annual prices of electricity to ultimate customers have the following plant coverage: Through 1979, annual data are for Classes A and B privately owned electric utilities only. For 1980–1982, annual data are for selected Class A utilities whose electric operating revenues were $100 million or more during the previous year. For 1983, annual data are for a selected sample of electric utilities. Beginning in 1984, data are for a census of electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, annual data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Average monthly prices of electricity to ultimate customers have the following plant coverage: Through 1985, monthly data are derived from selected privately owned electric utilities and, therefore, are not national averages. Beginning in 1986, monthly data are based on a sample of publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, monthly data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Preliminary monthly data are from Form EIA-861M (formerly Form EIA-826), "Monthly Electric Power Industry Report," which is a monthly collection of data from approximately 450 of the largest publicly and privately owned electric utilities as well as a census of energy service providers with retail sales in deregulated states; a model is then applied to the collected data to estimate for the entire universe of U.S. electric utilities. Preliminary annual data are the sum of the monthly revenues divided by the sum of the monthly sales. When final annual data become available each year from Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report," their ratios to the preliminary Form EIA-861M values are used to derive adjusted final monthly values.

Note 8. Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas prices are intended to include all taxes. Instructions on the data collection forms specifically direct that all federal, state, and local taxes, surcharges, and/or adjustments billed to consumers are to be included. However, sales and other taxes itemized on more than 3,000 consumers' bills are sometimes excluded by the reporting utilities. Delivered-to-consumers prices for 1987 forward represent natural gas delivered and sold to residential, commercial, industrial, vehicle fuel, and electric power consumers. They do not include the price of natural

gas delivered on behalf of third parties to residential, commercial, industrial, and vehicle fuel customers except for certain states in the residential and commercial sectors for 2002 forward. Volumes of natural gas delivered on behalf of third parties are included in the consumption data shown in Table 4.3. Additional information is available in EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, Appendix C.

Table 9.1 Sources

Domestic First Purchase Price

1949–1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), Minerals Yearbook, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.

1977: Federal Energy Administration, based on Form FEA-P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's Monthly Report."

1978–2009: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Annual* 2009, Table 1.

2010 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2025, Table 1, and EIA, Petroleum Data Tables.

F.O.B. and Landed Cost of Imports

October 1973–September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

October–December 1977: EIA, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

1978–2009: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual* 2009, Table 1.

2010 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2025, Table 1, and EIA, Petroleum Data Tables.

Refiner Acquisition Cost

1968–1973: EIA estimates. The cost of domestic crude oil was derived by adding estimated transportation costs to the reported average domestic first purchase price. The cost of imported crude oil was derived by adding an estimated ocean transport cost based on the published "Average Freight Rate Assessment" to the average "Free Alongside Ship" value published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

1974–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.

1977: January–September, FEA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report."

1977: October–December, EIA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report."

1978–2009: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual* 2009, Table 1.

2010 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2025, Table 1, and EIA, Petroleum Data Tables.

Table 9.2 Sources

October 1973–September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

October 1977–December 1977: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

1978–2009: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual* 2009, Table 21.

2010 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2025, Table 21, and EIA, Petroleum Data Tables

Table 9.9 Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for

Electric Utility Plants." October 1977–December 1977: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."

1978 and 1979: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."

1980–1989: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, August issues.

1990–2000: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, June 2003, Table 26.

2001–2007: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, October 2008, Table 4.1; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants"; and EIA, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

2008 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2025, Table 4.1; and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Table 9.10 Sources

All Prices Except Vehicle Fuel and Electric Power

1949–2015: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual* (NGA), annual reports and unpublished revisions.

2016 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly* (NGM), March 2025, Table 3.

Vehicle Fuel Price

1989–2013: EIA, NGA, annual reports.

Electric Power Sector Price

1967–1972: EIA, NGA, annual reports.

1973–1998: EIA, NGA 2000, Table 96.

1999–2002: EIA, NGM, November 2004, Table 4.

2003–2007: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants," and EIA, Form EIA-423 "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

2008 forward: Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Percentage of Residential Sector

1989–2013: EIA, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to residential consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to residential consumers.

2014 forward: EIA, Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers."

Percentage of Commercial Sector

1987–2015: EIA, NGA, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to commercial consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to commercial consumers.

2016 forward: EIA, NGM, March 2025, Table 3.

Percentage of Industrial Sector

1982–2015: EIA, NGA, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to industrial consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to industrial consumers.

2016 forward: EIA, NGM, March 2025, Table 3.

Percentage of Electric Power Sector

1973–2001: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities reported on Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants" (and predecessor forms) divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (for 1973 –1988, see *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*), Table 7.3b; for 1989–2001, see MER, Table 7.4b).

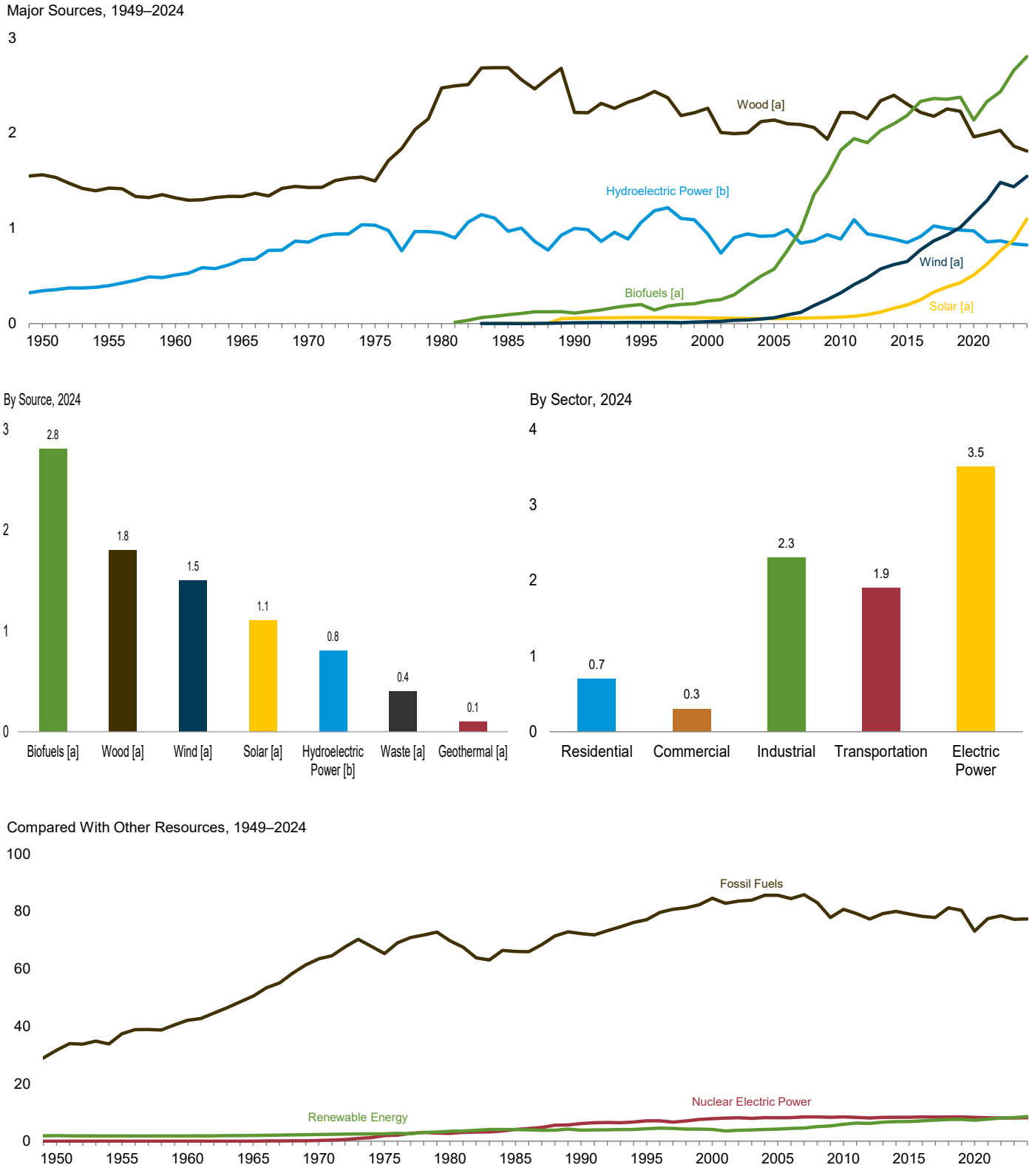
2002–2007: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities and independent power producers reported on Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants," and EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report," divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (see MER, Table 7.4b).

2008 forward: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities and independent power producers reported on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (see MER, Table 7.4b).

10. Renewable Energy

Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)



[a] See Table 10.1 for definition.
[b] Conventional hydroelectric power.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#renewable.
Sources: Tables 1.3 and 10.1–10.2c.

Table 10.1 Renewable Energy Production and Consumption by Source

(Trillion Btu)

	Production[a]				Consumption								
	Biomass			Total Renewable Energy	Hydroelectric Power[f]	Geothermal[g]	Solar[h]	Wind[i]	Biomass				Total Renewable Energy
	Wood[b]	Biofuels[c]	Total[d]						Wood[j]	Waste[k]	Biofuels[l]	Total	
1950 Total	1,562	NA	1,562	1,907	344	NA	NA	NA	1,562	NA	NA	1,562	1,907
1955 Total	1,424	NA	1,424	1,821	397	NA	NA	NA	1,424	NA	NA	1,424	1,821
1960 Total	1,320	NA	1,320	1,830	510	(s)	NA	NA	1,320	NA	NA	1,320	1,830
1965 Total	1,335	NA	1,335	2,008	672	1	NA	NA	1,335	NA	NA	1,335	2,008
1970 Total	1,429	NA	1,431	2,289	856	2	NA	NA	1,429	2	NA	1,431	2,289
1975 Total	1,497	NA	1,499	2,544	1,034	11	NA	NA	1,497	2	NA	1,499	2,544
1980 Total	2,474	NA	2,475	3,445	953	17	NA	NA	2,474	2	NA	2,475	3,445
1985 Total	2,687	93	3,016	4,018	970	32	(s)	(s)	2,687	236	93	3,016	4,018
1990 Total	2,216	111	2,735	3,863	999	63	56	10	2,216	408	111	2,735	3,863
1995 Total	2,370	198	3,099	4,295	1,061	60	64	11	2,370	531	200	3,101	4,297
2000 Total	2,262	233	3,006	4,093	940	69	59	19	2,262	511	236	3,008	4,096
2005 Total	2,137	561	3,101	4,220	922	84	52	61	2,137	403	574	3,114	4,233
2010 Total	2,217	1,868	4,553	5,943	888	111	68	323	2,217	468	1,821	4,506	5,896
2011 Total	2,213	2,037	4,712	6,404	1,090	116	76	410	2,213	462	1,941	4,616	6,308
2012 Total	2,151	1,936	4,554	6,187	943	117	94	480	2,151	467	1,899	4,517	6,150
2013 Total	2,338	2,000	4,835	6,561	916	117	120	573	2,338	496	2,026	4,861	6,587
2014 Total	2,398	2,135	5,049	6,833	885	118	161	620	2,398	516	2,099	5,013	6,796
2015 Total	2,305	2,201	5,025	6,840	850	118	196	651	2,305	518	2,185	5,008	6,823
2016 Total	R 2,290	2,329	5,122	R 7,179	914	117	251	774	R 2,217	503	2,333	5,053	7,110
2017 Total	2,254	2,407	5,156	7,495	1,025	118	329	868	R 2,176	495	2,364	5,035	R 7,374
2018 Total	R 2,348	2,471	R 5,306	R 7,736	998	118	384	930	R 2,254	487	2,355	R 5,096	R 7,526
2019 Total	R 2,333	2,432	R 5,207	R 7,745	982	116	430	1,010	R 2,229	442	2,376	R 5,048	R 7,586
2020 Total	2,066	2,194	4,700	R 7,454	973	118	511	1,153	1,960	440	2,136	4,535	7,290
2021 Total	R 2,112	2,374	R 4,916	R 7,808	858	118	R 625	1,290	R 1,992	430	2,331	R 4,753	R 7,645
2022 Total	R 2,167	2,511	R 5,090	R 8,324	869	118	R 764	1,482	R 2,029	412	2,433	R 4,874	R 8,107
2023 January	R 174	219	R 428	R 690	78	10	44	131	R 166	35	208	R 409	R 671
February	R 155	198	R 384	R 654	68	9	51	141	R 147	31	189	R 368	R 637
March	R 176	221	R 430	R 729	73	10	67	149	R 161	34	220	R 415	R 714
April	R 156	212	R 399	R 703	68	10	80	146	R 148	32	207	R 386	R 690
May	R 168	228	R 429	R 735	94	10	91	110	R 157	34	234	R 425	R 730
June	R 162	229	R 423	R 692	74	10	R 92	94	R 150	32	231	R 412	R 682
July	R 167	232	R 432	R 710	75	10	R 97	96	R 157	33	224	R 414	R 692
August	R 173	230	R 436	R 707	73	10	93	97	R 159	33	235	R 427	R 699
September	R 165	226	R 421	R 667	58	10	R 81	97	R 152	31	222	R 404	R 650
October	R 162	232	R 427	R 688	53	10	74	123	R 151	33	234	R 418	R 679
November	R 164	230	R 427	R 676	58	10	57	124	R 155	33	219	R 407	R 656
December	R 176	248	R 460	R 715	65	10	50	130	R 160	36	235	R 431	R 687
Total	R 1,998	2,705	R 5,097	R 8,367	836	119	R 878	1,437	R 1,863	394	2,659	R 4,916	R 8,186
2024 January	R 165	225	R 424	R 681	75	10	53	119	R 157	34	212	R 403	R 660
February	R 153	227	R 411	R 696	69	10	65	142	R 142	31	221	R 394	R 679
March	R 166	241	R 440	R 769	80	10	84	156	R 153	33	233	R 418	R 747
April	R 159	222	R 412	R 748	66	10	98	162	R 148	31	219	R 398	R 734
May	R 165	232	R 429	R 760	77	10	112	132	R 153	33	240	R 425	R 756
June	R 157	237	R 425	R 756	72	10	119	130	R 146	30	233	R 409	R 740
July	R 163	252	R 446	R 743	72	10	R 119	95	R 151	32	251	R 434	R 731
August	R 169	250	R 451	R 749	73	10	R 117	98	R 156	31	244	R 432	R 730
September	R 163	235	R 427	R 693	57	10	101	99	R 151	30	231	R 411	R 677
October	R 158	247	R 437	R 732	54	9	95	137	R 146	32	246	R 424	R 719
November	R 163	251	R 445	R 726	62	10	70	140	R 151	31	239	R 421	R 703
December	R 168	253	R 452	R 734	70	10	65	138	R 156	32	235	R 423	R 705
Total	R 1,949	2,871	R 5,199	R 8,788	826	117	R 1,098	1,547	R 1,811	379	2,802	R 4,992	R 8,581
2025 January	167	235	434	740	72	10	74	149	155	32	210	398	704

[a] For hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and biomass waste, production equals consumption.

[b] Wood and wood-derived fuels. Through 2015, wood production equals consumption. Beginning in 2016, wood production equals consumption plus densified biomass exports.

[c] Total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. Beginning in 2011, also includes production of renewable diesel fuel. Beginning in 2014, also includes production of other biofuels.

[d] Includes biomass waste.

[e] Hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and biomass.

[f] Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6).

[g] Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6), and geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[h] Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6), and solar thermal direct use energy.

[i] Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6).

[j] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[k] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[l] Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels consumption; plus losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Production data are estimates. Consumption data are estimates, except for hydroelectric power in 1949–1978 and 1989 forward, and wind. • See Note, "Renewable Energy Production and 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/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Production:** Tables 10.2a–10.4c and U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-63C, "Densified Biomass Fuel Report." • **Consumption:** Tables 10.2a–10.2c.

Table 10.2a Renewable Energy Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors

(Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector[a]								
			Biomass						Biomass				
	Geo-thermal[b]	Solar[c]	Wood[d]	Total	Hydro-electric Power[e]	Geo-thermal[f]	Solar[g]	Wind[h]	Wood[d]	Waste[i]	Fuel Ethanol[j,k]	Total	Total
1950 Total	NA	NA	1,006	1,006	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	NA	NA	19	19
1955 Total	NA	NA	775	775	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	NA	NA	15	15
1960 Total	NA	NA	627	627	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	NA	12	12
1965 Total	NA	NA	468	468	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	9	9
1970 Total	NA	NA	401	401	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	8	8
1975 Total	NA	NA	425	425	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	8	8
1980 Total	NA	NA	850	850	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	NA	NA	21	21
1985 Total	NA	NA	1,010	1,010	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	NA	(s)	24	24
1990 Total	6	55	580	640	(s)	3	(s)	–	66	28	(s)	94	97
1995 Total	7	63	520	589	(s)	5	(s)	–	72	40	(s)	113	118
2000 Total	9	57	420	486	(s)	8	(s)	–	71	47	(s)	119	127
2005 Total	16	49	430	495	(s)	14	1	–	70	34	1	105	120
2010 Total	37	59	541	636	(s)	19	4	(s)	72	36	3	111	134
2011 Total	40	62	524	626	(s)	20	7	(s)	69	43	3	115	141
2012 Total	40	66	438	544	(s)	20	11	(s)	61	45	3	108	139
2013 Total	40	72	572	683	(s)	20	15	(s)	70	47	3	120	155
2014 Total	40	79	579	697	(s)	20	19	(s)	73	47	4	124	163
2015 Total	40	87	513	639	(s)	20	21	(s)	73	47	[k] 26	146	187
2016 Total	40	100	445	[R] 585	1	20	23	(s)	74	48	26	148	191
2017 Total	40	113	430	582	1	20	28	(s)	74	48	25	146	195
2018 Total	40	123	[R] 526	[R] 689	1	20	35	1	74	47	25	146	203
2019 Total	40	136	[R] 547	[R] 723	1	21	40	1	74	39	26	139	201
2020 Total	40	[R] 150	345	[R] 535	1	21	46	1	73	38	26	137	205
2021 Total	40	[R] 167	[R] 357	[R] 564	1	21	54	1	73	39	27	139	215
2022 Total	40	[R] 199	[R] 450	[R] 688	1	20	63	1	73	75	32	180	263
2023 January	3	12	[R] 32	[R] 48	(s)	2	4	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	[R] 14	[R] 20
February	3	14	[R] 29	[R] 46	(s)	2	4	(s)	5	5	2	13	19
March	3	19	[R] 32	[R] 54	(s)	2	6	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	[R] 14	22
April	3	21	[R] 31	[R] 56	(s)	2	7	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	14	22
May	3	24	[R] 32	[R] 60	(s)	2	7	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	[R] 14	[R] 23
June	3	23	[R] 31	[R] 58	(s)	2	7	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	[R] 14	[R] 23
July	3	24	[R] 32	[R] 60	(s)	2	7	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	15	24
August	3	24	[R] 32	[R] 60	(s)	2	7	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	15	24
September	3	21	[R] 31	[R] 55	(s)	2	6	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	14	22
October	3	[R] 19	[R] 32	[R] 55	(s)	2	5	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	15	22
November	3	16	[R] 31	[R] 51	(s)	2	4	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	[R] 14	[R] 20
December	3	14	[R] 32	[R] 50	(s)	2	4	(s)	6	7	[R] 2	15	21
Total	40	[R] 231	[R] 382	[R] 653	1	20	69	(s)	72	72	[R] 28	[R] 172	[R] 263
2024 January	3	15	[R] 30	[R] 49	(s)	2	4	(s)	6	6	2	15	21
February	3	17	[R] 28	[R] 48	NM	2	5	(s)	6	6	2	[R] 13	20
March	3	22	[R] 30	[R] 56	(s)	2	7	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	14	[R] 22
April	3	24	[R] 29	[R] 57	(s)	2	7	(s)	6	6	2	[R] 13	[R] 22
May	3	[R] 26	[R] 30	[R] 60	NM	2	8	(s)	6	6	3	[R] 14	[R] 24
June	3	27	[R] 29	[R] 59	(s)	2	8	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	14	24
July	3	27	[R] 30	[R] 61	NM	2	8	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	15	25
August	3	26	[R] 30	[R] 60	(s)	2	8	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	[R] 14	[R] 24
September	3	23	[R] 29	[R] 56	(s)	2	7	(s)	6	5	[R] 2	[R] 13	[R] 22
October	3	21	[R] 30	[R] 55	NM	2	6	(s)	6	6	3	[R] 14	[R] 22
November	3	17	[R] 29	[R] 50	(s)	2	5	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	14	21
December	3	[R] 15	[R] 30	[R] 49	(s)	2	4	(s)	6	6	[R] 2	[R] 14	21
Total	40	[R] 260	[R] 358	[R] 658	1	20	79	1	72	69	[R] 28	[R] 169	[R] 269
2025 January	3	16	31	51	(s)	2	5	(s)	6	6	2	14	21

[a] Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

[b] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[c] Small-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation in the residential sector (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6) and small-scale solar thermal energy in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. See Table 10.5.

[d] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[e] Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6).

[f] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy. Beginning in December 2018, also includes geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6).

[g] Solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity net generation in the commercial sector (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6), both utility-scale and small-scale. See Table 10.5.

[h] Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6).

[i] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[j] The fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) portion of motor fuels, such as E10, consumed by the commercial sector.

[k] 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 fuel ethanol consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. NM=Not meaningful. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Residential sector data are estimates. Commercial sector data are estimates, except for hydroelectric power, wind, and biomass waste. • 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/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2b Renewable Energy Consumption: Industrial Sector

(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector[a]									
					Biomass					
	Hydro-electric Power[b]	Geo-thermal[c]	Solar[d]	Wind[e]	Wood[f]	Waste[g]	Fuel Ethanol[h,i]	Losses and Co-products[j]	Total	Total
1950 Total	17	NA	NA	NA	532	NA	NA	NA	532	549
1955 Total	11	NA	NA	NA	631	NA	NA	NA	631	642
1960 Total	12	NA	NA	NA	680	NA	NA	NA	680	692
1965 Total	11	NA	NA	NA	855	NA	NA	NA	855	866
1970 Total	11	NA	NA	NA	1,019	NA	NA	NA	1,019	1,030
1975 Total	11	NA	NA	NA	1,063	NA	NA	NA	1,063	1,074
1980 Total	11	NA	NA	NA	1,600	NA	NA	NA	1,600	1,611
1985 Total	11	NA	NA	NA	1,645	230	1	42	1,918	1,928
1990 Total	10	2	(s)	–	1,442	192	1	49	1,684	1,696
1995 Total	18	3	(s)	–	1,652	195	2	86	1,934	1,955
2000 Total	14	4	(s)	–	1,636	145	1	99	1,881	1,900
2005 Total	11	4	(s)	–	1,452	148	7	227	1,834	1,849
2010 Total	6	4	1	–	1,409	168	17	727	2,320	2,331
2011 Total	6	4	1	(s)	1,438	165	17	756	2,375	2,387
2012 Total	8	4	2	(s)	1,462	159	17	711	2,349	2,363
2013 Total	12	4	3	(s)	1,489	187	18	714	2,407	2,427
2014 Total	4	4	4	(s)	1,495	190	14	766	2,466	2,478
2015 Total	5	4	5	(s)	1,476	190	[i] 18	791	2,474	2,489
2016 Total	4	4	7	(s)	1,474	174	18	821	2,487	2,503
2017 Total	5	4	8	(s)	1,442	168	18	847	2,475	2,493
2018 Total	4	4	9	(s)	1,432	165	19	855	2,471	2,489
2019 Total	4	4	11	(s)	1,407	156	19	835	2,416	2,435
2020 Total	3	4	12	(s)	1,356	160	19	735	2,270	2,290
2021 Total	3	4	14	(s)	1,366	161	19	789	2,336	2,357
2022 Total	3	4	15	(s)	1,309	161	20	808	2,297	2,320
2023 January	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	110	14	2	69	[R] 194	196
February	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	97	12	1	62	173	175
March	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	107	14	2	68	189	192
April	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	98	13	2	64	177	179
May	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	104	13	2	68	188	190
June	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	97	12	2	69	180	182
July	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	103	12	2	71	187	189
August	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	105	12	2	69	187	189
September	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	101	12	2	67	181	183
October	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	100	13	2	70	186	187
November	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	104	13	2	70	189	190
December	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	107	14	2	74	197	198
Total	3	4	16	(s)	1,235	153	20	819	[R] 2,227	2,251
2024 January	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	105	14	2	68	187	189
February	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	95	13	2	69	178	180
March	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	104	13	2	73	192	194
April	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	102	13	2	65	181	184
May	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	103	14	2	70	188	191
June	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	97	12	2	69	179	181
July	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	101	12	2	75	189	192
August	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	105	12	2	74	193	195
September	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	102	12	2	69	184	187
October	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	98	13	2	73	186	188
November	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	103	13	2	74	192	194
December	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	105	13	2	76	196	198
Total	3	4	18	(s)	1,219	153	20	854	2,246	2,271
2025 January	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	103	13	2	74	192	194

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

[b] Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6).

[c] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[d] Solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity net generation in the industrial sector (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6), both utility-scale and small-scale. See Table 10.5.

[e] Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6).

[f] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[g] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[h] The fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) portion of motor fuels, such as E10, consumed by the industrial sector.

[i] 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 fuel ethanol consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

[j] Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Industrial sector data are estimates, except for hydroelectric power in 1949–1978 and 1989 forward, and wind. • 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/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2c Renewable Energy Consumption: Transportation and Electric Power Sectors

(Trillion Btu)

	Transportation Sector					Electric Power Sector[a]							
	Biomass									Biomass			
	Fuel Ethanol[b,c]	Bio-diesel[d]	Renewable Diesel Fuel[e]	Other Biofuels[f]	Total	Hydro-electric Power[g]	Geo-thermal[h]	Solar[i]	Wind[j]	Wood[k]	Waste[l]	Total	Total
1950 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**327**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**5**	**NA**	**5**	**333**
1955 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**385**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3**	**NA**	**3**	**389**
1960 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**498**	**(s)**	**NA**	**NA**	**2**	**NA**	**2**	**499**
1965 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**661**	**1**	**NA**	**NA**	**3**	**NA**	**3**	**665**
1970 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**845**	**2**	**NA**	**NA**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**851**
1975 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,024**	**11**	**NA**	**NA**	**(s)**	**2**	**2**	**1,037**
1980 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**942**	**17**	**NA**	**NA**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**964**
1985 Total	**50**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**50**	**959**	**32**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**8**	**7**	**14**	**1,006**
1990 Total	**60**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**60**	**989**	**53**	**1**	**10**	**129**	**188**	**317**	**1,369**
1995 Total	**112**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**112**	**1,042**	**46**	**2**	**11**	**125**	**296**	**422**	**1,522**
2000 Total	**135**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**135**	**926**	**48**	**2**	**19**	**134**	**318**	**453**	**1,447**
2005 Total	**327**	**12**	**NA**	**NA**	**339**	**911**	**50**	**2**	**61**	**185**	**221**	**406**	**1,430**
2010 Total	**1,041**	**33**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,075**	**882**	**52**	**4**	**323**	**196**	**264**	**459**	**1,720**
2011 Total	**1,045**	**113**	**8**	**NA**	**1,166**	**1,083**	**52**	**6**	**410**	**182**	**255**	**437**	**1,988**
2012 Total	**1,045**	**115**	**10**	**NA**	**1,169**	**934**	**53**	**14**	**480**	**190**	**262**	**453**	**1,935**
2013 Total	**1,072**	**182**	**39**	**NA**	**1,292**	**904**	**54**	**30**	**572**	**207**	**262**	**470**	**2,030**
2014 Total	**1,093**	**181**	**38**	**2**	**1,314**	**880**	**54**	**59**	**619**	**251**	**279**	**530**	**2,143**
2015 Total	[c] **1,110**	**191**	**48**	**2**	**1,351**	**845**	**54**	**83**	**650**	**244**	**281**	**525**	**2,158**
2016 Total	**1,143**	**266**	**57**	**2**	**1,469**	**909**	**54**	**121**	**774**	**224**	**281**	**505**	**2,363**
2017 Total	**1,156**	**253**	**62**	**3**	**1,474**	**1,019**	**54**	**180**	**867**	**229**	**280**	**510**	**2,630**
2018 Total	**1,152**	**243**	**57**	**3**	**1,456**	**993**	**54**	**216**	**929**	**221**	**275**	**496**	**2,689**
2019 Total	**1,162**	**231**	**99**	**4**	**1,497**	**978**	**51**	**243**	**1,009**	**201**	**248**	**448**	**2,729**
2020 Total	**1,004**	**239**	**107**	**4**	**1,355**	**969**	**53**	**302**	**1,152**	**185**	**242**	**428**	**2,904**
2021 Total	**1,110**	**218**	**158**	**10**	**1,496**	**854**	**53**	**391**	**1,289**	**197**	**229**	**426**	**3,014**
2022 Total	**1,111**	**212**	**225**	**25**	**1,573**	**865**	**55**	**487**	**1,481**	**198**	**176**	**374**	**3,263**
2023 January	91	17	24	3	[R] 136	77	5	26	131	17	15	32	271
February	81	17	24	2	124	68	4	32	141	15	14	28	274
March	97	20	28	3	[R] 149	72	5	41	149	16	14	30	297
April	[R] 91	17	28	3	[R] 139	67	5	51	146	12	13	25	294
May	[R] 98	23	38	3	[R] 162	94	5	59	110	14	14	28	295
June	[R] 98	23	35	3	158	73	4	61	94	15	14	29	261
July	[R] 96	21	29	3	149	75	4	64	96	16	14	30	269
August	101	22	37	2	[R] 162	72	4	60	97	16	14	30	264
September	91	23	34	3	[R] 152	57	4	53	97	13	13	26	238
October	100	22	33	4	159	53	5	48	123	12	14	26	255
November	94	21	27	3	[R] 146	58	5	35	124	13	14	27	249
December	94	20	39	4	157	65	5	31	130	15	15	30	260
Total	[R] **1,132**	**246**	**376**	**38**	[R] **1,792**	**832**	**56**	**562**	**1,436**	**174**	**168**	**342**	**3,228**
2024 January	86	20	31	3	[R] 141	74	5	33	119	16	14	30	261
February	[R] 88	21	37	3	149	68	4	42	142	12	13	25	282
March	94	20	39	3	156	79	4	54	156	13	13	26	319
April	[R] 87	22	37	4	150	66	5	65	162	12	12	24	320
May	103	21	38	2	165	77	4	75	132	14	13	27	316
June	[R] 93	22	43	3	[R] 161	72	4	82	130	14	13	27	316
July	[R] 100	20	49	3	172	72	5	82	95	14	13	28	282
August	99	19	44	3	165	73	4	82	98	15	14	29	285
September	[R] 94	19	42	4	[R] 158	57	4	69	99	13	13	26	255
October	[R] 103	20	42	4	[R] 169	54	4	66	137	11	13	24	285
November	94	19	42	5	160	62	4	47	140	13	13	25	279
December	[R] 95	20	37	3	[R] 155	69	5	44	138	14	13	27	283
Total	[R] **1,136**	**245**	**480**	**41**	[R] **1,901**	**822**	**53**	**741**	**1,546**	**162**	**156**	**319**	**3,482**
2025 January	92	12	25	4	133	72	5	52	149	15	13	28	306

[a] 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. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

[b] The fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) portion of motor fuels, such as E10 and E85, consumed by the transportation sector.

[c] 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 fuel ethanol consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

[d] "Biodiesel" is primarily fatty acid methyl esters (FAME). See "Biodiesel" in Glossary. Although there is use of biodiesel in other sectors, all consumption is assigned to the transportation sector.

[e] "Renewable diesel fuel," which is commonly called "non-ester renewable diesel" and "green diesel," is chemically similar to petroleum diesel fuel. Although there is use of renewable diesel fuel in other sectors, all consumption is assigned to the transportation sector.

[f] Renewable heating oil, renewable jet fuel (sustainable aviation fuel), renewable naphtha and gasoline, biobutanol, and other biofuels and biointermediates. Although there is use of these biofuels in other sectors, all consumption is assigned to the transportation sector.

[g] Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6).

[h] Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6).

[i] Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation in the electric power sector (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6). See Table 10.5.

[j] Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6).

[k] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[l] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Transportation sector data are estimates, except for biodiesel beginning in 2012, and renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels beginning in 2021. • 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/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.3 Fuel Ethanol Overview

	Feedstock[b]	Losses and Co-products[c]	Denaturant[d]	Production[a]			Trade[a] Net Imports[e]	Stocks[a,f]	Stock Change[a,g]	Consumption[a]			*Consumption Minus Denaturant*[h]
	TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	*TBtu*
1981 Total	**13**	**6**	**40**	**1,978**	**83**	**7**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,978**	**83**	**7**	***7***
1985 Total	**93**	**42**	**294**	**14,693**	**617**	**52**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**14,693**	**617**	**52**	***51***
1990 Total	**111**	**49**	**356**	**17,802**	**748**	**63**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**17,802**	**748**	**63**	***62***
1995 Total	**198**	**86**	**647**	**32,325**	**1,358**	**115**	**387**	**2,186**	**-207**	**32,919**	**1,383**	**117**	***114***
2000 Total	**233**	**99**	**773**	**38,627**	**1,622**	**138**	**116**	**3,400**	**-624**	**39,367**	**1,653**	**140**	***137***
2005 Total	**550**	**227**	**1,859**	**92,961**	**3,904**	**331**	**3,234**	**5,563**	**-439**	**96,634**	**4,059**	**344**	***335***
2010 Total	**1,823**	**726**	**6,506**	**316,617**	**13,298**	**1,128**	**-9,115**	**17,941**	**1,347**	**306,155**	**12,858**	**1,091**	***1,061***
2011 Total	**1,904**	**754**	**6,649**	**331,646**	**13,929**	**1,181**	**-24,365**	**18,238**	**297**	**306,984**	**12,893**	**1,093**	***1,065***
2012 Total	**1,801**	**709**	**6,264**	**314,714**	**13,218**	**1,120**	**-5,891**	**20,350**	**2,112**	**306,711**	**12,882**	**1,092**	***1,064***
2013 Total	**1,809**	**711**	**6,181**	**316,493**	**13,293**	**1,127**	**-5,761**	**16,424**	**-3,926**	**314,658**	**13,216**	**1,120**	***1,092***
2014 Total	**1,947**	**764**	**6,476**	**340,781**	**14,313**	**1,213**	**-18,371**	**18,739**	**2,315**	**320,095**	**13,444**	**1,139**	***1,111***
2015 Total	**2,013**	**788**	**6,636**	**352,553**	**14,807**	**1,254**	**-17,632**	**21,596**	**2,857**	**332,064**	**13,947**	**1,181**	***1,153***
2016 Total	**2,092**	**818**	**6,920**	**366,981**	**15,413**	**1,306**	**-27,002**	**19,758**	**-1,838**	**341,817**	**14,356**	**1,216**	***1,187***
2017 Total	**2,164**	**844**	**6,657**	**379,435**	**15,936**	**1,349**	**-31,268**	**23,043**	**3,285**	**344,882**	**14,485**	**1,226**	***1,199***
2018 Total	**2,187**	**852**	**5,819**	**383,127**	**16,091**	**1,361**	**-39,410**	**23,418**	**375**	**343,342**	**14,420**	**1,220**	***1,197***
2019 Total	**2,140**	**832**	**6,089**	**375,678**	**15,778**	**1,336**	**-30,276**	**22,352**	**-1,066**	**346,468**	**14,552**	**1,232**	***1,206***
2020 Total	**1,886**	**732**	**5,892**	**331,928**	**13,941**	**1,181**	**-27,692**	**24,663**	**2,311**	**301,925**	**12,681**	**1,074**	***1,050***
2021 Total	**2,030**	**786**	**6,094**	**357,517**	**15,016**	**1,271**	**-28,135**	**22,036**	**-2,627**	**332,010**	**13,944**	**1,180**	***1,155***
2022 Total	**2,079**	**805**	**5,869**	**365,731**	**15,361**	**1,299**	**-29,631**	**24,245**	**2,209**	**333,891**	**14,023**	**1,186**	***1,163***
2023 January	176	68	537	31,064	1,305	110	-2,790	25,240	995	27,280	1,146	97	*95*
February	159	62	473	27,980	1,175	99	-2,551	26,284	1,045	24,384	1,024	87	*85*
March	174	67	505	30,602	1,285	109	-2,817	24,966	-1,318	29,104	1,222	103	*101*
April	166	64	495	29,162	1,225	104	-2,853	24,165	-801	27,111	1,139	96	*94*
May	175	68	515	30,820	1,294	110	-2,676	23,108	-1,057	29,201	1,226	104	*102*
June	177	68	519	31,089	1,306	110	-2,656	22,314	-794	29,228	1,228	104	*102*
July	182	70	528	32,014	1,345	114	-2,678	23,057	742	28,594	1,201	102	*100*
August	177	68	531	31,132	1,308	111	-2,146	21,800	-1,257	30,243	1,270	107	*105*
September	171	66	492	30,104	1,264	107	-2,499	22,159	360	27,245	1,144	97	*95*
October	181	70	538	31,858	1,338	113	-2,777	21,203	-957	30,037	1,262	107	*105*
November	179	70	532	31,603	1,327	112	-2,746	21,791	589	28,268	1,187	100	*98*
December	191	74	547	33,530	1,408	119	-3,707	23,498	1,707	28,116	1,181	100	*98*
Total	**2,107**	**816**	**6,211**	**370,957**	**15,580**	**1,318**	**-32,895**	**23,498**	**-747**	**338,808**	**14,230**	**1,204**	***1,179***
2024 January	174	68	503	30,672	1,288	109	-3,580	24,806	[i] 1,216	25,876	1,087	92	*90*
February	176	68	524	31,047	1,304	110	-3,317	26,233	1,428	26,302	1,105	93	*92*
March	188	73	500	32,959	1,384	117	-3,807	27,189	956	28,196	1,184	100	*98*
April	167	65	435	29,365	1,233	104	-5,108	25,516	-1,674	25,931	1,089	92	*90*
May	180	70	469	31,693	1,331	113	-3,685	22,679	-2,837	30,845	1,295	110	*108*
June	177	69	496	31,133	1,308	111	-3,481	22,612	-67	27,719	1,164	98	*97*
July	192	74	541	33,823	1,421	120	-3,247	23,349	737	29,839	1,253	106	*104*
August	191	74	522	33,548	1,409	119	-3,374	23,797	448	29,725	1,248	106	*104*
September	177	69	476	31,181	1,310	111	-3,543	23,474	-323	27,961	1,174	99	*97*
October	187	72	521	32,900	1,382	117	-3,553	22,156	-1,318	30,665	1,288	109	*107*
November	191	74	519	33,554	1,409	119	-4,472	23,062	906	28,176	1,183	100	*98*
December	195	76	543	34,302	1,441	122	-4,635	24,358	1,296	28,372	1,192	101	*99*
Total	**2,196**	**851**	**6,049**	**386,176**	**16,219**	**1,372**	**-45,802**	**24,358**	[i] **768**	**339,606**	**14,263**	**1,207**	***1,183***
2025 January	191	74	576	33,596	1,411	119	-4,724	25,774	1,416	27,455	1,153	98	*95*

[a] Includes denaturant.
[b] Total corn and other biomass inputs to the production of undenatured ethanol used for fuel ethanol.
[c] Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of fuel ethanol—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.
[d] The amount of denaturant in fuel ethanol produced.
[e] Through 2009, data are for fuel ethanol imports only; data for fuel ethanol exports are not available. Beginning in 2010, data are for fuel ethanol imports minus fuel ethanol (including industrial alcohol) exports.
[f] Stocks are at end of period.
[g] A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase.
[h] Consumption of fuel ethanol minus denaturant. Data for fuel ethanol minus denaturant are used to develop data for "Renewable Energy/Biomass" in Tables 10.1–10.2b, as well as in Sections 1 and 2.
[i] Derived from the preliminary 2023 stocks value (23,589 thousand barrels), not the final 2023 value (23,498 thousand barrels) that is shown under "Stocks."
NA=Not available.

Notes: • Mbbl = thousand barrels. MMgal = million U.S. gallons. TBtu = trillion Btu. • Fuel ethanol data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the approximate heat content of fuel ethanol—see Table A3. • Through 1980, data are not available. For 1981–1992, data are estimates. For 1993–2008, only data for feedstock, losses and co-products, and denaturant are estimates. Beginning in 2009, only data for feedstock, and losses and co-products, are estimates. • See "Denaturant," "Ethanol," "Fuel Ethanol," and "Fuel Ethanol Minus Denaturant" in Glossary. • 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/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1981.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.4a Biodiesel Overview

	Feedstock[b]	Losses and Co-products[c]	Production[a]			Trade[a] Imports	Trade[a] Exports	Trade[a] Net Imports[d]	Stocks[a,e]	Stock Change[a,f]	Consumption[a,g]		
	TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu
2001 Total	**1**	**(s)**	**204**	**9**	**1**	**81**	**41**	**40**	**NA**	**NA**	**244**	**10**	**1**
2005 Total	**12**	**(s)**	**2,162**	**91**	**12**	**214**	**213**	**1**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,163**	**91**	**12**
2010 Total	**44**	**1**	**8,177**	**343**	**44**	**564**	**2,588**	**-2,024**	**672**	**-39**	**6,192**	**260**	**33**
2011 Total	**125**	**2**	**23,035**	**967**	**123**	**890**	**1,799**	**-908**	**2,005**	**[h] 1,028**	**21,099**	**886**	**113**
2012 Total	**128**	**2**	**23,588**	**991**	**126**	**853**	**3,056**	**-2,203**	**1,984**	**-20**	**21,406**	**899**	**115**
2013 Total	**176**	**2**	**32,368**	**1,359**	**173**	**8,152**	**4,675**	**3,477**	**3,810**	**1,825**	**34,020**	**1,429**	**182**
2014 Total	**165**	**2**	**30,452**	**1,279**	**163**	**4,578**	**1,974**	**2,604**	**3,131**	**-679**	**33,735**	**1,417**	**181**
2015 Total	**163**	**2**	**30,080**	**1,263**	**161**	**8,399**	**2,091**	**6,308**	**3,943**	**813**	**35,575**	**1,494**	**191**
2016 Total	**203**	**3**	**37,327**	**1,568**	**200**	**16,879**	**2,098**	**14,781**	**6,398**	**2,454**	**49,653**	**2,085**	**266**
2017 Total	**206**	**3**	**37,993**	**1,596**	**204**	**9,374**	**2,228**	**7,146**	**4,268**	**-2,130**	**47,269**	**1,985**	**253**
2018 Total	**240**	**3**	**44,222**	**1,857**	**237**	**3,969**	**2,470**	**1,499**	**4,662**	**394**	**45,326**	**1,904**	**243**
2019 Total	**223**	**3**	**41,060**	**1,725**	**220**	**4,078**	**2,730**	**1,348**	**3,907**	**-756**	**43,163**	**1,813**	**231**
2020 Total	**235**	**3**	**43,207**	**1,815**	**232**	**4,684**	**3,458**	**1,226**	**3,665**	**-241**	**44,675**	**1,876**	**239**
2021 Total	**221**	**3**	**40,686**	**1,709**	**218**	**5,005**	**4,452**	**553**	**4,187**	**522**	**40,717**	**1,710**	**218**
2022 Total	**210**	**3**	**38,620**	**1,622**	**207**	**5,950**	**5,671**	**279**	**3,608**	**-580**	**39,478**	**1,658**	**212**
2023 January	18	(s)	3,275	138	18	930	164	766	4,402	794	3,247	136	17
February	15	(s)	2,841	119	15	952	150	802	4,886	485	3,158	133	17
March	18	(s)	3,316	139	18	916	261	655	5,133	246	3,725	156	20
April	17	(s)	3,176	133	17	1,000	1,141	-141	4,957	-175	3,210	135	17
May	20	(s)	3,685	155	20	832	758	74	4,487	-470	4,229	178	23
June	19	(s)	3,588	151	19	1,016	839	177	3,998	-490	4,255	179	23
July	20	(s)	3,623	152	19	725	691	34	3,753	-245	3,901	164	21
August	19	(s)	3,449	145	18	991	553	438	3,622	-130	4,018	169	22
September	19	(s)	3,438	144	18	1,280	410	870	3,629	6	4,302	181	23
October	19	(s)	3,495	147	19	1,017	451	566	3,505	-124	4,185	176	22
November	18	(s)	3,231	136	17	1,239	361	878	3,655	149	3,959	166	21
December	18	(s)	3,286	138	18	1,031	391	640	3,813	159	3,767	158	20
Total	**219**	**3**	**40,401**	**1,697**	**217**	**11,929**	**6,169**	**5,760**	**3,813**	**206**	**45,955**	**1,930**	**246**
2024 January	16	(s)	3,028	127	16	1,179	122	1,057	4,205	[i] 378	3,707	156	20
February	16	(s)	2,989	126	16	1,572	213	1,359	4,564	359	3,989	168	21
March	18	(s)	3,230	136	17	658	326	332	4,401	-163	3,725	156	20
April	17	(s)	3,180	134	17	1,452	428	1,024	4,413	12	4,191	176	22
May	19	(s)	3,406	143	18	878	504	374	4,185	-228	4,008	168	21
June	18	(s)	3,370	142	18	721	480	241	3,728	-458	4,069	171	22
July	19	(s)	3,478	146	19	599	627	-28	3,373	-355	3,804	160	20
August	19	(s)	3,482	146	19	551	581	-30	3,200	-174	3,625	152	19
September	18	(s)	3,361	141	18	604	482	122	3,165	-35	3,518	148	19
October	19	(s)	3,449	145	18	505	379	126	3,007	-158	3,733	157	20
November	19	(s)	3,446	145	18	505	120	385	3,309	302	3,530	148	19
December	18	(s)	3,381	142	18	768	137	631	3,552	244	3,769	158	20
Total	**216**	**3**	**39,798**	**1,672**	**213**	**9,992**	**4,399**	**5,593**	**3,552**	**[i] -275**	**45,667**	**1,918**	**245**
2025 January	10	(s)	1,862	78	10	78	195	-117	3,058	-495	2,240	94	12

[a] Data are for "biodiesel," which is primarily fatty acid methyl esters (FAME). See "Biodiesel" in Glossary.

[b] Total vegetable oil and other biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel. See "Biodiesel Feedstock" entry in the "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation" at the end of Appendix A.

[c] Losses and co-products from the production of biodiesel. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of biodiesel—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

[d] Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[e] Stocks are at end of period. Includes biodiesel stocks at (or in) refineries, pipelines, and bulk terminals. Beginning in 2011, also includes stocks at biodiesel production plants.

[f] A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase.

[g] In 2009, because of incomplete data coverage and differing data sources, a "Balancing Item" amount of 733 thousand barrels (653 thousand barrels in January 2009; 80 thousand barrels in February 2009) is used to balance biodiesel supply and disposition.

[h] Derived from the final 2010 stocks value for bulk terminals and biodiesel production plants (977 thousand barrels), not the final 2010 value for bulk terminals only (672 thousand barrels) that is shown under "Stocks."

[i] Derived from the preliminary 2023 stocks value (3,827 thousand barrels), not the final 2023 value (3,813 thousand barrels) that is shown under "Stocks."

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Mbbl = thousand barrels. MMgal = million U.S. gallons. TBtu = trillion Btu. • Biodiesel data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.359 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of biodiesel—see Table A1). • Through 2000, data are not available. Beginning in 2001, data not from EIA surveys are estimates. • 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/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 2001.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.4b Renewable Diesel Fuel Overview

	Feedstock[b]	Losses and Co-products[c]	Production[a,d]			Trade[a] Imports	Trade[a] Exports	Trade[a] Net Imports[e]	Stocks[a,f]	Stock Change[a,g]	Consumption[a,h]		
	TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu
2011 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**1,477**	**62**	**8**	**–**	**NA**	**–**	**7**	**7**	**1,470**	**62**	**8**
2012 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**1,248**	**52**	**7**	**605**	**NA**	**605**	**94**	**87**	**1,766**	**74**	**10**
2013 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**2,697**	**113**	**15**	**4,921**	**NA**	**4,921**	**691**	**597**	**7,021**	**295**	**39**
2014 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**3,789**	**159**	**21**	**2,873**	**NA**	**2,873**	**350**	**-341**	**7,003**	**294**	**38**
2015 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**4,211**	**177**	**23**	**4,874**	**NA**	**4,874**	**634**	**284**	**8,801**	**370**	**48**
2016 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**5,750**	**241**	**32**	**5,304**	**NA**	**5,304**	**1,315**	**681**	**10,373**	**436**	**57**
2017 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**6,151**	**258**	**34**	**4,509**	**NA**	**4,509**	**753**	**-562**	**11,222**	**471**	**62**
2018 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**7,273**	**305**	**40**	**4,124**	**NA**	**4,124**	**1,727**	**974**	**10,423**	**438**	**57**
2019 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**11,715**	**492**	**64**	**6,143**	**NA**	**6,143**	**1,491**	**-236**	**18,094**	**760**	**99**
2020 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**12,702**	**533**	**70**	**6,658**	**NA**	**6,658**	**1,287**	**-204**	**19,564**	**822**	**107**
2021 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**[d] 20,503**	**[d] 861**	**[d] 113**	**9,340**	**NA**	**9,340**	**2,353**	**1,066**	**28,777**	**1,209**	**158**
2022 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**35,692**	**1,499**	**196**	**6,254**	**NA**	**6,254**	**3,405**	**1,053**	**40,893**	**1,718**	**225**
2023 January	NA	NA	3,999	168	22	633	NA	633	3,685	280	4,352	183	24
February	NA	NA	3,760	158	21	546	NA	546	3,679	-7	4,312	181	24
March	NA	NA	4,718	198	26	786	NA	786	4,035	357	5,147	216	28
April	NA	NA	4,820	202	26	420	NA	420	4,143	107	5,133	216	28
May	NA	NA	5,355	225	29	1,149	NA	1,149	3,714	-429	6,933	291	38
June	NA	NA	5,488	231	30	681	NA	681	3,565	-149	6,318	265	35
July	NA	NA	5,086	214	28	783	NA	783	4,071	506	5,363	225	29
August	NA	NA	5,733	241	31	1,003	NA	1,003	4,074	3	6,733	283	37
September	NA	NA	5,962	250	33	405	NA	405	4,244	170	6,196	260	34
October	NA	NA	5,094	214	28	351	NA	351	3,668	-576	6,021	253	33
November	NA	NA	5,388	226	30	813	NA	813	4,993	1,325	4,876	205	27
December	NA	NA	6,493	273	36	1,052	NA	1,052	5,478	485	7,060	297	39
Total	**NA**	**NA**	**61,895**	**2,600**	**340**	**8,622**	**NA**	**8,622**	**5,478**	**2,072**	**68,445**	**2,875**	**376**
2024 January	NA	NA	5,649	237	31	855	NA	855	6,379	902	5,603	235	31
February	NA	NA	5,624	236	31	999	NA	999	6,290	-89	6,712	282	37
March	NA	NA	5,984	251	33	1,048	NA	1,048	6,292	1	7,031	295	39
April	NA	NA	6,222	261	34	1,025	NA	1,025	6,720	428	6,819	286	37
May	NA	NA	5,468	230	30	620	NA	620	5,887	-833	6,921	291	38
June	NA	NA	7,020	295	39	1,455	NA	1,455	6,557	669	7,806	328	43
July	NA	NA	6,835	287	38	1,595	NA	1,595	6,151	-406	8,836	371	49
August	NA	NA	6,648	279	37	1,354	NA	1,354	6,205	54	7,948	334	44
September	NA	NA	6,385	268	35	1,010	NA	1,010	5,997	-208	7,603	319	42
October	NA	NA	6,769	284	37	701	NA	701	5,818	-179	7,649	321	42
November	NA	NA	6,775	285	37	682	NA	682	5,631	-188	7,645	321	42
December	NA	NA	6,530	274	36	961	NA	961	6,399	768	6,722	282	37
Total	**NA**	**NA**	**75,910**	**3,188**	**417**	**12,305**	**NA**	**12,305**	**6,399**	**921**	**87,294**	**3,666**	**480**
2025 January	NA	NA	5,189	218	29	1	163	-162	6,903	504	[h] 4,523	[h] 190	[h] 25

[a] Data are for "renewable diesel fuel," which is commonly called "non-ester renewable diesel" and "green diesel," and which is chemically similar to petroleum diesel fuel. Beginning in 2025, exports data also include renewable jet fuel (sustainable aviation fuel).

[b] Total vegetable oil and other biomass inputs to the production of renewable diesel fuel.

[c] Losses and co-products from the production of renewable diesel fuel. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of renewable diesel fuel—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

[d] Through 2020, production data are from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Beginning in 2021, production data are from EIA. See sources at end of section.

[e] Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[f] Stocks are at end of period. Includes renewable diesel fuel stocks at refineries and bulk terminals. Beginning in 2021, also includes renewable diesel fuel stocks at renewable fuel production plants.

[g] A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase.

[h] Through 2024, consumption, which is calculated as production plus imports minus stock change, also includes amounts of exports that cannot be differentiated from consumption. Beginning in 2025, consumption is calculated as production plus net imports minus stock change.

NA=Not available. – =No data reported.

Notes: • Mbbl = thousand barrels. MMgal = million U.S. gallons. TBtu = trillion Btu. • Renewable diesel fuel data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.494 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of renewable diesel fuel–see Table A1). • Through 2010, data are not available, or there is incomplete data coverage. Beginning in 2011, data not from EIA surveys are estimates. • 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/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 2011.

Sources: See end of section.

This table has been modified to include columns for “Exports” and “Net Imports” of Renewable Diesel Fuel.

Table 10.4c Other Biofuels Overview

	Feed-stock[b]	Losses and Co-prod-ucts[c]	Production[a,d]			Trade[a]			Stocks[a,f]	Stock Change[a,g]	Consumption[a,h]		
						Imports	Exports	Net Imports[e]					
	TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu
2014 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**290**	**12**	**2**	**–**	**NA**	**–**	**7**	**2**	**288**	**12**	**2**
2015 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**393**	**17**	**2**	**–**	**NA**	**–**	**4**	**-3**	**396**	**17**	**2**
2016 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**503**	**21**	**3**	**–**	**NA**	**–**	**43**	**39**	**464**	**20**	**2**
2017 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**570**	**24**	**3**	**–**	**NA**	**–**	**28**	**-15**	**585**	**25**	**3**
2018 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**611**	**26**	**3**	**–**	**NA**	**–**	**54**	**26**	**585**	**25**	**3**
2019 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**791**	**33**	**4**	**–**	**NA**	**–**	**50**	**-4**	**795**	**33**	**4**
2020 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**761**	**32**	**4**	**–**	**NA**	**–**	**27**	**-23**	**784**	**33**	**4**
2021 Total[i]	**NA**	**NA**	[d] **1,914**	[d] **80**	[d] **10**	**27**	**NA**	**27**	**83**	**56**	**1,885**	**79**	**10**
2022 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**4,841**	**203**	**26**	**114**	**NA**	**114**	**282**	**200**	**4,756**	**200**	**25**
2023 January	NA	NA	579	24	3	–	NA	–	239	-43	622	26	3
February	NA	NA	539	23	3	–	NA	–	355	116	423	18	2
March	NA	NA	594	25	3	–	NA	–	340	-15	610	26	3
April	NA	NA	475	20	3	–	NA	–	311	-29	504	21	3
May	NA	NA	592	25	3	–	NA	–	265	-46	638	27	3
June	NA	NA	604	25	3	–	NA	–	301	36	568	24	3
July	NA	NA	480	20	3	52	NA	52	204	-96	628	26	3
August	NA	NA	521	22	3	–	NA	–	313	108	413	17	2
September	NA	NA	603	25	3	–	NA	–	274	-39	642	27	3
October	NA	NA	723	30	4	–	NA	–	332	59	664	28	4
November	NA	NA	599	25	3	–	NA	–	309	-24	623	26	3
December	NA	NA	749	31	4	48	NA	48	314	6	791	33	4
Total	**NA**	**NA**	**7,058**	**296**	**38**	**100**	**NA**	**100**	**314**	**32**	**7,126**	**299**	**38**
2024 January	NA	NA	597	25	3	–	NA	–	259	[j] -45	642	27	3
February	NA	NA	620	26	3	–	NA	–	295	36	584	25	3
March	NA	NA	640	27	3	–	NA	–	343	48	592	25	3
April	NA	NA	651	27	3	–	NA	–	338	-5	657	28	4
May	NA	NA	512	21	3	–	NA	–	407	69	442	19	2
June	NA	NA	651	27	3	–	NA	–	466	59	593	25	3
July	NA	NA	580	24	3	–	NA	–	407	-59	640	27	3
August	NA	NA	700	29	4	–	NA	–	556	149	551	23	3
September	NA	NA	778	33	4	–	NA	–	644	89	690	29	4
October	NA	NA	740	31	4	–	NA	–	629	-15	755	32	4
November	NA	NA	715	30	4	–	NA	–	361	-268	983	41	5
December	NA	NA	631	27	3	–	NA	–	456	95	536	23	3
Total	**NA**	**NA**	**7,815**	**328**	**42**	**–**	**NA**	**–**	**456**	[j] **151**	**7,664**	**322**	**41**
2025 January	NA	NA	1,032	43	6	–	(s)	(s)	725	269	[h] 764	[h] 32	[h] 4

[a] Data are for renewable heating oil, renewable jet fuel (sustainable aviation fuel), renewable naphtha and gasoline, biobutanol, and other biofuels and biointermediates. Beginning in 2025, exports data for renewable jet fuel (sustainable aviation fuel) are included with renewable diesel fuel exports on Table 10.4b.

[b] Total vegetable oil and other biomass inputs to the production of other biofuels.

[c] Losses and co-products from the production of other biofuels. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of other biofuels—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

[d] Through 2020, production data are from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Beginning in 2021, production data are from EIA. See sources at end of section.

[e] Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[f] Stocks are at end of period. Includes other biofuels stocks at refineries and bulk terminals. Beginning in 2021, also includes other biofuels stocks at renewable fuel production plants.

[g] A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase.

[h] Through 2024, consumption, which is calculated as production plus imports minus stock change, also includes amounts of exports that cannot be differentiated from consumption. Beginning in 2025, consumption is calculated as production plus net imports minus stock change.

[i] There is a discontinuity in the time series between 2020 and 2021. Beginning in 2021, there is expanded coverage of other biofuels due to the incorporation of data from EIA, Form EIA-819, "Monthly Report of Biofuels, Fuels from Non-Biogenic Wastes, Fuel Oxygenates, Isooctane, and Isooctene."

[j] Derived from the preliminary 2023 stocks value (305 thousand barrels), not the final 2023 value (314 thousand barrels) that is shown under "Stocks."

NA=Not available. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 500 barrels and greater than -500 barrels.

Notes: • Mbbl = thousand barrels. MMgal = million U.S. gallons. TBtu = trillion Btu. • Other biofuels data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.359 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of other biofuels–see Table A1). • Through 2013, data are not available, or there is incomplete data coverage. Beginning in 2014, data not from EIA surveys are estimates. • 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/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 2014.

Sources: See end of section.

This table has been modified to include columns for “Exports” and “Net Imports” of Other Biofuels.

Table 10.5 Solar Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

	Small-Scale[a] Solar Energy[b]						Utility-Scale[c] Solar Energy[b]				
		Electricity[d]					Electricity[e]				
	Heat[f]	Residential Sector	Commercial Sector	Industrial Sector	Total	Total[g]	Commercial Sector[h]	Industrial Sector[i]	Electric Power Sector[j]	Total	Total[k]
1985 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**(s)**
1990 Total	**55**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**55**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**1**	**56**
1995 Total	**63**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**63**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**2**	**64**
2000 Total	**57**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**58**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**2**	**59**
2005 Total	**49**	**(s)**	**1**	**(s)**	**1**	**50**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**2**	**52**
2010 Total	**56**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**8**	**64**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**4**	**4**	**68**
2011 Total	**58**	**5**	**6**	**1**	**12**	**70**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**6**	**6**	**76**
2012 Total	**59**	**7**	**10**	**2**	**20**	**79**	**1**	**(s)**	**14**	**15**	**94**
2013 Total	**61**	**11**	**14**	**3**	**28**	**89**	**1**	**(s)**	**30**	**31**	**120**
2014 Total	**62**	**17**	**18**	**4**	**38**	**101**	**1**	**(s)**	**59**	**60**	**161**
2015 Total	**63**	**24**	**19**	**5**	**48**	**111**	**1**	**(s)**	**83**	**85**	**196**
2016 Total	**64**	**36**	**21**	**7**	**64**	**128**	**2**	**(s)**	**121**	**123**	**251**
2017 Total	**65**	**48**	**26**	**8**	**82**	**147**	**2**	**(s)**	**180**	**182**	**329**
2018 Total	**65**	**58**	**33**	**9**	**101**	**166**	**2**	**(s)**	**216**	**218**	**384**
2019 Total	**65**	**71**	**38**	**10**	**119**	**184**	**2**	**(s)**	**243**	**245**	**430**
2020 Total	**65**	**86**	**44**	**12**	**142**	**R206**	**2**	**(s)**	**302**	**304**	**511**
2021 Total	**R64**	**103**	**52**	**13**	**168**	**R232**	**2**	**(s)**	**391**	**393**	**R625**
2022 Total	**R64**	**135**	**60**	**14**	**209**	**R273**	**2**	**1**	**487**	**491**	**R764**
2023 January	R3	9	4	1	14	17	(s)	(s)	26	27	44
February	4	10	4	1	15	19	(s)	(s)	32	32	51
March	5	13	6	1	20	26	(s)	(s)	41	42	67
April	6	15	6	1	23	29	(s)	(s)	51	51	80
May	R6	17	7	2	26	32	(s)	(s)	59	59	91
June	R6	17	7	2	25	32	(s)	(s)	61	61	R92
July	7	18	7	2	26	33	(s)	(s)	64	64	R97
August	R6	17	7	2	26	32	(s)	(s)	60	61	93
September	6	15	6	1	23	28	(s)	(s)	53	53	R81
October	5	14	5	1	21	26	(s)	(s)	48	48	74
November	4	12	4	1	17	21	(s)	(s)	35	36	57
December	4	11	4	1	15	19	(s)	(s)	31	31	50
Total	**R63**	**168**	**67**	**15**	**250**	**R314**	**2**	**1**	**562**	**565**	**R878**
2024 January	4	11	4	1	16	20	(s)	(s)	33	33	53
February	4	13	5	1	19	R23	(s)	(s)	42	43	65
March	5	17	6	1	24	30	(s)	(s)	54	54	84
April	6	18	7	1	27	33	(s)	(s)	65	65	98
May	R6	20	8	2	29	36	(s)	(s)	75	76	112
June	7	20	8	2	29	36	(s)	(s)	82	83	119
July	7	20	8	2	30	37	(s)	(s)	82	83	R119
August	R6	20	8	2	29	R35	(s)	(s)	82	82	R117
September	6	17	7	1	26	32	(s)	(s)	69	69	101
October	R5	16	6	1	23	R28	(s)	(s)	66	67	95
November	4	13	5	1	19	23	(s)	(s)	47	47	70
December	4	12	4	1	17	21	(s)	(s)	44	44	65
Total	**R64**	**197**	**76**	**16**	**289**	**R353**	**2**	**2**	**741**	**746**	**R1,098**
2025 January	3	13	5	1	18	22	(s)	(s)	52	52	74

[a] Data are estimates for small-scale facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity less than 1 megawatt).

[b] See "Photovoltaic Energy" and "Solar Thermal Energy" in Glossary.

[c] Data are for utility-scale facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more).

[d] Solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation at small-scale facilities connected to the electric power grid (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6).

[e] Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation at utility-scale facilities (converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content of electricity in Table A6).

[f] Solar thermal direct use energy in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors for all end uses, such as pool heating, hot water heating, and space heating.

[g] Data are the sum of "Small-Scale Solar Energy Heat" and "Small-Scale Solar Energy Electricity."

[h] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

[i] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

[j] 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. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

[k] Data are the sum of "Small-Scale Solar Energy Total" and "Utility-Scale Solar Energy Total."

R=Revised. NA=Not available. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Small-scale solar energy data for all years, and utility-scale solar energy data for the current two years, are estimates. • 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/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1984.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.6 Solar Electricity Net Generation

(Million Kilowatthours)

	Small-Scale[a] Solar Generation[b]				Utility-Scale[c] Solar Generation[b]				
	Residential Sector	Commercial Sector	Industrial Sector	Total	Commercial Sector[d]	Industrial Sector[e]	Electric Power Sector[f]	Total	Total
1985 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**11**	**11**	**11**
1990 Total	**12**	**16**	**4**	**32**	**–**	**–**	**367**	**367**	**399**
1995 Total	**20**	**28**	**6**	**54**	**–**	**–**	**497**	**497**	**551**
2000 Total	**39**	**53**	**12**	**104**	**–**	**–**	**493**	**493**	**598**
2005 Total	**121**	**166**	**37**	**324**	**–**	**–**	**550**	**550**	**875**
2010 Total	**899**	**1,130**	**250**	**2,280**	**5**	**2**	**1,206**	**1,212**	**3,492**
2011 Total	**1,358**	**1,845**	**409**	**3,612**	**84**	**7**	**1,727**	**1,818**	**5,429**
2012 Total	**2,058**	**3,061**	**678**	**5,797**	**148**	**14**	**4,164**	**4,327**	**10,123**
2013 Total	**3,217**	**4,106**	**909**	**8,232**	**294**	**17**	**8,724**	**9,036**	**17,268**
2014 Total	**4,947**	**5,146**	**1,139**	**11,233**	**371**	**16**	**17,304**	**17,691**	**28,924**
2015 Total	**6,999**	**5,689**	**1,451**	**14,139**	**416**	**21**	**24,456**	**24,893**	**39,032**
2016 Total	**10,595**	**6,158**	**2,060**	**18,812**	**529**	**27**	**35,497**	**36,054**	**54,866**
2017 Total	**13,942**	**7,685**	**2,364**	**23,990**	**521**	**42**	**52,724**	**53,287**	**77,277**
2018 Total	**17,105**	**9,798**	**2,636**	**29,539**	**525**	**47**	**63,253**	**63,825**	**93,365**
2019 Total	**20,914**	**11,002**	**3,041**	**34,957**	**587**	**85**	**71,265**	**71,937**	**106,894**
2020 Total	**25,179**	**12,859**	**3,484**	**41,522**	**586**	**101**	**88,511**	**89,199**	**130,721**
2021 Total	**30,182**	**15,124**	**3,858**	**49,164**	**598**	**137**	**114,523**	**115,258**	**164,422**
2022 Total	**39,510**	**17,724**	**4,048**	**61,282**	**669**	**276**	**142,847**	**143,792**	**205,074**
2023 January	2,625	1,119	244	3,989	28	16	7,763	7,806	11,795
February	2,894	1,234	259	4,387	38	18	9,379	9,435	13,822
March	3,954	1,680	370	6,005	51	24	12,138	12,213	18,218
April	4,478	1,855	408	6,742	67	34	14,961	15,062	21,803
May	5,073	2,023	447	7,543	71	35	17,175	17,281	24,824
June	4,948	2,011	446	7,405	66	35	17,733	17,834	25,239
July	5,173	2,087	461	7,720	70	37	18,788	18,894	26,614
August	5,049	2,010	444	7,504	62	34	17,648	17,744	25,248
September	4,409	1,796	400	6,604	53	30	15,500	15,583	22,187
October	4,155	1,558	363	6,076	46	26	14,049	14,121	20,196
November	3,428	1,225	286	4,938	37	21	10,388	10,446	15,384
December	3,087	1,153	254	4,494	25	17	9,070	9,113	13,606
Total	**49,273**	**19,751**	**4,382**	**73,406**	**615**	**326**	**164,590**	**165,530**	**238,937**
2024 January	3,281	1,256	267	4,804	33	25	9,681	9,740	14,543
February	3,696	1,433	295	5,425	46	33	12,410	12,489	17,914
March	4,854	1,881	405	7,139	58	41	15,741	15,840	22,979
April	5,385	2,070	438	7,894	67	48	18,986	19,101	26,995
May	5,847	2,284	476	8,606	75	55	22,079	22,209	30,815
June	5,864	2,282	475	8,621	79	59	24,156	24,294	32,915
July	5,993	2,370	488	8,851	74	59	24,067	24,200	33,052
August	5,743	2,273	472	8,488	74	58	23,923	24,055	32,543
September	5,114	2,037	433	7,584	62	48	20,154	20,264	27,848
October	4,643	1,764	389	6,797	60	45	19,420	19,525	26,322
November	3,758	1,376	303	5,437	39	31	13,808	13,878	19,315
December	3,433	1,281	270	4,984	35	28	12,879	12,942	17,926
Total	**57,611**	**22,307**	**4,711**	**84,630**	**702**	**531**	**217,305**	**218,538**	**303,167**
2025 January	3,693	1,398	290	5,380	39	31	15,285	15,355	20,735

[a] Data are estimates for solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation at small-scale facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity less than 1 megawatt) connected to the electric power grid.

[b] See "Photovoltaic Energy" and "Solar Thermal Energy" in Glossary.

[c] Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation at utility-scale facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more).

[d] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

[e] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

[f] 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. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

NA=Not available. – =No data reported.

Notes: • Small-scale solar generation data for all years, and utility-scale solar energy data for the current two years, are estimates. • 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/#renewable (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1984.

Sources: • **Small-Scale Solar Generation: 1989–2013**—Calculated as small-scale solar energy consumption (see Table 10.5) divided by the heat content of electricity (see Table A6). **2014 forward**—U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Electric Power Monthly,* monthly reports, Tables 1.1, 1.2.C, 1.2.D, and 1.2.E. • **Utility-Scale Solar Generation: 1984–1988**—EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." **1989–1997:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." **1998–2000:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." **2001–2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." **2004–2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." **2008 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." • **Total:** Calculated as small-scale solar generation plus utility-scale solar generation.

Note. Renewable Energy Production and Consumption. In Tables 1.1, 1.3, and 10.1, renewable energy consumption consists of: conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6); geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6), and geothermal heat pump and geothermal direct use energy; solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6), and solar thermal direct use energy; wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6); wood and wood-derived fuels consumption; biomass waste (municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass) consumption; fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels consumption; and losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. In Tables 1.1, 1.2, and 10.1, renewable energy production is assumed to equal consumption for all renewable energy sources except wood and biofuels; plus wood production (which is the sum of wood consumption and densified biomass exports); plus biofuels production (which comprises fuel ethanol feedstock, biodiesel feedstock, renewable diesel fuel production, and other biofuels production).

Table 10.2a Sources

Residential Sector, Geothermal

1989–2011: Annual estimates by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) based on data from Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center.

2012 forward: Annual estimates assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2011.

(For 1989 forward, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Residential Sector, Solar

1989 forward: Residential sector solar consumption is the sum of the values for "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Heat" (which includes solar thermal direct use energy in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors) from Table 10.5 and "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Residential Sector" from Table 10.5.

Residential Sector, Wood

1949–1979: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–2008: Annual estimates are based on EIA, Form EIA-457, "Residential Energy Consumption Survey"; and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration regional heating degree-day data.

2009 forward: Annual estimates based on EIA, Form EIA-457, “Residential Energy Consumption Survey”; and residential wood consumption growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook* data system.

(For 1973 forward, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Residential Sector, Total Renewable Energy

1949–1988: Residential sector total renewable energy consumption is equal to residential sector wood consumption.

1989 forward: Residential sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for geothermal, solar, and wood.

Commercial Sector, Hydroelectric Power

1989 forward: Commercial sector conventional hydroelectricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Commercial Sector, Geothermal Heat Pump and Direct Use Energy
1989–2011: Annual estimates by EIA based on data from Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center.

2012 forward: Annual estimates assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2011.

(For 1989 forward, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Commercial Sector, Geothermal Electricity Net Generation
December 2018 forward: Commercial sector geothermal electricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Commercial Sector, Geothermal Total
1989–November 2018: Commercial sector geothermal total consumption is equal to commercial sector heat pump and direct use energy.

December 2018 forward: Commercial sector geothermal total consumption is the sum of the commercial sector values for geothermal heat pump and direct use energy, and geothermal electricity net generation.

Commercial Sector, Solar
1989 forward: Commercial sector solar consumption is the sum of the values for "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Commercial Sector" from Table 10.5 and "Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Commercial Sector" from Table 10.5.

Commercial Sector, Wind
2009 forward: Commercial sector wind electricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Commercial Sector, Wood
1949–1979: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980 –1983*, Table ES1.

1984: Annual estimate assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 1983.

1985–1988: Annual estimates interpolated by EIA.

(For 1973–1988, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

1989 forward: Monthly/annual commercial sector combined-heat-and-power (CHP) wood consumption data are from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms. For 1989–2013, annual estimates for commercial sector non-CHP wood consumption are based on EIA, Form EIA-871, "Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey"; U.S. heating degree days (see MER Table 1.11); and estimates of growth in commercial floor space. For 2014 forward, annual estimates for commercial sector non-CHP wood consumption are assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2013. For 1989 forward, monthly estimates for commercial sector non-CHP wood consumption are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Commercial sector total wood consumption is the sum of commercial sector CHP and non-CHP wood consumption.

Commercial Sector, Biomass Waste
1989 forward: Table 7.4c.

Commercial Sector, Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)
1981 forward: The commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to commercial sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7a divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Commercial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3

multiplied by the commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Note that 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 fuel ethanol consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

Commercial Sector, Total Biomass

1949–1980: Commercial sector total biomass consumption is equal to commercial sector wood consumption.

1981–1988: Commercial sector total biomass consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for wood and fuel ethanol (minus denaturant).

1989 forward: Commercial sector total biomass consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for wood, waste, and fuel ethanol (minus denaturant).

Commercial Sector, Total Renewable Energy

1949–1988: Commercial sector total renewable energy consumption is equal to commercial sector total biomass consumption.

1989–2007: Commercial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, and total biomass.

2008: Commercial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, and total biomass.

2009 forward: Commercial sector total renewable energy is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and total biomass.

Table 10.2b Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power

1949 forward: Industrial sector conventional hydroelectricity net generation data from Table 7.2c are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Industrial Sector, Geothermal

1989–2009: Annual estimates by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) based on data from Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center.

2010 forward: Annual estimates assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2009.

(For 1989 forward, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Industrial Sector, Solar

1989 forward: Industrial sector solar consumption is the sum of the values for "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Industrial Sector" from Table 10.5 and "Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Industrial Sector" from Table 10.6.

Industrial Sector, Wind

2011 forward: Industrial sector wind electricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Industrial Sector, Wood

1949–1979: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981,* Table A2.

1980–1983: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983,* Table ES1.

1984: Annual estimate is from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 1.

1985 and 1986: Annual estimates interpolated by EIA.

1987: Annual estimate is from EIA, *Estimates of Biofuels Consumption in the United States During 1987*, Table 2.

1988: Annual estimate interpolated by EIA.

(For 1973–1988, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

1989 forward: Monthly/annual industrial sector combined-heat-and-power (CHP) wood consumption data are from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms. Annual estimates for industrial sector non-CHP wood consumption are based on EIA, Form EIA-846, "Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey" (for 2019 forward, the annual estimates are assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2018). For 1989 forward, monthly estimates for industrial sector non-CHP wood consumption are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Industrial sector total wood consumption is the sum of industrial sector CHP and non-CHP wood consumption.

Industrial Sector, Biomass Waste

1981: Annual estimate is calculated as total waste consumption (from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 199*0, Table 8) minus electric power sector waste consumption (from MER Table 10.2c).

1982 and 1983: Annual estimates are calculated as total waste consumption (based on *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8) minus electric power sector waste consumption (from MER, Table 10.2c).

1984: Annual estimate is calculated as total waste consumption (from EIA*, Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8) minus electric power sector waste consumption (from MER, Table 10.2c).

1985 and 1986: Annual estimates interpolated by EIA.

1987: Annual estimate is calculated as total waste consumption (from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8) minus electric power sector waste consumption (from MER, Table 10.2c).

1988: Annual estimate interpolated by EIA.

(For 1973–1988, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

1989 forward: Monthly/annual industrial sector combined-heat-and-power (CHP) consumption data are from Table 7.4c. Annual estimates for industrial sector non-CHP waste consumption are based on information presented in Government Advisory Associates, *Resource Recovery Yearbook* and *Methane Recovery Yearbook,* and information provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Landfill Methane Outreach Program (for 2014 forward, the annual estimates are assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2013). For 1989 forward, monthly estimates for industrial sector non-CHP waste consumption are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Industrial sector total waste consumption is the sum of industrial sector CHP and non-CHP waste consumption.

Industrial Sector, Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)

1981 forward: The industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to industrial sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7b divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Industrial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Note that 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 fuel ethanol consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

Industrial Sector, Biomass Losses and Co-products
1981 forward: Calculated as fuel ethanol losses and co-products from Table 10.3 plus biodiesel losses and co-products from Table 10.4a.

Industrial Sector, Total Biomass
1949–1980: Industrial sector total biomass consumption is equal to industrial sector wood consumption.

1981 forward: Industrial sector total biomass consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for wood, waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biomass losses and co-products.

Industrial Sector, Total Renewable Energy
1949–1988: Industrial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power and total biomass.

1989–2009: Industrial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, and total biomass.

2010: Industrial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, and total biomass.

2011 forward: Industrial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and total biomass.

Table 10.2c Sources

Transportation Sector, Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)
1981 forward: The transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to transportation sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7c divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Note that 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 fuel ethanol consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

Transportation Sector, Biodiesel
2001 forward: Transportation sector biodiesel consumption is assumed to equal total biodiesel consumption from Table 10.4a.

Transportation Sector, Renewable Diesel Fuel
2011 forward: Transportation sector renewable diesel fuel consumption is assumed to equal total renewable diesel fuel consumption from Table 10.4b.

Transportation Sector, Other Biofuels
2014 forward: Transportation sector other biofuels consumption is assumed to equal total other biofuels consumption from Table 10.4c.

Transportation Sector, Total Renewable Energy
1981–2000: Transportation sector total renewable energy consumption is equal to transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption.

2001–2010: Transportation sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) and biodiesel.

2011–2013: Transportation sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, and renewable diesel fuel.

2014 forward: Transportation sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels.

Electric Power Sector, Hydroelectric Power

1949 forward: Electric power sector conventional hydroelectricity net generation data from Table 7.2b are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Electric Power Sector, Geothermal

1960 forward: Electric power sector geothermal electricity net generation data from Table 7.2b are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Electric Power Sector, Solar

1984 forward: Electric power sector solar electricity net generation data from Table 7.2b are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Electric Power Sector, Wind

1983 forward: Electric power sector wind electricity net generation data from Table 7.2b are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Electric Power Sector, Wood

1949 forward: Table 7.4b.

Electric Power Sector, Biomass Waste

1970 forward: Table 7.4b.

Electric Power Sector, Total Biomass

1949–1969: Electric power sector total biomass consumption is equal to electric power sector wood consumption.

1970 forward: Electric power sector total biomass consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for wood and biomass waste.

Electric Power Sector, Total Renewable Energy

1949–1959: Electric power sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for hydroelectric power and total biomass.

1960–1982: Electric power sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for hydroelectric power, geothermal, and total biomass.

1983: Electric power sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for hydroelectric power, geothermal, wind, and total biomass.

1984 forward: Electric power sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and total biomass.

Table 10.3 Sources

Feedstock

1981 forward: Calculated as fuel ethanol production (in thousand barrels) minus denaturant, and then multiplied by the fuel ethanol feedstock factor—see Table A3.

Losses and Co-products

1981 forward: Calculated as fuel ethanol feedstock plus denaturant minus fuel ethanol production.

Denaturant

1981–2008: Data in thousand barrels for petroleum denaturant in fuel ethanol produced are estimated as 2% of fuel ethanol production; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 4.661 million Btu per barrel (the estimated quantity-weighted factor of natural gasoline and conventional motor gasoline used as denaturant).

2009–2020: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), annual reports, Table 1. Data in thousand barrels for net production of natural gasoline at "renewable fuels and oxygenate plants" are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 4.638 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of natural gasoline). Data in thousand barrels for net production of conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components at "renewable fuels and oxygenate plants" are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.222 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of motor gasoline blending components). Total denaturant is the sum of the values for natural gasoline, conventional motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components.

2021–2023: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1. Data in thousand barrels for net production of natural gasoline at biofuels plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 4.638 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of natural gasoline). Data in thousand barrels for net production of conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components at biofuels plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.222 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of motor gasoline blending components). Total denaturant is the sum of the values for natural gasoline, conventional motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components.

2024 and 2025: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), monthly reports, Table 1. Data in thousand barrels for net production of natural gasoline at biofuels plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 4.638 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of natural gasoline). Data in thousand barrels for net production of conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components at biofuels plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.222 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of motor gasoline blending components). Total denaturant is the sum of the values for natural gasoline, conventional motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components.

Production

1981–1992: Fuel ethanol production is assumed to equal fuel ethanol consumption—see sources for "Consumption."

1993–2004: Calculated as fuel ethanol consumption plus fuel ethanol stock change minus fuel ethanol net imports. These data differ slightly from the original production data from EIA, Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report," and predecessor form, which were not reconciled and updated to be consistent with the final balance.

2005–2008: EIA, Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report."

2009–2020: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for net production of fuel ethanol at "renewable fuels and oxygenate plants."

2021–2023: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for net production of fuel ethanol at biofuels plants.

2024 and 2025: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for net production of fuel ethanol at biofuels plants.

Trade, Stocks, and Stock Change

1992–2023: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1.

2024 and 2025: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1.

Consumption

1981–1989: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10; and interpolated values for 1982, 1983, 1985, 1986, and 1988.

1990–1992: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biomass Energy Consumption 1992*, Table D2; and interpolated value for 1991.

1993–2004: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Tables 2 and 16. Calculated as 10% of oxygenated finished motor gasoline field production (Table 2), plus fuel ethanol refinery input (Table 16).

2005–2008: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Tables 1 and 15. Calculated as motor gasoline blending components adjustments (Table 1), plus finished motor gasoline adjustments (Table 1), plus fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs (Table 15).

2009–2023: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1. Calculated as fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs minus fuel ethanol adjustments.

2024 and 2025: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1. Calculated as fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs minus fuel ethanol adjustments.

Consumption Minus Denaturant

1981 forward: Calculated as fuel ethanol consumption minus the amount of denaturant in fuel ethanol consumed. Denaturant in fuel ethanol consumed is estimated by multiplying denaturant in fuel ethanol produced by the fuel ethanol consumption-to-production ratio.

Table 10.4a Sources

Biodiesel Feedstock

2001 forward: Calculated as biodiesel production in thousand barrels multiplied by 5.433 million Btu per barrel (the biodiesel feedstock factor—see "Biodiesel Feedstock" entry in the "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation" at the end of Appendix A).

Biodiesel Losses and Co-products

2001 forward: Calculated as biodiesel feedstock minus biodiesel production.

Biodiesel Production

2001–2005: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation, Bioenergy Program records. Annual data are derived from quarterly data. Monthly data are estimated by dividing the annual data by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

2006: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, "M311K—Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks," data for soybean oil consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel). In addition, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates that 14.4 million gallons of yellow grease were consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel).

2007: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, "M311K—Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks," data for all fats and oils consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel).

2008: EIA, *Monthly Biodiesel Production Report*, December 2009 (release date October 2010), Table 11. Monthly data for 2008 are estimated based on U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, M311K data, multiplied by the EIA 2008 annual value's share of the M311K 2008 annual value.

2009 and 2010: EIA, *Monthly Biodiesel Production Report*, monthly reports, Table 1.

2011–2020: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), annual reports, Table 1, data for “renewable fuels except fuel ethanol.”

2021–2023: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

2024 and 2025: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), monthly reports, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

Biodiesel Trade

2001–2011: For imports, U.S. Department of Agriculture, data for the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule codes: 3824.90.40.20, "Fatty Esters Animal/Vegetable Mixture" (data through June 2010); and 3824.90.40.30, "Biodiesel/Mixes" (data for July 2010–2011). For exports, U.S. Department of Agriculture, data for the following Schedule B codes: 3824.90.40.00, "Fatty Substances Animal/Vegetable/Mixture" (data through 2010); and 3824.90.40.30, "Biodiesel <70%" (data for 2011). (The data above are converted from pounds to gallons by dividing by 7.4.) Although these categories include products other than biodiesel (such as biodiesel coprocessed with petroleum

feedstocks; and products destined for soaps, cosmetics, and other items), biodiesel is the largest component. In the absence of other reliable data for biodiesel trade, EIA sees these data as good substitutes.

2012–2018: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Tables 25 and 31, data for "biomass-based diesel fuel."

2019–2020: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Tables 25 and 31, data for biodiesel.

2021–2023: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

2024 and 2025: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

Biodiesel Stocks and Stock Change

2009–2018: EIA, Form EIA-22M, "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey," data for biodiesel; and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and Form EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," data for "biomass-based diesel fuel."

2019–September 2020: EIA, Form EIA-22M, "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey," Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and Form EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," data for biodiesel.

October 2020–December 2020: EIA, Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," Form EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," and Form EIA-819, "Monthly Report of Biofuels, Fuels from Non-Biogenic Wastes, Fuel Oxygenates, Isooctane, and Isooctene," data for biodiesel.

2021–2023: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

2024 and 2025: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

Biodiesel Consumption

2001–2008: Calculated as biodiesel production plus biodiesel net imports.

January and February 2009: EIA, PSA, Table 1, data for refinery and blender net inputs of "renewable fuels except fuel ethanol."

March 2009 forward: Calculated as biodiesel production plus biodiesel net imports minus biodiesel stock change.

Table 10.4b Sources

Renewable Diesel Fuel Production

2011–2020: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "RINs Generated Transactions—Generation Summary Report," updated on September 10, 2021. Data are for volumes (in gallons); for "domestic" producer type; for fuel "non-ester renewable diesel."

2021–2023: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

2024 and 2025: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

Renewable Diesel Fuel Trade

2012–2020: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 25, data for "other renewable diesel fuel."

2021–2023: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

2024 and 2025: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

Renewable Diesel Fuel Stocks and Stock Change

2011–2020: EIA, Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and Form EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," data for "other renewable diesel fuel."

2021–2023: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

2024 and 2025: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

Renewable Diesel Fuel Consumption

2011–2024: Calculated as renewable diesel fuel production plus renewable diesel fuel imports minus renewable diesel fuel stock change.

2025: Calculated as renewable diesel fuel production plus renewable diesel fuel net imports minus renewable diesel fuel stock change.

Table 10.4c Sources

Other Biofuels Production

2014–2020: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "RINs Generated Transactions—Generation Summary Report," updated on September 10, 2021. Data are for volumes (in gallons); for "domestic" producer type; for fuels "renewable heating oil," "renewable jet fuel," "naphtha," "LPG," "butanol," "cellulosic diesel," and "cellulosic renewable gasoline blendstock."

2021–2023: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

2024 and 2025: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

Other Biofuels Trade

2014–2020: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 25, data for "other renewable fuels."

2021–2023: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

2024 and 2025: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

Other Biofuels Stocks and Stock Change

2014–2020: EIA, Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and Form EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," data for "other renewable fuels."

2021–2023: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

2024 and 2025: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

Other Biofuels Consumption

2014–2024: Calculated as other biofuels production plus other biofuels imports minus other biofuels stock change.

2025: Calculated as other biofuels production plus other biofuels net imports minus other biofuels stock change.

Table 10.5 Sources

Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Heat

Annual Data

1989–2009: Annual estimates by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) based on EIA, Form EIA-63A, "Annual Solar Thermal Collector/Reflector Shipments Report." Solar energy consumption by solar thermal non-electric applications (mainly in the residential sector, but with some in the commercial and industrial sectors) is based on assumptions about the stock of equipment in place and other factors.

2010 forward: Annual estimates based on commercial sector solar thermal growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook* (AEO) data system.

Monthly Data

1989–2013: Monthly estimates for each year are obtained by allocating a given year's annual value to the months in that year. Each month's allocator is the average of that month's "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Total" values in 2014 and 2015. The allocators, when rounded, are as follows: January—5%; February—6%; March—8%; April—9%; May—10%; June—10%; July—10%; August—10%; September—9%; October—9%; November—7%; and December—7%.

2014 forward: Once all 12 months of "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Total" data are available for a given year, they are used as allocators and applied to the annual estimate in order to derive monthly estimates for that year. Initial monthly estimates for the current year use the previous year's allocators.

Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Residential Sector

Beginning in 2014, monthly and annual data for residential sector small-scale solar photovoltaic generation are from EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, Table 1.2.E. Those data are converted to consumption data in Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in MER Table A6.

Backcasts for earlier periods are developed as follows:

Annual Data

1989–2003: Annual growth rates are calculated based on small-scale solar electricity consumption in all sectors. Consumption is estimated using information on shipments of solar panels from EIA, Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Cell/Module Shipments Report," and assumptions about the stock of equipment in place and other factors. The growth rates are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates.

2004–2008: Annual growth rates based on commercial sector solar photovoltaic growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook* (AEO) data system are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates.

2009–2013: Annual growth rates based on residential sector solar photovoltaic growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook* (AEO) data system are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates.

Monthly Data

1989–2013: See "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Heat, Monthly Data."

Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Commercial Sector

Beginning in 2014, monthly and annual data for commercial sector small-scale solar photovoltaic generation are from EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, Table 1.2.C. Those data are converted to consumption data in Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in MER Table A6.

Backcasts for earlier periods are developed as follows:

Annual Data

1989–2003: Annual growth rates based on EIA, Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Cell/Module Shipments Report," are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates. (See "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Residential Sector" sources above for details.)

2004–2013: Annual growth rates based on commercial sector solar photovoltaic growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook* (AEO) data system are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates.

Monthly Data

1989–2013: See "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Heat, Monthly Data."

Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Industrial Sector

Beginning in 2014, monthly and annual data for industrial sector small-scale solar photovoltaic generation are from EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, Table 1.2.D. Those data are converted to consumption data in Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in MER Table A6.

Backcasts for earlier periods are developed as follows:

Annual Data

1989–2003: Annual growth rates based on EIA, Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Cell/Module Shipments Report," are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates. (See "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Residential Sector" sources above for details.)

2004–2013: Annual growth rates based on commercial sector solar photovoltaic growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook* (AEO) data system are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates.

Monthly Data

1989–2013: See "Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Heat, Monthly Data."

Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Total

1989 forward: Small-scale solar energy consumption for total electricity is the sum of the small-scale solar energy consumption (for electricity) values for the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.

Small-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Total

1989 forward: Small-scale solar energy consumption total is the sum of small-scale solar energy consumption values for heat and total electricity.

Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Commercial Sector

2008 forward: Commercial sector solar photovoltaic and solar thermal electricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Industrial Sector

2010 forward: Industrial sector solar photovoltaic and solar thermal electricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Electric Power Sector

1984 forward: Electric power sector solar photovoltaic and solar thermal electricity net generation data from Table 7.2b are converted to Btu by multiplying the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Total

1984 forward: Utility-scale solar energy consumption for total electricity is the sum of the utility-scale solar energy consumption (for electricity) values for the commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors.

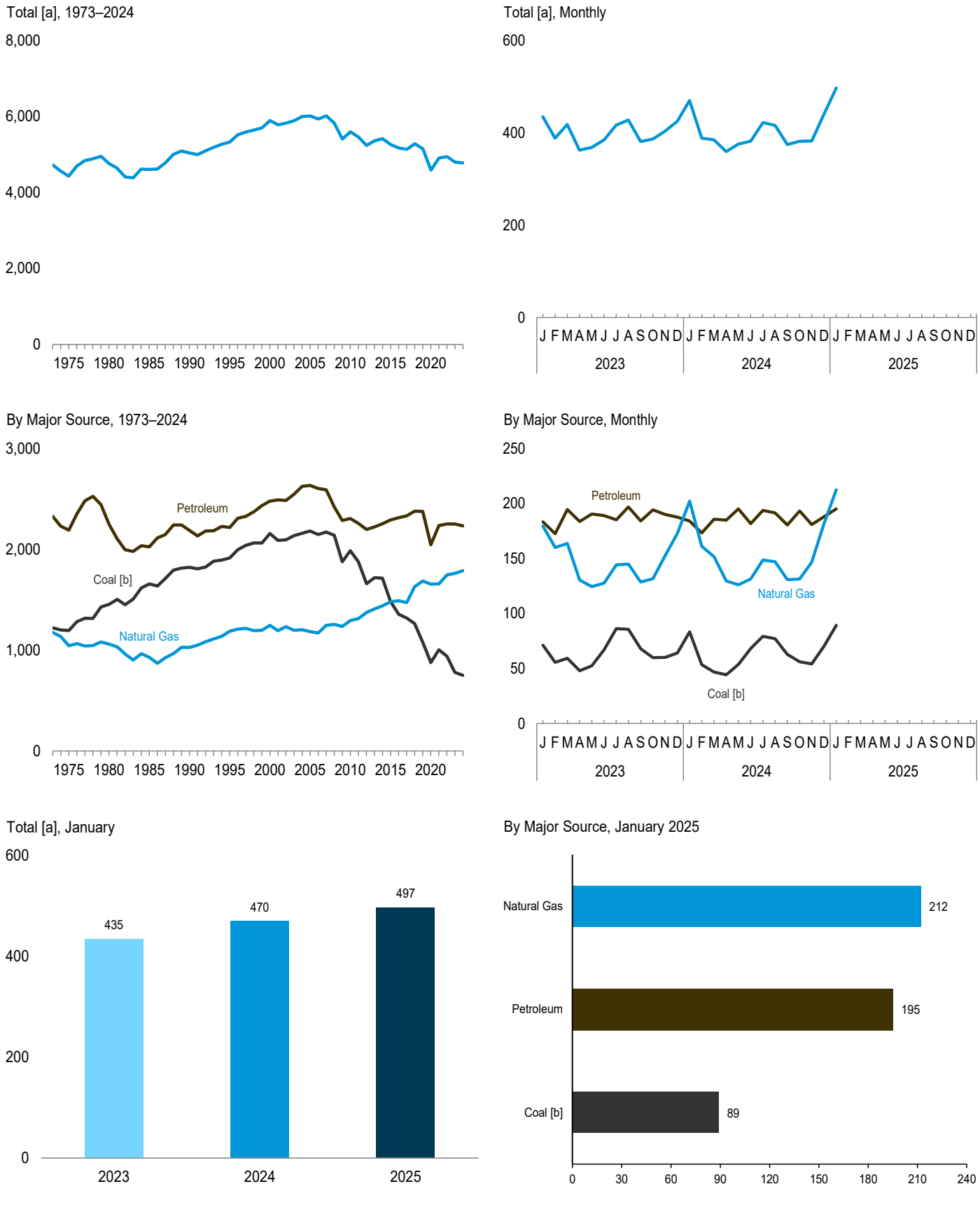
Solar Energy Consumption: Total

1984 forward: Total solar energy consumption is the sum of the values for total small-scale solar energy consumption and total utility-scale solar energy consumption.

11. Environment

Figure 11.1 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Source

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide)



[a] Through 2011, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. Beginning in 2012, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption except small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels."

[b] Includes coal coke net imports.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment.

Source: Table 11.1.

Table 11.1 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Source

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide[a])

			Petroleum											
	Coal[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil[d]	HGL[e]	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline[f]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[g]	Total	Total[h,i]
1973 Total	**1,221**	**1,175**	**6**	**485**	**80**	**154**	**33**	**13**	**911**	**55**	**486**	**102**	**2,325**	**4,721**
1975 Total	**1,195**	**1,043**	**5**	**447**	**73**	**146**	**24**	**11**	**911**	**52**	**424**	**97**	**2,190**	**4,428**
1980 Total	**1,454**	**1,058**	**4**	**451**	**78**	**156**	**24**	**13**	**901**	**50**	**433**	**134**	**2,244**	**4,757**
1985 Total	**1,655**	**927**	**3**	**450**	**82**	**178**	**17**	**12**	**933**	**56**	**207**	**86**	**2,024**	**4,606**
1990 Total	**1,820**	**1,027**	**3**	**475**	**75**	**223**	**6**	**13**	**988**	**72**	**212**	**119**	**2,185**	**5,038**
1995 Total	**1,912**	**1,186**	**3**	**504**	**90**	**222**	**8**	**13**	**1,042**	**78**	**147**	**111**	**2,217**	**5,325**
2000 Total	**2,155**	**1,246**	**3**	**592**	**106**	**259**	**10**	**14**	**1,141**	**85**	**157**	**111**	**2,477**	**5,889**
2005 Total	**2,180**	**1,183**	**2**	**653**	**92**	**251**	**11**	**12**	**1,205**	**110**	**159**	**140**	**2,633**	**6,008**
2010 Total	**1,986**	**1,292**	**2**	**591**	**84**	**214**	**3**	**11**	**1,107**	**81**	**92**	**119**	**2,304**	**5,594**
2011 Total	**1,876**	**1,312**	**2**	**600**	**79**	**213**	**2**	**10**	**1,074**	**78**	**79**	**118**	**2,255**	**5,455**
2012 Total	**1,658**	**1,372**	**2**	**577**	**76**	**210**	**1**	**9**	**1,066**	**78**	**64**	**114**	**2,195**	**5,236**
2013 Total	**1,718**	**1,408**	**2**	**581**	**85**	**214**	**1**	**10**	**1,077**	**77**	**55**	**120**	**2,221**	**5,359**
2014 Total	**1,713**	**1,438**	**2**	**614**	**86**	**220**	**1**	**10**	**1,085**	**77**	**44**	**112**	**2,252**	**5,414**
2015 Total	**1,482**	**1,479**	**1**	**606**	**86**	**231**	**1**	**11**	**1,114**	**77**	**45**	**116**	**2,290**	**5,262**
2016 Total	**1,355**	**1,490**	**1**	**583**	**83**	**242**	**1**	**11**	**1,134**	**77**	**56**	**124**	**2,312**	**5,169**
2017 Total	**1,318**	**1,471**	**1**	**591**	**86**	**251**	**1**	**10**	**1,131**	**71**	**59**	**130**	**2,332**	**5,131**
2018 Total	**1,263**	**1,627**	**2**	**626**	**98**	**255**	**1**	**10**	**1,131**	**73**	**55**	**127**	**2,377**	**5,278**
2019 Total	**1,078**	**1,685**	**2**	**621**	**107**	**261**	**1**	**9**	**1,128**	**67**	**47**	**131**	**2,374**	**5,147**
2020 Total	**876**	**1,655**	**1**	**572**	**105**	**161**	**1**	**8**	**977**	**58**	**36**	**123**	**2,044**	**4,585**
2021 Total	**1,003**	**1,656**	**1**	**611**	**111**	**205**	**1**	**9**	**1,067**	**60**	**54**	**116**	**2,235**	**4,906**
2022 Total	**939**	**1,744**	**2**	**619**	**97**	**233**	**1**	**9**	**1,065**	**57**	**57**	**111**	**R 2,251**	**R 4,941**
2023 January	71	179	(s)	52	R 10	19	(s)	1	85	2	4	9	183	435
February	56	160	(s)	47	9	17	(s)	1	81	4	5	8	172	389
March	59	164	(s)	54	9	20	(s)	(s)	93	5	3	9	194	418
April	48	130	(s)	49	7	20	(s)	1	89	6	3	9	184	362
May	53	124	(s)	51	7	21	(s)	1	93	4	3	10	190	368
June	67	128	(s)	50	6	22	(s)	1	93	4	4	9	189	384
July	86	144	(s)	47	7	22	(s)	1	92	2	4	10	185	416
August	86	145	(s)	53	6	22	(s)	1	95	6	5	10	197	428
September	68	129	(s)	49	R 6	21	(s)	(s)	88	7	3	9	184	381
October	60	132	(s)	53	8	22	(s)	1	93	5	4	9	194	386
November	60	153	(s)	50	10	20	(s)	(s)	88	8	5	9	190	403
December	64	173	(s)	48	11	21	(s)	(s)	90	3	5	9	R 187	425
Total	**777**	**1,760**	**1**	**602**	**R 96**	**247**	**2**	**7**	**1,081**	**57**	**47**	**110**	**R 2,250**	**4,795**
2024 January	83	R 202	(s)	51	R 11	20	(s)	1	85	4	4	9	184	R 470
February	R 54	161	(s)	48	9	19	(s)	(s)	83	2	4	8	173	388
March	47	151	(s)	48	9	21	(s)	1	91	2	5	9	186	R 385
April	44	R 130	(s)	48	7	21	(s)	1	88	7	4	8	185	359
May	54	126	(s)	49	7	22	(s)	1	96	6	4	9	195	375
June	68	131	(s)	45	6	21	(s)	1	91	4	4	9	182	382
July	79	R 149	(s)	48	6	23	(s)	1	95	6	4	9	194	422
August	77	147	(s)	51	6	23	(s)	1	95	2	4	10	191	416
September	63	131	(s)	47	7	21	(s)	(s)	89	4	3	9	180	R 374
October	56	131	(s)	53	8	22	(s)	1	93	3	4	9	193	381
November	54	147	(s)	47	9	21	(s)	(s)	87	4	4	9	181	382
December	70	R 182	(s)	49	11	22	(s)	(s)	90	2	5	9	188	R 441
Total	**R 750**	**R 1,787**	**2**	**583**	**R 96**	**254**	**1**	**6**	**1,084**	**47**	**50**	**107**	**R 2,231**	**R 4,775**
2025 January	89	212	(s)	53	13	21	(s)	(s)	87	6	5	9	195	497

[a] Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.
[b] Includes coal coke net imports.
[c] Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.
[d] Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel.
[e] Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
[f] Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.
[g] Aviation gasoline blending components, crude oil, motor gasoline blending components, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas, unfinished oils, waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products.
[h] Includes electric power sector use of geothermal energy and non-biomass waste. See Table 11.6.
[i] Through 2011, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. Beginning in 2012, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption except small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels." See "Biomass" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary. See Table 11.7 for energy-related carbon dioxide emissions from wood, biomass waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biodiesel.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons.

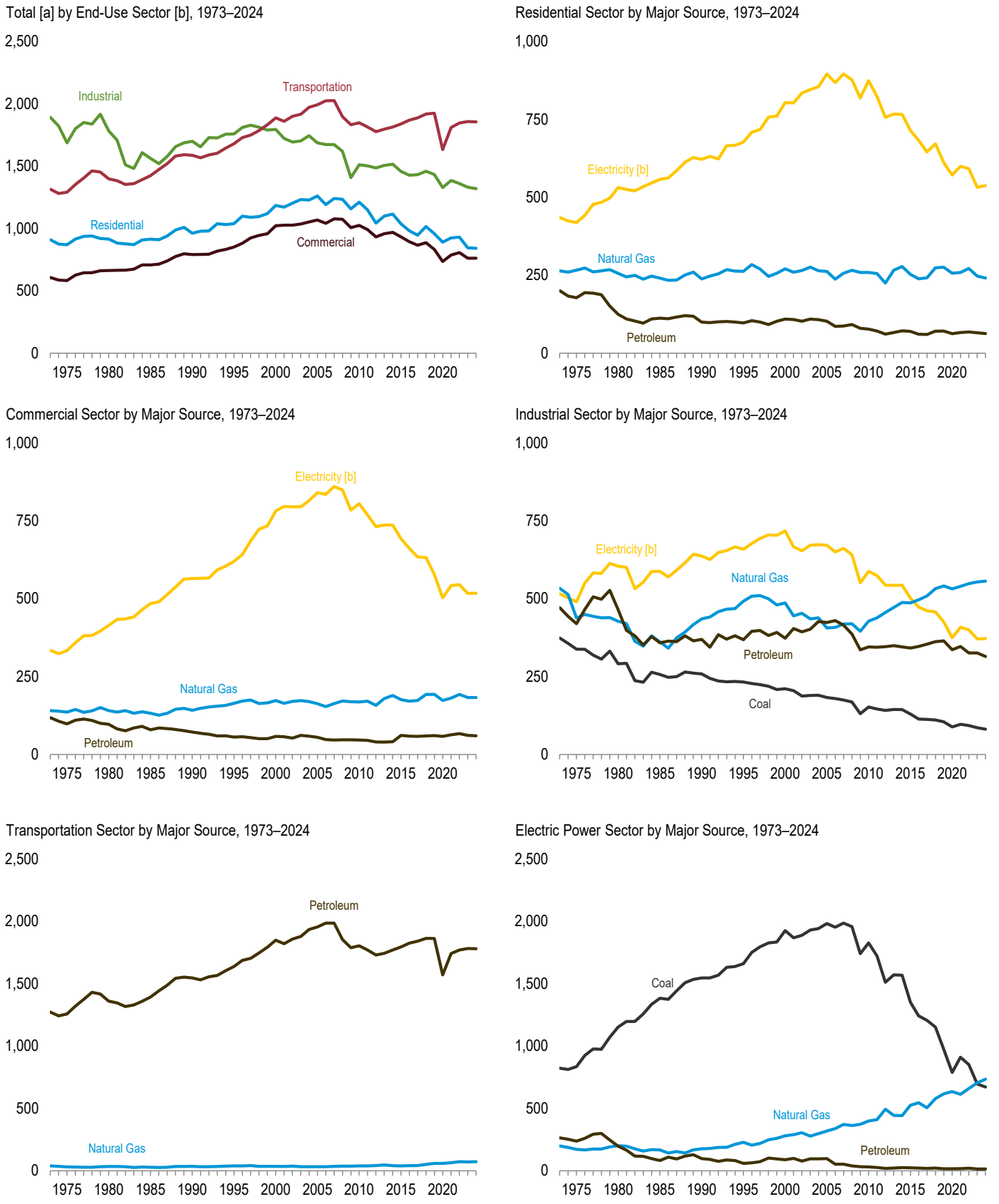
Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption, plus the relatively small amount of emissions from the non-combustion use of fossil fuels. See "Section 11 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Through 2011, data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption; beginning in 2012, data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption except small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels." See "Biomass" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary. See Table 11.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," 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/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 11.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Sector

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide)



[a] Through 2011, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. Beginning in 2012, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption except small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels."

[b] Emissions from energy consumption in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment.

Sources: Tables 11.2–11.6.

Table 11.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Residential Sector

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide[a])

	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum				Electricity[e]	Total[f]
			Distillate Fuel Oil[c]	HGL[d]	Kerosene	Total		
1973 Total	**9**	**264**	**148**	**36**	**17**	**201**	**435**	**908**
1975 Total	**6**	**266**	**134**	**32**	**12**	**178**	**419**	**869**
1980 Total	**3**	**256**	**97**	**20**	**8**	**125**	**531**	**915**
1985 Total	**4**	**240**	**81**	**20**	**12**	**112**	**557**	**914**
1990 Total	**3**	**238**	**72**	**22**	**5**	**99**	**622**	**962**
1995 Total	**2**	**263**	**67**	**25**	**5**	**97**	**677**	**1,039**
2000 Total	**1**	**271**	**68**	**35**	**7**	**109**	**804**	**1,185**
2005 Total	**1**	**262**	**64**	**32**	**6**	**102**	**895**	**1,261**
2010 Total	**NA**	**259**	**42**	**33**	**2**	**77**	**874**	**1,210**
2011 Total	**NA**	**255**	**39**	**31**	**1**	**71**	**823**	**1,149**
2012 Total	**NA**	**225**	**36**	**25**	**1**	**61**	**757**	**1,043**
2013 Total	**NA**	**266**	**36**	**29**	**1**	**66**	**767**	**1,100**
2014 Total	**NA**	**278**	**40**	**31**	**1**	**71**	**766**	**1,115**
2015 Total	**NA**	**253**	**41**	**28**	**1**	**70**	**714**	**1,037**
2016 Total	**NA**	**238**	**32**	**27**	**1**	**60**	**683**	**981**
2017 Total	**NA**	**242**	**32**	**27**	**1**	**60**	**645**	**946**
2018 Total	**NA**	**274**	**38**	**32**	**1**	**70**	**672**	**1,016**
2019 Total	**NA**	**276**	**35**	**35**	**1**	**71**	**611**	**958**
2020 Total	**NA**	**256**	**30**	**31**	**1**	**62**	**571**	**890**
2021 Total	**NA**	**259**	**35**	**30**	**1**	**66**	**600**	**925**
2022 Total	**NA**	**272**	**36**	**32**	**1**	**68**	**591**	**931**
2023 January	NA	44	5	5	(s)	10	48	102
February	NA	38	5	4	(s)	10	37	85
March	NA	35	4	4	(s)	8	38	80
April	NA	19	3	2	(s)	5	31	54
May	NA	11	2	2	(s)	4	34	49
June	NA	7	2	1	(s)	3	46	57
July	NA	6	1	1	(s)	2	67	75
August	NA	6	1	1	(s)	2	66	74
September	NA	6	2	1	(s)	3	49	59
October	NA	12	3	2	(s)	5	37	54
November	NA	27	3	3	(s)	6	37	71
December	NA	36	4	4	(s)	8	44	88
Total	**NA**	**247**	**35**	**30**	**1**	**65**	**532**	**845**
2024 January	NA	51	5	5	(s)	10	58	R 120
February	NA	35	5	4	(s)	9	38	82
March	NA	28	4	3	(s)	7	32	67
April	NA	17	2	2	(s)	5	29	R 52
May	NA	9	2	1	(s)	4	R 37	50
June	NA	7	2	1	(s)	3	52	61
July	NA	6	1	1	(s)	2	66	74
August	NA	6	1	1	(s)	2	63	R 71
September	NA	6	2	1	(s)	3	47	56
October	NA	11	2	2	(s)	4	37	52
November	NA	23	3	3	(s)	6	35	63
December	NA	42	4	4	(s)	8	47	97
Total	**NA**	R **241**	**34**	**29**	**1**	**63**	R **537**	R **841**
2025 January	NA	57	5	6	(s)	11	62	130

[a] Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.

[b] Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

[c] Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel.

[d] Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

[e] Emissions from energy consumption (for electricity and a small amount of useful thermal output) in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers. See Tables 7.6 and 11.6.

[f] Through 2011, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. Beginning in 2012, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption except small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels." See "Biomass" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary. See Table 11.7 for energy-related carbon dioxide emissions from wood, biomass waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biodiesel.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons.

Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption. See "Section 11 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Through 2011, data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption; beginning in 2012, data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption except small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels." See "Biomass" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary. See Table 11.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," 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/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 11.3 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Commercial Sector

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide[a])

	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum							Electricity[f]	Total[g]
			Distillate Fuel Oil[c]	HGL[d]	Kerosene	Motor Gasoline[e]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total		
1973 Total	**15**	**140**	**48**	**9**	**5**	**6**	**NA**	**50**	**118**	**334**	**607**
1975 Total	**14**	**136**	**43**	**8**	**4**	**6**	**NA**	**37**	**98**	**334**	**582**
1980 Total	**11**	**141**	**38**	**6**	**3**	**8**	**NA**	**42**	**97**	**414**	**662**
1985 Total	**13**	**132**	**47**	**6**	**2**	**7**	**NA**	**17**	**79**	**484**	**708**
1990 Total	**12**	**142**	**40**	**6**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**17**	**72**	**564**	**790**
1995 Total	**11**	**164**	**35**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**(s)**	**11**	**56**	**619**	**850**
2000 Total	**9**	**173**	**37**	**9**	**2**	**3**	**(s)**	**7**	**58**	**781**	**1,021**
2005 Total	**9**	**163**	**33**	**8**	**2**	**3**	**(s)**	**9**	**55**	**840**	**1,067**
2010 Total	**7**	**168**	**29**	**9**	**(s)**	**3**	**(s)**	**5**	**46**	**804**	**1,025**
2011 Total	**6**	**171**	**29**	**9**	**(s)**	**3**	**(s)**	**4**	**45**	**768**	**990**
2012 Total	**4**	**157**	**26**	**9**	**(s)**	**3**	**(s)**	**2**	**40**	**731**	**932**
2013 Total	**4**	**179**	**25**	**10**	**(s)**	**3**	**(s)**	**2**	**40**	**736**	**958**
2014 Total	**4**	**189**	**26**	**10**	**(s)**	**4**	**(s)**	**1**	**41**	**736**	**970**
2015 Total	**3**	**175**	**27**	**9**	**(s)**	**25**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**61**	**692**	**932**
2016 Total	**2**	**171**	**24**	**9**	**(s)**	**25**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**59**	**661**	**893**
2017 Total	**2**	**173**	**24**	**10**	**(s)**	**24**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**58**	**633**	**866**
2018 Total	**2**	**193**	**24**	**11**	**(s)**	**24**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**59**	**632**	**886**
2019 Total	**2**	**193**	**24**	**11**	**(s)**	**24**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**60**	**578**	**832**
2020 Total	**1**	**173**	**20**	**13**	**(s)**	**24**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**58**	**502**	**735**
2021 Total	**1**	**180**	**24**	**14**	**(s)**	**25**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**63**	**542**	**787**
2022 Total	**1**	**192**	**25**	**13**	**(s)**	**29**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**67**	**545**	**805**
2023 January	(s)	26	3	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	41	R 74
February	(s)	23	4	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	35	65
March	(s)	23	3	1	(s)	R 2	(s)	(s)	R 6	38	R 67
April	(s)	14	2	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	5	33	52
May	(s)	10	2	1	(s)	R 2	0	(s)	R 4	38	53
June	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	R 2	0	(s)	4	46	59
July	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	R 2	0	(s)	4	57	69
August	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	R 2	0	(s)	4	57	R 68
September	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	47	59
October	(s)	12	2	1	(s)	R 2	0	(s)	5	42	R 59
November	(s)	19	2	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	R 5	40	R 64
December	(s)	23	3	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	R 6	41	R 70
Total	**1**	**183**	**24**	**12**	**(s)**	**R 25**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**R 61**	**516**	**R 762**
2024 January	(s)	R 30	3	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	48	85
February	(s)	23	4	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	35	65
March	(s)	19	3	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	6	34	59
April	(s)	14	2	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	5	33	R 51
May	(s)	10	1	1	(s)	R 2	(s)	(s)	R 4	39	54
June	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	4	47	R 59
July	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	R 2	0	(s)	4	55	67
August	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	R 2	0	(s)	4	55	R 66
September	(s)	R 8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	46	59
October	(s)	12	2	1	(s)	R 2	0	(s)	5	41	58
November	(s)	17	2	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	5	39	R 61
December	(s)	R 26	3	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	R 6	43	75
Total	**1**	**R 183**	**23**	**11**	**(s)**	**R 25**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**R 60**	**R 517**	**R 761**
2025 January	(s)	33	3	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	50	91

[a] Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.
[b] Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.
[c] Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel.
[d] Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
[e] Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.
[f] Emissions from energy consumption (for electricity and a small amount of useful thermal output) in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers. See Tables 7.6 and 11.6.
[g] Through 2011, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. Beginning in 2012, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption except small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels." See "Biomass" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary. See Table 11.7 for energy-related carbon dioxide emissions from wood, biomass waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biodiesel.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons.

Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption. See "Section 11 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Through 2011, data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption; beginning in 2012, data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption except small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels." See "Biomass" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary. See Table 11.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," 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/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 11.4 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Industrial Sector

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide[a])

	Coal	Coal Coke Net Imports	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum									Electricity[g]	Total[h]
				Distillate Fuel Oil[c]	HGL[d]	Kerosene	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[e]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[f]	Total		
1973 Total	**373**	**-1**	**533**	**107**	**31**	**11**	**7**	**18**	**54**	**139**	**102**	**471**	**515**	**1,891**
1975 Total	**338**	**2**	**438**	**98**	**30**	**9**	**6**	**16**	**52**	**113**	**97**	**420**	**490**	**1,687**
1980 Total	**291**	**-4**	**427**	**97**	**52**	**13**	**7**	**11**	**50**	**101**	**134**	**465**	**604**	**1,782**
1985 Total	**257**	**-2**	**361**	**82**	**54**	**3**	**6**	**16**	**55**	**56**	**86**	**358**	**587**	**1,561**
1990 Total	**258**	**1**	**435**	**85**	**45**	**1**	**7**	**13**	**69**	**31**	**119**	**369**	**636**	**1,699**
1995 Total	**233**	**7**	**492**	**83**	**57**	**1**	**7**	**14**	**69**	**25**	**111**	**368**	**658**	**1,757**
2000 Total	**211**	**7**	**486**	**89**	**61**	**1**	**7**	**11**	**75**	**18**	**111**	**373**	**717**	**1,795**
2005 Total	**182**	**5**	**405**	**94**	**49**	**3**	**6**	**25**	**86**	**21**	**140**	**423**	**671**	**1,687**
2010 Total	**152**	**-1**	**428**	**85**	**42**	**1**	**5**	**17**	**67**	**9**	**119**	**345**	**587**	**1,512**
2011 Total	**146**	**1**	**438**	**91**	**39**	**(s)**	**5**	**17**	**64**	**10**	**118**	**344**	**574**	**1,503**
2012 Total	**142**	**(s)**	**455**	**94**	**42**	**(s)**	**4**	**17**	**69**	**5**	**114**	**346**	**543**	**1,486**
2013 Total	**145**	**-2**	**472**	**94**	**46**	**(s)**	**5**	**17**	**64**	**4**	**120**	**349**	**542**	**1,505**
2014 Total	**144**	**-2**	**487**	**101**	**45**	**(s)**	**5**	**14**	**65**	**3**	**112**	**345**	**543**	**1,516**
2015 Total	**129**	**-2**	**486**	**87**	**48**	**(s)**	**5**	**17**	**66**	**2**	**116**	**342**	**502**	**1,457**
2016 Total	**113**	**-2**	**496**	**86**	**46**	**(s)**	**5**	**17**	**65**	**4**	**124**	**347**	**472**	**1,426**
2017 Total	**112**	**-3**	**508**	**89**	**48**	**(s)**	**5**	**17**	**61**	**4**	**130**	**354**	**461**	**1,432**
2018 Total	**111**	**-3**	**532**	**93**	**54**	**(s)**	**5**	**18**	**62**	**3**	**127**	**362**	**458**	**1,459**
2019 Total	**105**	**-2**	**540**	**89**	**60**	**(s)**	**4**	**18**	**60**	**3**	**131**	**364**	**425**	**1,432**
2020 Total	**88**	**-1**	**531**	**79**	**60**	**(s)**	**4**	**18**	**49**	**2**	**123**	**336**	**374**	**1,328**
2021 Total	**97**	**-6**	**539**	**88**	**67**	**(s)**	**4**	**17**	**51**	**3**	**116**	**R 346**	**408**	**1,385**
2022 Total	**93**	**-6**	**548**	**89**	**52**	**(s)**	**4**	**18**	**48**	**3**	**111**	**R 326**	**400**	**R 1,360**
2023 January	8	(s)	49	9	4	(s)	(s)	1	2	(s)	9	26	29	112
February	7	(s)	45	6	4	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	8	23	25	101
March	8	(s)	49	9	3	(s)	(s)	2	5	(s)	9	29	28	113
April	7	(s)	46	7	4	(s)	(s)	R 1	5	(s)	9	28	26	106
May	7	(s)	45	7	4	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)	10	27	29	107
June	7	(s)	43	7	R 4	(s)	(s)	2	3	(s)	9	26	33	109
July	7	(s)	44	4	5	(s)	(s)	2	1	(s)	10	23	38	112
August	7	(s)	45	8	5	(s)	(s)	2	5	(s)	10	30	38	120
September	7	(s)	44	7	5	(s)	(s)	1	6	(s)	9	29	32	112
October	7	(s)	46	8	5	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)	9	29	31	112
November	7	(s)	48	8	5	(s)	(s)	R 1	7	(s)	9	31	30	115
December	7	-1	50	5	5	(s)	(s)	2	3	(s)	9	24	30	111
Total	**86**	**-4**	**553**	**87**	**R 54**	**(s)**	**3**	**18**	**51**	**3**	**110**	**326**	**370**	**R 1,331**
2024 January	7	(s)	51	9	5	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	9	28	34	119
February	7	(s)	46	7	4	(s)	(s)	1	2	(s)	8	24	25	102
March	7	(s)	48	6	4	(s)	(s)	2	2	(s)	9	24	26	104
April	7	-1	45	7	4	(s)	(s)	R 1	6	(s)	8	28	25	R 105
May	7	(s)	45	7	5	(s)	(s)	2	5	(s)	9	R 28	30	109
June	7	-1	43	5	5	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)	9	24	33	106
July	6	(s)	45	6	4	(s)	(s)	2	6	(s)	9	28	37	116
August	7	(s)	46	8	5	(s)	(s)	2	2	(s)	10	26	37	114
September	6	(s)	44	7	5	(s)	(s)	R 1	4	(s)	9	26	32	108
October	7	(s)	45	9	5	(s)	(s)	2	3	(s)	9	29	31	111
November	7	(s)	47	6	4	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	9	26	29	108
December	7	(s)	51	6	5	(s)	(s)	2	2	(s)	9	24	31	113
Total	**81**	**-4**	**R 556**	**84**	**56**	**(s)**	**3**	**18**	**43**	**3**	**107**	**R 314**	**R 372**	**1,319**
2025 January	7	(s)	53	9	5	(s)	(s)	1	6	(s)	9	31	34	125

[a] Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.

[b] Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

[c] Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel.

[d] Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

[e] Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.

[f] Aviation gasoline blending components, crude oil, motor gasoline blending components, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas, unfinished oils, waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products.

[g] Emissions from energy consumption (for electricity and a small amount of useful thermal output) in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers. See Tables 7.6 and 11.6.

[h] Through 2011, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. Beginning in 2012, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption except small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels." See "Biomass" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary. See Table 11.7 for energy-related carbon dioxide emissions from wood, biomass waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biodiesel.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons and greater than -0.5 million metric tons.

Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption, plus the relatively small amount of emissions from the non-combustion use of fossil fuels. See "Section 11 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Through 2011, data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption; beginning in 2012, data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption except small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels." See "Biomass" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary. See Table 11.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," 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/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 11.5 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Transportation Sector

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide[a])

	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum								Electricity[f]	Total[g]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil[c]	HGL[d]	Jet Fuel	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[e]	Residual Fuel Oil	Total		
1973 Total	(s)	39	6	164	3	152	6	887	55	1,272	2	1,314
1975 Total	(s)	32	5	157	3	144	6	889	53	1,257	2	1,291
1980 Total	(h)	34	4	207	1	155	6	882	105	1,360	2	1,397
1985 Total	(h)	28	3	234	2	178	6	910	59	1,392	3	1,423
1990 Total	(h)	36	3	271	1	223	7	967	76	1,547	3	1,587
1995 Total	(h)	38	3	310	1	222	6	1,027	68	1,637	3	1,679
2000 Total	(h)	36	3	386	1	259	7	1,128	67	1,848	4	1,888
2005 Total	(h)	33	2	453	2	251	6	1,177	63	1,954	5	1,992
2010 Total	(h)	38	2	429	(s)	214	6	1,086	67	1,804	5	1,847
2011 Total	(h)	39	2	436	(s)	213	5	1,054	58	1,769	4	1,813
2012 Total	(h)	41	2	417	(s)	210	5	1,047	50	1,730	4	1,776
2013 Total	(h)	47	2	421	(s)	214	5	1,057	44	1,744	4	1,795
2014 Total	(h)	40	2	441	(s)	220	6	1,067	34	1,769	4	1,814
2015 Total	(h)	39	1	447	1	231	6	1,073	35	1,794	4	1,837
2016 Total	(h)	40	1	437	1	242	6	1,092	47	1,825	4	1,869
2017 Total	(h)	42	1	442	1	251	5	1,090	50	1,841	4	1,887
2018 Total	(h)	51	2	466	1	255	5	1,090	45	1,864	4	1,918
2019 Total	(h)	59	2	468	1	261	5	1,086	40	1,862	3	1,924
2020 Total	(h)	59	1	439	1	161	4	935	29	1,572	3	1,633
2021 Total	(h)	65	1	459	1	205	R 5	1,025	46	R 1,742	3	1,809
2022 Total	(h)	72	2	464	1	233	5	1,018	47	1,770	3	1,845
2023 January	(h)	7	(s)	34	(s)	19	(s)	R 82	3	139	(s)	147
February	(h)	7	(s)	31	(s)	17	(s)	R 78	4	131	(s)	138
March	(h)	7	(s)	38	(s)	20	(s)	89	3	R 151	(s)	R 158
April	(h)	5	(s)	37	(s)	20	(s)	85	2	145	(s)	150
May	(h)	5	(s)	40	(s)	21	(s)	89	3	153	(s)	R 159
June	(h)	5	(s)	40	(s)	22	(s)	89	3	154	(s)	R 160
July	(h)	6	(s)	40	(s)	22	(s)	R 89	3	154	(s)	160
August	(h)	6	(s)	42	(s)	22	(s)	91	4	159	(s)	R 166
September	(h)	5	(s)	38	(s)	21	(s)	84	2	146	(s)	R 152
October	(h)	5	(s)	40	(s)	22	(s)	R 90	3	155	(s)	R 161
November	(h)	6	(s)	37	(s)	20	(s)	85	4	146	(s)	R 153
December	(h)	7	(s)	36	(s)	21	(s)	R 87	4	R 148	(s)	155
Total	(h)	72	1	453	1	247	4	R 1,038	39	R 1,783	3	R 1,857
2024 January	(h)	8	(s)	33	(s)	20	(s)	81	3	R 138	(s)	146
February	(h)	6	(s)	31	(s)	19	(s)	79	3	R 133	(s)	139
March	(h)	6	(s)	35	(s)	21	(s)	R 88	4	148	(s)	154
April	(h)	5	(s)	36	(s)	21	(s)	R 85	4	146	(s)	R 152
May	(h)	5	(s)	38	(s)	22	(s)	92	4	157	(s)	R 163
June	(h)	5	(s)	37	(s)	21	(s)	87	3	149	(s)	R 155
July	(h)	6	(s)	40	(s)	23	(s)	R 92	4	R 159	(s)	165
August	(h)	6	(s)	41	(s)	23	(s)	91	4	R 159	(s)	165
September	(h)	5	(s)	37	(s)	21	(s)	R 86	2	146	(s)	R 152
October	(h)	5	(s)	39	(s)	22	(s)	89	4	R 155	(s)	160
November	(h)	6	(s)	35	(s)	21	(s)	R 84	3	143	(s)	149
December	(h)	7	(s)	35	(s)	22	(s)	R 87	4	R 148	(s)	155
Total	(h)	72	2	438	1	254	3	R 1,041	42	R 1,780	3	R 1,855
2025 January	(h)	8	(s)	34	(s)	21	(s)	84	4	143	(s)	151

[a] Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.
[b] Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.
[c] Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel.
[d] Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
[e] Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.
[f] Emissions from energy consumption (for electricity and a small amount of useful thermal output) in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers. See Tables 7.6 and 11.6.
[g] Through 2011, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. Beginning in 2012, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption except small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels." See "Biomass" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary. See Table 11.7 for energy-related carbon dioxide emissions from wood, biomass waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biodiesel.
[h] Beginning in 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons.

Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption, plus the relatively small amount of emissions from the non-combustion use of fossil fuels. See "Section 11 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Through 2011, data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption; beginning in 2012, data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption except small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels." See "Biomass" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary. See Table 11.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," 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/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 11.6 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Electric Power Sector

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide[a])

	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum				Geothermal	Non-Biomass Waste[d]	Total[e]
			Distillate Fuel Oil[c]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total			
1973 Total	**824**	**199**	**20**	**2**	**242**	**264**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,286**
1975 Total	**836**	**172**	**17**	**(s)**	**221**	**237**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,245**
1980 Total	**1,153**	**200**	**12**	**1**	**185**	**198**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,551**
1985 Total	**1,383**	**166**	**6**	**1**	**75**	**82**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,631**
1990 Total	**1,547**	**175**	**7**	**3**	**87**	**98**	**(s)**	**6**	**1,826**
1995 Total	**1,660**	**228**	**8**	**8**	**43**	**59**	**(s)**	**10**	**1,957**
2000 Total	**1,926**	**281**	**13**	**10**	**65**	**89**	**(s)**	**10**	**2,306**
2005 Total	**1,983**	**319**	**9**	**24**	**66**	**98**	**(s)**	**11**	**2,412**
2010 Total	**1,828**	**400**	**6**	**14**	**12**	**31**	**(s)**	**11**	**2,270**
2011 Total	**1,723**	**409**	**5**	**14**	**7**	**26**	**(s)**	**11**	**2,170**
2012 Total	**1,512**	**493**	**4**	**9**	**6**	**18**	**(s)**	**11**	**2,035**
2013 Total	**1,571**	**444**	**4**	**13**	**6**	**22**	**(s)**	**11**	**2,049**
2014 Total	**1,568**	**443**	**6**	**12**	**7**	**25**	**(s)**	**11**	**2,048**
2015 Total	**1,351**	**525**	**5**	**11**	**7**	**24**	**(s)**	**11**	**1,912**
2016 Total	**1,242**	**545**	**4**	**12**	**5**	**21**	**(s)**	**11**	**1,820**
2017 Total	**1,207**	**506**	**4**	**10**	**5**	**19**	**(s)**	**11**	**1,743**
2018 Total	**1,153**	**578**	**6**	**10**	**6**	**22**	**(s)**	**11**	**1,765**
2019 Total	**974**	**617**	**4**	**8**	**4**	**16**	**(s)**	**11**	**1,618**
2020 Total	**788**	**635**	**3**	**9**	**4**	**16**	**(s)**	**11**	**1,450**
2021 Total	**910**	**613**	**4**	**9**	**4**	**18**	**(s)**	**12**	**1,553**
2022 Total	**851**	**659**	**6**	**9**	**6**	**21**	**(s)**	**7**	**1,539**
2023 January	64	52	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	118
February	48	47	(s)	(s)	1	1	(s)	1	97
March	52	51	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	104
April	41	47	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	90
May	46	54	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	101
June	60	64	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	126
July	80	80	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	162
August	79	80	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	161
September	61	65	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	129
October	53	55	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	110
November	53	52	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	107
December	58	56	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	115
Total	**694**	**704**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**15**	**(s)**	**7**	**1,421**
2024 January	76	62	1	(s)	1	2	(s)	1	R 141
February	47	50	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	98
March	40	50	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	92
April	38	48	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	88
May	47	57	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	106
June	62	68	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	R 132
July	73	84	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	158
August	71	81	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	154
September	57	67	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	125
October	49	58	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	109
November	R 48	54	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	103
December	64	56	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	122
Total	**R 672**	**735**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**14**	**(s)**	**7**	**R 1,429**
2025 January	83	61	1	1	1	3	(s)	1	147

[a] Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.

[b] Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

[c] Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel.

[d] Municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels. Through 1994, also includes blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

[e] Through 2011, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. Beginning in 2012, excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption except small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels." See "Biomass" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary. See Table 11.7 for energy-related carbon dioxide emissions from wood, biomass waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biodiesel.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons.

Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption. See "Section 11 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Through 2011, data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption; beginning in 2012, data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption except small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels." See "Biomass" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary. See Table 11.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," 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/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 11.7 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Consumption

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide[a])

	By Source					By Sector					
	Wood[b]	Biomass Waste[c]	Fuel Ethanol[d]	Biodiesel[e]	Total[f]	Residential	Commercial[g]	Industrial[h]	Transportation	Electric Power[i]	Total[f]
1973 Total	**143**	**(s)**	**NA**	**NA**	**143**	**33**	**1**	**109**	**NA**	**(s)**	**143**
1975 Total	**140**	**(s)**	**NA**	**NA**	**141**	**40**	**1**	**100**	**NA**	**(s)**	**141**
1980 Total	**232**	**(s)**	**NA**	**NA**	**232**	**80**	**2**	**150**	**NA**	**(s)**	**232**
1985 Total	**252**	**14**	**3**	**NA**	**270**	**95**	**2**	**168**	**3**	**1**	**270**
1990 Total	**208**	**24**	**4**	**NA**	**237**	**54**	**8**	**147**	**4**	**23**	**237**
1995 Total	**222**	**30**	**8**	**NA**	**260**	**49**	**9**	**166**	**8**	**28**	**260**
2000 Total	**212**	**27**	**9**	**NA**	**248**	**39**	**9**	**161**	**9**	**29**	**248**
2005 Total	**200**	**37**	**23**	**1**	**261**	**40**	**10**	**150**	**23**	**37**	**261**
2010 Total	**208**	**42**	**73**	**2**	**325**	**51**	**10**	**149**	**74**	**42**	**325**
2011 Total	**208**	**42**	**73**	**8**	**331**	**49**	**11**	**151**	**80**	**40**	**331**
2012 Total	**202**	**42**	**73**	**8**	**325**	**41**	**10**	**153**	**80**	**42**	**325**
2013 Total	**219**	**45**	**75**	**13**	**353**	**54**	**11**	**158**	**87**	**43**	**353**
2014 Total	**225**	**47**	**76**	**13**	**361**	**54**	**11**	**158**	**88**	**49**	**361**
2015 Total	**216**	**47**	**79**	**14**	**356**	**48**	**13**	**157**	**90**	**48**	**356**
2016 Total	**208**	**46**	**81**	**20**	**354**	**42**	**13**	**155**	**98**	**47**	**354**
2017 Total	**204**	**45**	**82**	**19**	**350**	**40**	**13**	**152**	**98**	**47**	**350**
2018 Total	**211**	**44**	**82**	**18**	**355**	**49**	**13**	**151**	**97**	**46**	**355**
2019 Total	**209**	**40**	**83**	**17**	**349**	**51**	**12**	**147**	**97**	**41**	**349**
2020 Total	**184**	**40**	**72**	**18**	**313**	**32**	**12**	**143**	**86**	**39**	**313**
2021 Total	**R187**	**39**	**79**	**16**	**R321**	**R33**	**12**	**144**	**92**	**39**	**R321**
2022 Total	**R190**	**37**	**80**	**16**	**R323**	**R42**	**16**	**139**	**92**	**35**	**R323**
2023 January	16	3	6	1	R26	R3	1	12	R8	3	R26
February	14	3	6	1	24	3	1	10	7	3	24
March	R15	3	7	1	27	R3	1	11	8	3	27
April	14	3	6	1	R24	3	1	R10	7	2	R24
May	15	3	7	2	R26	R3	1	11	8	3	R26
June	R14	3	7	2	26	3	1	10	8	3	26
July	15	3	7	2	R26	R3	1	11	8	3	R26
August	R15	3	7	2	27	R3	1	11	R9	3	27
September	R14	3	6	2	R25	3	1	11	8	2	R25
October	R14	3	7	2	R26	R3	1	11	R9	2	R26
November	15	3	7	2	26	3	1	11	8	2	26
December	R15	3	7	1	R26	R3	1	11	8	3	R26
Total	**R175**	**36**	**81**	**18**	**R309**	**R36**	**15**	**131**	**R96**	**32**	**R309**
2024 January	15	3	6	1	R25	3	1	11	7	3	R25
February	R13	3	6	2	24	3	1	10	8	2	24
March	R14	3	7	1	26	3	1	11	8	2	26
April	14	3	6	2	25	3	1	11	8	2	25
May	R14	3	7	2	R26	3	1	11	9	3	R26
June	14	3	7	2	25	3	1	10	8	2	25
July	R14	3	7	2	26	3	1	11	8	3	26
August	15	3	7	1	26	3	1	11	8	3	26
September	R14	3	7	1	25	3	1	11	8	2	25
October	14	3	7	1	R25	3	1	11	8	2	R25
November	R14	3	7	1	25	3	1	11	8	2	25
December	15	3	7	1	26	3	1	11	8	2	26
Total	**R170**	**34**	**81**	**18**	**R303**	**R34**	**15**	**130**	**R96**	**29**	**R303**
2025 January	15	3	7	1	25	3	1	11	7	3	25

[a] Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.

[b] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[c] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

[d] Fuel ethanol minus denaturant.

[e] "Biodiesel" is primarily fatty acid methyl esters (FAME). See "Biodiesel" in Glossary.

[f] Includes energy-related carbon dioxide emissions from wood, biomass waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biodiesel; excludes emissions from renewable diesel fuel and "other biofuels." See "Renewable Diesel Fuel" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary.

[g] Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

[h] Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

[i] 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.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons.

Notes: • Except for small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels" beginning in 2012, carbon dioxide emissions from biomass energy consumption are excluded from the energy-related carbon dioxide emissions reported in Tables 11.1–11.6. See "Biomass" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary. See Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Data are estimates. See "Section 11 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," 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/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Note 1. Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases. Greenhouse gases are those gases—such as water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO2), methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride—that are transparent to solar (short-wave) radiation but opaque to long-wave (infrared) radiation, thus preventing long-wave radiant energy from leaving Earth's atmosphere. The net effect is a trapping of absorbed radiation and a tendency to warm the planet's surface.

The vast majority of U.S. CO2 emissions come from fossil fuel combustion, with smaller amounts from the non-combustion use of fossil fuels, as well as from electricity generation using geothermal energy and non-biomass waste. Other sources of CO2 emissions include industrial processes, such as cement and limestone production. Data in the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Monthly Energy Review* (MER) Tables 11.1–11.6 are estimates for U.S. CO2 emissions from energy consumption, plus the non-combustion use of fossil fuels. (Except for small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels" beginning in 2012, carbon dioxide emissions from biomass energy consumption are excluded from the energy-related carbon dioxide emissions reported in Tables 11.1–11.6. See "Biomass" and "Other Biofuels" in Glossary. See Table 11.7 for energy-related carbon dioxide emissions from wood, biomass waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biodiesel.)

For annual U.S. estimates of CO2 emissions from all sources, as well as emissions for other greenhouse gases, see the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks* reports at https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks-1990-2022.

Note 2. Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion. Except for small amounts of emissions from "other biofuels" beginning in 2012, carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from the combustion of biomass to produce energy are excluded from the energy-related CO2 emissions reported in MER Tables 11.1–11.6; but CO2 emissions from wood, biomass waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biodiesel appear in MER Table 11.7. According to current international convention (see the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's "2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories"), carbon released through biomass combustion is excluded from reported energy-related emissions. The release of carbon from biomass combustion is assumed to be balanced by the uptake of carbon when the feedstock is grown, resulting in zero net emissions over some period of time. (This is not to say that biomass energy is carbon-neutral. Energy inputs are required in order to grow, fertilize, and harvest the feedstock and to produce and process the biomass into fuels.)

However, analysts have debated whether increased use of biomass energy may result in a decline in terrestrial carbon stocks, leading to a net positive release of carbon rather than the zero net release assumed by its exclusion from reported energy-related emissions. For example, the clearing of forests for biofuel crops could result in an initial release of carbon that is not fully recaptured in subsequent use of the land for agriculture.

To reflect the potential net emissions, the international convention for greenhouse gas inventories is to report biomass emissions in the category "agriculture, forestry, and other land use," usually based on estimates of net changes in carbon stocks over time.

This indirect accounting of CO2 emissions from biomass can potentially lead to confusion in accounting for and understanding the flow of CO2 emissions within energy and non-energy systems. In recognition of this issue, reporting of CO2 emissions from biomass combustion alongside other energy-related CO2 emissions offers an alternative accounting treatment. It is important, however, to avoid misinterpreting emissions from fossil energy and biomass energy sources as necessarily additive. Instead, the combined total of direct CO2 emissions from biomass and energy-related CO2 emissions implicitly assumes that none of the carbon emitted was previously or subsequently reabsorbed in terrestrial sinks or that other emissions sources offset any such sequestration.

Section 11 Methodology and Sources

To estimate carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption for the *Monthly Energy Review* (MER), Tables 11.1–11.7, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) uses the following methodology and sources:

Step 1. Determine Fuel Consumption

Coal—Coal sectoral (residential, commercial, coke plants, other industrial, transportation, electric power) consumption data in thousand short tons are from MER Table 6.2. Coal sectoral consumption data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the coal heat content factors in MER Table A5.

Coal Coke Net Imports—Coal coke net imports data in trillion Btu are derived from coal coke imports and exports data in MER Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

Natural Gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels)—Natural gas sectoral consumption data in trillion Btu are from MER Tables 2.2–2.6.

Petroleum—Total and sectoral consumption (product supplied) data in thousand barrels per day for asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, distillate fuel oil, hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL), jet fuel, kerosene, lubricants, motor gasoline, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil are from MER Tables 3.5 and 3.7a–3.7c. For the component products of HGL (ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, isobutane/isobutylene, and natural gasoline [through 2021]) and "other petroleum" (aviation gasoline blending components, crude oil, motor gasoline blending components, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, still gas, unfinished oils [through 2021], waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products), consumption (product supplied) data in thousand barrels per day are from EIA's *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), and earlier publications (see sources for MER Table 3.5). Petroleum consumption data by product are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the petroleum heat content factors in MER Tables A1 and A3.

Biomass—Sectoral consumption data in trillion Btu for wood, biomass waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biodiesel are from MER Tables 10.2a–10.2c.

Step 2. Remove Biofuels From Petroleum

Distillate Fuel Oil—Beginning in 2009, the distillate fuel oil data (for total and transportation sector) in Step 1 include biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel, which are non-fossil renewable fuels.

2009–2011: To remove the biodiesel portion from distillate fuel oil, data for biodiesel consumption (calculated using data from EIA, EIA-22M, “Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey”) and biomass-based diesel fuel data (from EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” EIA-812, “Monthly Product Pipeline Report,” and EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report”) are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in MER Table A1, and then subtracted from the distillate fuel oil consumption values. To remove the renewable diesel fuel portion from distillate fuel oil, data for refinery and blender net inputs (from EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” and EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report”) are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in MER Table A1, and then subtracted from the distillate fuel oil consumption values.

2012–2020: To remove the biodiesel portion from distillate fuel oil, data for biodiesel consumption (from MER Table 10.4) is subtracted from the distillate fuel oil consumption values. To remove the renewable diesel fuel portion from distillate fuel oil, data for refinery and blender net inputs (from EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” and EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report”) are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in MER Table A1, and then subtracted from the distillate fuel oil consumption values.

2021 forward: To remove the biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel portions from distillate fuel oil, data for refinery and blender net inputs (from EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report,” and EIA-815, “Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report”) are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel heat content factors in MER Table A1, and then subtracted from the distillate fuel oil consumption values.

Motor Gasoline—Beginning in 1993, the motor gasoline data (for total, commercial sector, industrial sector, and transportation sector) in Step 1 include fuel ethanol, a non-fossil renewable fuel. To remove the fuel ethanol portion from motor gasoline, data in trillion Btu for fuel ethanol consumption (from MER Tables 10.2a, 10.2b, and 10.3) are subtracted from the motor gasoline consumption values. (Note that about 2% of fuel ethanol is fossil-based petroleum denaturant, to make the fuel ethanol undrinkable. For 1993–2008, petroleum denaturant is double counted in the PSA product supplied statistics, in both the original product category—e.g., natural gasoline—and also in the finished motor

gasoline category; for this time period for MER Section 11, petroleum denaturant is removed along with the fuel ethanol from motor gasoline, but left in the original product. Beginning in 2009, petroleum denaturant is counted only in the PSA/PSM product supplied statistics for motor gasoline; for this time period for MER Section 11, petroleum denaturant is left in motor gasoline.)

Step 3. Remove Carbon Sequestered by Non-Combustion Use

The following fuels have industrial non-combustion uses as chemical feedstocks and other products: coal, natural gas, asphalt and road oil, distillate fuel oil, hydrocarbon gas liquids (ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, isobutane/isobutylene, and natural gasoline), lubricants (which have industrial and transportation non-combustion uses), naphthas, other oils, petroleum coke, residual fuel oil, special naphthas, still gas, waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products. See Tables 1.13a and 1.13b for estimates of fossil fuel non-combustion uses.

In the non-combustion use of these fuels, some of the carbon is stored (sequestered) in the final product, and EIA subtracts this from the fuel consumption values in Steps 1 and 2. EIA calculates the amount of carbon sequestered as the product of the non-combustion use of fossil fuels shown in MER Table 1.13b and the following carbon sequestration factors. The factors range from 0.00 to 1.00. A factor of 0.00 indicates that the fuel does not sequester any carbon (all is emitted), while a factor of 1.00 indicates that the fuel sequesters all of the carbon (none is emitted). EIA uses the following carbon sequestration factors: coal—0.75; natural gas used to produce hydrogen—0.00; natural gas used for other manufacturing—0.44; asphalt and road oil—1.00; distillate fuel oil—0.50; hydrocarbon gas liquids—0.80; lubricants—0.50; naphthas used for petrochemical feedstock—0.75; other oils used for petrochemical feedstock—0.50; petroleum coke used for aluminum production—0.00; petroleum coke used for other manufacturing—0.50; residual fuel oil—0.50; special naphthas—0.00; still gas—0.80; waxes—1.00; and miscellaneous petroleum products—1.00.

Step 4. Determine Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption

EIA calculates carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions data in million metric tons as the product of the consumption values in trillion Btu from Steps 1 and 2 (minus the carbon sequestered by non-combustion use in Step 3) and the annual CO2 emissions factors at https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/xls/CO2_coeffs_detailed.xls.

Except for plant condensate and unfractionated stream (which are EIA estimates), the CO2 emissions factors for fossil fuels are from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks*, Tables A-20, A-32, and A-226. EIA converts metric tons of carbon to metric tons of CO2 using the approximate molar mass (44/12)—see https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks-1990-2022.

Coal—EIA calculates coal CO2 emissions for each sector (residential, commercial, coke plants, other industrial, transportation, electric power). Total coal emissions are the sum of the sectoral coal emissions.

Coal Coke Net Imports—EIA calculates coal coke net imports CO2 emissions for the industrial sector.

Natural Gas—EIA calculates natural gas CO2 emissions for each sector (residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, electric power). Total natural gas emissions are the sum of the sectoral natural gas emissions.

Petroleum—EIA calculates CO2 emissions for each petroleum product and sector. Total petroleum emissions are the sum of the product emissions. Total HGL emissions are the sum of the emissions for the component products (ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, isobutane/isobutylene, and natural gasoline). EIA estimates residential, commercial, and transportation sector HGL emissions as the product of the HGL consumption values in trillion Btu from MER Tables 3.8a and 3.8c and the propane emissions factor. EIA estimates industrial sector HGL emissions as total HGL emissions minus emissions by the other sectors.

Geothermal and Non-Biomass Waste—EIA estimates annual CO2 emissions data for geothermal and non-biomass waste on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report" (and predecessor forms). EIA estimates monthly data by dividing the annual data by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Annual estimates for the current year are set equal to those of the previous year.

Biomass—EIA calculates wood, biomass waste, and biofuel CO2 emissions for each sector. Total emissions for each biomass fuel are the sum of the sectoral emissions. EIA uses the following CO2 emissions factors, in million metric tons

CO_2 per quadrillion Btu: wood—93.80; biomass waste—90.70; fuel ethanol—68.44; and biodiesel—73.84. For 1973–1988, EIA estimates the biomass portion of waste in MER Tables 10.2a–10.2c as 67%; for 1989–2000, the annual biomass portion of waste ranges from 67% in 1989 to 58% in 2000, based on the biogenic shares of total municipal solid waste shown in EIA's "Methodology for Allocating Municipal Solid Waste to Biogenic and Non-Biogenic Energy," Table 1 at https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/pdf/historical/msw.pdf.

Appendix A

British Thermal Unit Conversion Factors

British Thermal Unit Conversion Factors

The thermal conversion factors presented in the following tables can be used to estimate the heat content in British thermal units (Btu) of a given amount of energy measured in physical units, such as barrels or cubic feet. For example, 10 barrels of asphalt has a heat content of approximately 66.36 million Btu (10 barrels x 6.636 million Btu per barrel = 66.36 million Btu).

The heat content rates (i.e., thermal conversion factors) provided in this section represent the gross (or higher or upper) energy content of the fuels. Gross heat content rates are applied in all Btu calculations for the *Monthly Energy Review* and are commonly used in energy calculations in the United States; net (or lower) heat content rates are typically used in European energy calculations. The difference between the two rates is the amount of energy that is consumed to vaporize water that is created during the combustion process. Generally, the difference ranges from 2% to 10%, depending on the specific fuel and its hydrogen content. Some fuels, such as unseasoned wood, can be more than 40% different in their gross and net heat content rates. See "Heat Content" and "British Thermal Unit (Btu)" in the Glossary for more information.

In general, the annual thermal conversion factors presented in Tables A2 through A6 are computed from final annual data or from the best available data and labeled "preliminary." Often, the current year's factors are labeled "estimate," and are set equal to the previous year's values until data become available to calculate the factors. The source of each factor is described in the section entitled "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6 in this appendix.

Table A1. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum and Biofuels

(Million Btu per Barrel, Except as Noted)

Commodity	Heat Content	Commodity	Heat Content
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.636	Motor Gasoline (Finished)–see Tables A2 and A3	
Aviation Gasoline (Finished)	5.048	Motor Gasoline Blending Components (MGBC)	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	5.048	Through 2006	5.253
Crude Oil–see Table A2		Beginning in 2007	5.222
Distillate Fuel Oil–see Table A3 for averages		Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	4.247
15 ppm sulfur and under	5.770	Petrochemical Feedstocks	
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	5.817	Naphtha Less Than 401°F	5.248
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	5.825	Other Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401°F	5.825
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids		Petroleum Coke–see Table A3 for averages	
Natural Gas Liquids		Total, through 2003	6.024
Ethane	2.783	Catalyst, beginning in 2004	[a] 6.287
Propane	3.841	Marketable, beginning in 2004	5.719
Normal Butane	4.353	Residual Fuel Oil	6.287
Isobutane	4.183	Special Naphthas	5.248
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	4.638	Still Gas	
Refinery Olefins		Through 2015	[b] 6.000
Ethylene	2.436	Beginning in 2016	[a] 6.287
Propylene	3.835	Unfinished Oils	5.825
Butylene	4.377	Waxes	5.537
Isobutylene	4.355	Miscellaneous Products	5.796
Hydrogen	[c] 6.287	Other Hydrocarbons	5.825
Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type	5.670	Biofuels, Fuel Ethanol–see Table A3	
Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type	5.355	Biofuels, Biodiesel	5.359
Kerosene	5.670	Biofuels, Renewable Diesel Fuel	5.494
Lubricants	6.065	Biofuels, Other	5.359

[a] Per residual fuel oil equivalent barrel (6.287 million Btu per barrel).

[b] Per fuel oil equivalent barrel (6.000 million Btu per barrel).

[c] Hydrogen has a gross heat content of 323.6 Btu per standard cubic foot (at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 1 atmosphere), and 6.287 million Btu per residual fuel oil equivalent barrel. For hydrogen, barrels can be converted to standard cubic feet by multiplying by 19,426 standard cubic feet per barrel of residual fuel oil equivalent.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A2. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Production, Imports, and Exports

(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Production		Imports				Exports			
				Petroleum Products				Petroleum Products		
	Crude Oil[a]	Natural Gas Plant Liquids[b]	Crude Oil[a]	Motor Gasoline[c]	Total Products[d]	Total[d]	Crude Oil[a]	Motor Gasoline[e]	Total Products[d]	Total[d]
1950	5.800	4.470	5.943	5.253	6.263	6.080	5.800	5.253	5.751	5.766
1955	5.800	4.346	5.924	5.253	6.234	6.040	5.800	5.253	5.765	5.768
1960	5.800	4.253	5.911	5.253	6.161	6.021	5.800	5.253	5.835	5.834
1965	5.800	4.197	5.872	5.253	6.123	5.997	5.800	5.253	5.742	5.743
1970	5.800	4.090	5.822	5.253	6.088	5.985	5.800	5.253	5.811	5.810
1975	5.800	3.923	5.821	5.253	5.935	5.858	5.800	5.253	5.747	5.748
1980	5.800	[b] 3.864	5.812	5.253	5.748	5.796	5.800	5.253	5.841	5.820
1981	5.800	3.860	5.818	5.253	5.659	5.775	5.800	5.253	5.837	5.821
1982	5.800	3.798	5.826	5.253	5.664	5.775	5.800	5.253	5.829	5.820
1983	5.800	3.755	5.825	5.253	5.677	5.774	5.800	5.253	5.800	5.800
1984	5.800	3.745	5.823	5.253	5.613	5.745	5.800	5.253	5.867	5.850
1985	5.800	3.752	5.832	5.253	5.572	5.736	5.800	5.253	5.819	5.814
1986	5.800	3.733	5.903	5.253	5.624	5.808	5.800	5.253	5.839	5.832
1987	5.800	3.742	5.901	5.253	5.599	5.820	5.800	5.253	5.860	5.858
1988	5.800	3.751	5.900	5.253	5.618	5.820	5.800	5.253	5.842	5.840
1989	5.800	3.764	5.906	5.253	5.641	5.833	5.800	5.253	5.869	5.857
1990	5.800	3.758	5.934	5.253	5.614	5.849	5.800	5.253	5.838	5.833
1991	5.800	3.740	5.948	5.253	5.636	5.873	5.800	5.253	5.827	5.823
1992	5.800	3.739	5.953	5.253	5.623	5.877	5.800	5.253	5.774	5.777
1993	5.800	3.735	5.954	5.253	5.539	5.866	5.800	5.253	5.681	5.693
1994	5.800	3.728	5.950	5.253	5.416	5.835	5.800	5.253	5.693	5.704
1995	5.800	3.728	5.938	5.253	5.345	5.830	5.800	5.253	5.692	5.703
1996	5.800	3.703	5.947	5.253	5.373	5.828	5.800	5.253	5.663	5.678
1997	5.800	3.686	5.954	5.253	5.333	5.836	5.800	5.253	5.663	5.678
1998	5.800	3.694	5.953	5.253	5.314	5.833	5.800	5.253	5.505	5.539
1999	5.800	3.663	5.942	5.253	5.291	5.815	5.800	5.253	5.530	5.564
2000	5.800	3.648	5.959	5.253	5.309	5.823	5.800	5.253	5.529	5.542
2001	5.800	3.652	5.976	5.253	5.330	5.838	5.800	5.253	5.637	5.641
2002	5.800	3.646	5.971	5.253	5.362	5.845	5.800	5.253	5.517	5.519
2003	5.800	3.659	5.970	5.253	5.381	5.845	5.800	5.253	5.628	5.630
2004	5.800	3.636	5.981	5.253	5.429	5.853	5.800	5.253	5.532	5.539
2005	5.800	3.638	5.977	5.253	5.436	5.835	5.800	5.253	5.504	5.513
2006	5.800	3.622	5.980	5.253	5.431	5.836	5.800	[e] 5.219	5.415	5.423
2007	5.800	3.609	5.985	5.222	5.483	5.857	5.800	5.188	5.465	5.471
2008	5.800	3.614	5.990	5.222	5.459	5.861	5.800	5.215	5.587	5.591
2009	5.800	3.598	5.988	5.222	5.509	5.878	5.800	5.221	5.674	5.677
2010	5.800	3.573	5.989	5.222	5.545	5.892	5.800	5.214	5.601	5.604
2011	5.800	3.573	6.008	5.222	5.538	5.905	5.800	5.216	5.526	5.530
2012	5.800	3.588	6.165	5.222	5.501	6.035	5.800	5.217	5.520	5.526
2013	5.800	3.629	6.010	5.222	5.497	5.899	5.800	5.216	5.470	5.482
2014	5.800	3.640	6.035	5.222	5.518	5.929	5.800	5.218	5.369	5.406
2015	5.717	3.669	6.065	5.222	5.504	5.941	5.682	5.218	5.279	5.319
2016	5.722	3.632	6.053	5.222	5.491	5.929	5.724	5.218	5.184	5.245
2017	5.723	3.612	6.050	5.222	5.489	5.930	5.738	[e] 5.222	5.151	5.258
2018	5.706	3.591	6.063	5.222	[d] 5.491	[d] 5.938	5.721	5.222	[d] 5.088	[d] 5.259
2019	5.698	3.607	6.061	5.222	5.464	5.908	5.708	5.222	5.022	5.263
2020	5.691	3.593	6.066	5.222	5.513	5.927	5.709	5.222	4.924	5.220
2021	5.690	3.585	6.067	5.222	5.508	5.905	5.725	5.222	4.861	5.161
2022	5.684	3.575	6.085	5.222	5.519	5.928	5.721	5.222	4.866	5.187
2023	5.689	3.575	6.064	5.222	5.471	5.922	5.729	5.222	4.805	5.174
2024	[P] 5.689	[P] 3.577	[P] 6.062	[P] 5.222	[P] 5.459	[P] 5.963	[P] 5.719	[P] 5.222	[P] 4.803	[P] 5.153
2025	[E] 5.689	[E] 3.577	[E] 6.062	[E] 5.222	[E] 5.459	[E] 5.963	[E] 5.719	[E] 5.222	[E] 4.803	[E] 5.153

[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Natural gas processing plant production of natural gas liquids (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline). Through 1980, also includes natural gas processing plant production of finished petroleum products (aviation gasoline, distillate fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, motor gasoline, special naphthas, and miscellaneous products).

[c] Excludes fuel ethanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and other oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.

[d] Through 2017, the imports and exports factors are developed using old hydrocarbon gas liquids heat content values shown in Table A1 of the September 2019 *Monthly Energy Review* (MER). Beginning in 2018, the factors are developed using heat content values shown in Table A1 of the current MER.

[e] For 2006–2016, includes MTBE blended into motor gasoline; excludes MTBE in other years. For all years, excludes fuel ethanol and other non-MTBE oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

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

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A3. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption and Fuel Ethanol

(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Total Petroleum[a] Consumption by Sector						Distillate Fuel Oil Consumption[f]	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids Consumption[g]	Motor Gasoline (Finished) Consumption[h]	Petroleum Coke Consumption[i]	Fuel Ethanol[j]	*Fuel Ethanol Feedstock Factor*[k]
	Residential	Commercial[b]	Industrial[b]	Transportation[b,c]	Electric Power[d,e]	Total[b,c]						
1950	5.473	5.817	5.927	5.461	6.254	5.642	5.825	3.810	5.253	6.024	NA	*NA*
1955	5.470	5.781	5.847	5.407	6.254	5.581	5.825	3.810	5.253	6.024	NA	*NA*
1960	5.418	5.781	5.772	5.387	6.267	5.542	5.825	3.810	5.253	6.024	NA	*NA*
1965	5.365	5.761	5.695	5.386	6.267	5.517	5.825	[g]3.810	5.253	6.024	NA	*NA*
1970	5.262	5.709	5.579	5.393	6.252	5.499	5.825	3.731	5.253	6.024	NA	*NA*
1975	5.255	5.649	5.490	5.392	6.250	5.489	5.825	3.671	5.253	6.024	NA	*NA*
1980	5.322	5.752	5.340	5.441	6.254	5.472	5.825	3.669	5.253	6.024	3.564	*6.586*
1981	5.284	5.693	5.268	5.433	6.258	5.440	5.825	3.632	5.253	6.024	3.564	*6.562*
1982	5.267	5.699	5.211	5.423	6.258	5.406	5.825	3.588	5.253	6.024	3.564	*6.539*
1983	5.141	5.592	5.214	5.416	6.255	5.396	5.825	3.535	5.253	6.024	3.564	*6.515*
1984	5.308	5.658	5.167	5.418	6.251	5.385	5.825	3.580	5.253	6.024	3.564	*6.492*
1985	5.264	5.598	5.159	5.423	6.247	5.377	5.825	3.584	5.253	6.024	3.564	*6.469*
1986	5.269	5.632	5.237	5.426	6.257	5.410	5.825	3.631	5.253	6.024	3.564	*6.446*
1987	5.241	5.594	5.203	5.429	6.249	5.395	5.825	3.663	5.253	6.024	3.564	*6.423*
1988	5.259	5.598	5.196	5.433	6.250	5.402	5.825	3.643	5.253	6.024	3.564	*6.400*
1989	5.195	5.549	5.190	5.438	[d]6.240	5.403	5.825	3.679	5.253	6.024	3.564	*6.377*
1990	5.146	5.554	5.219	5.442	6.244	5.403	5.825	3.630	5.253	6.024	3.564	*6.355*
1991	5.096	5.529	5.130	5.441	6.246	5.375	5.825	3.626	5.253	6.024	3.564	*6.332*
1992	5.126	5.514	5.133	5.443	6.238	5.369	5.825	3.643	5.253	6.024	3.564	*6.309*
1993	5.103	[b]5.505	[b]5.140	[b]5.413	6.230	[b]5.354	5.825	3.628	[h]5.217	6.024	3.564	*6.287*
1994	5.097	5.513	5.115	5.413	6.213	5.344	[f]5.820	3.657	5.214	6.024	3.564	*6.264*
1995	5.062	5.476	5.084	5.409	6.187	5.326	5.820	3.641	5.204	6.024	3.564	*6.242*
1996	4.997	5.431	5.076	5.416	6.194	5.323	5.820	3.629	5.211	6.024	3.564	*6.220*
1997	4.988	5.389	5.083	5.410	6.198	5.322	5.820	3.627	5.205	6.024	3.564	*6.198*
1998	4.974	5.363	5.101	5.406	6.210	5.335	5.819	3.619	5.203	6.024	3.564	*6.176*
1999	4.902	5.289	5.052	5.406	6.204	5.313	5.819	3.628	5.202	6.024	3.564	*6.167*
2000	4.908	5.313	5.015	5.415	6.188	5.311	5.819	3.610	5.201	6.024	3.564	*6.159*
2001	4.936	5.323	5.104	5.405	6.199	5.331	5.819	3.604	5.201	6.024	3.564	*6.151*
2002	4.885	5.291	5.053	5.404	6.172	5.309	5.819	3.588	5.199	6.024	3.564	*6.143*
2003	4.920	5.313	5.108	5.400	6.182	5.326	5.819	3.610	5.197	6.024	3.564	*6.106*
2004	4.952	5.324	5.106	5.407	6.134	5.330	5.818	3.591	5.196	[i]5.982	3.564	*6.069*
2005	4.915	5.360	5.143	5.408	6.126	5.342	5.818	3.589	5.192	5.982	3.564	*6.032*
2006	4.886	5.296	5.120	5.405	6.038	5.323	5.803	3.551	5.185	5.987	3.564	*5.995*
2007	4.833	5.270	5.079	5.376	6.064	5.293	5.784	3.544	5.142	5.996	3.564	*5.959*
2008	4.772	5.156	5.103	5.342	6.013	5.268	5.780	3.549	5.106	5.992	3.564	*5.922*
2009	4.664	5.217	4.959	[c]5.320	5.987	[c]5.218	5.781	3.487	5.090	6.017	3.564	*5.901*
2010	4.664	5.195	4.920	5.316	5.956	5.204	5.778	3.489	5.067	6.059	3.562	*5.880*
2011	4.657	5.176	4.887	5.315	5.900	5.193	5.776	3.423	5.063	6.077	3.561	*5.859*
2012	4.714	5.126	4.843	5.306	5.925	5.176	5.774	3.440	5.062	6.084	3.560	*5.838*
2013	4.648	5.053	4.801	5.302	5.892	5.157	5.774	3.468	5.060	6.089	3.560	*5.831*
2014	4.664	5.016	4.804	5.300	5.906	5.161	5.773	3.439	5.059	6.100	3.559	*5.825*
2015	4.721	5.050	4.767	5.302	5.915	5.154	5.773	3.461	5.057	6.085	3.558	*5.818*
2016	4.631	5.022	4.799	5.303	5.885	5.161	5.773	3.424	5.055	6.104	3.558	*5.811*
2017	4.623	5.006	4.769	5.305	5.893	5.153	5.772	3.400	5.053	6.132	3.556	*5.804*
2018	4.620	4.971	4.664	5.309	5.896	5.122	5.772	3.381	5.054	6.122	3.553	*5.797*
2019	4.540	4.962	4.646	5.307	5.900	5.111	5.771	3.401	5.052	6.132	3.555	*5.790*
2020	4.536	4.889	4.534	5.301	5.883	5.054	5.770	3.349	5.052	6.130	3.557	*5.784*
2021	4.611	4.909	4.524	[R]5.307	5.883	5.067	5.770	3.369	5.050	6.135	3.555	*5.777*
2022	4.596	4.942	4.441	5.314	5.902	5.058	5.770	3.229	5.049	6.164	3.553	*5.777*
2023	4.621	[R]4.957	4.388	[R]5.308	5.931	5.039	5.770	3.224	5.049	6.153	3.554	*5.777*
2024	[E]4.622	[RE]4.961	[E]4.320	[RE]5.307	[P]5.943	[P]5.018	[P]5.770	[P]3.201	[P]5.049	[P]6.245	[P]3.553	*5.777*
2025	[E]4.622	[RE]4.961	[E]4.320	[RE]5.307	[E]5.943	[E]5.018	[E]5.770	[E]3.201	[E]5.049	[E]6.245	[E]3.553	*5.777*

[a] Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned directly as fuel. Quantity-weighted averages of the petroleum products included in each category are calculated by using heat content values for individual products shown in Tables A1 and A3.

[b] Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[c] Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.

[d] 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. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

[e] Electric power sector factors are weighted average heat contents for distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil; they exclude other liquids.

[f] There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1993 and 1994; beginning in 1994, the single constant factor is replaced by a quantity-weighted factor. Quantity-weighted averages of the sulfur-content categories of distillate fuel oil are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1. Excludes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.

[g] Quantity-weighted averages of the major components of hydrocarbon gas liquids are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1. The factor for 1967 is used as the estimated factor for 1949–1966.

[h] Through 1992, excludes oxygenates. Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline; and for 1993–2006, also includes methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and other oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.

[i] There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2003 and 2004; beginning in 2004, the single constant factor is replaced by a quantity-weighted factor. Quantity-weighted averages of the two categories of petroleum coke are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

[j] Includes denaturant (petroleum added to ethanol to make it undrinkable). Fuel ethanol factors are weighted average heat contents for undenatured ethanol (3.539 million Btu per barrel) and products used as denaturant (natural gasoline, finished motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components—see Tables A1 and A3 for factors). The factor for 2009 is used as the estimated factor for 1980–2008.

[k] Corn input to the production of undenatured ethanol (million Btu corn per barrel undenatured ethanol), used as the factor to estimate total biomass inputs to the production of undenatured ethanol. Observed ethanol yields (gallons undenatured ethanol per bushel of corn) are 2.5 in 1980, 2.666 in 1998, 2.68 in 2002, 2.78 in 2008, and 2.82 in 2012; yields in other years are estimated. Corn is assumed to have a gross heat content of 0.392 million Btu per bushel. Undenatured ethanol is assumed to have a gross heat content of 3.539 million Btu per barrel.

R=Revised. P=Preliminary. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

Note: The heat content values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

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

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A4. Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

(Btu per Cubic Foot)

	Production		Consumption[a]				
	Marketed	Dry	End-Use Sectors[b]	Electric Power Sector[c]	Total	Imports	Exports
1950	1,119	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	– –	1,035
1955	1,120	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035
1960	1,107	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035
1965	1,101	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032
1970	1,102	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031
1975	1,095	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,014
1980	1,098	1,026	1,024	1,035	1,026	1,022	1,013
1981	1,103	1,027	1,025	1,035	1,027	1,014	1,011
1982	1,107	1,028	1,026	1,036	1,028	1,018	1,011
1983	1,115	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,024	1,010
1984	1,109	1,031	1,030	1,035	1,031	1,005	1,010
1985	1,112	1,032	1,031	1,038	1,032	1,002	1,011
1986	1,110	1,030	1,029	1,034	1,030	997	1,008
1987	1,112	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,031	999	1,011
1988	1,109	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1,018
1989	1,107	1,031	1,032	[c] 1,028	1,031	1,004	1,019
1990	1,105	1,029	1,029	1,027	1,029	1,012	1,018
1991	1,108	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,014	1,022
1992	1,110	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,011	1,018
1993	1,106	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,027	1,020	1,016
1994	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,028	1,022	1,011
1995	1,106	1,026	1,027	1,021	1,026	1,021	1,011
1996	1,109	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,022	1,011
1997	1,107	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,023	1,011
1998	1,109	1,031	1,033	1,024	1,031	1,023	1,011
1999	1,107	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,027	1,022	1,006
2000	1,107	1,025	1,026	1,021	1,025	1,023	1,006
2001	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,026	1,028	1,023	1,010
2002	1,103	1,024	1,025	1,020	1,024	1,022	1,008
2003	1,103	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,028	1,025	1,009
2004	1,104	1,026	1,026	1,027	1,026	1,025	1,009
2005	1,104	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,025	1,009
2006	1,103	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,025	1,009
2007	1,102	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,009
2008	1,100	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,009
2009	1,101	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,009
2010	1,098	1,023	1,023	1,022	1,023	1,025	1,009
2011	1,142	1,022	1,022	1,021	1,022	1,025	1,009
2012	1,091	1,024	1,025	1,022	1,024	1,025	1,009
2013	1,101	1,027	1,028	1,025	1,027	1,025	1,009
2014	1,116	1,032	1,033	1,029	1,032	1,025	1,009
2015	1,124	1,037	1,038	1,035	1,037	1,025	1,009
2016	1,128	1,037	1,039	1,034	1,037	1,025	1,009
2017	1,129	1,036	1,037	1,034	1,036	1,025	1,009
2018	1,134	1,036	1,038	1,033	1,036	1,025	1,009
2019	1,140	1,038	1,040	1,034	1,038	1,025	1,009
2020	1,145	1,037	1,039	1,034	1,037	1,025	1,009
2021	1,146	1,037	1,039	1,034	1,037	1,025	1,009
2022	1,149	1,036	1,038	1,033	1,036	1,025	1,009
2023	1,156	1,036	1,038	1,033	1,036	1,025	1,009
2024	[E] 1,156	[P] 1,037	[P] 1,039	[P] 1,034	[P] 1,037	[E] 1,025	[E] 1,009
2025	[E] 1,156	[E] 1,037	[E] 1,039	[E] 1,034	[E] 1,037	[E] 1,025	[E] 1,009

[a] Consumption factors are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[b] Residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.

[c] 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. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate. – – =Not applicable.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

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

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A5. Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Coal									Coal Coke
			Consumption							
	Production[a]	Waste Coal Supplied[b]	Residential and Commercial Sectors[c]	Industrial Sector: Coke Plants	Industrial Sector: Other[d]	Electric Power Sector[e,f]	Total	Imports	Exports	Imports and Exports
1950	25.090	NA	24.461	26.798	24.820	23.937	24.989	25.020	26.788	24.800
1955	25.201	NA	24.373	26.794	24.821	24.056	24.982	25.000	26.907	24.800
1960	24.906	NA	24.226	26.791	24.609	23.927	24.713	25.003	26.939	24.800
1965	24.775	NA	24.028	26.787	24.385	23.780	24.537	25.000	26.973	24.800
1970	23.842	NA	23.203	26.784	22.983	22.573	23.440	25.000	26.982	24.800
1975	22.897	NA	22.261	26.782	22.436	21.642	22.506	25.000	26.562	24.800
1980	22.415	NA	22.543	26.790	22.690	21.295	21.947	25.000	26.384	24.800
1981	22.308	NA	22.474	26.794	22.585	21.085	21.713	25.000	26.160	24.800
1982	22.239	NA	22.695	26.797	22.712	21.194	21.674	25.000	26.223	24.800
1983	22.052	NA	22.775	26.798	22.691	21.133	21.576	25.000	26.291	24.800
1984	22.010	NA	22.844	26.799	22.543	21.101	21.573	25.000	26.402	24.800
1985	21.870	NA	22.646	26.798	22.020	20.959	21.366	25.000	26.307	24.800
1986	21.913	NA	22.947	26.798	22.198	21.084	21.462	25.000	26.292	24.800
1987	21.922	NA	23.404	26.799	22.381	21.136	21.517	25.000	26.291	24.800
1988	21.823	NA	23.571	26.799	22.360	20.900	21.328	25.000	26.299	24.800
1989	21.765	[b] 10.391	23.650	26.800	22.347	[e] 20.898	21.307	25.000	26.160	24.800
1990	21.822	9.303	23.137	26.799	22.457	20.779	21.197	25.000	26.202	24.800
1991	21.681	10.758	23.114	26.799	22.460	20.730	21.120	25.000	26.188	24.800
1992	21.682	10.396	23.105	26.799	22.250	20.709	21.068	25.000	26.161	24.800
1993	21.418	10.638	22.994	26.800	22.123	20.677	21.010	25.000	26.335	24.800
1994	21.394	11.097	23.112	26.800	22.068	20.589	20.929	25.000	26.329	24.800
1995	21.326	11.722	23.118	26.800	21.950	20.543	20.880	25.000	26.180	24.800
1996	21.322	12.147	23.011	26.800	22.105	20.547	20.870	25.000	26.174	24.800
1997	21.296	12.158	22.494	26.800	22.172	20.518	20.830	25.000	26.251	24.800
1998	21.418	12.639	21.620	27.426	23.164	20.516	20.881	25.000	26.800	24.800
1999	21.070	12.552	23.880	27.426	22.489	20.490	20.818	25.000	26.081	24.800
2000	21.072	12.360	25.020	27.426	22.433	20.511	20.828	25.000	26.117	24.800
2001	[a] 20.772	12.169	24.909	27.426	22.622	20.337	20.671	25.000	25.998	24.800
2002	20.673	12.165	22.962	27.426	22.562	20.238	20.541	25.000	26.062	24.800
2003	20.499	12.360	22.242	27.425	22.468	20.082	20.387	25.000	25.972	24.800
2004	20.424	12.266	22.324	27.426	22.473	19.980	20.290	25.000	26.108	24.800
2005	20.348	12.093	22.342	26.279	22.178	19.988	20.246	25.000	25.494	24.800
2006	20.310	12.080	22.066	26.271	22.050	19.931	20.181	25.000	25.453	24.800
2007	20.340	12.090	22.069	26.329	22.371	19.909	20.168	25.000	25.466	24.800
2008	20.208	12.121	[c] 23.035	26.281	22.304	19.713	19.979	25.000	25.399	24.800
2009	19.963	12.076	22.852	26.334	21.823	19.521	19.741	25.000	25.633	24.800
2010	20.173	11.960	22.611	26.295	21.846	19.623	19.870	25.000	25.713	24.800
2011	20.142	11.604	22.099	26.299	21.568	19.341	19.600	25.000	25.645	24.800
2012	20.215	11.539	21.300	28.636	21.449	19.211	19.544	23.128	24.551	24.800
2013	20.182	11.103	21.233	28.705	21.600	19.174	19.513	22.379	24.605	24.800
2014	20.146	11.474	21.307	28.458	21.525	19.290	19.611	22.187	25.032	24.800
2015	19.880	11.527	20.699	28.526	21.258	19.146	19.482	22.633	25.048	24.800
2016	19.977	11.496	20.078	28.608	21.055	19.153	19.459	22.327	25.655	24.800
2017	20.025	11.438	19.467	28.673	20.802	18.981	19.303	21.489	24.628	24.800
2018	20.160	11.419	19.269	28.608	20.739	18.915	19.258	20.415	24.294	24.800
2019	20.053	11.513	19.084	28.629	20.721	18.903	19.292	20.558	24.584	24.800
2020	19.845	11.268	18.297	28.717	20.425	18.882	19.260	20.347	24.969	24.800
2021	19.933	11.268	18.399	28.666	20.578	18.941	19.331	20.295	24.216	24.800
2022	20.100	11.268	18.083	28.669	20.388	18.792	19.180	21.447	24.346	24.800
2023	20.172	11.268	17.375	28.859	20.490	18.717	19.185	21.929	24.055	24.800
2024	[RP] 20.497	[P] 11.268	[RP] 17.321	[RP] 28.932	[RP] 20.339	[RP] 18.767	[RP] 19.213	[RP] 23.445	[RP] 24.292	[P] 24.800
2025	[RE] 20.497	[E] 11.268	[RE] 17.321	[RE] 28.932	[RE] 20.339	[RE] 18.767	[RE] 19.213	[RE] 23.445	[RE] 24.292	[E] 24.800

[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] Through 2007, used as the thermal conversion factor for coal consumption by the residential and commercial sectors. Beginning in 2008, used as the thermal conversion factor for coal consumption by the commercial sector only.

[d] Includes transportation. Excludes coal synfuel plants.

[e] 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. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

[f] Electric power sector factors are for anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and, beginning in 1998, coal synfuel.

R=Revised. P=Preliminary. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

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

Table A6. Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity, and Heat Content of Electricity

(Btu per Kilowatthour)

	Approximate Heat Rates[a] for Electricity Net Generation					Thermal Conversion Factor for Noncombustible Renewable Energy[i,k]	Heat Content[j] of Electricity[k]
	Fossil Fuels[b]						
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Total Fossil Fuels[f,g]	Nuclear[h]		
1950	NA	NA	NA	14,030	– –	3,412	3,412
1955	NA	NA	NA	11,699	– –	3,412	3,412
1960	NA	NA	NA	10,760	11,629	3,412	3,412
1965	NA	NA	NA	10,453	11,804	3,412	3,412
1970	NA	NA	NA	10,494	10,977	3,412	3,412
1975	NA	NA	NA	10,406	11,013	3,412	3,412
1980	NA	NA	NA	10,388	10,908	3,412	3,412
1981	NA	NA	NA	10,453	11,030	3,412	3,412
1982	NA	NA	NA	10,454	11,073	3,412	3,412
1983	NA	NA	NA	10,520	10,905	3,412	3,412
1984	NA	NA	NA	10,440	10,843	3,412	3,412
1985	NA	NA	NA	10,447	10,622	3,412	3,412
1986	NA	NA	NA	10,446	10,579	3,412	3,412
1987	NA	NA	NA	10,419	10,442	3,412	3,412
1988	NA	NA	NA	10,324	10,602	3,412	3,412
1989	NA	NA	NA	10,432	10,583	3,412	3,412
1990	NA	NA	NA	10,402	10,582	3,412	3,412
1991	NA	NA	NA	10,436	10,484	3,412	3,412
1992	NA	NA	NA	10,342	10,471	3,412	3,412
1993	NA	NA	NA	10,309	10,504	3,412	3,412
1994	NA	NA	NA	10,316	10,452	3,412	3,412
1995	NA	NA	NA	10,312	10,507	3,412	3,412
1996	NA	NA	NA	10,340	10,503	3,412	3,412
1997	NA	NA	NA	10,213	10,494	3,412	3,412
1998	NA	NA	NA	10,197	10,491	3,412	3,412
1999	NA	NA	NA	10,226	10,450	3,412	3,412
2000	NA	NA	NA	10,201	10,429	3,412	3,412
2001	10,378	10,742	10,051	[b] 10,333	10,443	3,412	3,412
2002	10,314	10,641	9,533	10,173	10,442	3,412	3,412
2003	10,297	10,610	9,207	10,125	10,422	3,412	3,412
2004	10,331	10,571	8,647	10,016	10,428	3,412	3,412
2005	10,373	10,631	8,551	9,999	10,436	3,412	3,412
2006	10,351	10,809	8,471	9,919	10,435	3,412	3,412
2007	10,375	10,794	8,403	9,884	10,489	3,412	3,412
2008	10,378	11,015	8,305	9,854	10,452	3,412	3,412
2009	10,414	10,923	8,160	9,760	10,459	3,412	3,412
2010	10,415	10,984	8,185	9,756	10,452	3,412	3,412
2011	10,444	10,829	8,152	9,716	10,464	3,412	3,412
2012	10,498	10,991	8,039	9,516	10,479	3,412	3,412
2013	10,459	10,713	7,948	9,541	10,449	3,412	3,412
2014	10,428	10,814	7,907	9,509	10,459	3,412	3,412
2015	10,495	10,687	7,869	9,314	10,458	3,412	3,412
2016	10,493	10,811	7,863	9,228	10,459	3,412	3,412
2017	10,465	10,834	7,803	9,208	10,459	3,412	3,412
2018	10,481	11,095	7,811	9,098	10,455	3,412	3,412
2019	10,551	11,205	7,725	8,899	10,442	3,412	3,412
2020	10,655	11,259	7,725	8,767	10,446	3,412	3,412
2021	10,583	11,224	7,689	8,844	10,429	3,412	3,412
2022	10,689	11,166	7,740	8,813	10,448	3,412	3,412
2023	10,745	11,465	7,721	8,630	10,452	3,412	3,412
2024	[E] 10,745	[E] 11,465	[E] 7,721	[E] 8,630	[E] 10,452	3,412	3,412
2025	[E] 10,745	[E] 11,465	[E] 7,721	[E] 8,630	[E] 10,452	3,412	3,412

[a] The values in columns 1–5 of this table are for net heat rates. See "Heat Rate" in Glossary.
[b] Through 2000, heat rates are for fossil-fueled steam-electric plants at electric utilities. Beginning in 2001, heat rates are for all fossil-fueled plants at electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers.
[c] Includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, and, beginning in 2002, waste coal and coal synfuel.
[d] Includes distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke, and waste oil.
[e] Includes natural gas and supplemental gaseous fuels.
[f] Includes coal, petroleum, natural gas, and, beginning in 2001, other fossil gases (blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels).
[g] Through 2000, used as the thermal conversion factor for wood and waste electricity net generation at electric utilities; beginning in 2001, Btu data for wood and waste at electric utilities are available from surveys.
[h] Used as the thermal conversion factor for nuclear electricity net generation.
[i] Technology-based geothermal heat rates are no longer used in Btu calculations in this report. For technology-based geothermal heat rates for 1960–2010, see the *Annual Energy Review 2010*, Table A6.
[j] See "Heat Content" in Glossary.
[k] The value of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour, which is the heat content of electricity, is a constant. It is used as the thermal conversion factor for electricity net generation from noncombustible renewable energy (hydro, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic, and wind), electricity sales to ultimate customers, and electricity imports and exports.
E=Estimate. NA=Not available. – – =Not applicable.
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949.
Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows this table.

Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum and Natural Gas Liquids

Asphalt. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million British thermal units (Btu) per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Assumed by EIA to be 5.048 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Aviation Gasoline (Finished)**.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.048 million Btu per barrel as adopted by the Bureau of Mines from the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation publication *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Butylene. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 4.377 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69,* 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute.

Crude Oil Exports. • 1949–2014: Assumed by EIA to be 5.800 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for crude oil produced in the United States. See **Crude Oil Production**. • 2015 forward: Calculated annually by EIA based on conversion of American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity ranges of crude oil exports as reported in trade data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Specific gravity (SG) = 141.5 / (131.5 + API gravity). The higher heating value (HHV) in million Btu per barrel = SG * (7.801796 - 1.3213 * SG^2).

Crude Oil Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil imported weighted by the quantities imported. Thermal conversion factors for each type were calculated on a foreign country basis, by determining the average American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity of crude oil imported from each foreign country from Form ERA-60 in 1977 and converting average API gravity to average Btu content by using National Bureau of Standards, Miscellaneous Publication No. 97, *Thermal Properties of Petroleum Products*, 1933.

Crude Oil Production. • 1949–2014: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.800 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950." • 2015 forward: Calculated annually by EIA based on conversion of American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity ranges of crude oil production as reported on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report." Specific gravity (SG) = 141.5 / (131.5 + API gravity). The higher heating value (HHV) in million Btu per barrel = SG * (7.801796 - 1.3213 * SG^2).

Distillate Fuel Oil Consumption. • 1949–1993: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950." • 1994 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for **Distillate Fuel Oil, 15 ppm Sulfur and Under** (5.770 million Btu per barrel), **Distillate Fuel Oil, Greater Than 15 ppm to 500 ppm Sulfur** (5.817 million Btu per barrel), and **Distillate Fuel Oil, Greater Than 500 ppm Sulfur** (5.825 million Btu per barrel).

Distillate Fuel Oil, 15 ppm Sulfur and Under. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.770 million Btu per barrel (137,380 Btu per gallon) for U.S. conventional diesel from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Technologies Model" (GREET), version R&D GREET1_2024, January 2025.

Distillate Fuel Oil, Greater Than 15 ppm to 500 ppm Sulfur. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.817 million Btu per barrel (138,490 Btu per gallon) for low-sulfur diesel from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Technologies Model" (GREET), version R&D GREET1_2024, January 2025.

Distillate Fuel Oil, Greater Than 500 ppm Sulfur. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Ethane. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 2.783 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69,* 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute.

Ethylene. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 2.436 million Btu per barrel (0.058 million Btu per gallon) as published in the Federal Register EPA; 40 CFR part 98; e-CRF; Table C1; April 5, 2019. The ethylene higher heating value is determined at 41 degrees Fahrenheit at saturation pressure.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids. • 1949–1966: EIA used the 1967 factor. • 1967 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all hydrocarbon gas liquids consumed (see Table A1) weighted by the quantities consumed. The component products of hydrocarbon gas liquids are ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline (pentanes plus), and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). For 1967–1980, quantities consumed are from EIA, Energy Data Reports, "Petroleum Statement, Annual." For 1981 forward, quantities consumed are from EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

Hydrogen. EIA estimated a thermal conversion factor of 323.6 Btu per standard cubic foot (at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 1 atmosphere), based on data published by the National Research Council and National Academy of Engineering, in Appendix H of *The Hydrogen Economy: Opportunities, Costs, Barriers, and R&D Needs*, 2004. EIA also assumed a thermal conversion factor of 6.287 million Btu per residual fuel oil equivalent barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Residual Fuel Oil**.

Isobutane. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 4.183 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69,* 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute.

Isobutylene. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 4.355 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69,* 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Commercial" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.355 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Military" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Kerosene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Lubricants. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.065 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Miscellaneous Products. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.796 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. • 1949–2006: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Markets 1947-1985,* a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. • 2007 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.222 million Btu per barrel (124,340 Btu per gallon) for gasoline blendstock from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Technologies Model" (GREET), version R&D GREET1_2024, January 2025.

Motor Gasoline Exports. • 1949–2005: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. • 2006 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for gasoline blendstock and the methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) blended into motor gasoline exports. The factor for gasoline

blendstock is 5.253 million Btu per barrel in 2006 and 5.222 million Btu per barrel beginning in 2007 (see **Motor Gasoline Blending Components**). For MTBE, EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.247 million Btu per barrel (101,130 Btu per gallon) from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Technologies Model" (GREET), version R&D GREET1_2024, January 2025.

Motor Gasoline (Finished) Consumption. • 1949–1992: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Markets 1947-1985,* a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. • 1993–2006: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for gasoline blendstock and the oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. The factor for gasoline blendstock is 5.253 million Btu per barrel (the motor gasoline factor used for previous years). The factors for fuel ethanol are shown in Table A3 (see **Fuel Ethanol, Denatured**). The following factors for other oxygenates are from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Technologies Model" (GREET), version R&D GREET1_2024, January 2025—methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE): 4.247 million Btu per barrel (101,130 Btu per gallon); tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME): 4.560 million Btu per barrel (108,570 Btu per gallon); ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE): 4.390 million Btu per barrel (104,530 Btu per gallon); methanol: 2.738 million Btu per barrel (65,200 Btu per gallon); and butanol: 4.555 million Btu per barrel (108,458 Btu per gallon). • 2007 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for gasoline blendstock and fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. The factor for gasoline blendstock is 5.222 million Btu per barrel (124,340 Btu per gallon), which is from the GREET model (see above). The factors for fuel ethanol are shown in Table A3 (see **Fuel Ethanol, Denatured**).

Motor Gasoline Imports. • 1949–2006: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. • 2007 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.222 million Btu per barrel (124,340 Btu per gallon) for gasoline blendstock from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Technologies Model" (GREET), version R&D GREET1_2024, January 2025.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each natural gas plant liquid produced weighted by the quantities produced.

Natural Gasoline. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 4.638 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69,* 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute. EIA assumes a natural gasoline ratio of 29% isopentane, 29% neopentane, 20% normal pentane, 13% normal hexane, 4% cyclohexane, 3% benzene, and 2% toluene in these calculations.

Normal Butane. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 4.353 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69,* 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute.

Other Hydrocarbons. Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Unfinished Oils**.

Oxygenates (Excluding Fuel Ethanol). EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.247 million Btu per barrel (101,130 Btu per gallon) for methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Technologies Model" (GREET), version R&D GREET1_2024, January 2025.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha Less Than 401 Degrees Fahrenheit. Assumed by EIA to be 5.248 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Special Naphthas**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Other Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401 Degrees Fahrenheit. Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Distillate Fuel Oil**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Still Gas. Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Still Gas**.

Petroleum Coke, Catalyst. Assumed by EIA to be 6.287 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Residual Fuel Oil**.

Petroleum Coke, Marketable. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.719 million Btu per barrel, calculated by dividing 28,595,925 Btu per short ton for petroleum coke (from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Technologies Model" (GREET), version R&D GREET1_2024, January 2025) by 5.0 barrels per short ton (as given in the Bureau of Mines Form 6-1300-M and successor EIA forms).

Petroleum Coke, Total. • 1949–2003: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.024 million Btu per barrel as reported in Btu per short ton in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950." The Bureau of Mines calculated this factor by dividing 30.120 million Btu per short ton, as given in the referenced Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, by 5.0 barrels per short ton, as given in the Bureau of Mines Form 6-1300-M and successor EIA forms. • 2004 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for **Petroleum Coke, Catalyst** (6.287 million Btu per barrel) and **Petroleum Coke, Marketable** (5.719 million Btu per barrel).

Petroleum Consumption, Commercial Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the commercial sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil consumed by the electric power sector weighted by the quantities consumed by the electric power sector. Data are from Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.

Petroleum Consumption, Industrial Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the industrial sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Residential Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the residential sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the residential sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the residential sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Total. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed weighted by the quantities consumed.

Petroleum Consumption, Transportation Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the transportation sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Products Exports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product exported weighted by the quantities exported.

Petroleum Products Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product imported weighted by the quantities imported.

Plant Condensate. • 1973–1983: Estimated to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel by EIA from data provided by McClanahan Consultants, Inc., Houston, Texas.

Propane. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 3.841 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69,* 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute.

Propylene. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor to be 3.835 million Btu per barrel, based on data for enthalpy of combustion from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69,* 2018; and data for density of liquids at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and equilibrium pressure from the American Petroleum Institute.

Residual Fuel Oil. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.287 million Btu per barrel as reported in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Road Oil. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of **Asphalt** and was first published by the Bureau of Mines in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Special Naphthas. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.248 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of the total gasoline (aviation and motor) factor and was first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Still Gas. • 1949–2015: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimated thermal conversion factor of 6.000 million Btu per barrel, first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*. • 2016 forward: Assumed by EIA to be 6.287 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Residual Fuel Oil.**

Total Petroleum Exports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for crude oil and each petroleum product exported weighted by the quantities exported. See **Crude Oil Exports** and **Petroleum Products Exports**.

Total Petroleum Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil and petroleum product imported weighted by the quantities imported. See **Crude Oil Imports** and **Petroleum Products Imports**.

Unfinished Oils. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel, the average of all natural gas or equal to that for **Distillate Fuel Oil** and first published it in EIA's *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 3, 1977*.

Unfractionated Stream. • 1979–1982: EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 3.800 million Btu per barrel, the average of all natural gas plant liquids calculated on their contribution to total barrels produced.

Waxes. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.537 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Approximate Heat Content of Biofuels

Biodiesel. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor for biodiesel to be 5.359 million Btu per barrel, or 17,253 Btu per pound.

Biodiesel Feedstock. EIA used soybean oil input to the production of biodiesel (million Btu soybean oil per barrel biodiesel) as the factor to estimate total biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel. EIA assumed that 7.65 pounds of soybean oil are needed to produce one gallon of biodiesel, and 5.433 million Btu of soybean oil are needed to produce one barrel of biodiesel. EIA also assumed that soybean oil has a gross heat content of 16,909 Btu per pound, or 5.483 million Btu per barrel.

Ethanol (Undenatured). EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel published in "Oxygenate Flexibility for Future Fuels," a paper presented by William J. Piel of the ARCO Chemical Company at the National Conference on Reformulated Gasolines and Clean Air Act Implementation, Washington, DC, October 1991.

Fuel Ethanol (Denatured). • 1981–2008: EIA used the 2009 factor. • 2009 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the thermal conversion factors for undenatured ethanol (3.539 million Btu per barrel), natural gasoline used as denaturant (4.638 million Btu per barrel), and conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components used as denaturant (5.253 million Btu per barrel). The quantity of ethanol consumed is from EIA's *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA) and *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), Table 1, data for renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production of fuel ethanol. The quantity of natural gasoline used as denaturant is from PSA/PSM, Table 1, data for renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production of natural gasoline, multiplied by -1. The quantity of conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components used as denaturant is from PSA/PSM, Table 1, data for renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production of conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components, multiplied by -1.

Fuel Ethanol Feedstock. EIA used corn input to the production of undenatured ethanol (million Btu corn per barrel undenatured ethanol) as the annual factor to estimate total biomass inputs to the production of undenatured ethanol. EIA used the following observed ethanol yields (in gallons undenatured ethanol per bushel of corn) from U.S.

Department of Agriculture: 2.5 in 1980, 2.666 in 1998, 2.68 in 2002; and from University of Illinois at Chicago, Energy Resources Center, "2012 Corn Ethanol: Emerging Plant Energy and Environmental Technologies": 2.78 in 2008, and 2.82 in 2012. EIA estimated the ethanol yields in other years. EIA also assumed that corn has a gross heat content of 0.392 million Btu per bushel.

Other Biofuels. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.359 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Biodiesel.**

Renewable Diesel Fuel. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.494 million Btu per barrel (130,817 Btu per gallon) for renewable diesel II (UOP-HDO) from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, "The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Technologies Model" (GREET), version R&D GREET1_2024, January 2025.

Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

Natural Gas Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas Consumption, End-Use Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) by the quantity consumed. The heat content of natural gas consumed by the end-use sectors is calculated as the total heat content of natural gas consumed minus the heat content of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector. The quantity of natural gas consumed by the end-use sectors is calculated as the total quantity of natural gas consumed minus the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector. Data are from Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition"; and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas Consumption, Total. • 1949–1962: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 1,035 Btu per cubic foot as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*. • 1963–1979: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor calculated annually by the American Gas Association (AGA) and published in *Gas Facts*, an AGA annual publication. • 1980 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed by the total quantity consumed.

Natural Gas Exports. • 1949–1972: Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for dry natural gas consumed (see **Natural Gas Consumption, Total**). • 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas exported by the quantity exported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Imports. • 1949–1972: Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for dry natural gas consumed (see **Natural Gas Consumption, Total**). • 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas imported by the quantity imported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Production, Dry. Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for dry natural gas consumed. See **Natural Gas Consumption, Total**.

Natural Gas Production, Marketed. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of dry natural gas produced (see **Natural Gas Production, Dry**) and natural gas liquids produced (see **Natural Gas Liquids Production**) by the total quantity of marketed natural gas produced.

Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

Coal Coke Imports and Exports. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimate of 24.800 million Btu per short ton.

Coal Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Coke Plants. • 1949–2011: Calculated annually by EIA based on the reported volatility (low, medium, or high) of coal received by coke plants. (For 2011, EIA used the following volatility factors, in million Btu per short ton: low volatile—26.680; medium volatile—27.506; and high volatile—25.652.) Data are from Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants," and predecessor forms. • 2012 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by coke plants by the quantity received. Through June 2014, data are from Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants"; beginning in July 2014, data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data").

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Other. • 1949–2007: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by manufacturing plants by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants," and predecessor forms. • 2008 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by manufacturing, gasification, and liquefaction plants by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data").

Coal Consumption, Residential and Commercial Sectors. • 1949–1999: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by the residential and commercial sectors by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," and predecessor forms. • 2000–2007: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms. • 2008 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by commercial and institutional users by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data").

Coal Consumption, Total. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of coal consumed by all sectors by the total quantity consumed.

Coal Exports. • 1949–2011: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of steam coal and metallurgical coal exported by the quantity exported. Data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, "Monthly Report EM 545," and predecessor forms. • 2012 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of steam coal and metallurgical coal exported by the quantity exported. The average heat content of steam coal is derived from receipts data from 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-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Through June 2014, the average heat content of metallurgical coal is derived from receipts data from Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants"; beginning in July 2014, the average heat content of metallurgical coal is derived from receipts data from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data"). Data for export quantities are from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Coal Imports. • 1949–1963: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal imported by the quantity imported. Data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, "Monthly Report IM 145," and predecessor forms. • 1964–2011: Assumed by EIA to be 25.000 million Btu per short ton. • 2012 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal imported (received) by the quantity imported (received). Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data"); Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants" (data through June 2014); and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Coal Production. • 1949–2011: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of domestic coal (excluding waste coal) received by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Users"; Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; and predecessor forms. • 2012 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of domestic coal (excluding waste coal) received and exported by the quantity received and exported. Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users" (formerly called "Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data"); Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants" (data through June 2014); Form EIA-

923, “Power Plant Operations Report”; U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, “Monthly Report EM 545”; and predecessor forms.

Waste Coal Supplied. • 1989–2000: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of waste coal consumed by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility,” and predecessor form. • 2001 forward: Calculated by EIA by dividing the heat content of waste coal received (or consumed) by the quantity received (or consumed). Receipts data are from Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”), and predecessor forms. Consumption data are from Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms.

Table A6 Sources

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity Net Generation, Coal. • 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms. The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, and beginning in 2002, waste coal and coal synfuel.

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity Net Generation, Petroleum. • 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms. The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke, and waste oil.

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity Net Generation, Natural Gas. • 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms. The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using natural gas and supplemental gaseous fuels.

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity Net Generation, Total Fossil Fuels. • 1949–1955: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published by EIA in *Thermal-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses—1981* and *Steam-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses—1978*. • 1956–1988: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 9. • 1989–2000: Calculated annually by EIA by using heat rate data reported on Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report,” and predecessor forms; and net generation data reported on Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.” The computation includes data for all electric utility steam-electric plants using fossil fuels. • 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms. The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using coal, petroleum, natural gas, and other fossil gases (blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels).

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity Net Generation, Nuclear. • 1957–1984: Calculated annually by dividing the total heat content consumed in nuclear generating units by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear generating units. The heat content and electricity generation were reported on Form FERC-1, “Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others”; Form EIA-412, “Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities”; and predecessor forms. For 1982, the factors were published in EIA, *Historical Plant Cost and Annual Production Expenses for Selected Electric Plants 1982*, page 215. For 1983 and 1984, the factors were published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 13. • 1985 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate data reported on Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report,” and predecessor forms.

Thermal Conversion Factor for Noncombustible Renewable Energy. There is no generally accepted practice for measuring the thermal conversion rates for power plants that generate electricity from hydro, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic, and wind energy sources. Therefore, EIA uses the heat content of electricity, 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour. See Appendix E for more information.

Heat Content of Electricity. The value of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour, which is the heat content of electricity, is a constant. It is used as the thermal conversion factor for electricity net generation from noncombustible renewable energy (hydro, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic, and wind), electricity sales to ultimate customers, and electricity imports and exports.

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Appendix B

Metric Conversion Factors, Metric Prefixes, and Other Physical Conversion Factors

Metric Conversion Factors, Metric Prefixes, and Other Physical Conversion Factors

Data presented in the *Monthly Energy Review* and in other U.S. Energy Information Administration publications are expressed predominately in units that historically have been used in the United States, such as British thermal units, barrels, cubic feet, and short tons. The metric conversion factors presented in Table B1 can be used to calculate the metric-unit equivalents of values expressed in U.S. Customary units. For example, 500 short tons are the equivalent of 453.6 metric tons (500 short tons x 0.9071847 metric tons/short ton = 453.6 metric tons).

In the metric system of weights and measures, the names of multiples and subdivisions of any unit may be derived by combining the name of the unit with prefixes, such as deka, hecto, and kilo, meaning, respectively, 10, 100, 1,000, and deci, centi, and milli, meaning, respectively, one-tenth, one-hundredth, and one-thousandth. Common metric prefixes can be found in Table B2.

The conversion factors presented in Table B3 can be used to calculate equivalents in various physical units commonly used in energy analyses. For example, 10 barrels are the equivalent of 420 U.S. gallons (10 barrels x 42 gallons/barrel = 420 gallons).

Table B1. Metric Conversion Factors

Type of Unit	U.S. Unit		Equivalent in	Metric Units
Mass	1 short ton (2,000 lb)	=	0.907 184 7	metric tons (t)
	1 long ton	=	1.016 047	metric tons (t)
	1 pound (lb)	=	0.453 592 37[a]	kilograms (kg)
	1 pound uranium oxide (lb U_3O_8)	=	0.384 647[b]	kilograms uranium (kgU)
	1 ounce, avoirdupois (avdp oz)	=	28.349 52	grams (g)
Volume	1 barrel of oil (bbl)	=	0.158 987 3	cubic meters (m^3)
	1 cubic yard (yd^3)	=	0.764 555	cubic meters (m^3)
	1 cubic foot (ft^3)	=	0.028 316 85	cubic meters (m^3)
	1 U.S. gallon (gal)	=	3.785 412	liters (L)
	1 ounce, fluid (fl oz)	=	29.573 53	milliliters (mL)
	1 cubic inch (in^3)	=	16.387 06	milliliters (mL)
Length	1 mile (mi)	=	1.609 344[a]	kilometers (km)
	1 yard (yd)	=	0.914 4[a]	meters (m)
	1 foot (ft)	=	0.304 8[a]	meters (m)
	1 inch (in)	=	2.54[a]	centimeters (cm)
Area	1 acre	=	0.404 69	hectares (ha)
	1 square mile (mi^2)	=	2.589 988	square kilometers (km^2)
	1 square yard (yd^2)	=	0.836 127 4	square meters (m^2)
	1 square foot (ft^2)	=	0.092 903 04[a]	square meters (m^2)
	1 square inch (in^2)	=	6.451 6[a]	square centimeters (cm^2)
Energy	1 British thermal unit (Btu)[c]	=	1,055.055 852 62[a]	joules (J)
	1 calorie (cal)	=	4.186 8[a]	joules (J)
	1 kilowatthour (kWh)	=	3.6[a]	megajoules (MJ)
Temperature[d]	32 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	0[a]	degrees Celsius (°C)
	212 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	100[a]	degrees Celsius (°C)

[a] Exact conversion.
[b] Calculated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration.
[c] The Btu used in this table is the International Table Btu adopted by the Fifth International Conference on Properties of Steam, London, 1956.
[d] To convert degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to degrees Celsius (°C) exactly, subtract 32, then multiply by 5/9.

Notes: • Spaces have been inserted after every third digit to the right of the decimal for ease of reading. • Most metric units belong to the International System of Units (SI), and the liter, hectare, and metric ton are accepted for use with the SI units. For more information about the SI units, see http://physics.nist/gov/cuu/Units/index.html.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices.

Sources: • General Services Administration, Federal Standard 376B, *Preferred Metric Units for General Use by the Federal Government* (Washington, DC, January 1993), pp. 9–11, 13, and 16. • U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Special Publications 330, 811, and 814. • American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, ANSI/IEEE Std268-1992, pp. 28 and 29.

Table B2. Metric Prefixes

Unit Multiple	Prefix	Symbol	Unit Subdivision	Prefix	Symbol
10^{1}	deka	da	10^{-1}	deci	d
10^{2}	hecto	h	10^{-2}	centi	c
10^{3}	kilo	k	10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{6}	mega	M	10^{-6}	micro	μ
10^{9}	giga	G	10^{-9}	nano	n
10^{12}	tera	T	10^{-12}	pico	p
10^{15}	peta	P	10^{-15}	femto	f
10^{18}	exa	E	10^{-18}	atto	a
10^{21}	zetta	Z	10^{-21}	zepto	z
10^{24}	yotta	Y	10^{-24}	yocto	y

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices.
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *The International System of Units (SI)*, NIST Special Publication 330, 1991 Edition (Washington, DC, August 1991), p.10.

Table B3. Other Physical Conversion Factors

Energy Source	Original Unit		Equivalent in Final Units	
Petroleum	1 barrel (bbl)	=	42[a]	U.S. gallons (gal)
Coal	1 short ton	=	2,000[a]	pounds (lb)
	1 long ton	=	2,240[a]	pounds (lb)
	1 metric ton (t)	=	1,000[a]	kilograms (kg)
Wood	1 cord (cd)	=	1.25[b]	shorts tons
	1 cord (cd)	=	128[a]	cubic feet (ft^3)

[a] Exact conversion.
[b] Calculated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices.
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices*, NIST Handbook 44, 1994 Edition (Washington, DC, October 1993), pp. B-10, C-17, and C-21.

Appendix C

Population, U.S. Gross Domestic Product, and U.S. Gross Output

Population, U.S. Gross Domestic Product, and U.S. Gross Output

Table C1. Population, U.S. Gross Domestic Product, and U.S. Gross Output

	Population			U.S. Gross Domestic Product			U.S. Gross Output[a]
	United States[b]	World	United States as Share of World	Billion Nominal Dollars[d]	Billion Chained (2017) Dollars[e]	Implicit Price Deflator[c] (2017 = 1.00000)	Billion Nominal Dollars[d]
	Million People		Percent				
1950	152.3	2,558.0	6.0	299.8	2,458.5	0.12195	577.8
1955	165.9	2,783.0	6.0	425.5	3,083.0	.13801	802.6
1960	180.7	3,043.7	5.9	542.4	3,500.3	.15495	1,006.0
1965	194.3	3,351.4	5.8	742.3	4,478.6	.16574	1,356.0
1970	205.1	3,714.3	5.5	1,073.3	5,316.4	.20189	1,903.0
1975	216.0	4,090.1	5.3	1,684.9	6,060.9	.27800	3,055.3
1980	227.2	4,446.6	5.1	2,857.3	7,257.3	.39371	5,462.0
1981	229.5	4,528.1	5.1	3,207.0	7,441.5	.43097	6,033.5
1982	231.7	4,610.5	5.0	3,343.8	7,307.3	.45759	6,175.0
1983	233.8	4,694.4	5.0	3,634.0	7,642.3	.47552	6,631.0
1984	235.8	4,776.1	4.9	4,037.6	8,195.3	.49267	7,313.8
1985	237.9	4,860.9	4.9	4,339.0	8,537.0	.50826	7,775.7
1986	240.1	4,948.0	4.9	4,579.6	8,832.6	.51849	8,031.0
1987	242.3	5,037.8	4.8	4,855.2	9,137.7	.53134	8,707.5
1988	244.5	5,128.7	4.8	5,236.4	9,519.4	.55008	9,434.2
1989	246.8	5,219.5	4.7	5,641.6	9,869.0	.57165	10,069.8
1990	249.6	5,311.7	4.7	5,963.1	10,055.1	.59305	10,624.6
1991	253.0	5,399.2	4.7	6,158.1	10,044.2	.61310	10,808.0
1992	256.5	5,485.4	4.7	6,520.3	10,398.0	.62707	11,381.0
1993	259.9	5,568.6	4.7	6,858.6	10,684.2	.64194	12,024.4
1994	263.1	5,649.6	4.7	7,287.2	11,114.6	.65564	12,826.8
1995	266.3	5,731.6	4.6	7,639.7	11,413.0	.66939	13,653.2
1996	269.4	5,812.8	4.6	8,073.1	11,843.6	.68164	14,463.4
1997	272.6	5,892.6	4.6	8,577.6	12,370.3	.69340	15,393.6
1998	275.9	5,971.3	4.6	9,062.8	12,924.9	.70119	16,217.0
1999	279.0	6,049.5	4.6	9,631.2	13,543.8	.71111	17,273.4
2000	282.2	6,127.8	4.6	10,251.0	14,096.0	.72722	18,625.7
2001	285.0	6,206.7	4.6	10,581.9	14,230.7	.74360	18,884.5
2002	287.6	6,285.8	4.6	10,929.1	14,472.7	.75515	19,173.8
2003	290.1	6,364.8	4.6	11,456.5	14,877.3	.77006	20,140.7
2004	292.8	6,444.4	4.5	12,217.2	15,449.8	.79077	21,689.1
2005	295.5	6,524.1	4.5	13,039.2	15,988.0	.81556	23,517.9
2006	298.4	6,605.8	4.5	13,815.6	16,433.1	.84071	24,925.5
2007	301.2	6,689.5	4.5	14,474.2	16,762.4	.86349	26,250.3
2008	304.1	6,775.1	4.5	14,769.9	16,781.5	.88013	27,024.9
2009	306.8	6,861.0	4.5	14,478.1	16,349.1	.88556	24,959.3
2010	309.3	6,946.0	4.5	15,049.0	16,789.8	.89632	26,479.5
2011	311.6	7,030.4	4.4	15,599.7	17,052.4	.91481	28,050.3
2012	313.8	7,115.5	4.4	16,254.0	17,442.8	.93185	29,232.2
2013	316.0	7,202.0	4.4	16,880.7	17,812.2	.94771	30,388.8
2014	318.3	7,288.4	4.4	17,608.1	18,261.7	.96421	31,795.7
2015	320.6	7,373.9	4.3	18,295.0	18,799.6	.97316	32,233.9
2016	322.9	7,458.5	4.3	18,804.9	19,141.7	.98241	32,898.1
2017	325.0	7,541.7	4.3	19,612.1	19,612.1	1.00000	34,468.1
2018	326.7	7,623.7	4.3	20,656.5	20,193.9	1.02291	36,504.5
2019	328.2	7,704.7	4.3	21,540.0	20,715.7	1.03979	37,658.0
2020	331.6	7,784.6	4.3	21,354.1	20,267.6	1.05361	36,710.1
2021	332.1	7,855.2	4.2	23,681.2	21,494.8	1.10172	41,809.3
2022	334.0	7,919.2	4.2	26,006.9	22,034.8	1.18026	46,633.5
2023	336.8	7,985.2	4.2	27,720.7	22,671.1	1.22273	48,386.8
2024	340.1	8,056.1	4.2	29,183.8	23,303.5	1.25234	NA

[a] Gross output is the value of gross domestic product (GDP) plus the value of intermediate inputs used to produce GDP.

[b] Resident population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia estimated for July 1 of each year.

[c] The gross domestic product implicit price deflator is used to convert nominal dollars to chained (2017) dollars.

[d] See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

[e] See "Chained Dollars" in Glossary.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **United States Population: 1949–1989**—U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports Series P-25 (June 2000). **1990–1999**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, "Time Series of Intercensal State Population Estimates" (April 2002). **2000–2009**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico" (September 2011). **2010–2019**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico" (December 2019). **2020 forward**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico" (December 2024). • **World Population: 1950 forward**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, International Database (December 2024). • **United States as Share of World Population:** Calculated as U.S. population divided by world population. • **U.S. Gross Domestic Product: 1949 forward**—DOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), National Income and Product Accounts (February 2025), Tables 1.1.5, 1.1.6, and 1.1.9. • **U.S. Gross Output: 1949–1996**—DOC, BEA, GDP by industry (Historical) data (November 2021). **1997 forward**—DOC, BEA, GDP by Industry data (December 2024).

Appendix D

Estimated Primary Energy Consumption in the United States, Selected Years, 1635-1945

Estimated Primary Energy Consumption in the United States, Selected Years, 1635-1945

Table D1. Estimated Primary Energy Consumption in the United States, Selected Years, 1635–1945 (Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy				
					Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Biomass		Electricity Net Imports[b]	Total
	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Total		Wood [a]	Total		
1635	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	(s)	(s)	– –	(s)
1645	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	0.001	0.001	– –	0.001
1655	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.002	.002	– –	.002
1665	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.005	.005	– –	.005
1675	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.007	.007	– –	.007
1685	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.009	.009	– –	.009
1695	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.014	.014	– –	.014
1705	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.022	.022	– –	.022
1715	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.037	.037	– –	.037
1725	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.056	.056	– –	.056
1735	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.080	.080	– –	.080
1745	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.112	.112	– –	.112
1755	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.155	.155	– –	.155
1765	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.200	.200	– –	.200
1775	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.249	.249	– –	.249
1785	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.310	.310	– –	.310
1795	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.402	.402	– –	.402
1805	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.537	.537	– –	.537
1815	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.714	.714	– –	.714
1825	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	.960	.960	– –	.960
1835	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	1.305	1.305	– –	1.305
1845	NA	– –	– –	NA	– –	1.757	1.757	– –	1.757
1850	0.219	– –	– –	0.219	– –	2.138	2.138	– –	2.357
1855	.421	– –	– –	.421	– –	2.389	2.389	– –	2.810
1860	.518	– –	0.003	.521	– –	2.641	2.641	– –	3.162
1865	.632	– –	.010	.642	– –	2.767	2.767	– –	3.409
1870	1.048	– –	.011	1.059	– –	2.893	2.893	– –	3.952
1875	1.440	– –	.011	1.451	– –	2.872	2.872	– –	4.323
1880	2.054	– –	.096	2.150	– –	2.851	2.851	– –	5.001
1885	2.840	0.082	.040	2.962	– –	2.683	2.683	– –	5.645
1890	4.062	.257	.156	4.475	0.001	2.515	2.516	– –	6.991
1895	4.950	.147	.168	5.265	.003	2.306	2.309	– –	7.574
1900	6.841	.252	.229	7.322	.010	2.015	2.025	– –	9.347
1905	10.001	.372	.610	10.983	.017	1.843	1.860	– –	12.843
1910	12.714	.540	1.007	14.261	.029	1.765	1.794	– –	16.055
1915	13.294	.673	1.418	15.385	.045	1.688	1.733	0.002	17.120
1920	15.504	.813	2.676	18.993	.064	1.610	1.674	.003	20.670
1925	14.706	1.191	4.280	20.177	.087	1.533	1.620	.004	21.801
1930	13.639	1.932	5.897	21.468	.122	1.455	1.577	.005	23.050
1935	10.634	1.919	5.675	18.228	.146	1.397	1.543	.005	19.776
1940	12.535	2.665	7.760	22.960	.171	1.358	1.529	.007	24.496
1945	15.972	3.871	10.110	29.953	.289	[a]1.261	1.550	.009	31.512

[a] There is a discontinuity in the "Wood" time series between 1945 (in this table) and 1949 (in Table 10.1). Through 1945, data are for fuelwood only; beginning in 1949, data are for wood and wood-derived fuels.

[b] Electricity transmitted across U.S. borders. Net imports equal imports minus exports.

NA=Not available. – – =Not applicable. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • For years not shown, data are not available. • See Tables 1.3 and 10.1 for continuation of these data series beginning in 1949. • See Note, "Geographic Coverage of Statistics for 1635–1945," at end of section.

Sources: • **Fossil Fuels:** *Energy in the American Economy, 1850–1975*, Table VII. • **Conventional Hydroelectric Power:** *Energy in the American Economy, 1850–1975*, Table I. Data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour. • **Wood: 1635–1845**—U.S. Department of Agriculture, Circular No. 641, *Fuel Wood Used in the United States 1630–1930*, February 1942. This source estimates fuelwood consumption in cords per decade, which were converted to Btu using the conversion factor of 20 million Btu per cord. The annual average value for each decade was assigned to the fifth year of the decade on the assumption that annual use was likely to increase during any given decade and the average annual value was more likely to reflect mid-decade yearly consumption than use at either the beginning or end of the decade. Values thus begin in 1635 and are plotted at 10-year intervals. **1850–1945**—*Energy in the American Economy, 1850–1975*, Table VII. • **Electricity Net Imports:** *Energy in the American Economy, 1850–1975*, Tables I and VI. Electricity net imports are assumed to equal hydroelectric consumption minus hydroelectric production (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour).

Note. Geographic Coverage of Statistics for 1635–1945.
Table D1 presents estimates of U.S. energy consumption by energy source for a period that begins a century and a half before the original 13 colonies formed a political union and continues through the decades during which the United States was still expanding territorially. The question thus arises, what exactly is meant by "U.S. consumption" of an energy source for those years when the United States did not formally exist or consisted of less territory than is now encompassed by the 50 states and the District of Columbia?

The documents used to assemble the estimates, and (as far as possible) the sources of those documents, were reviewed carefully for clues to geographic coverage. For most energy sources, the extent of coverage expanded more rapidly than the nation, defined as all the official states and the District of Columbia. Estimates or measurements of consumption of each energy source generally appear to follow settlement patterns. That is, they were made for areas of the continent that were settled enough to have economically significant consumption even though those areas were not to become states for years. The wood data series, for example, begins in 1635 and includes 12 of the original colonies (excepting Georgia), as well as Maine, Vermont, and the area that would become the District of Columbia. By the time the series reaches 1810, the rest of the continental states are all included, although the last of the 48 states to achieve statehood did not do so until 1912. Likewise, the coal data series begins in 1850 but includes consumption in areas, such as Utah and Washington (state), which were significant coal producing regions but had not yet attained statehood. (Note: No data were available on state-level historical coal consumption. The coal data shown in Table D1 through 1945 describe *apparent* consumption, i.e., production plus imports minus exports. The geographic coverage for coal was therefore based on a tally of coal-*producing* states listed in various historical issues of *Minerals Yearbook*. It is likely that coal was consumed in states where it was not mined in significant quantities.)

By energy source, the extent of coverage can be summarized as follows: • Coal—35 coal-producing states by 1885. • Natural Gas—All 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, and Alaska by 1885. • Petroleum—All 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, and Alaska by 1885. • Conventional Hydroelectric Power—Coverage for 1890 and 1895 is uncertain, but probably the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. Coverage for 1900–1945 is the 48 contiguous states, and the District of Columbia. • Wood—All 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia by 1810.

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Appendix E

Alternative Measures for the Energy Content of Noncombustible Renewables

Alternative Measures for the Energy Content of Noncombustible Renewables

Energy sources are measured in different physical units: liquid fuels in barrels or gallons, gases in cubic feet, coal in short tons, and electricity in kilowatthours. EIA converts each source into common British thermal units (Btu) to allow comparison among different types of energy and to calculate total energy concepts.

Noncombustible renewables (hydroelectric, geothermal, solar, and wind energy) are resources from which energy is extracted without burning or combusting fuel. When noncombustible renewables generate electricity, there is no fuel combustion and, therefore, no set Btu conversion factors for the energy sources.[1]

There are three broadly accepted ways to convert electricity generated from noncombustible renewables into Btu of primary energy—the captured energy, fossil fuel equivalency, and incident energy approaches. Each of these methods are described in detail below.

Captured Energy Approach

The captured energy approach converts primary energy consumption of noncombustible renewables from kilowatthours (kWh) to Btu using the constant conversion factor representing the heat content of electricity—3,412 Btu per kWh. Captured energy reflects the primary energy captured for economic use and does not include losses. In other words, it represents the net energy available for direct consumption after the transformation of a noncombustible renewable source of energy into electricity, where captured energy is the energy measured as the "output" of a generating unit, such as electricity from a wind turbine or solar plant.

The captured energy approach is often used to show the economically significant portion of the energy transformation associated with renewable energy sources. There is no market for the resource-specific energy apart from its immediate, site-specific energy conversion, and there is no substantive opportunity cost to its continued exploitation.[2] This approach is preferred by the *UN International Recommendations for Energy Statistics* (IRES) because the detailed data needed to estimate quantities of incident energy are not available now and are not likely to develop soon. This approach is also more closely tied to a physical market commodity, that is, electricity net generation, than the conceptual measure derived using the fossil fuel equivalency approach.

Fossil Fuel Equivalency Approach

The fossil fuel equivalency approach converts the consumption of noncombustible renewable electricity (in kWh) to Btu by applying a fossil fuel equivalency factor, based on the fossil-fuels heat rate (Table A6). The fossil-fuels heat rate is equal to the average thermal efficiency across fossil-fueled fired generating plants based on fuel consumption and net generation data reported to EIA. The fossil fuel equivalent consumption represents the energy consumed as if the electricity were generated by fossil fuels and is useful for analysis when considering the amount of primary fossil fuel energy displaced by renewable energy sources.

However, unlike the captured energy approach, the fossil fuel equivalency approach is not as directly tied to any real market or physical quantity. The fossil fuel equivalency approach measures neither primary energy consumption nor fossil fuels actually displaced. Additionally, its use becomes increasingly problematic as noncombustible renewables begin to displace other renewables instead of fossil fuels.

Incident Energy Approach

Incident energy is the mechanical, radiation, or thermal energy that is measurable as the "input" of the device. EIA defines "incident energy" for noncombustible renewables as the gross energy that first strikes an energy conversion device:

- For hydroelectric, the energy contained in the water passing through the penstock (a closed conduit for carrying water to the turbines)
- For geothermal, the energy contained in the hot fluid at the surface of the wellbore
- For wind, the energy contained in the wind that passes through the rotor disc
- For solar, the energy contained in the sunlight that strikes the panel or collector mirror

The incident energy approach converts noncombustible renewable electricity to Btu by accounting for the "losses" that result from an inability to convert 100% of incident energy to a useful form of energy. EIA has not published total primary energy consumption statistics based on this approach because it is difficult to obtain accurate estimates of input energy without creating undue burden on survey respondents and possible concern about the quality of the resulting data. Few renewable electricity power plants track cumulative input energy due to its lack of economic significance or other purpose. In addition, estimated energy efficiencies of renewable conversion technologies vary significantly across technologies, site-specific configurations, and environmental factors.[3]

EIA now using the captured energy approach

Starting with the September 2023 *Monthly Energy Review* (MER), EIA began converting electricity generation from noncombustible renewables into Btu using the captured energy approach rather than the fossil fuel equivalency approach in its main data tables (reflected in MER Sections 1, 2, and 10). The Btu values of hydroelectric, geothermal, solar, and wind energy consumption and, consequently, total primary energy consumption and total energy production are lower for all time periods because of the new conversion factor (the heat content of electricity from Table A6).

After a thorough review of the alternative approaches, EIA made the change for two primary reasons. First, adopting the captured energy approach promotes international comparability in energy statistics by adopting the standards provided in IRES. Second, as renewable energy continues to represent an increasingly larger portion of U.S. energy consumption over time, the fossil fuel equivalent values of generation from renewable sources become less relevant to our data users than the electrical energy provided by renewable sources.

Some analysts may still prefer to use the measures based on the fossil fuel equivalency approach, which was previously used by EIA. MER Tables E1–E4 present noncombustible renewable energy statistics using the fossil fuel equivalency approach.

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[1]Direct use of noncombustible renewables in the form of heat (e.g., solar thermal heating) is estimated separately and is measured in Btu.
[2]There is an initial opportunity cost when a facility is first built: water behind a dam might flood land that could have been used for other purposes, or a solar panel might shade an area that could have used the sunlight. But that is a "fixed" opportunity cost that does not change during the operation of the plant.
[3]Based on EIA research conducted in 2016, engineering estimates of conversion efficiencies for noncombustible renewables range from less than 20% for solar photovoltaics and geothermal to 90% for large-scale hydroelectricity plants. Those estimates are notional indications of the energy output as a percent of energy input at each technology based on typical equipment operating within the normal operating range for that technology.

Table E1. Primary Energy Overview, Fossil Fuel Equivalency Approach

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Production				Trade			Stock Change and Other[d]	Consumption			
	Fossil Fuels[a]	Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[b]	Total	Imports	Exports	Net Imports[c]		Fossil Fuels[e]	Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[b]	Total[f]
1950 Total	**32.553**	**0.000**	**2.978**	**35.531**	**1.913**	**1.465**	**0.448**	**-1.380**	**31.615**	**0.000**	**2.978**	**34.599**
1955 Total	**37.347**	**.000**	**2.784**	**40.131**	**2.790**	**2.286**	**.504**	**-.457**	**37.380**	**.000**	**2.784**	**40.178**
1960 Total	**39.855**	**.006**	**2.928**	**42.789**	**4.188**	**1.477**	**2.710**	**-.458**	**42.091**	**.006**	**2.928**	**45.041**
1965 Total	**47.205**	**.043**	**3.396**	**50.644**	**5.892**	**1.829**	**4.063**	**-.754**	**50.515**	**.043**	**3.396**	**53.953**
1970 Total	**59.152**	**.239**	**4.070**	**63.462**	**8.342**	**2.632**	**5.709**	**-1.354**	**63.501**	**.239**	**4.070**	**67.817**
1975 Total	**54.697**	**1.900**	**4.687**	**61.284**	**14.032**	**2.323**	**11.709**	**-1.062**	**65.323**	**1.900**	**4.687**	**71.931**
1980 Total	**58.979**	**2.739**	**5.428**	**67.147**	**15.796**	**3.695**	**12.101**	**-1.227**	**69.782**	**2.739**	**5.428**	**78.021**
1985 Total	**57.502**	**4.076**	**6.084**	**67.661**	**11.781**	**4.196**	**7.584**	**1.088**	**66.035**	**4.076**	**6.084**	**76.334**
1990 Total	**58.523**	**6.104**	**6.040**	**70.668**	**18.817**	**4.752**	**14.065**	**-.299**	**72.281**	**6.104**	**6.040**	**84.433**
1995 Total	**57.496**	**7.075**	**6.557**	**71.129**	**22.180**	**4.496**	**17.684**	**2.118**	**77.162**	**7.075**	**6.559**	**90.931**
2000 Total	**57.307**	**7.862**	**6.102**	**71.271**	**28.865**	**3.962**	**24.904**	**2.528**	**84.620**	**7.862**	**6.104**	**98.702**
2005 Total	**54.995**	**8.161**	**6.221**	**69.377**	**34.659**	**4.462**	**30.197**	**.527**	**85.623**	**8.161**	**6.233**	**100.101**
2010 Total	**58.159**	**8.434**	**8.312**	**74.906**	**29.866**	**8.176**	**21.690**	**.916**	**80.723**	**8.434**	**8.266**	**97.512**
2011 Total	**60.529**	**8.269**	**9.306**	**78.104**	**28.748**	**10.373**	**18.375**	**.389**	**79.263**	**8.269**	**9.210**	**96.868**
2012 Total	**62.298**	**8.062**	**8.890**	**79.249**	**27.068**	**11.267**	**15.801**	**-.670**	**77.304**	**8.062**	**8.853**	**94.380**
2013 Total	**64.180**	**8.244**	**9.438**	**81.862**	**24.623**	**11.788**	**12.835**	**2.433**	**79.224**	**8.244**	**9.464**	**97.130**
2014 Total	**69.599**	**8.338**	**9.795**	**87.732**	**23.241**	**12.270**	**10.971**	**-.409**	**80.017**	**8.338**	**9.758**	**98.294**
2015 Total	**70.171**	**8.337**	**9.760**	**88.267**	**23.794**	**12.902**	**10.892**	**-1.761**	**79.090**	**8.337**	**9.743**	**97.398**
2016 Total	**65.442**	**8.427**	**R 10.468**	**R 84.337**	**25.378**	**14.119**	**11.259**	**1.776**	**78.319**	**8.427**	**10.399**	**R 97.372**
2017 Total	**68.488**	**8.419**	**R 11.250**	**R 88.158**	**25.458**	**17.946**	**7.512**	**1.971**	**77.901**	**8.419**	**R 11.129**	**R 97.641**
2018 Total	**75.798**	**8.438**	**R 11.571**	**R 95.807**	**24.833**	**21.224**	**3.610**	**1.815**	**81.281**	**8.438**	**R 11.361**	**R 101.232**
2019 Total	**81.405**	**8.452**	**R 11.619**	**R 101.476**	**22.865**	**23.476**	**-.610**	**-.396**	**80.425**	**8.452**	**R 11.460**	**R 100.470**
2020 Total	**76.155**	**8.251**	**R 11.577**	**95.983**	**19.988**	**23.464**	**-3.476**	**.487**	**73.169**	**8.251**	**R 11.412**	**R 92.993**
2021 Total	**77.987**	**8.131**	**R 12.209**	**R 98.327**	**21.455**	**25.071**	**-3.616**	**3.054**	**77.454**	**8.131**	**R 12.046**	**R 97.765**
2022 Total	**82.225**	**8.061**	**R 13.240**	**R 103.526**	**21.507**	**27.335**	**-5.828**	**2.057**	**78.529**	**8.061**	**R 13.024**	**R 99.755**
2023 January	7.208	.741	R 1.078	R 9.027	1.853	2.275	-.422	.249	7.043	.741	R 1.059	R 8.854
February	6.501	.636	R 1.053	R 8.190	1.747	2.216	-.470	.274	6.315	.636	R 1.037	R 7.994
March	7.336	.657	R 1.171	R 9.163	1.789	2.647	-.858	.268	6.753	.657	R 1.155	R 8.574
April	6.990	.592	R 1.150	R 8.732	1.754	2.380	-.626	-.496	5.875	.592	R 1.137	R 7.611
May	7.262	.639	R 1.184	R 9.085	1.810	2.454	-.643	-.667	5.948	.639	R 1.179	R 7.775
June	7.047	.677	R 1.087	R 8.811	1.825	2.398	-.572	-.340	6.138	.677	R 1.077	R 7.899
July	7.271	.730	R 1.116	R 9.117	1.804	2.472	-.668	.028	6.645	.730	R 1.098	R 8.477
August	7.408	.729	R 1.105	R 9.242	1.915	2.567	-.652	.021	6.781	.729	R 1.096	R 8.610
September	7.202	.685	R 1.026	R 8.913	1.785	2.441	-.656	-.476	6.087	.685	R 1.009	R 7.782
October	7.383	.642	R 1.071	R 9.095	1.705	2.534	-.830	-.346	6.216	.642	R 1.061	R 7.920
November	7.242	.651	R 1.043	R 8.936	1.818	2.465	-.647	-.087	6.525	.651	R 1.023	R 8.201
December	7.405	.720	R 1.092	R 9.216	1.853	2.807	-.954	.471	6.946	.720	R 1.063	R 8.733
Total	**86.255**	**8.099**	**R 13.175**	**R 107.529**	**21.658**	**29.656**	**-7.998**	**-1.102**	**77.271**	**8.099**	**R 12.994**	**R 98.429**
2024 January	R 7.125	.722	R 1.061	R 8.908	1.899	R 2.559	R -.660	R 1.138	R 7.619	.722	R 1.040	R 9.387
February	R 6.945	.675	R 1.118	R 8.739	R 1.710	R 2.546	R -.837	R .237	R 6.362	.675	R 1.101	R 8.139
March	R 7.244	.662	R 1.255	R 9.161	R 1.736	R 2.641	R -.906	R -.051	R 6.310	.662	R 1.234	8.205
April	R 6.913	.602	R 1.244	R 8.760	R 1.772	R 2.389	R -.618	R -.492	R 5.819	.602	R 1.230	R 7.650
May	R 7.187	.679	R 1.247	R 9.112	1.934	R 2.540	R -.606	R -.528	R 6.056	.679	R 1.243	R 7.978
June	R 7.100	.713	R 1.244	R 9.056	1.814	R 2.604	R -.790	R -.186	R 6.134	.713	R 1.228	8.080
July	R 7.336	.730	R 1.179	R 9.246	1.964	R 2.537	R -.573	R -.039	R 6.728	.730	R 1.167	R 8.634
August	R 7.422	.729	R 1.187	R 9.338	R 1.783	R 2.628	R -.845	R .102	R 6.691	.729	R 1.168	R 8.595
September	R 7.129	.655	R 1.083	R 8.867	R 1.725	R 2.518	R -.793	R -.288	6.057	.655	R 1.068	R 7.787
October	R 7.396	.614	R 1.167	R 9.177	R 1.722	R 2.563	R -.841	R -.366	R 6.195	.614	R 1.154	R 7.970
November	R 7.111	.647	R 1.143	R 8.900	1.745	R 2.680	R -.934	R .044	R 6.242	.647	R 1.119	R 8.010
December	R 7.437	.744	R 1.152	R 9.334	1.860	2.714	-.854	R .586	R 7.191	.744	R 1.123	R 9.065
Total	**R 86.345**	**8.173**	**R 14.081**	**R 108.599**	**R 21.663**	**R 30.920**	**R -9.257**	**R .158**	**R 77.405**	**8.173**	**R 13.875**	**R 99.500**
2025 January	7.318	.750	1.193	9.261	1.895	2.551	-.656	1.363	8.051	.750	1.157	9.968

[a] Coal, natural gas (dry), crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids.
[b] See Table E4 for notes on series components and estimation.
[c] Net imports equal imports minus exports.
[d] Includes petroleum stock change and adjustments; natural gas net storage withdrawals and balancing item; coal stock change, losses, and unaccounted for; fuel ethanol stock change; and biodiesel stock change and balancing item.
[e] Coal, coal coke net imports, natural gas, and petroleum.
[f] Also includes electricity net imports.
R=Revised.

Notes: • See "Primary Energy," "Primary Energy Production," and "Primary Energy Consumption," in Glossary. • 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/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Production:** Table E2. • **Trade:** Tables 1.4a and 1.4b. • **Stock Change and Other:** Calculated as consumption minus production and net imports. • **Consumption:** Table E3.

Table E2. Primary Energy Production by Source, Fossil Fuel Equivalency Approach

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels					Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[a]						Total
	Coal[b]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil[c]	NGPL[d]	Total		Hydro-electric Power[e]	Geo-thermal	Solar	Wind	Bio-mass	Total	
1950 Total	**14.060**	**6.233**	**11.447**	**0.813**	**32.553**	**0.000**	**1.415**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.562**	**2.978**	**35.531**
1955 Total	**12.370**	**9.345**	**14.410**	**1.223**	**37.347**	**.000**	**1.360**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.424**	**2.784**	**40.131**
1960 Total	**10.817**	**12.656**	**14.935**	**1.447**	**39.855**	**.006**	**1.608**	**(s)**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.320**	**2.928**	**42.789**
1965 Total	**13.055**	**15.775**	**16.521**	**1.853**	**47.205**	**.043**	**2.059**	**.002**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.335**	**3.396**	**50.644**
1970 Total	**14.607**	**21.666**	**20.401**	**2.478**	**59.152**	**.239**	**2.634**	**.006**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.431**	**4.070**	**63.462**
1975 Total	**14.989**	**19.640**	**17.729**	**2.338**	**54.697**	**1.900**	**3.155**	**.034**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.499**	**4.687**	**61.284**
1980 Total	**18.598**	**19.908**	**18.249**	**2.225**	**58.979**	**2.739**	**2.900**	**.053**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.475**	**5.428**	**67.147**
1985 Total	**19.325**	**16.980**	**18.992**	**2.204**	**57.502**	**4.076**	**2.970**	**.097**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**3.016**	**6.084**	**67.661**
1990 Total	**22.488**	**18.326**	**15.571**	**2.138**	**58.523**	**6.104**	**3.046**	**.171**	**.059**	**.029**	**2.735**	**6.040**	**70.668**
1995 Total	**22.130**	**19.082**	**13.887**	**2.398**	**57.496**	**7.075**	**3.205**	**.152**	**.068**	**.033**	**3.099**	**6.557**	**71.129**
2000 Total	**22.735**	**19.662**	**12.358**	**2.551**	**57.307**	**7.862**	**2.811**	**.164**	**.063**	**.057**	**3.006**	**6.102**	**71.271**
2005 Total	**23.185**	**18.556**	**10.974**	**2.280**	**54.995**	**8.161**	**2.703**	**.181**	**.058**	**.178**	**3.101**	**6.221**	**69.377**
2010 Total	**22.038**	**21.806**	**11.610**	**2.705**	**58.159**	**8.434**	**2.539**	**.208**	**.090**	**.923**	**4.553**	**8.312**	**74.906**
2011 Total	**22.221**	**23.406**	**12.012**	**2.890**	**60.529**	**8.269**	**3.103**	**.212**	**.110**	**1.168**	**4.712**	**9.306**	**78.104**
2012 Total	**20.677**	**24.610**	**13.849**	**3.162**	**62.298**	**8.062**	**2.629**	**.212**	**.156**	**1.340**	**4.554**	**8.890**	**79.249**
2013 Total	**20.001**	**24.859**	**15.868**	**3.451**	**64.180**	**8.244**	**2.562**	**.214**	**.225**	**1.601**	**4.835**	**9.438**	**81.862**
2014 Total	**20.286**	**26.718**	**18.590**	**4.005**	**69.599**	**8.338**	**2.466**	**.214**	**.337**	**1.727**	**5.049**	**9.795**	**87.732**
2015 Total	**17.946**	**28.067**	**19.682**	**4.476**	**70.171**	**8.337**	**2.320**	**.212**	**.427**	**1.776**	**5.025**	**9.760**	**88.267**
2016 Total	**14.667**	**27.576**	**18.534**	**4.665**	**65.442**	**8.427**	**2.471**	**.210**	**.570**	**2.095**	**5.122**	**R 10.468**	**R 84.337**
2017 Total	**15.625**	**28.325**	**19.551**	**4.987**	**68.488**	**8.419**	**2.765**	**.210**	**.777**	**2.342**	**5.156**	**R 11.250**	**R 88.158**
2018 Total	**15.363**	**31.882**	**22.825**	**5.727**	**75.798**	**8.438**	**2.661**	**.209**	**.915**	**2.481**	**R 5.306**	**R 11.571**	**R 95.807**
2019 Total	**14.256**	**35.187**	**25.610**	**6.352**	**81.405**	**8.452**	**2.562**	**.201**	**1.016**	**2.633**	**R 5.207**	**R 11.619**	**R 101.476**
2020 Total	**10.703**	**35.062**	**23.585**	**6.805**	**76.155**	**8.251**	**2.501**	**.203**	**1.211**	**2.963**	**4.700**	**R 11.577**	**95.983**
2021 Total	**11.596**	**35.807**	**23.485**	**7.099**	**77.987**	**8.131**	**2.225**	**.205**	**R 1.518**	**3.345**	**R 4.916**	**R 12.209**	**R 98.327**
2022 Total	**12.043**	**37.560**	**24.880**	**7.742**	**82.225**	**8.061**	**2.245**	**.205**	**1.872**	**3.827**	**R 5.090**	**R 13.240**	**R 103.526**
2023 January	1.037	3.277	2.224	.669	7.208	.741	.196	.018	.105	.331	R .428	R 1.078	R 9.027
February	.931	2.953	2.006	.612	6.501	.636	.172	.016	.123	.357	R .384	R 1.053	R 8.190
March	1.057	3.315	2.260	.704	7.336	.657	.184	.018	R .162	.376	R .430	R 1.171	R 9.163
April	.955	3.179	2.164	.691	6.990	.592	.171	.017	.194	.369	R .399	R 1.150	R 8.732
May	.981	3.324	2.245	.712	7.262	.639	.239	.017	.221	.278	R .429	R 1.184	R 9.085
June	.959	3.205	2.196	.687	7.047	.677	.186	.016	.224	.238	R .423	R 1.087	R 8.811
July	.950	3.319	2.281	.721	7.271	.730	.190	.017	R .236	.242	R .432	R 1.116	R 9.117
August	1.030	3.342	2.301	.735	7.408	.729	.184	.016	R .224	.245	R .436	R 1.105	R 9.242
September	.986	3.238	2.249	.729	7.202	.685	.146	.017	.197	.245	R .421	R 1.026	R 8.913
October	.967	3.342	2.319	.754	7.383	.642	.135	.018	.180	.311	R .427	R 1.071	R 9.095
November	.967	3.280	2.267	.727	7.242	.651	.147	.018	.137	.315	R .427	R 1.043	R 8.936
December	.932	3.390	2.347	.737	7.405	.720	.164	.018	.121	.328	R .460	R 1.092	R 9.216
Total	**11.752**	**39.164**	**26.858**	**8.480**	**86.255**	**8.099**	**2.114**	**.205**	**R 2.125**	**3.634**	**R 5.097**	**R 13.175**	**R 107.529**
2024 January	R .912	E 3.327	E 2.214	.672	R 7.125	.722	.189	.018	.129	.301	R .424	R 1.061	R 8.908
February	R .910	E 3.185	E 2.162	.689	R 6.945	.675	.174	.016	.159	.359	R .411	R 1.118	R 8.739
March	R .866	E 3.298	E 2.323	.758	R 7.244	.662	.201	.017	.204	.394	R .440	R 1.255	R 9.161
April	R .740	E 3.163	E 2.261	.748	R 6.913	.602	.167	.017	.239	.409	R .412	R 1.244	R 8.760
May	R .814	E 3.263	E 2.328	.782	R 7.187	.679	.195	.016	R .272	.334	R .429	R 1.247	R 9.112
June	R .890	E 3.197	E 2.260	.753	R 7.100	.713	.183	.016	.291	.329	R .425	R 1.244	R 9.056
July	R .898	E 3.347	E 2.327	.765	R 7.336	.730	.183	.017	.292	.241	R .446	R 1.179	R 9.246
August	R .973	E 3.313	E 2.357	.780	R 7.422	.729	.184	.017	R .287	.248	R .451	R 1.187	R 9.338
September	R .943	E 3.167	E 2.250	.768	R 7.129	.655	.144	.016	.246	.250	R .427	R 1.083	R 8.867
October	R .915	E 3.308	E 2.372	.802	R 7.396	.614	.137	.016	R .232	.346	R .437	R 1.167	R 9.177
November	R .846	RE 3.204	RE 2.279	.782	R 7.111	.647	.158	.016	.171	.353	R .445	R 1.143	R 8.900
December	R .881	RE 3.394	RE 2.372	.791	R 7.437	.744	.176	.017	R .158	.348	R .452	R 1.152	R 9.334
Total	**R 10.588**	**RE 39.166**	**RE 27.504**	**9.088**	**R 86.345**	**8.173**	**2.090**	**.199**	**R 2.680**	**3.913**	**R 5.199**	**R 14.081**	**R 108.599**
2025 January	.908	E 3.347	E 2.318	.744	7.318	.750	.183	.017	.182	.377	.434	1.193	9.261

[a] Most data are estimates. See Table E4 for notes on series components and estimation.

[b] Beginning in 1989, includes waste coal supplied. Beginning in 2001, also includes a small amount of refuse recovery. See Table 6.1.

[c] Includes lease condensate.

[d] Natural gas processing plant production of natural gas liquids (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline). Through 1980, also includes natural gas processing plant production of finished petroleum products (aviation gasoline, distillate fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, motor gasoline, special naphthas, and miscellaneous products).

[e] Conventional hydroelectric power.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • See "Primary Energy Production" in Glossary. • 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/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Fossil Fuels** and **Nuclear Electric Power:** Table 1.2. • **Renewable Energy:** Table E4. • **Total:** Calculated as the sum of Fossil Fuels, Nuclear Electric Power, and Renewable Energy.

Table E3. Primary Energy Consumption by Source, Fossil Fuel Equivalency Approach

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels[a]				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[b]						Total[g]
	Coal	Natural Gas[c]	Petroleum[d]	Total[e]		Hydroelectric Power[f]	Geothermal	Solar	Wind	Biomass	Total	
1950 Total	12.347	5.968	13.298	31.615	0.000	1.415	NA	NA	NA	1.562	2.978	34.599
1955 Total	11.167	8.998	17.225	37.380	.000	1.360	NA	NA	NA	1.424	2.784	40.178
1960 Total	9.838	12.385	19.874	42.091	.006	1.608	(s)	NA	NA	1.320	2.928	45.041
1965 Total	11.581	15.769	23.184	50.515	.043	2.059	.002	NA	NA	1.335	3.396	53.953
1970 Total	12.265	21.795	29.499	63.501	.239	2.634	.006	NA	NA	1.431	4.070	67.817
1975 Total	12.663	19.948	32.699	65.323	1.900	3.155	.034	NA	NA	1.499	4.687	71.931
1980 Total	15.423	20.235	34.159	69.782	2.739	2.900	.053	NA	NA	2.475	5.428	78.021
1985 Total	17.478	17.703	30.866	66.035	4.076	2.970	.097	(s)	(s)	3.016	6.084	76.334
1990 Total	19.173	19.603	33.500	72.281	6.104	3.046	.171	.059	.029	2.735	6.040	84.433
1995 Total	20.089	22.671	34.341	77.162	7.075	3.205	.152	.068	.033	3.101	6.559	90.931
2000 Total	22.580	23.824	38.152	84.620	7.862	2.811	.164	.063	.057	3.008	6.104	98.702
2005 Total	22.797	22.565	40.217	85.623	8.161	2.703	.181	.058	.178	3.114	6.233	100.101
2010 Total	20.834	24.575	35.321	80.723	8.434	2.539	.208	.090	.923	4.506	8.266	97.512
2011 Total	19.658	24.955	34.639	79.263	8.269	3.103	.212	.110	1.168	4.616	9.210	96.868
2012 Total	17.378	26.089	33.833	77.304	8.062	2.629	.212	.156	1.340	4.517	8.853	94.380
2013 Total	18.039	26.805	34.398	79.224	8.244	2.562	.214	.225	1.601	4.861	9.464	97.130
2014 Total	17.998	27.383	34.658	80.017	8.338	2.466	.214	.337	1.727	5.013	9.758	98.294
2015 Total	15.549	28.191	35.368	79.090	8.337	2.320	.212	.427	1.776	5.008	9.743	97.398
2016 Total	14.226	28.400	35.712	78.319	8.427	2.471	.210	.570	2.095	5.053	10.399	R 97.372
2017 Total	13.837	28.049	36.043	77.901	8.419	2.765	.210	.777	2.342	5.035	R 11.129	R 97.641
2018 Total	13.252	31.163	36.892	81.281	8.438	2.661	.209	.915	2.481	R 5.096	R 11.361	R 101.232
2019 Total	11.316	32.264	36.866	80.425	8.452	2.562	.201	1.016	2.633	R 5.048	R 11.460	R 100.470
2020 Total	9.181	31.669	32.331	73.169	8.251	2.501	.203	1.211	2.963	4.535	R 11.412	R 92.993
2021 Total	10.549	31.711	35.243	77.454	8.131	2.225	.205	R 1.518	3.345	R 4.753	R 12.046	R 97.765
2022 Total	9.888	33.379	35.319	78.529	8.061	2.245	.205	1.872	3.827	R 4.874	R 13.024	R 99.755
2023 January	.750	3.428	2.868	7.043	.741	.196	.018	.105	.331	R .409	R 1.059	R 8.854
February	.582	3.057	2.678	6.315	.636	.172	.016	.123	.357	R .368	R 1.037	R 7.994
March	.620	3.129	3.006	6.753	.657	.184	.018	R .162	.376	R .415	R 1.155	R 8.574
April	.500	2.499	2.878	5.875	.592	.171	.017	.194	.369	R .386	R 1.137	R 7.611
May	.550	2.386	3.014	5.948	.639	.239	.017	.221	.278	R .425	R 1.179	R 7.775
June	.705	2.445	2.991	6.138	.677	.186	.016	.224	.238	R .412	R 1.077	R 7.899
July	.913	2.760	2.975	6.645	.730	.190	.017	R .236	.242	R .414	R 1.098	R 8.477
August	.903	2.773	3.108	6.781	.729	.184	.016	R .224	.245	R .427	R 1.096	R 8.610
September	.716	2.464	2.911	6.087	.685	.146	.017	.197	.245	R .404	R 1.009	R 7.782
October	.628	2.523	3.067	6.216	.642	.135	.018	.180	.311	R .418	R 1.061	R 7.920
November	.629	2.920	2.978	6.525	.651	.147	.018	.137	.315	R .407	R 1.023	R 8.201
December	.676	3.300	2.975	6.946	.720	.164	.018	.121	.328	R .431	R 1.063	R 8.733
Total	8.172	33.683	35.448	77.271	8.099	2.114	.205	R 2.125	3.634	R 4.916	R 12.994	R 98.429
2024 January	R .877	R 3.856	2.886	R 7.619	.722	.189	.018	.129	.301	R .403	R 1.040	R 9.387
February	.559	R 3.076	2.728	R 6.362	.675	.174	.016	.159	.359	R .394	R 1.101	R 8.139
March	R .491	R 2.899	2.924	R 6.310	.662	.201	.017	.204	.394	R .418	R 1.234	8.205
April	R .466	R 2.482	2.876	R 5.819	.602	.167	.017	.239	.409	R .398	R 1.230	R 7.650
May	R .563	R 2.416	3.080	R 6.056	.679	.195	.016	R .272	.334	R .425	R 1.243	R 7.978
June	R .720	R 2.518	2.901	R 6.134	.713	.183	.016	.291	.329	R .409	R 1.228	8.080
July	R .835	R 2.843	3.052	R 6.728	.730	.183	.017	.292	.241	R .434	R 1.167	R 8.634
August	R .815	R 2.812	3.068	R 6.691	.729	.184	.017	R .287	.248	R .432	R 1.168	R 8.595
September	R .663	R 2.504	2.893	6.057	.655	.144	.016	.246	.250	R .411	R 1.068	R 7.787
October	R .588	R 2.517	3.092	R 6.195	.614	.137	.016	R .232	.346	R .424	R 1.154	R 7.970
November	R .569	R 2.807	2.869	R 6.242	.647	.158	.016	.171	.353	R .421	R 1.119	R 8.010
December	R .741	R 3.473	2.981	R 7.191	.744	.176	.017	R .158	.348	R .423	R 1.123	R 9.065
Total	R 7.886	R 34.205	35.349	R 77.405	8.173	2.090	.199	R 2.680	3.913	R 4.992	R 13.875	R 99.500
2025 January	.941	4.053	3.058	8.051	.750	.183	.017	.182	.377	.398	1.157	9.968

[a] Includes non-combustion use of fossil fuels.

[b] Most data are estimates. See Table E4 for notes on series components and estimation.

[c] Natural gas only; excludes supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

[d] Petroleum products supplied; excludes biofuels. Biofuels are included in "Biomass."

[e] Includes coal coke net imports. See Tables 1.4c.

[f] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[g] Includes coal coke net imports and electricity net imports, which are not separately displayed. See Tables 1.4c.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary. • See Table D1 for estimated energy consumption for 1635–1945. • 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/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Fossil Fuels** and **Nuclear Electric Power:** Table 1.3. • **Renewable Energy:** Table E4. • **Total:** Calculated as the sum of Fossil Fuels, Nuclear Electric Power, Renewable Energy, and Electricity Net Imports (see Table 1.4c).

Table E4. Renewable Energy Production and Consumption by Source, Fossil Fuel Equivalency Approach (Trillion Btu)

	Production[a]				Consumption								
	Biomass			Total Renewable Energy	Noncombustible (Fossil Fuel Equivalent)				Biomass				Total Renewable Energy
	Wood[b]	Biofuels[c]	Total[d]		Hydroelectric Power[f]	Geothermal[g]	Solar[h]	Wind[i]	Wood[j]	Waste[k]	Biofuels[l]	Total	
1950 Total	1,562	NA	1,562	2,978	1,415	NA	NA	NA	1,562	NA	NA	1,562	2,978
1955 Total	1,424	NA	1,424	2,784	1,360	NA	NA	NA	1,424	NA	NA	1,424	2,784
1960 Total	1,320	NA	1,320	2,928	1,608	(s)	NA	NA	1,320	NA	NA	1,320	2,928
1965 Total	1,335	NA	1,335	3,396	2,059	2	NA	NA	1,335	NA	NA	1,335	3,396
1970 Total	1,429	NA	1,431	4,070	2,634	6	NA	NA	1,429	2	NA	1,431	4,070
1975 Total	1,497	NA	1,499	4,687	3,155	34	NA	NA	1,497	2	NA	1,499	4,687
1980 Total	2,474	NA	2,475	5,428	2,900	53	NA	NA	2,474	2	NA	2,475	5,428
1985 Total	2,687	93	3,016	6,084	2,970	97	NA	(s)	2,687	236	93	3,016	6,084
1990 Total	2,216	111	2,735	6,040	3,046	171	59	29	2,216	408	111	2,735	6,040
1995 Total	2,370	198	3,099	6,557	3,205	152	68	33	2,370	531	200	3,101	6,559
2000 Total	2,262	233	3,006	6,102	2,811	164	63	57	2,262	511	236	3,008	6,104
2005 Total	2,137	561	3,101	6,221	2,703	181	58	178	2,137	403	574	3,114	6,233
2010 Total	2,217	1,868	4,553	8,312	2,539	208	90	923	2,217	468	1,821	4,506	8,266
2011 Total	2,213	2,037	4,712	9,306	3,103	212	110	1,168	2,213	462	1,941	4,616	9,210
2012 Total	2,151	1,936	4,554	8,890	2,629	212	156	1,340	2,151	467	1,899	4,517	8,853
2013 Total	2,338	2,000	4,835	9,438	2,562	214	225	1,601	2,338	496	2,026	4,861	9,464
2014 Total	2,398	2,135	5,049	9,795	2,466	214	337	1,727	2,398	516	2,099	5,013	9,758
2015 Total	2,305	2,201	5,025	9,760	2,320	212	427	1,776	2,305	518	2,185	5,008	9,743
2016 Total	R 2,290	2,329	5,122	R 10,468	2,471	210	570	2,095	R 2,217	503	2,333	5,053	10,399
2017 Total	2,254	2,407	5,156	R 11,250	2,765	210	777	2,342	R 2,176	495	2,364	5,035	R 11,129
2018 Total	R 2,348	2,471	R 5,306	R 11,571	2,661	209	915	2,481	R 2,254	487	2,355	R 5,096	R 11,361
2019 Total	R 2,333	2,432	R 5,207	R 11,619	2,562	201	1,016	2,633	R 2,229	442	2,376	R 5,048	R 11,460
2020 Total	2,066	2,194	4,700	R 11,577	2,501	203	1,211	2,963	1,960	440	2,136	4,535	R 11,412
2021 Total	R 2,112	2,374	R 4,916	R 12,209	2,225	205	R 1,518	3,345	R 1,992	430	2,331	R 4,753	R 12,046
2022 Total	R 2,167	2,511	R 5,090	R 13,240	2,245	205	1,872	3,827	R 2,029	412	2,433	R 4,874	R 13,024
2023 January	R 174	219	R 428	R 1,078	196	18	105	331	R 166	35	208	R 409	R 1,059
February	R 155	198	R 384	R 1,053	172	16	123	357	R 147	31	189	R 368	R 1,037
March	R 176	221	R 430	R 1,171	184	18	R 162	376	R 161	34	220	R 415	R 1,155
April	R 156	212	R 399	R 1,150	171	17	194	369	R 148	32	207	R 386	R 1,137
May	R 168	228	R 429	R 1,184	239	17	221	278	R 157	34	234	R 425	R 1,179
June	R 162	229	R 423	R 1,087	186	16	224	238	R 150	32	231	R 412	R 1,077
July	R 167	232	R 432	R 1,116	190	17	R 236	242	R 157	33	224	R 414	R 1,098
August	R 173	230	R 436	R 1,105	184	16	R 224	245	R 159	33	235	R 427	R 1,096
September	R 165	226	R 421	R 1,026	146	17	197	245	R 152	31	222	R 404	R 1,009
October	R 162	232	R 427	R 1,071	135	18	180	311	R 151	33	234	R 418	R 1,061
November	R 164	230	R 427	R 1,043	147	18	137	315	R 155	33	219	R 407	R 1,023
December	R 176	248	R 460	R 1,092	164	18	121	328	R 160	36	235	R 431	R 1,063
Total	**R 1,998**	**2,705**	**R 5,097**	**R 13,175**	**2,114**	**205**	**R 2,125**	**3,634**	**R 1,863**	**394**	**2,659**	**R 4,916**	**R 12,994**
2024 January	R 165	225	R 424	R 1,061	189	18	129	301	R 157	34	212	R 403	R 1,040
February	R 153	227	R 411	R 1,118	174	16	159	359	R 142	31	221	R 394	R 1,101
March	R 166	241	R 440	R 1,255	201	17	204	394	R 153	33	233	R 418	R 1,234
April	R 159	222	R 412	R 1,244	167	17	239	409	R 148	31	219	R 398	R 1,230
May	R 165	232	R 429	R 1,247	195	16	R 272	334	R 153	33	240	R 425	R 1,243
June	R 157	237	R 425	R 1,244	183	16	291	329	R 146	30	233	R 409	R 1,228
July	R 163	252	R 446	R 1,179	183	17	292	241	R 151	32	251	R 434	R 1,167
August	R 169	250	R 451	R 1,187	184	17	R 287	248	R 156	31	244	R 432	R 1,168
September	R 163	235	R 427	R 1,083	144	16	246	250	R 151	30	231	R 411	R 1,068
October	R 158	247	R 437	R 1,167	137	16	R 232	346	R 146	32	246	R 424	R 1,154
November	R 163	251	R 445	R 1,143	158	16	171	353	R 151	31	239	R 421	R 1,119
December	R 168	253	R 452	R 1,152	176	17	R 158	348	R 156	32	235	R 423	R 1,123
Total	**R 1,949**	**2,871**	**R 5,199**	**R 14,081**	**2,090**	**199**	**R 2,680**	**3,913**	**R 1,811**	**379**	**2,802**	**R 4,992**	**R 13,875**
2025 January	167	235	434	1,193	183	17	182	377	155	32	210	398	1,157

[a] For hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and biomass waste, production equals consumption.

[b] Wood and wood-derived fuels. Through 2015, wood production equals consumption. Beginning in 2016, wood production equals consumption plus densified biomass exports.

[c] Total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. Beginning in 2011, also includes production of renewable diesel fuel. Beginning in 2014, also includes production of other biofuels.

[d] Includes biomass waste.

[e] Hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and biomass.

[f] Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

[g] Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6), and geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[h] Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6), and solar thermal direct use energy.

[i] Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

[j] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[k] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[l] Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels consumption; plus losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Production data are estimates. Consumption data are estimates, except for hydroelectric power in 1949–1978 and 1989 forward, and wind. • 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/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Biomass:** Table 10.1. • **Hydroelectric Power** and **Wind:** Calculated as electricity net generation (see Table 7.2a) multiplied by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors (see Table A6). • **Geothermal:** Calculated as geothermal electricity net generation (see Table 7.2a) multiplied by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors (see Table A6); plus geothermal heat pump and direct use energy in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors (see Tables 10.2a and 10.2b) .• **Solar:** Calculated as solar electricity net generation (see Table 7.2a) multiplied by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors (see Table A6); plus solar thermal direct use energy (see Table 10.5). • **Total Production:** Calculated as the sum of biomass production and noncombustible consumption. • **Total Consumption:** Calculated as the sum of biomass consumption and noncombustible consumption.

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Appendix F
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure

Table F1. Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure

(Number)

	Locations[a]							Ports						
	With Public Ports Only	With Private Ports Only	With Public and Private Ports	With Networked Ports Only[b]	With Non-Networked Ports Only[c]	With Networked and Non-Networked Ports	Total	DC[d] Fast-Charging Ports	Level 2 Charging Ports	Level 1 Charging Ports	Legacy Charging Ports	Total	DC[d] Fast-Charging Ports per Location[e]	Level 2 Charging Ports per Location[f]
2007 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**432**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
2008 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**440**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
2009 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**484**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
2010 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**626**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
2011 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,100**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**5,070**	**NA**	**NA**
2012 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**6,200**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**15,192**	**NA**	**NA**
2013 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**8,100**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**19,472**	**NA**	**NA**
2014 Year	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**10,957**	**1,494**	**20,636**	**3,781**	**NA**	**25,913**	**NA**	**NA**
2015 Year	**12,213**	**1,218**	**1,454**	**9,546**	**4,480**	**859**	**14,885**	**6,892**	**45,154**	**4,178**	**597**	**56,821**	**3.21**	**3.33**
2016 Year	**16,020**	**1,716**	**1,508**	**12,716**	**4,983**	**1,545**	**19,244**	**10,702**	**60,237**	**4,054**	**362**	**75,355**	**3.56**	**3.49**
2017 Year	**19,661**	**1,782**	**1,428**	**15,609**	**5,179**	**2,083**	**22,871**	**12,372**	**74,714**	**3,733**	**453**	**91,272**	**3.76**	**3.61**
2018 Year	**21,849**	**1,848**	**1,415**	**17,100**	**5,348**	**2,664**	**25,112**	**11,540**	**82,975**	**2,873**	**108**	**97,496**	**3.92**	**3.58**
2019 Year	**24,289**	**2,147**	**1,291**	**19,151**	**5,923**	**2,653**	**27,727**	**14,681**	**92,128**	**3,022**	**92**	**109,923**	**3.96**	**3.66**
2020 Year	**28,127**	**1,849**	**1,458**	**22,542**	**6,202**	**2,690**	**31,434**	**19,059**	**106,542**	**2,750**	**61**	**128,412**	**4.19**	**3.77**
2021 Year	**45,291**	**2,363**	**1,491**	**39,267**	**7,166**	**2,712**	**49,145**	**24,224**	**125,026**	**3,583**	**56**	**152,889**	**3.98**	**2.84**
2022 Year	**52,256**	**2,563**	**1,566**	**48,030**	**8,019**	**336**	**56,385**	**29,573**	**143,145**	**3,212**	**45**	**175,975**	**4.07**	**2.85**
2023 January	52,915	2,779	1,311	48,751	7,942	312	57,005	30,041	142,401	3,180	39	175,661	4.05	2.80
February	53,889	2,737	1,071	49,494	7,897	306	57,697	30,634	142,839	3,128	36	176,637	4.05	2.79
March	54,851	2,758	1,071	50,390	7,986	304	58,680	31,682	144,778	3,125	35	179,620	4.09	2.78
April	55,603	2,803	1,061	51,144	8,004	319	59,467	32,288	146,539	3,118	34	181,979	4.08	2.78
May	56,438	2,814	1,064	51,977	8,019	320	60,316	32,994	148,814	3,125	33	184,966	4.07	2.79
June	57,874	2,846	1,055	53,408	8,045	322	61,775	34,590	150,563	3,107	30	188,290	4.10	2.76
July	58,713	2,863	1,053	54,265	8,043	321	62,629	35,424	152,187	3,225	29	190,865	4.09	2.76
August	59,629	2,880	1,044	55,273	8,003	277	63,553	36,093	154,442	3,220	29	193,784	4.08	2.76
September	60,293	2,912	1,045	55,953	8,020	277	64,250	36,948	149,693	3,220	29	189,890	4.06	2.66
October	61,251	2,930	1,045	56,917	8,026	283	65,226	37,762	152,114	3,218	29	193,123	4.07	2.66
November	61,953	2,949	1,039	57,613	8,047	281	65,941	39,339	153,460	3,220	29	196,048	4.13	2.66
December	**62,458**	**2,981**	**1,021**	**58,136**	**8,059**	**265**	**66,460**	**40,176**	**154,386**	**3,053**	**29**	**197,644**	4.13	**2.66**
2024 January	63,070	3,002	986	58,798	8,037	223	67,058	41,117	155,361	2,993	29	199,500	4.13	2.66
February	63,568	3,034	978	59,392	7,981	207	67,580	41,932	156,092	2,981	29	201,034	4.13	2.66
March	64,136	3,058	980	59,993	7,979	202	68,174	42,884	157,386	2,981	29	203,280	4.13	2.67
April	65,013	3,066	978	60,863	7,994	200	69,057	44,060	159,730	2,982	29	206,801	4.13	2.68
May	65,363	3,073	966	61,172	8,020	210	69,402	44,745	160,539	2,983	29	208,296	4.12	2.68
June	65,857	3,078	963	61,672	8,027	199	69,898	45,391	161,627	2,981	29	210,028	4.11	2.69
July	66,414	3,371	946	62,501	8,035	195	70,731	46,238	164,282	2,976	29	213,525	4.10	2.70
August	66,325	3,378	933	62,432	8,010	194	70,636	47,377	164,659	2,965	29	215,030	4.16	2.72
September	66,380	3,362	924	62,517	7,965	184	70,666	47,958	161,542	2,962	29	212,491	4.17	2.67
October	66,947	3,419	882	62,956	8,178	114	71,248	49,180	163,211	2,935	29	215,355	4.18	2.68
November	67,008	3,425	869	63,072	8,123	107	71,302	49,754	163,137	2,926	28	215,845	4.21	2.68
December	**67,535**	**3,548**	**867**	**63,772**	**8,071**	**107**	**71,950**	**50,582**	**165,720**	**2,925**	**28**	**219,255**	**4.22**	**2.70**
2025 January	68,431	3,470	863	64,440	8,217	107	72,764	51,930	167,402	2,742	28	222,102	4.22	2.71
February	R 69,345	3,470	863	R 65,354	8,217	107	R 73,678	R 52,274	R 168,830	2,742	28	R 223,874	R 4.20	2.70
March	68,984	3,470	863	64,993	8,217	107	73,317	53,017	170,024	2,742	28	225,811	4.24	2.73

[a] Includes all of the electric vehicle (EV) charging ports located at a single location regardless of who is able to access the ports, what charging network they belong to, or the level of charging. Ports are determined to be at the same location based on latitude, longitude, and AFDC equipment ID number. Does not include data on charging infrastructure at single-family residential locations.

[b] Networked ports are connected to the internet, can communicate with their EV service provider, have a dedicated platform that allows users to find the chargers, and pay to charge. The service provider can manage who can access the port and the cost of charging. The charging infrastructure may also be able to communicate directly with drivers, other charging infrastructure, and utilities.

[c] Non-networked ports are not connected to the internet and provide only basic charging capabilities.

[d] Direct current.

[e] Calculated as the total number of DC fast charging ports divided by the total number of locations with DC fast charging ports (available in the microdata file). Includes only locations with DC fast charging ports.

[f] Calculated as the total number of Level 2 charging ports divided by the total number of locations with Level 2 charging ports (available in the microdata file). Includes only locations with Level 2 charging ports.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • See "Appendix F Methodology and Sources" and end of section. • See "Electric Vehicle" in Glossary. • Data are at end of period. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available national and state annual and monthly data beginning in June 2015 and monthly microdata file.

Sources: See end of section.

Data Source

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives administrative electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure data from the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Alternative Fuels Data Center (AFDC).[1] AFDC collects and publishes location-level charging infrastructure data that allows alternative fuel vehicle owners to find fueling and charging stations near them or along a route. AFDC receives daily updates from many of the networked providers.[2] Networked providers that do not provide daily updates provide regular updates. AFDC contacts non-networked[3] providers every two years to determine if the stations are still in service.[4] AFDC does not collect data on charging infrastructure at single-family residential locations.

Historical annual data (2007-2014)

Historical annual data come from the AFDC Alternative Fueling Station Counts by State (https://afdc.energy.gov/stations/states?count=total&include_temporarily_unavailable=false&date=) and are included in the 2023 historical data file (https://afdc.energy.gov/files/docs/historical-station-counts.xlsx?year=2023). Estimated location counts for 2011-2013 are from AFDC analysis (https://afdc.energy.gov/data/10964).

Historical monthly data (June 2015 – December 2021)

The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), which manages the AFDC, provided the historical data to EIA. The data began in June 2015 and went through December 2021, however not all months were available. The table below shows the months of data EIA received. For the months that are blacked out, EIA did not receive any data.

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
			January	January	January	January
	February	February	February	February	February	February
	March	March	March	March	March	March
	April	April	April	April	April	April
		May		May	May	
June	June	June	June	June	June	June
	July		July	July	July	July
August		August	August	August	August	August
September	September	September	September	September	September	September
		October	October	October	October	October
November	November	November	November	November		November
		December	December	December	December	December

Monthly updates (January 2022 – present)

Beginning in January 2022, EIA began pulling the data through the AFDC API[5] on the last business day of every month.

Data

EIA uses multiple variables from the AFDC database to develop the MER PDF, excel, CSV, microdata and monthly state data output files. AFDC variables of interest include:

- Location information – station name, ID, fuel type code, open date, access code, status code, facility type, EV renewable source, EV pricing
- Physical location information – latitude, longitude, street address, city, state, zip, intersection/directions

- Charing port information – EV network, EV connector types, EV DC fast num, EV level 1 EVSE num, EV level 2 EVSE num, EV other EVSE

Historical data series included variables with different names but with the same data. The charging port information was structured differently in historical datasets. Work was completed to convert the data in the historical datasets into the same format as the current datasets.

Data quality

The EV charging infrastructure data are administrative data and do not have the same level of statistical accuracy as data published from many of EIA's surveys.

Coverage

The data do not represent the entire population or a statistically representative subset of the population of EV charging infrastructure. Instead, the data represent the known to NREL EV charging infrastructure at the time of the data pull. NREL works with EV charging network providers to receive daily updates.[6] The accuracy and timeliness of the networked providers charging infrastructure will continue to improve as additional networked providers convert to providing daily updates to NREL. There are also non-networked public and private EV chargers, and it is harder to track when these ports become available for use or are decommissioned. These challenges result in less EV charging infrastructure reported than exists, but it is unknown how many additional EV charger locations and ports exist. It is likely that the networked EV charging infrastructure are more accurately represented than the non-networked charging infrastructure. It is also likely that that the public charging infrastructure is more accurately represented than the private charging infrastructure due to a lack of incentive for the owners of private charging infrastructure to make the existence of their ports known to the public.

Data Cleaning

EIA has not verified the accuracy of the administrative data and only conducted minimal cleaning of the data. The cleaning EIA did complete included:

- Fixing latitudes and longitudes if they equaled 0, 0 or 1, -1, to facility creation of location ID
- Normalizing the naming convention of several variables including the electric network providers and the facility type
- Removing charging infrastructure outside of the United States, that had not opened yet, and non-EV locations

Breaks in series

There was a break in series in the number of charging locations between December 2020 and January 2021 because of a definitional change to align with the international standard – Open Charge Point Interface (OCPI).[7]

Duplicate observations

It is likely that duplicate observations exist. Duplicate observations may be introduced multiple ways:

- Multiple people adding the same charging port
- Updates to the networked providers database creating the appearance of a new charging port
- Changes in the underlying data structure of the historical data series creating the appearance of new ports
- EIA's imputation of number of charging ports to the date the charging port opened, not the date it first appeared

Because EIA cannot verify if these are duplicates, the details of the possibly duplicated charging infrastructure remain in the database.

Creation of the location and port id

In most historical datasets, the AFDC data included an equipment ID variable that is helpful to identify EV charging locations. However, this variable was inadequate to track EV charging location overtime for a couple reasons:

1. Between February 2017 and January 2018, 10 monthly datasets are missing equipment IDs
2. Ports located at the same location could have different equipment IDs for various reasons:
    a. Co-located public and private ports have different equipment IDs
    b. Co-located networked and non-networked ports have different equipment IDs
    c. Ports that either came online or were added to the AFDC database at different times have different equipment IDs
    d. Changes in underlying systems could cause an already established port to receive a new equipment ID

For these reasons, EIA created a new ID variable called the "Location ID" using latitude and longitude pairings and equipment ID. It is common for a location ID to be associated with multiple latitudes and longitudes parings as well as multiple equipment IDs due to responses to these variables changing in the historical datasets.

To allow for variation across ports at a location, EIA created a "Port ID" variable using access group (public versus private access), network provider, port level (DC fast charger, Level 2, Level 1, or Legacy), and equipment ID. Every unique combination of the previously mentioned variables received a different Port ID.

Imputation

EIA imputes all missing and incomplete data. Historical datasets had missing subsets of data, so EIA had to fill in the missing data. The missing subsets varied from large (all private charging ports) to small (ports missing for one month and then reappearing during the next month). EIA filled in the missing month with the port count data from the following month.

EIA also imputed data in months that we did not receive any data from NREL. EIA imputed the data using data from the first month following the missing month if the location open date was during the missing month or prior. We did not extend the life of any ports if the last month they appeared in was the month prior to the missing month. We assumed the last month in service was the last month the port appeared, not during the missing month.

In addition, we imputed to remove errors that only appear in one month. For each historical month, EIA compared the previous and following months. If those months were equal but the middle month was different, then EIA updated the middle month to match the other months. New EV ports require a long time lag to install, so it is unlikely that the number of ports would change for a single month then return to their original number.

It is common for EV infrastructure to be added to the AFDC website months or years after the location came online. Because of this, EIA also backfilled EV charging port data to cover all months since the port was available, not only when it appeared in the AFDC database. The MER conducts this backfill imputation twice per year, in the May and November MERs, to correspond with the release of data in the State Energy Data System (SEDS).[8]

Data quality analysis

In December 2023 and January 2024, we conducted a data quality evaluation study to assess the accuracy of the number of electric vehicle (EV) charging ports and charging locations. The study relied on a virtual ground truthing process that compared the number of charging ports listed for 120 randomly sampled charging locations from the August 2023 MER File compared to what EIA observed in online resources available, particularly online street-level imagery. A paired t-test found no significant mean difference between the MER File charging port counts versus observed charging port counts at a 99% confidence level. The MER File reflected the observed number of charging ports approximately 94% of the time, and the MER File reflected the observed number of charging ports within an absolute value difference of two charging ports approximately 99% of the time. The study also identified potential sources of error that contributed to charging port count differences but based on the quantitative findings of the study, these possible sources of error

seemed to have limited effect on the MER File's accuracy. Overall, the study findings show that the MER File's data quality accuracy was generally high at reflecting observable charging port counts.

Available data

In addition to the monthly and annual national data, monthly state level data and a microdata file are also available at http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices.

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1. Alternative Fuels Data Center: https://afdc.energy.gov/stations/#/find/nearest
2. Networked ports are connected to the internet, can communicate with their EV service provider, have a dedicated platform that allows users to find the chargers and pay to charge. The service provider can manage who can access the station and the cost of charging. The charging infrastructure may also be able to communicate directly with drivers, other charging infrastructure, and utilities.
3. Non-networked ports are not connected to the internet and provide only basic charging capabilities.
4 . Details on the EV charging infrastructure data received by AFDC: https://afdc.energy.gov/stations/#/find/nearest?show_about=true
5. AFDC API details: https://developer.nrel.gov/docs/transportation/alt-fuel-stations-v1/all/
6. For more details of the networked providers NREL is currently receiving daily updates from see: https://afdc.energy.gov/stations/#/find/nearest?show_about=true
7. For more details on the OCIP see https://afdc.energy.gov/stations/#/find/nearest?show_about=true
8. For more information on SEDS see https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/

Glossary

Alcohol: The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a **hydrocarbon** plus a hydroxyl group; CH(3)-(CH(2))n-OH (e.g., **methanol**, **ethanol**, and tertiary butyl alcohol). See **Fuel ethanol**.

Alternative fuel: Alternative fuels, for transportation applications, include the following: **methanol**; denatured **ethanol**, and other **alcohols**; fuel mixtures containing 85 percent or more by volume of methanol, denatured ethanol, and other alcohols with **motor gasoline** or other fuels; **natural gas**; **liquefied petroleum gas** (**propane**); **hydrogen**; **coal**-derived liquid fuels; fuels (other than alcohol) derived from biological materials (**biofuels** such as soy **diesel fuel**); **electricity** (including electricity from **solar energy**); and "... any other fuel the Secretary determines, by rule, is substantially not **petroleum** and would yield substantial energy security benefits and substantial environmental benefits." The term "alternative fuel" does not include alcohol or other blended portions of primarily petroleum-based fuels used as **oxygenates** or extenders, i.e., **MTBE**, ETBE, other ethers, and the 10-percent ethanol portion of **gasohol**.

Alternative-fuel vehicle (AFV): A vehicle designed to operate on an **alternative fuel** (e.g., compressed **natural gas**, **methane** blend, or **electricity**). The vehicle could be either a dedicated vehicle designed to operate exclusively on alternative fuel or a nondedicated vehicle designed to operate on alternative fuel and/or a traditional fuel.

Anthracite: The highest rank of **coal**; used primarily for residential and commercial space heating. It is a hard, brittle, and black lustrous coal, often referred to as hard coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. The moisture content of fresh-mined anthracite generally is less than 15 percent. The heat content of anthracite ranges from 22 to 28 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of anthracite coal consumed in the United States averages 25 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). ***Note:*** Since the 1980's, anthracite refuse or mine waste has been used for steam-electric power generation. This fuel typically has a heat content of 15 million Btu per ton or less.

Anthropogenic: Made or generated by a human or caused by human activity. The term is used in the context of global **climate change** to refer to gaseous emissions that are the result of human activities, as well as other potentially climate- altering activities, such as deforestation.

Asphalt: A dark brown-to-black cement-like material obtained by **petroleum** processing and containing bitumens as the predominant component; used primarily for road construction. It includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. ***Note:*** The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM: The American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation gasoline blending components: **Naphthas** that will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes **oxygenates** (**alcohols**, **ethers**), **butane**, and **natural gasoline**. Oxygenates are reported as **other hydrocarbons**, **hydrogen**, and oxygenates. See **Aviation gasoline**, **finished**.

Aviation gasoline, finished: 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. ***Note:*** Data on blending components are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel (petroleum): A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. Gallons.

Base gas: The quantity of **natural gas** needed to maintain adequate reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. Base gas usually is not withdrawn and remains in the reservoir. All natural gas native to a depleted reservoir is included in the base gas volume.

Battery electric vehicle (BEV): An all-electric vehicle that receives power by plugging into an electric power source and storing the power in a battery pack. BEVs do not use any petroleum-based or other liquid- or gas-based fuel during operation and do not produce tailpipe emissions.

Biodiesel: Renewable fuel consisting of mono alkyl esters (long chain fatty acids) that are produced through the conversion of animal fats, vegetable oils, and recycled grease feedstocks (transesterification). Biodiesel is typically blended with **petroleum**-based **diesel fuel** in concentrations of 2% to 20% biodiesel, or B2 to B20.

Biofuels: Liquid fuels and blending components produced from **biomass** (plant) feedstocks, used primarily for transportation. See **Biodiesel**, **Fuel ethanol**, **Other biofuels**, and **Renewable diesel fuel**.

Biogas: A mixture of methane and other gases produced by decomposing matter in an oxygen-free (anaerobic) environment with the assistance of microbes. Biogas is typically produced at landfills and anaerobic digesters.

Biogenic: Produced by biological processes of living organisms. ***Note:*** EIA uses the term "biogenic" to refer only to organic nonfossil material of biological origin.

Biomass: Organic nonfossil material of biological origin constituting a renewable energy source. See **Biodiesel**, **Biofuels**, **Biomass waste**, **Densified biomass**, **Fuel ethanol**, **Other biofuels**, **Renewable diesel fuel**, and **Wood and wood-derived fuels**.

Biomass-based diesel fuel: Biodiesel and other renewable **diesel fuel** or diesel fuel blending components derived from **biomass**, but excluding renewable diesel fuel coprocessed with petroleum feedstocks. See **Biodiesel** and **Renewable diesel fuel**.

Biomass waste: Organic non-fossil material of biological origin that is a byproduct or a discarded product. "Biomass waste" includes municipal solid waste from **biogenic** sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural crop byproducts, straw, and other **biomass** solids, liquids, and gases; but excludes **wood and wood-derived fuels** (including **black liquor**), **biofuels** feedstock, **biodiesel**, **fuel ethanol**, **other biofuels**, and **renewable diesel fuel**. ***Note:*** EIA "biomass waste" data also include energy crops grown specifically for energy production, which would not normally constitute waste.

Bituminous coal: A dense **coal**, usually black, sometimes dark brown, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material, used primarily as fuel in steam-electric power generation, with substantial quantities also used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make **coke**. Bituminous coal is the most abundant coal in active U.S. mining regions. Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. The heat content of bituminous coal ranges from 21 to 30 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of bituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 24 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Black liquor: A byproduct of the paper production process, alkaline spent liquor that can be used as a source of energy. Alkaline spent liquor is removed from the digesters in the process of chemically pulping wood. After evaporation, the residual "black" liquor is burned as a fuel in a recovery furnace that permits the recovery of certain basic chemicals.

British thermal unit (Btu): The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of liquid water by 1 degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (approximately 39 degrees Fahrenheit). See **Heat content**.

Btu: See **British thermal unit**.

Btu conversion factor: A factor for converting **energy** data between one unit of measurement and **British thermal units (Btu)**. Btu conversion factors are generally used to convert energy data from physical units of measure (such as **barrels**, **cubic feet**, or **short tons**) into the energy-equivalent measure of Btu. (See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices for further information on Btu conversion factors.)

Butane (C_4H_{10}): A straight-chain or branch-chain **hydrocarbon** extracted from **natural gas** or **refinery gas** streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It includes **isobutane** and **normal butane** and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association specifications for commercial butane.

Butylene (C_4H_8): An olefinic **hydrocarbon** recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. Butylene is used in the production of gasoline and various petrochemical products. See **Olefinic hydrocarbons (olefins)**.

Capacity factor: The ratio of the electrical energy produced by a generating unit for a given period of time to the electrical energy that could have been produced at continuous full-power operation during the same period.

Carbon dioxide (CO_2): A colorless, odorless, non-poisonous gas that is a normal part of Earth's atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is a product of **fossil-fuel** combustion as well as other processes. It is considered a **greenhouse gas** as it traps heat (infrared energy) radiated by the Earth into the atmosphere and thereby contributes to the potential for **global warming**. The **global warming potential** (GWP) of other greenhouse gases is measured in relation to that of carbon dioxide, which by international scientific convention is assigned a value of one (1).

Chained dollars: A measure used to express **real prices**. Real prices are those that have been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they usually reflect buying power relative to a reference year. Prior to 1996, real prices were expressed in constant dollars, a measure based on the weights of goods and services in a single year, usually a recent year. In 1996, the U.S. Department of Commerce introduced the chained-dollar measure. The new measure is based on the average weights of goods and services in successive pairs of years. It is "chained" because the second year in each pair, with its weights, becomes the first year of the next pair. The advantage of using the chained- dollar measure is that it is more closely related to any given period and is therefore subject to less distortion over time.

CIF: See **Cost**, **insurance**, **freight**.

Citygate: A point or measuring station at which a distribution gas utility receives gas from a **natural gas** pipeline company or transmission system.

Climate change: A term used to refer to all forms of climatic inconsistency, but especially to significant change from one prevailing climatic condition to another. In some cases, "climate change" has been used synonymously with the term "**global warming**"; scientists, however, tend to use the term in a wider sense inclusive of natural changes in climate, including climatic cooling.

Coal: A readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time. See **Anthracite**, **Bituminous coal**, **Lignite**, **Subbituminous coal**, **Waste coal**, and **Coal synfuel**.

Coal coke: A solid carbonaceous residue derived from low-ash, low-sulfur **bituminous coal** from which the volatile constituents are driven off by baking in an oven at temperatures as high as 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit so that the fixed carbon and residual ash are fused together. Coke is used as a fuel and as a reducing agent in smelting iron ore in a blast furnace. Coke from coal is grey, hard, and porous and has a heating value of 24.8 million Btu per ton.

Coal stocks: Coal quantities that are held in storage for future use and disposition. ***Note:*** When coal data are collected for a particular reporting period (month, quarter, or year), coal stocks are commonly measured as of the last day of the period.

Coal synfuel: Coal-based solid fuel that has been processed by a **coal synfuel plant**; and coal-based fuels such as briquettes, pellets, or extrusions, which are formed from fresh or recycled coal and binding materials.

Coal synfuel plant: A plant engaged in the chemical transformation of **coal** into **coal synfuel**.

Coke: See **Coal coke** and **Petroleum coke**.

Coking coal: Bituminous coal suitable for making coke. See **Coal coke**.

Combined cycle: An electric generating technology in which electricity is produced from otherwise lost waste heat exiting from one or more gas (combustion) turbines. The exiting heat is routed to a conventional boiler or to a heat recovery steam generator for utilization by a steam turbine in the production of electricity. This process increases the efficiency of the electric generating unit.

Combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plant: A plant designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source. ***Note:*** This term is being used in place of the term "cogenerator" that was used by EIA in the past. CHP better

describes the facilities because some of the plants included do not produce heat and power in a sequential fashion and, as a result, do not meet the legal definition of cogeneration specified in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA).

Commercial sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of: businesses; federal, state, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. It also includes sewage treatment facilities. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. ***Note:*** This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above- mentioned commercial establishments. See **End-use sectors** and **Energy-use sectors**.

Completion: The installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or gas. If a well is equipped to produce only oil or gas from one zone or reservoir, the definition of a well (classified as an oil well or gas well) and the definition of a completion are identical. However, if a well is equipped to produce oil and/or gas separately from more than one reservoir, a well is not synonymous with a completion.

Conventional fuel ethanol: Fuel ethanol produced by fermenting cornstarch. Fuel ethanol is typically blended with motor gasoline as an oxygenate or octane enhancer in concentrations of 10% ethanol, but it can be blended up to a 15% concentration in some markets for vehicle models manufactured to use E15. In higher concentrations of 51%–83% fuel ethanol, it is used in alternative or flex-fuel vehicles.

Conventional hydroelectric power: Hydroelectric power generated from flowing water that is not created by **hydroelectric pumped storage**.

Conventional motor gasoline: See **Motor gasoline conventional**.

Conversion factor: A factor for converting data between one unit of measurement and another (such as between **short tons** and **British thermal units**, or between **barrels** and gallons).
(See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices. See **Btu conversion factor** and **Thermal conversion factor**.

Cost, insurance, freight (CIF): A sales transaction in which the seller pays for the transportation and insurance of the goods to the port of destination specified by the buyer.

Crude oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include: (1) small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casing head) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included; (2) small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals; and (3) drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, oil sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

Crude oil f.o.b. price: The crude oil price actually charged at the oil-producing country's port of loading. Includes deductions for any rebates and discounts or additions of premiums, where applicable. It is the actual price paid with no adjustment for credit terms.

Crude oil (including lease condensate): A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Where identifiable, liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded.

Crude oil landed cost: The price of crude oil at the port of discharge, including charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. The cost does not include charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage).

Crude oil refinery input: The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

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

Crude oil used directly: Crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Crude oil well: A well completed for the production of crude oil from one or more oil zones or reservoirs. Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.

Cubic foot (natural gas): The amount of **natural gas** contained at standard temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds standard per square inch) in a cube whose edges are one foot long.

Degree Day Normals: Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961–1990). The averages may be simple degree day normals or population-weighted degree day normals.

Degree Days, Cooling (CDD): A measure of how warm a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the base temperature (65 degrees) from the average of the day's high and low temperatures, with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's cooling degree days are summed to create a cooling degree day measure for a specified reference period. Cooling degree days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of air conditioning energy requirements or use.

Degree Days, Heating (HDD): A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree days are summed to create a heating degree day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

Degree Days, Population-weighted: Heating or cooling degree days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree days are recorded. To compute state population-weighted degree days, each state is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the state. Degree day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and those products are then summed to arrive at the state population-weighted degree day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree days, the nation is divided into nine Census regions, each comprising from three to eight states, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the nation. Degree day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and those products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree day figure.

Denaturant: Petroleum, typically **natural gasoline** or **conventional motor gasoline**, added to **fuel ethanol** to make it unfit for human consumption. Fuel ethanol is denatured, usually prior to transport from the ethanol production facility, by adding 2 to 5 volume percent denaturant. See **Fuel ethanol** and **Fuel ethanol minus denaturant**.

Densified biomass fuel: Raw biomass, primarily wood, that has been condensed into a homogenously sized, energy-dense product, such as wood pellets, intended for use as fuel. It is mainly used for residential and commercial space heating and electricity generation.

Design electrical rating, net: The nominal net electrical output of a nuclear unit as specified by the electric utility for the purpose of plant design.

Development well: A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Diesel fuel: A fuel composed of **distillate fuel oils** obtained in petroleum refining operation or blends of such distillate fuel oils with **residual fuel oil** used in motor vehicles. The boiling point and specific gravity are higher for diesel fuels than for gasoline.

Direct use: Use of electricity that (1) is self-generated, (2) is produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and (3) is used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of **station use**.

Direct-use energy: Energy, usually in the form of heat, used by an onsite application.

Distillate fuel oil: A general classification for one of the **petroleum** fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It 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, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and **electricity generation**.

Dry hole: An exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well.

Dry natural gas production: See **Natural gas (dry) production**.

E85 (Flex fuel): High-level ethanol-gasoline blend containing 51 to 83 volume percent ethanol, depending on geography and season. Also includes ethanol-gasoline blends containing greater than 83 volume percent and not greater than 85 volume percent ethanol where such blends exist.

Electric power plant: A station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

Electric power sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of electricity only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public--i.e., North American Industry Classification System 22 plants. See **combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plant, electricity-only plant, electric utility,** and **independent power producer**. The electric power sector consumes **primary energy** to generate electricity and heat (forms of secondary energy). Electricity is sold to the four **end-use sectors** (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation), stored for future use, and exported to other countries.

Electric utility: Any entity that generates, transmits, or distributes **electricity** and recovers the cost of its generation, transmission or distribution assets and operations, either directly or indirectly, through cost-based rates set by a separate regulatory authority (e.g., State Public Service Commission), or is owned by a governmental unit or the consumers that the entity serves. Examples of these entities include: investor-owned entities, public power districts, public utility districts, municipalities, rural electric cooperatives, and state and federal agencies. Electric utilities may have Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval for interconnection agreements and wholesale trade tariffs covering either cost-of-service and/or market-based rates under the authority of the Federal Power Act. See **Electric power sector**.

Electric vehicle (EV): A general term for any on-road licensed vehicle that can plug into an electric power source and uses electric power to move. EVs plug into a source of electricity and store power in a battery pack for all or part of their power needs. Includes **Battery electric vehicles (BEVs)** and **Plug-in hybrid vehicles (PHEVs).** Can also be referred to as Plug-in Electric Vehicles (PEV).

Electric Vehicle charging location: A geographically distinct place, based on latitude and longitude with one or more Electric Vehicle (EV) charging ports. One charging location can include co-located public and private EV charging ports, networked and non-networked EV charging ports, and EV charging ports of various speeds such as Level 2 and DC fast chargers. Multiple EV charging locations can be associated with a common development area, such as a parking lot or parking garage serving a shopping center or office building.

Electric Vehicle charging port: The electric vehicle (EV) charging equipment that connects to and charges an EV. The number of ports is the total number of vehicles that can charge simultaneously at an EV charging location. A single EV charging port can connect to and charge one vehicle at a time. If the EV charging equipment can connect to and charge more than one vehicle simultaneously than that would count as multiple charging ports.

Electrical system energy losses: The amount of energy lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, including plant and unaccounted-for uses.

Electricity: A form of energy characterized by the presence and motion of elementary charged particles generated by friction, induction, or chemical change.

Electricity generation: The process of producing electric energy, or the amount of electric energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, commonly expressed in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

Electricity generation, gross: The total amount of electric energy produced by generating units and measured at the generating terminal in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

Electricity generation, net: The amount of **gross electricity generation** less **station use** (the **electric energy** consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries). ***Note:*** Electricity required for pumping at **hydroelectric pumped-storage** plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.

Electricity only plant: A plant designed to produce electricity only. See also **Combined heat and power (CHP) plant**.

Electricity sales to ultimate customers: Electricity sales that are consumed by the customer and not available for resale. Includes electric sales to end users by third-party owners of behind-the-meter PV solar systems.

End-use energy consumption: End-use sector (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) consumption of primary energy plus electricity sales to ultimate customers. The energy associated with electrical system energy losses is not included.

End-use sectors: The **residential**, **commercial**, **industrial**, and **transportation** sectors of the economy.

Energy: The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to accomplish tasks. Electrical energy is usually measured in kilowatthours, while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units.

Energy-consuming sectors: The **residential, commercial, industrial, transportation,** and **electric power** sectors of the economy.

Energy consumption: The use of energy as a source of heat or power or as an input in the manufacturing process.

Energy service provider: An energy entity that provides service to a retail or end-use customer.

Energy-use-sectors: A group of major energy-consuming components of U.S. society developed to measure and analyze energy use. The sectors most commonly referred to in EIA are: **residential**, **commercial**, **industrial**, **transportation**, and **electric power**.

Ethane (C_2H_6): A straight-chain saturated (paraffinic) **hydrocarbon** extracted predominantly from the natural gas stream, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of -127 degrees Fahrenheit. See **Paraffinic hydrocarbons**.

Ethanol (C_2H_5OH): A clear, colorless, flammable **alcohol**. Ethanol is typically produced biologically from **biomass** feedstocks such as agricultural crops and cellulosic residues from agricultural crops or wood. Ethanol can also be produced chemically from **ethylene**. See **Biomass**, **Fuel ethanol**, and **Fuel ethanol minus denaturant**.

Ether: A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, **hydrogen**, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., **methyl tertiary butyl ether**).

Ethylene (C_2H_4): An olefinic **hydrocarbon** recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. Ethylene is used as a petrochemical feedstock for many chemical applications and the production of consumer goods. See **Olefinic hydrocarbons (olefins)**.

Exploratory well: A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an area previously considered an unproductive area, to find a new reservoir in a known field (i.e., one previously found to be producing oil or gas in another reservoir), or to extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

Exports: Shipments of goods from within the 50 states and the District of Columbia to U.S. possessions and territories or to foreign countries.

Federal Energy Administration (FEA): A predecessor of the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC): The Federal agency with jurisdiction over interstate electricity sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, natural gas pricing, oil pipeline rates, and gas pipeline certification.

FERC is an independent regulatory agency within the U.S. Department of Energy and is the successor to the Federal Power Commission.

Federal Power Commission (FPC): The predecessor agency of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Federal Power Commission was created by an Act of Congress under the Federal Water Power Act on June 10, 1920. It was charged originally with regulating the electric power and natural gas industries. It was abolished on September 30, 1977, when the U.S. Department of Energy was created. Its functions were divided between the U.S. Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent regulatory agency.

First purchase price: The price for domestic crude oil reported by the company that owns the crude oil the first time it is removed from the lease boundary.

Flared natural gas: Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at gas processing plants.

F.O.B. (free on board): A sales transaction in which the seller makes the product available for pick up at a specified port or terminal at a specified price and the buyer pays for the subsequent transportation and insurance.

Footage drilled: Total footage for wells in various categories, as reported for any specified period, includes (1) the deepest total depth (length of well bores) of all wells drilled from the surface, (2) the total of all bypassed footage drilled in connection with reported wells, and (3) all new footage drilled for directional sidetrack wells. Footage reported for directional sidetrack wells does not include footage in the common bore, which is reported as footage for the original well. In the case of old wells drilled deeper, the reported footage is that which was drilled below the total depth of the old well.

Former U.S.S.R.: See **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)**.

Fossil fuel: An energy source formed in the Earth's crust from decayed organic material, such as **petroleum**, **coal**, and **natural gas**.

Fossil fueled steam electric power plant: An electricity generation plant in which the prime mover is a turbine rotated by high-pressure steam produced in a boiler by heat from burning fossil fuels.

Fuel cell electric vehicle (FCEV): An electric vehicle that generates on-board electricity with a fuel cell powered by hydrogen rather than relying on electricity from a high capacity battery.

Fuel ethanol: Ethyl alcohol for fuel use that is produced by the fermentation of sugars. Fuel ethanol is denatured with petroleum products (for example, natural gasoline) to render it unfit for human consumption.

Fuel ethanol minus denaturant: An unobserved quantity of anhydrous, **biomass**-derived, undenatured **ethanol** for fuel use. The quantity is obtained by subtracting the estimated **denaturant** volume from **fuel ethanol** volume. Fuel ethanol minus denaturant is counted as **renewable energy**, while denaturant is counted as **nonrenewable fuel**. See **Denaturant**, **Ethanol**, **Fuel ethanol**, **Nonrenewable fuels**, **Oxygenates**, and **Renewable energy**.

Full power operation: Operation of a nuclear generating unit at 100 percent of its design capacity. Full-power operation precedes commercial operation.

Gasohol: A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration between 5.7 percent and 10 percent by volume. See **Motor gasoline, oxygenated**.

Gas turbine plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a gas turbine. A gas turbine consists typically of an axial-flow air compressor and one or more combustion chambers where liquid or gaseous fuel is burned and the hot gases are passed to the turbine and where the hot gases expand drive the generator and are then used to run the compressor.

Gas well: A well completed for production of natural gas from one or more gas zones or reservoirs. Such wells contain no completions for the production of crude oil.

Geothermal energy: Hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust and used for geothermal heat pumps, water heating, or electricity generation.

Global warming: An increase in the near-surface temperature of the Earth. Global warming has occurred in the distant past as the result of natural influences, but the term is today most often used to refer to the warming some scientists predict will occur as a result of increased anthropogenic emissions of **greenhouse gases**. See **Climate change**.

Global warming potential (GWP): An index used to compare the relative radiative forcing of different gases without directly calculating the changes in atmospheric concentrations. GWPs are calculated as the ratio of the radiative forcing that would result from the emission of one kilogram of a **greenhouse gas** to that from the emission of one kilogram of **carbon dioxide** over a fixed period of time, such as 100 years.

Greenhouse gases: Those gases, such as water vapor, **carbon dioxide**, nitrous oxide, **methane**, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride, that are transparent to solar (short-wave) radiation but opaque to long-wave (infrared) radiation, thus preventing long-wave radiant energy from leaving Earth's atmosphere. The net effect is a trapping of absorbed radiation and a tendency to warm the planet's surface.

Gross domestic product (GDP): The total value of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. As long as the labor and property are located in the United States, the supplier (that is, the workers and, for property, the owners) may be either U.S. residents or residents of foreign countries.

Heat content: The amount of heat energy available to be released by the transformation or use of a specified physical unit of an energy form (e.g., a ton of coal, a barrel of oil, a kilowatthour of electricity, a cubic foot of natural gas, or a pound of steam). The amount of heat energy is commonly expressed in **British thermal units** (**Btu**). ***Note:*** Heat content of combustible energy forms can be expressed in terms of either gross heat content (higher or upper heating value) or net heat content (lower heating value), depending upon whether or not the available heat energy includes or excludes the energy used to vaporize water (contained in the original energy form or created during the combustion process). The U.S. Energy Information Administration typically uses gross heat content values.

Heat rate: A measure of generating station thermal efficiency commonly stated as **Btu** per **kilowatthour**. ***Note:*** Heat rates can be expressed as either gross or net heat rates, depending whether the electricity output is gross or net generation. Heat rates are typically expressed as net heat rates.

Hybrid electric vehicle (HEV): A vehicle that combines an **internal combustion engine (ICE)** with a battery pack, regenerative braking, and an electric motor to provide high fuel economy. HEVs rely on gasoline or diesel fuel for power and cannot be plugged into an electric power source. The battery packs are charged by the ICE and regenerative braking.

Hydrocarbon: An organic chemical compound of **hydrogen** and carbon in the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase. The molecular structure of hydrocarbon compounds varies from the simplest (methane, the primary constituent of **natural gas**) to the very heavy and very complex.

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, HGL represents all **natural gas liquids** (NGL) and olefins. EIA reports production of HGL from refineries (**liquefied refinery gases**, or LRG) and natural gas plants (**natural gas plant liquids**, or NGPL). Excludes liquefied natural gas (LNG). See **Olefinic hydrocarbons (olefins)**.

Hydroelectric power: The production of electricity from the kinetic energy of falling water.

Hydroelectric power plant: A plant in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water.

Hydroelectric pumped storage: Hydroelectricity that is generated during peak load periods by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine generators located in a power plant at a lower level.

Hydrogen (H): The lightest of all gases, hydrogen occurs chiefly in combination with oxygen in water. It also exists in acids, bases, **alcohols**, **petroleum**, and **other hydrocarbons**.

Imports: Receipts of goods into the 50 states and the District of Columbia from U.S. possessions and territories or from foreign countries.

Independent power producer: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities for the generation of electricity for use primarily by the public, and that is not an **electric utility**.

Industrial sector: An **energy**-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity: manufacturing (**NAICS** codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); and construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. ***Note:*** This sector includes **generators** that produce **electricity** and/or **useful thermal output** primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities. See **End-use sectors** and **Energy use sectors**.

Injections (natural gas): **Natural gas** injected into storage reservoirs.

Internal combustion engine (ICE): Generates mechanical power by burning a liquid, such as gasoline, diesel, or biofuels, or a gaseous fuel, such as compressed natural gas.

Internal combustion plant: A plant in which the prime mover is an **internal combustion engine**. An **internal combustion engine** has one or more cylinders in which the process of combustion takes place, converting energy released from the rapid burning of a fuel-air mixture into mechanical energy. Diesel or gas-fired engines are the principal types used in electric plants. The plant is usually operated during periods of high demand for electricity.

Isobutane (C_4H_{10}): A branch-chain saturated (paraffinic) **hydrocarbon** extracted from both **natural gas** and **refinery gas** streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of 11 degrees Fahrenheit. See **Paraffinic hydrocarbons**.

Isobutylene (C_4H_8): A branch-chain olefinic **hydrocarbon** recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. Isobutylene is used in the production of gasoline and various petrochemical products. See **Olefinic hydrocarbons (olefins)**.

Isopentane (C_5H_{12}): A saturated branched-chain **hydrocarbon** obtained by fractionation of **natural gasoline** or isomerization of normal pentane.

Jet fuel: A refined **petroleum** product used in jet aircraft engines. See **Jet fuel**, **Kerosene-type**, and **Jet fuel**, **Naphtha-type**.

Jet fuel, kerosene-type: A **kerosene**-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military turbo jet and turbo prop aircraft engines.

Jet fuel, naphtha-type: A fuel in the heavy **naphtha** boiling range having an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20% to 90% distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines because it has a lower freeze point than other aviation fuels and meets engine requirements at high altitudes and speeds.

Kerosene: A light **petroleum** distillate that is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as a light source when burned in wick-fed lamps. Kerosene has a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Included are No. 1-K and No. 2-K, the two grades recognized by ASTM Specification D 3699 as well as all other grades of kerosene called range or stove oil, which have properties similar to those of No. 1 fuel oil. See **Jet fuel, kerosene-type**.

Kilowatt: A unit of electrical power equal to 1,000 **watts**.

Kilowatthour (kWh): A measure of electricity defined as a unit of work or energy, measured as 1 **kilowatt** (1,000 watts) of power expended for 1 hour. One kilowatthour is equivalent to 3,412 Btu. See **Watthour**.

Landed costs: The dollar-per-barrel price of crude oil at the port of discharge. Included are the charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. Not included are charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage charges).

Lease and plant fuel: **Natural gas** used in well, field, and lease operations (such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors) and used as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

Lease condensate: Light liquid **hydrocarbons** recovered from lease separators or field facilities at associated and non-associated **natural gas** wells. Mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons. Normally enters the **crude oil** stream after production.

Lignite: The lowest rank of coal, often referred to as brown **coal**, used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent. The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 13 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Liquefied natural gas (LNG): **Natural gas** (primarily methane) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to -260 degrees Fahrenheit at atmospheric pressure.

Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG): A group of **hydrocarbon** gases, primarily **propane**, **normal butane**, and **isobutane**, derived from crude oil refining or **natural gas** processing. These gases may be marketed individually or mixed. They can be liquefied through pressurization (without requiring cryogenic refrigeration) for convenience of transportation or storage. Excludes **ethane** and **olefins**. ***Note:*** In some EIA publications, LPG includes ethane and marketed refinery olefin streams, in accordance with definitions used prior to January 2014.

Liquefied refinery gases (LRG): **Hydrocarbon gas liquids** produced in refineries from processing of **crude oil** and **unfinished oils**. They are retained in the liquid state through pressurization and/or refrigeration. The reported categories include **ethane**, **propane**, **normal butane**, **isobutane**, and refinery **olefins** (**ethylene**, **propylene**, **butylene**, and **isobutylene**).

Low power testing: The period of time between a nuclear generating unit's initial fuel loading date and the issuance of its operating (full-power) license. The maximum level of operation during that period is 5 percent of the unit's design thermal rating.

Lubricants: Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Excluded are byproducts of lubricating oil refining, such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. Included are all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Lubricant categories are paraffinic and naphthenic.

Marketed production (natural gas): See **Natural gas marketed production**.

Methane (CH_4): A colorless, flammable, odorless **hydrocarbon** gas which is the major component of **natural gas**. It is also an important source of hydrogen in various industrial processes. Methane is a greenhouse gas. See **Greenhouse gases**.

Methanol (CH_3OH): A light, volatile alcohol eligible for gasoline blending. See **Motor gasoline blending** and **Oxygenates**.

Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE**) ((**$(CH_3)_3COCH_3$**):** An **ether** intended for gasoline blending. See **Motor gasoline blending** and **Oxygenates**.

Miscellaneous petroleum products: All finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere—for example, petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils.

Motor gasoline blending components: Naphtha (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock (RBOB) but exclude oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and natural gasoline. ***Note:*** Oxygenates are reported as individual components and are included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

Motor gasoline, conventional: **Finished motor gasoline** not included in the **oxygenated** or **reformulated** motor gasoline categories. ***Note:*** This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock. Conventional motor gasoline can be leaded or unleaded; regular, midgrade, or premium. See **Motor gasoline grades**.

Motor gasoline (finished): A complex mixture of relatively volatile **hydrocarbons** with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10 percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90 percent recovery point. Motor gasoline includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including **gasohol**; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. ***Note:*** Volumetric data on blending components, such as **oxygenates**, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline. See **Motor gasoline**, **conventional**; **Motor gasoline**, **oxygenated**; and **Motor gasoline**, **reformulated**.

Motor gasoline grades: The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) is classified by three grades: regular, midgrade, and premium. ***Note:*** Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower.

> ***Regular Gasoline:*** Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than **88**. ***Note:*** Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor gasoline grades**.
>
> ***Midgrade Gasoline:*** Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to **88** and less than or equal to 90. ***Note:*** Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor gasoline grades**.
>
> ***Premium Gasoline:*** Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90. ***Note:*** Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor gasoline grades**.

Motor gasoline, oxygenated: Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight and required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas designated by EPA as carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment areas. ***Note:*** Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside CO nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. Other data on gasohol are included in data on conventional gasoline.

Motor gasoline, reformulated: Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. ***Note:*** This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Motor gasoline retail prices: Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Those prices are collected 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-service).

Motor gasoline (total): For stock level data, a sum including finished motor gasoline stocks plus stocks of motor gasoline blending components but excluding stocks of oxygenates.

MTBE: See **Methyl tertiary butyl ether**.

NAICS (North American Industry Classification System): A coding system developed jointly by the United States, Canada, and Mexico to classify businesses and industries according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. NAICS replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. For additional information on NAICS, go to http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/.

Naphtha: A generic term applied to a refined or partially refined **petroleum** fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 degrees and 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Natural Gas: A gaseous mixture of **hydrocarbon** compounds, primarily **methane**, used as a fuel for **electricity generation** and in a variety of ways in buildings, and as raw material input and fuel for industrial processes.

Natural gas, dry: **Natural gas** which remains after: (1) the liquefiable **hydrocarbon** portion has been removed from the gas stream (i.e., gas after lease, field, and/or plant separation); and (2) any volumes of **nonhydrocarbon gases** have been removed where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. ***Note:*** Dry natural gas is also known as consumer-grade natural gas. The parameters for measurement are cubic feet at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute.

Natural gas (dry) production: The process of producing consumer-grade **natural gas**. Natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs is reduced by volumes used at the production (lease) site and by processing losses. Volumes used at the production site include (1) the volume returned to reservoirs in cycling, **repressuring** of oil reservoirs, and conservation operations; and (2) **vented natural gas** and **flared natural gas**. Processing losses include (1) **nonhydrocarbon gases** (e.g., water vapor, carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen) removed from the gas stream; and (2) gas converted to liquid form, such as **lease condensate** and **natural gas plant liquids**. Volumes of dry gas withdrawn from gas storage reservoirs are not considered part of production. Dry natural gas production equals **natural gas marketed production** less **natural gas plant liquids** production.

Natural gas liquids (NGL): A group of **hydrocarbons** including **ethane**, **propane**, **normal butane**, **isobutane**, and **natural gasoline**. Generally include **natural gas plant liquids** and all **liquefied refinery gases** except **olefins**. See **Paraffinic hydrocarbons**.

Natural gas marketed production: Gross withdrawals of **natural gas** from production reservoirs, less gas used for reservoir **repressuring**; **nonhydrocarbon gases** removed in treating and processing operations; and quantities of **vented natural gas** and **flared natural gas**.

Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL): Those **hydrocarbons** in **natural gas** that are separated as liquids at natural gas processing, fractionating, and cycling plants. Products obtained include **ethane**, **liquefied petroleum gases** (**propane**, **normal butane** and **isobutane**), and **natural gasoline**. Component products may be fractionated or mixed. **Lease condensate** and **plant condensate** are excluded. ***Note:*** Some EIA publications categorize NGPL production as field production, in accordance with definitions used prior to January 2014.

Natural gas wellhead price: The **wellhead price** of **natural gas** is calculated by dividing the total reported value at the wellhead by the total quantity produced as reported by the appropriate agencies of individual producing states and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. The price includes all costs prior to shipment from the lease, including gathering and compression costs, in addition to state production, severance, and similar charges.

Natural gasoline: A commodity product commonly traded in **natural gas liquids** (NGL) markets that comprises liquid **hydrocarbons** (mostly pentanes and hexanes) and generally remains liquid at ambient temperatures and atmospheric pressure. Natural gasoline is equivalent to **pentanes plus**.

Net summer capacity: The maximum output, commonly expressed in **kilowatts** (kW) or megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of summer peak demand (period of June 1 through September 30). This output reflects a reduction in capacity due to electricity use for station service or auxiliaries.

Neutral zone: A 6,200 square-mile area shared equally between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia under a 1992 agreement. The Neutral zone contains an estimated 5 billion barrels of oil and 8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

Nominal dollars: A measure used to express **nominal price**.

Nominal price: The price paid for a product or service at the time of the transaction. Nominal prices are those that have not been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they reflect buying power in the year in which the transaction occurred.

Non-biomass waste: Material of non-biological origin that is a byproduct or a discarded product. "Non-biomass waste" includes municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, such as plastics, and tire-derived fuels.

Non-combustion use: **Fossil fuels** (**coal, natural gas,** and **petroleum products**) that are not burned to release energy and instead used directly as construction materials, chemical feedstocks, lubricants, solvents, waxes, and other products. Sometimes used synonymously with "nonfuel use (of energy)."

Nonhydrocarbon gases: Typical nonhydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir **natural gas** are **carbon dioxide**, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

Nonrenewable fuels: Fuels that cannot be easily made or "renewed," such as **crude oil**, **natural gas**, and **coal**.

Normal butane (C_4H_{10}): A straight-chain saturated (paraffinic) **hydrocarbon** extracted from both **natural gas** and **refinery gas** streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of 31 degrees Fahrenheit. See **Paraffinic hydrocarbons**.

Nuclear electric power (nuclear power): Electricity generated by the use of the thermal energy released from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.

Nuclear electric power plant: A single-unit or multiunit facility in which heat produced in one or more reactors by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive one or more steam turbines.

Nuclear reactor: An apparatus in which a nuclear fission chain reaction can be initiated, controlled, and sustained at a specific rate. A reactor includes fuel (fissionable material), moderating material to control the rate of fission, a heavy-walled pressure vessel to house reactor components, shielding to protect personnel, a system to conduct heat away from the reactor, and instrumentation for monitoring and controlling the reactor's systems.

OECD: See **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development**.

Offshore: That geographic area that lies seaward of the coastline. In general, the coastline is the line of ordinary low water along with that portion of the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea or the line marking the seaward limit of inland water.

Oil: See **Crude oil**.

Oil from algae: Oil processed from unicellular and multicellular algae harvested specifically to produce biofuel.

Olefinic hydrocarbons (olefins): Unsaturated **hydrocarbon** compounds with the general formula CnH2n containing at least one carbon-to-carbon double-bond. Olefins are produced at crude oil refineries and petrochemical plants and are not naturally occurring constituents of oil and natural gas. Sometimes referred to as alkenes or unsaturated hydrocarbons. Excludes aromatics.

Olefins: See **Olefinic hydrocarbons (olefins)**.

OPEC: See **Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries**.

Operable unit (nuclear): In the United States, a nuclear generating unit that has completed low-power testing and been issued a full-power operating license by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or equivalent permission to operate.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): An international organization helping governments tackle the economic, social and governance challenges of a globalized economy. Its membership comprises about 30 member countries. With active relationships with some 70 other countries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society, it has a global reach. For details about the organization, see http://www.oecd.org.

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): An intergovernmental organization whose stated objective is to "coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of member countries." It was created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10–14, 1960. Current and former members (with years of membership) include Algeria (1969 forward), Angola (2007 forward), Congo-Brazzaville (2018 forward), Ecuador (1973–1992 and 2007–2019), Equatorial Guinea (2017 forward), Gabon (1974–1994 and 2016 forward), Indonesia (1962–2008 and 2016), Iran (1960 forward), Iraq (1960 forward), Kuwait (1960 forward), Libya (1962 forward), Nigeria (1971 forward), Qatar (1961–2018), Saudi Arabia (1960 forward), United Arab Emirates (1967 forward), and Venezuela (1960 forward).

Other biofuels: Fuels and fuel blending components, except **biodiesel**, **renewable diesel fuel**, and **fuel ethanol**, produced from renewable biomass.

Other energy losses: Energy losses throughout the energy system as they are consumed, usually in the form of heat, that are not separately identified by U.S. Energy Information Administration. Examples include heat lost in the process of burning motor gasoline to move vehicles or in electricity used to power a lightbulb.

Other fossil gases: Includes manufactured gas, coke-oven gas, blast-furnace gas, and refinery gas. Manufactured gas is obtained by distillation of coal, by the thermal decomposition of oil, or by the reaction of steam passing through a bed of heated coal or coke.

Other fuel alcohol: Alcohols intended for fuel use that are not elsewhere specified.

Other hydrocarbons: Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite. Excludes **natural gas** used for fuel or **hydrogen** feedstock.

Oxygenates: Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. **Ethanol**, **Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)**, Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates.

PAD Districts or PADD: Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 states and the District of Columbia into five districts for the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. The districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which were established in 1942.

Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD): The 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia are divided into five districts, with PADD 1 further split into three subdistricts. PADDs 6 and 7 encompass U.S. territories. The PADDs include the states and territories listed below:

PADD 1 (East Coast).
PADD 1A (New England): Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
PADD 1B (Central Atlantic): Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.
PADD 1C (Lower Atlantic): Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.
PADD 2 (Midwest): Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.
PADD 3 (Gulf Coast): Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.
PADD 4 (Rocky Mountain): Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.
PADD 5 (West Coast): Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.
PADD 6: U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.
PADD 7: Guam, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands Territory.

Paraffinic hydrocarbons: Saturated **hydrocarbon** compounds with the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} containing only single bonds. Sometimes referred to as alkanes or **natural gas liquids**.

Pentanes plus: A mixture of liquid **hydrocarbons**, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from **natural gas** in a gas processing plant. Pentanes plus is equivalent to **natural gasoline**.

Petrochemical feedstocks: Chemical feedstocks derived from refined or partially refined **petroleum** fractions, principally for use in the manufacturing of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics.

Petroleum: A broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids. ***Note:*** Volumes of finished petroleum products include nonhydrocarbon compounds, such as additives and detergents, after they have been blended into the products.

Petroleum coke: A residue high in carbon content and low in **hydrogen** that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (of 42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. See **Petroleum coke**, **Catalyst** and **Petroleum coke, marketable**.

Petroleum coke, catalyst: The carbonaceous residue that is deposited on the catalyst used in many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking). Carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon producing heat and **carbon dioxide** (**CO2**). The carbonaceous residue is not recoverable as a product. See **Petroleum coke**.

Petroleum coke, marketable: Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers that may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. Marketable petroleum coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining. See **Petroleum coke**.

Petroleum consumption: See **Products supplied (petroleum)**.

Petroleum imports: Imports of petroleum into the 50 states and the District of Columbia from foreign countries and from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories and possessions. Included are imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and withdrawals from bonded warehouses for onshore consumption, offshore bunker use, and military use. Excluded are receipts of foreign petroleum into bonded warehouses and into U.S. territories and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.

Petroleum products: Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, hydrocarbon gas liquids, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum stocks, primary: For individual products, quantities that are held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals that have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that are in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but are included in other oils estimates and total.

Pipeline fuel: Gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

Plant condensate: Liquid **hydrocarbons** recovered at inlet separators or scrubbers in **natural gas** processing plants at atmospheric pressure and ambient temperatures. Mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV): A vehicle that can both (1) plug into an electric power source and store power in a battery pack and (2) use petroleum-based or other liquid- or gas-based fuel to power an internal combustion engine (ICE).

Primary energy: **Energy** in the form that it is first accounted for in a statistical energy balance, before any transformation to secondary or tertiary forms of energy. For example, **coal** can be converted to synthetic gas, which can be converted to **electricity**; in this example, coal is primary energy, synthetic gas is secondary energy, and electricity is tertiary energy. See **Primary energy production** and **Primary energy consumption**.

Primary energy consumption: Consumption of **primary energy**. EIA includes the following in U.S. primary energy consumption: coal; coal coke net imports; **petroleum consumption** (equal to **petroleum products supplied**, excluding **biofuels**); **dry natural gas**—excluding **supplemental gaseous fuels**; **nuclear electricity net generation** (converted to **Btu** using the average annual **heat rate** of nuclear plants); **conventional hydroelectricity** net generation (converted to Btu using the heat content of electricity); **geothermal** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the heat content of electricity), geothermal heat pump energy, and geothermal direct-use thermal energy; **solar thermal** and **photovoltaic** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the heat content of electricity), and solar thermal direct-use energy; **wind** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the heat content of electricity); **wood and wood-derived fuels**; **biomass waste**; biofuels (**fuel ethanol**, **biodiesel**, **renewable diesel**, and **other biofuels**); losses and co-products from the production of biofuels; electricity net imports (converted to Btu using the electricity heat content of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour). Primary energy consumption includes all **non-combustion use of fossil fuels**. Primary energy consumption also includes **other energy losses** throughout the energy system. See **Total energy consumption**. Energy sources produced from other energy sources—e.g. coal coke from coal—are included in primary energy consumption only if their energy content has not already been included as part of the original energy source. As a result, U.S. primary energy consumption does include net imports of coal coke, but it does not include the coal coke produced from domestic coal.

Primary energy production: Production of **primary energy**. The U.S. Energy Information Administration includes the following in U.S. primary energy production: **coal** production, **waste coal** supplied, and coal refuse recovery; **crude oil** and **lease condensate** production; **natural gas plant liquids** production; **dry natural gas**—excluding **supplemental gaseous fuels**—production; **nuclear electricity net generation** (converted to **Btu** using the nuclear plants **heat rate**); **conventional hydroelectricity** net generation (converted to Btu using the heat content of electricity); **geothermal** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the heat content of electricity), and geothermal heat pump energy and geothermal direct-use energy; **solar thermal** and **photovoltaic** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the heat content of electricity), and solar thermal direct-use energy; **wind** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the heat content of electricity); **wood and wood-derived fuels** production; **biomass waste** consumption; and **fuel ethanol** and **biodiesel** feedstock; and **renewable diesel fuel** and **other biofuels** production.

Prime mover: The engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine that drives an electric generator; or, for reporting purposes, a device that converts energy to electricity directly.

Product supplied (petroleum): Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas-processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted-for crude oil (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis) minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, and minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8): A straight-chain saturated (paraffinic) **hydrocarbon** extracted from **natural gas** or **refinery gas** streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of -44 degrees Fahrenheit. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association specifications for commercial (HD-5) propane. See **Paraffinic hydrocarbons**.

Propylene (C_3H_6): An olefinic **hydrocarbon** recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. Propylene is an important petrochemical feedstock. See **Olefinic hydrocarbons (olefins)**.

Real dollars: These are dollars that have been adjusted for inflation.

Real price: A price that has been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. Real prices, which are expressed in constant dollars, usually reflect buying power relative to a base year.

Refiner acquisition cost of crude oil: The cost of crude oil to the refiner, including transportation and fees. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Refinery and blender net inputs: Raw materials, **unfinished oils**, and blending components processed at refineries, or blended at refineries or petroleum storage terminals to produce finished **petroleum products**. Included are gross inputs of **crude oil**, **natural gas liquids**, other **hydrocarbon** raw materials, **hydrogen**, **oxygenates** (excluding **fuel ethanol**), and

renewable fuels (including fuel ethanol). Also included are net inputs of unfinished oils, **motor gasoline blending components**, and **aviation gasoline blending components**. Net inputs are calculated as gross inputs minus gross production. Negative net inputs indicate gross inputs are less than gross production. Examples of negative net inputs include reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) produced at refineries for shipment to blending terminals, and unfinished oils produced and added to inventory in advance of scheduled maintenance of a refinery crude oil distillation unit.

Refinery and blender net production: Liquefied refinery gases, and finished **petroleum products** produced at a **refinery** or petroleum storage terminal blending facility. Net production equals gross production minus gross inputs. Negative net production indicates gross production is less than gross inputs for a finished petroleum product. Examples of negative net production include reclassification of one finished product to another finished product, or reclassification of a finished product to **unfinished oils** or blending components.

Refinery gas: **Still gas** consumed as refinery fuel.

Refinery (petroleum): An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refuse mine: A surface site where **coal** is recovered from previously mined coal. It may also be known as a silt bank, culm bank, refuse bank, slurry dam, or dredge operation.

Refuse recovery: The recapture of **coal** from a **refuse mine** or the coal recaptured by that process. The resulting product has been cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible materials.

Renewable diesel fuel: Renewable fuel consisting of hydrocarbon molecules, produced through the hydrotreating of animal fats, vegetable oils, and recycled grease feedstocks. It is considered a drop-in replacement to **petroleum**-based **diesel fuel** (for example, it can be used in diesel engines without modification). Renewable diesel fuel reported on the EIA-819 is produced at dedicated biorefineries or co-processed at petroleum refineries

Renewable energy: Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible (unlike, for example, the **fossil fuels**, of which there is a finite supply). Renewable sources of energy include **conventional hydroelectric powe**r, **biomass**, **geothermal**, **solar**, and **wind**.

Renewable fuels except fuel ethanol: See **Biodiesel**, **Other biofuels**, and **Renewable diesel fuel**.

Repressuring: The injection of a pressurized fluid (such as air, gas, or water) into oil and gas reservoir formations to effect greater ultimate recovery.

Residential sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, and lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. See **End-use sectors** and **Energy-use sectors**.

Residual fuel oil: A general classification for the heavier oils, known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils, that remain after the **distillate fuel oils** and lighter **hydrocarbons** are distilled away in refinery operations. It conforms to ASTM Specifications D 396 and D 975 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C. No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity, is also known as Navy Special and is defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E, including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-770). It is used in steam-powered vessels in government service and inshore power plants. No. 6 fuel oil includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes.

Road oil: Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades, from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

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

Short ton (coal): A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

SIC (Standard Industrial Classification): A set of codes developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget which categorizes industries into groups with similar economic activities. Replaced by **NAICS (North American Industry Classification System)**.

Small-scale: Generators at a site that has a total generating nameplate capacity of less than 1 megawatt (MW).

Solar energy: See **Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy** and **Solar thermal energy**.

Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy: **Energy**, radiated by the sun that is converted into direct-current electricity by solar photovoltaic cells. Examples of solar PV technologies include solar panels on residential and commercial rooftops (generally small-scale solar PV energy) and mirrors or dishes that concentrate solar rays onto solar PV panels (concentrating PV or CPV). Utility-scale solar PV electric generation typically relies on installations of solar PV panels on or near the ground (solar farms).

Solar thermal direct-use energy: Heat from the sun used by an onsite application, such as a solar thermal water heating system.

Solar thermal energy: Energy, radiated by the sun that is converted into electricity or heat by means of solar concentrating collectors. Examples of solar thermal energy technologies include pool heaters, dark water bladders, or thermal panels (generally small-scale solar thermal energy). Utility-scale solar thermal electric generation typically relies on a large array of mirrors to heat fluids and turn a turbine, which generates electricity.

Special naphthas: All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Station use: Energy that is used to operate an **electric power plant**. It includes energy consumed for plant lighting, power, and auxiliary facilities, regardless of whether the energy is produced at the plant or comes from another source.

Steam coal: All nonmetallurgical coal.

Steam-electric power plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where fossil fuels are burned.

Still gas: Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are **methane** and **ethane**. May contain **hydrogen** and small/trace amounts of other gases. Still gas is typically consumed as refinery fuel or used as petrochemical feedstock. Still gas burned for refinery fuel may differ in composition from marketed still gas sold to other users. See **Refinery gas**.

Stocks: See **Coal stocks**, **Crude oil stocks**, or **Petroleum stocks, primary**.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR): Petroleum stocks maintained by the federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Subbituminous coal: A **coal** whose properties range from those of **lignite** to those of **bituminous coal** and used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It may be dull, dark brown to black, soft and crumbly, at the lower end of the range, to bright, jet black, hard, and relatively strong, at the upper end. Subbituminous coal contains 20 to 30 percent inherent moisture by weight. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 17 to 24 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of subbituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 17 to 18 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Supplemental gaseous fuels: Synthetic **natural gas**, **propane**-air, coke oven gas, **still gas** (**refinery gas**), **biomass** gas, air injected for Btu stabilization, and manufactured gas commingled and distributed with natural gas.

Synthetic natural gas (SNG): (Also referred to as substitute natural gas) A manufactured product, chemically similar in most respects to **natural gas**, resulting from the conversion or reforming of **hydrocarbons** that may easily be substituted for or interchanged with pipeline-quality natural gas.

Thermal conversion factor: A factor for converting data between physical units of measure (such as **barrels**, **cubic feet**, or **short tons**) and thermal units of measure (such as **British thermal units**, calories, or joules); or for converting data between different thermal units of measure. See **Btu conversion factor**.

Total energy consumption: **Primary energy consumption** in the **end-use sectors**, plus **electricity sales to ultimate customers** and **electrical system energy losses**. Also includes **other energy losses** throughout the energy system.

Transportation sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of all vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people and/or goods from one physical location to another. Included are automobiles; trucks; buses; motorcycles; trains, subways, and other rail vehicles; aircraft; and ships, barges, and other waterborne vehicles. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation (e.g., construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse tractors and forklifts) are classified in the sector of their primary use. See **End-use sectors** and **Energy-use sectors**.

Underground storage: The storage of **natural gas** in underground reservoirs at a different location from which it was produced.

Unfinished oils: All oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Unfinished oils are produced by partial refining of **crude oil** and include **naphthas** and lighter oils, **kerosene** and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

Unfractionated streams: Mixtures of unsegregated **natural gas liquids** components, excluding those in **plant condensate**. This product is extracted from **natural gas**.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.): A political entity that consisted of 15 constituent republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. The U.S.S.R. ceased to exist as of December 31, 1991.

United States: The 50 states and the District of Columbia. ***Note:*** The United States has varying degrees of jurisdiction over a number of territories and other political entities outside the 50 states and the District of Columbia, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Wake Island, and the Northern Mariana Islands. EIA data programs may include data from some or all of these areas in U.S. totals. For these programs, data products will contain notes explaining the extent of geographic coverage included under the term "United States."

Uranium: A heavy, naturally radioactive, metallic element (atomic number 92). Its two principally occurring isotopes are uranium-235 and uranium-238. Uranium-235 is indispensable to the nuclear industry because it is the only isotope existing in nature, to any appreciable extent, that is fissionable by thermal neutrons. Uranium238 is also important because it absorbs neutrons to produce a radioactive isotope that subsequently decays to the isotope plutonium-239, which also is fissionable by thermal neutrons.

Uranium concentrate: A yellow or brown powder obtained by the milling of uranium ore, processing of in situ leach mining solutions, or as a byproduct of phosphoric acid production. See **Uranium oxide**.

Uranium ore: Rock containing uranium mineralization in concentrations that can be mined economically, typically one to four pounds of uranium oxide (U3O8) per ton or 0.05 percent to 0.2 percent U3O8.

Uranium oxide (U3O8): **Uranium concentrate** or **yellowcake**.

Useful thermal output: The thermal energy made available in a combined-heat-and-power system for use in any industrial or commercial process, heating or cooling application, or delivered to other end users, i.e., total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than electrical generation.

U.S.S.R.: See **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)**.

Utility-scale: Generators at a site that has a total generating nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt (MW) or more.

Vented natural gas: **Natural gas** released into the air on the production site or at processing plants.

Vessel bunkering: Includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, such as pleasure craft, fishing boats, tugboats, and ocean-going vessels, including vessels operated by oil companies. Excluded are volumes sold to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Waste: See **Biomass waste** and **Non-biomass waste**.

Waste coal: Usable material that is a byproduct of previous **coal** processing operations. Waste coal is usually composed of mixed coal, soil, and rock (mine waste). Most waste coal is burned as-is in unconventional fluidized-bed combustors. For some uses, waste coal may be partially cleaned by removing some extraneous noncombustible constituents. Examples of waste coal include fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste.

Watt (W): The unit of electrical power equal to one ampere under a pressure of one volt. A watt is equal to 1/746 horsepower.

Watthour (Wh): The electrical energy unit of measure equal to one watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

Wax: A solid or semi-solid material consisting of a mixture of **hydrocarbons** obtained or derived from **petroleum** fractions, or through a Fischer-Tropsch type process, in which the straight-chained paraffin series predominates. This includes all marketable wax, whether crude or refined, with a congealing point (ASTM D 938) between 100 and 200 degrees Fahrenheit and a maximum oil content (ASTM D 3235) of 50 weight percent.

Wellhead price: The value of **crude oil** or **natural gas** at the mouth of the well.

Wind energy: Kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators.

Wood and wood-derived fuels: Wood and products derived from wood that are used as fuel, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, **black liquor**, red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, **densified biomass** (including wood pellets), and other wood- based solids and liquids.

Working gas: The quantity of **natural gas** in the reservoir that is in addition to the cushion or **base gas**. It may or may not be completely withdrawn during any particular withdrawal season. Conditions permitting, the total working capacity could be used more than once during any season. Volumes of working gas are reported in thousand cubic feet at standard temperature and pressure.