U.S. petroleum products consumption by source and sector, 2019

Percent of sources

- Motor gasoline: 9.3 (46%)
- Distillate fuel oil: 4.1 (20%)
- Hydrocarbon gas liquids: 3.1 (15%)
- Jet fuel and aviation gasoline: 1.8 (9%)
- Other: 2.2 (11%)

Total = 20.5

Percent of sectors

- Transportation: 14.1 (69%)
- Industrial: 5.2 (26%)
- Residential, commercial, and electric power: 1.2 (6%)

Total = 20.5

---

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

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

Note: Sum of components may not equal total due to independent rounding. See "Extended Chart Notes" on next page.

Sources: EIA, Monthly Energy Review (April 2020), Tables 3.5, 3.7a, 3.7b, and 3.7c.
Extended Chart Notes

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

Primary energy consumption by Source:

Most petroleum liquid fuels are measured in barrels or gallons and converted to barrels per day. Petroleum coke, measured in tons, and electricity, measured in kilowatthours, are converted to barrels per day. See MER Section 3 for further explanation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

Sectors:

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

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

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

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

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