

**June 2023**

# **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](mailto: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 2000 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.

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# Monthly Energy Review

## June 2023

**U.S. Energy Information Administration**  
Office of Energy Statistics  
U.S. Department of Energy  
Washington, DC 20585

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# Contacts

The *Monthly Energy Review* is prepared by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Statistics, Office of Energy Demand and Integrated Statistics, Integrated Statistics Team, under the direction of Ryan Repice, 202-586-5828 (ryan.repice@eia.gov). Questions and comments specifically related to the *Monthly Energy Review* may be addressed to Alexander Sun, 202-287-5948 (alexander.sun@eia.gov).

For assistance in acquiring data, please contact EIA's Office of Communications at 202-586-8800 (infoctr@eia.gov). Questions about the collection, processing, or interpretation of the information may be directed to the following subject specialists:

<b>Section</b>	<b>1. Energy Overview</b>	Alexander Sun	202-287-5948 alexander.sun@eia.gov
<b>Section</b>	<b>2. Energy Consumption by Sector</b>	Alexander Sun	202-287-5948 alexander.sun@eia.gov
<b>Section</b>	<b>3. Petroleum</b>	Javed Zaidi	202-586-1155 javed.zaidi@doe.gov
<b>Section</b>	<b>4. Natural Gas</b>	Michael Kopalek	202-586-4001 michael.kopalek@eia.gov
<b>Section</b>	<b>5. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development</b>	William Colson	202-586-5140 william.colson@eia.gov
<b>Section</b>	<b>6. Coal</b>	Rosalyn Berry	202-586-1026 rosalyn.berry@eia.gov
<b>Section</b>	<b>7. Electricity</b>	Glenn McGrath	202-586-4325 glenn.mcgrath@eia.gov
<b>Section</b>	<b>8. Nuclear Energy</b>	Tim Shear	202-586-0403 tim.shear@eia.gov
<b>Section</b>	<b>9. Energy Prices</b>		
	Petroleum	Maureen Klein	202-586-8013 maureen.klein@eia.gov
	Natural Gas	Michael Kopalek	202-586-4001 michael.kopalek@eia.gov
	Average Prices of Electricity to Ultimate Customers	Alexander Gorski	202-586-1438 alexander.gorski@eia.gov
	Cost of Fuel at Electric Generating Plants	Eric Harrison	202-586-1158 eric.harrison@eia.gov
<b>Section</b>	<b>10. Renewable Energy</b>	Lolita Jamison	202-586-9567 lolita.jamison@eia.gov
<b>Section</b>	<b>11. Environment</b>		emissions@eia.gov



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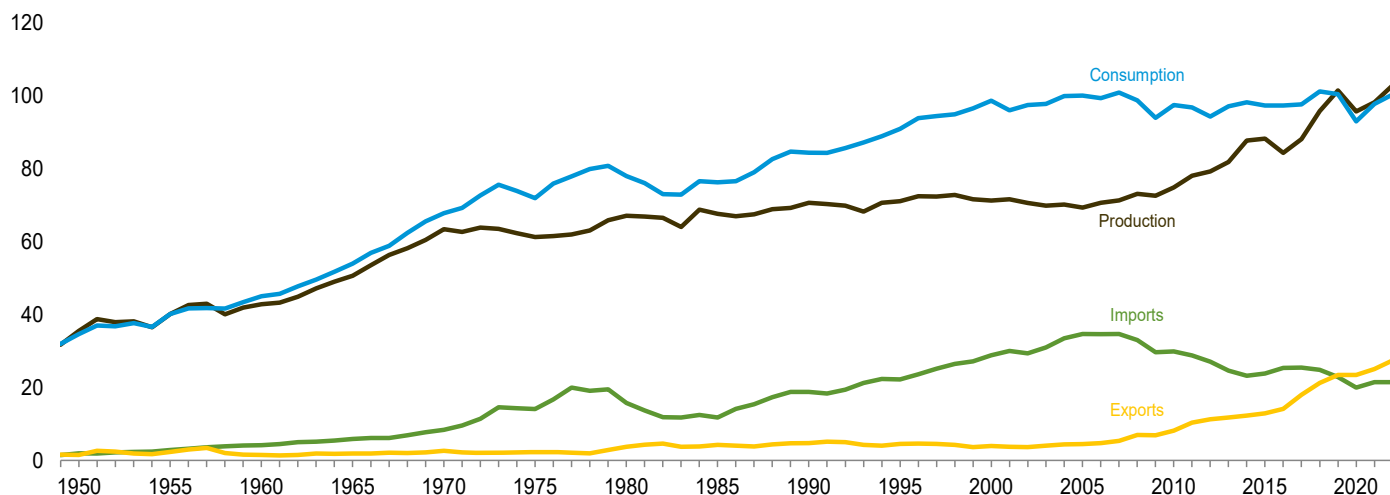
# 1. Energy Overview

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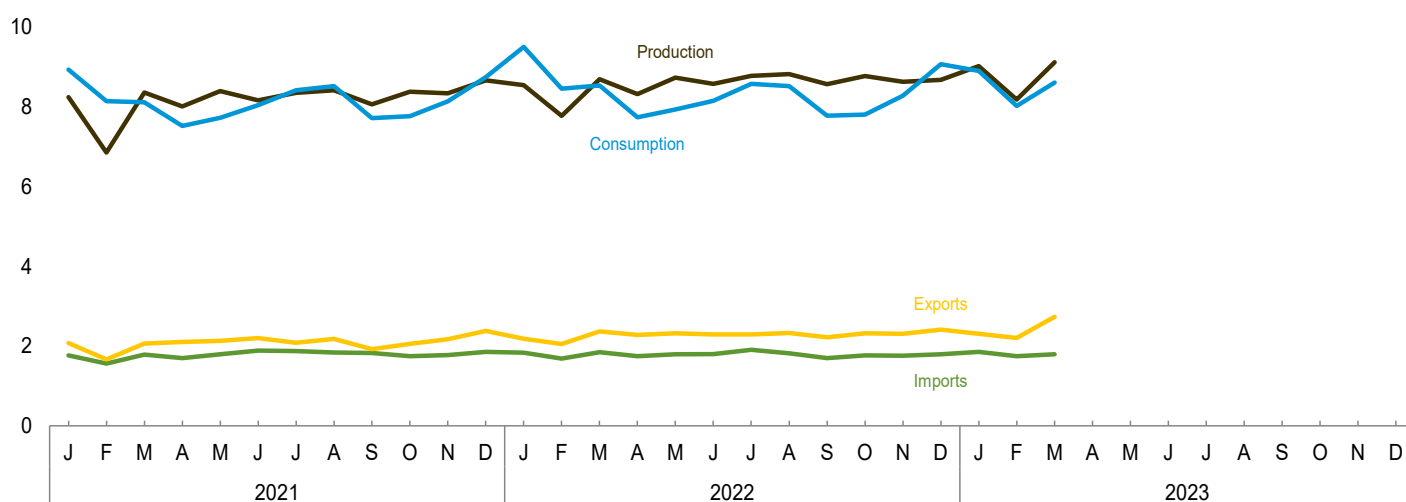
**Figure 1.1 Primary Energy Overview**

(Quadrillion Btu)

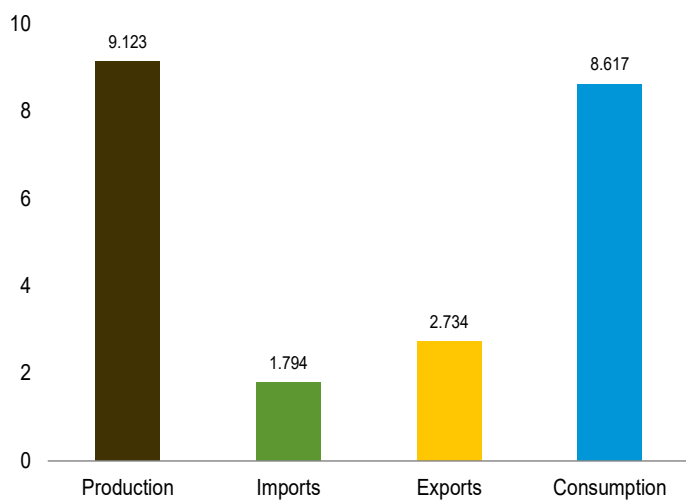
Overview, 1949–2022



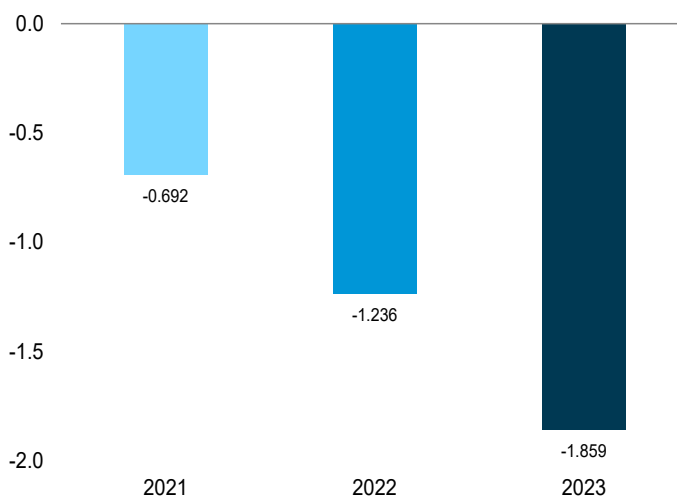
Overview, Monthly



Overview, March 2023



Net Imports, January–March



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

Source: Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1 Primary Energy Overview**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

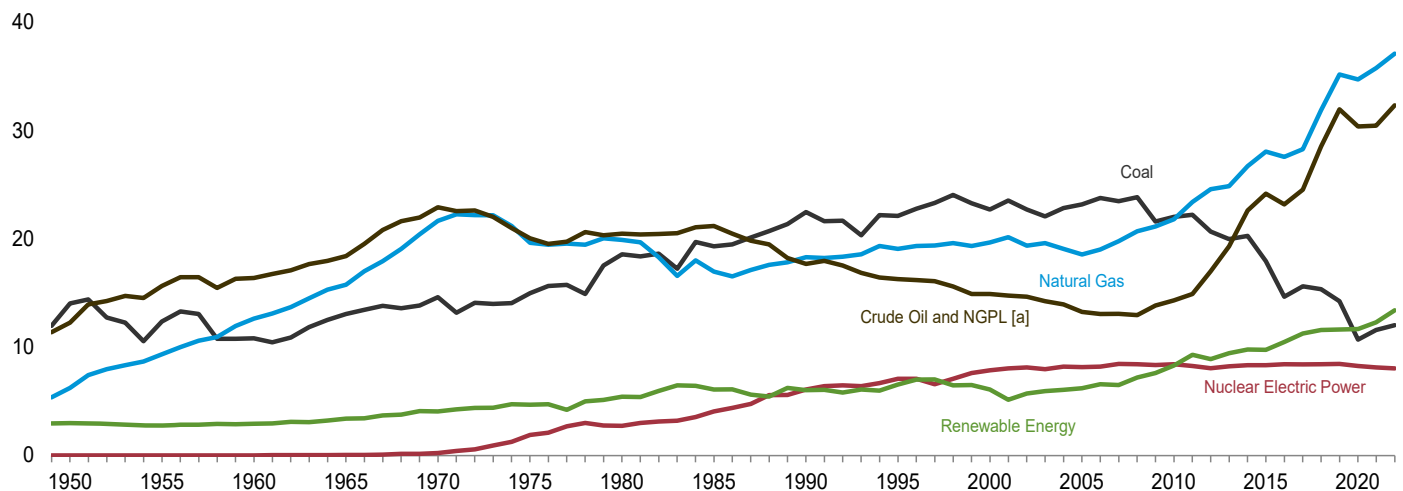
	Production				Trade			Stock Change and Other <sup>d</sup>	Consumption			
	Fossil Fuels <sup>a</sup>	Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy <sup>b</sup>	Total	Imports	Exports	Net Imports <sup>c</sup>		Fossil Fuels <sup>e</sup>	Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy <sup>b</sup>	Total <sup>f</sup>
1950 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
2006 Total	55.877	8.215	6.586	70.677	34.649	4.727	29.921	-1.207	84.477	8.215	6.637	99.391
2007 Total	56.369	8.459	6.510	71.338	34.679	5.338	29.341	.215	85.805	8.459	6.523	100.893
2008 Total	57.527	8.426	7.191	73.144	32.970	6.949	26.021	-.412	83.041	8.426	7.174	98.753
2009 Total	56.612	8.355	7.624	72.591	29.690	6.920	22.770	-1.420	77.862	8.355	7.607	93.941
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	64.184	8.244	9.438	81.866	24.623	11.788	12.835	2.429	79.224	8.244	9.464	97.130
2014 Total	69.624	8.338	9.798	87.760	23.241	12.270	10.971	-.434	80.017	8.338	9.761	98.297
2015 Total	70.191	8.337	9.766	88.294	23.794	12.902	10.892	-1.781	79.090	8.337	9.749	97.404
2016 Total	65.437	8.427	10.477	84.341	25.378	14.119	11.259	1.781	78.319	8.427	10.409	97.381
2017 Total	68.452	8.419	11.259	88.131	25.458	17.946	7.512	2.014	77.907	8.419	11.138	97.657
2018 Total	75.785	8.438	11.580	95.803	24.833	21.224	3.610	1.828	81.281	8.438	11.370	101.240
2019 Total	81.407	8.452	11.627	101.486	22.865	23.476	-.610	-.398	80.425	8.452	11.468	100.478
2020 Total	75.814	8.251	11.683	95.747	19.988	23.464	-3.476	.735	73.076	8.251	11.518	93.007
2021 January	6.507	.748	.995	8.249	1.772	2.083	-.311	.999	7.210	.748	.964	8.937
February	5.330	.657	.872	6.859	1.566	1.667	-.101	1.389	6.615	.657	.866	8.147
March	6.605	.664	1.094	8.364	1.788	2.067	-.279	.033	6.358	.664	1.083	8.118
April	6.369	.595	1.052	8.016	1.703	2.104	-.402	-.090	5.875	.595	1.042	7.524
May	6.627	.661	1.110	8.399	1.799	2.131	-.332	-.337	5.953	.661	1.102	7.729
June	6.441	.689	1.038	8.168	1.890	2.204	-.314	.194	6.319	.689	1.026	8.049
July	6.639	.718	.999	8.356	1.878	2.085	-.208	.268	6.697	.718	.986	8.416
August	6.681	.725	1.013	8.419	1.846	2.183	-.337	.445	6.784	.725	1.007	8.527
September	6.421	.673	.970	8.065	1.829	1.925	-.096	-.246	6.080	.673	.960	7.723
October	6.771	.609	1.005	8.384	1.752	2.063	-.311	-.301	6.157	.609	.996	7.772
November	6.654	.654	1.038	8.346	1.774	2.172	-.397	.194	6.467	.654	1.018	8.143
December	6.816	.738	1.116	8.670	1.859	2.386	-.527	.608	6.916	.738	1.090	8.751
Total	77.862	8.131	12.303	98.296	21.455	25.071	-3.616	3.155	77.430	8.131	12.140	97.835
2022 January	6.675	.736	1.134	8.545	1.837	2.187	-.350	1.311	7.662	.736	1.098	9.506
February	6.059	.645	1.075	7.779	1.685	2.051	-.366	1.047	6.758	.645	1.050	8.460
March	6.822	.659	1.213	8.693	1.849	2.369	-.520	.370	6.685	.659	1.193	8.543
April	6.565	.577	1.180	8.322	1.746	2.282	-.537	-.039	5.993	.577	1.169	7.746
May	6.855	.661	1.223	8.739	1.793	2.326	-.533	-.271	6.061	.661	1.204	7.936
June	6.708	.685	1.191	8.584	1.803	2.298	-.496	.066	6.279	.685	1.175	8.155
July	6.931	.718	1.137	8.786	1.909	2.297	-.388	.185	6.730	.718	1.116	8.583
August	7.057	.719	1.049	8.825	1.823	2.330	-.507	.211	6.749	.719	1.041	8.529
September	6.925	.665	.983	8.573	1.703	2.221	-.518	-.272	6.139	.665	.965	7.782
October	7.136	.615	1.024	8.775	1.768	2.324	-.555	-.409	6.174	.615	1.012	7.811
November	6.886	.647	1.102	8.635	1.763	2.307	-.545	.193	6.546	.647	1.081	8.283
December	6.866	.721	1.093	8.680	1.797	2.419	-.623	1.019	7.269	.721	1.073	9.076
Total	81.485	8.046	13.405	102.936	21.475	27.412	-5.937	3.411	79.046	8.046	13.177	100.410
2023 January	R 7.165	.739	1.123	R 9.027	R 1.855	R 2.308	R -.453	R .331	R 7.048	.739	1.106	R 8.905
February	R 6.473	.634	R 1.084	8.192	1.746	R 2.211	R -.465	R .300	R 6.317	.634	1.068	R 8.026
March	7.262	.655	1.205	9.123	1.794	2.734	-.940	.435	6.764	.655	1.189	8.617
3-Month Total	20.901	2.028	3.412	26.342	5.394	7.253	-1.859	1.065	20.130	2.028	3.362	25.548
2022 3-Month Total	19.556	2.040	3.422	25.018	5.371	6.607	-1.236	2.727	21.105	2.040	3.341	26.509
2021 3-Month Total	18.442	2.069	2.961	23.472	5.125	5.817	-.692	2.421	20.183	2.069	2.913	25.202

<sup>a</sup> Coal, natural gas (dry), crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids.  
<sup>b</sup> 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.  
<sup>c</sup> Net imports equal imports minus exports.  
<sup>d</sup> 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.  
<sup>e</sup> Coal, coal coke net imports, natural gas, and petroleum.  
<sup>f</sup> Also includes electricity net imports.  
R=Revised.

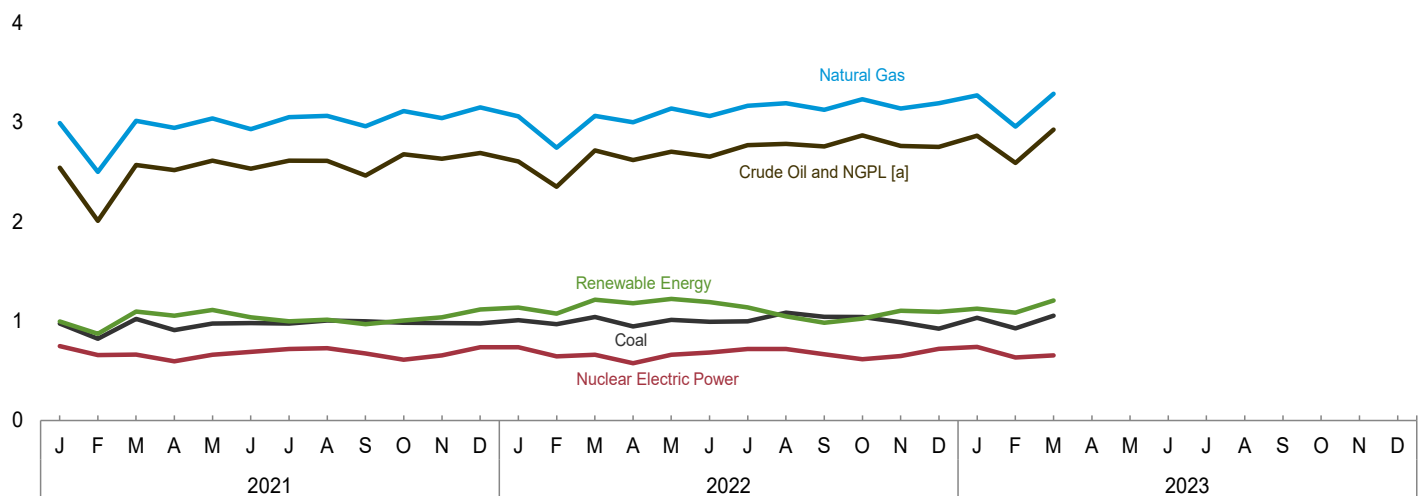
Notes: • See "Primary Energy," "Primary Energy Production," and "Primary Energy Consumption," in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.  
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary> (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)

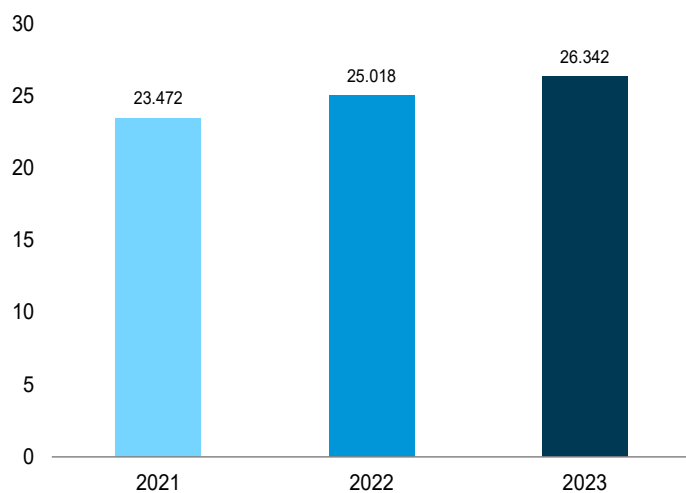
By Source, 1949–2022



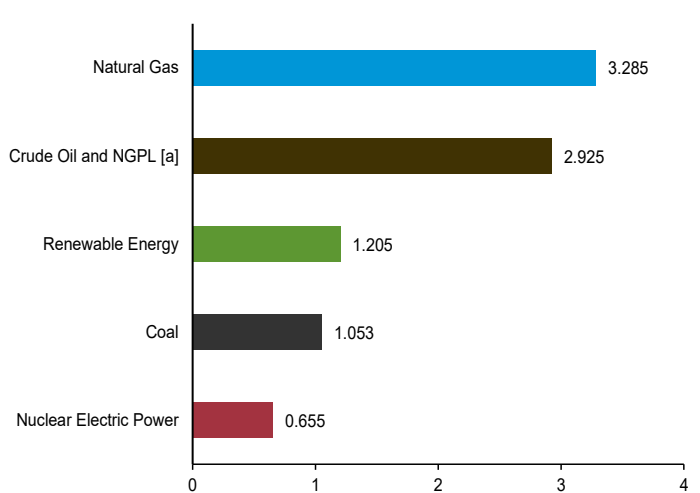
By Source, Monthly



Total, January–March



By Source, March 2023



[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 <sup>a</sup>						Total
	Coal <sup>b</sup>	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil <sup>c</sup>	NGPL <sup>d</sup>	Total		Hydro- electric Power <sup>e</sup>	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
2006 Total .....	23.790	19.022	10.767	2.299	55.877	8.215	2.869	.181	.060	.264	3.212	6.586	70.677
2007 Total .....	23.493	19.786	10.741	2.349	56.369	8.459	2.446	.186	.065	.341	3.472	6.510	71.338
2008 Total .....	23.851	20.703	10.613	2.359	57.527	8.426	2.511	.192	.074	.546	3.868	7.191	73.144
2009 Total .....	21.624	21.139	11.340	2.508	56.612	8.355	2.669	.200	.077	.721	3.957	7.624	72.591
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	15.872	3.451	64.184	8.244	2.562	.214	.225	1.601	4.835	9.438	81.866
2014 Total .....	20.286	26.718	18.616	4.005	69.624	8.338	2.466	.214	.337	1.727	5.052	9.798	87.760
2015 Total .....	17.946	28.067	19.702	4.476	70.191	8.337	2.320	.212	.427	1.776	5.031	9.766	88.294
2016 Total .....	14.667	27.576	18.529	4.665	65.437	8.427	2.471	.210	.570	2.095	5.132	10.477	84.341
2017 Total .....	15.625	28.289	19.550	4.987	68.452	8.419	2.765	.210	.777	2.342	5.166	11.259	88.131
2018 Total .....	15.363	31.882	22.812	5.727	75.785	8.438	2.661	.209	.915	2.481	5.314	11.580	95.803
2019 Total .....	14.256	35.187	25.612	6.352	81.407	8.452	2.562	.201	1.016	2.633	5.215	11.627	101.486
2020 Total .....	10.703	34.732	23.574	6.805	75.814	8.251	2.501	.203	1.211	2.963	4.805	11.683	95.747
2021 January .....	.974	2.990	1.962	.580	6.507	.748	.217	.017	.077	.266	.417	.995	8.249
February .....	.821	2.501	1.581	.426	5.330	.657	.178	.016	.086	.236	.356	.872	6.859
March .....	1.021	3.015	1.998	.572	6.605	.664	.188	.016	.125	.347	.419	1.094	8.364
April .....	.907	2.943	1.930	.589	6.369	.595	.171	.017	.143	.320	.401	1.052	8.016
May .....	.975	3.038	2.003	.611	6.627	.661	.206	.017	.162	.299	.426	1.110	8.399
June .....	.979	2.931	1.939	.593	6.441	.689	.207	.017	.160	.236	.418	1.038	8.168
July .....	.974	3.052	2.001	.611	6.639	.718	.195	.017	.161	.192	.434	.999	8.356
August .....	1.005	3.065	1.989	.622	6.681	.725	.180	.017	.156	.239	.421	1.013	8.419
September .....	.999	2.960	1.864	.599	6.421	.673	.151	.017	.144	.256	.403	.970	8.065
October .....	.982	3.112	2.041	.636	6.771	.609	.152	.017	.121	.285	.430	1.005	8.384
November .....	.980	3.040	2.013	.621	6.654	.654	.171	.017	.102	.316	.431	1.038	8.346
December .....	.977	3.149	2.052	.638	6.816	.738	.208	.019	.084	.352	.453	1.116	8.670
Total .....	11.596	35.795	23.372	7.099	77.862	8.131	2.225	.205	1.520	3.345	5.008	12.303	98.296
2022 January .....	1.009	E 3.059	E 2.003	.603	6.675	.736	.232	.019	.105	.337	.441	1.134	8.545
February .....	.968	E 2.742	E 1.801	.548	6.059	.645	.203	.016	.118	.336	.402	1.075	7.779
March .....	1.041	E 3.065	E 2.062	.655	6.822	.659	.224	.018	.154	.380	.437	1.213	8.693
April .....	.946	E 2.999	E 1.990	.630	6.565	.577	.173	.017	.173	.406	.411	1.180	8.322
May .....	1.011	E 3.139	E 2.049	.655	6.855	.661	.204	.018	.194	.369	.440	1.223	8.739
June .....	.993	E 3.062	E 2.012	.641	6.708	.685	.238	.017	.201	.296	.439	1.191	8.584
July .....	.998	E 3.165	E 2.087	.681	6.931	.718	.214	.018	.201	.259	.445	1.137	8.786
August .....	1.084	E 3.190	E 2.115	.668	7.057	.719	.192	.018	.187	.215	.437	1.049	8.825
September .....	1.043	E 3.125	E 2.104	.654	6.925	.665	.149	.018	.172	.239	.406	.983	8.573
October .....	1.039	E 3.231	E 2.188	.678	7.136	.615	.129	.017	.156	.290	.431	1.024	8.775
November .....	.987	E 3.138	E 2.111	.650	6.886	.647	.166	.018	.113	.370	.435	1.102	8.635
December .....	.924	E 3.190	E 2.141	.611	6.866	.721	.193	.019	.097	.347	.436	1.093	8.680
Total .....	12.043	E 37.106	E 24.662	7.674	81.485	8.046	2.317	.214	1.870	3.845	5.158	13.405	102.936
2023 January .....	R 1.033	RE 3.269	RE 2.215	.648	R 7.165	.739	.203	.018	.111	.346	.445	1.123	R 9.027
February .....	R .926	RE 2.957	RE 1.993	.597	R 6.473	.634	.171	.017	.126	.372	R .399	R 1.084	8.192
March .....	1.053	E 3.285	E 2.237	.688	7.262	.655	.182	.018	.168	.392	.445	1.205	9.123
3-Month Total ...	3.012	E 9.511	E 6.445	1.933	20.901	2.028	.556	.052	.405	1.109	1.289	3.412	26.342
2022 3-Month Total ...	3.018	E 8.867	E 5.866	1.806	19.556	2.040	.659	.053	.377	1.053	1.280	3.422	25.018
2021 3-Month Total ...	2.817	8.506	5.541	1.578	18.442	2.069	.583	.050	.288	.849	1.191	2.961	23.472

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Beginning in 1989, includes waste coal supplied. Beginning in 2001, also includes a small amount of refuse recovery. See Table 6.1.

<sup>c</sup> Includes lease condensate.

<sup>d</sup> 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).

<sup>e</sup> 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.

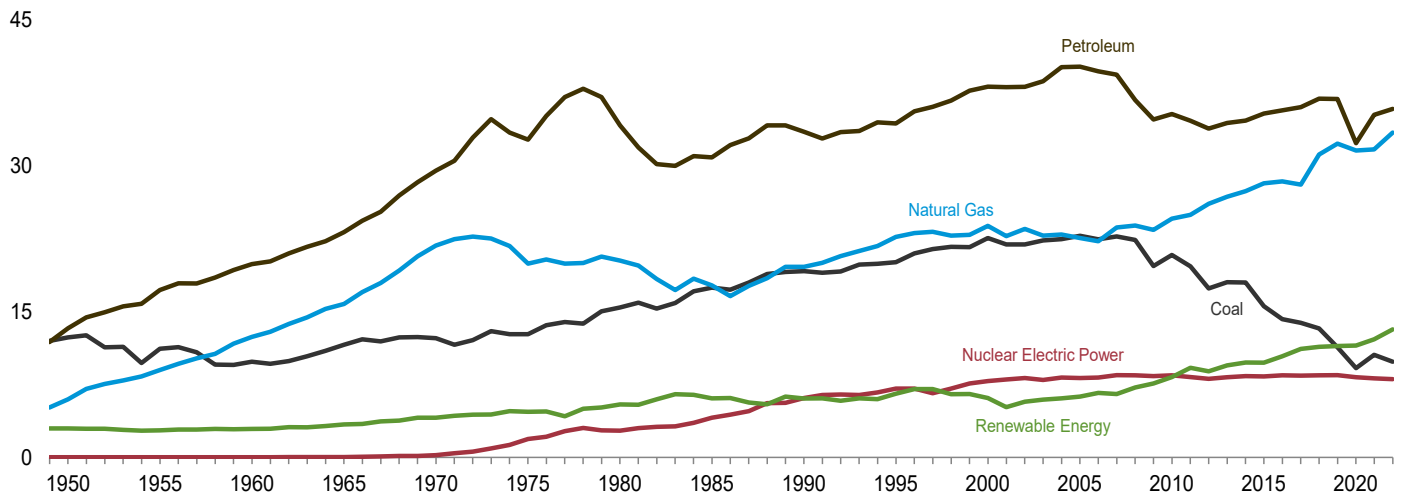
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

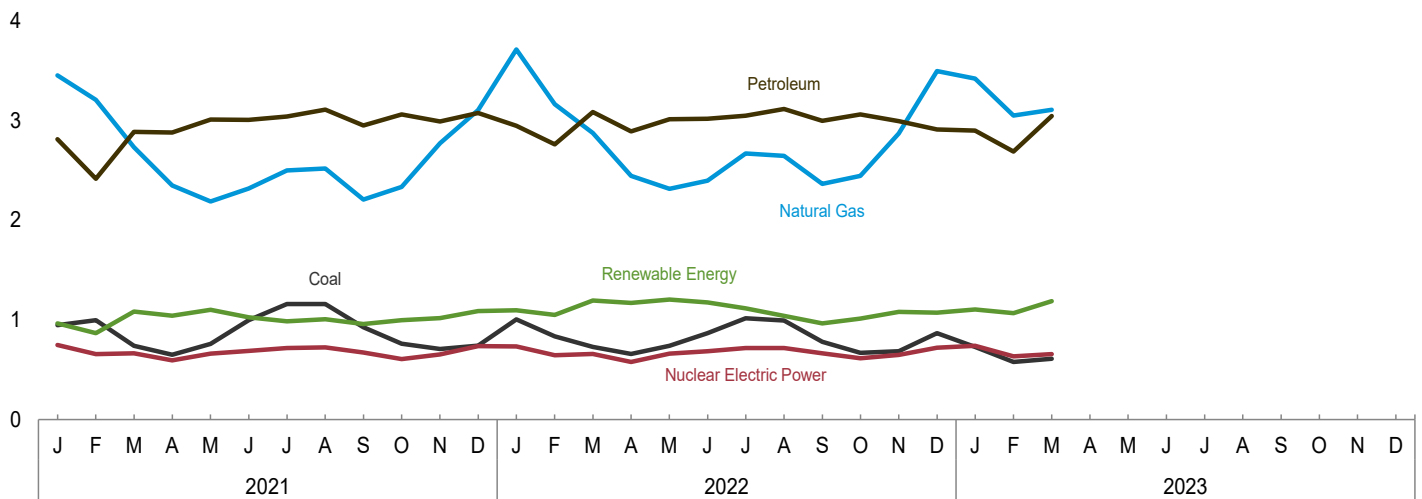
**Figure 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption**

(Quadrillion Btu)

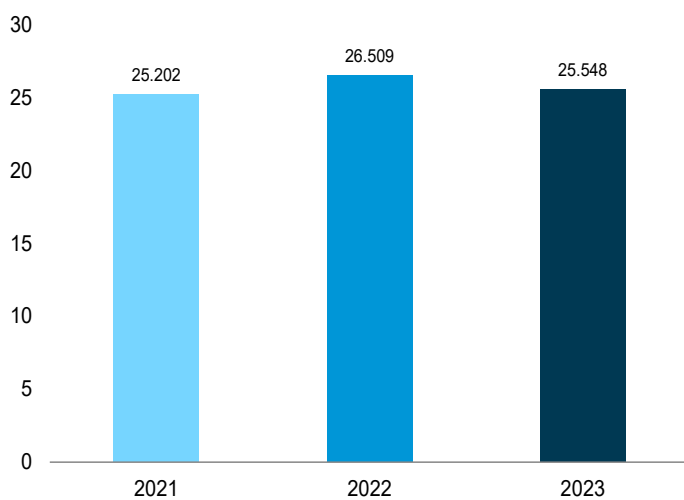
By Source, [a] 1949–2022



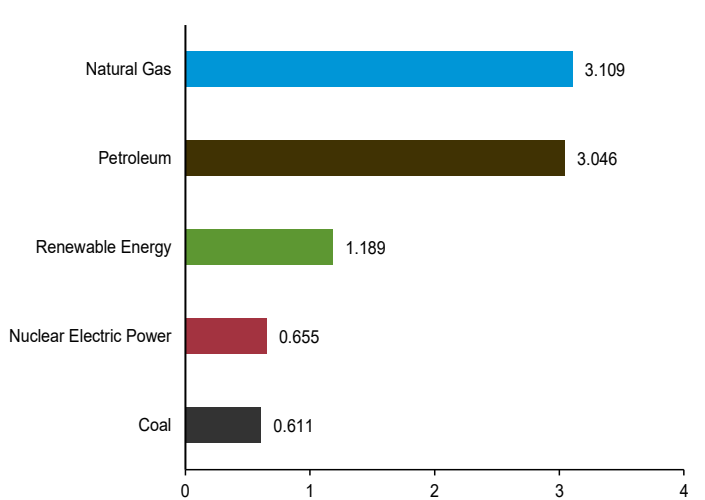
By Source, [a] Monthly



Total, January–March



By Source, [a] March 2023



[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 <sup>a</sup>				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy <sup>b</sup>						Total <sup>g</sup>
	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>c</sup>	Petro- leum <sup>d</sup>	Total <sup>e</sup>		Hydro- electric Power <sup>f</sup>	Geo- thermal	Solar	Wind	Bio- mass	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
2006 Total .....	22.447	22.239	39.731	84.477	8.215	2.869	.181	.060	.264	3.262	6.637	99.391
2007 Total .....	22.749	23.663	39.368	85.805	8.459	2.446	.186	.065	.341	3.485	6.523	100.893
2008 Total .....	22.387	23.843	36.769	83.041	8.426	2.511	.192	.074	.546	3.851	7.174	98.753
2009 Total .....	19.691	23.416	34.779	77.862	8.355	2.669	.200	.077	.721	3.940	7.607	93.941
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	5.016	9.761	98.297
2015 Total .....	15.549	28.191	35.368	79.090	8.337	2.320	.212	.427	1.776	5.015	9.749	97.404
2016 Total .....	14.226	28.400	35.712	78.319	8.427	2.471	.210	.570	2.095	5.063	10.409	97.381
2017 Total .....	13.837	28.055	36.043	77.907	8.419	2.765	.210	.777	2.342	5.045	11.138	97.657
2018 Total .....	13.252	31.163	36.892	81.281	8.438	2.661	.209	.915	2.481	5.105	11.370	101.240
2019 Total .....	11.316	32.264	36.866	80.425	8.452	2.562	.201	1.016	2.633	5.056	11.468	100.478
2020 Total .....	9.181	31.577	32.331	73.076	8.251	2.501	.203	1.211	2.963	4.640	11.518	93.007
2021 January .....	.947	3.453	2.813	7.210	.748	.217	.017	.077	.266	.387	.964	8.937
February .....	.996	3.207	2.415	6.615	.657	.178	.016	.086	.236	.349	.866	8.147
March .....	.741	2.731	2.886	6.358	.664	.188	.016	.125	.347	.407	1.083	8.118
April .....	.650	2.349	2.880	5.875	.595	.171	.017	.143	.320	.391	1.042	7.524
May .....	.759	2.188	3.010	5.953	.661	.206	.017	.162	.299	.419	1.102	7.729
June .....	.997	2.318	3.009	6.319	.689	.207	.017	.160	.236	.406	1.026	8.049
July .....	1.160	2.499	3.040	6.697	.718	.195	.017	.161	.192	.421	.986	8.416
August .....	1.158	2.520	3.111	6.784	.725	.180	.017	.156	.239	.415	1.007	8.527
September .....	.927	2.209	2.950	6.080	.673	.151	.017	.144	.256	.392	.960	7.723
October .....	.762	2.336	3.063	6.157	.609	.152	.017	.121	.285	.421	.996	7.772
November .....	.708	2.773	2.991	6.467	.654	.171	.017	.102	.316	.411	1.018	8.143
December .....	.742	3.105	3.076	6.916	.738	.208	.019	.084	.352	.426	1.090	8.751
Total .....	10.549	31.688	35.243	77.430	8.131	2.225	.205	1.520	3.345	4.845	12.140	97.835
2022 January .....	1.006	3.714	2.948	7.662	.736	.232	.019	.105	.337	.405	1.098	9.506
February .....	.834	3.165	2.761	6.758	.645	.203	.016	.118	.336	.377	1.050	8.460
March .....	.729	2.875	3.086	6.685	.659	.224	.018	.154	.380	.417	1.193	8.543
April .....	.658	2.447	2.893	5.993	.577	.173	.017	.173	.406	.399	1.169	7.746
May .....	.739	2.317	3.014	6.061	.661	.204	.018	.194	.369	.420	1.204	7.936
June .....	.867	2.397	3.019	6.279	.685	.238	.017	.201	.296	.423	1.175	8.155
July .....	1.015	2.670	3.049	6.730	.718	.214	.018	.201	.259	.424	1.116	8.583
August .....	.993	2.645	3.115	6.749	.719	.192	.018	.187	.215	.429	1.041	8.529
September .....	.780	2.366	2.997	6.139	.665	.149	.018	.172	.239	.388	.965	7.782
October .....	.671	2.446	3.061	6.174	.615	.129	.017	.156	.290	.419	1.012	7.811
November .....	.687	2.869	2.994	6.546	.647	.166	.018	.113	.370	.414	1.081	8.283
December .....	.866	3.498	2.910	7.269	.721	.193	.019	.097	.347	.416	1.073	9.076
Total .....	9.846	33.409	35.847	79.046	8.046	2.317	.214	1.870	3.845	4.930	13.177	100.410
2023 January .....	.729	<sup>R</sup> 3.422	2.901	<sup>R</sup> 7.048	.739	.203	.018	.111	.346	.428	1.106	<sup>R</sup> 8.905
February .....	.578	<sup>R</sup> 3.052	2.689	<sup>R</sup> 6.317	.634	.171	.017	.126	.372	.382	1.068	<sup>R</sup> 8.026
March .....	.611	3.109	3.046	6.764	.655	.182	.018	.168	.392	.429	1.189	8.617
3-Month Total .....	1.918	9.583	8.637	20.130	2.028	.556	.052	.405	1.109	1.239	3.362	25.548
2022 3-Month Total .....	2.569	9.755	8.795	21.105	2.040	.659	.053	.377	1.053	1.199	3.341	26.509
2021 3-Month Total .....	2.684	9.391	8.113	20.183	2.069	.583	.050	.288	.849	1.143	2.913	25.202

<sup>a</sup> Includes non-combustion use of fossil fuels.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Natural gas only; excludes supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

<sup>d</sup> Petroleum products supplied; excludes biofuels. Biofuels are included in "Biomass."

<sup>e</sup> Includes coal coke net imports. See Tables 1.4c.

<sup>f</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power.

<sup>g</sup> Includes coal coke net imports and electricity net imports, which are not

separately displayed. See Tables 1.4c.

<sup>R</sup>=Revised. <sup>NA</sup>=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.

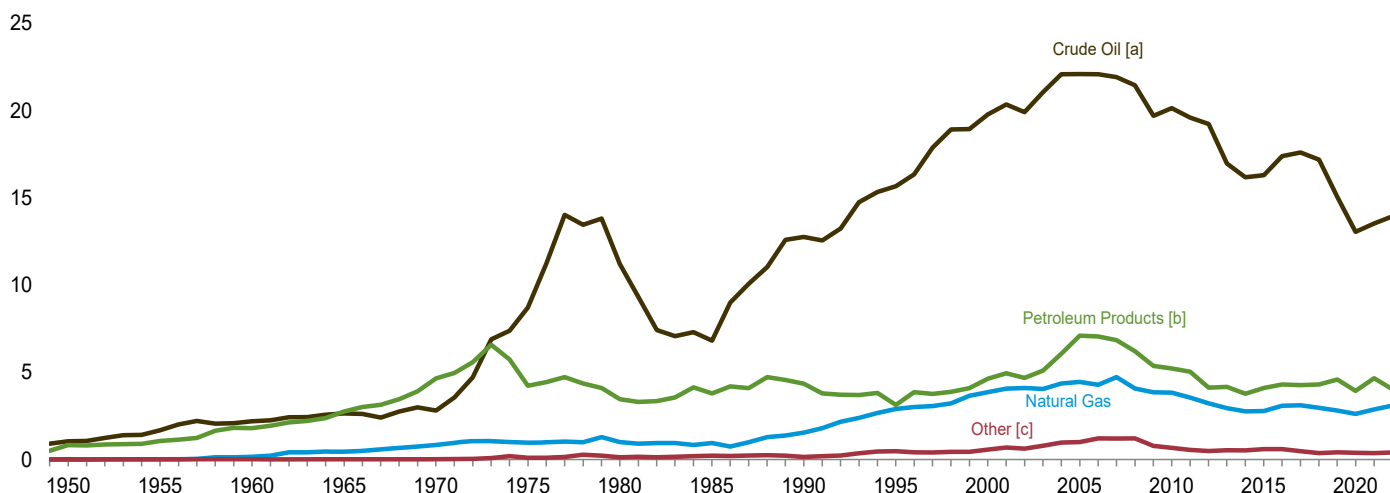
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

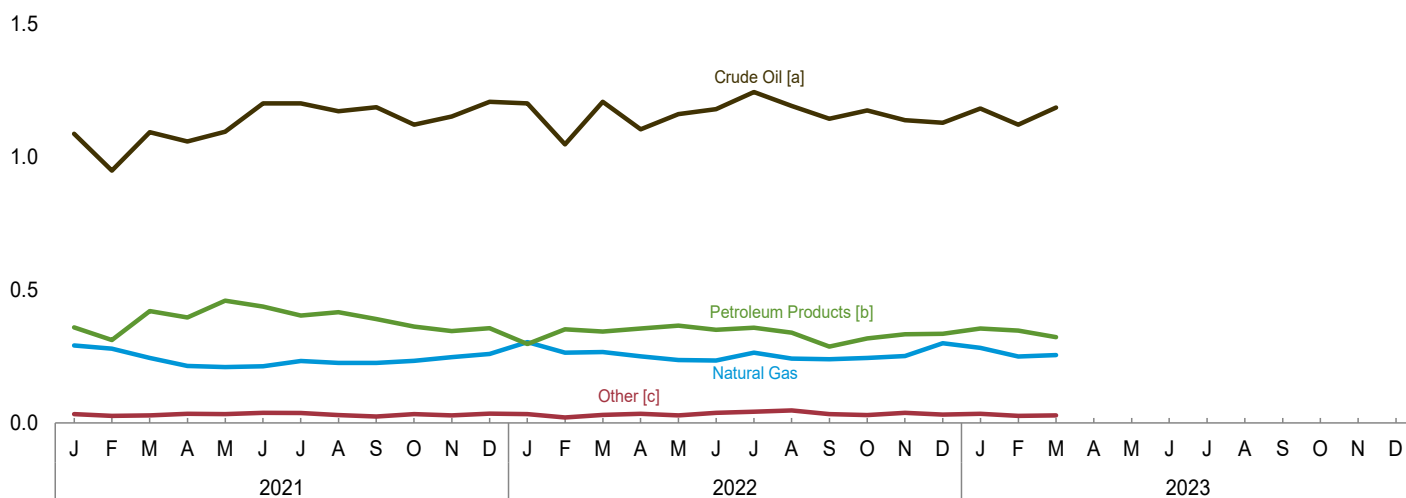
**Figure 1.4a Primary Energy Imports**

(Quadrillion Btu)

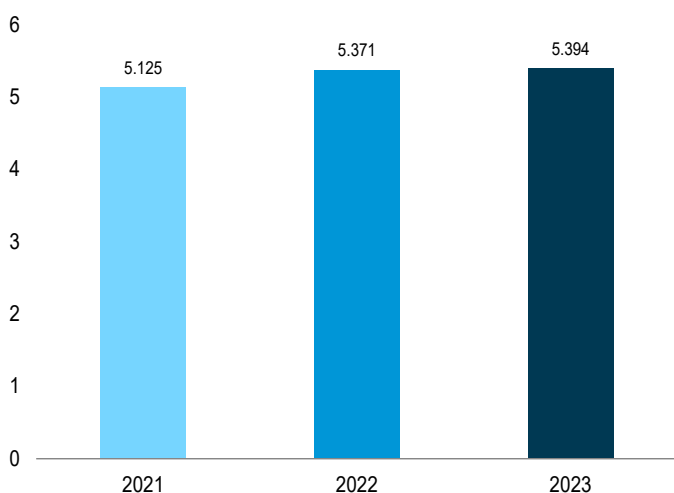
By Source, 1949–2022



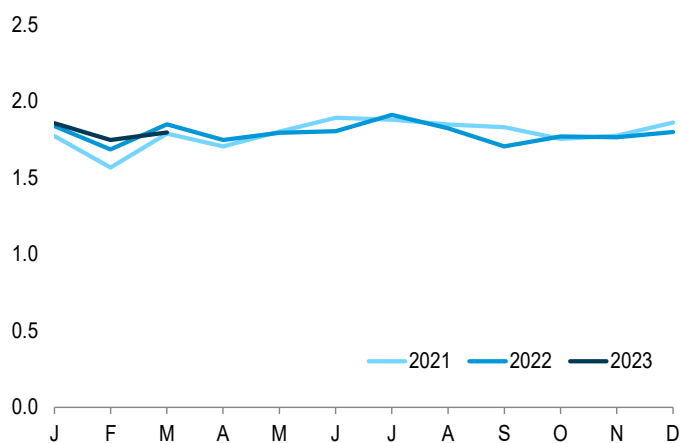
By Source, Monthly



Total, January–March



Total, Monthly



[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								
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Petroleum			Biomass <sup>c</sup>	Electricity	Total
				Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum Products <sup>b</sup>	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
2006 Total .....	.906	.101	4.291	22.085	7.054	29.139	.066	.146	34.649
2007 Total .....	.909	.061	4.723	21.914	6.842	28.756	.055	.175	34.679
2008 Total .....	.855	.089	4.084	21.448	6.214	27.662	.085	.195	32.970
2009 Total .....	.566	.009	3.845	19.699	5.367	25.066	.027	.178	29.690
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 January .....	.011	(s)	.291	1.088	.359	1.447	.005	.017	1.772
February .....	.006	(s)	.279	.950	.312	1.262	.005	.014	1.566
March .....	.005	(s)	.245	1.094	.421	1.516	.007	.016	1.788
April .....	.010	(s)	.214	1.059	.397	1.456	.008	.015	1.703
May .....	.010	(s)	.210	1.096	.460	1.556	.006	.016	1.799
June .....	.010	(s)	.213	1.203	.437	1.639	.009	.018	1.890
July .....	.011	(s)	.233	1.203	.404	1.607	.006	.019	1.878
August .....	.007	(s)	.226	1.173	.417	1.590	.006	.016	1.846
September .....	.004	(s)	.226	1.188	.391	1.579	.007	.013	1.829
October .....	.011	(s)	.234	1.123	.362	1.485	.008	.014	1.752
November .....	.009	(s)	.248	1.153	.345	1.498	.008	.010	1.774
December .....	.014	.001	.259	1.209	.356	1.565	.006	.014	1.859
Total .....	.109	.003	2.878	13.539	4.661	18.200	.083	.181	21.455
2022 January .....	.011	(s)	.304	1.203	.297	1.501	.006	.015	1.837
February .....	.006	(s)	.264	1.048	.352	1.400	.003	.011	1.685
March .....	.011	(s)	.266	1.209	.344	1.553	.006	.013	1.849
April .....	.015	(s)	.251	1.105	.355	1.460	.006	.013	1.746
May .....	.007	(s)	.237	1.162	.366	1.528	.006	.015	1.793
June .....	.013	(s)	.235	1.181	.350	1.530	.005	.019	1.803
July .....	.014	(s)	.264	1.245	.358	1.603	.005	.023	1.909
August .....	.017	(s)	.242	1.193	.340	1.534	.006	.025	1.823
September .....	.011	(s)	.240	1.144	.287	1.430	.004	.018	1.703
October .....	.009	(s)	.245	1.176	.318	1.493	.007	.014	1.768
November .....	.015	(s)	.252	1.139	.334	1.473	.010	.012	1.763
December .....	.006	(s)	.300	1.129	.336	1.465	.009	.017	1.797
Total .....	.135	.002	3.100	13.934	4.037	17.971	.073	.194	21.475
2023 January .....	.010	(s)	.282	1.183	.355	1.539	.008	<sup>R</sup> .015	<sup>R</sup> 1.855
February .....	.006	(s)	.250	1.123	.347	1.470	.008	.012	1.746
March .....	.006	(s)	.256	1.187	.323	1.510	.009	.013	1.794
3-Month Total .....	.022	(s)	.788	3.493	1.025	4.518	.026	.040	5.394
2022 3-Month Total .....	.028	(s)	.834	3.461	.993	4.454	.016	.039	5.371
2021 3-Month Total .....	.022	(s)	.815	3.132	1.092	4.224	.018	.047	5.125

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil and lease condensate. Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977.

<sup>b</sup> Petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

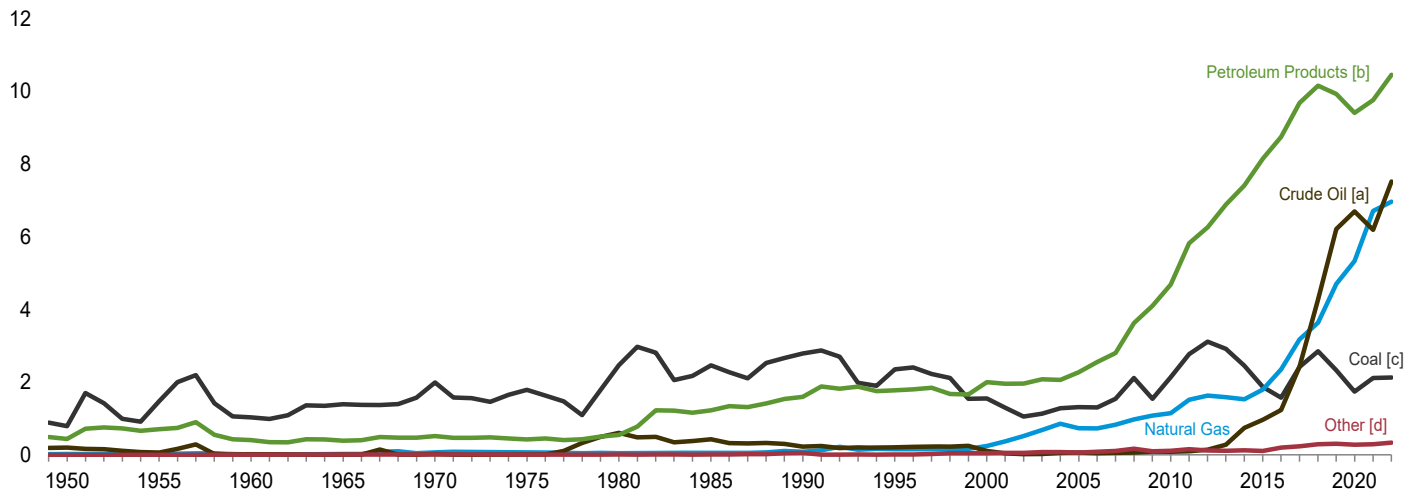
Sources: See end of section.



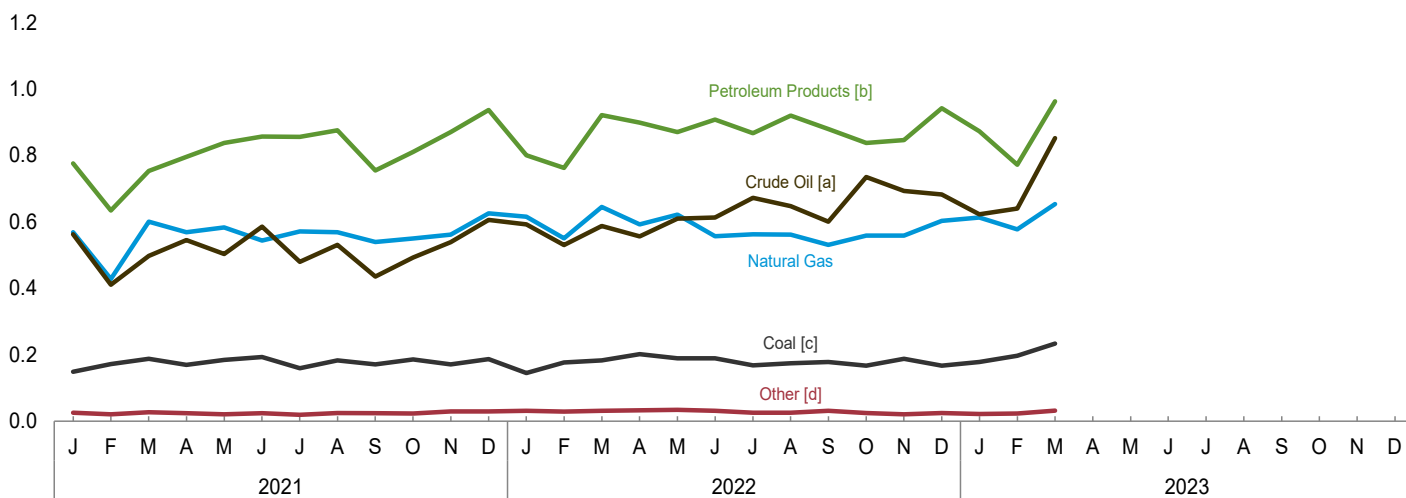
**Figure 1.4b Primary Energy Exports**

(Quadrillion Btu)

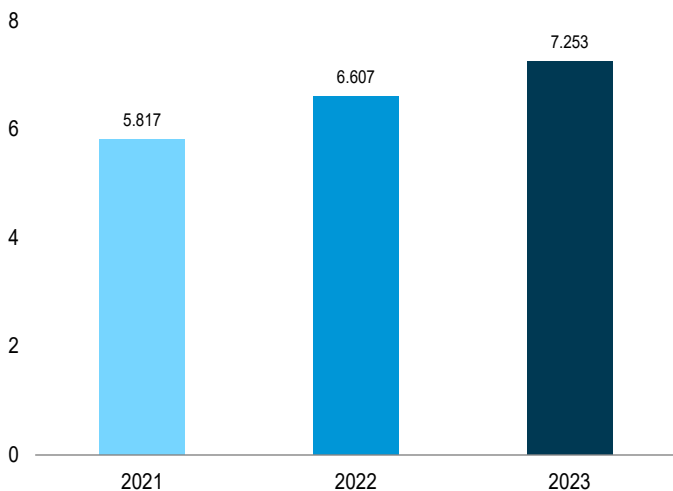
By Source, 1949-2022



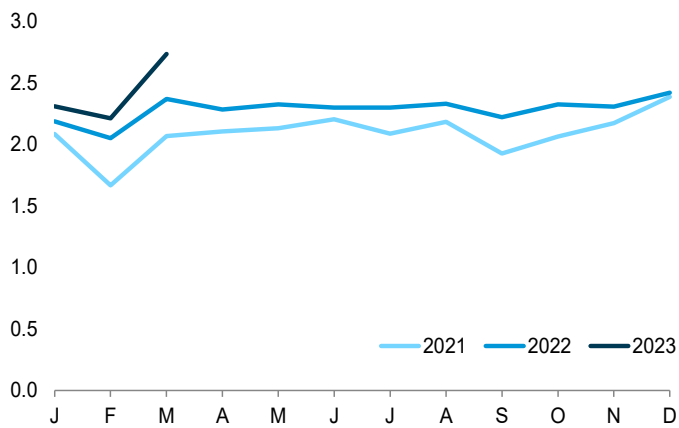
By Source, Monthly



Total, January–March



Total, Monthly



[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								
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Petroleum			Biomass <sup>c</sup>	Electricity	Total
				Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum Products <sup>b</sup>	Total			
<b>1950 Total</b> .....	0.786	0.010	0.027	0.202	0.440	0.642	NA	0.001	1.465
<b>1955 Total</b> .....	1.465	.013	.032	.067	.707	.774	NA	.002	2.286
<b>1960 Total</b> .....	1.023	.009	.012	.018	.413	.431	NA	.003	1.477
<b>1965 Total</b> .....	1.376	.021	.027	.006	.386	.392	NA	.013	1.829
<b>1970 Total</b> .....	1.936	.061	.072	.029	.520	.549	NA	.014	2.632
<b>1975 Total</b> .....	1.761	.032	.074	.012	.427	.439	NA	.017	2.323
<b>1980 Total</b> .....	2.421	.051	.049	.609	.551	1.160	NA	.014	3.695
<b>1985 Total</b> .....	2.438	.028	.056	.432	1.225	1.657	NA	.017	4.196
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	2.772	.014	.087	.230	1.594	1.824	NA	.055	4.752
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	2.318	.034	.156	.200	1.776	1.976	NA	.012	4.496
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	1.528	.028	.245	.106	2.003	2.110	NA	.051	3.962
<b>2005 Total</b> .....	1.273	.043	.735	.067	2.276	2.344	(s)	.065	4.462
<b>2006 Total</b> .....	1.264	.040	.730	.052	2.554	2.606	(s)	.083	4.727
<b>2007 Total</b> .....	1.507	.036	.830	.058	2.803	2.861	.036	.069	5.338
<b>2008 Total</b> .....	2.071	.049	.972	.061	3.626	3.686	.089	.083	6.949
<b>2009 Total</b> .....	1.515	.032	1.082	.093	4.101	4.194	.035	.062	6.920
<b>2010 Total</b> .....	2.101	.036	1.147	.088	4.691	4.780	.047	.065	8.176
<b>2011 Total</b> .....	2.751	.024	1.519	.100	5.820	5.919	.108	.051	10.373
<b>2012 Total</b> .....	3.087	.024	1.633	.143	6.261	6.404	.078	.041	11.267
<b>2013 Total</b> .....	2.895	.021	1.587	.284	6.886	7.170	.076	.039	11.788
<b>2014 Total</b> .....	2.435	.023	1.528	.744	7.414	8.158	.081	.045	12.270
<b>2015 Total</b> .....	1.852	.021	1.800	.964	8.153	9.118	.080	.031	12.902
<b>2016 Total</b> .....	1.546	.025	2.356	1.238	8.752	9.990	.181	.021	14.119
<b>2017 Total</b> .....	2.388	.030	3.182	2.424	9.684	12.108	.206	.032	17.946
<b>2018 Total</b> .....	2.824	.029	3.640	4.277	10.158	14.434	.249	.047	21.224
<b>2019 Total</b> .....	2.305	.024	4.700	6.212	9.926	16.139	.240	.068	23.476
<b>2020 Total</b> .....	1.725	.017	5.332	6.699	9.410	16.108	.234	.048	23.464
<b>2021 January</b> .....	.146	.003	.569	.563	.776	1.339	.023	.003	2.083
February .....	.169	.003	.428	.411	.635	1.046	.017	.004	1.667
March .....	.187	(s)	.601	.498	.753	1.252	.024	.003	2.067
April .....	.166	.004	.569	.545	.796	1.341	.021	.004	2.104
May .....	.181	.004	.583	.503	.838	1.341	.018	.003	2.131
June .....	.186	.006	.544	.586	.857	1.444	.021	.003	2.204
July .....	.156	.003	.571	.480	.856	1.336	.015	.004	2.085
August .....	.178	.005	.569	.531	.876	1.407	.021	.004	2.183
September .....	.165	.006	.540	.435	.755	1.190	.020	.004	1.925
October .....	.182	.004	.550	.493	.811	1.304	.018	.004	2.063
November .....	.165	.005	.562	.539	.870	1.409	.024	.006	2.172
December .....	.180	.008	.626	.606	.937	1.543	.024	.005	2.386
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2.061</b>	<b>.052</b>	<b>6.712</b>	<b>6.191</b>	<b>9.761</b>	<b>15.952</b>	<b>.247</b>	<b>.047</b>	<b>25.071</b>
<b>2022 January</b> .....	.139	.006	.616	.593	.801	1.394	.026	.005	2.187
February .....	.175	.002	.551	.530	.763	1.293	.024	.005	2.051
March .....	.179	.005	.645	.588	.922	1.510	.025	.006	2.369
April .....	.197	.005	.593	.556	.899	1.455	.028	.005	2.282
May .....	.180	.010	.622	.610	.870	1.480	.028	.005	2.326
June .....	.185	.004	.557	.613	.908	1.521	.027	.004	2.298
July .....	.163	.004	.563	.673	.867	1.540	.022	.004	2.297
August .....	.170	.004	.562	.647	.920	1.568	.021	.004	2.330
September .....	.173	.005	.531	.601	.880	1.481	.027	.005	2.221
October .....	.163	.004	.559	.735	.838	1.573	.021	.004	2.324
November .....	.184	.003	.559	.693	.847	1.540	.018	.003	2.307
December .....	.162	.005	.603	.683	.942	1.625	.022	.003	2.419
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2.070</b>	<b>.058</b>	<b>6.962</b>	<b>7.523</b>	<b>10.458</b>	<b>17.980</b>	<b>.289</b>	<b>.054</b>	<b>27.412</b>
<b>2023 January</b> .....	.174	.003	<sup>R</sup> .613	.623	.873	1.495	<sup>R</sup> .018	<sup>R</sup> .004	<sup>R</sup> 2.308
February .....	.195	.002	.578	.640	.772	1.412	<sup>R</sup> .018	<sup>R</sup> .005	<sup>R</sup> 2.211
March .....	.232	.002	.654	.852	.963	1.815	.027	.004	2.734
<b>3-Month Total</b> .....	<b>.601</b>	<b>.008</b>	<b>1.845</b>	<b>2.115</b>	<b>2.608</b>	<b>4.723</b>	<b>.063</b>	<b>.014</b>	<b>7.253</b>
<b>2022 3-Month Total</b> .....	<b>.493</b>	<b>.013</b>	<b>1.813</b>	<b>1.711</b>	<b>2.486</b>	<b>4.197</b>	<b>.076</b>	<b>.016</b>	<b>6.607</b>
<b>2021 3-Month Total</b> .....	<b>.502</b>	<b>.006</b>	<b>1.597</b>	<b>1.473</b>	<b>2.164</b>	<b>3.637</b>	<b>.065</b>	<b>.009</b>	<b>5.817</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil and lease condensate.

<sup>b</sup> Petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.

<sup>c</sup> Beginning in 2001, includes biodiesel. Beginning in 2010, also includes fuel ethanol (minus denaturant). Beginning in 2016, also includes wood and wood-derived fuels.

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.

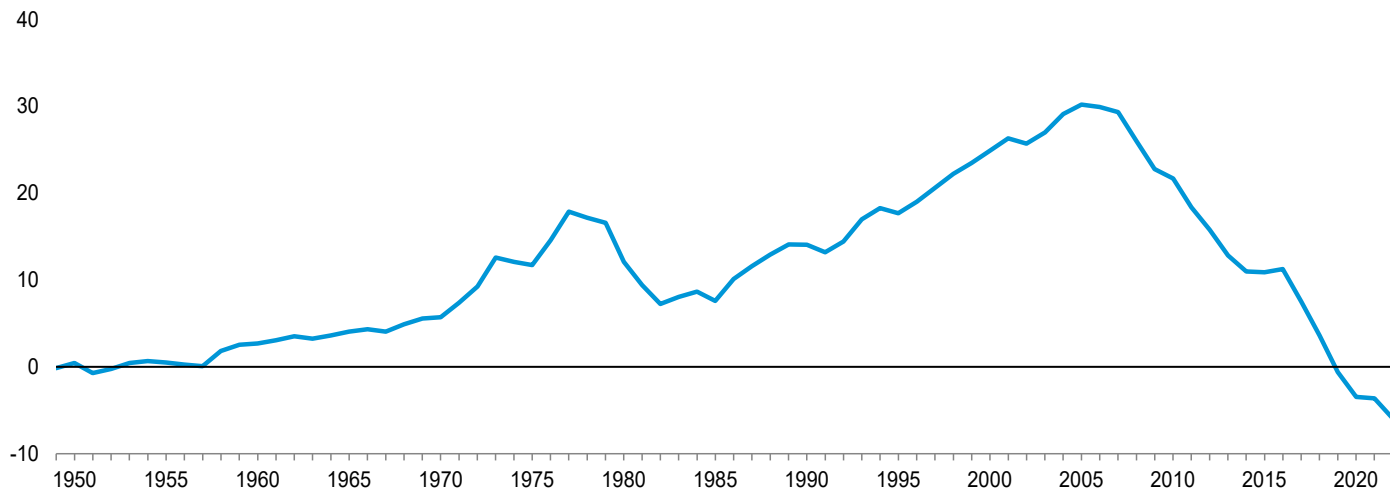
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Sources: See end of section.

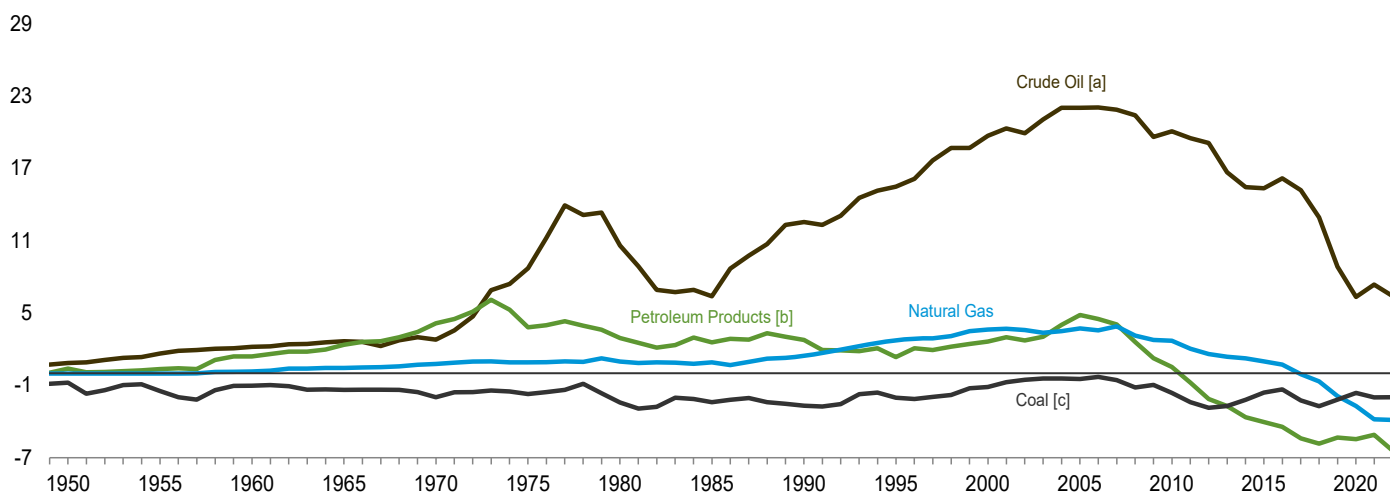
**Figure 1.4c Primary Energy Net Imports**

(Quadrillion Btu)

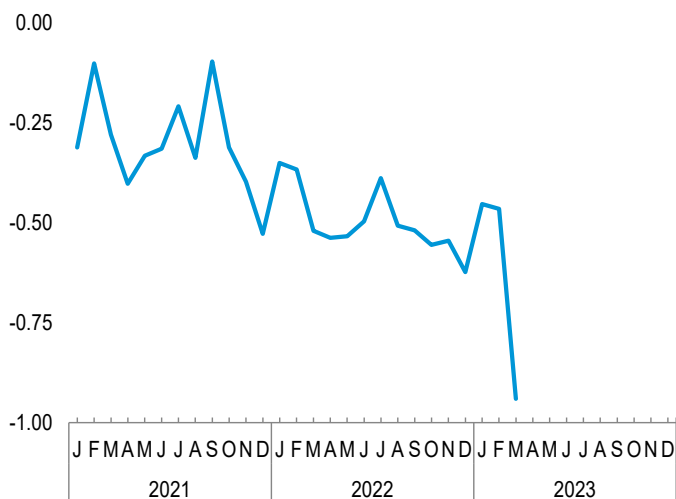
Total, 1949–2022



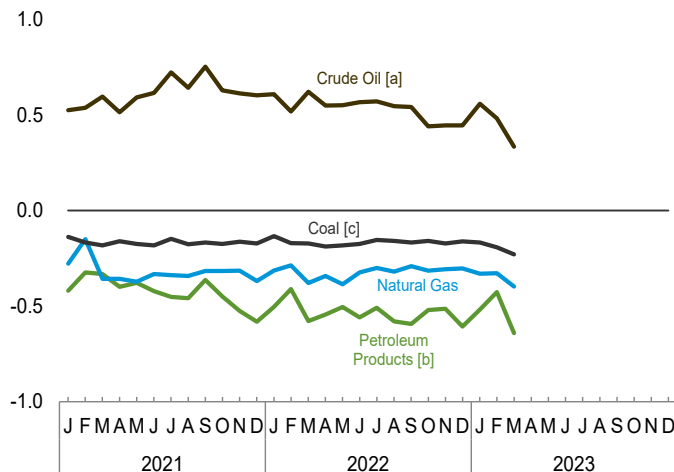
By Major Source, 1949–2022



Total, Monthly



By Major Source, Monthly



[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 <sup>a</sup>								
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Petroleum			Biomass <sup>d</sup>	Electricity	Total
				Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Petroleum Products <sup>c</sup>	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
2006 Total .....	-.358	.061	3.560	22.032	4.501	26.533	.062	.063	29.921
2007 Total .....	-.598	.025	3.893	21.855	4.040	25.895	.019	.107	29.341
2008 Total .....	-1.215	.041	3.112	21.388	2.588	23.976	-.004	.112	26.021
2009 Total .....	-.949	-.024	2.763	19.606	1.266	20.872	-.009	.116	22.770
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
<b>2021 January .....</b>	<b>-.135</b>	<b>-.003</b>	<b>-.277</b>	<b>.525</b>	<b>-.418</b>	<b>.108</b>	<b>-.017</b>	<b>.014</b>	<b>-.311</b>
February .....	-.163	-.003	-.149	.538	-.323	.215	-.012	.010	-.101
March .....	-.182	(s)	-.356	.596	-.332	.264	-.018	.013	-.279
April .....	-.155	-.004	-.356	.514	-.399	.115	-.012	.011	-.402
May .....	-.171	-.004	-.373	.593	-.378	.215	-.012	.013	-.332
June .....	-.176	-.006	-.331	.616	-.421	.196	-.012	.015	-.314
July .....	-.145	-.003	-.338	.723	-.452	.271	-.009	.015	-.208
August .....	-.171	-.005	-.342	.642	-.458	.184	-.015	.012	-.337
September .....	-.160	-.006	-.315	.753	-.363	.389	-.013	.009	-.096
October .....	-.171	-.004	-.316	.630	-.449	.181	-.010	.010	-.311
November .....	-.157	-.005	-.314	.614	-.525	.089	-.016	.004	-.397
December .....	-.166	-.007	-.368	.603	-.581	.022	-.018	.008	-.527
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>-1.952</b>	<b>-.049</b>	<b>-3.834</b>	<b>7.348</b>	<b>-5.100</b>	<b>2.248</b>	<b>-.163</b>	<b>.134</b>	<b>-3.616</b>
<b>2022 January .....</b>	<b>-.129</b>	<b>-.006</b>	<b>-.313</b>	<b>.610</b>	<b>-.503</b>	<b>.107</b>	<b>-.020</b>	<b>.010</b>	<b>-.350</b>
February .....	-.169	-.002	-.287	.518	-.411	.107	-.022	.006	-.366
March .....	-.167	-.005	-.379	.621	-.578	.043	-.019	.007	-.520
April .....	-.182	-.005	-.342	.550	-.544	.005	-.022	.009	-.537
May .....	-.173	-.010	-.386	.552	-.504	.048	-.022	.009	-.533
June .....	-.172	-.004	-.323	.568	-.559	.010	-.022	.015	-.496
July .....	-.149	-.004	-.300	.572	-.509	.063	-.017	.019	-.388
August .....	-.153	-.004	-.320	.546	-.580	-.034	-.015	.020	-.507
September .....	-.162	-.005	-.291	.542	-.593	-.051	-.023	.013	-.518
October .....	-.154	-.004	-.314	.441	-.520	-.079	-.014	.010	-.555
November .....	-.170	-.003	-.306	.446	-.513	-.067	-.008	.009	-.545
December .....	-.155	-.005	-.302	.446	-.606	-.160	-.013	.014	-.623
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>-1.934</b>	<b>-.056</b>	<b>-3.862</b>	<b>6.411</b>	<b>-6.421</b>	<b>-.009</b>	<b>-.216</b>	<b>.141</b>	<b>-5.937</b>
<b>2023 January .....</b>	<b>-.164</b>	<b>-.003</b>	<b>R-.330</b>	<b>.560</b>	<b>-.517</b>	<b>.043</b>	<b>-.010</b>	<b>R-.011</b>	<b>R-.453</b>
February .....	-.190	-.002	-.328	.483	-.426	.057	R-.010	R-.007	R-.465
March .....	-.226	-.002	-.398	.335	-.640	-.305	-.018	.009	-.940
<b>3-Month Total .....</b>	<b>-.579</b>	<b>-.007</b>	<b>-1.057</b>	<b>1.378</b>	<b>-1.583</b>	<b>-.205</b>	<b>-.037</b>	<b>.027</b>	<b>-1.859</b>
<b>2022 3-Month Total .....</b>	<b>-.465</b>	<b>-.013</b>	<b>-.978</b>	<b>1.749</b>	<b>-1.492</b>	<b>.257</b>	<b>-.060</b>	<b>.023</b>	<b>-1.236</b>
<b>2021 3-Month Total .....</b>	<b>-.480</b>	<b>-.006</b>	<b>-.783</b>	<b>1.660</b>	<b>-1.073</b>	<b>.587</b>	<b>-.047</b>	<b>.037</b>	<b>-.692</b>

<sup>a</sup> Net imports equal imports minus exports.

<sup>b</sup> Crude oil and lease condensate. Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977.

<sup>c</sup> Petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

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.

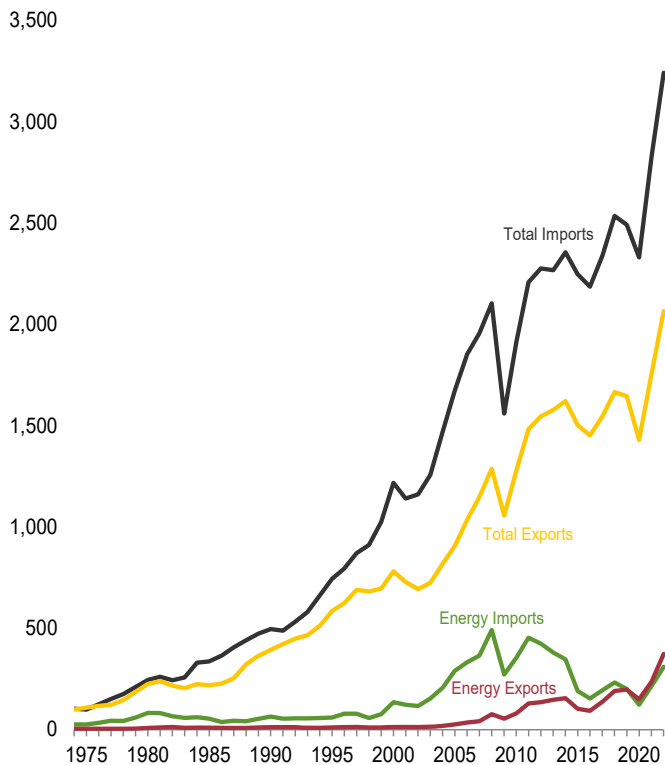
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

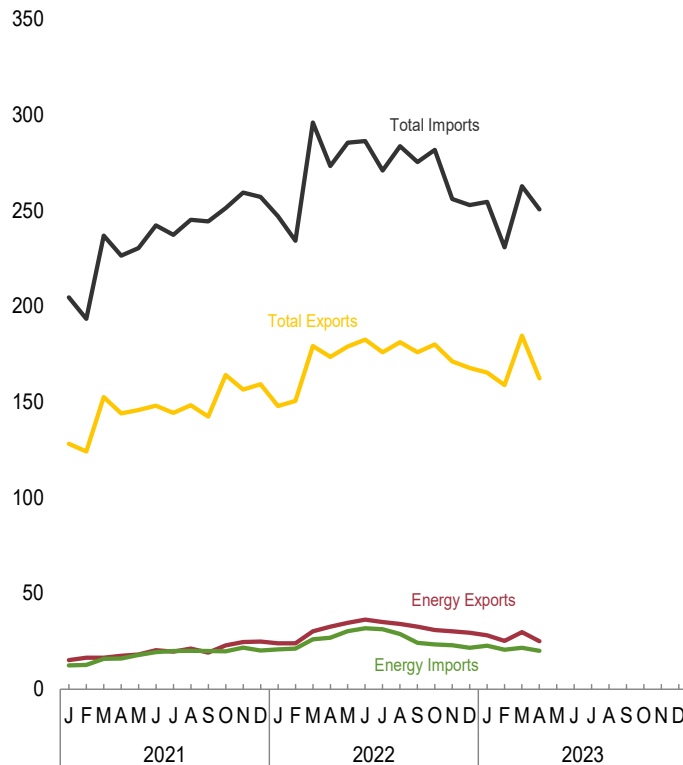
**Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value**

(Billion Dollars[a])

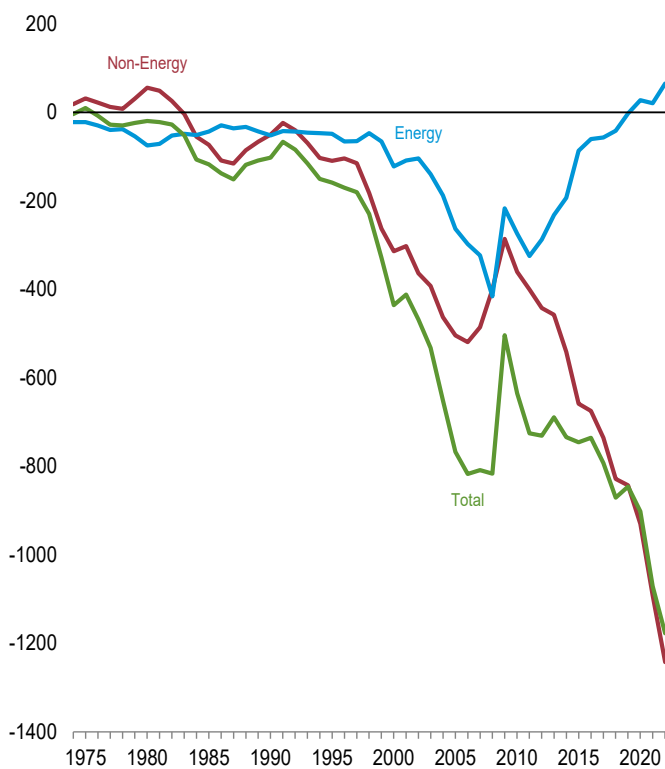
Imports and Exports, 1974–2022



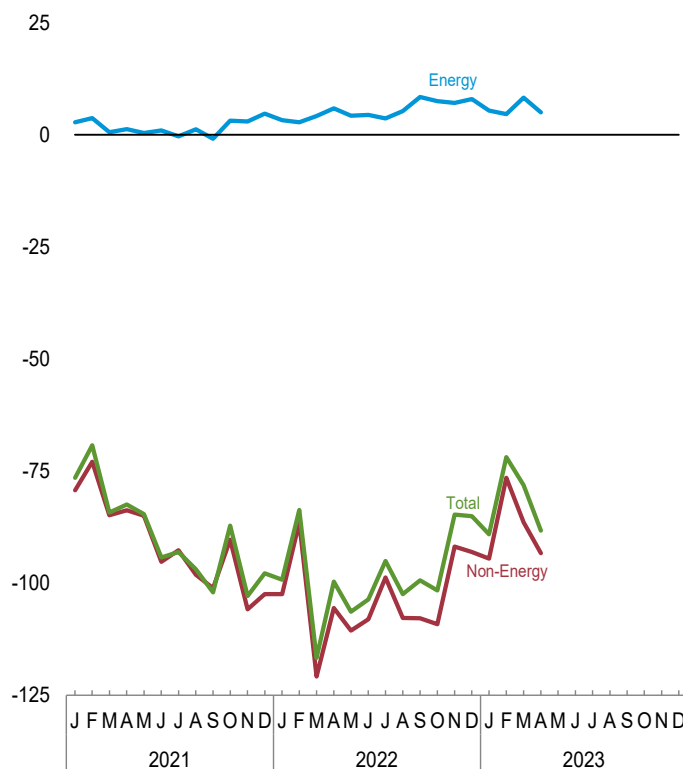
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974–2022



Trade Balance, Monthly



[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<sup>a</sup>)

	Petroleum <sup>b</sup>			Energy <sup>c</sup>			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 .....	8,569	102,663	-94,094	11,541	115,748	-104,207	-364,056	693,103	1,161,366	-468,263
2005 Total .....	19,155	250,068	-230,913	26,488	289,723	-263,235	-504,242	905,978	1,673,455	-767,477
2006 Total .....	28,171	299,714	-271,543	34,711	332,500	-297,789	-519,515	1,036,635	1,853,938	-817,304
2007 Total .....	33,293	327,620	-294,327	41,725	364,987	-323,262	-485,501	1,148,199	1,956,962	-808,763
2008 Total .....	61,695	449,847	-388,152	76,075	491,885	-415,810	-400,389	1,287,442	2,103,641	-816,199
2009 Total .....	44,509	251,833	-207,324	54,536	271,739	-217,203	-286,379	1,056,043	1,559,625	-503,582
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 .....	<sup>b</sup> 102,180	<sup>b</sup> 431,866	<sup>b</sup> -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 .....	<sup>R</sup> 110,373	<sup>R</sup> 113,077	<sup>R</sup> -2,704	<sup>R</sup> 150,074	<sup>R</sup> 122,486	<sup>R</sup> 27,588	<sup>R</sup> -929,070	<sup>R</sup> 1,429,995	<sup>R</sup> 2,331,477	<sup>R</sup> -901,482
2021 January .....	<sup>R</sup> 10,253	<sup>R</sup> 11,035	<sup>R</sup> -782	<sup>R</sup> 15,160	<sup>R</sup> 12,361	<sup>R</sup> 2,799	<sup>R</sup> -79,276	<sup>R</sup> 128,162	<sup>R</sup> 204,639	<sup>R</sup> -76,477
February .....	<sup>R</sup> 8,976	<sup>R</sup> 10,724	<sup>R</sup> -1,748	<sup>R</sup> 16,376	<sup>R</sup> 12,681	<sup>R</sup> 3,695	<sup>R</sup> -72,958	<sup>R</sup> 124,182	<sup>R</sup> 193,445	<sup>R</sup> -69,263
March .....	<sup>R</sup> 10,837	<sup>R</sup> 14,708	<sup>R</sup> -3,871	<sup>R</sup> 16,491	<sup>R</sup> 15,937	<sup>R</sup> 554	<sup>R</sup> -84,804	<sup>R</sup> 152,671	<sup>R</sup> 236,921	<sup>R</sup> -84,250
April .....	<sup>R</sup> 12,062	<sup>R</sup> 15,133	<sup>R</sup> -3,071	<sup>R</sup> 17,352	<sup>R</sup> 16,059	<sup>R</sup> 1,293	<sup>R</sup> -83,730	<sup>R</sup> 144,018	<sup>R</sup> 226,454	<sup>R</sup> -82,437
May .....	<sup>R</sup> 12,779	<sup>R</sup> 16,813	<sup>R</sup> -4,034	<sup>R</sup> 18,179	<sup>R</sup> 17,803	<sup>R</sup> 376	<sup>R</sup> -84,966	<sup>R</sup> 145,815	<sup>R</sup> 230,405	<sup>R</sup> -84,590
June .....	<sup>R</sup> 14,762	<sup>R</sup> 18,254	<sup>R</sup> -3,492	<sup>R</sup> 20,370	<sup>R</sup> 19,390	<sup>R</sup> 980	<sup>R</sup> -95,241	<sup>R</sup> 148,067	<sup>R</sup> 242,329	<sup>R</sup> -94,261
July .....	<sup>R</sup> 13,639	<sup>R</sup> 18,564	<sup>R</sup> -4,925	<sup>R</sup> 19,578	<sup>R</sup> 19,936	<sup>R</sup> -358	<sup>R</sup> -92,670	<sup>R</sup> 144,270	<sup>R</sup> 237,297	<sup>R</sup> -93,028
August .....	<sup>R</sup> 14,485	<sup>R</sup> 18,642	<sup>R</sup> -4,157	<sup>R</sup> 21,191	<sup>R</sup> 19,994	<sup>R</sup> 1,197	<sup>R</sup> -98,107	<sup>R</sup> 148,295	<sup>R</sup> 245,205	<sup>R</sup> -96,910
September .....	<sup>R</sup> 12,197	<sup>R</sup> 18,528	<sup>R</sup> -6,331	<sup>R</sup> 19,030	<sup>R</sup> 19,934	<sup>R</sup> -904	<sup>R</sup> -101,132	<sup>R</sup> 142,339	<sup>R</sup> 244,375	<sup>R</sup> -102,036
October .....	<sup>R</sup> 14,754	<sup>R</sup> 18,041	<sup>R</sup> -3,287	<sup>R</sup> 22,861	<sup>R</sup> 19,714	<sup>R</sup> 3,147	<sup>R</sup> -90,307	<sup>R</sup> 164,138	<sup>R</sup> 251,297	<sup>R</sup> -87,160
November .....	<sup>R</sup> 16,105	<sup>R</sup> 19,854	<sup>R</sup> -3,749	<sup>R</sup> 24,652	<sup>R</sup> 21,708	<sup>R</sup> 2,944	<sup>R</sup> -105,825	<sup>R</sup> 156,533	<sup>R</sup> 259,414	<sup>R</sup> -102,881
December .....	<sup>R</sup> 16,600	<sup>R</sup> 18,352	<sup>R</sup> -1,752	<sup>R</sup> 24,910	<sup>R</sup> 20,218	<sup>R</sup> 4,692	<sup>R</sup> -102,453	<sup>R</sup> 159,332	<sup>R</sup> 257,093	<sup>R</sup> -97,761
Total .....	<sup>R</sup> 157,448	<sup>R</sup> 198,648	<sup>R</sup> -41,200	<sup>R</sup> 236,151	<sup>R</sup> 215,734	<sup>R</sup> 20,417	<sup>R</sup> -1,091,470	<sup>R</sup> 1,757,822	<sup>R</sup> 2,828,875	<sup>R</sup> -1,071,053
2022 January .....	<sup>R</sup> 16,213	<sup>R</sup> 18,180	<sup>R</sup> -1,967	<sup>R</sup> 23,981	<sup>R</sup> 20,737	<sup>R</sup> 3,244	<sup>R</sup> -102,461	<sup>R</sup> 147,848	<sup>R</sup> 247,065	<sup>R</sup> -99,217
February .....	<sup>R</sup> 15,898	<sup>R</sup> 19,117	<sup>R</sup> -3,219	<sup>R</sup> 23,981	<sup>R</sup> 21,207	<sup>R</sup> 2,774	<sup>R</sup> -86,437	<sup>R</sup> 150,555	<sup>R</sup> 234,219	<sup>R</sup> -83,663
March .....	<sup>R</sup> 20,953	<sup>R</sup> 24,082	<sup>R</sup> -3,129	<sup>R</sup> 30,134	<sup>R</sup> 25,978	<sup>R</sup> 4,156	<sup>R</sup> -120,818	<sup>R</sup> 179,314	<sup>R</sup> 295,975	<sup>R</sup> -116,662
April .....	<sup>R</sup> 22,813	<sup>R</sup> 24,904	<sup>R</sup> -2,091	<sup>R</sup> 32,722	<sup>R</sup> 26,847	<sup>R</sup> 5,875	<sup>R</sup> -105,518	<sup>R</sup> 173,534	<sup>R</sup> 273,177	<sup>R</sup> -99,643
May .....	<sup>R</sup> 23,559	<sup>R</sup> 28,205	<sup>R</sup> -4,646	<sup>R</sup> 34,610	<sup>R</sup> 30,388	<sup>R</sup> 4,222	<sup>R</sup> -110,563	<sup>R</sup> 179,048	<sup>R</sup> 285,388	<sup>R</sup> -106,341
June .....	<sup>R</sup> 25,009	<sup>R</sup> 29,559	<sup>R</sup> -4,550	<sup>R</sup> 36,284	<sup>R</sup> 31,859	<sup>R</sup> 4,425	<sup>R</sup> -108,047	<sup>R</sup> 182,663	<sup>R</sup> 286,285	<sup>R</sup> -103,622
July .....	<sup>R</sup> 25,364	<sup>R</sup> 29,009	<sup>R</sup> -3,645	<sup>R</sup> 35,002	<sup>R</sup> 31,322	<sup>R</sup> 3,680	<sup>R</sup> -98,691	<sup>R</sup> 175,897	<sup>R</sup> 270,907	<sup>R</sup> -95,011
August .....	<sup>R</sup> 23,183	<sup>R</sup> 26,196	<sup>R</sup> -3,013	<sup>R</sup> 34,022	<sup>R</sup> 28,738	<sup>R</sup> 5,284	<sup>R</sup> -107,737	<sup>R</sup> 181,182	<sup>R</sup> 283,635	<sup>R</sup> -102,453
September .....	<sup>R</sup> 21,934	<sup>R</sup> 22,030	<sup>R</sup> -96	<sup>R</sup> 32,686	<sup>R</sup> 24,256	<sup>R</sup> 8,430	<sup>R</sup> -107,793	<sup>R</sup> 175,980	<sup>R</sup> 275,343	<sup>R</sup> -99,363
October .....	<sup>R</sup> 21,317	<sup>R</sup> 21,686	<sup>R</sup> -369	<sup>R</sup> 30,853	<sup>R</sup> 23,322	<sup>R</sup> 7,531	<sup>R</sup> -109,166	<sup>R</sup> 180,101	<sup>R</sup> 281,737	<sup>R</sup> -101,635
November .....	<sup>R</sup> 21,572	<sup>R</sup> 21,006	<sup>R</sup> 566	<sup>R</sup> 30,149	<sup>R</sup> 23,029	<sup>R</sup> 7,120	<sup>R</sup> -91,807	<sup>R</sup> 171,280	<sup>R</sup> 255,967	<sup>R</sup> -84,687
December .....	<sup>R</sup> 20,525	<sup>R</sup> 19,334	<sup>R</sup> 1,191	<sup>R</sup> 29,501	<sup>R</sup> 21,516	<sup>R</sup> 7,985	<sup>R</sup> -93,060	<sup>R</sup> 167,755	<sup>R</sup> 252,830	<sup>R</sup> -85,075
Total .....	<sup>R</sup> 258,342	<sup>R</sup> 283,306	<sup>R</sup> -24,964	<sup>R</sup> 373,924	<sup>R</sup> 309,198	<sup>R</sup> 64,726	<sup>R</sup> -1,242,099	<sup>R</sup> 2,065,157	<sup>R</sup> 3,242,530	<sup>R</sup> -1,177,373
2023 January .....	18,737	20,164	-1,427	28,103	22,703	5,400	-94,496	165,342	254,438	-89,096
February .....	17,530	17,921	-391	25,213	20,601	4,612	-76,468	158,851	230,707	-71,856
March .....	21,600	18,959	2,641	29,762	21,517	8,245	<sup>R</sup> -86,381	<sup>R</sup> 184,621	<sup>R</sup> 262,756	<sup>R</sup> -78,136
April .....	18,214	18,527	-313	25,019	20,013	5,006	-93,289	162,388	250,670	-88,283
4-Month Total .....	76,081	75,571	510	108,097	84,834	23,263	-350,634	671,201	998,572	-327,371
2022 4-Month Total .....	75,878	86,283	-10,406	110,819	94,769	16,049	-415,234	651,251	1,050,436	-399,185
2021 4-Month Total .....	42,128	51,600	-9,472	65,379	57,038	8,341	-320,768	549,032	861,458	-312,426

<sup>a</sup> Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Petroleum, coal, natural gas, and electricity.

<sup>R</sup>=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

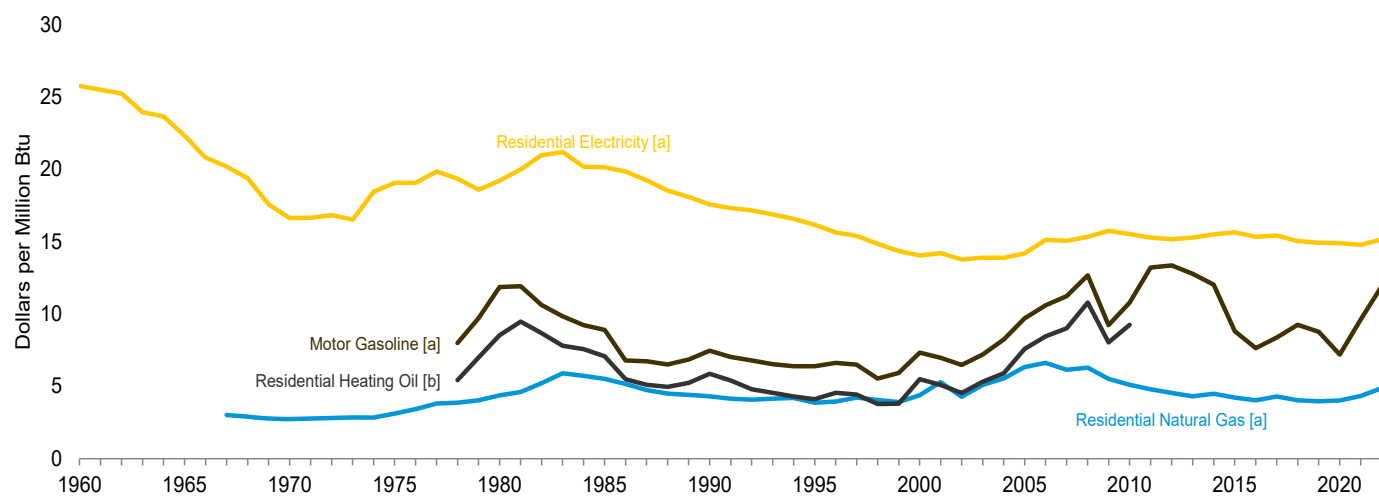
components due to independent rounding. • The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs territory, which comprises the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

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.

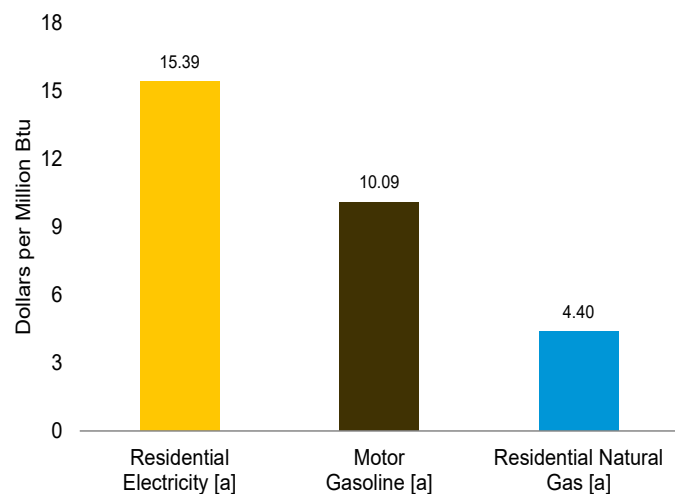
Sources: See end of section.

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

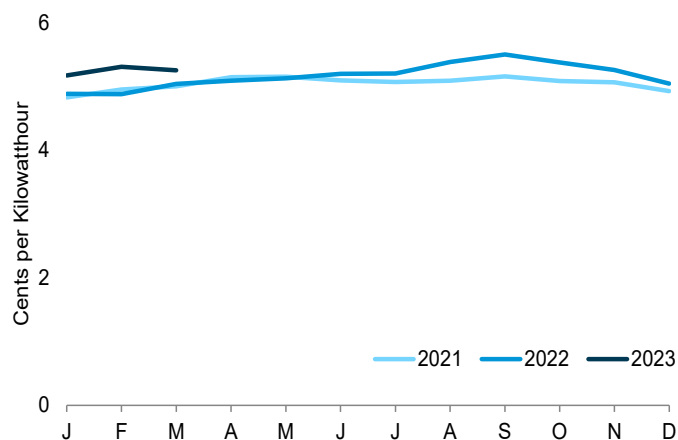
Costs, 1960–2022



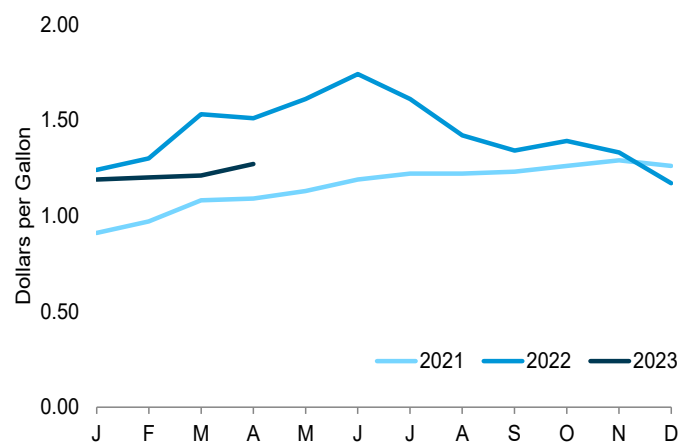
Costs, March 2023



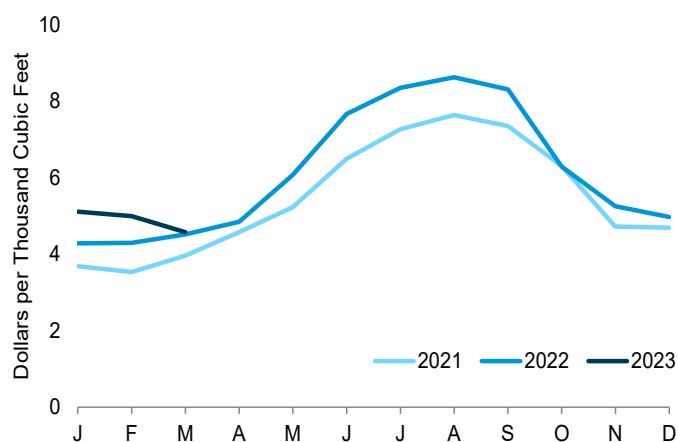
Residential Electricity, [a] Monthly



Motor Gasoline, [a] Monthly



Residential Natural Gas, [a] Monthly



[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 <sup>a</sup>	Motor Gasoline <sup>b</sup>		Residential Heating Oil <sup>c</sup>		Residential Natural Gas <sup>b</sup>		Residential Electricity <sup>b</sup>	
	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
<b>1960 Average</b> .....	29.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.8	25.74
<b>1965 Average</b> .....	31.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.6	22.33
<b>1970 Average</b> .....	38.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.81	2.72	5.7	16.62
<b>1975 Average</b> .....	53.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.18	3.12	6.5	19.07
<b>1980 Average</b> .....	82.4	1.482	11.85	1.182	8.52	4.47	4.36	6.6	19.21
<b>1985 Average</b> .....	107.6	1.112	8.89	0.979	7.06	5.69	5.52	6.87	20.13
<b>1990 Average</b> .....	130.7	0.931	7.44	0.813	5.86	4.44	4.31	5.99	17.56
<b>1995 Average</b> .....	152.4	0.791	6.38	0.569	4.10	3.98	3.87	5.51	16.15
<b>2000 Average</b> .....	172.2	0.908	7.33	0.761	5.49	4.51	4.39	4.79	14.02
<b>2001 Average</b> .....	177.1	0.864	6.98	0.706	5.09	5.44	5.28	4.84	14.20
<b>2002 Average</b> .....	179.9	0.801	6.47	0.628	4.52	4.39	4.28	4.69	13.75
<b>2003 Average</b> .....	184.0	0.890	7.19	0.736	5.31	5.23	5.09	4.74	13.89
<b>2004 Average</b> .....	188.9	1.018	8.23	0.819	5.91	5.69	5.55	4.74	13.89
<b>2005 Average</b> .....	195.3	1.197	9.68	1.051	7.58	6.50	6.33	4.84	14.18
<b>2006 Average</b> .....	201.6	1.307	10.59	1.173	8.46	6.81	6.63	5.16	15.12
<b>2007 Average</b> .....	207.342	1.374	11.22	1.250	9.01	6.31	6.14	5.14	15.05
<b>2008 Average</b> .....	215.303	1.541	12.67	1.495	10.78	6.45	6.28	5.23	15.33
<b>2009 Average</b> .....	214.537	1.119	9.23	1.112	8.02	5.66	5.52	5.37	15.72
<b>2010 Average</b> .....	218.056	1.301	10.78	1.283	9.25	5.22	5.11	5.29	15.51
<b>2011 Average</b> .....	224.939	1.590	13.19	NA	NA	4.90	4.80	5.21	15.27
<b>2012 Average</b> .....	229.594	1.609	13.35	NA	NA	4.64	4.53	5.17	15.17
<b>2013 Average</b> .....	232.957	1.538	12.77	NA	NA	4.43	4.31	5.21	15.26
<b>2014 Average</b> .....	236.736	1.447	12.01	NA	NA	4.63	4.49	5.29	15.50
<b>2015 Average</b> .....	237.017	1.059	8.80	NA	NA	4.38	4.22	5.34	15.64
<b>2016 Average</b> .....	240.007	0.918	7.63	NA	NA	4.19	4.03	5.23	15.33
<b>2017 Average</b> .....	245.120	1.007	8.37	NA	NA	4.45	4.29	5.26	15.41
<b>2018 Average</b> .....	251.107	1.113	9.25	NA	NA	4.18	4.03	5.13	15.02
<b>2019 Average</b> .....	255.657	1.055	8.77	NA	NA	4.11	3.95	5.09	14.91
<b>2020 Average</b> .....	258.811	0.866	7.20	NA	NA	4.17	4.01	5.08	14.89
<b>2021 January</b> .....	261.582	0.914	7.60	NA	NA	3.68	3.54	4.82	14.14
February .....	263.014	0.973	8.09	NA	NA	3.53	3.40	4.95	14.50
March .....	264.877	1.078	8.97	NA	NA	3.96	3.81	5.00	14.65
April .....	267.054	1.089	9.05	NA	NA	4.57	4.40	5.14	15.07
May .....	269.195	1.130	9.40	NA	NA	5.23	5.03	5.15	15.09
June .....	271.696	1.194	9.93	NA	NA	6.49	6.25	5.09	14.92
July .....	273.003	1.218	10.13	NA	NA	7.26	6.99	5.07	14.85
August .....	273.567	1.225	10.19	NA	NA	7.63	7.35	5.09	14.91
September .....	274.310	1.225	10.19	NA	NA	7.35	7.07	5.15	15.11
October .....	276.589	1.257	10.46	NA	NA	6.30	6.06	5.08	14.90
November .....	277.948	1.287	10.70	NA	NA	4.72	4.54	5.06	14.84
December .....	278.802	1.257	10.46	NA	NA	4.69	4.52	4.92	14.42
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>270.970</b>	<b>1.156</b>	<b>9.62</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>14.77</b>
<b>2022 January</b> .....	281.148	1.245	10.36	NA	NA	4.28	4.12	4.88	14.30
February .....	283.716	1.295	10.78	NA	NA	4.29	4.14	4.87	14.29
March .....	287.504	1.531	12.73	NA	NA	4.52	4.35	5.04	14.76
April .....	289.109	1.511	12.57	NA	NA	4.85	4.67	5.09	14.91
May .....	292.296	1.606	13.36	NA	NA	6.08	5.85	5.12	15.01
June .....	296.311	1.738	14.46	NA	NA	7.66	7.38	5.20	15.23
July .....	296.276	1.609	13.39	NA	NA	8.35	8.04	5.20	15.24
August .....	296.171	1.420	11.81	NA	NA	8.62	8.30	5.38	15.76
September .....	296.808	1.344	11.18	NA	NA	8.31	8.00	5.50	16.11
October .....	298.012	1.386	11.53	NA	NA	6.28	6.05	5.37	15.75
November .....	297.711	1.329	11.06	NA	NA	5.25	5.06	5.25	15.40
December .....	296.797	1.165	9.69	NA	NA	4.97	4.78	5.04	14.77
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>292.655</b>	<b>1.432</b>	<b>11.92</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>15.14</b>
<b>2023 January</b> .....	299.170	1.188	9.88	NA	NA	5.11	4.92	5.17	15.16
February .....	300.840	1.204	10.02	NA	NA	<sup>R</sup> 4.99	<sup>R</sup> 4.81	5.31	15.55
March .....	301.836	1.213	10.09	NA	NA	<sup>R</sup> 4.57	<sup>R</sup> 4.40	<sup>R</sup> 5.25	<sup>R</sup> 15.39
April .....	303.363	1.265	10.53	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
May .....	304.127	1.248	10.38	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<sup>a</sup> Data are U.S. city averages for all items, and are not seasonally adjusted.

<sup>b</sup> Includes taxes.

<sup>c</sup> Excludes taxes.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

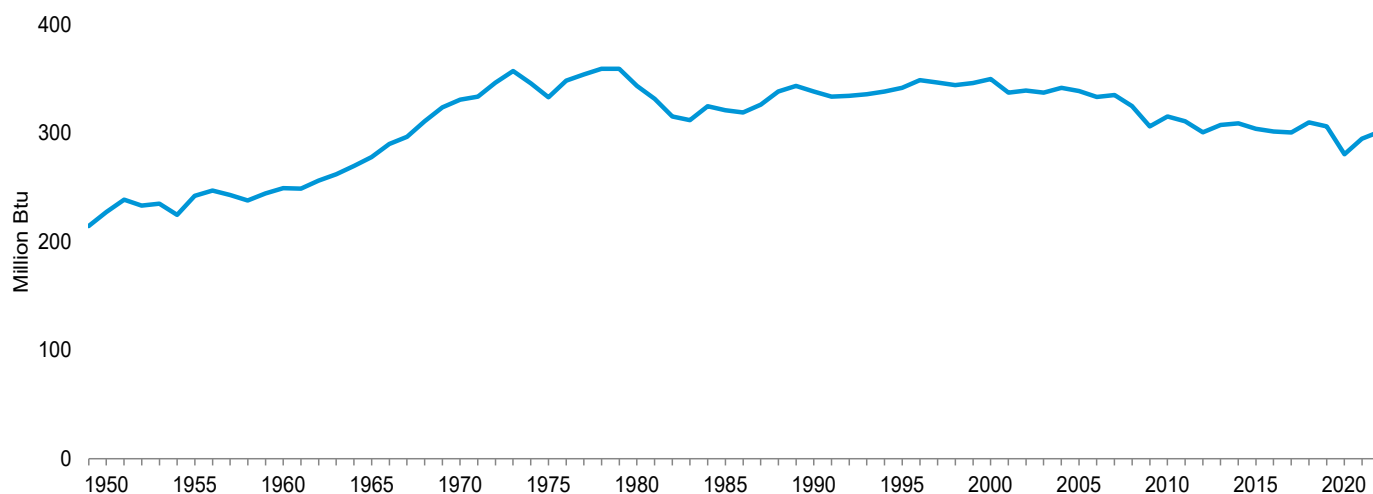
Notes: • See "Real Dollars" in Glossary. • Fuel costs are calculated by using the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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.

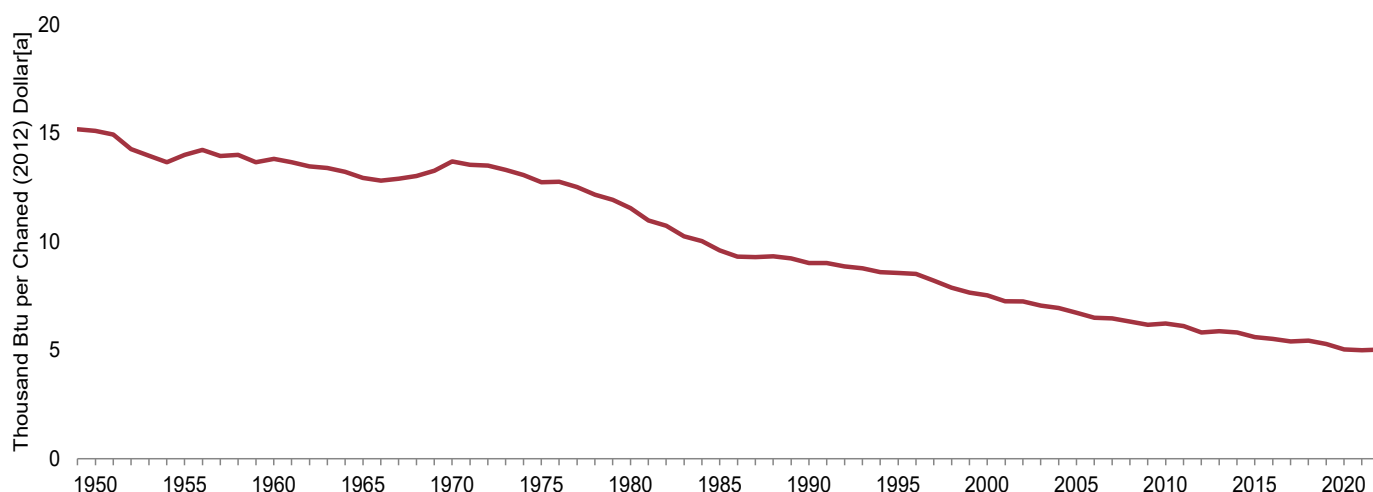
Sources: • **Fuel Prices:** Tables 9.4 (All Grades), 9.8, and 9.10, adjusted by the CPI; and *Monthly Energy Review*, September 2012, Table 9.8c. • **Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers:** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, series ID CUUR0000SA0. • **Conversion Factors:** Tables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

**Figure 1.7 Primary Energy Consumption and Energy Expenditures Indicators**

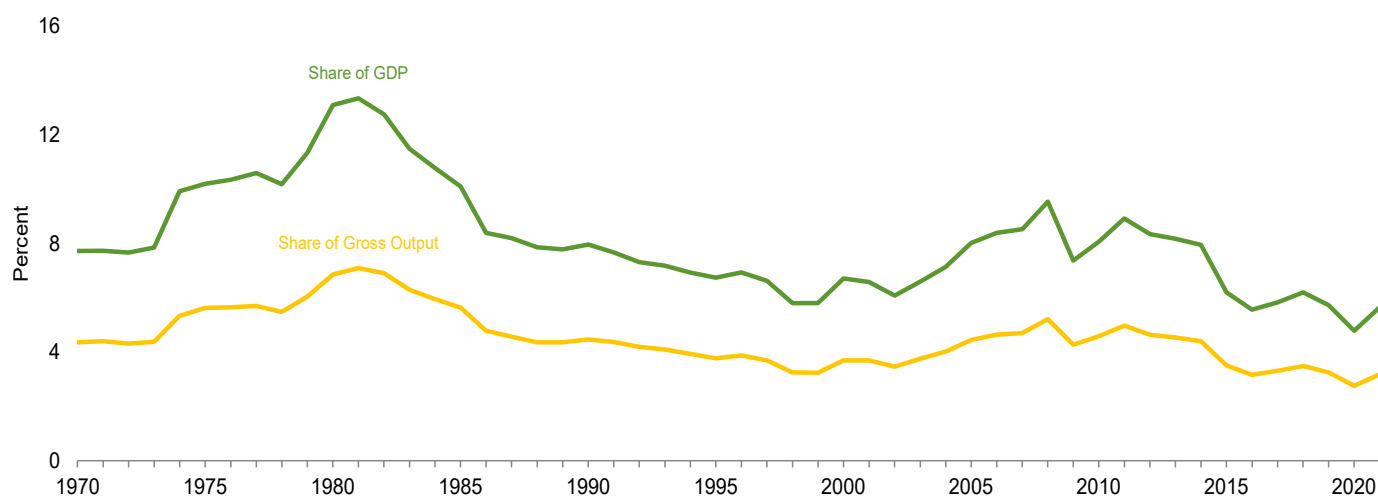
Energy Consumption per Capita, 1949–2022



Primary Energy Consumption per Real Dollar [a] of Gross Domestic Product, 1949–2022



Energy Expenditures as Share of Gross Domestic Product and Gross Output,[b] 1970–2021



[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.

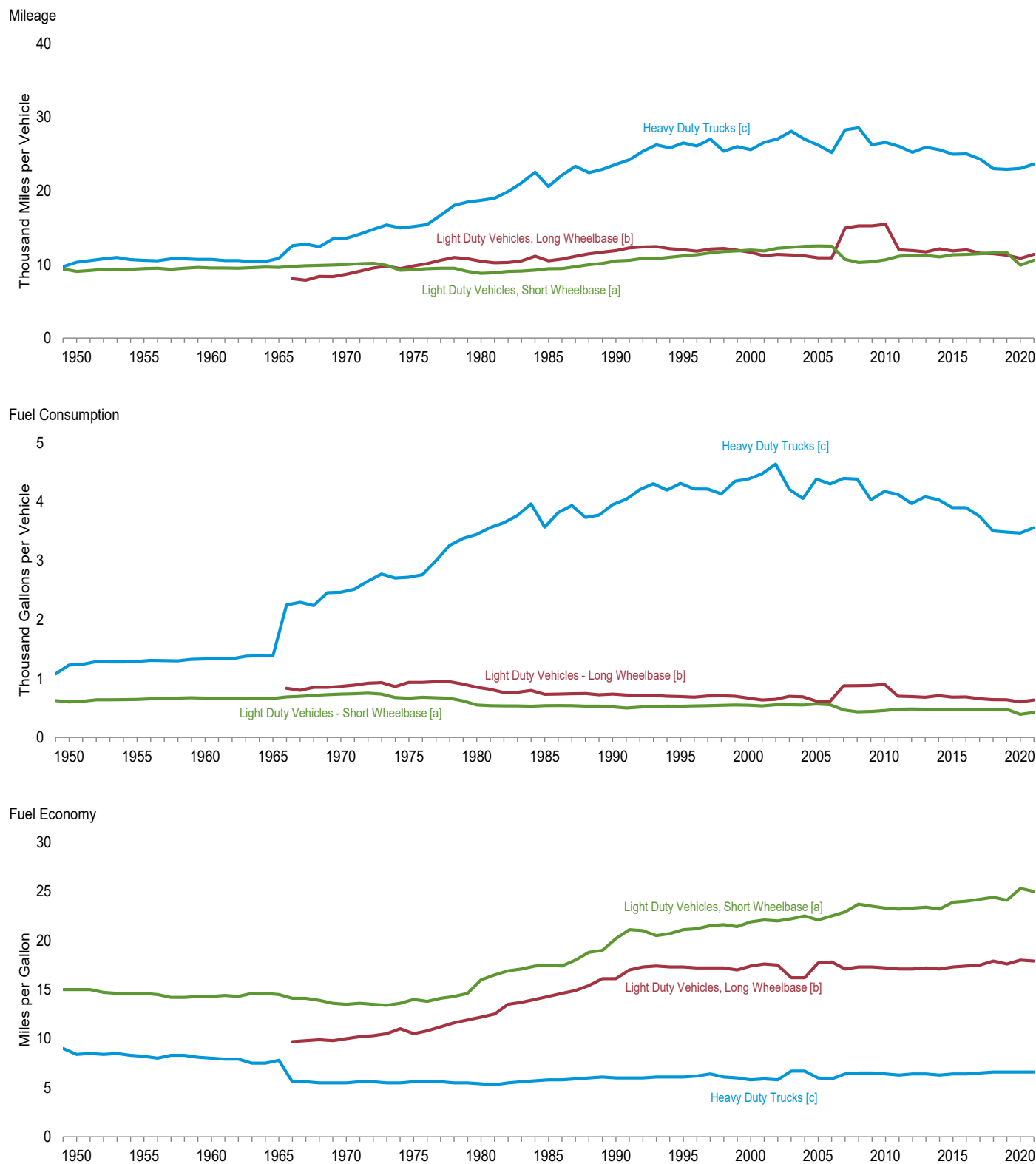
**Table 1.7 Primary Energy Consumption, Energy Expenditures, and Carbon Dioxide Emissions Indicators**

	Primary Energy Consumption <sup>a</sup>			Energy Expenditures <sup>b</sup>				Carbon Dioxide Emissions <sup>c</sup>		
	Consumption	Consumption per Capita	Consumption per Real Dollar <sup>d</sup> of GDP <sup>e</sup>	Expenditures	Expenditures per Capita	Expenditures as Share of GDP <sup>e</sup>	Expenditures as Share of Gross Output <sup>f</sup>	Emissions	Emissions per Capita	Emissions per Real Dollar <sup>d</sup> of GDP <sup>e</sup>
	Quadrillion Btu	Million Btu	Thousand Btu per Chained (2012) Dollar <sup>d</sup>	Million Nominal Dollars <sup>g</sup>	Nominal Dollars <sup>g</sup>	Percent	Percent	Million Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide	Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide	Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide per Million Chained (2012) Dollars <sup>d</sup>
1950 .....	34.599	227	15.10	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,382	15.6	1,040
1955 .....	40.178	242	13.98	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,685	16.2	934
1960 .....	45.041	249	13.81	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,914	16.1	893
1965 .....	53.953	278	12.93	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,462	17.8	829
1970 .....	67.817	331	13.69	82,875	404	7.7	4.4	4,261	20.8	860
1975 .....	71.931	333	12.73	171,854	796	10.2	5.6	4,428	20.5	784
1980 .....	78.021	343	11.54	374,350	1,647	13.1	6.9	4,756	20.9	703
1981 .....	76.057	331	10.97	427,901	1,865	13.3	7.1	4,637	20.2	669
1982 .....	73.046	315	10.73	426,482	1,841	12.8	6.9	4,404	19.0	647
1983 .....	72.915	312	10.24	417,622	1,786	11.5	6.3	4,384	18.8	616
1984 .....	76.571	325	10.03	435,313	1,846	10.8	6.0	4,613	19.6	604
1985 .....	76.334	321	9.59	438,343	1,842	10.1	5.6	4,605	19.4	579
1986 .....	76.599	319	9.31	384,091	1,599	8.4	4.8	4,616	19.2	561
1987 .....	79.008	326	9.28	397,627	1,641	8.2	4.6	4,776	19.7	561
1988 .....	82.659	338	9.32	411,568	1,683	7.9	4.4	4,998	20.4	563
1989 .....	84.740	343	9.21	439,051	1,779	7.8	4.4	5,085	20.6	553
1990 .....	84.433	338	9.01	474,652	1,901	8.0	4.5	5,038	20.2	538
1991 .....	84.380	334	9.01	472,440	1,867	7.7	4.4	4,993	19.7	533
1992 .....	85.725	334	8.85	476,845	1,859	7.3	4.2	5,094	19.9	526
1993 .....	87.266	336	8.76	492,275	1,894	7.2	4.1	5,186	20.0	521
1994 .....	88.983	338	8.59	504,856	1,919	6.9	3.9	5,263	20.0	508
1995 .....	90.931	341	8.55	514,624	1,933	6.7	3.8	5,324	20.0	501
1996 .....	93.934	349	8.51	560,293	2,080	6.9	3.9	5,518	20.5	500
1997 .....	94.507	347	8.20	567,962	2,083	6.6	3.7	5,589	20.5	485
1998 .....	94.920	344	7.88	526,283	1,908	5.8	3.2	5,637	20.4	468
1999 .....	96.544	346	7.65	558,627	2,002	5.8	3.2	5,700	20.4	452
2000 .....	98.702	350	7.51	687,711	2,437	6.7	3.7	5,889	20.9	448
2001 .....	96.064	337	7.24	696,242	2,443	6.6	3.7	5,778	20.3	436
2002 .....	97.535	339	7.23	663,964	2,308	6.1	3.5	5,820	20.2	431
2003 .....	97.835	337	7.06	755,070	2,603	6.6	3.7	5,886	20.3	425
2004 .....	100.002	342	6.94	871,210	2,975	7.1	4.0	5,994	20.5	416
2005 .....	100.101	339	6.72	1,045,730	3,539	8.0	4.4	6,007	20.3	403
2006 .....	99.391	333	6.49	1,158,821	3,884	8.4	4.6	5,929	19.9	387
2007 .....	100.893	335	6.46	1,233,869	4,096	8.5	4.7	6,016	20.0	385
2008 .....	98.753	325	6.31	1,408,759	4,633	9.5	5.2	5,823	19.1	372
2009 .....	93.941	306	6.17	1,066,528	3,477	7.4	4.3	5,404	17.6	355
2010 .....	97.512	315	6.23	<sup>R</sup> 1,214,278	3,926	8.1	4.6	5,594	18.1	357
2011 .....	96.868	311	6.10	<sup>R</sup> 1,392,468	4,469	8.9	5.0	5,455	17.5	343
2012 .....	94.380	301	5.81	<sup>R</sup> 1,355,175	4,318	8.3	4.6	5,236	16.7	322
2013 .....	97.130	307	5.87	<sup>R</sup> 1,376,402	4,356	8.2	4.5	5,359	17.0	324
2014 .....	98.297	309	5.81	<sup>R</sup> 1,395,430	4,384	8.0	4.4	5,414	17.0	320
2015 .....	97.404	304	5.60	<sup>R</sup> 1,128,447	3,519	6.2	3.5	5,262	16.4	303
2016 .....	97.381	302	5.51	<sup>R</sup> 1,038,884	3,217	5.6	3.2	5,169	16.0	292
2017 .....	97.657	300	5.40	<sup>R</sup> 1,136,379	3,497	5.8	3.3	5,131	15.8	284
2018 .....	101.240	310	5.44	<sup>R</sup> 1,271,931	3,893	6.2	3.5	5,278	16.2	284
2019 .....	100.478	306	5.28	<sup>R</sup> 1,223,985	3,729	5.7	3.2	5,147	15.7	270
2020 .....	93.007	281	5.02	<sup>R</sup> 1,007,785	<sup>R</sup> 3,040	4.8	2.8	4,580	13.8	247
2021 .....	97.835	295	4.99	<sup>R</sup> 1,317,098	<sup>R</sup> 3,967	<sup>R</sup> 5.6	<sup>R</sup> 3.2	4,903	14.8	250
2022 .....	100.410	301	5.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,964	14.9	248

<sup>a</sup> See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.  
<sup>b</sup> Expenditures include taxes where data are available.  
<sup>c</sup> Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption. See Table 11.1.  
<sup>d</sup> See "Chained Dollars" and "Real Dollars" in Glossary.  
<sup>e</sup> See "Gross Domestic Product (GDP)" in Glossary.  
<sup>f</sup> Gross output is the value of GDP plus the value of intermediate inputs used to produce GDP. Through 1996, data have been adjusted by EIA based on DOC/BEA's 2012 comprehensive revision.  
<sup>g</sup> See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.  
<sup>R</sup> = 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 (2012) dollars (see Table C1).  
• **Expenditures:** U.S. Energy Information Administration, "State Energy Price and Expenditure Estimates, 1970 Through 2018" (June 2020), 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 (2012) dollars (see Table C1).

**Figure 1.8 Motor Vehicle Mileage, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Economy, 1949-2021**



[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 <sup>a</sup>			Light-Duty Vehicles, Long Wheelbase <sup>b</sup>			Heavy-Duty Trucks <sup>c</sup>			All Motor Vehicles <sup>d</sup>		
	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	( <sup>e</sup> )	( <sup>e</sup> )	( <sup>e</sup> )	10,316	1,229	8.4	9,321	725	12.8
1955 .....	9,447	645	14.6	( <sup>e</sup> )	( <sup>e</sup> )	( <sup>e</sup> )	10,576	1,293	8.2	9,661	761	12.7
1960 .....	9,518	668	14.3	( <sup>e</sup> )	( <sup>e</sup> )	( <sup>e</sup> )	10,693	1,333	8.0	9,732	784	12.4
1965 .....	9,603	661	14.5	( <sup>e</sup> )	( <sup>e</sup> )	( <sup>e</sup> )	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 .....	<sup>a</sup> 10,710	<sup>a</sup> 468	<sup>a</sup> 22.9	<sup>b</sup> 14,970	<sup>b</sup> 877	<sup>b</sup> 17.1	<sup>c</sup> 28,290	<sup>c</sup> 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 .....	10,589	424	25.0	11,375	635	17.9	23,629	3,563	6.6	11,121	617	18.0

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Includes buses and motorcycles, which are not separately displayed.

<sup>e</sup> Included in "Heavy-Duty Trucks."

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 Electric and Fuel Cell Electric Light-Duty Vehicles Overview**

	Electric Light-Duty Vehicles			Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles <sup>c</sup>	All Light-Duty Vehicles <sup>d</sup>	Electric Vehicle Share of All Light-Duty Vehicles
	Battery Electric Vehicles <sup>a</sup>	Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicles <sup>b</sup>	Total			
	Thousands of Registered Vehicles					Percent
2012 .....	29.7	64.7	94.4	0.1	231,872.8	(s)
2013 .....	<sup>E</sup> 85.7	<sup>E</sup> 108.9	<sup>E</sup> 194.7	<sup>E</sup> 0.2	<sup>E</sup> 237,326.1	<sup>E</sup> 0.1
2014 .....	127.4	158.8	286.2	0.1	240,796.6	0.1
2015 .....	<sup>E</sup> 194.8	<sup>E</sup> 196.7	<sup>E</sup> 391.5	<sup>E</sup> 0.2	<sup>E</sup> 248,926.1	<sup>E</sup> 0.2
2016 .....	272.6	239.0	511.7	1.1	251,219.0	0.2
2017 .....	<sup>E</sup> 353.3	<sup>E</sup> 368.3	<sup>E</sup> 721.6	<sup>E</sup> 4.6	<sup>E</sup> 257,206.5	<sup>E</sup> 0.3
2018 .....	573.0	491.2	1,064.2	5.9	259,182.4	0.4
2019 .....	755.7	561.2	1,316.9	7.6	261,451.1	0.5
2020 .....	973.5	613.0	1,586.5	8.2	259,976.0	0.6
2021 .....	1,377.8	753.4	2,131.2	11.4	261,365.1	0.8

<sup>a</sup> See "Battery Electric Vehicle" in Glossary.

<sup>b</sup> See "Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicle" in Glossary.

<sup>c</sup> See "Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle" in Glossary.

<sup>d</sup> 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 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: • 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 1.10 Heating Degree Days by Census Division**

	New England <sup>a</sup>	Middle Atlantic <sup>b</sup>	East North Central <sup>c</sup>	West North Central <sup>d</sup>	South Atlantic <sup>e</sup>	East South Central <sup>f</sup>	West South Central <sup>g</sup>	Mountain <sup>h</sup>	Pacific <sup>i</sup>	United States
1950 Total .....	6,794	6,326	7,029	7,457	3,491	3,548	2,277	6,342	3,908	5,364
1955 Total .....	6,874	6,234	6,488	6,914	3,484	3,515	2,295	6,706	4,321	5,244
1960 Total .....	6,828	6,391	6,909	7,186	3,760	4,136	2,767	6,282	3,801	5,402
1965 Total .....	7,030	6,395	6,589	6,934	3,354	3,502	2,237	6,088	3,820	5,145
1970 Total .....	7,023	6,390	6,721	7,092	3,434	3,824	2,561	6,120	3,727	5,216
1975 Total .....	6,548	5,895	6,408	6,881	2,948	3,439	2,313	6,261	4,118	4,903
1980 Total .....	7,071	6,480	6,976	6,837	3,357	3,966	2,495	5,556	3,540	5,077
1985 Total .....	6,751	5,972	6,668	7,264	2,890	3,662	2,536	6,060	3,937	4,888
1990 Total .....	5,988	5,254	5,780	6,138	2,299	2,943	1,968	5,392	3,605	4,180
1995 Total .....	6,688	6,094	6,741	6,911	2,981	3,650	2,149	5,102	3,273	4,640
2000 Total .....	6,626	5,999	6,316	6,502	2,898	3,552	2,154	4,972	3,463	4,493
2005 Total .....	6,646	5,951	6,223	6,214	2,769	3,381	1,986	4,896	3,380	4,348
2006 Total .....	5,886	5,213	5,706	5,822	2,470	3,212	1,802	4,916	3,558	4,040
2007 Total .....	6,539	5,757	6,075	6,385	2,519	3,188	2,105	4,941	3,507	4,268
2008 Total .....	6,436	5,784	6,679	7,120	2,704	3,601	2,126	5,233	3,567	4,494
2009 Total .....	6,645	5,924	6,513	6,842	2,806	3,538	2,154	5,140	3,539	4,480
2010 Total .....	5,935	5,555	6,187	6,566	3,161	3,949	2,450	5,085	3,625	4,463
2011 Total .....	6,115	5,485	6,174	6,566	2,561	3,344	2,115	5,327	3,821	4,314
2012 Total .....	5,564	4,973	5,357	5,517	2,302	2,876	1,651	4,583	3,414	3,773
2013 Total .....	6,427	5,842	6,622	7,136	2,732	3,649	2,326	5,285	3,365	4,472
2014 Total .....	6,677	6,206	7,196	7,305	2,957	3,933	2,423	4,758	2,775	4,560
2015 Total .....	6,521	5,777	6,166	6,090	2,493	3,221	2,087	4,616	2,899	4,096
2016 Total .....	5,929	5,353	5,701	5,788	2,461	3,093	1,752	4,640	3,030	3,889
2017 Total .....	6,037	5,333	5,684	6,000	2,237	2,834	1,582	4,593	3,186	3,840
2018 Total .....	6,325	5,784	6,434	6,971	2,634	3,477	2,252	4,830	3,168	4,293
2019 Total .....	6,538	5,753	6,428	7,078	2,390	3,180	2,145	5,333	3,545	4,320
2020 Total .....	5,822	5,214	5,854	6,322	2,259	3,063	1,815	4,807	3,215	3,916
2021 January .....	1,124	1,065	1,147	1,181	579	738	515	875	550	805
February .....	1,052	1,016	1,249	1,375	485	716	580	780	493	794
March .....	837	736	690	673	283	338	200	643	524	508
April .....	520	440	448	478	154	231	102	404	286	308
May .....	247	215	243	225	56	83	18	221	175	151
June .....	15	10	14	14	1	1	0	35	28	12
July .....	13	4	7	8	0	0	0	5	10	5
August .....	4	2	5	12	0	0	0	23	14	6
September .....	68	50	57	68	10	20	1	82	53	40
October .....	279	206	227	295	70	104	32	344	246	180
November .....	727	708	780	738	378	522	258	491	324	509
December .....	914	809	880	995	351	414	205	792	634	616
Total .....	5,799	5,262	5,747	6,061	2,366	3,166	1,911	4,695	3,338	3,934
2022 January .....	1,303	1,243	1,392	1,442	644	847	R 576	R 885	R 540	913
February .....	R 992	R 933	1,085	1,195	411	R 591	R 497	R 804	R 465	710
March .....	R 841	760	792	848	286	388	R 261	R 607	R 394	524
April .....	R 544	R 494	R 567	R 578	157	217	53	R 421	R 336	342
May .....	R 187	147	R 160	185	31	R 32	4	R 242	212	123
June .....	55	27	R 27	30	1	1	0	R 70	56	26
July .....	3	2	R 4	9	0	0	0	7	10	4
August .....	4	3	14	19	0	0	0	12	8	6
September .....	R 108	67	82	R 85	13	22	2	66	31	44
October .....	R 386	R 393	R 425	R 404	177	240	R 66	313	R 134	R 256
November .....	614	588	R 695	824	266	R 428	298	774	526	513
December .....	982	R 979	1,106	1,288	536	R 671	R 438	928	R 639	783
Total .....	R 6,019	R 5,637	R 6,348	R 6,906	2,521	R 3,437	R 2,193	5,127	R 3,350	R 4,242
2023 January .....	R 925	R 843	997	R 1,182	R 449	R 579	400	R 961	R 632	R 715
February .....	R 940	R 814	R 881	R 1,030	R 307	R 415	R 330	R 829	R 593	R 622
March .....	851	797	850	955	301	400	198	770	610	586
3-Month Total .....	2,716	2,454	2,728	3,168	1,057	1,395	929	2,560	1,835	1,922
2022 3-Month Total .....	3,136	2,936	3,269	3,485	1,341	1,827	1,334	2,296	1,398	2,146
2021 3-Month Total .....	3,013	2,817	3,085	3,229	1,346	1,792	1,295	2,298	1,567	2,107

<sup>a</sup> Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

<sup>b</sup> New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

<sup>c</sup> Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

<sup>d</sup> Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

<sup>e</sup> Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland (and the District of Columbia), North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

<sup>f</sup> Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

<sup>g</sup> Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

<sup>h</sup> Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

<sup>i</sup> 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](http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/special/pdf/2012_sp_04.pdf).

Table 1.11 Cooling Degree Days by Census Division

	New England <sup>a</sup>	Middle Atlantic <sup>b</sup>	East North Central <sup>c</sup>	West North Central <sup>d</sup>	South Atlantic <sup>e</sup>	East South Central <sup>f</sup>	West South Central <sup>g</sup>	Mountain <sup>h</sup>	Pacific <sup>i</sup>	United States
1950 Total .....	296	401	505	646	1,429	1,420	2,281	681	628	872
1955 Total .....	531	761	922	1,138	1,647	1,673	2,506	779	556	1,145
1960 Total .....	318	486	626	870	1,599	1,531	2,366	973	795	1,002
1965 Total .....	310	498	617	831	1,626	1,551	2,460	779	576	980
1970 Total .....	423	615	746	979	1,759	1,571	2,282	970	732	1,081
1975 Total .....	422	583	720	937	1,805	1,440	2,161	903	596	1,051
1980 Total .....	439	679	769	1,158	1,925	1,753	2,651	1,071	652	1,216
1985 Total .....	324	509	601	780	1,885	1,521	2,519	1,095	759	1,122
1990 Total .....	429	561	602	912	2,061	1,562	2,526	1,211	835	1,200
1995 Total .....	471	703	877	927	2,033	1,613	2,398	1,213	791	1,261
2000 Total .....	278	458	630	983	1,928	1,673	2,773	1,479	772	1,232
2005 Total .....	598	892	944	1,063	2,102	1,675	2,646	1,372	777	1,389
2006 Total .....	484	693	733	1,033	2,056	1,647	2,786	1,465	920	1,360
2007 Total .....	445	693	881	1,102	2,222	1,892	2,477	1,562	828	1,392
2008 Total .....	462	666	683	818	1,998	1,537	2,500	1,385	917	1,283
2009 Total .....	349	523	534	698	2,032	1,479	2,588	1,392	894	1,241
2010 Total .....	634	908	963	1,095	2,274	1,975	2,756	1,356	674	1,456
2011 Total .....	553	835	858	1,074	2,263	1,727	3,112	1,447	734	1,469
2012 Total .....	563	815	974	1,221	2,166	1,761	2,914	1,567	918	1,493
2013 Total .....	540	681	689	891	2,005	1,440	2,535	1,456	891	1,304
2014 Total .....	419	596	610	812	2,005	1,493	2,474	1,423	1,070	1,295
2015 Total .....	555	804	729	941	2,401	1,718	2,740	1,469	1,069	1,484
2016 Total .....	626	887	958	1,072	2,409	1,957	2,882	1,485	930	1,553
2017 Total .....	450	661	709	910	2,250	1,585	2,718	1,534	1,055	1,422
2018 Total .....	667	885	972	1,133	2,414	1,929	2,856	1,558	1,005	1,579
2019 Total .....	535	783	831	951	2,508	1,886	2,758	1,383	843	1,495
2020 Total .....	644	844	831	964	2,338	1,637	2,735	1,665	1,071	1,518
2021 January .....	0	0	0	0	30	5	15	0	10	10
February .....	0	0	0	0	50	1	4	3	7	12
March .....	0	0	2	8	73	34	70	7	8	28
April .....	0	0	0	3	81	17	84	59	24	36
May .....	8	17	35	43	188	108	229	126	51	100
June .....	133	165	215	267	347	306	457	347	175	274
July .....	159	250	238	302	437	397	514	417	296	347
August .....	238	286	285	300	456	410	555	331	252	357
September .....	60	94	105	147	280	207	401	222	158	200
October .....	7	23	29	22	178	98	209	45	27	84
November .....	0	0	0	0	41	2	31	24	25	18
December .....	0	0	0	1	66	25	75	0	8	26
Total .....	604	837	911	1,093	2,226	1,611	2,644	1,582	1,040	1,492
2022 January .....	0	0	0	0	28	3	10	1	9	9
February .....	0	0	0	0	R 45	3	5	2	7	11
March .....	0	0	1	3	R 83	22	42	14	14	27
April .....	0	0	0	2	R 97	R 24	157	R 56	23	49
May .....	18	39	79	71	R 240	206	R 386	R 130	44	147
June .....	62	114	177	232	R 375	R 367	R 552	288	R 153	270
July .....	R 259	311	263	337	480	R 478	680	R 428	R 247	R 393
August .....	R 272	303	218	276	439	384	R 583	352	R 300	358
September .....	R 33	72	74	R 120	277	R 202	R 405	R 242	R 212	200
October .....	0	1	2	8	106	29	R 133	64	R 61	55
November .....	0	0	0	0	88	5	26	2	11	23
December .....	0	0	0	0	37	3	13	0	9	11
Total .....	R 644	840	814	1,050	R 2,294	1,726	R 2,992	R 1,578	R 1,091	R 1,554
2023 January .....	0	0	0	0	49	19	R 35	0	8	17
February .....	0	0	0	0	70	R 17	27	0	8	20
March .....	0	0	0	1	84	27	89	4	10	32
3-Month Total .....	0	0	0	1	203	63	152	4	26	69
2022 3-Month Total .....	0	0	1	3	155	28	57	17	31	47
2021 3-Month Total .....	0	0	2	8	154	40	90	10	24	50

<sup>a</sup> Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

<sup>b</sup> New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

<sup>c</sup> Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

<sup>d</sup> Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

<sup>e</sup> Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland (and the District of Columbia), North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

<sup>f</sup> Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

<sup>g</sup> Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

<sup>h</sup> Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

<sup>i</sup> 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](http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/special/pdf/2012_sp_04.pdf).

Table 1.12a Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels in Physical Units

	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum							
			Asphalt and Road Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids <sup>a</sup>	Lubricants	Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>b</sup>	Petroleum Coke	Special Naphthas	Other <sup>c</sup>	Total
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels per Day							
<b>1973 Total</b> .....	<b>3,523</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,945</b>
<b>1975 Total</b> .....	<b>3,105</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1,770</b>
<b>1980 Total</b> .....	<b>2,612</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>2,422</b>
<b>1985 Total</b> .....	<b>1,536</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>2,173</b>
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	<b>758</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2,462</b>
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	<b>921</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2,754</b>
<b>1996 Total</b> .....	<b>884</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2,809</b>
<b>1997 Total</b> .....	<b>842</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2,966</b>
<b>1998 Total</b> .....	<b>656</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>3,043</b>
<b>1999 Total</b> .....	<b>654</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>3,190</b>
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	<b>937</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>3,003</b>
<b>2005 Total</b> .....	<b>929</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2,997</b>
<b>2006 Total</b> .....	<b>562</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3,041</b>
<b>2007 Total</b> .....	<b>556</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2,974</b>
<b>2008 Total</b> .....	<b>541</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2,634</b>
<b>2009 Total</b> .....	<b>375</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2,591</b>
<b>2010 Total</b> .....	<b>719</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2,773</b>
<b>2011 Total</b> .....	<b>730</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>2,781</b>
<b>2012 Total</b> .....	<b>707</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>2,785</b>
<b>2013 Total</b> .....	<b>732</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>2,948</b>
<b>2014 Total</b> .....	<b>562</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>2,817</b>
<b>2015 Total</b> .....	<b>520</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>2,948</b>
<b>2016 Total</b> .....	<b>435</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,966</b>
<b>2017 Total</b> .....	<b>463</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>2,023</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>3,062</b>
<b>2018 Total</b> .....	<b>531</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>3,320</b>
<b>2019 Total</b> .....	<b>520</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3,318</b>
<b>2020 Total</b> .....	<b>418</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3,403</b>
<b>2021</b> .....										
January .....	43	102	239	2,778	114	325	18	44	80	3,597
February .....	39	90	206	1,869	110	256	8	29	80	2,557
March .....	44	91	275	2,285	97	301	17	38	81	3,095
April .....	43	87	345	2,539	108	349	14	51	91	3,497
May .....	44	84	388	2,790	107	380	25	51	91	3,831
June .....	43	80	512	2,826	113	371	22	41	88	3,973
July .....	43	83	473	2,768	109	361	14	43	96	3,865
August .....	43	84	492	2,819	97	356	23	39	90	3,916
September .....	41	81	473	2,735	94	348	18	46	94	3,807
October .....	43	87	453	2,745	104	298	16	46	90	3,751
November .....	42	94	364	2,651	112	320	17	38	99	3,601
December .....	42	99	221	2,991	96	362	24	42	102	3,838
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>509</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>2,656</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3,618</b>
<b>2022</b> .....										
January .....	41	106	244	2,861	115	299	18	40	96	3,672
February .....	38	94	263	2,820	112	250	12	48	105	3,610
March .....	41	97	279	2,700	132	294	18	53	96	3,571
April .....	38	91	324	2,761	124	309	18	44	92	3,671
May .....	39	87	398	2,776	96	304	13	37	93	3,717
June .....	37	83	481	2,957	136	289	15	48	101	4,026
July .....	39	84	464	3,137	71	316	26	50	99	4,163
August .....	39	85	495	2,755	134	283	20	68	99	3,855
September .....	37	83	470	2,843	96	286	18	51	100	3,864
October .....	40	88	443	2,823	115	268	12	45	92	3,798
November .....	37	93	357	2,678	110	283	20	34	97	3,578
December .....	38	98	248	2,432	102	269	14	34	91	3,190
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>464</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>2,795</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3,727</b>
<b>2023</b> .....										
January .....	37	99	231	2,696	117	271	8	47	85	3,455
February .....	34	91	239	<sup>R</sup> 2,644	112	224	16	36	94	3,365
March .....	38	96	258	2,676	57	224	22	48	95	3,379
<b>3-Month Total</b> .....	<b>110</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3,401</b>
<b>2022 3-Month Total</b> .....	<b>120</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>3,618</b>
<b>2021 3-Month Total</b> .....	<b>126</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3,101</b>

<sup>a</sup> Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline, and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).

<sup>b</sup> Includes still gas not burned as refinery fuel.

<sup>c</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, waxes, and miscellaneous products.

<sup>R</sup>=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 2, "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 2, "Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels," at end of section.

**Table 1.12b 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	Hydro-carbon Gas Liquids <sup>a</sup>	Lubricants	Petro-chemical Feed-stocks <sup>b</sup>	Petro-leum Coke	Special Naphthas	Other <sup>c</sup>	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	6.2
1975 Total .....	.099	.777	1.014	.822	.304	.652	.090	.144	.256	3.283	4.159	5.8
1980 Total .....	.084	.777	.962	1.128	.354	1.426	.086	.193	.303	4.451	5.312	6.8
1985 Total .....	.049	.662	1.029	1.194	.322	.817	.096	.159	.201	3.818	4.529	5.9
1990 Total .....	.024	.695	1.170	1.345	.362	1.123	.119	.107	.179	4.406	5.125	6.1
1995 Total .....	.029	.892	1.178	1.716	.346	1.214	.120	.071	.145	4.790	5.711	6.3
1996 Total .....	.028	.921	1.176	1.779	.335	1.209	.126	.075	.146	4.846	5.795	6.2
1997 Total .....	.027	.933	1.224	1.821	.354	1.400	.121	.072	.150	5.142	6.102	6.5
1998 Total .....	.021	.969	1.263	1.819	.371	1.403	.176	.107	.174	5.312	6.302	6.6
1999 Total .....	.021	.932	1.324	1.989	.375	1.329	.192	.145	.161	5.516	6.469	6.7
2000 Total .....	.030	.856	1.240	1.831	.334	1.272	.209	.102	.178	5.167	6.054	6.2
2005 Total .....	.030	.782	1.323	1.701	.312	1.474	.221	.063	.157	5.250	6.062	6.1
2006 Total .....	.018	.589	1.261	1.754	.303	1.477	.232	.070	.180	5.278	5.885	5.9
2007 Total .....	.018	.603	1.197	1.768	.313	1.351	.225	.078	.173	5.106	5.726	5.7
2008 Total .....	.017	.613	1.012	1.564	.291	1.172	.216	.085	.180	4.520	5.150	5.2
2009 Total .....	.012	.526	.873	1.676	.262	1.031	.199	.046	.179	4.265	4.804	5.1
2010 Total .....	.023	.669	.878	1.931	.291	1.096	.087	.026	.188	4.496	5.187	5.3
2011 Total .....	.023	.695	.859	1.947	.276	1.057	.083	.023	.193	4.437	5.156	5.3
2012 Total .....	.023	.724	.827	2.109	.254	.901	.090	.015	.187	4.382	5.128	5.4
2013 Total .....	.023	.741	.783	2.270	.268	.901	.083	.100	.197	4.601	5.366	5.5
2014 Total .....	.018	.749	.793	2.125	.280	.827	.043	.106	.205	4.379	5.146	5.2
2015 Total .....	.017	.730	.832	2.317	.305	.760	.043	.099	.208	4.564	5.310	5.5
2016 Total .....	.014	.755	.853	2.330	.289	.754	.043	.094	.212	4.575	5.344	5.5
2017 Total .....	.015	.774	.849	2.393	.267	.797	.040	.100	.217	4.663	5.452	5.6
2018 Total .....	.017	1.160	.793	2.708	.259	.794	.046	.092	.218	4.910	6.087	6.0
2019 Total .....	.017	1.159	.844	2.746	.250	.704	.044	.096	.198	4.882	6.057	6.0
2020 Total .....	.013	1.083	.832	2.870	.227	.669	.036	.087	.186	4.908	6.005	6.5
2021 January .....	.001	.106	.049	.277	.022	.056	.003	.007	.014	.429	.536	6.0
February .....	.001	.093	.038	.166	.019	.040	.001	.004	.013	.282	.376	4.6
March .....	.001	.095	.057	.227	.018	.052	.003	.006	.015	.378	.474	5.8
April .....	.001	.091	.069	.239	.020	.058	.002	.008	.016	.411	.504	6.7
May .....	.001	.087	.080	.276	.020	.066	.004	.008	.016	.470	.559	7.2
June .....	.001	.083	.102	.274	.021	.062	.004	.007	.015	.484	.568	7.1
July .....	.001	.086	.097	.276	.021	.062	.003	.007	.017	.483	.571	6.8
August .....	.001	.087	.101	.281	.018	.062	.004	.006	.016	.489	.578	6.8
September .....	.001	.084	.094	.263	.017	.058	.003	.007	.016	.459	.545	7.1
October .....	.001	.090	.093	.268	.019	.052	.003	.007	.016	.459	.551	7.1
November .....	.001	.097	.072	.249	.020	.053	.003	.006	.017	.421	.519	6.4
December .....	.001	.103	.046	.292	.018	.062	.004	.007	.018	.447	.551	6.3
Total .....	.016	1.103	.898	3.088	.233	.684	.038	.081	.190	5.212	6.332	6.5
2022 January .....	.001	.110	.050	.280	.022	.052	.003	.006	.017	.430	.542	5.7
February .....	.001	.097	.049	.248	.019	.039	.002	.007	.017	.381	.480	5.7
March .....	.001	.101	.057	.262	.025	.051	.003	.009	.017	.424	.527	6.2
April .....	.001	.094	.064	.261	.022	.052	.003	.007	.016	.426	.521	6.7
May .....	.001	.091	.082	.268	.018	.053	.002	.006	.017	.446	.538	6.8
June .....	.001	.086	.096	.281	.025	.049	.003	.007	.018	.478	.565	6.9
July .....	.001	.087	.095	.308	.013	.055	.005	.008	.018	.502	.590	6.9
August .....	.001	.088	.102	.276	.025	.050	.004	.011	.018	.485	.575	6.7
September .....	.001	.086	.094	.272	.018	.049	.003	.008	.017	.460	.547	7.0
October .....	.001	.092	.091	.278	.022	.047	.002	.007	.016	.464	.557	7.1
November .....	.001	.097	.071	.253	.020	.048	.003	.005	.017	.417	R, 515	6.2
December .....	.001	.101	.051	.234	.019	.047	.002	.006	.016	.376	R, 478	5.3
Total .....	.015	1.131	.903	3.222	.247	.591	.036	.088	.204	5.291	6.436	6.4
2023 January .....	.001	.103	.048	.263	.022	.047	.001	.008	.015	.404	.508	5.7
February .....	.001	.095	.044	.227	.019	.035	.003	.005	.015	.349	.445	5.5
March .....	.001	.100	.053	.258	.011	.038	.004	.008	.017	.389	.490	5.7
3-Month Total ....	.004	.298	.145	.749	.052	.121	.008	.021	.047	1.142	1.443	5.7
2022 3-Month Total ....	.004	.309	.156	.790	.066	.142	.008	.022	.052	1.236	1.548	5.8
2021 3-Month Total ....	.004	.294	.144	.671	.058	.148	.007	.018	.042	1.089	1.387	5.5

<sup>a</sup> Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline, and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).

<sup>b</sup> Includes still gas not burned as refinery fuel.

<sup>c</sup> 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 2, "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 2, "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. 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 1.12b, coal tar values in Table 1.12a 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 1.12b, natural gas values in Table 1.12a 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 1.12b, asphalt and road oil values in Table 1.12a 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 1.12b, distillate fuel oil values in Table 1.12a 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 1.12b, 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 1.12b, lubricants values in Table 1.12a 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 1.12b, naphtha petrochemical feedstock values in 1.12a 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 1.12b, other oils petrochemical feedstock values in 1.12a 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 1.12b, still gas for petrochemical feedstock values in 1.12a 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 1.12b, petroleum coke values in 1.12a 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 1.12b, residual fuel oil values in Table 1.12a 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 1.12b, special naphthas values in Table 1.12a 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 1.12b, waxes values in Table 1.12a 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 1.12b, miscellaneous petroleum products values in Table 1.12a 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.

*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 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 forward: 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.

### *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.”

### *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 forward: Total biomass exports are the sum of the exports values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, and densified biomass.

### *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.

1993–2019: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.

2020–2022: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2022 Annual Revisions.

2023: “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.

1994–2019: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.

2020–2022: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2022 Annual Revisions.

2023: “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. 1993–2009: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.

1993–2019: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.

2020–2022: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2022 Annual Revisions.

2023: “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.

1992–2019: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.

2020–2022: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2022 Annual Revisions.

2023: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

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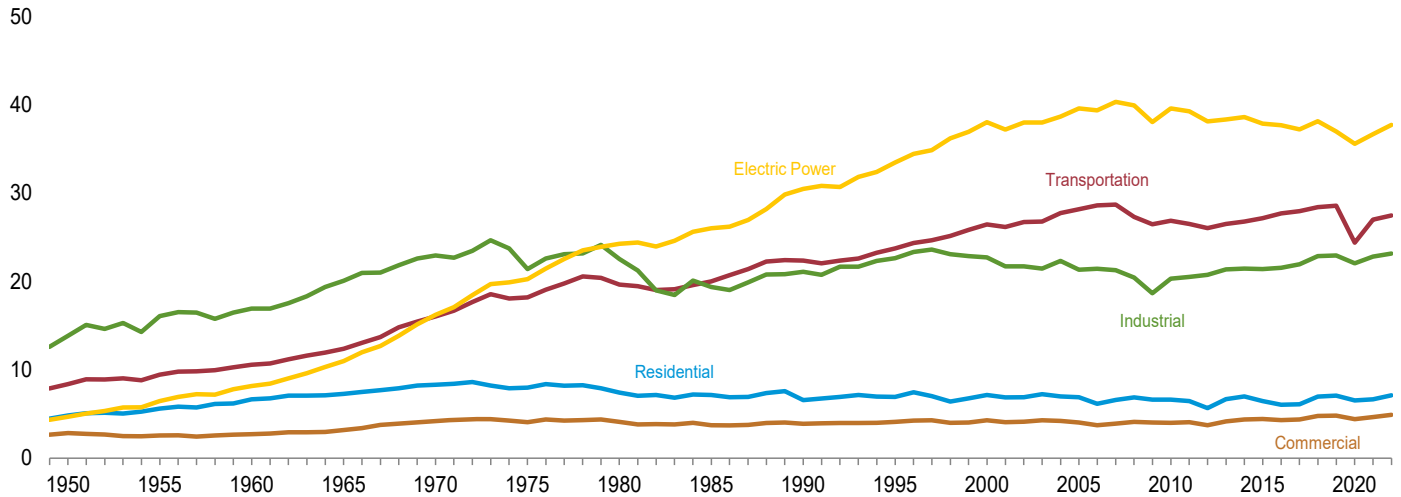
## **2. Energy Consumption By Sector**

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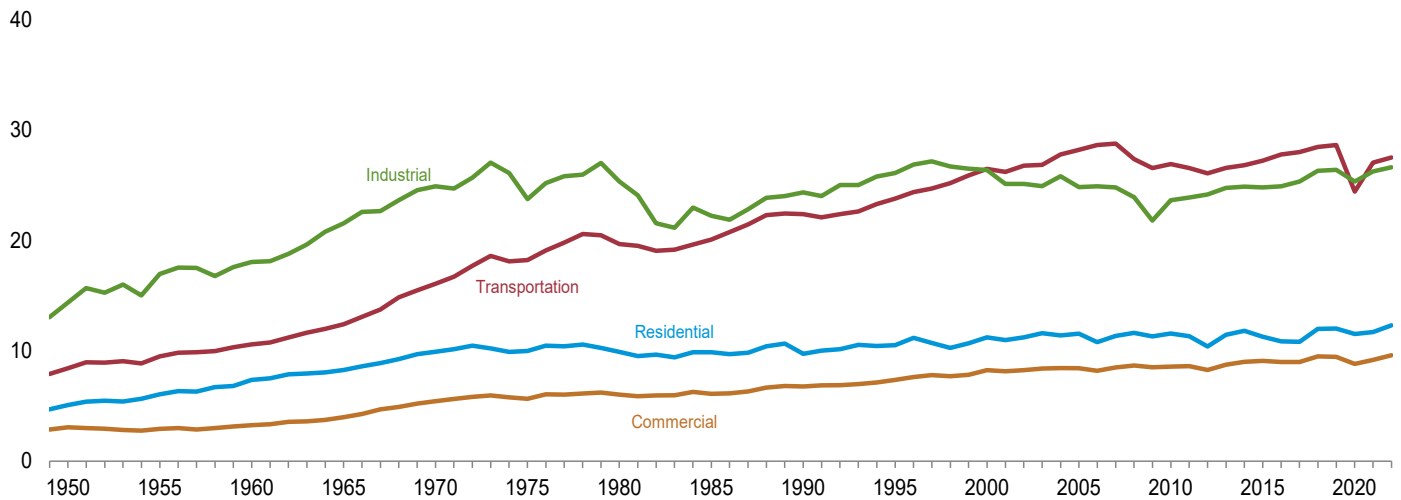
**Figure 2.1a Energy Consumption by Sector, 1949–2022**

(Quadrillion Btu)

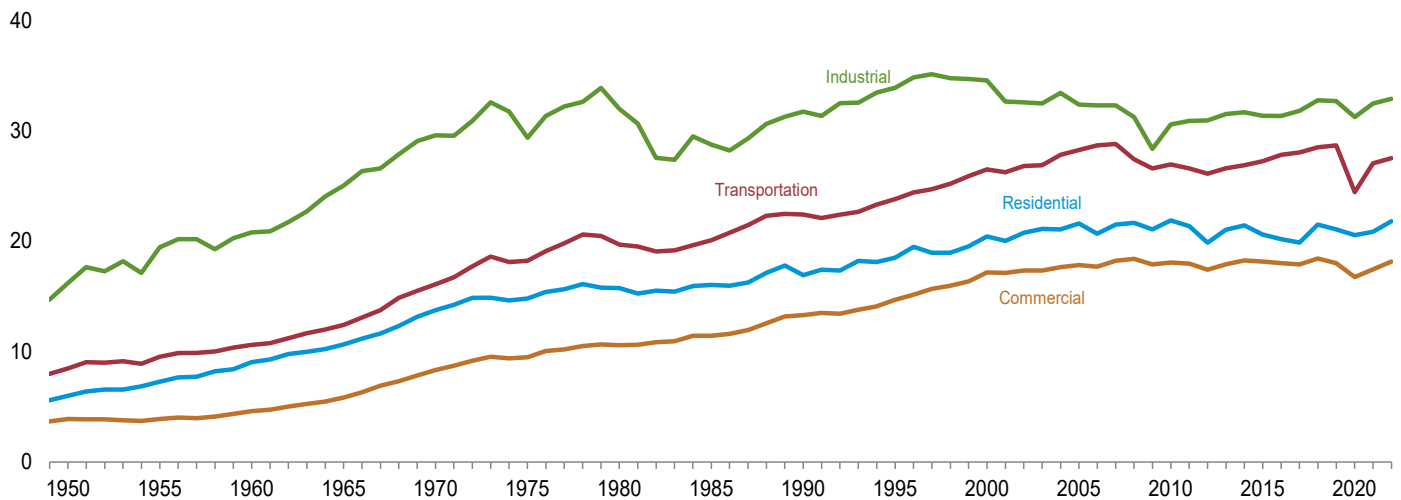
Primary Consumption by Sector



End-Use Consumption by End-Use Sector



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector



Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption>.

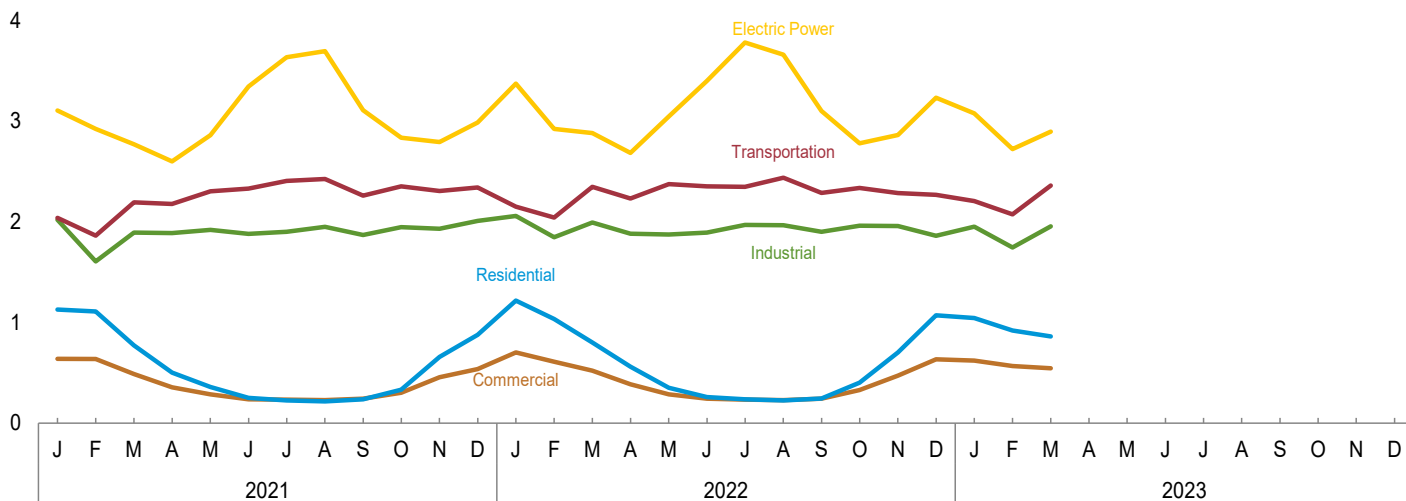
Source: Tables 2.1a–2.1b.



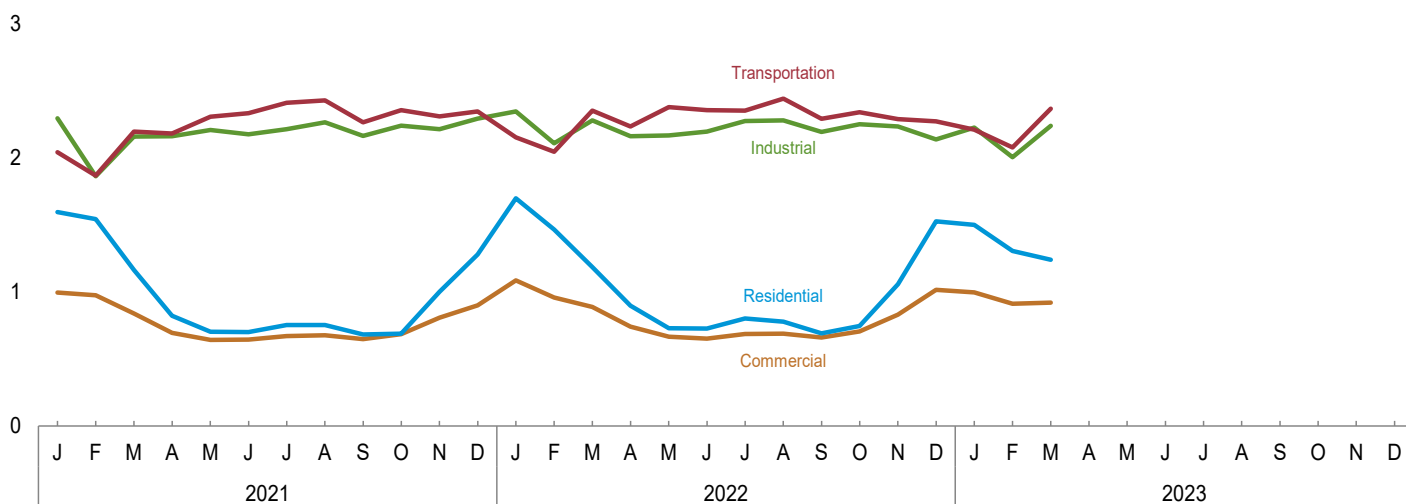
**Figure 2.1b Energy Consumption by Sector, Monthly**

(Quadrillion Btu)

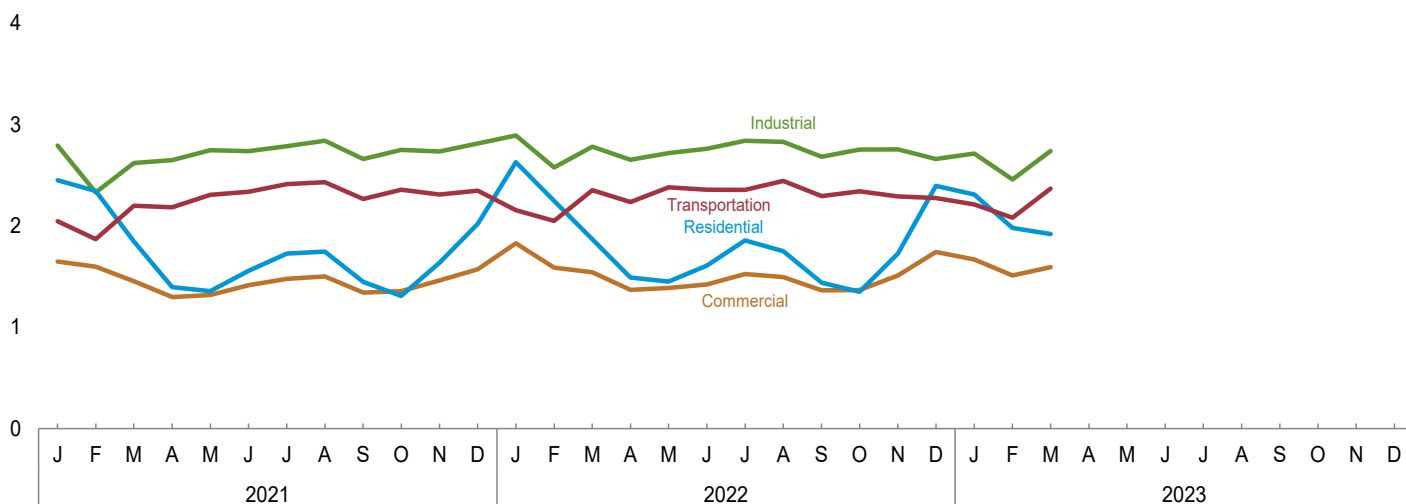
Primary Consumption by Sector



End-Use Consumption by End-Use Sector



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector



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 <sup>a</sup>					Industrial <sup>a</sup>				
	Pri- mary <sup>b</sup>	Elec- tricity <sup>c</sup>	End Use <sup>d</sup>	Elec- trical System Energy Losses <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>f</sup>	Pri- mary <sup>b</sup>	Elec- tricity <sup>c</sup>	End Use <sup>d</sup>	Elec- trical System Energy Losses <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>f</sup>	Pri- mary <sup>b</sup>	Elec- tricity <sup>c</sup>	End Use <sup>d</sup>	Elec- trical System Energy Losses <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>f</sup>
1950 Total .....	4,830	246	5,076	913	5,989	2,834	225	3,059	834	3,893	13,872	500	14,372	1,852	16,224
1955 Total .....	5,608	438	6,046	1,232	7,278	2,561	350	2,911	984	3,895	16,073	887	16,960	2,495	19,455
1960 Total .....	6,651	687	7,339	1,701	9,040	2,723	543	3,266	1,344	4,610	16,949	1,107	18,056	2,739	20,795
1965 Total .....	7,280	993	8,273	2,367	10,640	3,177	789	3,966	1,880	5,846	20,085	1,463	21,548	3,487	25,035
1970 Total .....	8,323	1,591	9,914	3,852	13,766	4,237	1,201	5,438	2,908	8,346	22,941	1,948	24,889	4,716	29,605
1975 Total .....	7,990	2,007	9,997	4,817	14,814	4,059	1,598	5,657	3,835	9,493	21,400	2,346	23,746	5,632	29,379
1980 Total .....	7,440	2,448	9,888	5,866	15,754	4,105	1,906	6,011	4,567	10,578	22,549	2,781	25,330	6,664	31,994
1985 Total .....	7,149	2,709	9,858	6,184	16,042	3,732	2,351	6,084	5,368	11,451	19,385	2,855	22,240	6,518	28,758
1990 Total .....	6,553	3,153	9,705	7,235	16,941	3,894	2,860	6,754	6,564	13,317	21,121	3,226	24,347	7,404	31,750
1995 Total .....	6,935	3,557	10,492	8,026	18,517	4,100	3,252	7,353	7,337	14,690	22,658	3,455	26,114	7,796	33,910
2000 Total .....	7,156	4,069	11,225	9,197	20,422	4,278	3,956	8,234	8,942	17,175	22,749	3,631	26,380	8,208	34,589
2005 Total .....	6,901	4,638	11,539	10,074	21,613	4,052	4,351	8,403	9,451	17,853	21,343	3,477	24,820	7,554	32,374
2006 Total .....	6,155	4,611	10,766	9,905	20,671	3,747	4,435	8,182	9,525	17,707	21,455	3,451	24,906	7,411	32,317
2007 Total .....	6,589	4,750	11,340	10,180	21,520	3,922	4,560	8,482	9,771	18,253	21,284	3,507	24,791	7,515	32,306
2008 Total .....	6,889	4,711	11,600	10,068	21,668	4,100	4,559	8,659	9,743	18,402	20,455	3,444	23,899	7,362	31,261
2009 Total .....	6,637	4,657	11,294	9,788	21,082	4,055	4,459	8,514	9,373	17,887	18,670	3,130	21,800	6,580	28,380
2010 Total .....	6,641	4,933	11,573	10,321	21,895	4,022	4,539	8,561	9,497	18,058	20,329	3,314	23,643	6,934	30,577
2011 Total .....	6,473	4,855	11,328	10,054	21,382	4,064	4,531	8,595	9,385	17,980	20,508	3,382	23,890	7,005	30,895
2012 Total .....	5,684	4,690	10,374	9,496	19,870	3,722	4,528	8,250	9,168	17,419	20,783	3,363	24,147	6,810	30,956
2013 Total .....	6,689	4,759	11,448	9,604	21,052	4,162	4,562	8,724	9,206	17,930	21,384	3,362	24,746	6,785	31,530
2014 Total .....	7,006	4,801	11,808	9,638	21,445	4,390	4,614	9,004	9,261	18,264	21,464	3,404	24,868	6,832	31,700
2015 Total .....	6,465	4,791	11,255	9,361	20,617	4,441	4,643	9,084	9,072	18,156	21,429	3,366	24,795	6,577	31,372
2016 Total .....	6,030	4,815	10,844	9,333	20,178	4,321	4,665	8,986	9,043	18,030	21,569	3,333	24,902	6,460	31,362
2017 Total .....	6,097	4,704	10,801	9,084	19,886	4,368	4,616	8,984	8,914	17,899	21,973	3,358	25,332	6,486	31,817
2018 Total .....	6,982	5,013	11,994	9,517	21,512	4,776	4,715	9,490	8,951	18,442	22,886	3,414	26,300	6,483	32,783
2019 Total .....	7,089	4,914	12,003	9,073	21,076	4,800	4,643	9,443	8,572	18,016	22,970	3,420	26,390	6,314	32,704
2020 Total .....	6,526	4,997	11,523	9,032	20,555	4,419	4,393	8,812	7,939	16,751	22,061	3,272	25,333	5,915	31,247
2021 January .....	1,129	466	1,595	855	2,450	639	357	996	654	1,650	2,022	272	2,294	499	2,793
February .....	1,110	432	1,542	803	2,345	638	336	974	624	1,598	1,609	253	1,862	471	2,333
March .....	773	390	1,163	684	1,847	488	351	839	615	1,455	1,894	265	2,158	464	2,622
April .....	501	320	822	576	1,397	357	337	694	605	1,299	1,890	272	2,161	488	2,650
May .....	359	345	704	653	1,357	286	357	643	676	1,319	1,921	286	2,207	540	2,747
June .....	250	451	701	855	1,557	238	406	644	771	1,415	1,880	296	2,175	561	2,737
July .....	226	527	753	976	1,729	234	436	670	808	1,478	1,903	311	2,214	575	2,789
August .....	215	538	753	992	1,746	230	447	677	825	1,502	1,952	312	2,265	576	2,841
September .....	236	447	683	765	1,448	243	406	649	694	1,343	1,869	293	2,162	500	2,662
October .....	333	355	688	622	1,310	302	383	685	672	1,356	1,948	291	2,240	511	2,750
November .....	659	343	1,002	636	1,638	456	353	809	654	1,463	1,931	282	2,213	522	2,735
December .....	877	402	1,278	742	2,021	537	363	900	672	1,572	2,011	282	2,293	521	2,814
Total .....	6,667	5,017	11,685	9,156	20,841	4,647	4,533	9,180	8,272	17,451	22,830	3,414	26,244	6,230	32,474
2022 January .....	1,218	481	1,699	931	2,630	703	383	1,086	741	1,827	2,060	284	2,345	550	2,894
February .....	1,034	431	1,465	782	2,247	611	347	958	629	1,587	1,849	259	2,108	470	2,578
March .....	801	383	1,185	683	1,868	520	368	888	655	1,544	1,995	283	2,278	504	2,782
April .....	562	335	897	595	1,492	387	354	741	629	1,370	1,883	277	2,160	492	2,652
May .....	351	379	730	720	1,450	286	380	666	722	1,388	1,876	290	2,166	552	2,718
June .....	258	469	727	882	1,609	242	409	652	770	1,422	1,895	301	2,196	566	2,762
July .....	238	565	803	1,052	1,856	235	451	686	840	1,526	1,970	304	2,274	566	2,841
August .....	226	552	778	974	1,752	230	458	688	809	1,496	1,966	312	2,279	552	2,831
September .....	245	445	690	750	1,440	243	418	661	705	1,365	1,902	291	2,193	490	2,682
October .....	402	344	746	604	1,350	330	376	706	661	1,368	1,963	287	2,250	504	2,754
November .....	702	355	1,057	673	1,729	473	358	831	679	1,511	1,960	274	2,234	521	2,755
December .....	1,072	454	1,526	867	2,394	635	381	1,016	729	1,745	1,863	274	2,137	524	2,662
Total .....	7,110	5,193	12,303	9,505	21,807	4,895	4,685	9,580	8,575	18,155	23,182	3,438	26,620	6,292	32,912
2023 January .....	<sup>R</sup> 1,046	453	<sup>R</sup> 1,499	<sup>R</sup> 812	<sup>R</sup> 2,311	622	376	997	674	1,671	1,954	272	2,226	488	<sup>R</sup> 2,714
February .....	<sup>R</sup> 920	386	<sup>R</sup> 1,306	<sup>R</sup> 674	<sup>R</sup> 1,980	<sup>R</sup> 567	344	<sup>R</sup> 911	<sup>R</sup> 602	<sup>R</sup> 1,513	<sup>R</sup> 1,745	259	<sup>R</sup> 2,004	<sup>R</sup> 453	<sup>R</sup> 2,457
March .....	861	379	1,240	681	1,920	545	375	920	673	1,594	1,957	280	2,237	503	2,740
3-Month Total .....	2,827	1,218	4,044	2,167	6,211	1,734	1,095	2,829	1,949	4,777	5,656	811	6,467	1,444	7,911
2022 3-Month Total .....	3,053	1,296	4,349	2,395	6,744	1,834	1,098	2,932	2,025	4,957	5,904	826	6,731	1,524	8,254
2021 3-Month Total .....	3,012	1,288	4,300	2,342	6,642	1,766	1,043	2,809	1,893	4,702	5,524	790	6,314	1,434	7,748

<sup>a</sup> Includes energy consumed at combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and electricity-only plants within the sector.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Electricity sold to the sector. See "Electricity Sales to Ultimate Customers" in Glossary.

<sup>d</sup> Sum of "Primary" and "Electricity." See "End-Use Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	
	Transportation					Total						
	Primary <sup>b</sup>	Elec- tricity <sup>c</sup>	End Use <sup>d</sup>	Electrical System Energy Losses <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>f</sup>	Primary <sup>b</sup>	Elec- tricity <sup>c</sup>	End Use <sup>d</sup>	Electrical System Energy Losses <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>g</sup>	Primary <sup>b</sup>	
1950 Total .....	8,383	23	8,407	86	8,492	29,919	994	30,914	3,685	34,599	4,679	34,599
1955 Total .....	9,474	20	9,494	56	9,550	33,717	1,695	35,412	4,767	40,178	6,461	40,178
1960 Total .....	10,560	10	10,570	26	10,596	36,883	2,348	39,231	5,810	45,041	8,158	45,041
1965 Total .....	12,399	10	12,409	24	12,432	42,941	3,254	46,195	7,758	53,953	11,012	53,953
1970 Total .....	16,062	11	16,073	26	16,098	51,563	4,751	56,314	11,503	67,817	16,253	67,817
1975 Total .....	18,211	10	18,221	24	18,245	51,660	5,961	57,621	14,309	71,930	20,270	71,931
1980 Total .....	19,659	11	19,670	27	19,697	53,753	7,146	60,900	17,123	78,023	24,269	78,021
1985 Total .....	20,042	14	20,056	32	20,088	50,307	7,929	58,237	18,102	76,339	26,032	76,334
1990 Total .....	22,366	16	22,382	37	22,419	53,932	9,255	63,187	21,240	84,427	30,495	84,433
1995 Total .....	23,757	17	23,774	38	23,812	57,450	10,281	67,731	23,197	90,929	33,479	90,931
2000 Total .....	26,456	18	26,474	42	26,515	60,639	11,674	72,313	26,388	98,701	38,062	98,702
2005 Total .....	28,179	26	28,205	56	28,261	60,476	12,491	72,967	27,134	100,102	39,626	100,101
2006 Total .....	28,618	25	28,643	54	28,697	59,975	12,522	72,497	26,895	99,392	39,417	99,391
2007 Total .....	28,727	28	28,755	60	28,815	60,523	12,845	73,368	27,526	100,894	40,371	100,893
2008 Total .....	27,339	26	27,366	56	27,421	58,783	12,740	71,524	27,229	98,753	39,969	98,753
2009 Total .....	26,510	27	26,536	56	26,592	55,873	12,272	68,145	25,796	93,941	38,069	93,941
2010 Total .....	26,894	26	26,920	55	26,975	57,886	12,812	70,698	26,807	97,505	39,619	97,512
2011 Total .....	26,523	26	26,549	54	26,604	57,568	12,794	70,362	26,498	96,861	39,293	96,868
2012 Total .....	26,057	25	26,082	51	26,132	56,247	12,606	68,853	25,525	94,378	38,131	94,380
2013 Total .....	26,541	26	26,567	53	26,619	58,775	12,709	71,484	25,647	97,132	38,357	97,130
2014 Total .....	26,802	26	26,828	53	26,881	59,662	12,845	72,508	25,784	98,291	38,629	98,297
2015 Total .....	27,182	26	27,208	51	27,259	59,516	12,826	72,341	25,062	97,403	37,887	97,404
2016 Total .....	27,741	26	27,767	50	27,816	59,661	12,838	72,499	24,887	97,386	37,724	97,381
2017 Total .....	27,979	26	28,005	50	28,055	60,418	12,704	73,122	24,534	97,656	37,238	97,657
2018 Total .....	28,435	26	28,461	50	28,511	63,079	13,168	76,246	25,001	101,247	38,168	101,240
2019 Total .....	28,602	26	28,628	48	28,677	63,461	13,004	76,465	24,007	100,472	37,011	100,478
2020 Total .....	24,394	22	24,417	40	24,457	57,399	12,685	70,084	22,926	93,010	35,611	93,007
2021 January .....	2,040	2	2,042	4	2,046	5,830	1,097	6,927	2,011	8,938	3,108	8,937
February .....	1,865	2	1,866	3	1,870	5,222	1,023	6,244	1,901	8,146	2,924	8,147
March .....	2,194	2	2,196	3	2,199	5,349	1,008	6,356	1,767	8,123	2,774	8,118
April .....	2,179	2	2,180	3	2,184	4,926	931	5,857	1,673	7,529	2,603	7,524
May .....	2,305	2	2,306	3	2,309	4,871	990	5,861	1,872	7,732	2,862	7,729
June .....	2,332	2	2,334	3	2,337	4,700	1,155	5,855	2,191	8,045	3,345	8,049
July .....	2,408	2	2,410	3	2,413	4,771	1,276	6,047	2,362	8,409	3,638	8,416
August .....	2,426	2	2,428	4	2,432	4,823	1,300	6,123	2,396	8,520	3,697	8,527
September .....	2,262	2	2,264	3	2,267	4,610	1,148	5,758	1,962	7,720	3,110	7,723
October .....	2,353	2	2,355	3	2,358	4,936	1,031	5,967	1,808	7,774	2,838	7,772
November .....	2,307	2	2,308	3	2,311	5,353	980	6,332	1,815	8,147	2,795	8,143
December .....	2,343	2	2,345	3	2,348	5,768	1,049	6,817	1,939	8,755	2,988	8,751
Total .....	27,013	22	27,035	39	27,074	61,157	12,986	74,143	23,697	97,840	36,683	97,835
2022 January .....	2,150	2	2,152	4	2,155	6,131	1,151	7,281	2,225	9,506	3,375	9,506
February .....	2,044	2	2,046	3	2,050	5,538	1,039	6,577	1,884	8,461	2,923	8,460
March .....	2,349	2	2,351	4	2,354	5,665	1,036	6,701	1,846	8,548	2,883	8,543
April .....	2,232	2	2,234	3	2,237	5,064	968	6,033	1,718	7,751	2,686	7,746
May .....	2,376	2	2,378	3	2,381	4,889	1,051	5,940	1,997	7,937	3,048	7,936
June .....	2,354	2	2,355	3	2,359	4,749	1,181	5,930	2,222	8,152	3,403	8,155
July .....	2,349	2	2,351	4	2,355	4,792	1,323	6,115	2,462	8,577	3,785	8,583
August .....	2,439	2	2,441	3	2,444	4,861	1,324	6,185	2,339	8,523	3,662	8,529
September .....	2,289	2	2,291	3	2,294	4,679	1,155	5,834	1,947	7,781	3,103	7,782
October .....	2,337	2	2,339	3	2,342	5,033	1,009	6,041	1,773	7,814	2,781	7,811
November .....	2,286	2	2,288	4	2,292	5,421	989	6,410	1,877	8,287	2,866	8,283
December .....	2,270	2	2,272	4	2,276	5,840	1,111	6,952	2,125	9,077	3,236	9,076
Total .....	27,475	23	27,497	41	27,539	62,662	13,338	76,000	24,414	100,414	37,751	100,410
2023 January .....	2,207	2	2,209	3	2,212	5,828	1,102	6,931	1,977	8,907	3,079	8,905
February .....	2,075	2	2,077	3	2,080	5,308	991	6,298	1,732	8,031	2,723	8,026
March .....	2,363	2	2,365	3	2,368	5,726	1,036	6,762	1,861	8,623	2,897	8,617
3-Month Total .....	6,645	6	6,651	10	6,661	16,862	3,129	19,991	5,569	25,560	8,698	25,548
2022 3-Month Total .....	6,543	6	6,548	11	6,559	17,334	3,226	20,560	5,955	26,515	9,181	26,509
2021 3-Month Total .....	6,099	6	6,104	10	6,115	16,400	3,127	19,528	5,679	25,207	8,806	25,202

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Electricity sold to the sector. See "Electricity Sales to Ultimate Customers" in Glossary.

<sup>d</sup> Sum of "Primary" and "Electricity." See "End-Use Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> Equal to end-use energy consumption plus electrical system energy losses.

<sup>g</sup> 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.

<sup>h</sup> 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.

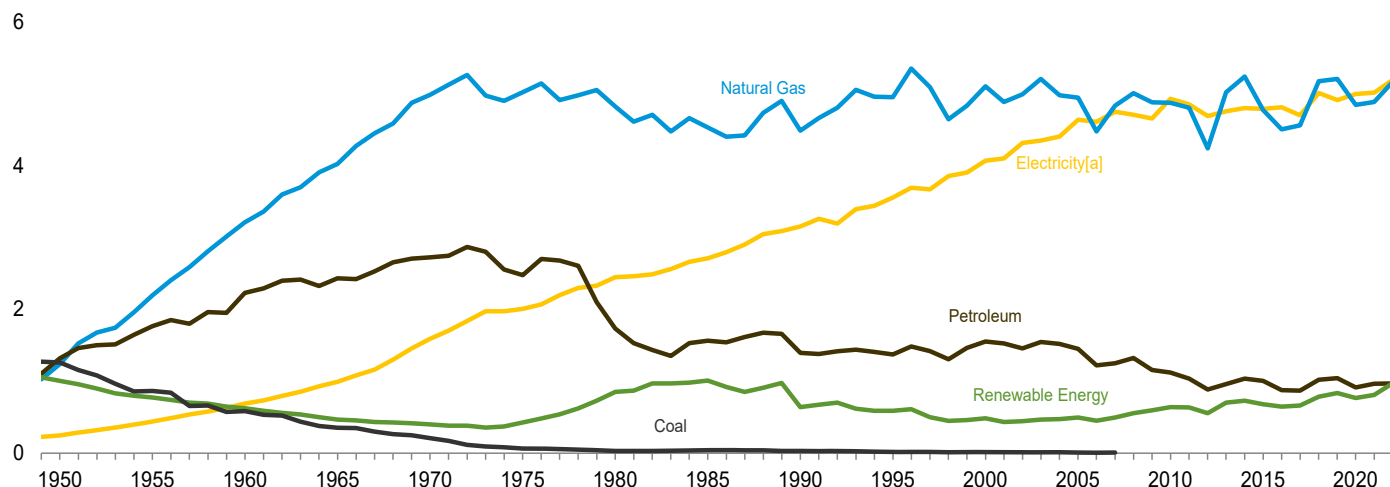
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

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

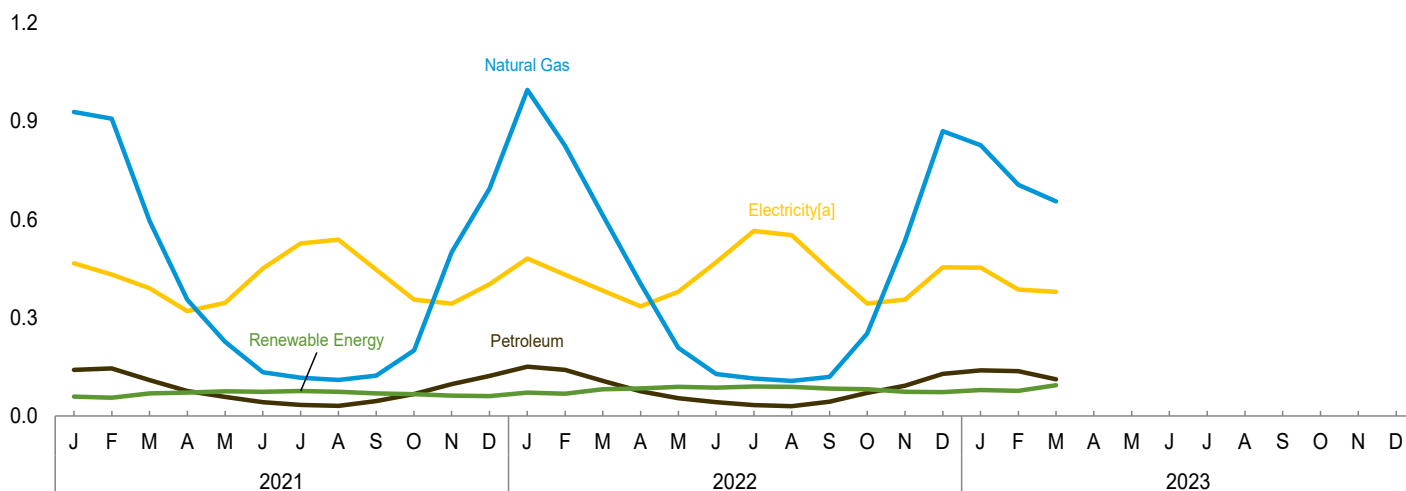
**Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption**

(Quadrillion Btu)

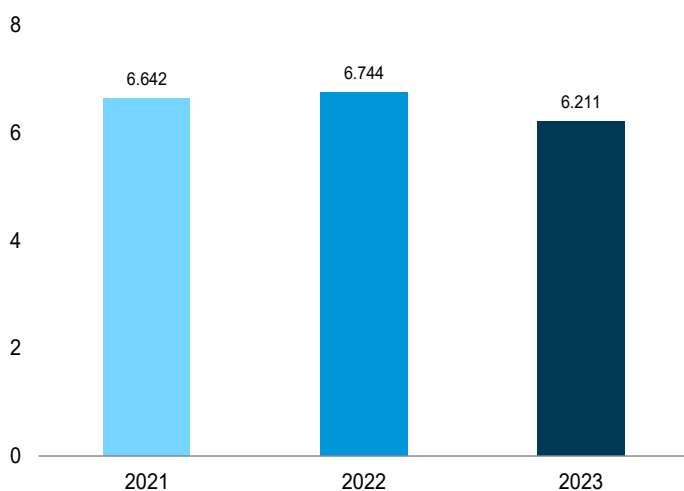
By Major Source, 1949–2022



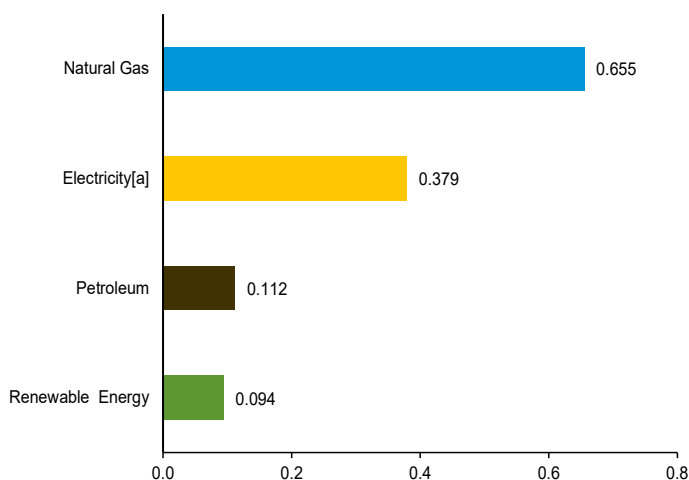
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January–March



By Major Source, March 2023



[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 <sup>a</sup>											Electrical System Energy Losses <sup>j</sup>	Total							
	Primary Consumption <sup>b</sup>								Total Primary	Elec- tricity <sup>i</sup>	Total End Use									
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy <sup>c</sup>															
	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>d</sup>	Petro- leum	Total	Geo- thermal	Solar <sup>e</sup>	Bio- mass	Total												
1950 Total .....	1,261	1,240	1,322	3,824	NA	NA	1,006	1,006	4,830	246	5,076	913	5,989							
1955 Total .....	867	2,198	1,767	4,833	NA	NA	775	775	5,608	438	6,046	1,232	7,278							
1960 Total .....	585	3,212	2,228	6,025	NA	NA	627	627	6,651	687	7,339	1,701	9,040							
1965 Total .....	352	4,028	2,432	6,812	NA	NA	468	468	7,280	993	8,273	2,367	10,640							
1970 Total .....	209	4,987	2,726	7,922	NA	NA	401	401	8,323	1,591	9,914	3,852	13,766							
1975 Total .....	63	5,023	2,479	7,565	NA	NA	425	425	7,990	2,007	9,997	4,817	14,814							
1980 Total .....	31	4,825	1,734	6,590	NA	NA	850	850	7,440	2,448	9,888	5,866	15,754							
1985 Total .....	39	4,534	1,566	6,139	NA	NA	1,010	1,010	7,149	2,709	9,858	6,184	16,042							
1990 Total .....	31	4,487	1,395	5,912	6	55	580	640	6,553	3,153	9,705	7,235	16,941							
1995 Total .....	17	4,954	1,374	6,345	7	63	520	589	6,935	3,557	10,492	8,026	18,517							
2000 Total .....	11	5,105	1,554	6,670	9	58	420	486	7,156	4,069	11,225	9,197	20,422							
2005 Total .....	8	4,946	1,450	6,405	16	50	430	496	6,901	4,638	11,539	10,074	21,613							
2006 Total .....	6	4,476	1,222	5,704	18	53	380	451	6,155	4,611	10,766	9,905	20,671							
2007 Total .....	8	4,835	1,249	6,092	22	55	420	497	6,589	4,750	11,340	10,180	21,520							
2008 Total .....	NA	5,010	1,325	6,335	26	58	470	555	6,889	4,711	11,600	10,068	21,668							
2009 Total .....	NA	4,883	1,158	6,041	33	60	504	597	6,637	4,657	11,294	9,788	21,082							
2010 Total .....	NA	4,878	1,120	5,999	37	65	541	642	6,641	4,933	11,573	10,321	21,895							
2011 Total .....	NA	4,805	1,034	5,838	40	71	524	635	6,473	4,855	11,328	10,054	21,382							
2012 Total .....	NA	4,242	886	5,128	40	79	438	557	5,684	4,690	10,374	9,496	19,870							
2013 Total .....	NA	5,023	963	5,986	40	91	572	703	6,689	4,759	11,448	9,604	21,052							
2014 Total .....	NA	5,242	1,036	6,279	40	109	579	728	7,006	4,801	11,808	9,638	21,445							
2015 Total .....	NA	4,777	1,007	5,784	40	128	513	681	6,465	4,791	11,255	9,361	20,617							
2016 Total .....	NA	4,506	878	5,384	40	161	445	646	6,030	4,815	10,844	9,333	20,178							
2017 Total .....	NA	4,563	871	5,435	40	193	430	663	6,097	4,704	10,801	9,084	19,886							
2018 Total .....	NA	5,174	1,022	6,197	40	221	525	785	6,982	5,013	11,994	9,517	21,512							
2019 Total .....	NA	5,208	1,045	6,253	40	251	546	836	7,089	4,914	12,003	9,073	21,076							
2020 Total .....	NA	4,846	914	5,760	40	286	440	766	6,526	4,997	11,523	9,032	20,555							
2021 January .....	NA	928	141	1,070	3	18	37	59	1,129	466	1,595	855	2,450							
February .....	NA	908	145	1,054	3	20	34	56	1,110	432	1,542	803	2,345							
March .....	NA	595	109	704	3	28	37	69	773	390	1,163	684	1,847							
April .....	NA	355	76	431	3	31	36	71	501	320	822	576	1,397							
May .....	NA	226	58	284	3	35	37	75	359	345	704	653	1,357							
June .....	NA	134	42	176	3	35	36	74	250	451	701	855	1,557							
July .....	NA	117	34	151	3	35	37	76	226	527	753	976	1,729							
August .....	NA	110	31	141	3	33	37	74	215	538	753	992	1,746							
September .....	NA	123	45	167	3	29	36	69	236	447	683	765	1,448							
October .....	NA	200	67	267	3	26	37	66	333	355	688	622	1,310							
November .....	NA	500	97	597	3	23	36	62	659	343	1,002	636	1,638							
December .....	NA	694	122	816	3	20	37	61	877	402	1,278	742	2,021							
Total .....	NA	4,888	967	5,856	40	333	439	811	6,667	5,017	11,685	9,156	20,841							
2022 January .....	NA	996	151	1,147	3	22	46	71	1,218	481	1,699	931	2,630							
February .....	NA	825	141	966	3	24	41	68	1,034	431	1,465	782	2,247							
March .....	NA	612	107	719	3	33	46	82	801	383	1,185	683	1,868							
April .....	NA	404	75	478	3	36	44	84	562	335	897	595	1,492							
May .....	NA	208	54	262	3	40	46	89	351	379	730	720	1,450							
June .....	NA	128	42	170	3	40	44	87	258	469	727	882	1,609							
July .....	NA	114	33	148	3	41	46	90	238	565	803	1,052	1,856							
August .....	NA	107	30	137	3	40	46	89	226	552	778	974	1,752							
September .....	NA	119	44	162	3	36	44	83	245	445	690	750	1,440							
October .....	NA	251	70	320	3	33	46	82	402	344	746	604	1,350							
November .....	NA	535	92	628	3	27	44	74	702	355	1,057	673	1,729							
December .....	NA	870	129	999	3	24	46	73	1,072	454	1,526	867	2,394							
Total .....	NA	5,168	968	6,136	40	395	539	974	7,110	5,193	12,303	9,505	21,807							
2023 January .....	NA	R 827	139	R 966	3	27	49	79	R 1,046	453	R 1,499	R 812	R 2,311							
February .....	NA	R 706	137	R 843	3	30	44	77	R 920	386	R 1,306	R 674	R 1,980							
March .....	NA	655	112	767	3	41	49	94	861	379	1,240	681	1,920							
3-Month Total .....	NA	2,188	388	2,577	10	99	142	250	2,827	1,218	4,044	2,167	6,211							
2022 3-Month Total .....	NA	2,432	400	2,832	10	78	133	221	3,053	1,296	4,349	2,395	6,744							
2021 3-Month Total .....	NA	2,432	396	2,828	10	66	108	184	3,012	1,288	4,300	2,342	6,642							

<sup>a</sup> Sum of "Total Primary" and "Electricity." See "End-Use Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> See Table 10.2a for notes on series components.

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

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

<sup>f</sup> Electricity sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

<sup>g</sup> 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.

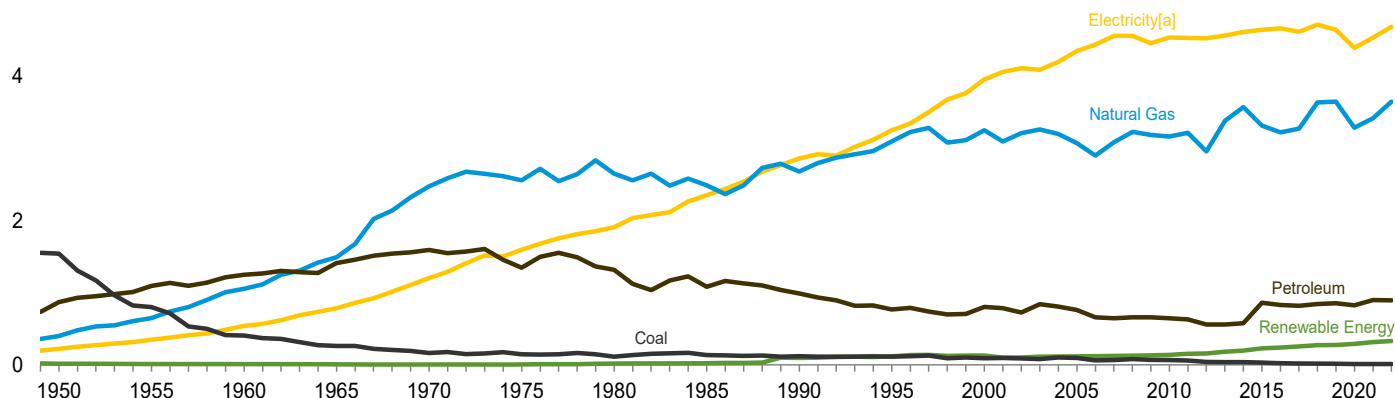
Sources: See end of section.

**Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption**

(Quadrillion Btu)

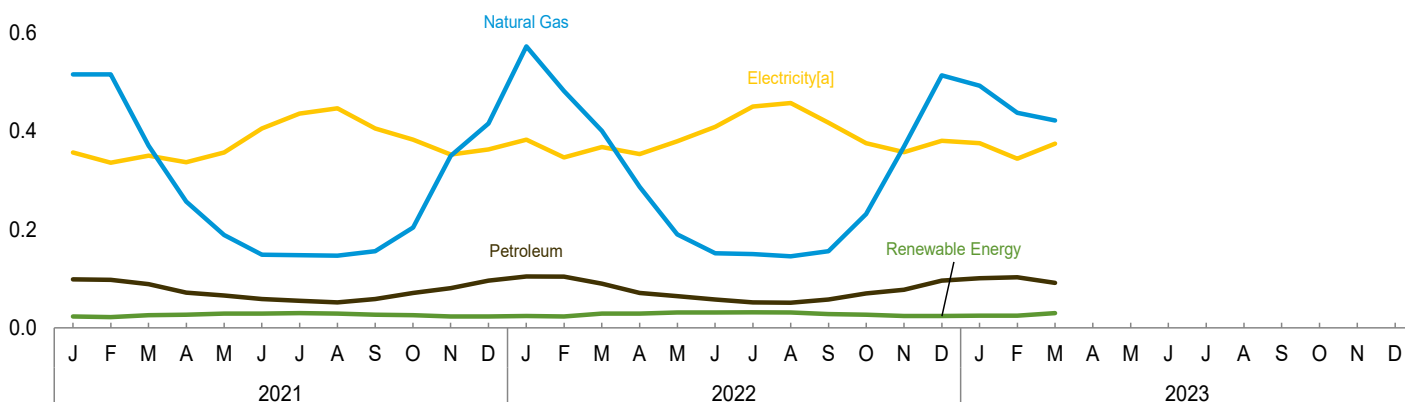
By Major Source, 1949–2022

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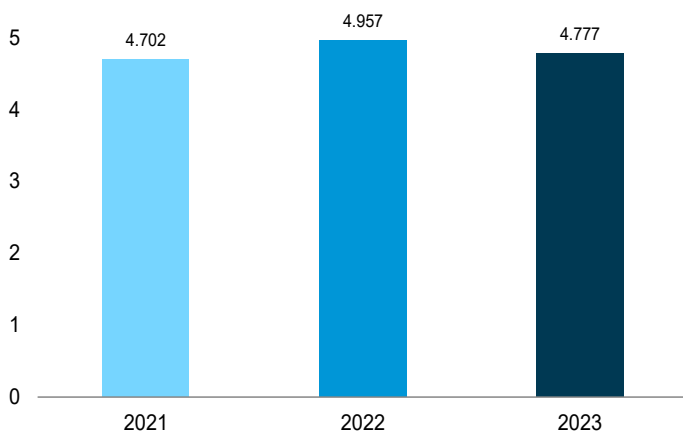
By Major Source, Monthly

0.8

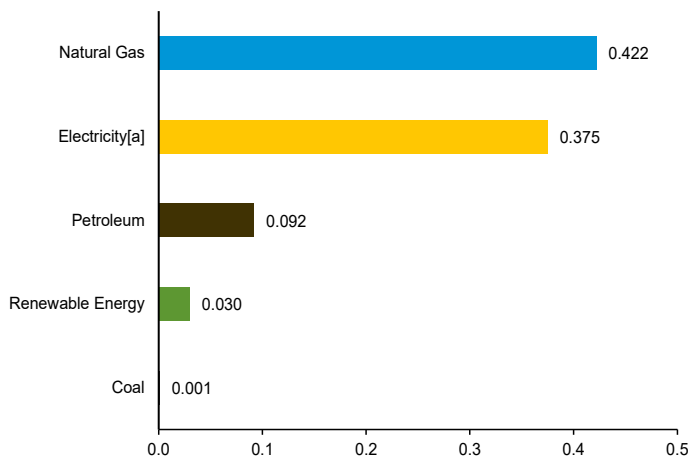


Total, January–March

6



By Major Source, March 2023



[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 <sup>a</sup>													Electrical System Energy Losses <sup>i</sup>	Total
	Primary Consumption <sup>b</sup>										Total Primary	Elec- tricity <sup>h</sup>	Total End Use		
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy <sup>c</sup>										
	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>d</sup>	Petro- leum <sup>e</sup>	Total	Hydro- electric Power <sup>f</sup>	Geo- thermal	Solar <sup>g</sup>	Wind	Bio- mass	Total					
1950 Total .....	1,542	401	872	2,815	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	19	2,834	225	3,059	834	3,893
1955 Total .....	801	651	1,095	2,547	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	15	2,561	350	2,911	984	3,895
1960 Total .....	407	1,056	1,248	2,711	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	12	2,723	543	3,266	1,344	4,610
1965 Total .....	265	1,490	1,413	3,168	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	9	3,177	789	3,966	1,880	5,846
1970 Total .....	165	2,473	1,592	4,229	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	4,237	1,201	5,438	2,908	8,346
1975 Total .....	147	2,558	1,346	4,051	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	4,059	1,598	5,657	3,835	9,493
1980 Total .....	115	2,651	1,318	4,084	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	21	4,105	1,906	6,011	4,567	10,578
1985 Total .....	137	2,488	1,083	3,708	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	24	3,732	2,351	6,084	5,368	11,451
1990 Total .....	124	2,680	991	3,795	1	3	(s)	—	94	98	3,894	2,860	6,754	6,564	13,317
1995 Total .....	117	3,096	769	3,982	1	5	(s)	—	113	119	4,100	3,252	7,353	7,337	14,690
2000 Total .....	92	3,252	807	4,150	1	8	1	—	119	128	4,278	3,956	8,234	8,942	17,175
2005 Total .....	97	3,073	761	3,931	1	14	2	—	105	121	4,052	4,351	8,403	9,451	17,853
2006 Total .....	65	2,902	661	3,627	1	14	2	—	103	120	3,747	4,435	8,182	9,525	17,707
2007 Total .....	70	3,085	646	3,801	1	14	3	—	103	121	3,922	4,560	8,482	9,771	18,253
2008 Total .....	81	3,228	660	3,970	1	15	5	—	109	130	4,100	4,559	8,659	9,743	18,402
2009 Total .....	73	3,187	659	3,919	1	17	7	(s)	112	136	4,055	4,459	8,514	9,373	17,887
2010 Total .....	70	3,165	647	3,881	1	19	11	(s)	111	141	4,022	4,539	8,561	9,497	18,058
2011 Total .....	62	3,216	632	3,910	(s)	20	19	(s)	115	154	4,064	4,531	8,595	9,385	17,980
2012 Total .....	44	2,960	560	3,563	(s)	20	31	1	108	159	3,722	4,528	8,250	9,168	17,419
2013 Total .....	41	3,380	558	3,979	(s)	20	42	1	120	183	4,162	4,562	8,724	9,206	17,930
2014 Total .....	40	3,572	578	4,190	(s)	20	52	1	127	200	4,390	4,614	9,004	9,261	18,264
2015 Total .....	31	3,316	864	4,211	(s)	20	57	1	152	230	4,441	4,643	9,084	9,072	18,156
2016 Total .....	24	3,224	832	4,079	2	20	62	1	158	242	4,321	4,665	8,986	9,043	18,030
2017 Total .....	21	3,273	820	4,113	2	20	76	1	156	255	4,368	4,616	8,984	8,914	17,899
2018 Total .....	19	3,638	845	4,502	2	20	94	2	156	274	4,776	4,715	9,490	8,951	18,442
2019 Total .....	17	3,647	857	4,521	2	24	103	2	149	279	4,800	4,643	9,443	8,572	18,016
2020 Total .....	15	3,286	827	4,127	2	24	118	1	147	292	4,419	4,393	8,812	7,939	16,751
2021 January .....	2	516	99	617	(s)	2	8	(s)	12	23	639	357	996	654	1,650
February .....	2	516	98	616	(s)	2	9	(s)	11	22	638	336	974	624	1,598
March .....	1	371	89	462	(s)	2	12	(s)	13	26	488	351	839	615	1,455
April .....	1	257	72	330	(s)	2	13	(s)	12	27	357	337	694	605	1,299
May .....	1	189	66	257	(s)	2	14	(s)	12	29	286	357	643	676	1,319
June .....	1	149	59	209	(s)	2	14	(s)	12	29	238	406	644	771	1,415
July .....	1	148	55	204	(s)	2	15	(s)	13	30	234	436	670	808	1,478
August .....	1	147	52	200	(s)	2	14	(s)	13	29	230	447	677	825	1,502
September .....	1	156	59	216	(s)	2	13	(s)	12	27	243	406	649	694	1,343
October .....	1	204	71	276	(s)	2	11	(s)	13	26	302	383	685	672	1,356
November .....	1	350	81	433	(s)	2	9	(s)	12	23	456	353	809	654	1,463
December .....	1	416	96	514	(s)	2	8	(s)	13	23	537	363	900	672	1,572
Total .....	15	3,419	898	4,332	2	24	139	1	149	316	4,647	4,533	9,180	8,272	17,451
2022 January .....	2	573	105	679	(s)	2	9	(s)	12	24	703	383	1,086	741	1,827
February .....	2	482	104	588	(s)	2	10	(s)	11	23	611	347	958	629	1,587
March .....	1	401	90	492	NM	2	14	(s)	13	29	520	368	888	655	1,544
April .....	1	287	71	358	NM	2	15	(s)	12	29	387	354	741	629	1,370
May .....	1	190	65	255	NM	2	16	(s)	12	31	286	380	666	722	1,388
June .....	1	152	58	211	NM	2	16	(s)	12	31	242	409	652	770	1,422
July .....	1	150	52	203	(s)	2	17	(s)	13	32	235	451	686	840	1,526
August .....	1	146	51	199	NM	2	16	(s)	13	31	230	458	688	809	1,496
September .....	1	156	58	214	(s)	2	14	(s)	12	28	243	418	661	705	1,365
October .....	1	232	70	303	NM	2	12	(s)	12	27	330	376	706	661	1,368
November .....	1	369	78	449	(s)	2	10	(s)	12	24	473	358	831	679	1,511
December .....	1	514	96	611	(s)	2	9	(s)	12	24	635	381	1,016	729	1,745
Total .....	14	3,650	897	4,562	3	24	157	2	147	333	4,895	4,685	9,580	8,575	18,155
2023 January .....	2	493	101	596	(s)	2	10	(s)	13	25	622	376	997	674	1,671
February .....	1	R 438	103	R 543	(s)	2	11	(s)	11	25	R 567	344	R 911	R 602	R 1,513
March .....	1	422	92	515	NM	2	15	(s)	13	30	545	375	920	673	1,594
3-Month Total .....	5	1,354	296	1,654	1	6	36	(s)	37	80	1,734	1,095	2,829	1,949	4,777
2022 3-Month Total .....	4	1,456	298	1,758	1	6	32	(s)	36	76	1,834	1,098	2,932	2,025	4,957
2021 3-Month Total .....	5	1,403	287	1,695	1	6	28	(s)	36	71	1,766	1,043	2,809	1,893	4,702

<sup>a</sup> Sum of "Total Primary" and "Electricity." See "End-Use Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> See Table 10.2a for notes on series components.

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

<sup>e</sup> Does not include biofuels that have been blended with petroleum—biofuels are included in "Biomass."

<sup>f</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power.

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

<sup>h</sup> Electricity sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

<sup>i</sup> 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.

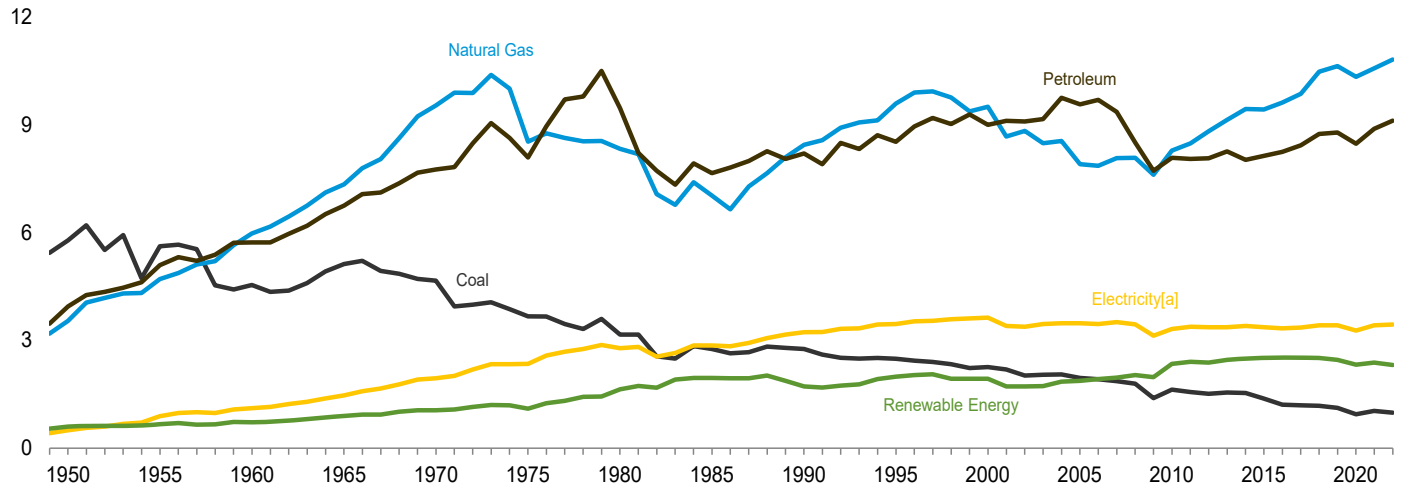
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

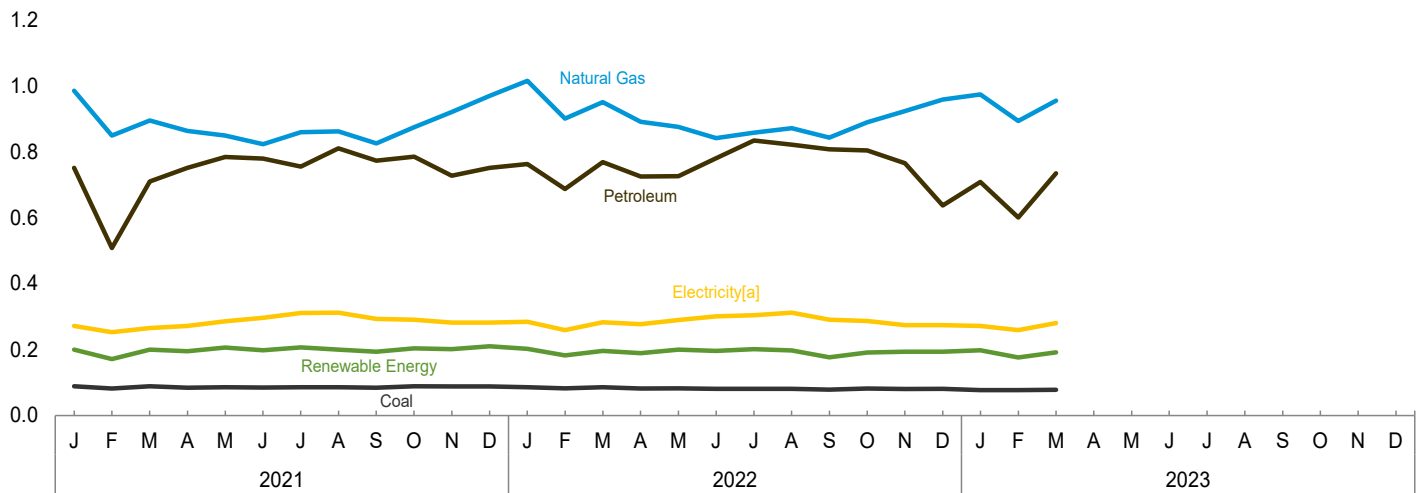
**Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption**

(Quadrillion Btu)

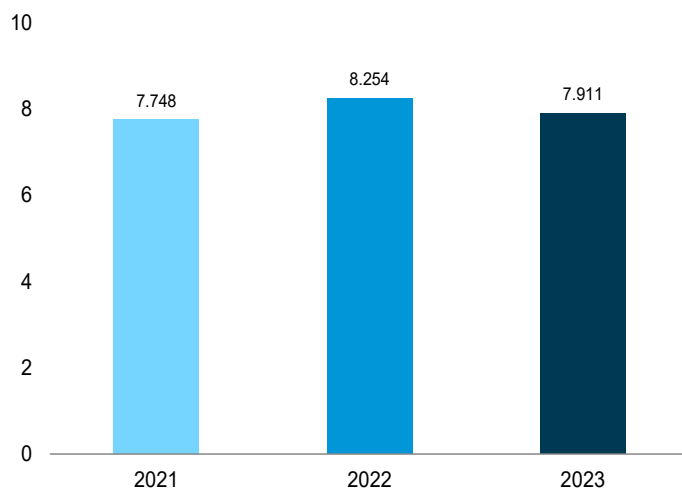
By Major Source, 1949–2022



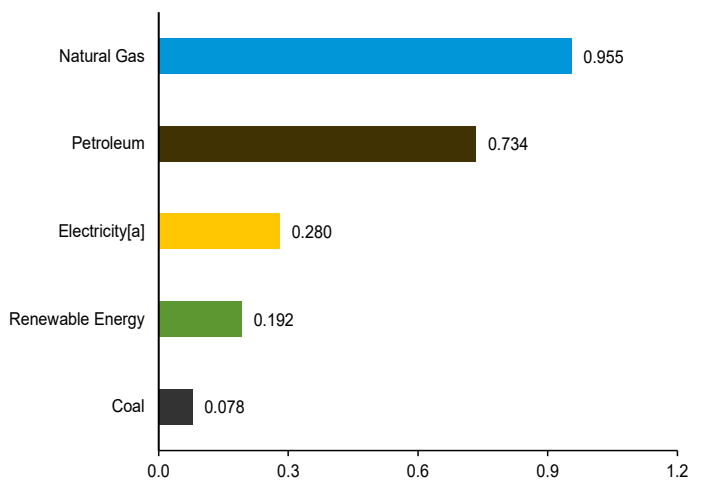
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January–March



By Major Source, March 2023



[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 <sup>a</sup>													Electrical System Energy Losses <sup>k</sup>	Total
	Primary Consumption <sup>b</sup>										Total Primary	Elec- tricity <sup>j</sup>	Total End Use		
	Fossil Fuels <sup>c</sup>				Renewable Energy <sup>d</sup>										
	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	Petro- leum <sup>f</sup>	Total <sup>g</sup>	Hydro- electric Power <sup>h</sup>	Geo- thermal	Solar <sup>i</sup>	Wind	Bio- mass	Total					
1950 Total .....	5,781	3,546	3,943	13,271	69	NA	NA	NA	532	602	13,872	500	14,372	1,852	16,224
1955 Total .....	5,620	4,701	5,093	15,404	38	NA	NA	NA	631	669	16,073	887	16,960	2,495	19,455
1960 Total .....	4,543	5,973	5,720	16,231	39	NA	NA	NA	680	719	16,949	1,107	18,056	2,739	20,795
1965 Total .....	5,127	7,339	6,750	19,197	33	NA	NA	NA	855	888	20,085	1,463	21,548	3,487	25,035
1970 Total .....	4,656	9,536	7,754	21,888	34	NA	NA	NA	1,019	1,053	22,941	1,948	24,889	4,716	29,605
1975 Total .....	3,667	8,532	8,092	20,304	32	NA	NA	NA	1,063	1,096	21,400	2,346	23,746	5,632	29,379
1980 Total .....	3,155	8,333	9,464	20,916	33	NA	NA	NA	1,600	1,633	22,549	2,781	25,330	6,664	31,994
1985 Total .....	2,760	7,032	7,656	17,434	33	NA	NA	NA	1,918	1,951	19,385	2,855	22,240	6,518	28,758
1990 Total .....	2,756	8,443	8,200	19,403	31	2	(s)	—	1,684	1,717	21,121	3,226	24,347	7,404	31,750
1995 Total .....	2,488	9,592	8,525	20,666	55	3	(s)	—	1,934	1,992	22,658	3,455	26,114	7,796	33,910
2000 Total .....	2,256	9,500	8,999	20,821	42	4	(s)	—	1,881	1,928	22,749	3,631	26,380	8,208	34,589
2005 Total .....	1,954	7,907	9,567	19,472	32	4	(s)	—	1,834	1,871	21,343	3,477	24,820	7,554	32,374
2006 Total .....	1,914	7,861	9,693	19,529	29	4	1	—	1,892	1,926	21,455	3,451	24,906	7,411	32,317
2007 Total .....	1,865	8,074	9,363	19,326	16	5	1	—	1,937	1,958	21,284	3,507	24,791	7,515	32,306
2008 Total .....	1,793	8,083	8,502	18,420	17	5	1	—	2,012	2,035	20,455	3,444	23,899	7,362	31,261
2009 Total .....	1,392	7,609	7,720	16,698	18	4	2	—	1,948	1,972	18,670	3,130	21,800	6,580	28,380
2010 Total .....	1,631	8,278	8,083	17,986	16	4	2	—	2,320	2,343	20,329	3,314	23,643	6,934	30,577
2011 Total .....	1,561	8,481	8,055	18,107	17	4	4	(s)	2,375	2,401	20,508	3,382	23,890	7,005	30,895
2012 Total .....	1,513	8,819	8,066	18,401	22	4	7	(s)	2,349	2,382	20,783	3,363	24,147	6,810	30,956
2013 Total .....	1,546	9,140	8,260	18,930	33	4	9	(s)	2,407	2,454	21,384	3,362	24,746	6,785	31,530
2014 Total .....	1,530	9,441	8,021	18,971	12	4	11	1	2,466	2,494	21,464	3,404	24,868	6,832	31,700
2015 Total .....	1,380	9,426	8,135	18,923	13	4	14	(s)	2,474	2,506	21,429	3,366	24,795	6,577	31,372
2016 Total .....	1,205	9,617	8,243	19,046	12	4	19	1	2,487	2,523	21,569	3,333	24,902	6,460	31,362
2017 Total .....	1,195	9,864	8,427	19,458	13	4	22	1	2,475	2,515	21,973	3,358	25,332	6,486	31,817
2018 Total .....	1,180	10,474	8,747	20,375	10	4	24	1	2,471	2,511	22,886	3,414	26,300	6,483	32,783
2019 Total .....	1,117	10,630	8,785	20,511	9	4	28	1	2,416	2,459	22,970	3,420	26,390	6,314	32,704
2020 Total .....	938	10,340	8,476	19,741	9	4	31	5	2,270	2,320	22,061	3,272	25,333	5,915	31,247
2021 January .....	89	985	751	1,821	1	(s)	2	(s)	197	200	2,022	272	2,294	499	2,793
February .....	82	849	508	1,437	1	(s)	2	(s)	168	171	1,609	253	1,862	471	2,333
March .....	89	895	710	1,694	1	(s)	3	(s)	195	200	1,894	265	2,158	464	2,622
April .....	84	863	751	1,694	1	(s)	3	(s)	191	195	1,890	272	2,161	488	2,650
May .....	86	849	784	1,716	1	(s)	4	(s)	201	206	1,921	286	2,207	540	2,747
June .....	85	823	779	1,681	1	(s)	4	(s)	194	198	1,880	296	2,175	561	2,737
July .....	86	859	755	1,696	1	(s)	4	(s)	202	207	1,903	311	2,214	575	2,789
August .....	86	862	810	1,753	1	(s)	4	(s)	195	200	1,952	312	2,265	576	2,841
September .....	84	825	773	1,676	1	(s)	3	(s)	189	193	1,869	293	2,162	500	2,662
October .....	89	874	785	1,744	1	(s)	3	(s)	200	204	1,948	291	2,240	511	2,750
November .....	88	920	727	1,731	1	(s)	2	(s)	197	201	1,931	282	2,213	522	2,735
December .....	88	969	751	1,801	1	(s)	2	(s)	207	210	2,011	282	2,293	521	2,814
Total .....	1,036	10,573	8,885	20,445	8	4	35	1	2,336	2,384	22,830	3,414	26,244	6,230	32,474
2022 January .....	86	1,015	763	1,859	1	(s)	2	(s)	198	202	2,060	284	2,345	550	2,894
February .....	83	900	687	1,667	1	(s)	2	(s)	178	182	1,849	259	2,108	470	2,578
March .....	86	950	768	1,799	1	(s)	3	(s)	192	196	1,995	283	2,278	504	2,782
April .....	82	891	725	1,694	1	(s)	4	(s)	184	189	1,883	277	2,160	492	2,652
May .....	83	875	726	1,675	1	(s)	4	(s)	195	200	1,876	290	2,166	552	2,718
June .....	81	841	780	1,699	1	(s)	4	(s)	191	196	1,895	301	2,196	566	2,762
July .....	81	858	834	1,770	1	(s)	4	(s)	196	201	1,970	304	2,274	566	2,841
August .....	81	871	821	1,769	1	(s)	4	(s)	192	197	1,966	312	2,279	552	2,831
September .....	79	843	807	1,725	1	(s)	4	(s)	173	177	1,902	291	2,193	490	2,682
October .....	82	889	804	1,772	1	(s)	3	(s)	187	191	1,963	287	2,250	504	2,754
November .....	80	923	765	1,766	1	(s)	2	(s)	190	193	1,960	274	2,234	521	2,755
December .....	81	958	637	1,670	1	(s)	2	(s)	190	193	1,863	274	2,137	524	2,662
Total .....	987	10,815	9,119	20,865	8	4	38	1	2,266	2,318	23,182	3,438	26,620	6,292	32,912
2023 January .....	77	974	708	1,756	1	(s)	2	(s)	195	198	1,954	272	2,226	488	2,714
February .....	77	893	601	1,569	1	(s)	2	(s)	173	176	1,745	259	2,004	453	2,457
March .....	78	955	734	1,765	1	(s)	4	(s)	187	192	1,957	280	2,237	503	2,740
3-Month Total .....	232	2,822	2,043	5,090	2	1	8	(s)	554	566	5,656	811	6,467	1,444	7,911
2022 3-Month Total .....	255	2,865	2,217	5,325	2	1	8	(s)	568	579	5,904	826	6,731	1,524	8,254
2021 3-Month Total .....	260	2,729	1,969	4,953	2	1	7	(s)	561	571	5,524	790	6,314	1,434	7,748

<sup>a</sup> Sum of "Total Primary" and "Electricity." See "End-Use Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Includes non-combustion use of fossil fuels.

<sup>d</sup> See Table 10.2b for notes on series components and estimation.

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

<sup>f</sup> Does not include biofuels that have been blended with petroleum—biofuels are included in "Biomass."

<sup>g</sup> Includes coal coke net imports, which are not separately displayed. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

<sup>h</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power.

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

<sup>j</sup> Electricity sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

<sup>k</sup> 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.

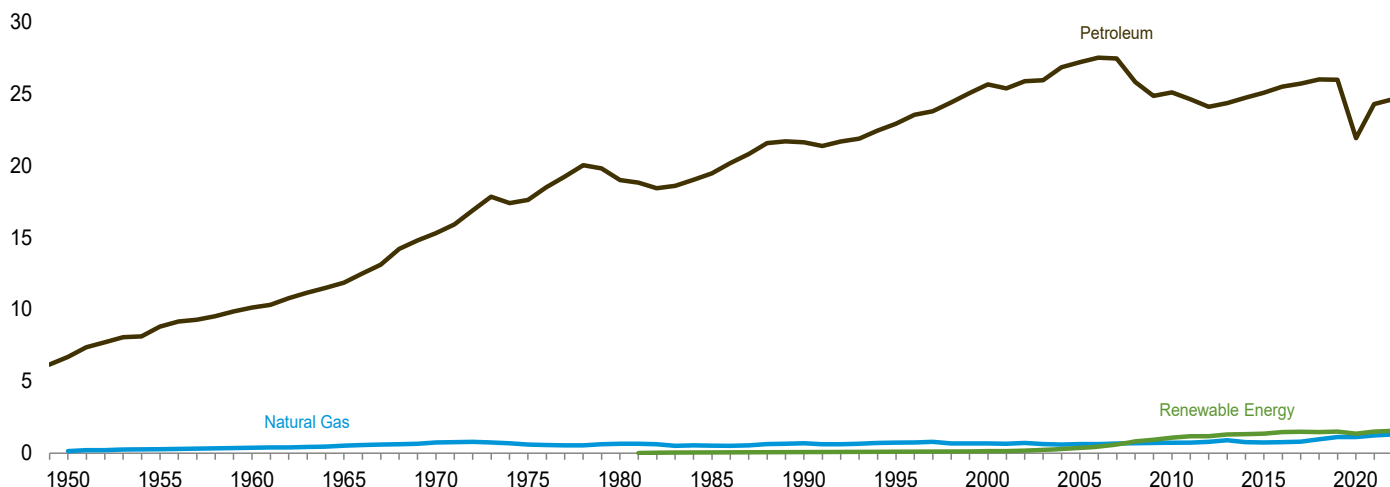
• The industrial sector includes industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 2, "Other Energy Losses," at end of section. • See Note 3, "Energy Consumption Data and 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.

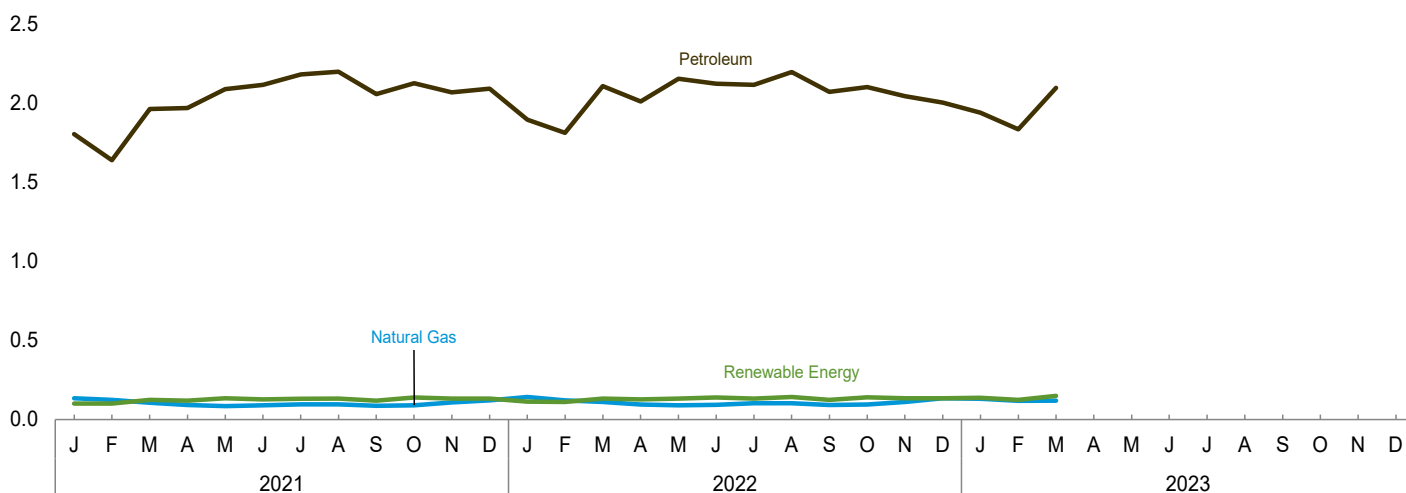
Sources: See end of section.

**Figure 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption**  
(Quadrillion Btu)

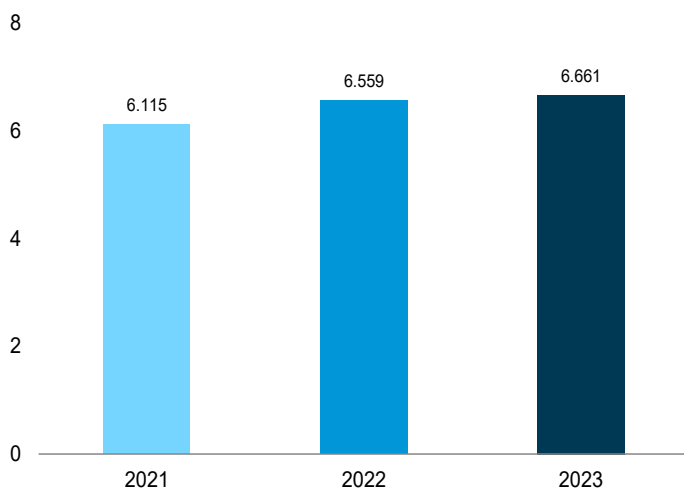
By Major Source, 1949–2022



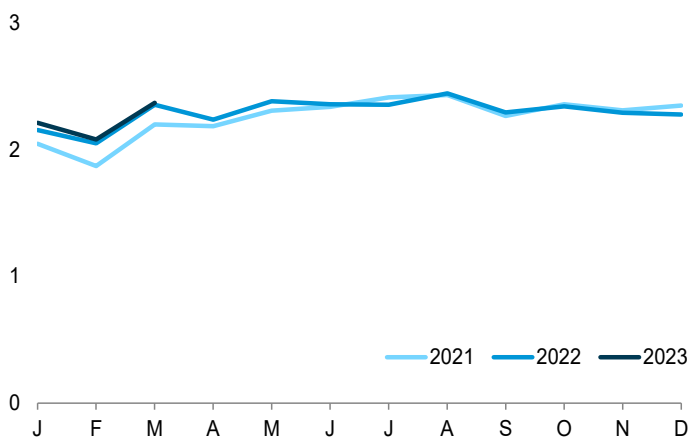
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January–March



Total, Monthly



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 <sup>a</sup>								Electrical System Energy Losses <sup>g</sup>	Total
	Primary Consumption <sup>b</sup>					Electricity <sup>f</sup>	Total End Use			
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy <sup>c</sup>					
	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>d</sup>	Petroleum <sup>e</sup>	Total	Biomass					
						Total Primary				
1950 Total .....	1,564	130	6,690	8,383	NA	8,383	23	8,407	86	8,492
1955 Total .....	421	254	8,799	9,474	NA	9,474	20	9,494	56	9,550
1960 Total .....	75	359	10,125	10,560	NA	10,560	10	10,570	26	10,596
1965 Total .....	16	517	11,866	12,399	NA	12,399	10	12,409	24	12,432
1970 Total .....	7	745	15,311	16,062	NA	16,062	11	16,073	26	16,098
1975 Total .....	1	595	17,615	18,211	NA	18,211	10	18,221	24	18,245
1980 Total .....	(h)	650	19,009	19,659	NA	19,659	11	19,670	27	19,697
1985 Total .....	(h)	519	19,472	19,992	50	20,042	14	20,056	32	20,088
1990 Total .....	(h)	679	21,626	22,305	60	22,366	16	22,382	37	22,419
1995 Total .....	(h)	724	22,920	23,644	112	23,757	17	23,774	38	23,812
2000 Total .....	(h)	672	25,649	26,321	135	26,456	18	26,474	42	26,515
2005 Total .....	(h)	624	27,217	27,840	339	28,179	26	28,205	56	28,261
2006 Total .....	(h)	625	27,518	28,143	475	28,618	25	28,643	54	28,697
2007 Total .....	(h)	663	27,462	28,126	602	28,727	28	28,755	60	28,815
2008 Total .....	(h)	692	25,823	26,515	825	27,339	26	27,366	56	27,421
2009 Total .....	(h)	715	24,860	25,575	935	26,510	27	26,536	56	26,592
2010 Total .....	(h)	719	25,100	25,819	1,075	26,894	26	26,920	55	26,975
2011 Total .....	(h)	734	24,623	25,357	1,166	26,523	26	26,549	54	26,604
2012 Total .....	(h)	780	24,108	24,888	1,169	26,057	25	26,082	51	26,132
2013 Total .....	(h)	887	24,361	25,248	1,292	26,541	26	26,567	53	26,619
2014 Total .....	(h)	760	24,728	25,487	1,314	26,802	26	26,828	53	26,881
2015 Total .....	(h)	745	25,086	25,831	1,351	27,182	26	27,208	51	27,259
2016 Total .....	(h)	757	25,515	26,272	1,469	27,741	26	27,767	50	27,816
2017 Total .....	(h)	799	25,707	26,506	1,474	27,979	26	28,005	50	28,055
2018 Total .....	(h)	962	26,017	26,979	1,456	28,435	26	28,461	50	28,511
2019 Total .....	(h)	1,114	25,992	27,106	1,497	28,602	26	28,628	48	28,677
2020 Total .....	(h)	1,109	21,930	23,039	1,355	24,394	22	24,417	40	24,457
2021 January .....	(h)	135	1,804	1,939	102	2,040	2	2,042	4	2,046
February .....	(h)	125	1,638	1,764	101	1,865	2	1,866	3	1,870
March .....	(h)	106	1,962	2,068	125	2,194	2	2,196	3	2,199
April .....	(h)	91	1,968	2,058	120	2,179	2	2,180	3	2,184
May .....	(h)	85	2,086	2,171	134	2,305	2	2,306	3	2,309
June .....	(h)	90	2,114	2,204	128	2,332	2	2,334	3	2,337
July .....	(h)	97	2,181	2,277	131	2,408	2	2,410	3	2,413
August .....	(h)	97	2,197	2,295	132	2,426	2	2,428	4	2,432
September .....	(h)	86	2,056	2,142	120	2,262	2	2,264	3	2,267
October .....	(h)	90	2,124	2,214	139	2,353	2	2,355	3	2,358
November .....	(h)	108	2,067	2,175	132	2,307	2	2,308	3	2,311
December .....	(h)	121	2,090	2,211	132	2,343	2	2,345	3	2,348
Total .....	(h)	1,230	24,287	25,517	1,496	27,013	22	27,035	39	27,074
2022 January .....	(h)	142	1,894	2,036	113	2,150	2	2,152	4	2,155
February .....	(h)	121	1,812	1,934	111	2,044	2	2,046	3	2,050
March .....	(h)	111	2,106	2,217	132	2,349	2	2,351	4	2,354
April .....	(h)	95	2,009	2,104	128	2,232	2	2,234	3	2,237
May .....	(h)	90	2,152	2,243	133	2,376	2	2,378	3	2,381
June .....	(h)	93	2,122	2,215	139	2,354	2	2,355	3	2,359
July .....	(h)	103	2,114	2,217	132	2,349	2	2,351	4	2,355
August .....	(h)	103	2,195	2,297	142	2,439	2	2,441	3	2,444
September .....	(h)	92	2,071	2,164	125	2,289	2	2,291	3	2,294
October .....	(h)	95	2,100	2,195	141	2,337	2	2,339	3	2,342
November .....	(h)	111	2,042	2,152	134	2,286	2	2,288	4	2,292
December .....	(h)	134	2,003	2,137	134	2,270	2	2,272	4	2,276
Total .....	(h)	1,291	24,619	25,910	1,565	27,475	23	27,497	41	27,539
2023 January .....	(h)	131	1,938	2,069	138	2,207	2	2,209	3	R 2,212
February .....	(h)	117	1,833	R 1,950	125	2,075	2	2,077	3	2,080
March .....	(h)	120	2,095	2,214	149	2,363	2	2,365	3	2,368
3-Month Total .....	(h)	368	5,866	6,234	411	6,645	6	6,651	10	6,661
2022 3-Month Total .....	(h)	374	5,812	6,187	356	6,543	6	6,548	11	6,559
2021 3-Month Total .....	(h)	367	5,404	5,771	328	6,099	6	6,104	10	6,115

<sup>a</sup> Sum of "Total Primary" and "Electricity." See "End-Use Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> See Table 10.2c for notes on series components.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Does not include biofuels. Biofuels are included in "Biomass." Includes non-combustion use of lubricants.

<sup>f</sup> Electricity sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

<sup>g</sup> 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.

<sup>h</sup> 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.

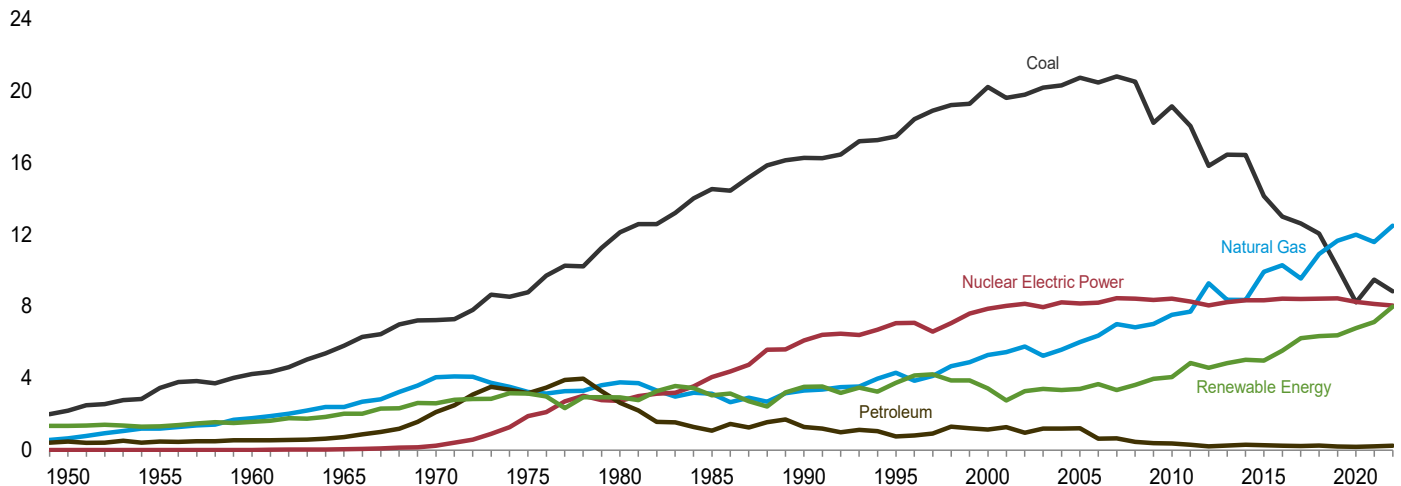
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

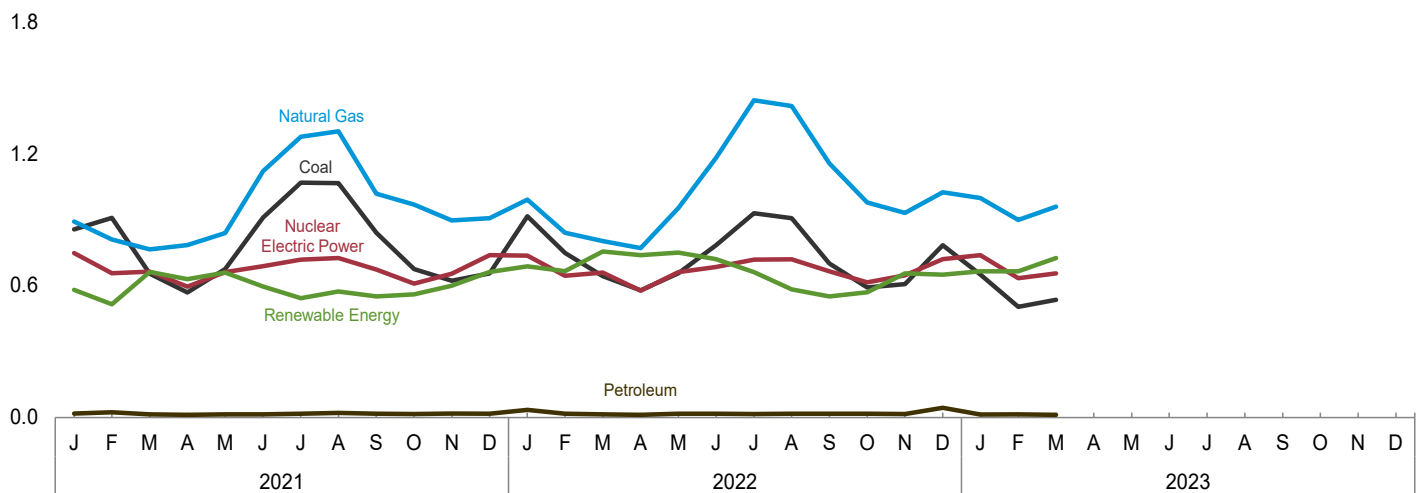
**Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption**

(Quadrillion Btu)

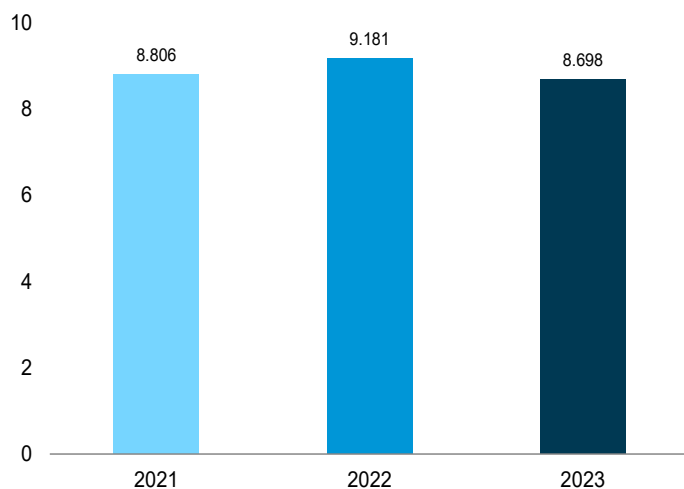
By Major Source, 1949–2022



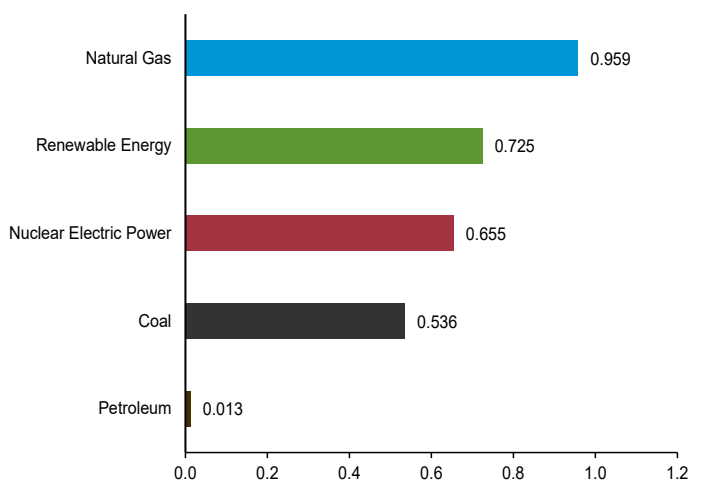
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January–March



By Major Source, March 2023



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 <sup>a</sup>													Total Primary
	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy <sup>b</sup>						Electricity Net Imports <sup>f</sup>		
	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum	Total		Hydro-electric Power <sup>d</sup>	Geo-thermal	Solar <sup>e</sup>	Wind	Bio-mass	Total			
1950 Total .....	2,199	651	472	3,322	0	1,346	NA	NA	NA	5	1,351	6	4,679	
1955 Total .....	3,458	1,194	471	5,123	0	1,322	NA	NA	NA	3	1,325	14	6,461	
1960 Total .....	4,228	1,785	553	6,565	6	1,569	(s)	NA	NA	2	1,571	15	8,158	
1965 Total .....	5,821	2,395	722	8,938	43	2,026	2	NA	NA	3	2,031	(s)	11,012	
1970 Total .....	7,227	4,054	2,117	13,399	239	2,600	6	NA	NA	4	2,609	7	16,253	
1975 Total .....	8,786	3,240	3,166	15,191	1,900	3,122	34	NA	NA	2	3,158	21	20,270	
1980 Total .....	12,123	3,778	2,634	18,534	2,739	2,867	53	NA	NA	4	2,925	71	24,269	
1985 Total .....	14,542	3,135	1,090	18,767	4,076	2,937	97	(s)	(s)	14	3,049	140	26,032	
1990 Total .....	16,261	3,309	1,289	20,859	6,104	3,014	161	4	29	317	3,524	8	930,495	
1995 Total .....	17,466	4,302	755	22,523	7,075	3,149	138	5	33	422	3,747	134	33,479	
2000 Total .....	20,220	5,293	1,144	26,658	7,862	2,768	144	5	57	453	3,427	115	38,062	
2005 Total .....	20,737	6,015	1,222	27,974	8,161	2,670	147	6	178	406	3,406	85	39,626	
2006 Total .....	20,462	6,375	637	27,474	8,215	2,839	145	5	264	412	3,665	63	39,417	
2007 Total .....	20,808	7,005	648	28,461	8,459	2,430	145	6	341	423	3,345	107	40,371	
2008 Total .....	20,513	6,829	459	27,801	8,426	2,494	146	9	546	435	3,630	112	39,969	
2009 Total .....	18,225	7,022	382	25,630	8,355	2,650	146	9	721	441	3,967	116	38,069	
2010 Total .....	19,133	7,528	370	27,031	8,434	2,521	148	12	923	459	4,064	89	39,619	
2011 Total .....	18,035	7,712	295	26,042	8,269	3,085	149	17	1,167	437	4,855	127	39,293	
2012 Total .....	15,821	9,287	214	25,322	8,062	2,606	148	40	1,339	453	4,586	161	38,131	
2013 Total .....	16,451	8,376	255	25,082	8,244	2,529	151	83	1,600	470	4,833	197	38,357	
2014 Total .....	16,427	8,362	295	25,085	8,338	2,454	151	165	1,726	530	5,025	182	38,629	
2015 Total .....	14,138	9,926	276	24,341	8,337	2,306	148	228	1,775	525	4,982	227	37,887	
2016 Total .....	12,996	10,301	244	23,542	8,427	2,458	146	328	2,093	505	5,529	227	37,724	
2017 Total .....	12,622	9,555	218	22,395	8,419	2,751	147	485	2,340	510	6,232	192	37,238	
2018 Total .....	12,053	10,922	260	23,235	8,438	2,649	145	575	2,478	496	6,344	152	38,168	
2019 Total .....	10,181	11,658	189	22,028	8,452	2,551	134	634	2,631	448	6,398	133	37,011	
2020 Total .....	8,229	12,000	184	20,413	8,251	2,490	135	776	2,956	428	6,785	161	35,611	
2021 January .....	856	892	18	1,765	748	216	12	49	266	38	581	14	3,108	
February .....	908	810	24	1,742	657	177	11	56	236	35	515	10	2,924	
March .....	654	765	15	1,435	664	187	11	82	346	37	662	13	2,774	
April .....	569	785	13	1,367	595	170	11	96	320	32	629	11	2,603	
May .....	675	839	15	1,529	661	205	11	109	299	34	659	13	2,862	
June .....	909	1,121	15	2,045	689	207	11	107	236	36	596	15	3,345	
July .....	1,068	1,277	17	2,362	718	195	12	107	192	38	543	15	3,638	
August .....	1,066	1,302	21	2,388	725	179	11	105	239	38	573	12	3,697	
September .....	841	1,019	17	1,877	673	150	12	99	256	35	551	9	3,110	
October .....	675	968	16	1,659	609	151	11	81	285	33	561	10	2,838	
November .....	622	896	18	1,536	654	170	12	69	316	34	600	4	2,795	
December .....	655	907	17	1,579	738	208	13	54	352	37	663	8	2,988	
Total .....	9,498	11,583	205	21,285	8,131	2,214	137	1,013	3,342	426	7,133	134	36,683	
2022 January .....	915	991	35	1,941	736	231	13	72	337	35	688	10	3,375	
February .....	749	840	17	1,606	645	202	11	82	336	35	666	6	2,923	
March .....	644	803	15	1,462	659	223	12	105	380	35	755	7	2,883	
April .....	578	771	13	1,363	577	172	11	118	406	30	738	9	2,686	
May .....	657	953	17	1,627	661	203	12	134	368	34	750	9	3,048	
June .....	783	1,181	17	1,981	685	237	12	141	296	36	721	15	3,403	
July .....	929	1,443	16	2,387	718	213	12	138	259	38	661	19	3,785	
August .....	907	1,417	17	2,341	719	191	12	127	215	37	583	20	3,662	
September .....	700	1,156	17	1,874	665	148	12	119	239	34	551	13	3,103	
October .....	591	978	17	1,586	615	129	12	108	290	32	570	10	2,781	
November .....	607	931	16	1,555	647	165	13	75	370	33	655	9	2,866	
December .....	783	1,024	45	1,853	721	192	13	62	347	34	649	14	3,236	
Total .....	8,844	12,490	243	21,577	8,046	2,307	146	1,279	3,843	413	7,988	141	37,751	
2023 January .....	651	998	14	1,663	739	202	12	71	345	34	665	R 11	R 3,079	
February .....	503	899	15	1,417	634	170	11	82	371	30	665	R 7	R 2,723	
March .....	536	959	13	1,508	655	182	12	108	392	32	725	9	2,897	
3-Month Total .....	1,690	2,855	43	4,588	2,028	554	35	262	1,109	96	2,055	27	8,698	
2022 3-Month Total .....	2,308	2,634	67	5,009	2,040	656	36	258	1,052	106	2,109	23	9,181	
2021 3-Month Total .....	2,418	2,467	57	4,942	2,069	580	33	186	848	110	1,758	37	8,806	

<sup>a</sup> See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.  
<sup>b</sup> See Table 10.2c for notes on series components.  
<sup>c</sup> Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.  
<sup>d</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power.  
<sup>e</sup> Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation in the electric power sector. See Tables 10.2c and 10.5.  
<sup>f</sup> Net imports equal imports minus exports.  
<sup>g</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	Agri-culture	Defense	DHS <sup>b</sup>	Energy	GSA <sup>c</sup>	HHS <sup>d</sup>	Interior	Justice	NASA <sup>e</sup>	Postal Service	Transportation	Veterans Affairs	Other <sup>f</sup>	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	21.7	32.1	18.8	10.3	7.1	19.0	10.8	47.1	7.7	29.0	22.4	1,143.2
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	5.3	29.9	20.4	959.3
2014 .....	6.3	730.6	18.5	29.4	17.0	9.5	6.2	15.6	8.3	43.0	5.2	31.4	20.6	941.5
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	5.8	29.7	18.8	897.0
2019 .....	5.9	682.1	16.2	27.2	15.4	9.8	6.2	15.8	8.5	46.0	5.9	31.9	19.1	890.0
2020 .....	5.4	648.8	17.1	26.4	14.4	9.5	5.5	14.6	8.1	46.1	5.5	30.6	17.0	849.0
2021 .....	6.4	650.7	15.9	27.5	14.4	9.1	5.4	14.5	8.2	45.5	5.6	30.3	18.1	851.6

<sup>a</sup> 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).

<sup>b</sup> U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

<sup>c</sup> General Services Administration.

<sup>d</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>e</sup> National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

<sup>f</sup> Includes all U.S. government agencies not separately displayed. See <http://ctsedweb.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://ctsedweb.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 <sup>a</sup>	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>b</sup>	Petroleum						Other Mobility Fuels <sup>i</sup>	Electricity	Purchased Steam and Other <sup>g</sup>	Total
			Aviation Gasoline	Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	Jet Fuel	LPG <sup>d</sup>	Motor Gasoline <sup>e</sup>	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	1,248.5
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	196.1	17.7	1,143.2
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	140.0	424.0	1.9	46.6	613.2	2.8	184.7	21.8	959.3
2014 .....	13.5	125.6	.3	133.5	414.3	1.8	44.9	594.8	3.6	182.1	21.9	941.5
2015 .....	12.6	122.2	.3	134.4	418.9	1.8	46.8	602.2	3.7	184.3	20.9	945.8
2016 .....	10.2	115.4	.3	129.7	403.9	1.7	46.5	582.2	3.6	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	127.8	383.2	1.7	45.5	558.5	3.0	180.0	23.6	897.0
2019 .....	5.0	131.7	.3	125.4	376.8	1.9	46.6	551.0	2.7	178.2	21.5	890.0
2020 .....	5.2	128.3	.2	129.6	345.0	1.7	43.3	520.0	1.6	173.8	20.3	849.0
2021 .....	5.3	129.6	.4	122.2	352.0	1.7	44.9	521.2	1.9	173.1	20.5	851.6

<sup>a</sup> 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).

<sup>b</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>c</sup> Distillate fuel oil, including diesel fuel; and residual fuel oil, including Navy Special.

<sup>d</sup> Liquefied petroleum gases, primarily propane.

<sup>e</sup> Includes E10 (a mixture of 10% ethanol and 90% motor gasoline) and E15 (a mixture of 15% ethanol and 85% motor gasoline).

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> 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://ctsedweb.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)".

## Energy Consumption by Sector

**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 occur at steam-electric power plants (conventional and nuclear) in the conversion of heat energy into mechanical energy to turn electric generators. The loss is a thermodynamically necessary feature of the steam-electric cycle. Part of the energy input-to-output losses is a result of imputing fossil energy equivalent inputs for hydroelectric, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic, and wind energy sources. 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. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales. Overall, about two thirds of total energy input is lost in conversion. Currently, of electricity generated, approximately 5% is lost in plant use and 7% is lost in transmission and distribution.

**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 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.

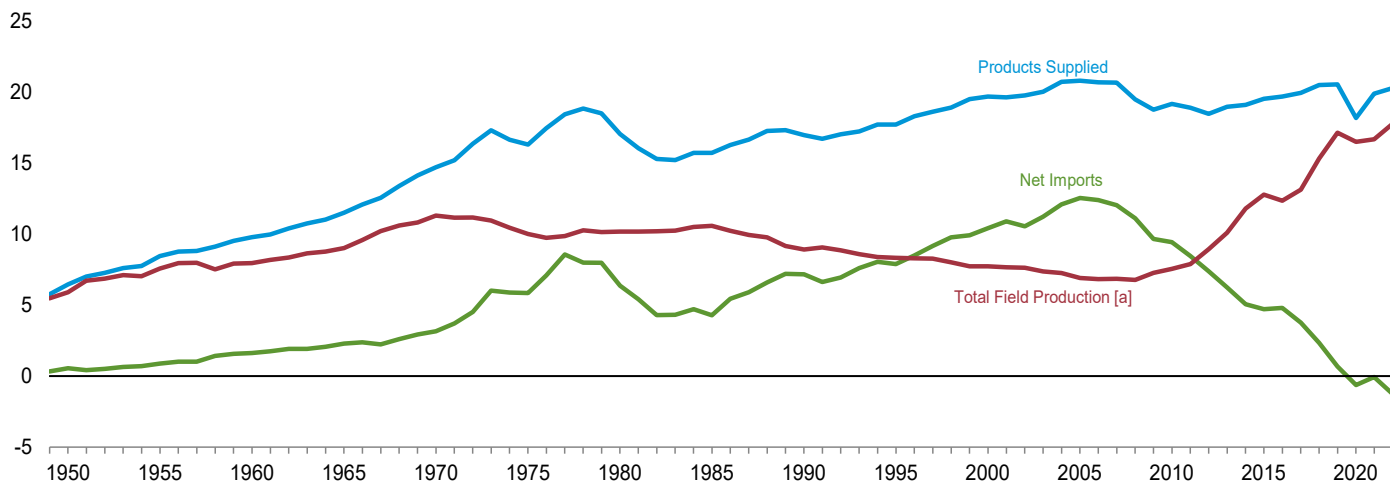
## 3. Petroleum

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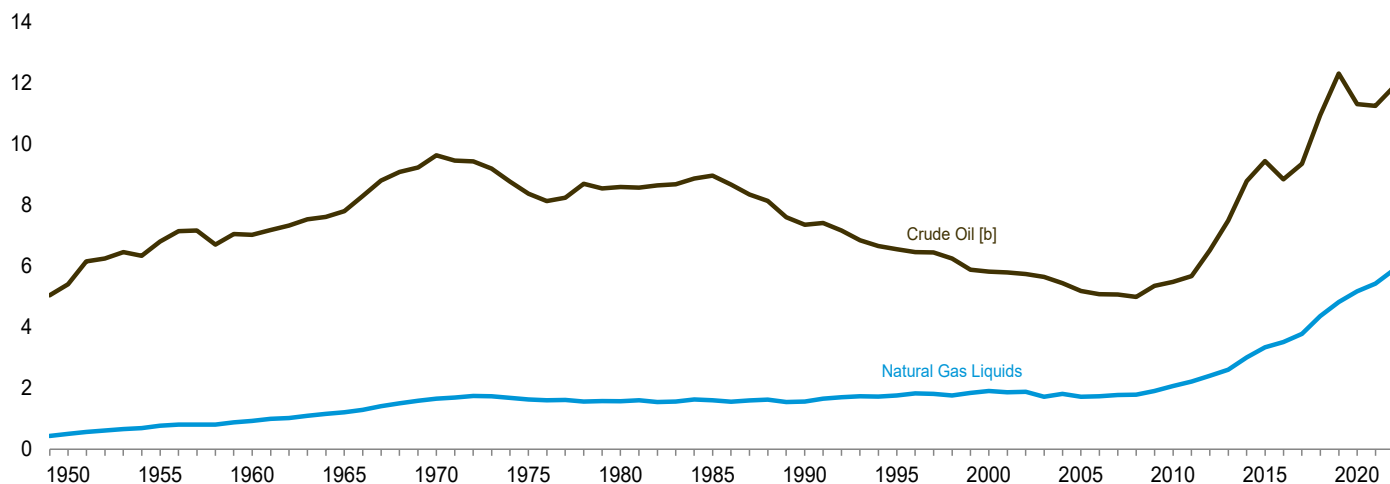
**Figure 3.1 Petroleum Overview**

(Million Barrels Per Day)

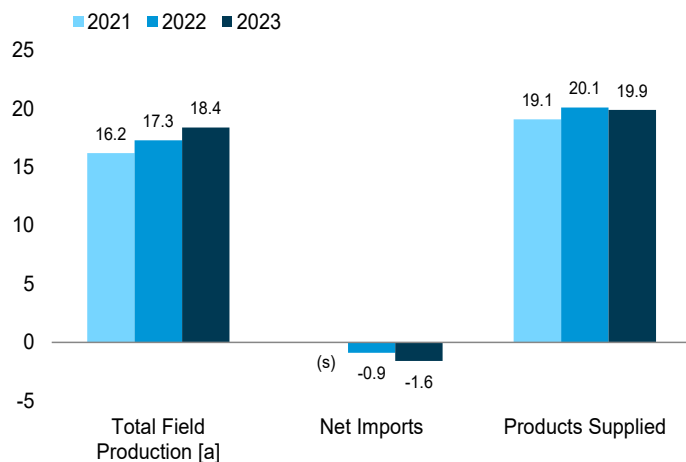
Overview, 1949–2022



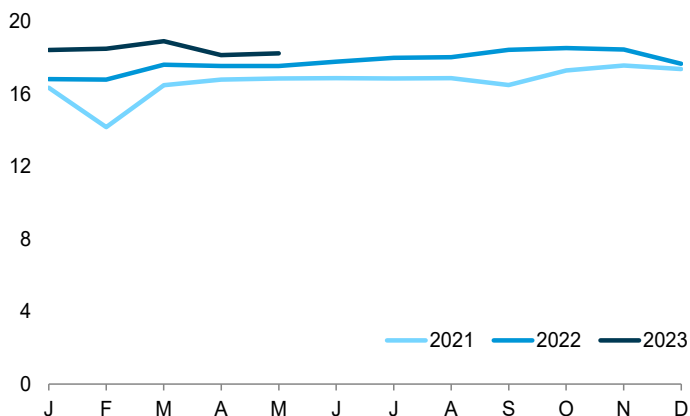
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Field Production, 1949–2022



Overview, January–May



Total Field Production [a], Monthly



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

[b] Includes lease condensate.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.  
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 <sup>a</sup>					Biofuels Plant Net Pro-duction <sup>e</sup>	Process- ing Gain <sup>f</sup>	Trade			Stock Change <sup>i</sup>	Adjust-ments <sup>c,j</sup>	Petroleum Products Supplied
	Crude Oil <sup>b,c</sup>			Natural Gas Liquids	Total <sup>c</sup>			Im- ports <sup>g</sup>	Ex- ports	Net Imports <sup>h</sup>			
	48 States <sup>d</sup>	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	<sup>k</sup> 146	509	20,802
2006 Average .....	4,345	741	5,086	1,739	6,825	NA	994	13,707	1,317	12,390	59	537	20,687
2007 Average .....	4,352	722	5,074	1,783	6,857	NA	996	13,468	1,433	12,036	-152	640	20,680
2008 Average .....	4,317	683	5,000	1,784	6,783	NA	993	12,915	1,802	11,114	195	803	19,498
2009 Average .....	4,711	645	5,357	1,910	7,267	746	979	11,691	2,024	9,667	107	221	18,771
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 .....	6,982	515	7,497	2,606	10,103	1,002	1,087	9,859	3,621	6,237	-138	399	18,967
2014 Average .....	8,297	496	8,793	3,015	11,808	1,055	1,081	9,241	4,176	5,065	267	359	19,100
2015 Average .....	8,959	483	9,442	3,342	12,784	1,095	1,062	9,449	4,738	4,711	431	311	19,532
2016 Average .....	8,357	490	8,848	3,509	12,357	1,158	1,118	10,055	5,261	4,795	125	389	19,692
2017 Average .....	8,865	495	9,359	3,783	13,142	1,198	1,111	10,144	6,376	3,768	-364	369	19,952
2018 Average .....	10,474	479	10,953	4,369	15,323	1,234	1,138	9,943	7,601	2,341	44	520	20,512
2019 Average .....	11,849	466	12,315	4,825	17,140	1,125	1,069	9,141	8,471	670	28	568	20,543
2020 Average .....	10,870	448	11,318	5,175	16,492	1,009	923	7,863	8,498	-635	176	573	18,186
2021 January .....	10,666	458	11,124	5,217	16,341	1,073	889	7,918	8,419	-501	-300	712	18,814
February .....	9,468	457	9,925	4,247	14,172	947	780	7,648	7,291	357	-1,227	217	17,699
March .....	10,873	453	11,326	5,148	16,474	1,095	865	8,327	7,896	431	254	522	19,132
April .....	10,858	446	11,305	5,477	16,782	1,086	937	8,268	8,709	-441	-549	830	19,744
May .....	10,913	443	11,356	5,497	16,853	1,159	1,038	8,558	8,460	98	-25	877	20,050
June .....	10,916	440	11,356	5,515	16,872	1,170	953	9,308	9,365	-56	-959	688	20,586
July .....	10,967	380	11,347	5,502	16,849	1,177	949	8,801	8,434	368	-105	725	20,172
August .....	10,869	409	11,277	5,596	16,874	1,101	989	8,714	8,867	-153	-900	862	20,573
September .....	10,488	430	10,918	5,571	16,489	1,079	935	8,934	7,772	1,162	-93	380	20,139
October .....	11,132	437	11,569	5,721	17,290	1,208	1,013	8,136	8,226	-90	-164	792	20,377
November .....	11,344	446	11,790	5,773	17,563	1,256	1,013	8,475	9,185	-710	-947	504	20,573
December .....	11,183	451	11,634	5,741	17,375	1,263	1,092	8,553	9,714	-1,161	-1,385	702	20,657
Average .....	10,816	437	11,254	5,425	16,679	1,136	956	8,474	8,536	-62	-527	655	19,890
2022 January .....	E 10,920	E 450	E 11,369	5,446	E 16,816	1,207	984	8,159	8,763	-605	-463	866	19,731
February .....	E 10,866	E 450	E 11,316	5,475	E 16,791	1,184	901	8,451	9,002	-551	-1,214	897	20,436
March .....	E 11,261	E 440	E 11,701	5,909	E 17,610	1,197	968	8,461	9,513	-1,053	-795	996	20,512
April .....	E 11,227	E 442	E 11,668	5,877	E 17,545	1,158	1,033	8,240	9,527	-1,288	-611	898	19,957
May .....	E 11,182	E 447	E 11,629	5,913	E 17,542	1,208	1,071	8,340	9,321	-981	-187	1,050	20,077
June .....	E 11,379	E 419	E 11,797	5,982	E 17,779	1,246	1,095	8,613	9,879	-1,266	-752	1,165	20,772
July .....	E 11,412	E 432	E 11,844	6,144	E 17,988	1,227	1,078	8,724	9,624	-900	-337	1,290	20,345
August .....	E 11,589	E 413	E 12,002	6,031	E 18,033	1,186	977	8,354	9,827	-1,472	-839	1,038	20,601
September .....	E 11,907	E 430	E 12,337	6,096	E 18,433	1,125	1,097	8,022	9,618	-1,596	-866	544	20,470
October .....	E 11,982	E 435	E 12,417	6,118	E 18,535	1,219	1,022	8,132	9,762	-1,629	-71	1,197	20,415
November .....	E 11,935	E 445	E 12,379	6,066	E 18,446	1,276	1,031	8,321	9,897	-1,576	-493	923	20,593
December .....	E 11,702	E 447	E 12,149	5,514	E 17,663	1,190	975	8,003	10,155	-2,152	-672	1,144	19,491
Average .....	E 11,450	E 437	E 11,887	5,883	E 17,770	1,202	1,020	8,318	9,577	-1,260	-545	1,003	20,280
2023 January .....	RE 12,120	E 448	RE 12,568	5,850	RE 18,418	1,240	1,026	8,402	9,367	-964	1,048	R 867	19,539
February .....	RE 12,079	E 446	RE 12,525	5,961	RE 18,487	1,240	957	8,892	9,736	-843	435	R 593	19,997
March .....	RE 12,260	RE 435	RE 12,696	R 6,211	RE 18,907	R 1,254	R 917	R 8,236	R 11,271	R -3,035	R -1,173	R 1,233	R 20,449
April .....	E 11,840	E 437	E 12,277	E 5,861	E 18,138	E 1,215	E 1,013	E 8,456	E 10,185	E -1,728	E -8	RE 1,026	E 19,671
May .....	E 11,849	E 425	E 12,274	E 5,961	E 18,235	E 1,233	E 1,038	E 8,520	E 10,115	E -1,595	E 309	E 1,201	E 19,803
5-Month Average ...	E 12,030	E 438	E 12,468	E 5,970	E 18,438	E 1,236	E 991	E 8,494	E 10,142	E -1,648	E 117	E 991	E 19,891
2022 5-Month Average ...	E 11,095	E 446	E 11,540	5,728	E 17,268	1,191	993	8,328	9,228	-900	-643	942	20,138
2021 5-Month Average ...	10,575	452	11,027	5,132	16,159	1,075	904	8,153	8,169	-16	-351	638	19,111

<sup>a</sup> 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).

<sup>b</sup> Includes lease condensate.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>e</sup> 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).

<sup>f</sup> Refinery and blender net production minus refinery and blender net inputs. See Table 3.2.

<sup>g</sup> Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.3b.

<sup>h</sup> Net imports equal imports minus exports.

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>j</sup> 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.

<sup>k</sup> 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.

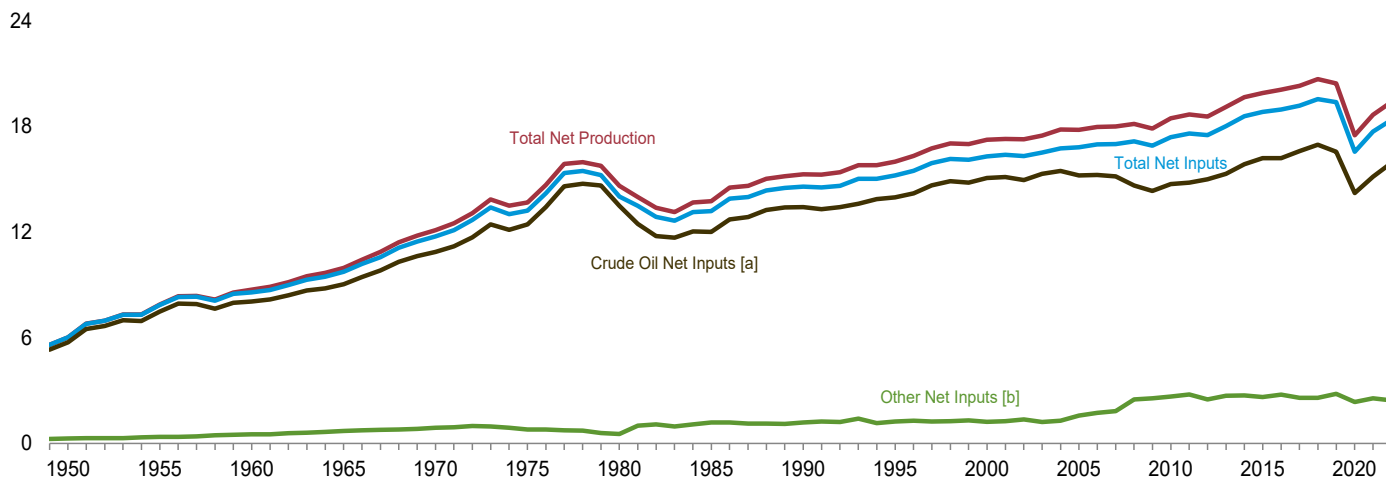
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

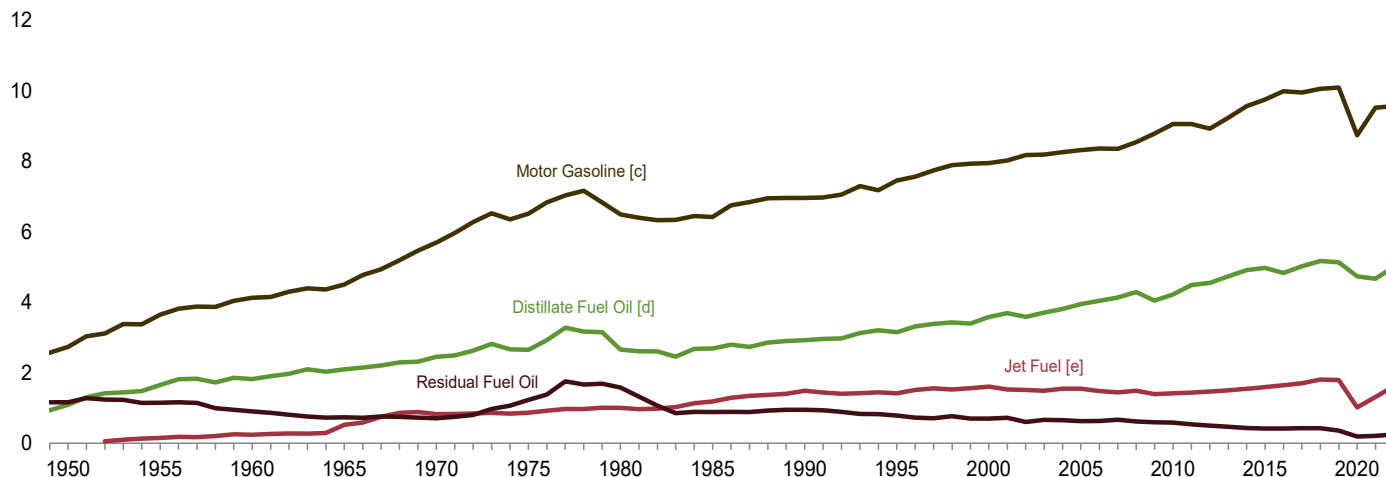
**Figure 3.2 Refinery and Blender Net Inputs and Net Production**

(Million Barrels per Day)

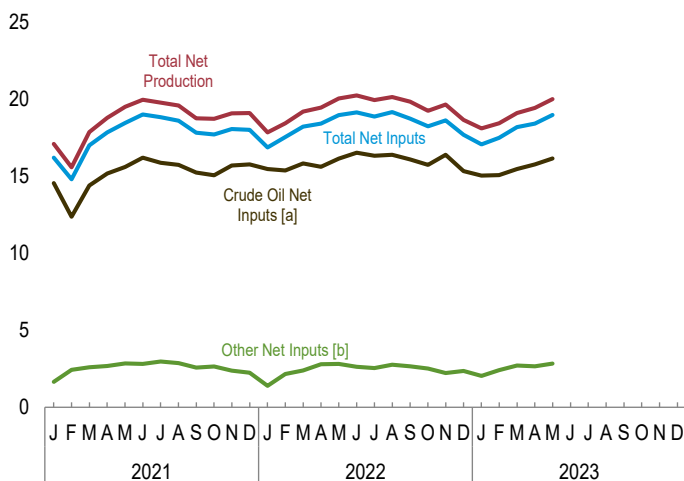
Net Inputs and Net Production, 1949–2022



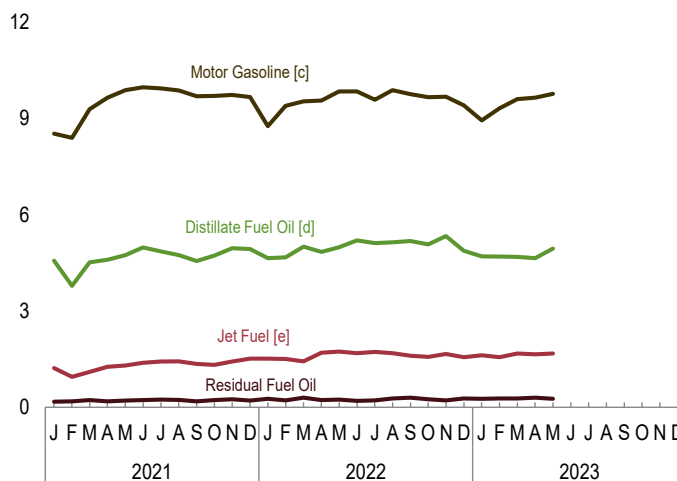
Net Production, Selected Products, 1949–2022



Net Inputs and Net Production, Monthly



Net Production, Selected Products, Monthly



[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 <sup>a</sup>				Refinery and Blender Net Production <sup>b</sup>									
	Crude Oil <sup>c</sup>	Natural Gas Liquids <sup>d</sup>	Other Liquids <sup>e</sup>	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>f</sup>	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids			Total <sup>h</sup>	Jet Fuel <sup>i</sup>	Motor Gasoline <sup>l</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil	Other Products <sup>k</sup>	Total
						Propane/Propylene		Total <sup>g</sup>						
						Propane	Propylene							
1950 Average .....	5,739	259	19	6,018	1,093	NA	NA	NA	80	( <sup>i</sup> )	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
2006 Average .....	15,242	501	1,238	16,981	4,040	302	241	543	627	1,481	8,364	635	2,827	17,975
2007 Average .....	15,156	505	1,337	16,999	4,133	330	232	562	655	1,448	8,358	673	2,728	17,994
2008 Average .....	14,648	485	2,019	17,153	4,294	312	207	519	630	1,493	8,548	620	2,561	18,146
2009 Average .....	14,336	485	2,082	16,904	4,048	291	246	537	623	1,396	8,786	598	2,431	17,882
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 January .....	14,542	593	1,066	16,201	4,560	259	296	555	367	1,226	8,523	179	2,234	17,090
February .....	12,371	483	1,939	14,793	3,782	219	245	464	343	949	8,395	188	1,917	15,573
March .....	14,387	520	2,078	16,985	4,519	271	267	538	594	1,101	9,286	224	2,126	17,850
April .....	15,162	451	2,227	17,841	4,596	280	299	579	779	1,263	9,644	187	2,310	18,778
May .....	15,596	430	2,423	18,449	4,745	301	324	625	900	1,308	9,874	209	2,450	19,487
June .....	16,190	414	2,395	19,000	4,981	301	306	608	881	1,383	9,961	229	2,518	19,953
July .....	15,852	432	2,538	18,822	4,856	289	298	587	850	1,423	9,934	245	2,462	19,771
August .....	15,726	433	2,430	18,589	4,742	288	296	584	805	1,435	9,866	231	2,499	19,578
September .....	15,232	544	2,038	17,814	4,555	260	279	538	607	1,356	9,686	185	2,360	18,748
October .....	15,045	696	1,957	17,699	4,727	276	269	545	487	1,321	9,698	222	2,257	18,712
November .....	15,684	775	1,604	18,063	4,950	287	301	588	383	1,424	9,731	246	2,341	19,076
December .....	15,757	806	1,437	18,000	4,926	294	305	599	388	1,512	9,666	210	2,389	19,092
Average .....	15,147	549	2,011	17,706	4,668	278	291	568	617	1,311	9,529	213	2,325	18,662
2022 January .....	15,451	704	700	16,855	4,644	268	279	547	379	1,517	8,756	263	2,280	17,839
February .....	15,376	642	1,512	17,530	4,666	269	279	548	455	1,504	9,386	218	2,202	18,431
March .....	15,823	580	1,813	18,216	5,001	284	274	559	632	1,436	9,524	301	2,291	19,184
April .....	15,612	523	2,279	18,414	4,837	299	285	583	810	1,699	9,548	227	2,326	19,447
May .....	16,131	506	2,319	18,956	4,983	289	290	579	845	1,734	9,838	242	2,386	20,027
June .....	16,514	483	2,141	19,138	5,193	296	273	569	861	1,687	9,835	204	2,454	20,234
July .....	16,318	521	2,021	18,861	5,119	291	277	568	847	1,724	9,572	218	2,460	19,938
August .....	16,381	534	2,238	19,152	5,142	294	263	557	800	1,683	9,873	274	2,356	20,129
September .....	16,075	656	2,007	18,738	5,184	283	252	535	611	1,607	9,754	296	2,383	19,835
October .....	15,719	702	1,804	18,225	5,077	274	224	498	405	1,568	9,654	253	2,290	19,247
November .....	16,384	794	1,433	18,610	5,338	288	234	522	338	1,659	9,676	219	2,411	19,641
December .....	15,319	782	1,579	17,680	4,872	262	229	492	337	1,562	9,408	272	2,204	18,655
Average .....	15,927	619	1,821	18,368	5,006	283	263	546	611	1,615	9,569	249	2,337	19,387
2023 January .....	15,029	801	1,239	17,068	4,703	266	233	499	352	1,623	8,934	262	2,220	18,094
February .....	15,072	742	1,665	17,479	4,696	269	226	495	409	1,566	9,306	276	2,183	18,435
March .....	R 15,457	R 610	R 2,102	R 18,170	R 4,685	R 279	R 247	R 526	R 633	R 1,679	R 9,600	R 276	R 2,213	R 19,087
April .....	E 15,754	F 506	RE 2,154	RF 18,415	E 4,643	NA	NA	RE 538	F 792	E 1,656	E 9,642	E 301	RE 2,394	RE 19,428
May .....	E 16,143	F 479	E 2,347	F 18,970	E 4,944	NA	NA	E 552	F 838	E 1,677	E 9,765	E 268	E 2,514	E 20,007
5-Month Average .....	E 15,498	E 626	E 1,905	E 18,029	E 4,736	NA	NA	E 523	E 608	E 1,642	E 9,451	E 276	E 2,307	E 19,019
2022 5-Month Average .....	15,685	590	1,725	18,001	4,829	282	281	563	626	1,579	9,410	251	2,299	18,994
2021 5-Month Average .....	14,447	496	1,945	16,888	4,453	267	287	554	600	1,173	9,156	198	2,213	17,792

<sup>a</sup> See "Refinery and Blender Net Inputs" in Glossary.

<sup>b</sup> See "Refinery and Blender Net Production" in Glossary.

<sup>c</sup> Includes lease condensate.

<sup>d</sup> Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline (pentanes plus).

<sup>e</sup> 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).

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures."

<sup>h</sup> Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).

<sup>i</sup> 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.")

<sup>j</sup> Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>k</sup> 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.

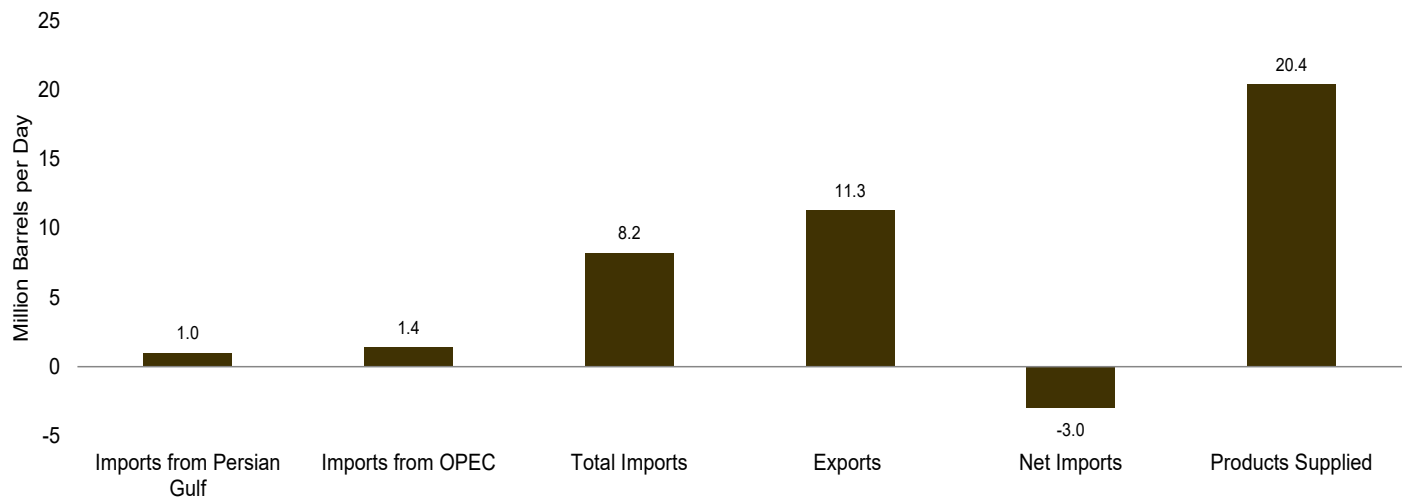
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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.

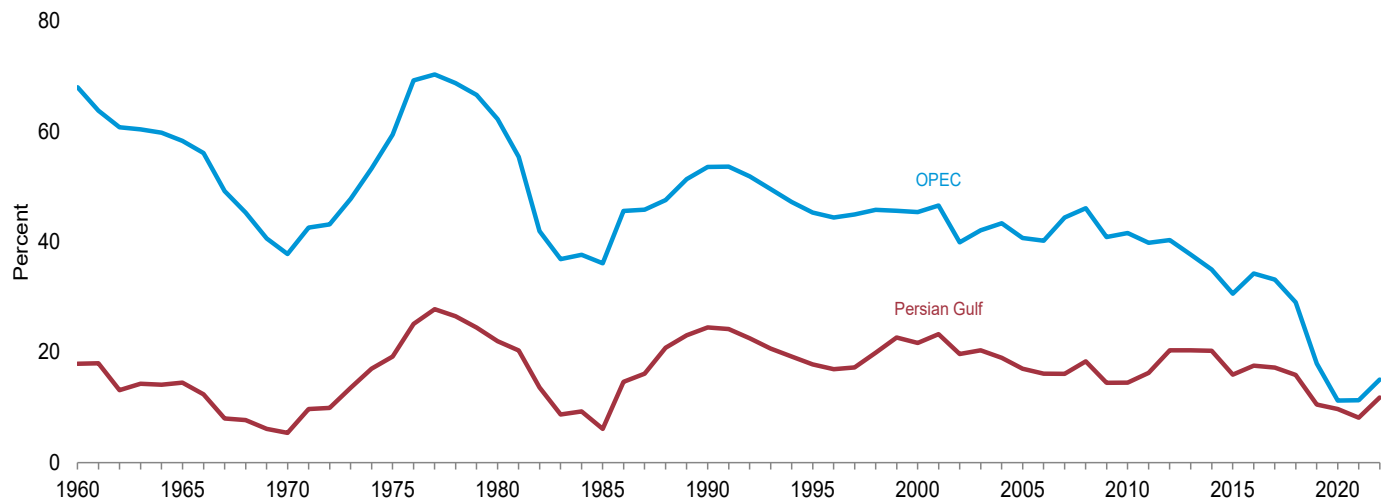
Sources: See end of section.

**Figure 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview**

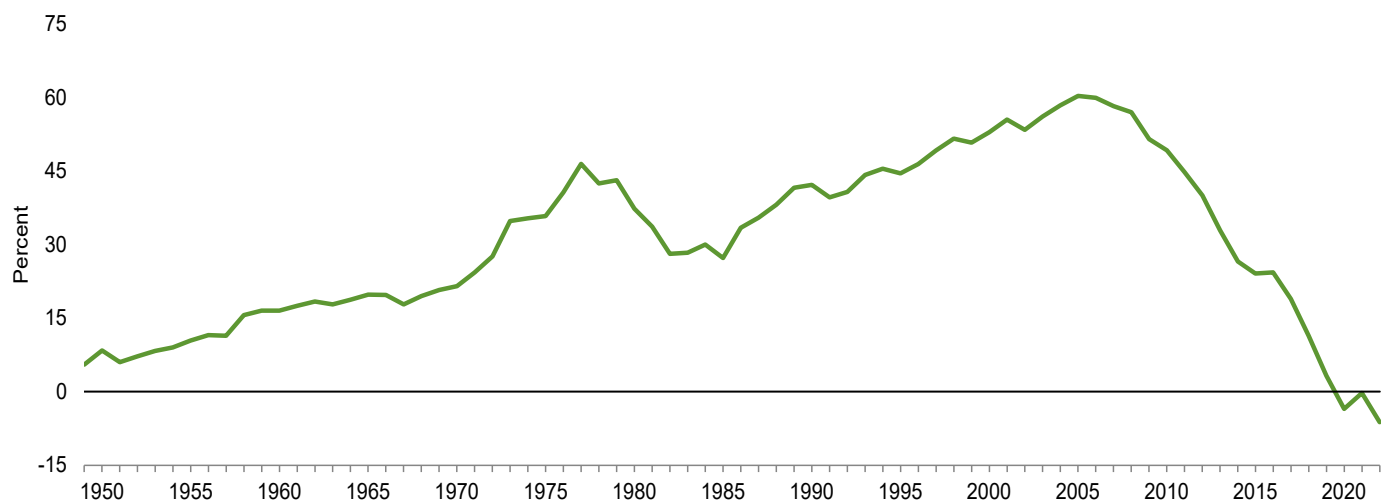
Overview, March 2023



Imports From OPEC and Persian Gulf as Share of Total Imports, 1960–2022



Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied, 1949–2022



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 <sup>a</sup>	Imports From OPEC <sup>b</sup>	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Products Supplied	As Share of Products Supplied				As Share of Total Imports	
							Imports From Persian Gulf <sup>a</sup>	Imports From OPEC <sup>b</sup>	Imports	Net Imports	Imports From Persian Gulf <sup>a</sup>	Imports From OPEC <sup>b</sup>
							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
2006 Average	2,211	5,517	13,707	1,317	12,390	20,687	10.7	26.7	66.3	59.9	16.1	40.2
2007 Average	2,163	5,980	13,468	1,433	12,036	20,680	10.5	28.9	65.1	58.2	16.1	44.4
2008 Average	2,370	5,954	12,915	1,802	11,114	19,498	12.2	30.5	66.2	57.0	18.4	46.1
2009 Average	1,689	4,776	11,691	2,024	9,667	18,771	9.0	25.4	62.3	51.5	14.4	40.9
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 January	380	603	7,918	8,419	-501	18,814	2.0	3.2	42.1	-2.7	4.8	7.6
February	465	724	7,648	7,291	357	17,699	2.6	4.1	43.2	2.0	6.1	9.5
March	598	828	8,327	7,896	431	19,132	3.1	4.3	43.5	2.3	7.2	9.9
April	636	942	8,268	8,709	-441	19,744	3.2	4.8	41.9	-2.2	7.7	11.4
May	635	916	8,558	8,460	98	20,050	3.2	4.6	42.7	0.5	7.4	10.7
June	844	1,176	9,308	9,365	-56	20,586	4.1	5.7	45.2	-0.3	9.1	12.6
July	840	1,160	8,801	8,434	368	20,172	4.2	5.8	43.6	1.8	9.5	13.2
August	751	1,082	8,714	8,867	-153	20,573	3.7	5.3	42.4	-0.7	8.6	12.4
September	740	987	8,934	7,772	1,162	20,139	3.7	4.9	44.4	5.8	8.3	11.0
October	720	975	8,136	8,226	-90	20,377	3.5	4.8	39.9	-0.4	8.9	12.0
November	808	1,046	8,475	9,185	-710	20,573	3.9	5.1	41.2	-3.5	9.5	12.3
December	860	1,062	8,553	9,714	-1,161	20,657	4.2	5.1	41.4	-5.6	10.1	12.4
Average	691	959	8,474	8,536	-62	19,890	3.5	4.8	42.6	-0.3	8.2	11.3
2022 January	986	1,096	8,159	8,763	-605	19,731	5.0	5.6	41.3	-3.1	12.1	13.4
February	810	1,099	8,451	9,002	-551	20,436	4.0	5.4	41.4	-2.7	9.6	13.0
March	808	978	8,461	9,513	-1,053	20,512	3.9	4.8	41.2	-5.1	9.6	11.6
April	1,007	1,238	8,240	9,527	-1,288	19,957	5.0	6.2	41.3	-6.5	12.2	15.0
May	1,005	1,334	8,340	9,321	-981	20,077	5.0	6.6	41.5	-4.9	12.0	16.0
June	1,209	1,554	8,613	9,879	-1,266	20,772	5.8	7.5	41.5	-6.1	14.0	18.0
July	1,217	1,491	8,724	9,624	-900	20,345	6.0	7.3	42.9	-4.4	13.9	17.1
August	882	1,233	8,354	9,827	-1,472	20,601	4.3	6.0	40.6	-7.1	10.6	14.8
September	863	1,123	8,022	9,618	-1,596	20,470	4.2	5.5	39.2	-7.8	10.8	14.0
October	892	1,206	8,132	9,762	-1,629	20,415	4.4	5.9	39.8	-8.0	11.0	14.8
November	1,046	1,384	8,321	9,897	-1,576	20,593	5.1	6.7	40.4	-7.7	12.6	16.6
December	1,026	1,290	8,003	10,155	-2,152	19,491	5.3	6.6	41.1	-11.0	12.8	16.1
Average	980	1,253	8,318	9,577	-1,260	20,280	4.8	6.2	41.0	-6.2	11.8	15.1
2023 January	956	1,267	8,402	9,367	-964	19,539	4.9	6.5	43.0	-4.9	11.4	15.1
February	1,047	1,391	8,892	9,736	-843	19,997	5.2	7.0	44.5	-4.2	11.8	15.6
March	R 952	R 1,404	R 8,236	R 11,271	R -3,035	R 20,449	R 4.7	R 6.9	R 40.3	R -14.8	R 11.6	R 17.1
April	NA	NA	E 8,456	E 10,185	E -1,728	E 19,671	NA	NA	E 43.0	E -8.8	NA	NA
May	NA	NA	E 8,520	E 10,115	E -1,595	E 19,803	NA	NA	E 43.0	E -8.1	NA	NA
5-Month Average	NA	NA	E 8,494	E 10,142	E -1,648	E 19,891	NA	NA	E 42.7	E -8.3	NA	NA
2022 5-Month Average	925	1,150	8,328	9,228	-900	20,138	4.6	5.7	41.4	-4.5	11.1	13.8
2021 5-Month Average	544	803	8,153	8,169	-16	19,111	2.8	4.2	42.7	-0.1	6.7	9.9

<sup>a</sup> Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

<sup>b</sup> 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](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.

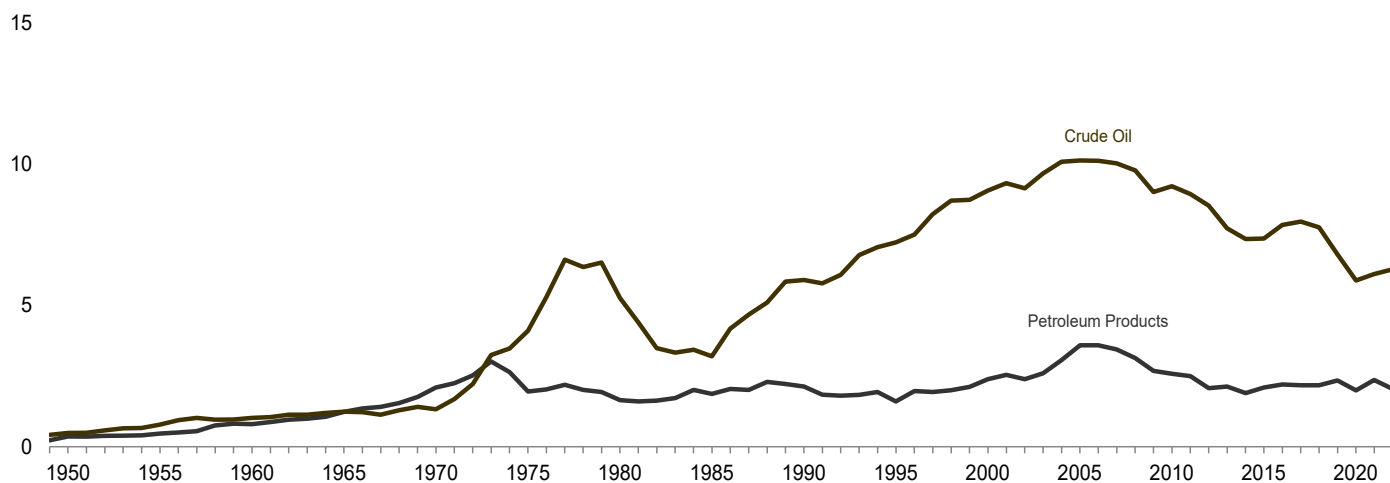
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

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. • **1981–2021:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2022 and 2023:** 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.

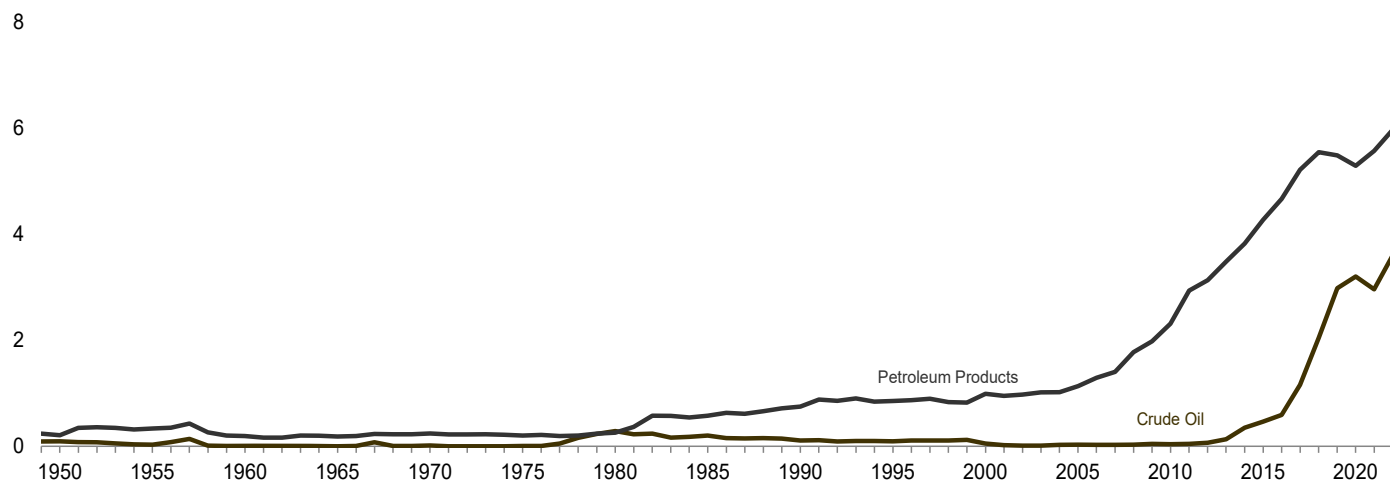
**Figure 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports and Exports by Type**

(Million Barrels per Day)

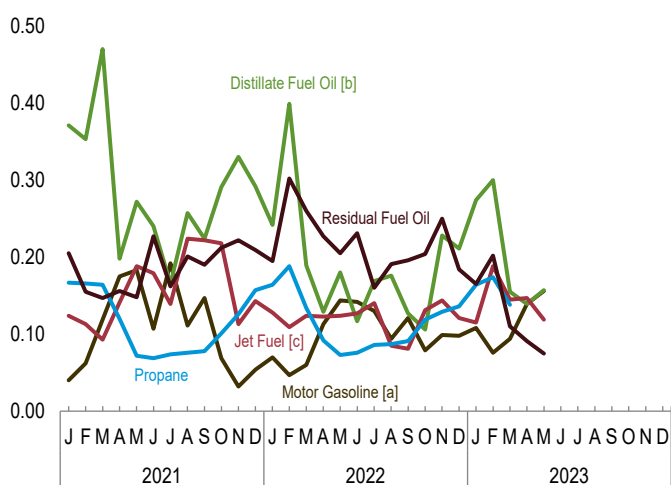
Imports Overview, 1949–2022



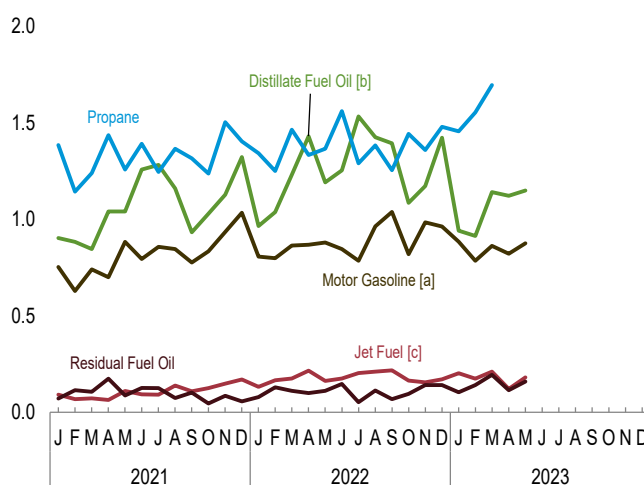
Exports Overview, 1949–2022



Imports, Selected Products, Monthly



Exports, Selected Products, Monthly



[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 <sup>a</sup>		Distillate Fuel Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids				Jet Fuel <sup>e</sup>	Motor Gasoline <sup>f</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil	Other <sup>g</sup>	Total
	SPR <sup>b</sup>	Total		Propane/Propylene			Total <sup>d</sup>					
				Propane	Propylene	Total <sup>c</sup>						
1950 Average .....	--	487	7	NA	NA	—	—	( <sup>e</sup> )	(s)	329	27	850
1955 Average .....	--	782	12	NA	NA	—	—	( <sup>e</sup> )	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
2006 Average .....	8	10,118	365	201	26	228	360	186	475	350	1,854	13,707
2007 Average .....	7	10,031	304	162	20	182	276	217	413	372	1,856	13,468
2008 Average .....	19	9,783	213	162	23	185	275	103	302	349	1,891	12,915
2009 Average .....	56	9,013	225	126	21	147	194	81	223	331	1,623	11,691
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 January .....	—	5,787	371	167	16	183	235	124	40	205	1,157	7,918
February .....	—	5,589	353	166	16	182	242	113	62	155	1,135	7,648
March .....	—	5,819	470	164	16	180	223	93	119	147	1,455	8,327
April .....	—	5,819	198	120	14	134	170	141	175	156	1,610	8,268
May .....	—	5,828	272	72	14	86	126	188	183	148	1,814	8,558
June .....	—	6,607	240	69	14	84	133	179	107	227	1,815	9,308
July .....	—	6,398	165	74	14	88	131	139	192	162	1,614	8,801
August .....	—	6,236	257	76	12	88	133	224	111	201	1,551	8,714
September .....	—	6,525	224	78	13	91	137	222	147	190	1,489	8,934
October .....	—	5,971	291	101	11	112	160	218	69	212	1,215	8,136
November .....	—	6,334	330	126	17	143	182	113	32	222	1,262	8,475
December .....	—	6,429	292	157	14	171	211	143	54	209	1,216	8,553
Average .....	—	6,114	288	114	14	128	173	158	108	186	1,446	8,474
2022 January .....	—	6,383	242	164	13	178	220	128	70	195	921	8,159
February .....	—	6,154	399	188	14	202	243	109	47	302	1,196	8,451
March .....	—	6,416	189	134	17	150	199	124	60	260	1,213	8,461
April .....	—	6,059	129	92	15	107	155	123	113	227	1,434	8,240
May .....	—	6,163	180	73	14	87	136	124	144	205	1,388	8,340
June .....	—	6,473	117	76	12	88	124	127	142	231	1,398	8,613
July .....	—	6,604	169	86	14	100	139	140	130	160	1,382	8,724
August .....	—	6,330	176	87	14	101	163	85	94	191	1,315	8,354
September .....	—	6,268	127	91	8	99	147	81	121	196	1,080	8,022
October .....	—	6,237	106	119	6	125	175	131	79	204	1,201	8,132
November .....	—	6,243	228	129	11	140	192	144	99	250	1,166	8,321
December .....	—	5,990	211	136	14	150	193	121	98	184	1,205	8,003
Average .....	—	6,278	188	114	13	127	174	120	100	216	1,242	8,318
2023 January .....	—	6,277	274	164	16	180	227	115	108	165	1,236	8,402
February .....	—	6,596	300	174	15	188	231	188	76	202	1,299	8,892
March .....	—	R 6,295	R 155	R 138	R 14	R 153	R 203	R 145	94	R 110	R 1,234	R 8,236
April .....	—	E 6,243	E 139	NA	NA	E 93	NA	E 147	E 139	E 91	NA	E 8,456
May .....	—	E 6,455	E 157	NA	NA	E 83	NA	E 119	E 156	E 75	NA	E 8,520
5-Month Average .....	—	E 6,370	E 204	NA	NA	E 139	NA	E 142	E 115	E 127	NA	E 8,494
2022 5-Month Average .....	—	6,238	225	129	15	144	190	122	88	237	1,230	8,328
2021 5-Month Average .....	—	5,772	333	137	15	153	199	132	116	162	1,439	8,153

<sup>a</sup> Includes lease condensate.

<sup>b</sup> "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.

<sup>c</sup> Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures" and 30% of "Ethane-Propane Mixtures."

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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."

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> 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 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).

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. • 1981–2021: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • 2022 and 2023: 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 <sup>a</sup>	Angola <sup>b</sup>	Iraq	Kuwait <sup>c</sup>	Libya <sup>d</sup>	Nigeria <sup>e</sup>	Saudi Arabia <sup>c</sup>	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela	Other <sup>f</sup>	Total OPEC
1960 Average .....	{ a }	{ b }	22	182	{ d }	{ e }	84	NA	911	34	1,233
1965 Average .....	{ a }	{ b }	16	74	42	{ e }	158	14	994	142	1,439
1970 Average .....	8	{ b }	—	48	47	{ e }	30	63	989	109	1,294
1975 Average .....	282	{ b }	2	16	232	762	715	117	702	773	3,601
1980 Average .....	488	{ b }	28	27	554	857	1,261	172	481	432	4,300
1985 Average .....	187	{ b }	46	21	4	293	168	45	605	461	1,830
1990 Average .....	280	{ b }	518	86	—	800	1,339	17	1,025	231	4,296
1995 Average .....	234	{ b }	—	218	—	627	1,344	10	1,480	88	4,002
2000 Average .....	225	{ b }	620	272	—	896	1,572	15	1,546	57	5,203
2005 Average .....	478	{ b }	531	243	56	1,166	1,537	18	1,529	28	5,587
2006 Average .....	657	{ b }	553	185	87	1,114	1,463	9	1,419	29	5,517
2007 Average .....	670	508	484	181	117	1,134	1,485	10	1,361	29	5,980
2008 Average .....	548	513	627	210	103	988	1,529	4	1,189	243	5,954
2009 Average .....	493	460	450	182	79	809	1,004	40	1,063	195	4,776
2010 Average .....	510	393	415	197	70	1,023	1,096	2	988	212	4,906
2011 Average .....	358	346	459	191	15	818	1,195	10	951	212	4,555
2012 Average .....	242	233	476	305	61	441	1,365	3	960	186	4,271
2013 Average .....	115	216	341	328	59	281	1,329	3	806	243	3,720
2014 Average .....	110	154	369	311	6	92	1,166	13	789	224	3,237
2015 Average .....	108	136	229	204	7	81	1,059	4	827	239	2,894
2016 Average .....	182	168	424	210	16	235	1,106	14	796	295	3,446
2017 Average .....	189	135	604	145	65	334	955	34	674	231	3,366
2018 Average .....	176	94	521	79	56	189	901	58	586	227	2,888
2019 Average .....	78	38	341	45	63	193	530	27	92	231	1,639
2020 Average .....	15	31	176	28	9	75	522	19	—	11	886
2021 January .....	24	40	89	—	33	145	237	33	—	(s)	603
February .....	60	15	140	29	122	78	268	10	—	3	724
March .....	57	62	135	—	21	123	351	10	—	69	828
April .....	68	21	175	66	123	119	331	37	—	2	942
May .....	19	42	178	14	118	123	395	25	—	2	916
June .....	33	25	180	32	105	203	577	21	—	—	1,176
July .....	38	47	237	37	95	150	452	96	—	8	1,160
August .....	27	65	131	46	114	140	471	81	—	8	1,082
September .....	22	29	40	51	96	132	547	71	—	—	987
October .....	39	24	185	47	128	87	419	46	—	—	975
November .....	52	57	165	43	83	87	555	3	—	—	1,046
December .....	39	2	223	34	55	110	550	38	—	10	1,062
Average .....	40	36	157	33	91	125	430	40	—	9	959
2022 January .....	—	69	261	58	76	29	553	35	—	17	1,096
February .....	29	75	235	14	79	127	518	14	—	9	1,099
March .....	29	33	204	22	97	49	536	8	—	—	978
April .....	38	25	269	54	82	95	537	135	—	5	1,238
May .....	96	33	303	65	54	169	595	19	—	1	1,334
June .....	74	46	335	50	83	156	802	9	—	2	1,554
July .....	106	44	536	23	54	103	541	83	—	2	1,491
August .....	53	50	306	25	68	163	483	52	—	34	1,233
September .....	47	72	282	—	62	61	500	67	—	32	1,123
October .....	59	76	295	77	121	52	480	17	—	30	1,206
November .....	133	32	380	59	76	131	553	14	—	8	1,384
December .....	43	15	326	61	93	134	605	13	—	—	1,290
Average .....	59	47	311	42	79	105	558	39	—	12	1,253
2023 January .....	41	(s)	370	31	60	194	497	23	40	11	1,267
February .....	61	18	435	67	56	168	512	4	58	12	1,391
March .....	31	35	368	25	56	205	483	54	109	38	1,404
3-Month Average .....	44	18	389	40	57	190	497	28	69	21	1,353
2022 3-Month Average .....	19	58	233	32	84	66	536	19	—	9	1,056
2021 3-Month Average .....	46	40	121	9	56	117	286	18	—	25	718

<sup>a</sup> Algeria joined OPEC in 1969. For 1960–1968, Algeria is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

<sup>b</sup> Angola joined OPEC in January 2007. For 1960–2006, Angola is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Libya joined OPEC in 1962. For 1960 and 1961, Libya is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

<sup>e</sup> Nigeria joined OPEC in 1971. For 1960–1970, Nigeria is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

<sup>f</sup> Includes these countries for the dates indicated: 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. • 1981–2021: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • 2022 and 2023: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.



**Table 3.3d Petroleum Trade: Imports From Non-OPEC Countries**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Brazil	Canada	Colombia	Ecuador <sup>a</sup>	Mexico	Nether-lands	Norway	Russia <sup>b</sup>	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
2006 Average .....	193	2,353	155	278	1,705	174	196	369	272	328	2,168	8,190
2007 Average .....	200	2,455	155	203	1,532	128	142	414	277	346	1,636	7,489
2008 Average .....	258	2,493	200	(a)	1,302	168	102	465	236	320	1,416	6,961
2009 Average .....	309	2,479	276	(a)	1,210	140	108	563	245	277	1,307	6,915
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
<b>2021</b> January .....	121	4,471	205	164	747	75	31	649	42	42	767	7,316
February .....	56	4,308	272	134	613	77	56	453	74	34	847	6,924
March .....	83	4,512	167	142	568	192	92	749	119	67	807	7,498
April .....	77	4,046	223	251	708	189	56	688	68	26	996	7,327
May .....	96	4,046	235	196	728	154	98	844	88	59	1,099	7,643
June .....	157	4,591	197	153	788	161	67	850	154	25	989	8,132
July .....	220	4,181	157	120	851	143	94	761	121	7	985	7,641
August .....	177	4,236	198	198	715	132	59	795	127	4	992	7,632
September .....	260	4,277	141	165	814	174	74	632	113	(s)	1,297	7,947
October .....	188	4,105	205	144	650	64	75	635	129	(s)	966	7,162
November .....	175	4,537	217	127	700	83	62	595	80	2	852	7,429
December .....	101	4,775	228	219	645	71	96	405	126	—	826	7,491
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>4,340</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>7,514</b>
<b>2022</b> January .....	110	4,557	200	100	758	69	48	283	81	—	856	7,062
February .....	177	4,478	240	130	778	112	43	586	76	—	732	7,352
March .....	166	4,626	257	144	832	81	19	575	51	—	731	7,483
April .....	139	4,215	261	132	789	59	54	360	70	—	923	7,002
May .....	150	4,205	308	212	938	113	38	—	128	—	913	7,006
June .....	205	4,279	240	182	813	118	42	—	142	—	1,036	7,059
July .....	271	4,369	298	141	886	85	44	—	94	—	1,045	7,233
August .....	208	4,399	233	186	802	58	30	—	106	—	1,101	7,122
September .....	223	4,421	173	272	794	104	48	—	122	—	744	6,899
October .....	248	4,236	252	151	867	49	36	—	163	—	925	6,926
November .....	238	4,304	223	197	657	86	33	—	119	—	1,081	6,937
December .....	189	4,160	218	178	762	56	56	—	118	—	976	6,713
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>4,354</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>7,065</b>
<b>2023</b> January .....	126	4,514	204	176	896	66	31	—	110	—	1,011	7,135
February .....	184	4,698	220	146	957	114	23	—	118	—	1,041	7,501
March .....	192	4,424	219	111	933	63	(s)	—	56	—	832	6,831
<b>3-Month Average .....</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>4,541</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>7,144</b>
<b>2022 3-Month Average .....</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>4,556</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>7,297</b>
<b>2021 3-Month Average .....</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>4,434</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>7,257</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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. 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. • **1981–2021:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2022 and 2023:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

**Table 3.3e Petroleum Trade: Exports by Type**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Distillate Fuel Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids		Jet Fuel <sup>d</sup>	Motor Gasoline <sup>e</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil	Other <sup>f</sup>	Total
			Propane <sup>b</sup>	Total <sup>c</sup>					
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
2006 Average .....	25	215	45	68	41	142	283	544	1,317
2007 Average .....	27	268	42	70	41	127	330	569	1,433
2008 Average .....	29	528	53	101	61	172	355	555	1,802
2009 Average .....	44	587	85	139	69	195	415	574	2,024
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
<b>2021</b> January .....	3,173	902	1,384	2,261	92	753	72	1,167	8,419
February .....	2,566	882	1,143	2,004	68	628	115	1,028	7,291
March .....	2,808	846	1,239	2,269	73	741	107	1,052	7,896
April .....	3,175	1,041	1,435	2,424	65	700	174	1,131	8,709
May .....	2,834	1,040	1,256	2,340	110	882	88	1,166	8,460
June .....	3,414	1,257	1,391	2,428	93	795	127	1,251	9,365
July .....	2,704	1,281	1,244	2,182	91	857	125	1,193	8,434
August .....	2,992	1,160	1,365	2,458	139	846	74	1,197	8,867
September .....	2,534	932	1,315	2,218	109	775	102	1,101	7,772
October .....	2,779	1,028	1,237	2,229	126	833	46	1,185	8,226
November .....	3,137	1,127	1,502	2,499	149	934	86	1,254	9,185
December .....	3,413	1,321	1,402	2,377	170	1,033	56	1,344	9,714
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>2,963</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>8,536</b>
<b>2022</b> January .....	3,347	965	1,342	2,284	132	806	80	1,150	8,763
February .....	3,309	1,036	1,250	2,251	166	799	129	1,312	9,002
March .....	3,319	1,229	1,464	2,529	176	864	112	1,285	9,513
April .....	3,239	1,430	1,333	2,372	216	868	100	1,302	9,527
May .....	3,442	1,190	1,365	2,310	163	880	112	1,223	9,321
June .....	3,572	1,253	1,560	2,675	176	846	147	1,209	9,879
July .....	3,796	1,532	1,289	2,213	204	785	53	1,043	9,624
August .....	3,653	1,424	1,382	2,413	211	963	113	1,051	9,827
September .....	3,506	1,393	1,254	2,303	217	1,038	69	1,093	9,618
October .....	4,146	1,085	1,442	2,393	164	819	96	1,059	9,762
November .....	4,042	1,172	1,358	2,401	155	984	142	999	9,897
December .....	3,853	1,421	1,478	2,531	171	962	141	1,075	10,155
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>3,604</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>9,577</b>
<b>2023</b> January .....	3,514	940	1,456	2,565	202	884	104	1,158	9,367
February .....	3,998	913	1,553	2,646	174	785	141	1,079	9,736
March .....	R 4,807	R 1,141	R 1,695	R 2,841	R 211	862	R 195	R 1,214	R 11,271
April .....	E 4,129	E 1,122	NA	NA	E 121	E 821	E 115	NA	E 10,185
May .....	E 3,960	E 1,148	NA	NA	E 181	E 875	E 159	NA	E 10,115
<b>5-Month Average</b> .....	<b>E 4,083</b>	<b>E 1,055</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>E 178</b>	<b>E 847</b>	<b>E 143</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>E 10,142</b>
<b>2022 5-Month Average</b> .....	<b>3,332</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>9,228</b>
<b>2021 5-Month Average</b> .....	<b>2,916</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>8,169</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes lease condensate.  
<sup>b</sup> Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures." Through 2012, also includes propylene.  
<sup>c</sup> Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline (pentanes plus). Through 2012, also includes refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).  
<sup>d</sup> 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.")  
<sup>e</sup> 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.  
<sup>f</sup> 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. • **1981–2021:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2022 and 2023:** 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
<b>1960 Average</b> .....	4	34	NA	NA	62	18	6	NA	NA	12	NA	202
<b>1965 Average</b> .....	3	26	NA	NA	40	27	10	NA	NA	12	NA	187
<b>1970 Average</b> .....	7	31	NA	NA	69	33	15	NA	NA	12	NA	259
<b>1975 Average</b> .....	6	22	NA	1	27	42	23	NA	NA	7	NA	209
<b>1980 Average</b> .....	4	108	—	1	32	28	23	6	2	7	335	544
<b>1985 Average</b> .....	3	74	—	2	108	61	44	24	27	14	424	781
<b>1990 Average</b> .....	2	91	—	6	92	89	54	15	60	11	438	857
<b>1995 Average</b> .....	16	73	2	3	76	125	33	46	57	14	505	949
<b>2000 Average</b> .....	28	110	3	3	90	358	42	36	20	10	342	1,040
<b>2005 Average</b> .....	39	181	12	11	56	268	25	43	16	21	492	1,165
<b>2006 Average</b> .....	42	159	11	8	58	255	83	45	21	28	607	1,317
<b>2007 Average</b> .....	46	189	14	14	54	279	81	71	16	9	660	1,433
<b>2008 Average</b> .....	54	264	13	10	54	333	131	77	18	17	830	1,802
<b>2009 Average</b> .....	55	223	44	30	58	322	192	115	23	33	928	2,024
<b>2010 Average</b> .....	123	233	52	10	88	448	165	128	13	19	1,073	2,353
<b>2011 Average</b> .....	157	351	73	17	79	570	248	121	15	35	1,320	2,986
<b>2012 Average</b> .....	166	416	85	36	89	565	239	115	16	41	1,435	3,205
<b>2013 Average</b> .....	179	549	129	41	117	532	274	136	13	36	1,616	3,621
<b>2014 Average</b> .....	217	809	89	70	150	559	241	124	46	53	1,817	4,176
<b>2015 Average</b> .....	188	955	191	78	166	690	226	122	65	89	1,968	4,738
<b>2016 Average</b> .....	260	935	203	140	250	880	265	147	108	92	1,980	5,261
<b>2017 Average</b> .....	395	871	447	200	350	1,081	251	210	176	186	2,209	6,376
<b>2018 Average</b> .....	400	1,024	374	297	466	1,194	337	185	382	272	2,670	7,601
<b>2019 Average</b> .....	474	1,035	196	460	555	1,158	451	126	580	336	3,102	8,471
<b>2020 Average</b> .....	438	932	715	471	519	1,042	456	167	451	350	2,959	8,498
<b>2021 January</b> .....	434	798	808	608	641	979	159	141	613	258	2,981	8,419
February .....	417	806	457	587	407	984	522	234	376	165	2,336	7,291
March .....	292	866	848	515	351	1,135	341	120	501	258	2,669	7,896
April .....	331	922	602	515	451	1,121	568	330	583	350	2,936	8,709
May .....	345	795	715	520	431	1,363	374	144	530	370	2,872	8,460
June .....	475	856	645	730	584	1,197	378	349	844	314	2,993	9,365
July .....	531	835	549	460	384	1,226	395	298	713	377	2,667	8,434
August .....	534	885	549	541	532	1,107	382	273	580	356	3,129	8,867
September .....	372	762	492	435	459	1,072	442	220	557	297	2,664	7,772
October .....	460	764	647	496	431	1,085	458	94	280	397	3,113	8,226
November .....	386	875	787	533	562	1,145	515	228	634	342	3,179	9,185
December .....	438	853	463	859	613	1,434	511	296	563	323	3,361	9,714
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>418</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>8,536</b>
<b>2022 January</b> .....	399	718	456	817	460	1,101	252	542	523	293	3,203	8,763
February .....	301	779	722	616	518	1,113	523	390	431	405	3,205	9,002
March .....	573	774	562	452	480	1,162	579	460	491	335	3,646	9,513
April .....	626	810	585	373	329	1,369	571	407	440	491	3,528	9,527
May .....	401	727	491	440	533	1,263	498	331	533	518	3,587	9,321
June .....	458	1,004	538	376	418	1,072	630	518	534	350	3,980	9,879
July .....	518	951	625	325	451	1,078	570	364	495	441	3,806	9,624
August .....	396	936	738	254	665	1,322	486	355	546	525	3,606	9,827
September .....	414	847	576	575	463	1,277	571	389	622	432	3,452	9,618
October .....	234	809	911	700	582	1,027	551	396	607	505	3,439	9,762
November .....	307	896	712	768	599	1,017	591	348	665	376	3,619	9,897
December .....	339	799	684	416	609	1,192	717	376	538	579	3,906	10,155
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>414</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>3,584</b>	<b>9,577</b>
<b>2023 January</b> .....	209	817	773	276	621	1,164	602	330	481	328	3,767	9,367
February .....	218	847	956	363	619	1,153	516	529	650	357	3,527	9,736
March .....	282	786	1,478	459	633	1,413	925	88	534	494	4,180	11,271
<b>3-Month Average</b> .....	<b>237</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>3,834</b>	<b>10,137</b>
<b>2022 3-Month Average</b> .....	<b>429</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>9,096</b>
<b>2021 3-Month Average</b> .....	<b>380</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>7,888</b>

NA=Not available. —=No data reported.

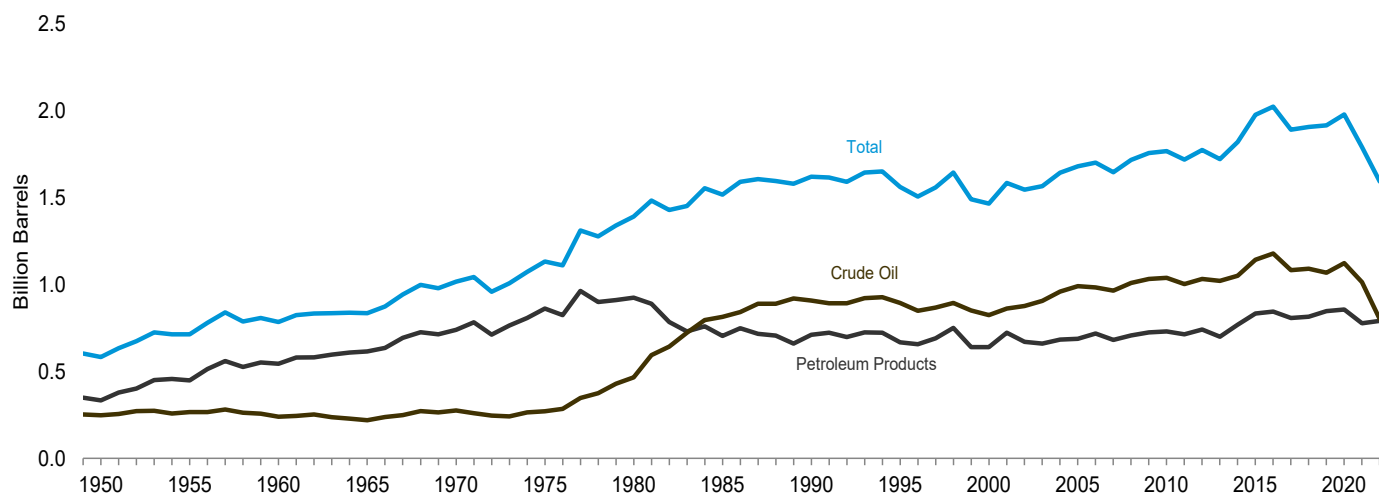
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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.

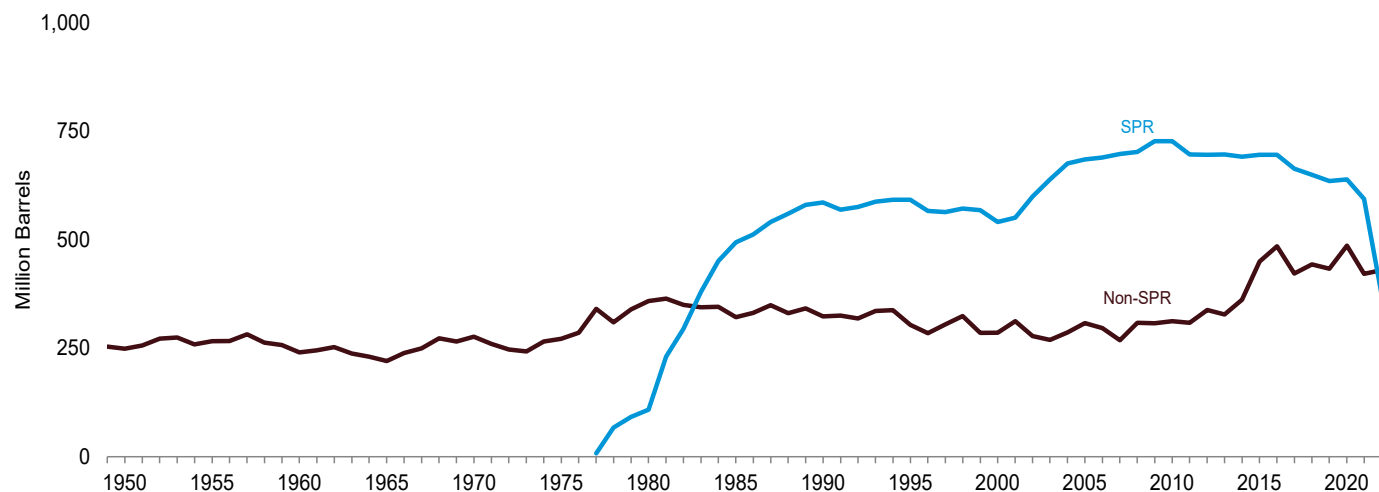
Sources: • **1960–1972:** Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, annual reports. • **1973–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981–2021:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2022 and 2023:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

**Figure 3.4 Petroleum Stocks**

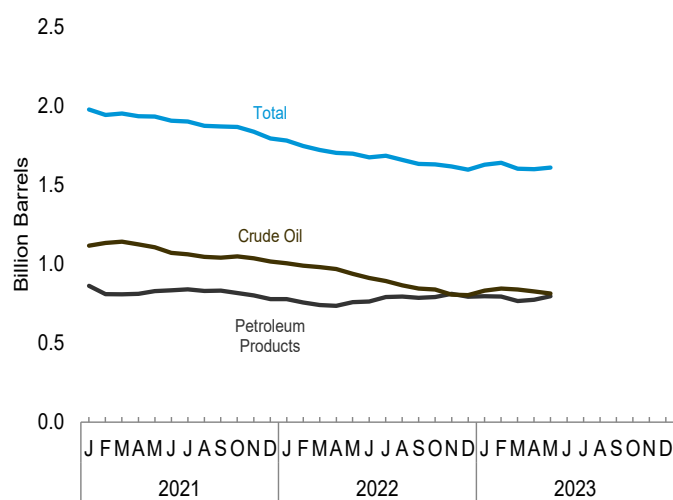
Overview, 1949–2022



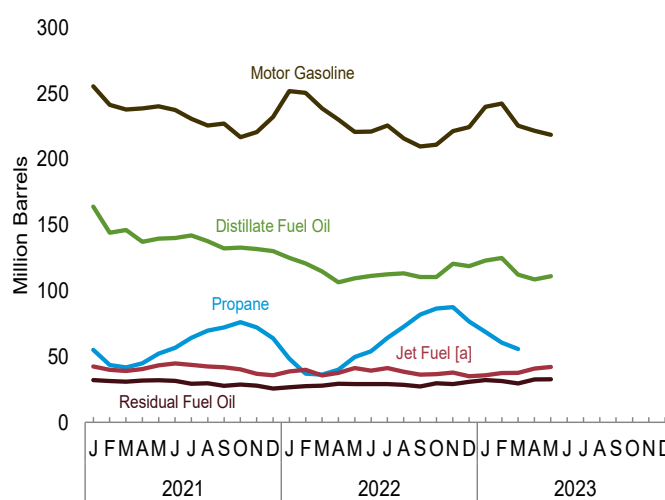
SPR and Non-SPR Crude Oil Stocks, 1949–2022



Overview, Monthly



Selected Products, Monthly



[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 <sup>a</sup>			Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>e</sup>	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids				Jet Fuel <sup>i</sup>	Motor Gasoline <sup>j</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil <sup>k</sup>	Other <sup>l</sup>	Total
	SPR <sup>b</sup>	Non-SPR <sup>c,d</sup>	Total <sup>d</sup>		Propane/Propylene			Total <sup>h</sup>					
					Propane	Propylene <sup>i</sup>	Total <sup>g</sup>						
1950 Year .....	--	248	248	72	NA	NA	NA	2	( <sup>i</sup> )	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	NA	44	28	209	54	181	1,018
1975 Year .....	--	271	271	209	NA	NA	NA	82	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
2006 Year .....	689	296	984	144	NA	NA	62	125	39	212	42	157	1,703
2007 Year .....	697	268	965	134	NA	NA	52	106	39	218	39	146	1,648
2008 Year .....	702	308	1,010	146	NA	NA	55	127	38	214	36	149	1,719
2009 Year .....	727	307	1,034	166	NA	NA	50	113	43	223	37	142	1,758
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 January .....	638	476	1,114	164	55	1	56	197	43	255	32	169	1,975
February .....	638	494	1,132	144	44	1	45	178	40	241	31	174	1,941
March .....	638	502	1,140	146	42	1	43	177	39	238	31	178	1,949
April .....	633	489	1,123	137	45	1	46	186	41	239	32	176	1,932
May .....	628	477	1,105	140	52	1	53	196	43	240	32	175	1,931
June .....	621	448	1,069	140	57	1	58	205	45	237	32	174	1,903
July .....	621	439	1,060	142	64	1	66	222	44	231	29	172	1,899
August .....	621	422	1,043	138	70	1	71	229	42	226	30	164	1,872
September .....	618	420	1,038	132	72	1	73	236	42	227	28	166	1,869
October .....	611	437	1,047	133	76	1	78	236	40	217	29	162	1,864
November .....	601	433	1,035	132	72	2	74	221	37	221	28	163	1,835
December .....	594	421	1,015	130	64	1	65	193	36	232	26	161	1,792
2022 January .....	588	414	1,003	125	48	1	50	161	39	252	27	173	1,778
February .....	579	409	988	121	37	1	38	140	40	250	28	177	1,744
March .....	566	414	980	115	36	1	37	142	36	238	28	181	1,720
April .....	548	419	967	106	40	1	41	154	38	230	29	177	1,701
May .....	523	414	937	109	50	1	51	178	41	221	29	180	1,696
June .....	493	418	911	111	54	1	55	187	39	221	29	175	1,673
July .....	468	424	892	113	64	1	65	208	41	226	29	174	1,683
August .....	445	420	865	113	73	1	74	231	38	216	29	166	1,657
September .....	416	429	845	111	82	1	83	244	36	210	27	159	1,631
October .....	399	439	838	111	87	1	88	243	37	211	30	161	1,629
November .....	388	416	805	121	88	1	89	236	38	221	29	165	1,614
December .....	372	430	802	119	77	1	78	211	35	224	31	172	1,594
2023 January .....	372	460	831	123	69	1	70	188	36	240	32	176	1,626
February .....	372	472	844	125	61	1	61	175	38	242	31	184	1,638
March .....	371	R 465	R 837	R 112	R 56	R 1	R 57	R 174	38	R 225	30	R 186	R 1,602
April .....	E 364	E 461	E 825	E 109	NA	NA	E 60	RF 189	E 41	E 222	E 33	RE 181	E 1,598
May .....	E 354	E 459	E 813	E 111	NA	NA	E 72	F 209	E 42	E 218	E 33	E 181	E 1,608

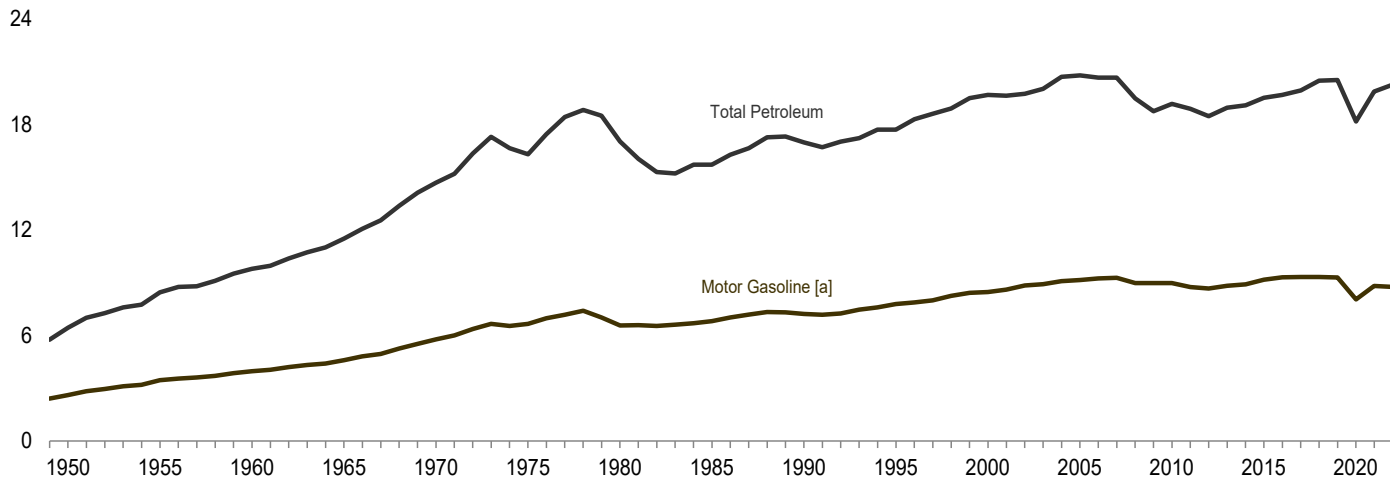
<sup>a</sup> Includes lease condensate.  
<sup>b</sup> "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.  
<sup>c</sup> All crude oil stocks other than those in "SPR."  
<sup>d</sup> Beginning in 1981, includes stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit.  
<sup>e</sup> 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.  
<sup>f</sup> Includes propylene stocks at refineries only.  
<sup>g</sup> Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures" and 30% of "Ethane-Propane Mixtures."  
<sup>h</sup> 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.  
<sup>i</sup> 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.")  
<sup>j</sup> Includes finished motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components; excludes oxygenates. Through 1963, also includes aviation gasoline and special naphthas.  
<sup>k</sup> 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.  
<sup>l</sup> 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. • 1981–2021: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • 2022 and 2023: 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.

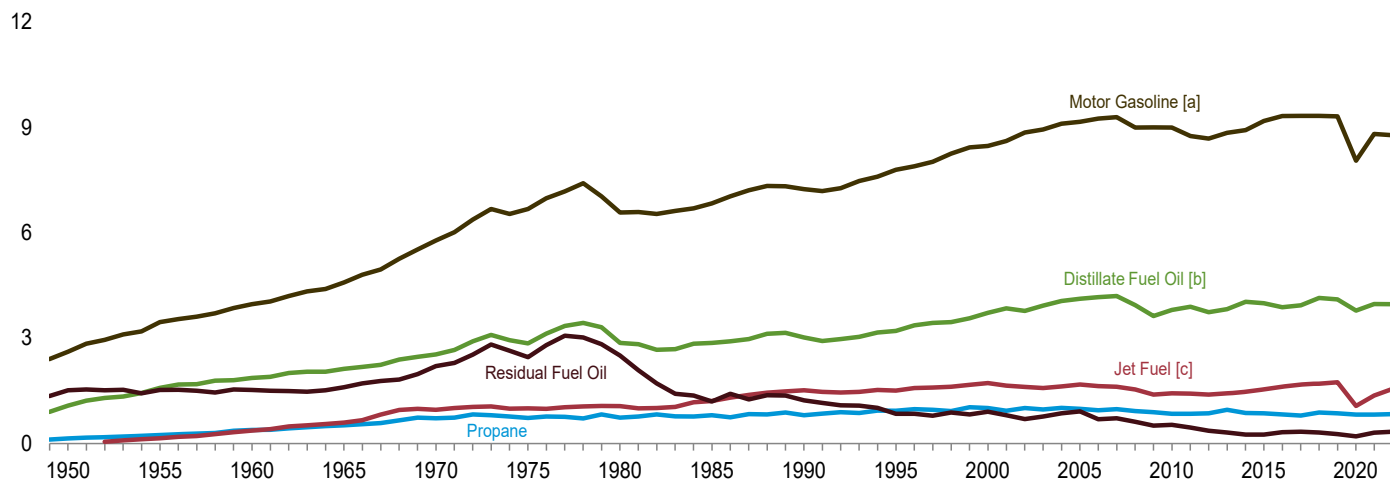
**Figure 3.5 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type**

(Million Barrels per Day)

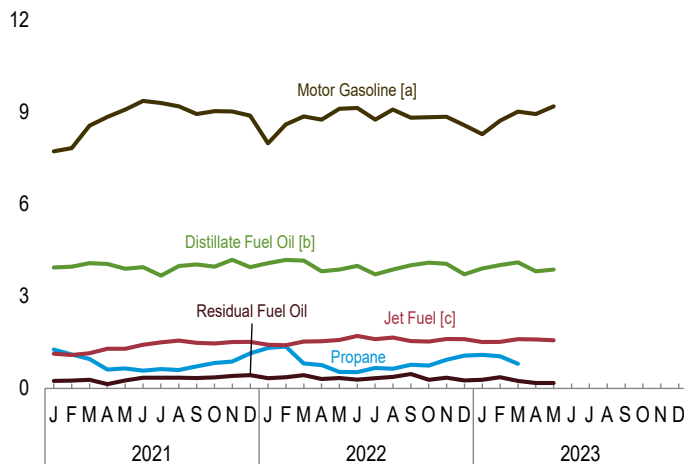
Total Petroleum and Motor Gasoline, 1949–2022



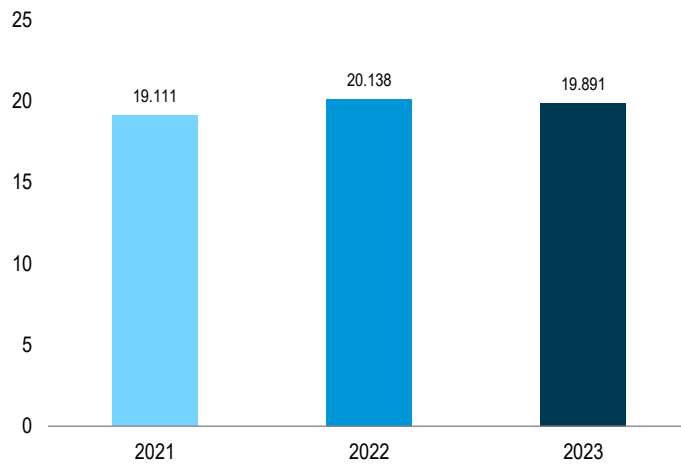
Selected Products, 1949–2022



Selected Products, Monthly



Total, January–May



[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	Avia- tion Gas- oline	Distil- late Fuel Oil <sup>a</sup>	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids				Jet Fuel <sup>d</sup>	Kero- sene	Lubri- cants	Motor Gas- oline <sup>e</sup>	Petro- leum Coke	Resid- ual Fuel Oil	Other <sup>f</sup>	Total
				Propane/Propylene			Total <sup>c</sup>								
				Pro- pane	Propy- lene	Total <sup>b</sup>									
1950 Average .....	180	108	1,082	E 146	E 13	E 158	234	( <sup>d</sup> )	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	E 782	1,224	967	263	136	5,785	212	2,204	866	14,697
1975 Average .....	419	39	2,851	E 730	E 60	E 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	E 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	E 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	E 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	E 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	E 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	E 1,229	2,146	1,679	70	141	9,159	515	920	1,489	20,802
2006 Average .....	521	18	4,169	E 947	E 268	E 1,215	2,135	1,633	54	137	9,253	522	689	1,557	20,687
2007 Average .....	494	17	4,196	E 983	E 252	E 1,235	2,191	1,622	32	142	9,286	490	723	1,487	20,680
2008 Average .....	417	15	3,945	E 924	E 230	E 1,154	2,044	1,539	14	131	8,989	464	622	1,317	19,498
2009 Average .....	360	14	3,631	E 893	E 267	E 1,160	2,127	1,393	18	118	8,997	427	511	1,175	18,771
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 January .....	239	11	3,936	1,271	323	1,593	4,043	1,131	7	114	7,723	269	247	1,093	18,814
February .....	206	5	3,968	1,102	266	1,368	3,011	1,087	35	110	7,824	153	255	1,046	17,699
March .....	275	9	4,077	957	282	1,239	3,193	1,150	2	97	8,553	257	280	1,238	19,132
April .....	345	15	4,048	614	312	926	3,231	1,292	5	108	8,839	204	138	1,517	19,744
May .....	388	9	3,900	646	338	984	3,390	1,292	1	107	9,081	345	263	1,275	20,050
June .....	512	17	3,946	582	318	900	3,365	1,426	(s)	113	9,362	306	346	1,193	20,586
July .....	473	11	3,675	631	311	942	3,315	1,501	1	109	9,297	226	351	1,213	20,172
August .....	492	15	3,984	601	311	912	3,380	1,563	2	97	9,182	341	344	1,171	20,573
September .....	473	14	4,032	713	286	999	3,322	1,485	2	94	8,932	273	341	1,170	20,139
October .....	453	12	3,967	825	276	1,102	3,412	1,467	12	104	9,027	239	357	1,328	20,377
November .....	364	10	4,190	873	314	1,187	3,543	1,507	5	112	9,021	269	410	1,142	20,573
December .....	221	11	3,950	1,141	324	1,464	4,025	1,517	1	96	8,879	339	432	1,185	20,657
Average .....	371	12	3,972	829	305	1,134	3,440	1,370	6	105	8,816	269	314	1,215	19,890
2022 January .....	244	7	4,081	1,319	298	1,617	4,081	1,423	16	115	7,982	262	334	1,186	19,731
February .....	263	11	4,177	1,361	294	1,655	4,002	1,402	2	112	8,598	196	363	1,310	20,436
March .....	279	14	4,161	813	295	1,108	3,553	1,523	1	132	8,856	255	436	1,301	20,512
April .....	324	12	3,808	757	302	1,058	3,516	1,537	2	124	8,754	260	304	1,316	19,957
May .....	398	9	3,874	533	300	833	3,296	1,574	1	96	9,107	205	343	1,174	20,077
June .....	481	17	3,994	526	281	807	3,490	1,707	2	136	9,127	229	287	1,302	20,772
July .....	464	9	3,719	663	291	954	3,671	1,599	5	71	8,750	365	327	1,366	20,345
August .....	495	18	3,871	637	281	919	3,309	1,650	1	134	9,080	295	370	1,378	20,601
September .....	470	11	4,010	773	261	1,034	3,444	1,545	3	96	8,815	273	464	1,338	20,470
October .....	443	12	4,098	740	232	972	3,601	1,524	6	115	8,828	193	282	1,313	20,415
November .....	357	13	4,061	932	240	1,172	3,604	1,607	(s)	110	8,849	294	350	1,349	20,593
December .....	248	11	3,717	1,067	237	1,304	3,515	1,601	6	102	8,572	223	261	1,235	19,491
Average .....	373	12	3,962	840	276	1,116	3,588	1,558	4	112	8,777	255	343	1,297	20,280
2023 January .....	231	6	3,902	1,096	261	1,357	3,789	1,510	37	117	8,282	127	279	1,259	19,539
February .....	239	11	4,018	1,047	245	1,292	3,660	1,520	19	112	8,715	225	365	1,113	19,997
March .....	R 258	R 12	R 4,103	R 807	R 252	R 1,058	R 3,588	R 1,606	R 3	R 57	R 9,007	R 298	R 248	R 1,269	R 20,449
April .....	F 324	F 9	F 3,808	NA	NA	E 859	RF 3,296	E 1,592	RF 2	RF 96	E 8,935	RF 270	E 177	RE 1,163	E 19,671
May .....	F 386	F 6	F 3,874	NA	NA	E 716	F 3,286	E 1,572	F 5	F 92	E 9,181	F 303	E 180	E 918	E 19,803
5-Month Average .....	E 288	E 9	E 3,940	NA	NA	E 1,053	E 3,522	E 1,561	E 13	E 95	E 8,826	E 245	E 248	E 1,145	E 19,891
2022 5-Month Average .....	302	11	4,018	950	298	1,248	3,685	1,493	5	116	8,660	236	356	1,256	20,138
2021 5-Month Average .....	292	10	3,986	916	305	1,221	3,382	1,192	10	107	8,413	247	237	1,236	19,111

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures" and 30% of "Ethane-Propane Mixtures."

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> 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.")

<sup>e</sup> Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>f</sup> 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, 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.

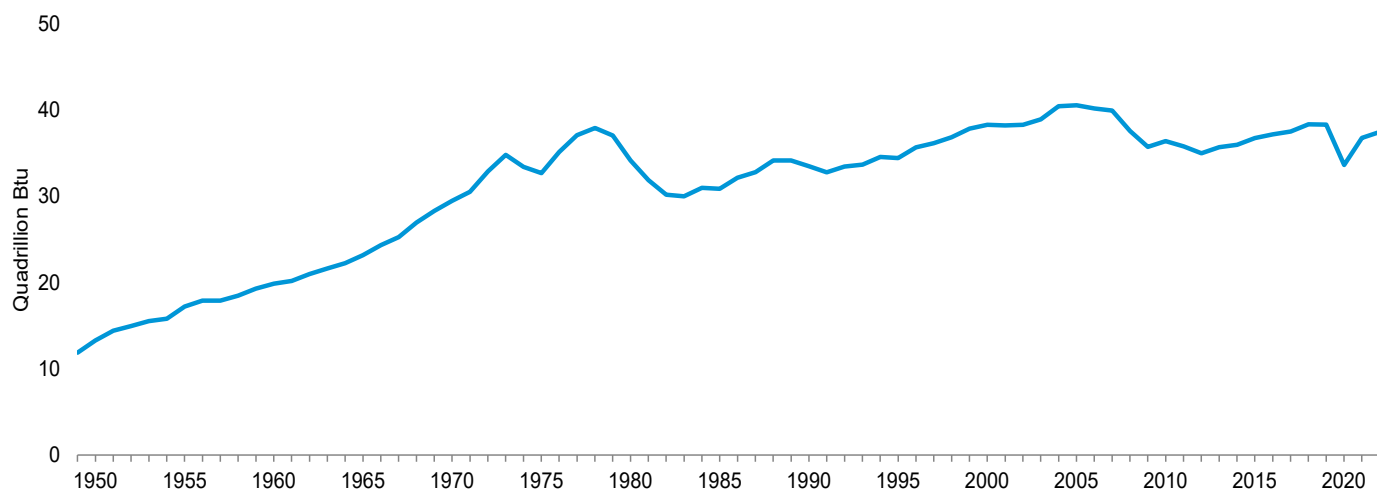
Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent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

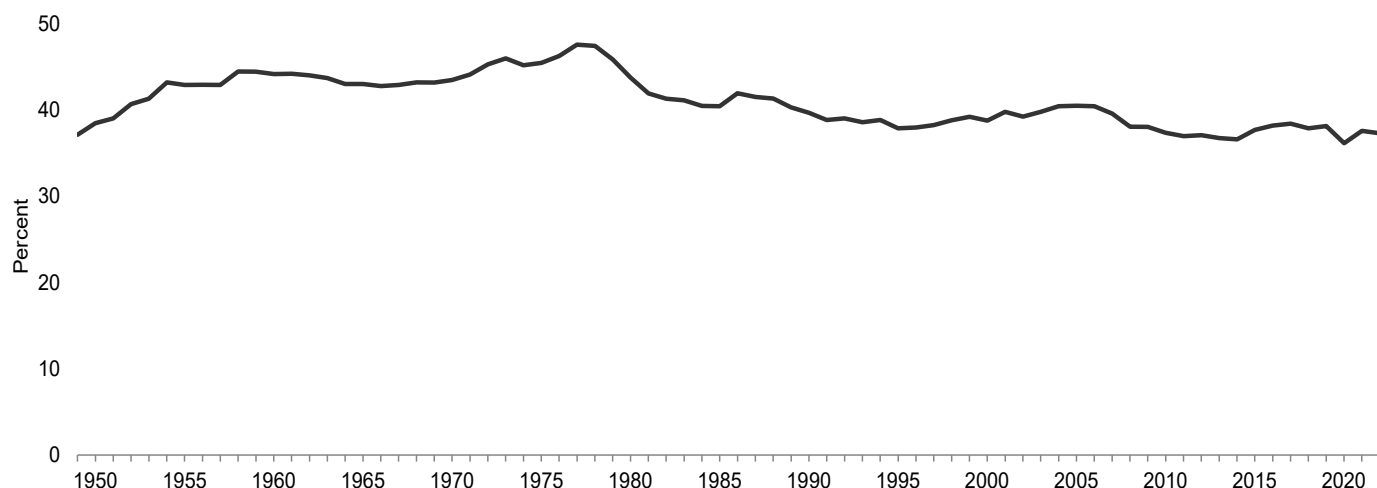
Sources: See end of section.

**Figure 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type**

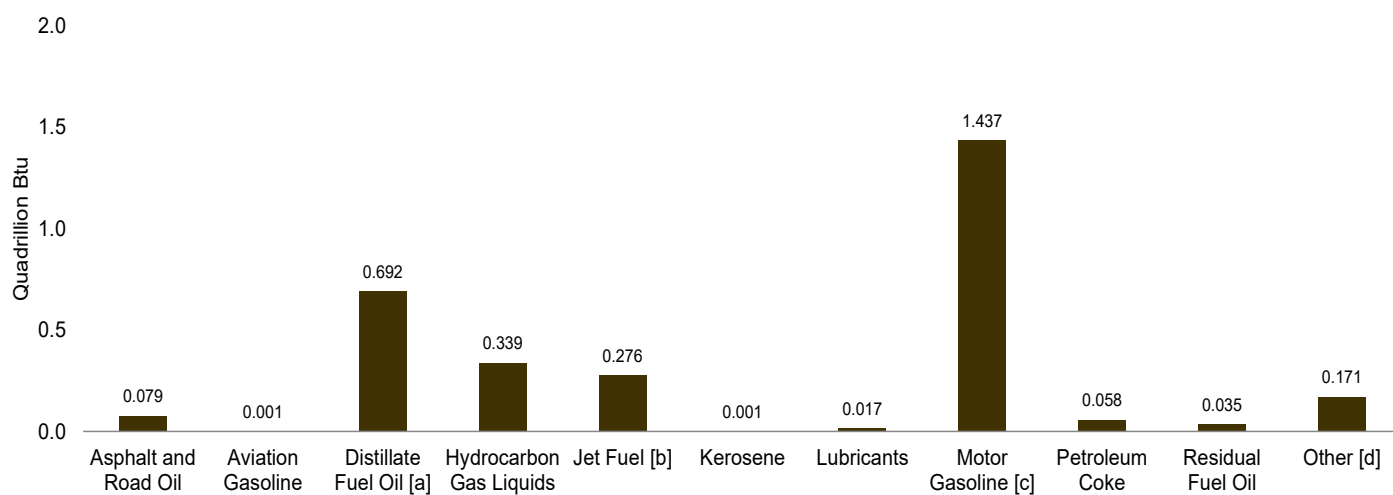
Total, 1949–2022



Petroleum Products Supplied as Share of Total Energy Consumption, 1949–2022



By Product, May 2023



[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	Avia- tion Gas- oline	Distil- late Fuel Oil <sup>a</sup>	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids				Jet Fuel <sup>d</sup>	Kero- sene	Lubri- cants	Motor Gas- oline <sup>e</sup>	Petro- leum Coke	Resid- ual Fuel Oil	Other <sup>f</sup>	Total
				Propane/Propylene			Total <sup>c</sup>								
				Pro- pane	Propy- lene	Total <sup>b</sup>									
1950 Total .....	435	199	2,300	E 204	E 18	E 222	326	( <sup>d</sup> )	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
2006 Total .....	1,261	33	8,831	E 1,328	E 375	1,703	2,768	3,379	111	303	17,511	1,141	1,581	3,276	40,196
2007 Total .....	1,197	32	8,858	E 1,379	E 352	1,731	2,835	3,358	67	313	17,428	1,072	1,659	3,134	39,952
2008 Total .....	1,012	28	8,346	E 1,299	E 323	1,622	2,656	3,193	30	291	16,799	1,017	1,432	2,788	37,591
2009 Total .....	873	27	7,657	E 1,252	E 374	1,626	2,707	2,883	36	262	16,714	937	1,173	2,483	35,752
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 January .....	49	2	703	151	38	190	433	199	1	22	1,209	51	48	201	2,918
February .....	38	1	641	118	29	147	291	173	6	19	1,106	26	45	174	2,519
March .....	57	1	729	114	33	147	339	202	(s)	18	1,339	49	55	227	3,015
April .....	69	2	700	71	36	107	322	220	1	20	1,339	38	26	268	3,004
May .....	80	1	697	77	40	117	350	227	(s)	20	1,422	66	51	234	3,148
June .....	102	3	682	67	37	104	340	243	(s)	21	1,418	56	65	212	3,142
July .....	97	2	657	75	37	112	345	264	(s)	21	1,455	43	68	223	3,175
August .....	101	2	712	72	37	109	353	275	(s)	18	1,437	65	67	216	3,246
September .....	94	2	697	82	33	115	335	253	(s)	17	1,353	50	64	208	3,074
October .....	93	2	709	98	33	131	351	258	2	19	1,413	45	70	243	3,206
November .....	72	2	725	101	36	137	354	256	1	20	1,367	49	77	203	3,127
December .....	46	2	706	136	38	174	418	267	(s)	18	1,390	64	84	217	3,212
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 January .....	50	1	729	157	35	193	428	250	3	22	1,249	50	65	218	3,065
February .....	49	2	674	146	32	178	378	223	(s)	19	1,216	34	64	217	2,875
March .....	57	2	744	97	35	132	367	268	(s)	25	1,386	49	85	239	3,221
April .....	64	2	659	87	35	122	351	261	(s)	22	1,326	48	57	234	3,025
May .....	82	1	692	64	36	99	333	277	(s)	18	1,425	39	67	216	3,151
June .....	96	3	691	61	32	93	346	290	(s)	25	1,382	42	54	232	3,162
July .....	95	1	665	79	35	114	375	281	1	13	1,370	70	64	251	3,185
August .....	102	3	692	76	33	109	346	290	(s)	25	1,421	56	72	253	3,260
September .....	94	2	693	89	30	119	345	263	1	18	1,335	51	87	238	3,126
October .....	91	2	732	88	28	116	376	268	1	22	1,382	37	55	241	3,207
November .....	71	2	702	107	28	135	364	273	(s)	20	1,340	54	66	240	3,132
December .....	51	2	664	127	28	155	367	281	1	19	1,342	43	51	227	3,047
Total .....	903	22	8,337	1,178	386	1,564	4,375	3,225	8	247	16,175	573	788	2,805	37,458
2023 January .....	48	1	697	130	31	161	398	265	7	22	1,296	24	54	230	3,043
February .....	44	1	649	113	26	139	339	241	3	19	1,232	39	64	185	2,817
March .....	53	2	R 733	R 96	R 30	R 126	R 370	R 282	R 1	R 11	R 1,410	R 57	R 48	R 232	R 3,199
April .....	F 64	F 1	E 659	NA	NA	E 99	RF 329	E 271	RF (s)	F 17	E 1,353	RF 50	E 33	RE 208	E 2,986
May .....	F 79	F 1	E 692	NA	NA	E 85	F 339	E 276	F 1	F 17	E 1,437	F 58	E 35	E 171	E 3,106
5-Month Total .....	E 289	E 7	E 3,430	NA	NA	E 611	E 1,774	E 1,336	E 11	E 87	E 6,729	E 228	E 235	E 1,026	E 15,151
2022 5-Month Total .....	303	8	3,498	551	172	723	1,857	1,279	4	106	6,602	220	338	1,124	15,338
2021 5-Month Total .....	292	8	3,470	531	177	708	1,735	1,020	8	98	6,415	229	225	1,102	14,603

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures" and 30% of "Ethane-Propane Mixtures."

<sup>c</sup> Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline (pentanes plus), and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). Through 1983, also includes plant condensate and unrefined stream.

<sup>d</sup> 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.")

<sup>e</sup> Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>f</sup> 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, 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.

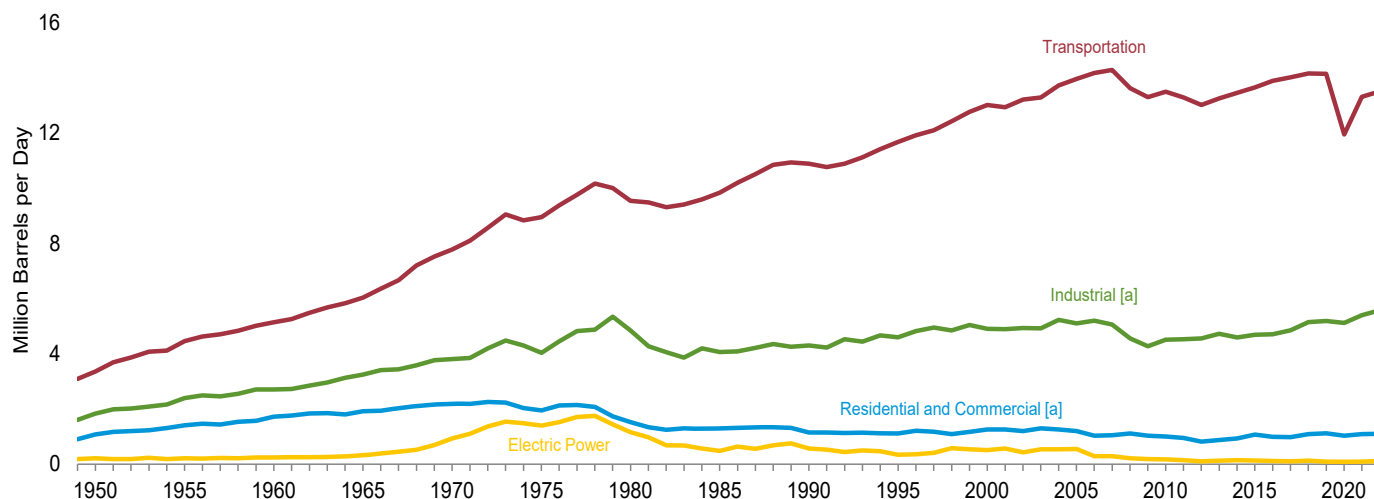
Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent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

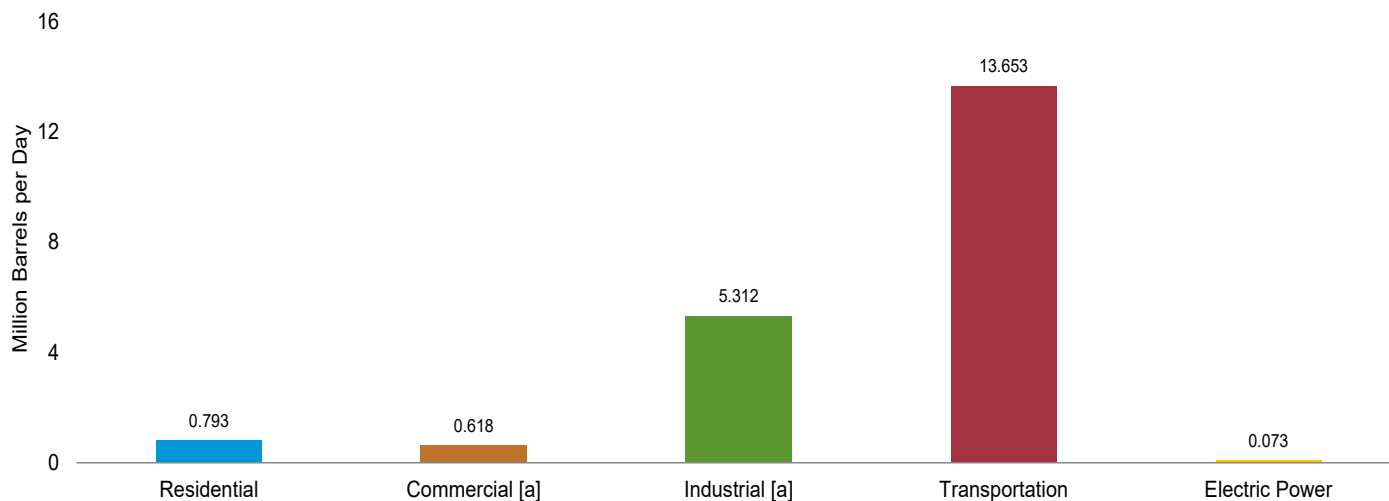
Sources: See end of section.

**Figure 3.7 Petroleum Consumption by Sector**

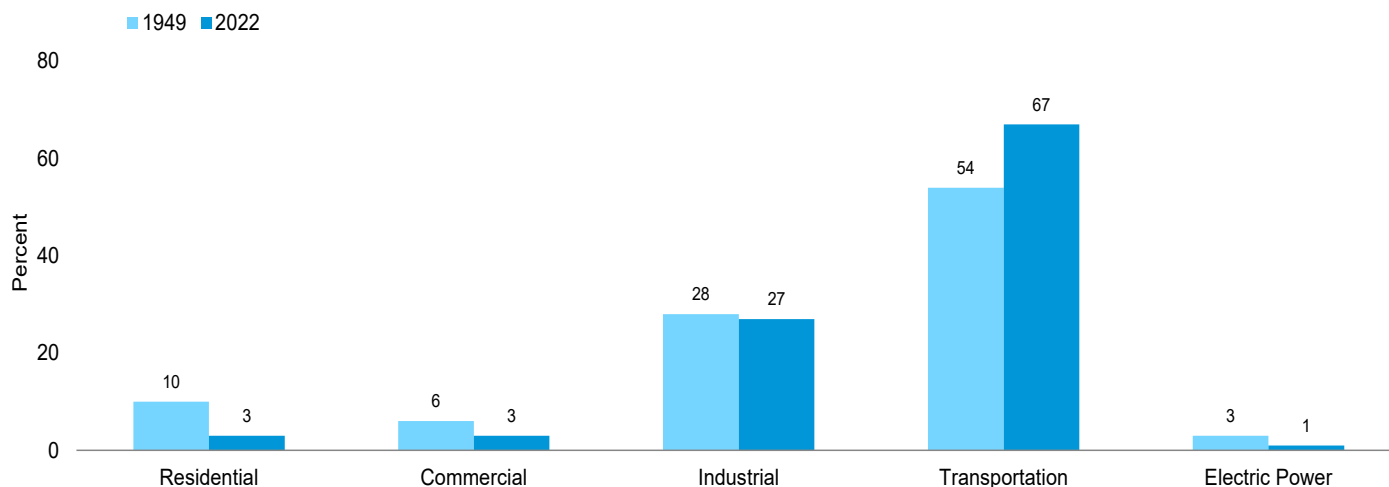
By Sector, 1949–2022



By Sector, March 2023



Sector Shares, 1949 and 2022



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

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 <sup>a</sup>						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL <sup>b</sup>	Kero-sene	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL <sup>b</sup>	Kero-sene	Motor Gasoline <sup>c,d</sup>	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
		Propane				Propane					
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
2006 Average .....	335	318	32	685	189	88	7	26	(s)	33	343
2007 Average .....	342	345	21	708	181	87	4	32	(s)	33	337
2008 Average .....	354	394	10	758	181	113	2	24	(s)	31	351
2009 Average .....	276	391	13	680	187	99	2	28	(s)	31	348
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	<sup>d</sup> 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 January .....	345	661	6	1,012	239	253	1	178	0	2	673
February .....	400	711	27	1,138	277	268	4	180	(s)	2	733
March .....	300	462	2	764	208	191	(s)	197	(s)	2	598
April .....	212	335	4	550	147	152	1	204	0	1	504
May .....	177	222	1	400	123	117	(s)	209	0	1	450
June .....	156	129	(s)	285	108	88	(s)	216	0	1	412
July .....	105	124	1	229	72	86	(s)	214	0	1	374
August .....	90	125	2	216	62	86	(s)	212	0	1	361
September .....	157	149	2	308	109	94	(s)	206	0	1	410
October .....	206	242	9	457	143	123	1	208	(s)	1	476
November .....	242	474	4	720	168	195	1	208	(s)	1	573
December .....	323	534	1	859	224	213	(s)	205	(s)	2	645
Average .....	225	345	5	575	156	155	1	203	(s)	1	516
2022 January .....	367	699	12	1,079	255	265	2	184	(s)	2	708
February .....	460	619	2	1,081	319	240	(s)	198	(s)	3	761
March .....	298	<sup>R</sup> 453	1	<sup>R</sup> 752	207	189	(s)	204	(s)	2	602
April .....	200	346	1	547	139	156	(s)	202	(s)	1	498
May .....	167	200	1	368	116	110	(s)	210	(s)	1	438
June .....	147	140	2	289	102	92	(s)	210	(s)	1	406
July .....	99	125	3	227	69	87	1	202	(s)	1	359
August .....	85	126	1	212	59	87	(s)	209	0	1	356
September .....	149	152	2	303	103	95	(s)	203	(s)	1	403
October .....	195	285	4	484	135	137	1	203	0	1	477
November .....	229	457	(s)	<sup>R</sup> 687	159	190	(s)	204	(s)	2	<sup>R</sup> 555
December .....	306	617	4	927	212	240	1	198	(s)	2	652
Average .....	224	350	3	577	155	157	(s)	202	(s)	1	516
2023 January .....	367	<sup>R</sup> 574	29	<sup>R</sup> 970	255	226	4	191	(s)	2	679
February .....	460	557	15	1,032	319	221	2	201	(s)	3	746
March .....	298	493	2	793	207	201	(s)	208	(s)	2	618
3-Month Average .....	372	541	15	928	258	216	2	200	(s)	2	679
2022 3-Month Average .....	372	589	5	967	258	231	1	195	(s)	2	688
2021 3-Month Average .....	347	608	11	966	240	236	2	185	(s)	2	666

<sup>a</sup> Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

<sup>b</sup> Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

<sup>c</sup> Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>d</sup> 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 delay 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 <sup>a</sup>												
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids				Kerosene	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline <sup>d,e</sup>	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other <sup>f</sup>	Total
			Propane/Propylene			Total <sup>c</sup>							
			Propane	Propylene	Total <sup>b</sup>								
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
2006 Average .....	521	594	521	268	789	1,710	14	71	198	425	104	1,557	5,193
2007 Average .....	494	595	536	252	787	1,744	6	73	161	412	84	1,487	5,056
2008 Average .....	417	637	389	230	619	1,510	2	67	131	394	84	1,317	4,559
2009 Average .....	360	509	383	267	650	1,617	2	61	128	363	57	1,175	4,272
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 January .....	239	653	349	323	672	3,121	1	56	126	222	16	1,009	5,444
February .....	206	507	115	266	381	2,024	4	54	127	103	16	924	3,966
March .....	275	643	297	282	578	2,533	(s)	47	139	215	18	1,108	4,978
April .....	345	619	120	312	433	2,738	1	53	144	175	9	1,385	5,468
May .....	388	515	300	338	638	3,044	(s)	52	148	310	17	1,132	5,604
June .....	512	498	358	318	676	3,141	(s)	55	152	273	22	1,064	5,717
July .....	473	362	414	311	725	3,098	(s)	53	151	181	22	1,090	5,431
August .....	492	557	383	311	694	3,161	(s)	47	149	292	21	1,027	5,748
September .....	473	618	464	286	749	3,073	(s)	46	145	230	22	1,061	5,668
October .....	453	535	454	276	730	3,041	1	51	147	197	23	1,164	5,611
November .....	364	728	196	314	511	2,867	1	55	147	214	26	984	5,385
December .....	221	527	386	324	710	3,270	(s)	47	144	298	28	1,029	5,565
Average .....	371	563	322	305	627	2,933	1	51	143	227	20	1,082	5,392
2022 January .....	244	690	348	298	646	3,110	2	56	130	226	20	1,082	5,559
February .....	263	606	R 495	294	789	3,135	(s)	55	140	152	24	1,173	5,548
March .....	279	704	164	295	459	R 2,904	(s)	65	144	222	28	1,152	5,496
April .....	324	491	248	302	550	3,008	(s)	60	142	226	19	1,150	5,421
May .....	398	518	216	300	516	2,979	(s)	47	148	161	22	1,022	5,294
June .....	481	547	288	281	569	3,252	(s)	66	148	184	18	1,108	5,805
July .....	464	403	444	291	735	3,452	1	35	142	332	21	1,200	6,049
August .....	495	501	417	281	698	3,088	(s)	65	148	258	23	1,196	5,774
September .....	470	622	519	261	780	3,191	(s)	47	143	230	29	1,182	5,914
October .....	443	639	312	232	R 544	3,173	1	56	144	154	17	1,121	5,748
November .....	357	670	277	240	R 517	2,950	(s)	53	144	253	22	1,161	5,610
December .....	248	336	203	237	441	2,651	1	50	139	174	16	1,048	4,664
Average .....	373	560	326	276	602	3,074	(s)	55	143	215	22	1,132	5,572
2023 January .....	231	614	R 288	261	R 549	R 2,981	4	57	135	100	18	1,050	R 5,191
February .....	239	509	262	245	507	R 2,874	2	55	142	199	23	904	4,947
March .....	258	669	106	252	358	2,887	(s)	28	146	276	16	1,031	5,312
3-Month Average .....	243	600	217	253	470	2,915	2	46	141	191	19	998	5,157
2022 3-Month Average .....	262	669	330	296	626	3,047	1	59	138	201	24	1,134	5,534
2021 3-Month Average .....	241	604	258	291	549	2,577	2	52	131	183	17	1,017	4,824

<sup>a</sup> Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

<sup>b</sup> Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures" and 30% of "Ethane-Propane Mixtures."

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> 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, 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 delay 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 <sup>a</sup>			
	Avia- tion Gasoline	Distil- late Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	HGL <sup>b</sup> Pro- pane <sup>d</sup>	Jet Fuel <sup>e</sup>	Lubri- cants	Motor Gasoline <sup>f</sup>	Resid- ual Fuel Oil	Other <sup>h</sup>	Total	Distil- late Fuel Oil <sup>i</sup>	Petro- leum Coke	Resid- ual Fuel Oil <sup>i</sup>	Total
1950 Average .....	108	226	2	( <sup>e</sup> )	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
2006 Average .....	18	3,017	20	1,633	67	9,029	395	NA	14,178	35	97	157	289
2007 Average .....	17	3,037	16	1,622	69	9,093	433	NA	14,287	42	78	173	293
2008 Average .....	15	2,738	29	1,539	64	8,834	402	NA	13,621	34	70	104	209
2009 Average .....	14	2,626	20	1,393	57	8,841	344	( <sup>h</sup> )	13,297	33	63	79	175
2010 Average .....	15	2,764	<sup>d</sup> 3	1,432	70	8,824	389	( <sup>h</sup> )	13,496	38	65	67	170
2011 Average .....	15	2,849	3	1,425	67	8,591	338	( <sup>h</sup> )	13,289	30	66	41	137
2012 Average .....	14	2,719	3	1,398	61	8,525	291	( <sup>h</sup> )	13,011	25	41	33	99
2013 Average .....	12	2,804	4	1,434	65	8,679	253	( <sup>h</sup> )	13,252	26	59	34	119
2014 Average .....	12	2,928	5	1,470	67	8,778	195	( <sup>h</sup> )	13,455	39	57	41	137
2015 Average .....	11	2,974	7	1,548	74	<sup>g</sup> 8,835	202	( <sup>h</sup> )	13,651	33	54	41	128
2016 Average .....	11	2,944	8	1,614	70	8,973	271	( <sup>h</sup> )	13,891	26	57	31	113
2017 Average .....	11	2,976	9	1,682	64	8,988	290	( <sup>h</sup> )	14,019	26	47	29	101
2018 Average .....	12	3,118	9	1,707	62	8,984	263	( <sup>h</sup> )	14,156	38	49	34	121
2019 Average .....	13	3,127	9	1,743	59	8,965	231	( <sup>h</sup> )	14,146	26	36	26	88
2020 Average .....	11	2,935	6	1,076	52	7,703	170	( <sup>h</sup> )	11,953	21	42	23	86
2021 January .....	11	2,677	7	1,131	59	7,420	202	84	11,591	23	46	27	96
February .....	5	2,715	7	1,087	56	7,516	206	122	11,714	68	49	31	148
March .....	9	2,904	7	1,150	50	8,217	240	130	12,707	22	42	21	85
April .....	15	3,047	7	1,292	55	8,492	108	132	13,148	25	29	20	74
May .....	9	3,061	7	1,292	55	8,724	225	143	13,515	24	35	21	80
June .....	17	3,157	7	1,426	58	8,994	300	129	14,088	27	32	24	84
July .....	11	3,113	7	1,501	56	8,932	304	123	14,047	23	45	24	92
August .....	15	3,247	7	1,563	50	8,821	287	144	14,136	28	49	35	112
September .....	14	3,125	7	1,485	48	8,581	290	109	13,658	23	43	29	94
October .....	12	3,060	7	1,467	53	8,672	308	164	13,743	24	42	24	89
November .....	10	3,026	7	1,507	57	8,666	360	158	13,791	27	54	23	103
December .....	11	2,846	7	1,517	49	8,530	379	155	13,496	30	40	23	93
Average .....	12	2,999	7	1,370	54	8,469	268	133	13,312	28	42	25	95
2022 January .....	7	2,685	7	1,423	59	7,668	241	104	12,195	84	36	71	190
February .....	11	2,760	7	1,402	57	8,260	309	137	12,944	32	43	27	102
March .....	14	2,925	7	1,523	68	8,508	382	150	13,577	27	34	24	84
April .....	12	2,956	7	1,537	63	8,410	264	165	13,415	22	35	20	76
May .....	9	3,047	7	1,574	49	8,749	298	152	13,885	26	44	22	92
June .....	17	3,169	7	1,707	69	8,768	246	194	14,178	28	45	22	95
July .....	9	3,120	7	1,599	36	8,406	280	166	13,623	29	32	26	87
August .....	18	3,197	7	1,650	69	8,723	322	182	14,168	29	37	25	91
September .....	11	3,111	7	1,545	49	8,468	404	157	13,753	25	43	30	98
October .....	12	3,105	7	1,524	59	8,481	233	192	13,613	24	39	30	93
November .....	13	2,977	7	1,607	56	8,501	300	188	13,649	25	41	27	93
December .....	11	2,720	7	1,601	52	8,235	187	187	12,999	144	49	56	249
Average .....	12	2,982	7	1,558	57	8,432	289	164	13,502	41	40	32	113
2023 January .....	6	2,640	7	1,510	60	7,957	232	209	12,620	26	26	26	79
February .....	11	2,703	7	1,520	58	8,372	301	209	13,181	27	26	38	92
March .....	12	2,905	7	1,606	29	8,653	203	237	13,653	25	22	26	73
3-Month Average .....	10	2,751	7	1,546	49	8,326	243	219	13,150	26	25	30	81
2022 3-Month Average .....	11	2,791	7	1,451	61	8,142	311	130	12,904	48	37	41	126
2021 3-Month Average .....	9	2,767	7	1,124	55	7,724	216	112	12,014	37	46	26	108

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2009 and 2010 due to a change in data sources.

<sup>e</sup> 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.)

<sup>f</sup> Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>g</sup> 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.

<sup>h</sup> 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.

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>j</sup> 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.

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.

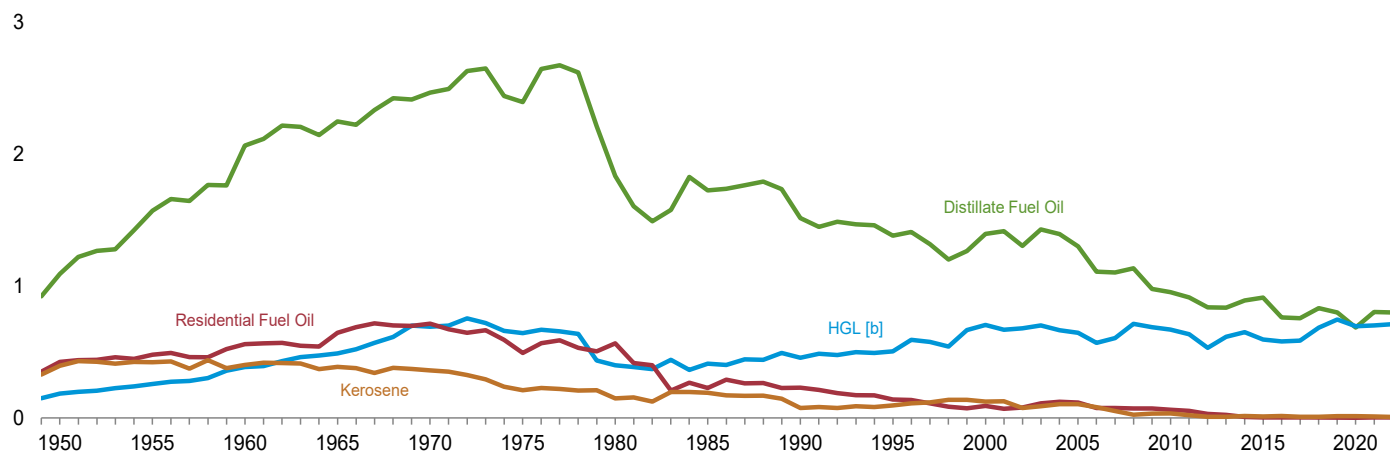
Sources: See end of section.

Due to the delay 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.

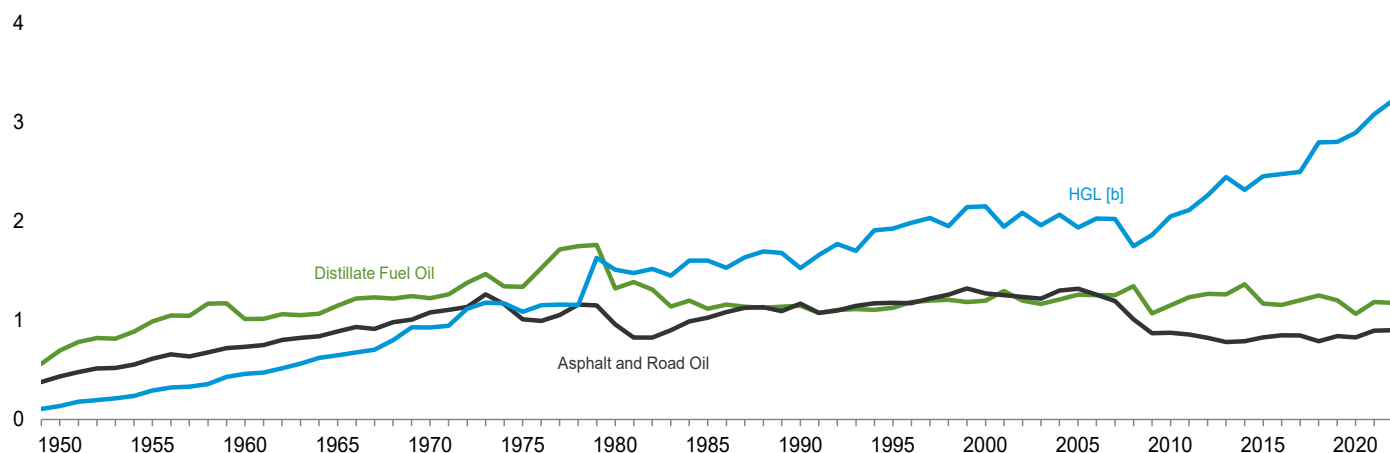
**Figure 3.8a Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1949-2022**

(Quadrillion Btu)

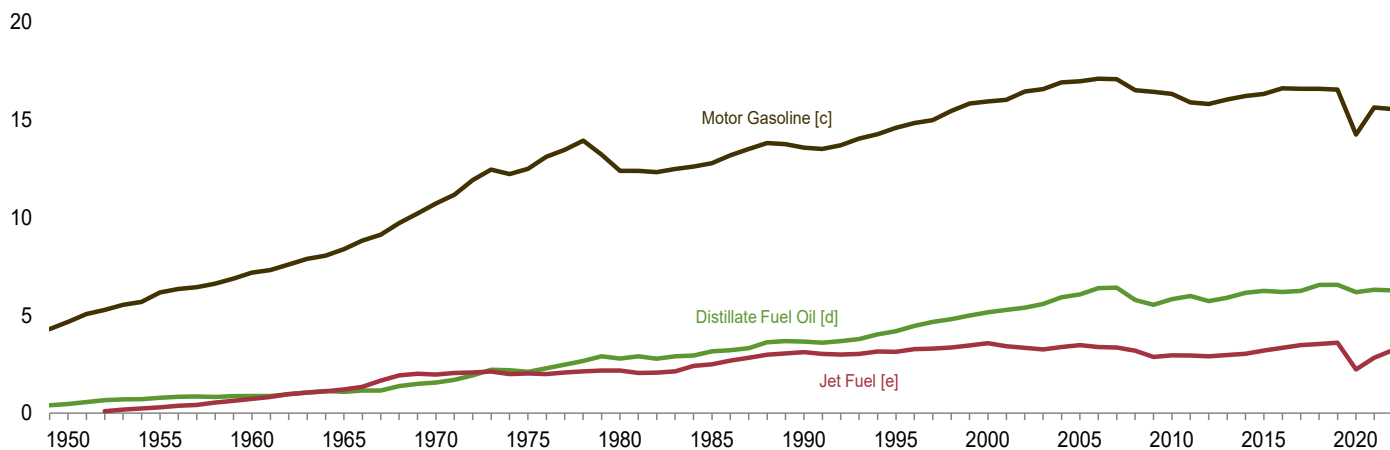
Residential and Commercial [a] Sectors, Selected Products



Industrial [a] Sector, Selected Products



Transportation Sector, Selected Products



[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.

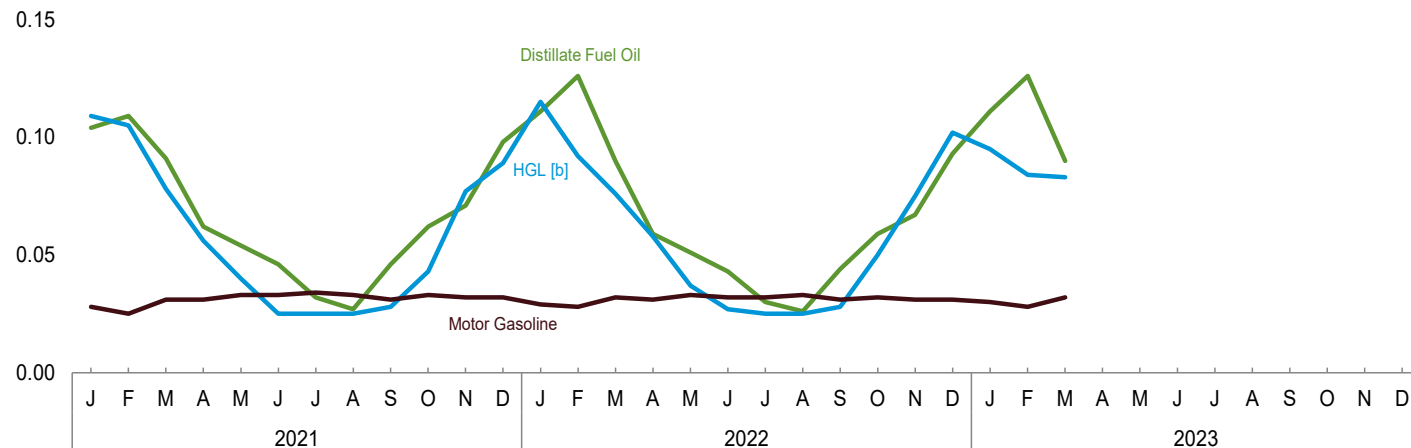
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum>.

Sources: Tables 3.8a–3.8c.

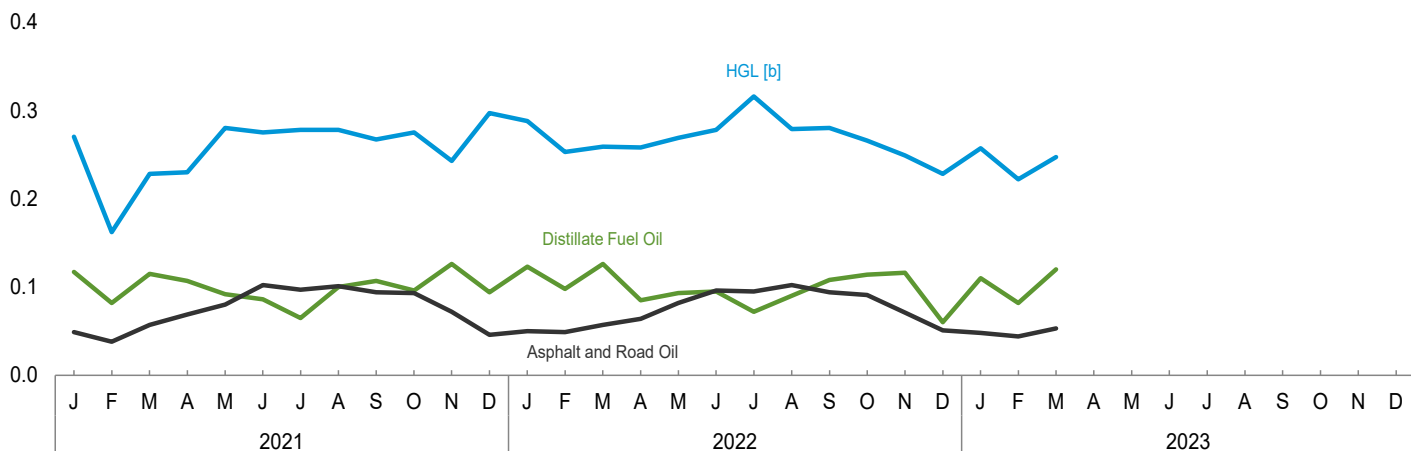
**Figure 3.8b Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly**

(Quadrillion Btu)

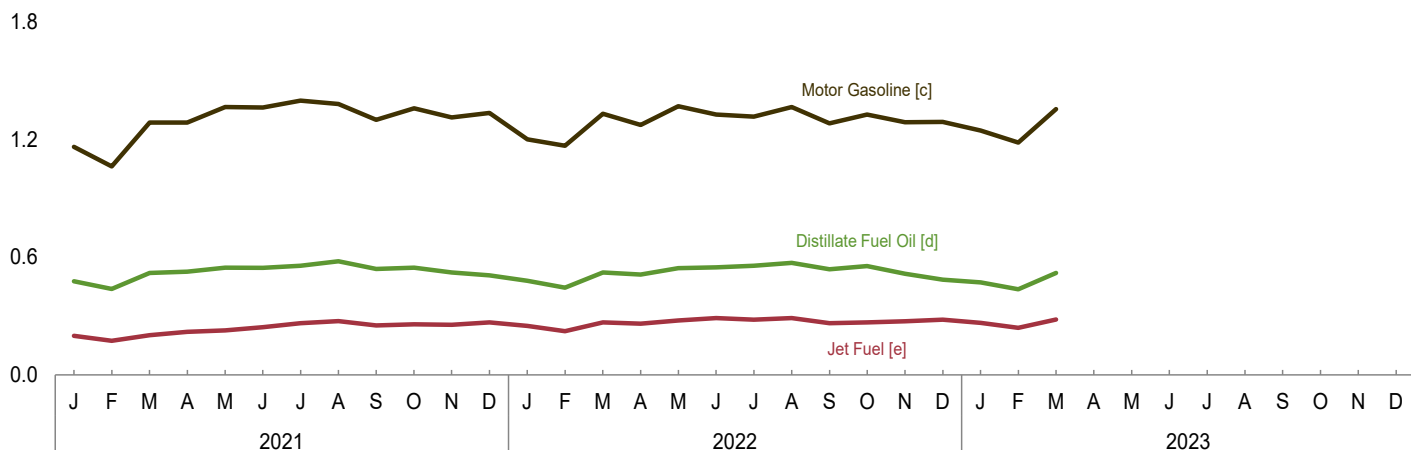
Residential and Commercial [a] Sectors, Selected Products



Industrial [a] Sector, Selected Products



Transportation Sector, Selected Products



[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 <sup>a</sup>						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL <sup>b</sup> Propane	Kero-sene	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL <sup>b</sup> Propane	Kero-sene	Motor Gasoline <sup>c,d</sup>	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
<b>1950 Total</b> .....	829	146	347	1,322	262	39	47	100	NA	424	872
<b>1955 Total</b> .....	1,194	202	371	1,767	377	54	51	133	NA	480	1,095
<b>1960 Total</b> .....	1,568	305	354	2,228	494	81	48	67	NA	559	1,248
<b>1965 Total</b> .....	1,713	386	334	2,432	534	103	54	77	NA	645	1,413
<b>1970 Total</b> .....	1,878	549	298	2,726	587	143	61	86	NA	714	1,592
<b>1975 Total</b> .....	1,807	512	161	2,479	587	130	49	89	NA	492	1,346
<b>1980 Total</b> .....	1,316	312	107	1,734	518	88	41	107	NA	565	1,318
<b>1985 Total</b> .....	1,092	315	159	1,566	631	95	33	96	NA	228	1,083
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	978	353	64	1,395	536	102	12	111	0	230	991
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	904	395	74	1,374	478	109	22	18	(s)	141	769
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	904	556	95	1,554	490	151	30	44	(s)	92	807
<b>2005 Total</b> .....	853	514	84	1,450	447	132	22	46	(s)	116	762
<b>2006 Total</b> .....	709	446	66	1,222	400	123	15	48	(s)	75	662
<b>2007 Total</b> .....	721	484	44	1,249	381	122	9	60	(s)	75	648
<b>2008 Total</b> .....	750	553	21	1,325	384	158	4	45	(s)	71	663
<b>2009 Total</b> .....	582	548	28	1,158	395	139	4	52	(s)	71	662
<b>2010 Total</b> .....	562	530	29	1,120	391	140	5	52	(s)	62	650
<b>2011 Total</b> .....	523	493	19	1,034	391	143	3	44	(s)	54	635
<b>2012 Total</b> .....	482	396	8	886	355	136	1	39	(s)	31	562
<b>2013 Total</b> .....	491	463	8	963	344	152	1	40	(s)	24	561
<b>2014 Total</b> .....	533	490	14	1,036	357	160	2	54	1	8	581
<b>2015 Total</b> .....	551	446	10	1,007	360	148	1	<sup>d</sup> 376	1	4	890
<b>2016 Total</b> .....	435	430	14	878	326	150	2	375	(s)	4	858
<b>2017 Total</b> .....	432	431	8	871	323	156	1	361	(s)	4	845
<b>2018 Total</b> .....	508	507	8	1,022	323	176	1	366	(s)	3	870
<b>2019 Total</b> .....	471	563	11	1,045	327	182	2	369	(s)	2	883
<b>2020 Total</b> .....	408	495	11	914	276	201	2	371	(s)	2	853
<b>2021 January</b> .....	62	79	1	141	43	30	(s)	28	0	(s)	101
February .....	65	77	4	145	45	29	1	25	(s)	(s)	100
March .....	54	55	(s)	109	37	23	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	91
April .....	37	39	1	76	25	17	(s)	31	0	(s)	74
May .....	32	26	(s)	58	22	14	(s)	33	0	(s)	69
June .....	27	15	(s)	42	19	10	(s)	33	0	(s)	62
July .....	19	15	(s)	34	13	10	(s)	34	0	(s)	57
August .....	16	15	(s)	31	11	10	(s)	33	0	(s)	55
September .....	27	17	(s)	45	19	11	(s)	31	0	(s)	61
October .....	37	29	2	67	26	15	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	73
November .....	42	55	1	97	29	22	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	83
December .....	58	64	(s)	122	40	25	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	98
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>474</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>925</b>
<b>2022 January</b> .....	66	83	2	151	46	32	(s)	29	(s)	(s)	107
February .....	74	67	(s)	141	51	26	(s)	28	(s)	1	106
March .....	53	54	(s)	107	37	<sup>R</sup> 22	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	92
April .....	35	40	(s)	75	24	18	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	73
May .....	30	24	(s)	54	21	13	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	67
June .....	25	16	(s)	42	18	11	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	60
July .....	18	15	1	33	12	10	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	54
August .....	15	15	(s)	30	11	10	(s)	33	0	(s)	54
September .....	26	17	(s)	44	18	11	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	60
October .....	35	34	1	70	24	16	(s)	32	0	(s)	73
November .....	40	53	(s)	92	27	22	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	81
December .....	55	73	1	129	38	29	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	98
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>471</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>924</b>
<b>2023 January</b> .....	66	68	5	139	46	27	1	30	(s)	(s)	104
February .....	74	60	2	137	51	24	(s)	28	(s)	1	105
March .....	53	59	(s)	112	37	24	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	94
<b>3-Month Total</b> .....	<b>193</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>302</b>
<b>2022 3-Month Total</b> .....	<b>193</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>2021 3-Month Total</b> .....	<b>180</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>293</b>

<sup>a</sup> Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

<sup>b</sup> Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

<sup>c</sup> Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>d</sup> 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 delay 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 <sup>a</sup>												
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids			Total <sup>c</sup>	Kerosene	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline <sup>d,e</sup>	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other <sup>f</sup>	Total
			Propane/Propylene										
			Propane	Propylene	Total <sup>b</sup>								
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
2006 Total .....	1,261	1,258	731	375	1,106	2,171	30	156	374	938	239	3,276	9,703
2007 Total .....	1,197	1,256	751	352	1,103	2,207	13	161	302	910	193	3,134	9,373
2008 Total .....	1,012	1,348	547	323	870	1,904	4	150	245	870	194	2,788	8,514
2009 Total .....	873	1,073	537	374	911	1,992	4	135	238	805	130	2,483	7,733
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	<sup>e</sup> 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 January .....	49	117	42	38	80	323	(s)	11	20	43	3	187	752
February .....	38	82	12	29	41	185	1	9	18	18	3	155	509
March .....	57	115	35	33	69	260	(s)	9	22	41	3	205	712
April .....	69	107	14	36	50	265	(s)	10	22	33	2	246	753
May .....	80	92	36	40	76	309	(s)	10	23	59	3	209	786
June .....	102	86	41	37	78	314	(s)	10	23	51	4	191	781
July .....	97	65	49	37	86	319	(s)	10	24	35	4	202	756
August .....	101	100	46	37	83	327	(s)	9	23	56	4	191	811
September .....	94	107	53	33	86	306	(s)	8	22	43	4	190	775
October .....	93	96	54	33	87	306	(s)	10	23	38	5	216	786
November .....	72	126	23	36	59	277	(s)	10	22	40	5	177	729
December .....	46	94	46	38	84	328	(s)	9	23	57	5	191	753
Total .....	898	1,186	451	427	878	3,519	1	113	264	515	46	2,360	8,904
2022 January .....	50	123	41	35	77	312	(s)	11	20	44	4	200	765
February .....	49	98	53	32	85	285	(s)	9	20	27	4	196	688
March .....	57	126	<sup>R</sup> 20	35	55	290	(s)	12	23	43	5	213	769
April .....	64	85	29	35	63	292	(s)	11	22	42	4	207	727
May .....	82	93	26	36	61	295	(s)	9	23	31	4	191	728
June .....	96	95	33	32	66	319	(s)	12	22	35	3	200	782
July .....	95	72	53	35	87	349	(s)	6	22	64	4	223	836
August .....	102	90	50	33	83	320	(s)	12	23	50	4	222	823
September .....	94	108	60	30	90	316	(s)	9	22	43	5	213	809
October .....	91	114	37	28	65	325	(s)	11	22	30	3	209	806
November .....	71	116	32	28	60	288	(s)	10	22	47	4	209	767
December .....	51	60	24	28	52	264	(s)	9	22	34	3	195	639
Total .....	903	1,179	457	386	844	3,655	1	121	263	489	49	2,479	9,138
2023 January .....	48	110	34	31	65	<sup>R</sup> 301	1	11	21	19	4	195	<sup>R</sup> 709
February .....	44	82	28	26	<sup>R</sup> 54	255	(s)	9	20	35	4	153	603
March .....	53	120	13	30	43	287	(s)	5	23	53	3	192	736
3-Month Total .....	145	312	75	87	162	843	1	25	64	107	11	540	2,048
2022 3-Month Total .....	156	347	114	102	216	887	(s)	32	63	113	14	610	2,222
2021 3-Month Total .....	144	314	89	100	190	768	1	29	59	103	9	546	1,973

<sup>a</sup> Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

<sup>b</sup> Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures" and 30% of "Ethane-Propane Mixtures."

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> 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, 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.

<sup>R</sup>=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 delay 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 <sup>a</sup>			
	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	HGL <sup>b</sup>	Jet Fuel <sup>e</sup>	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline <sup>f,g</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil	Other <sup>h</sup>	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>i</sup>	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil <sup>j</sup>	Total
			Propane <sup>d</sup>										
1950 Total .....	199	480	3	( <sup>e</sup> )	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
2006 Total .....	33	6,390	28	3,379	147	17,088	906	NA	27,972	73	203	361	637
2007 Total .....	32	6,411	22	3,358	152	17,066	994	NA	28,034	89	163	397	648
2008 Total .....	28	5,792	40	3,193	141	16,510	926	NA	26,630	73	146	240	459
2009 Total .....	27	5,537	28	2,883	127	16,425	791	( <sup>h</sup> )	25,817	70	132	181	382
2010 Total .....	27	5,826	<sup>d</sup> 5	2,963	155	16,320	892	( <sup>h</sup> )	26,187	80	137	154	370
2011 Total .....	27	5,997	5	2,950	148	15,877	776	( <sup>h</sup> )	25,780	64	138	93	295
2012 Total .....	25	5,736	5	2,901	135	15,795	671	( <sup>h</sup> )	25,268	52	85	77	214
2013 Total .....	22	5,894	6	2,969	143	16,030	581	( <sup>h</sup> )	25,645	55	123	77	255
2014 Total .....	22	6,154	8	3,042	149	16,209	447	( <sup>h</sup> )	26,030	82	118	95	295
2015 Total .....	21	6,251	10	3,204	163	16,308	463	( <sup>h</sup> )	26,420	70	112	94	276
2016 Total .....	20	6,197	12	3,350	154	16,601	623	( <sup>h</sup> )	26,958	55	118	71	244
2017 Total .....	21	6,248	12	3,481	142	16,576	665	( <sup>h</sup> )	27,146	55	97	66	218
2018 Total .....	22	6,550	13	3,533	137	16,573	604	( <sup>h</sup> )	27,432	81	101	78	260
2019 Total .....	23	6,567	12	3,608	131	16,531	529	( <sup>h</sup> )	27,402	54	76	59	189
2020 Total .....	20	6,179	9	2,234	116	14,243	391	( <sup>h</sup> )	23,191	44	87	53	184
2021 January .....	2	478	1	199	11	1,162	39	14	1,906	4	8	5	18
February .....	1	438	1	173	10	1,063	36	18	1,739	11	8	5	24
March .....	1	519	1	202	9	1,286	47	22	2,087	4	7	4	15
April .....	2	527	1	220	10	1,287	20	22	2,088	4	5	4	13
May .....	1	547	1	227	10	1,366	44	24	2,220	4	6	4	15
June .....	3	546	1	243	11	1,363	57	21	2,242	5	6	4	15
July .....	2	556	1	264	11	1,398	59	21	2,311	4	8	5	17
August .....	2	580	1	275	9	1,381	56	24	2,329	5	9	7	21
September .....	2	540	1	253	9	1,300	55	18	2,177	4	7	5	17
October .....	2	547	1	258	10	1,358	60	28	2,262	4	7	5	16
November .....	2	523	1	256	10	1,313	68	26	2,199	5	9	4	18
December .....	2	508	1	267	9	1,335	74	26	2,222	5	7	4	17
Total .....	22	6,309	10	2,835	119	15,611	615	263	25,783	60	88	57	205
2022 January .....	1	480	1	250	11	1,200	47	18	2,008	15	6	14	35
February .....	2	445	1	223	10	1,168	54	21	1,923	5	7	5	17
March .....	2	523	1	268	13	1,332	75	25	2,238	5	6	5	15
April .....	2	511	1	261	12	1,274	50	27	2,137	4	6	4	13
May .....	1	544	1	277	9	1,369	58	26	2,286	5	8	4	17
June .....	3	548	1	290	13	1,328	46	32	2,261	5	8	4	17
July .....	1	557	1	281	7	1,316	55	28	2,246	5	6	5	16
August .....	3	571	1	290	13	1,365	63	31	2,336	5	7	5	17
September .....	2	538	1	263	9	1,283	76	26	2,197	4	7	6	17
October .....	2	555	1	268	11	1,327	45	32	2,242	4	7	6	17
November .....	2	515	1	273	10	1,288	57	31	2,176	4	7	5	16
December .....	2	486	1	281	10	1,289	36	31	2,136	26	9	11	45
Total .....	22	6,273	10	3,225	127	15,539	662	327	26,184	87	83	73	243
2023 January .....	1	472	1	265	11	1,245	45	35	2,076	5	5	5	14
February .....	1	436	1	241	10	1,184	53	32	1,958	4	4	7	15
March .....	2	519	1	282	5	1,354	40	40	2,243	4	4	5	13
3-Month Total .....	4	1,427	2	789	27	3,783	138	107	6,277	13	13	17	43
2022 3-Month Total .....	5	1,448	2	740	34	3,700	176	64	6,168	25	19	23	67
2021 3-Month Total .....	4	1,435	2	573	30	3,511	122	55	5,732	19	23	15	57

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2009 and 2010 due to a change in data sources.

<sup>e</sup> 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.)

<sup>f</sup> Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>g</sup> 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.

<sup>h</sup> 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.

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>j</sup> 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.

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 delay 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 1.12a and 1.12b). In general, except for crude oil, product supplied of each product is computed as follows: field production, 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 unpublished revisions; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports, and unpublished revisions; 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.)

1981–2021: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, unpublished revisions, 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.)

2022 and 2023: 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.)

1981–2021: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, unpublished revisions, 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.)

2022 and 2023: 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.

## 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, 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), but exclude natural gasoline. 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). Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for natural gasoline are from STIFS, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the natural gasoline heat content factor in Table A1. Total HGL product supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for LPG and natural gasoline.

### ***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.

1981–2021: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), annual reports, and unpublished revisions.

2022 and 2023: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), monthly reports, and unpublished revisions.

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; consumption does not include biofuels blended with distillate fuel oil, motor gasoline, or other petroleum products.

### ***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 most recent data year in SEDS.

### ***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 1.10. 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 1.10. 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 most recent data year in SEDS.

### ***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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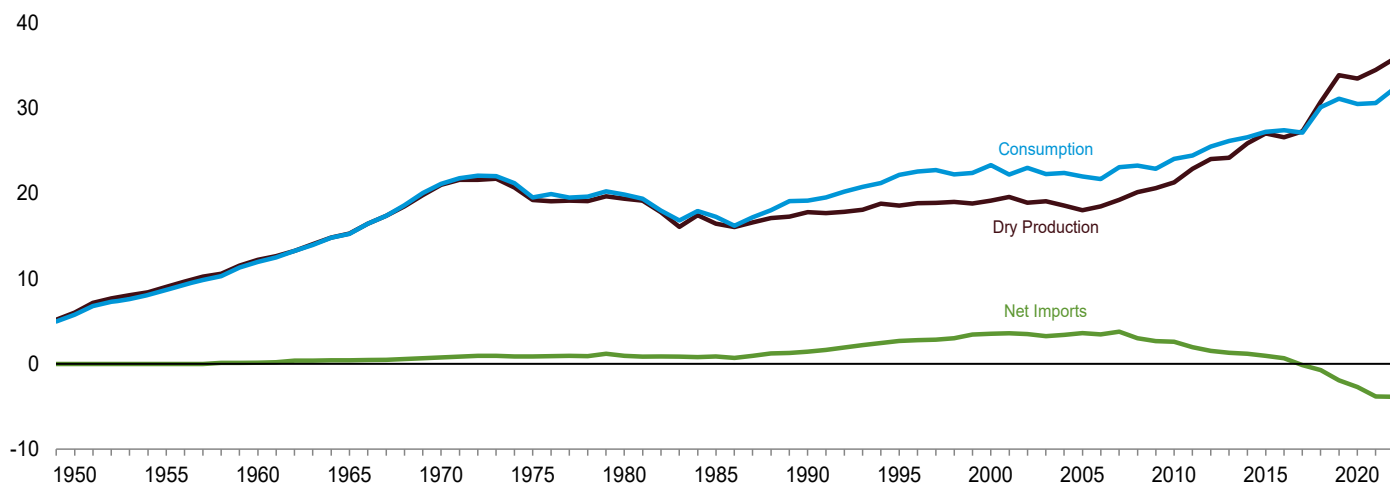


## 4. Natural Gas

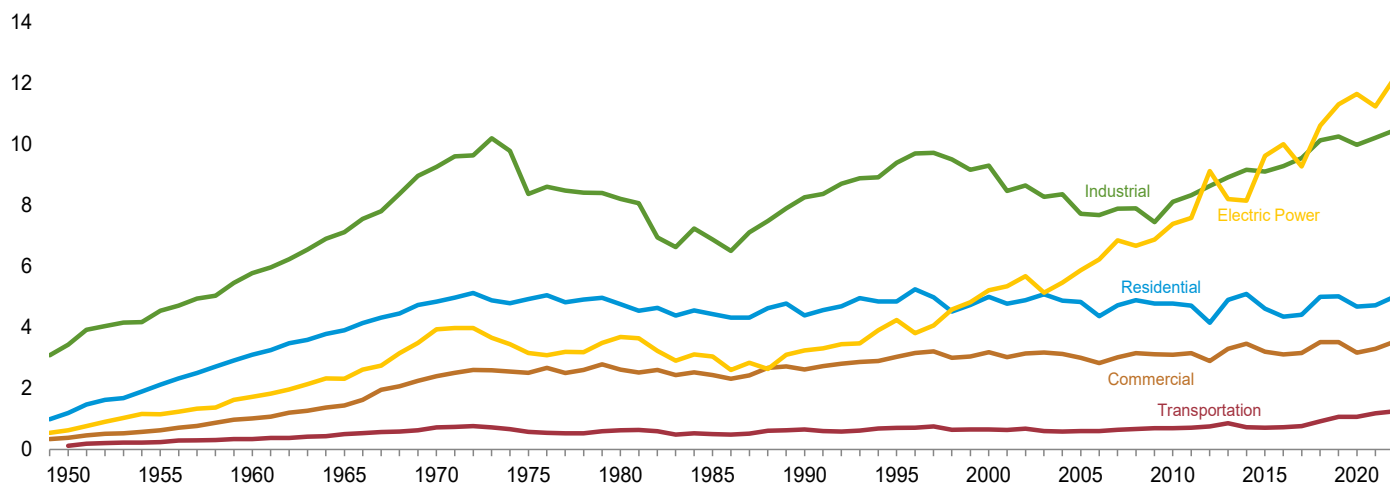
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**Figure 4.1 Natural Gas**  
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

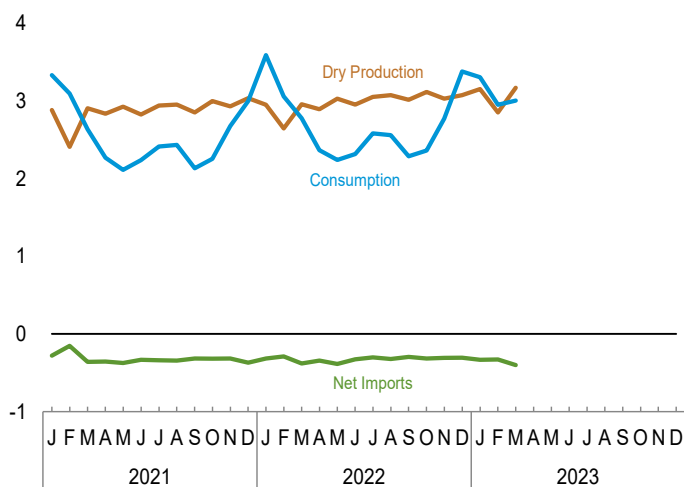
Overview, 1949–2022



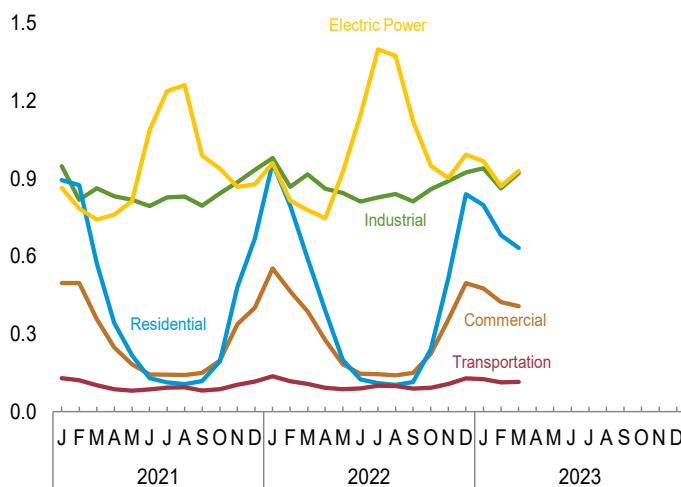
Consumption by Sector, 1949–2022



Overview, Monthly



Consumption by Sector, Monthly



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 With- drawals <sup>a</sup>	Marketed Production (Wet) <sup>b</sup>	NGPL Production <sup>c</sup>	Dry Gas Production <sup>d</sup>	Supple- mental Gaseous Fuels <sup>e</sup>	Trade			Net Storage With- drawals <sup>f</sup>	Balancing Item <sup>g</sup>	Consump- tion <sup>h</sup>
						Imports	Exports	Net Imports			
1950 Total .....	8,480	16,282	260	16,022	NA	0	26	-26	-54	-175	5,767
1955 Total .....	11,720	19,405	377	19,029	NA	11	31	-20	-68	-247	8,694
1960 Total .....	15,088	12,771	543	12,228	NA	156	11	144	-132	-274	11,967
1965 Total .....	17,963	16,040	753	15,286	NA	456	26	430	-118	-319	15,280
1970 Total .....	23,786	21,921	906	21,014	NA	821	70	751	-398	-228	21,139
1975 Total .....	21,104	20,109	872	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	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
2006 Total .....	23,535	19,410	906	18,504	66	4,186	724	3,462	-436	103	21,699
2007 Total .....	24,664	20,196	930	19,266	63	4,608	822	3,785	192	-203	23,104
2008 Total .....	25,636	21,112	953	20,159	61	3,984	963	3,021	34	2	23,277
2009 Total .....	26,057	21,648	1,024	20,624	65	3,751	1,072	2,679	-355	-103	22,910
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	29,204	1,897	27,306	66	3,033	3,154	-121	254	-360	27,146
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 .....	40,614	36,202	2,710	33,493	63	2,551	5,285	-2,734	-180	-129	30,513
2021 January .....	3,517	3,118	235	2,884	6	284	564	-279	719	7	3,336
February .....	2,950	2,609	196	2,412	5	272	424	-152	795	37	3,097
March .....	3,518	3,144	237	2,907	6	239	595	-357	64	20	2,639
April .....	3,438	3,069	231	2,838	5	208	564	-356	-180	-37	2,271
May .....	3,535	3,168	239	2,930	6	205	578	-373	-424	-23	2,115
June .....	3,400	3,056	230	2,826	5	208	539	-331	-254	-6	2,241
July .....	3,514	3,182	240	2,943	6	228	566	-338	-175	-20	2,415
August .....	3,545	3,196	241	2,956	6	221	564	-343	-164	-19	2,436
September .....	3,423	3,087	232	2,854	5	220	536	-315	-398	-11	2,136
October .....	3,600	3,245	244	3,001	6	228	545	-317	-368	-64	2,258
November .....	3,545	3,170	239	2,931	6	242	557	-315	137	-79	2,679
December .....	3,680	3,284	247	3,037	6	253	621	-368	330	-4	3,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>41,666</b>	<b>37,328</b>	<b>2,811</b>	<b>34,518</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>6,653</b>	<b>-3,845</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-199</b>	<b>30,623</b>
2022 January .....	E 3,591	E 3,199	246	E 2,953	7	296	611	-315	994	-47	3,592
February .....	E 3,227	E 2,870	223	E 2,647	6	258	546	-288	658	38	3,061
March .....	E 3,614	E 3,225	267	E 2,958	6	259	639	-380	163	33	2,781
April .....	E 3,520	E 3,152	257	E 2,895	6	245	587	-342	-214	23	2,367
May .....	E 3,667	E 3,296	266	E 3,030	6	231	617	-386	-403	-5	2,242
June .....	E 3,557	E 3,215	259	E 2,956	4	229	552	-324	-324	5	2,318
July .....	E 3,690	E 3,330	276	E 3,055	6	257	558	-301	-180	4	2,583
August .....	E 3,699	E 3,349	270	E 3,079	6	236	557	-321	-206	1	2,560
September .....	E 3,638	E 3,281	265	E 3,016	4	234	526	-293	-436	-4	2,289
October .....	E 3,769	E 3,394	275	E 3,119	5	240	554	-315	-422	-21	2,366
November .....	E 3,683	E 3,297	269	E 3,029	4	246	554	-308	71	-23	2,773
December .....	E 3,729	E 3,328	249	E 3,079	5	293	597	-304	573	29	3,382
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>E 43,385</b>	<b>E 38,936</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>E 35,816</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>-3,875</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32,314</b>
2023 January .....	RE 3,820	RE 3,419	264	RE 3,156	6	275	R 607	R -332	455	R 24	R 3,309
February .....	RE 3,458	RE 3,097	242	RE 2,854	5	244	573	-329	399	R 22	R 2,952
March .....	E 3,844	E 3,451	281	E 3,171	6	250	648	-399	224	5	3,006
<b>3-Month Total .....</b>	<b>E 11,122</b>	<b>E 9,967</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>E 9,180</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>-1,060</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>9,267</b>
2022 3-Month Total .....	E 10,431	E 9,295	736	E 8,558	19	814	1,796	-983	1,816	24	9,434
2021 3-Month Total .....	9,985	8,871	668	8,203	16	795	1,583	-788	1,577	64	9,072

<sup>a</sup> 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.

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

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Marketed production (wet) minus NGPL production.

<sup>e</sup> See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of section.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> 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).

<sup>h</sup> See Note 6, "Natural Gas Consumption," at end of section.

<sup>i</sup> Through 1979, may include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

<sup>j</sup> 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," 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: 1949–2020—**U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. **2021 forward—**EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, May 2023, Table 1.

**Table 4.2a Natural Gas Imports by Country**  
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Algeria <sup>a</sup>	Australia <sup>a</sup>	Canada <sup>b</sup>	Egypt <sup>a</sup>	Mexico <sup>b</sup>	Nigeria <sup>a</sup>	Norway <sup>a</sup>	Oman <sup>a</sup>	Qatar <sup>a</sup>	Trinidad and Tobago <sup>a</sup>	United Arab Emirates <sup>a</sup>	Yemen <sup>a</sup>	Other <sup>a</sup>	Total
<b>1950 Total</b> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>1955 Total</b> .....	0	0	11	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
<b>1960 Total</b> .....	0	0	109	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
<b>1965 Total</b> .....	0	0	405	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456
<b>1970 Total</b> .....	1	0	779	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	821
<b>1975 Total</b> .....	5	0	948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	953
<b>1980 Total</b> .....	86	0	797	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	985
<b>1985 Total</b> .....	24	0	926	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	950
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	84	0	1,448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,532
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	18	0	2,816	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,841
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	47	6	3,544	0	12	13	0	10	46	99	3	0	21	3,782
<b>2005 Total</b> .....	97	0	3,700	73	9	8	0	2	3	439	0	0	11	4,341
<b>2006 Total</b> .....	17	0	3,590	120	13	57	0	0	0	389	0	0	0	4,186
<b>2007 Total</b> .....	77	0	3,783	115	54	95	0	0	18	448	0	0	18	4,608
<b>2008 Total</b> .....	0	0	3,589	55	43	12	15	0	3	267	0	0	15	3,984
<b>2009 Total</b> .....	0	0	3,271	160	28	13	29	0	13	236	0	0	29	3,751
<b>2010 Total</b> .....	0	0	3,280	73	30	42	26	0	46	190	0	39	81	3,741
<b>2011 Total</b> .....	0	0	3,117	35	3	2	15	0	91	129	0	60	92	3,469
<b>2012 Total</b> .....	0	0	2,963	3	(s)	0	6	0	34	112	0	20	26	3,138
<b>2013 Total</b> .....	0	0	2,786	0	1	3	6	0	7	70	0	11	0	2,883
<b>2014 Total</b> .....	0	0	2,635	0	1	0	6	0	0	43	0	8	3	2,695
<b>2015 Total</b> .....	0	0	2,626	0	1	0	12	0	0	71	0	7	0	2,718
<b>2016 Total</b> .....	0	0	2,918	0	1	0	3	0	0	84	0	0	0	3,006
<b>2017 Total</b> .....	0	0	2,955	0	1	6	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	3,033
<b>2018 Total</b> .....	0	0	2,811	0	3	3	0	0	0	66	0	0	6	2,889
<b>2019 Total</b> .....	0	0	2,687	0	2	3	0	0	0	47	0	0	3	2,742
<b>2020 Total</b> .....	0	0	2,500	0	2	7	3	0	0	39	0	0	0	2,551
<b>2021 January</b> .....	0	0	278	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	284
February .....	0	0	265	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	272
March .....	0	0	237	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	239
April .....	0	0	208	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208
May .....	0	0	203	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	205
June .....	0	0	208	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208
July .....	0	0	226	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	228
August .....	0	0	221	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221
September .....	0	0	219	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	220
October .....	0	0	228	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228
November .....	0	0	241	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	242
December .....	0	0	251	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	253
<b>Total</b> .....	0	0	2,785	0	2	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	(s)	2,808
<b>2022 January</b> .....	0	0	290	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	(s)	296
February .....	0	0	253	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	(s)	258
March .....	0	0	257	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	(s)	259
April .....	0	0	245	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	245
May .....	0	0	230	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	231
June .....	0	0	229	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	229
July .....	0	0	254	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	257
August .....	0	0	233	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	(s)	236
September .....	0	0	234	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	234
October .....	0	0	239	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240
November .....	0	0	245	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	246
December .....	0	0	290	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	293
<b>Total</b> .....	0	0	3,000	0	1	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	(s)	3,024
<b>2023 January</b> .....	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
<b>3-Month Total</b> .....	0	0	760	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	769
<b>2022 3-Month Total</b> .....	0	0	800	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	814
<b>2021 3-Month Total</b> .....	0	0	780	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	795

<sup>a</sup> As liquefied natural gas.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

R=Revised. (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." • **1988–2020:** EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. • **2021 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, May 2023, 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 <sup>a</sup>	Canada <sup>b</sup>	Chile <sup>a</sup>	China <sup>a</sup>	France <sup>a</sup>	India <sup>a</sup>	Japan <sup>a</sup>	Mexico <sup>b</sup>	South Korea <sup>a</sup>	Spain <sup>a</sup>	Turkey <sup>a</sup>	United Kingdom <sup>a</sup>	Other <sup>a</sup>	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
2006 Total .....	0	341	0	0	0	0	61	322	0	0	0	0	0	724
2007 Total .....	0	482	0	0	0	0	47	292	0	0	0	0	2	822
2008 Total .....	0	559	0	0	0	0	39	365	0	0	0	0	0	963
2009 Total .....	0	701	0	0	0	0	31	338	3	0	0	0	3	1,072
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 January .....	21	85	10	39	4	20	64	173	56	7	27	21	36	564
February .....	13	78	7	3	15	14	18	151	18	4	21	34	48	424
March .....	22	91	21	28	34	17	28	183	32	14	4	17	103	595
April .....	12	75	10	50	36	14	29	183	22	23	0	14	97	564
May .....	20	71	18	38	12	28	25	193	46	5	3	11	110	578
June .....	32	70	0	42	4	17	40	198	56	8	0	0	73	539
July .....	40	68	20	42	0	13	25	198	39	9	6	0	106	566
August .....	34	72	16	52	7	21	20	194	50	23	0	0	75	564
September .....	38	72	8	49	7	24	10	179	31	31	24	3	59	536
October .....	41	62	6	42	9	11	38	186	34	36	19	3	58	545
November .....	11	85	3	50	10	15	34	166	31	23	47	31	52	557
December .....	24	109	3	17	34	3	24	167	38	33	38	60	70	621
Total .....	308	937	122	453	171	196	355	2,171	453	215	189	195	887	6,653
2022 January .....	17	82	3	0	50	7	22	176	22	49	45	60	78	611
February .....	11	75	0	3	40	7	10	155	27	39	44	25	110	546
March .....	2	105	3	8	64	10	18	170	19	59	17	57	107	639
April .....	3	80	4	10	56	14	13	177	14	40	7	40	129	587
May .....	15	79	10	0	47	7	24	186	18	40	7	11	172	617
June .....	4	70	0	7	38	11	22	185	25	30	8	3	151	552
July .....	5	70	7	1	53	14	18	188	34	34	0	4	129	558
August .....	11	75	0	10	34	10	20	181	36	26	0	21	132	557
September .....	0	62	3	10	58	11	7	169	20	21	5	51	108	526
October .....	3	73	0	23	42	7	11	172	39	26	10	46	102	554
November .....	0	90	0	17	51	10	24	161	14	26	31	77	51	554
December .....	0	99	0	7	38	14	21	159	25	34	18	69	113	597
Total .....	72	960	30	97	571	123	209	2,080	293	427	192	464	1,382	6,900
2023 January .....	0	104	3	18	34	7	18	<sup>R</sup> 169	25	14	36	63	116	<sup>R</sup> 607
February .....	0	95	0	3	39	14	14	152	23	32	13	72	116	573
March .....	1	105	7	5	29	10	20	180	11	38	12	70	159	648
3-Month Total .....	1	304	11	26	102	31	52	502	58	84	61	205	392	1,829
2022 3-Month Total .....	30	261	6	11	154	25	49	501	69	148	105	142	295	1,796
2021 3-Month Total .....	56	255	38	71	52	52	110	507	106	25	51	73	187	1,583

<sup>a</sup> As liquefied natural gas.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

(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." • **1988–2020:** EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. • **2021 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, May 2023, 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										Electric Power Sector <sup>f,g</sup>	Total
	Residential	Commercial <sup>a</sup>	Industrial					Transportation				
			Lease and Plant Fuel	Other Industrial			Total	Pipelines <sup>d</sup> and Distribution <sup>e</sup>	Vehicle Fuel	Total		
				CHP <sup>b</sup>	Non-CHP <sup>c</sup>	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		5,963	5,963	8,255	660	(s)	660	3,245	19,174
1995 Total .....	4,850	3,031	1,220		6,906	6,906	9,384	700	5	705	4,237	22,207
2000 Total .....	4,996	3,182	1,151		6,757	6,757	9,293	642	13	655	5,206	23,333
2005 Total .....	4,827	2,999	1,112		6,084	6,084	7,713	584	23	607	5,869	22,014
2006 Total .....	4,368	2,832	1,142		6,115	6,115	7,669	584	24	608	6,222	21,699
2007 Total .....	4,722	3,013	1,226		6,050	6,050	7,881	621	25	646	6,841	23,104
2008 Total .....	4,892	3,153	1,220		6,955	6,955	7,890	648	26	674	6,668	23,277
2009 Total .....	4,779	3,119	1,275		6,990	6,990	7,443	670	27	697	6,873	22,910
2010 Total .....	4,782	3,103	1,286		6,929	6,929	8,112	674	29	703	7,387	24,087
2011 Total .....	4,714	3,155	1,323		6,931	6,931	8,317	688	30	718	7,574	24,477
2012 Total .....	4,150	2,895	1,396		6,077	6,077	8,622	731	30	761	9,111	25,538
2013 Total .....	4,897	3,295	1,483		6,255	6,255	8,909	833	30	863	8,191	26,155
2014 Total .....	5,087	3,466	1,512		6,501	6,501	9,158	700	35	735	8,146	26,593
2015 Total .....	4,613	3,202	1,576		6,300	6,300	9,098	678	39	718	9,613	27,244
2016 Total .....	4,347	3,110	1,545		6,519	6,519	9,274	687	42	729	9,985	27,444
2017 Total .....	4,412	3,164	1,584		6,693	6,693	9,533	722	48	770	9,266	27,146
2018 Total .....	4,998	3,514	1,694		7,103	7,103	10,112	877	50	927	10,599	30,149
2019 Total .....	5,019	3,515	1,823		7,042	7,042	10,240	1,018	53	1,071	11,299	31,143
2020 Total .....	4,674	3,170	1,809		6,702	6,702	9,970	1,018	49	1,067	11,632	30,513
2021 January .....	895	497	159	125	665	791	949	125	5	130	864	3,336
February .....	876	497	133	102	584	686	819	116	4	121	785	3,097
March .....	574	358	160	109	594	703	863	98	5	102	742	2,639
April .....	342	248	156	107	569	676	832	83	4	87	761	2,271
May .....	218	183	161	110	548	658	819	77	5	81	814	2,115
June .....	130	144	156	116	522	638	794	82	4	86	1,087	2,241
July .....	113	143	162	125	541	666	828	88	5	93	1,238	2,415
August .....	106	142	163	122	547	669	831	89	5	94	1,262	2,436
September .....	118	150	157	111	528	639	796	78	4	82	989	2,136
October .....	193	197	165	114	564	677	843	82	5	87	939	2,258
November .....	482	338	161	116	609	726	887	99	4	104	868	2,679
December .....	669	402	167	122	645	767	934	112	5	116	879	3,000
Total .....	4,716	3,298	1,901	1,379	6,915	8,295	10,196	1,130	54	1,184	11,229	30,623
2022 January .....	961	553	E 163	125	691	817	980	E 132	E 5	E 137	961	3,592
February .....	796	465	E 146	111	611	722	868	E 113	E 4	E 117	815	3,061
March .....	591	387	E 164	118	634	753	917	E 102	E 5	E 107	779	2,781
April .....	390	277	E 161	108	593	700	861	E 87	E 4	E 92	748	2,367
May .....	201	183	E 168	108	569	677	845	E 83	E 5	E 87	925	2,242
June .....	124	147	E 164	108	540	648	812	E 85	E 4	E 90	1,146	2,318
July .....	110	145	E 170	114	545	658	828	E 95	E 5	E 100	1,400	2,583
August .....	103	141	E 171	116	554	670	841	E 94	E 5	E 99	1,375	2,560
September .....	114	150	E 167	108	538	646	813	E 84	E 4	E 89	1,122	2,289
October .....	242	224	E 173	111	575	686	859	E 87	E 5	E 92	950	2,366
November .....	516	356	E 168	115	608	723	891	E 102	E 4	E 107	903	2,773
December .....	840	496	E 169	118	636	754	924	E 125	E 5	E 129	993	3,382
Total .....	4,990	3,525	E 1,983	1,360	7,095	8,455	10,438	E 1,190	E 53	E 1,243	12,118	32,314
2023 January .....	R 799	476	RE 174	122	R 644	R 766	940	E 122	E 5	E 126	968	R 3,309
February .....	R 682	R 423	RE 158	109	R 595	R 704	R 862	E 109	E 4	E 113	872	R 2,952
March .....	632	407	E 176	118	628	746	922	E 111	E 5	E 115	930	3,006
3-Month Total .....	2,113	1,307	E 508	349	1,867	2,216	2,723	E 341	E 13	E 354	2,770	9,267
2022 3-Month Total .....	2,348	1,405	E 473	355	1,937	2,292	2,765	E 348	E 13	E 361	2,555	9,434
2021 3-Month Total .....	2,345	1,353	452	336	1,842	2,179	2,631	339	13	353	2,391	9,072

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.

<sup>c</sup> All industrial sector fuel use other than that in "Lease and Plant Fuel" and "CHP."

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

<sup>h</sup> Included in "Non-CHP."

<sup>i</sup> 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," 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: 1949–2020**—U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*, annual reports and unpublished revisions. **2021 forward**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, May 2023, 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). **1999–2020**—EIA, *NGA*, annual reports.

**2021 forward**—EIA, *NGM*, May 2023, 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 <sup>a</sup>	Volume	Percent	Withdrawals	Injections	Net <sup>b,c</sup>
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
2006 Total .....	4,211	3,070	7,281	435	16.5	2,493	2,924	-431
2007 Total .....	4,234	2,879	7,113	-191	-6.2	3,325	3,133	192
2008 Total .....	4,232	2,840	7,073	-39	-1.4	3,374	3,340	34
2009 Total .....	4,277	3,130	7,407	290	10.2	2,966	3,315	-349
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 January .....	4,394	2,635	7,029	19	.7	783	76	707
February .....	4,389	1,859	6,248	-222	-10.7	904	122	782
March .....	4,388	1,801	6,189	-228	-11.2	321	262	59
April .....	4,379	1,975	6,354	-357	-15.3	173	347	-174
May .....	4,381	2,390	6,771	-388	-14.0	76	492	-416
June .....	4,434	2,585	7,019	-548	-17.5	140	388	-248
July .....	4,434	2,755	7,189	-539	-16.4	171	341	-170
August .....	4,435	2,917	7,352	-605	-17.2	186	346	-159
September .....	4,437	3,306	7,743	-534	-13.9	83	473	-391
October .....	4,438	3,665	8,103	-263	-6.7	91	452	-361
November .....	4,439	3,533	7,971	-399	-10.1	321	189	132
December .....	4,438	3,210	7,648	-131	-3.9	513	190	323
Total .....	4,438	3,210	7,648	-131	-3.9	3,761	3,678	83
2022 January .....	4,437	2,216	6,653	-419	-15.9	1,069	76	994
February .....	4,434	1,562	5,997	-297	-16.0	761	102	658
March .....	4,434	1,401	5,835	-400	-22.2	394	231	163
April .....	4,440	1,612	6,052	-363	-18.4	140	354	-214
May .....	4,442	2,002	6,444	-388	-16.2	81	485	-403
June .....	4,443	2,325	6,768	-260	-10.0	114	438	-324
July .....	4,444	2,505	6,950	-250	-9.1	182	362	-180
August .....	4,446	2,709	7,155	-208	-7.1	176	382	-206
September .....	4,445	3,146	7,590	-160	-4.8	100	536	-436
October .....	4,443	3,569	8,012	-96	-2.6	89	511	-422
November .....	4,442	3,501	7,944	-32	-9	332	261	71
December .....	4,447	2,927	7,374	-283	-8.8	733	160	573
Total .....	4,447	2,927	7,374	-283	-8.8	4,172	3,897	275
2023 January .....	4,451	<sup>R</sup> 2,470	6,920	<sup>R</sup> 254	11.4	608	153	455
February .....	4,450	2,072	<sup>R</sup> 6,522	510	32.6	<sup>R</sup> 530	<sup>R</sup> 131	399
March .....	4,449	1,849	6,298	448	31.9	397	172	224
3-Month Total .....	--	--	--	--	--	1,535	457	1,079
2022 3-Month Total .....	--	--	--	--	--	2,225	409	1,816
2021 3-Month Total .....	--	--	--	--	--	2,008	460	1,548

<sup>a</sup> For total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year, see Note 4, "Natural Gas Storage," at end of section.

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

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>R</sup> = Revised. -- = Not applicable. 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. 2015–2020—EIA, NGA, annual reports. 2021 forward—EIA, NGM, May 2023, 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." 1996–2020—EIA, NGA, annual reports. 2021 forward—EIA, NGM, May 2023, 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	9,258 <sup>P</sup>							

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 1.12a and 1.12b); "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.** 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, 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](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). 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).

**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."

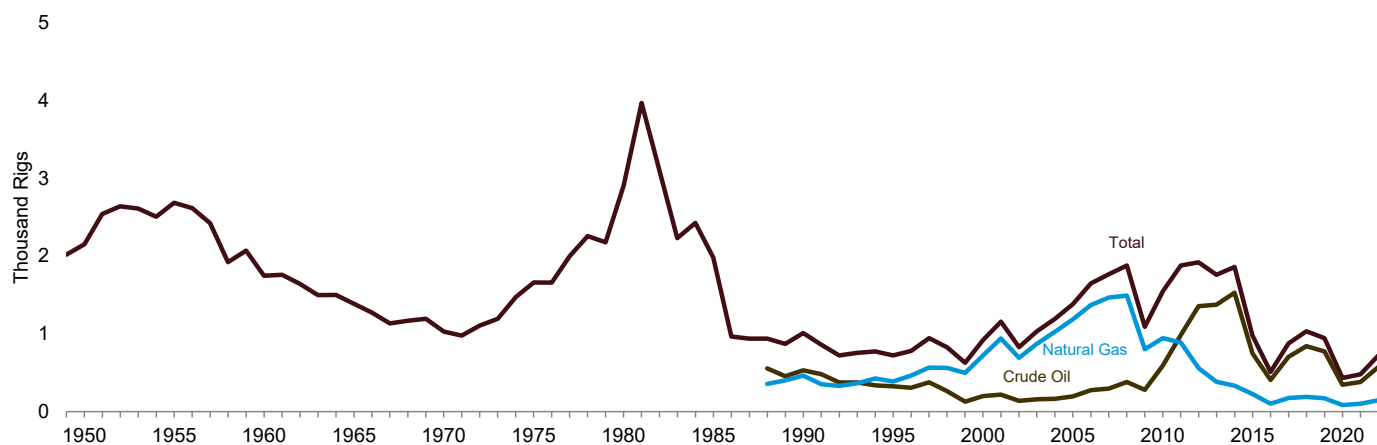
Preliminary monthly data are EIA estimates. For a discussion of estimation procedures, see EIA's *Natural Gas Monthly*. Preliminary data are revised after publication of EIA's *Natural Gas Annual*.

## **5. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development**

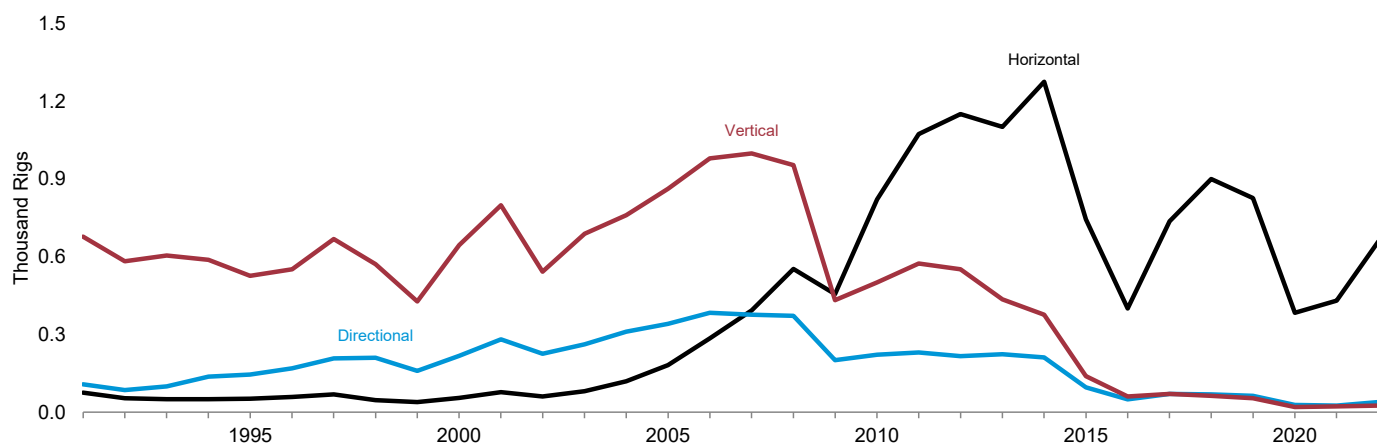
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**Figure 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Drilling Activity Measurements**

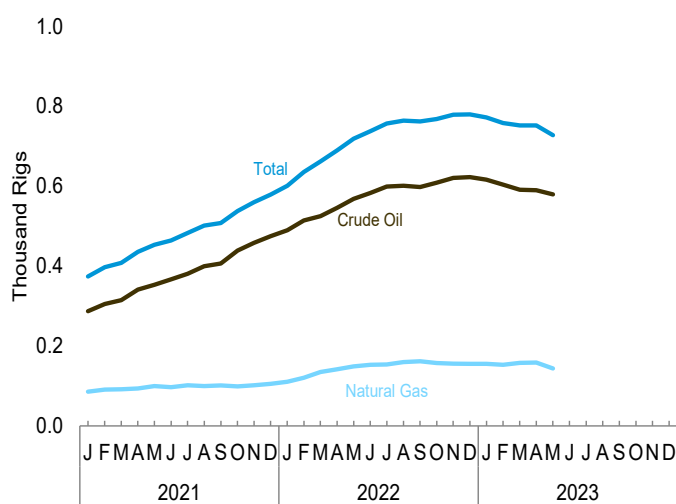
Rotary Rigs in Operation by Type, 1949–2022



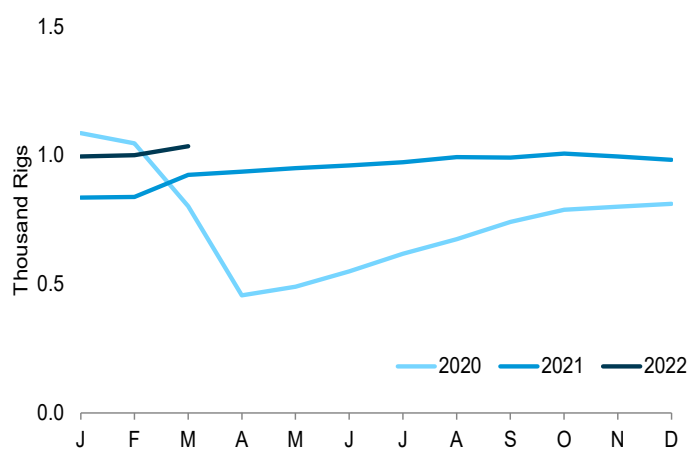
Rotary Rigs in Operation by Trajectory, 1991–2022



Rotary Rigs in Operation by Type, Monthly



Active Well Service Rig Count, Monthly



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 <sup>a,b</sup>								Active Well Service Rigs Count <sup>d</sup>
	By Location <sup>c</sup>		By Type <sup>c</sup>		By Trajectory <sup>c</sup>			Total <sup>c</sup>	
	Onshore	Offshore	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Horizontal	Directional	Vertical		
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
2006 Average .....	1,559	90	274	1,372	285	384	980	1,649	2,364
2007 Average .....	1,695	72	297	1,466	393	376	999	1,768	2,388
2008 Average .....	1,814	65	379	1,491	553	372	954	1,879	2,515
2009 Average .....	1,046	44	278	801	456	201	433	1,090	1,722
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 January .....	358	16	287	86	334	21	19	374	835
February .....	381	17	305	91	357	18	23	397	838
March .....	395	13	315	92	369	15	24	408	923
April .....	424	12	341	94	396	20	20	436	936
May .....	439	14	353	100	411	27	16	453	950
June .....	451	13	367	97	420	26	18	464	960
July .....	468	16	381	102	435	31	17	483	973
August .....	486	15	400	100	455	28	18	501	993
September .....	502	6	407	101	465	16	27	508	991
October .....	526	12	439	99	481	28	29	538	1,006
November .....	545	15	458	102	503	34	23	560	995
December .....	565	14	475	105	523	31	26	579	982
Average .....	464	14	380	98	431	25	22	478	949
2022 January .....	583	18	490	111	543	35	23	601	995
February .....	622	14	514	121	578	32	26	636	1,000
March .....	649	12	525	135	605	34	24	662	1,035
April .....	677	13	546	142	632	32	25	690	NA
May .....	701	17	568	149	657	37	25	719	NA
June .....	723	16	583	153	673	39	27	738	NA
July .....	740	16	599	154	687	41	29	757	NA
August .....	746	18	601	160	695	39	30	764	NA
September .....	747	16	598	162	694	44	24	762	NA
October .....	754	14	609	157	704	42	23	768	NA
November .....	763	16	621	156	711	45	23	779	NA
December .....	763	16	623	155	708	45	26	780	NA
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
5-Month Average .....	735	18	596	154	687	47	18	752	NA
2022 5-Month Average .....	648	15	529	132	604	34	25	663	NA
2021 5-Month Average .....	400	14	321	93	374	20	20	415	896

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

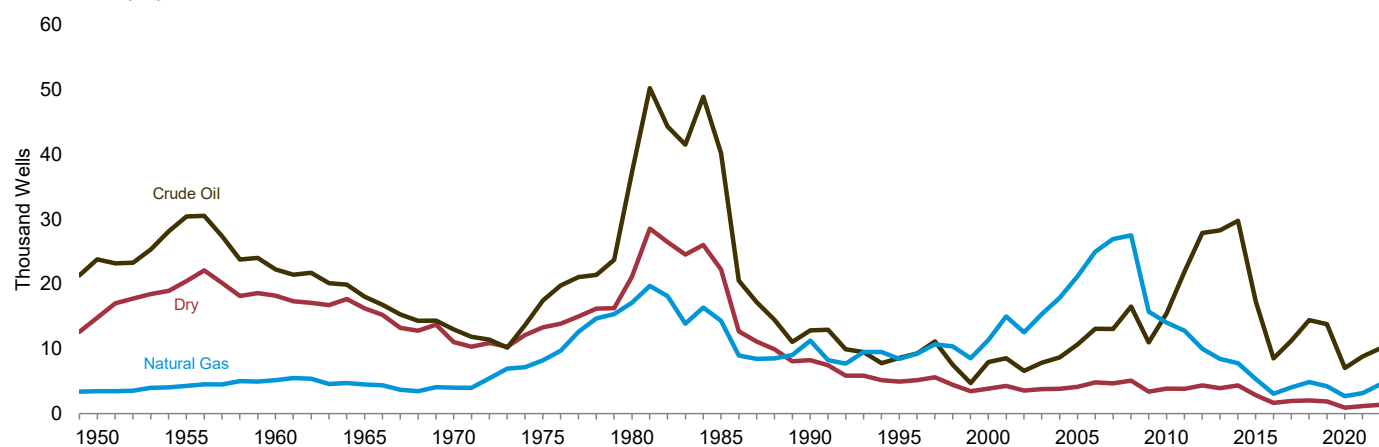
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#crude> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

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-reports> other. • **Active Well Service Rig Count:** Energy Workforce & Technology Council, Houston, TX.

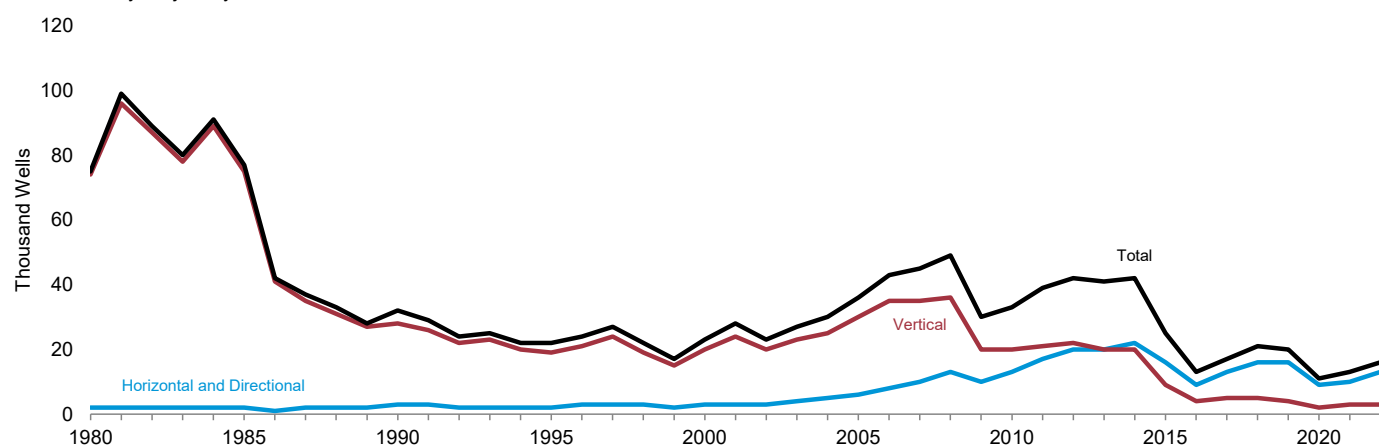
Data after March 2022 from the Energy Workforce & Technology Council were not available in time for this publication.

**Figure 5.2 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Wells and Footage Drilled**

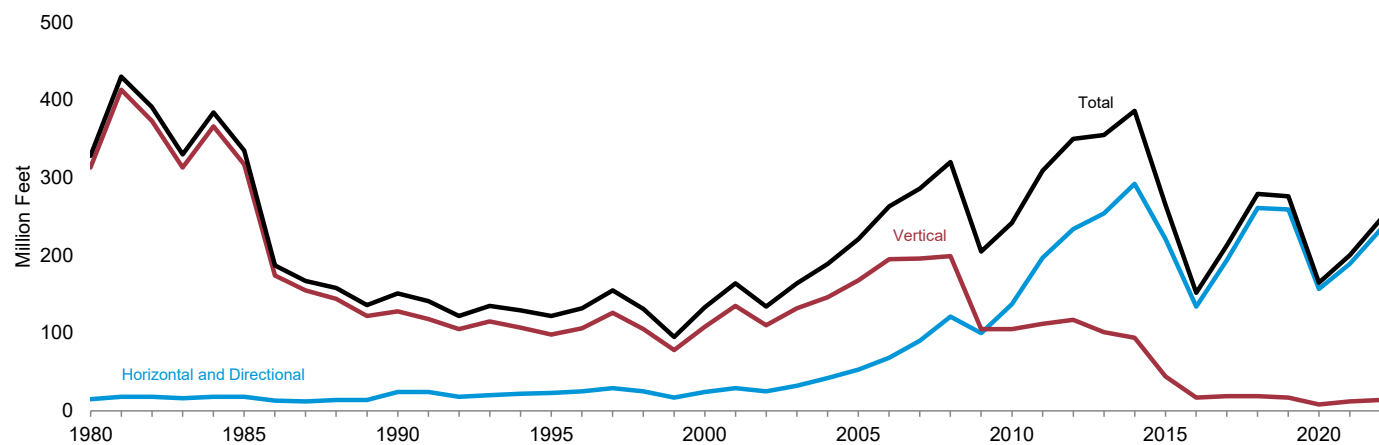
Wells Drilled by Type, 1949–2022



Wells Drilled by Trajectory, 1980–2022



Footage Drilled by Trajectory, 1980–2022



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		Total	By Type			By Trajectory		Total
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Horizontal and Directional	Vertical		Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Horizontal and Directional	Vertical	
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 8,590	R 8,431	4,925	2,482	R 19,464	R 21,946	R 41,699	53,326	26,512	23,045	R 98,492	R 121,537
2000 Total .....	R 7,938	R 11,352	3,871	2,908	20,253	23,161	R 34,791	R 75,189	22,674	24,311	108,343	132,655
2005 Total .....	R 10,644	21,182	R 4,130	R 5,988	R 29,968	35,956	R 49,588	148,775	R 22,938	R 52,980	R 168,320	R 221,300
2006 Total .....	R 13,083	R 25,011	R 4,797	R 7,724	R 35,167	R 42,891	R 61,187	R 175,947	R 25,447	R 67,605	R 194,976	R 262,581
2007 Total .....	R 13,049	R 26,943	4,680	10,088	R 34,584	R 44,672	R 62,777	R 197,820	25,726	89,967	R 196,357	R 286,323
2008 Total .....	R 16,525	R 27,498	R 5,064	12,947	R 36,140	R 49,087	R 80,545	R 213,360	R 26,251	120,982	R 199,174	R 320,156
2009 Total .....	10,973	R 15,735	3,368	R 10,019	20,057	30,076	56,438	131,082	17,325	99,655	105,190	R 204,845
2010 Total .....	15,434	R 14,050	R 3,842	R 12,894	20,432	33,326	R 93,159	R 130,025	R 19,159	R 137,118	R 105,225	R 242,342
2011 Total .....	R 21,913	R 12,799	3,811	R 17,186	21,337	R 38,523	R 154,500	R 135,671	18,869	R 196,963	R 112,077	R 309,040
2012 Total .....	R 27,873	R 9,994	R 4,323	R 19,789	22,401	R 42,190	R 218,466	R 111,252	R 20,767	R 233,710	R 116,775	R 350,485
2013 Total .....	R 28,290	R 8,442	3,916	20,456	20,192	40,648	R 235,801	R 99,527	19,939	254,432	100,834	355,266
2014 Total .....	R 29,774	R 7,771	R 4,315	R 22,319	R 19,541	R 41,860	R 267,763	R 95,545	R 23,188	R 292,036	R 94,460	R 386,496
2015 Total .....	17,320	R 5,347	R 2,825	16,015	R 9,477	R 25,492	177,804	R 70,631	R 16,632	221,375	43,693	R 265,067
2016 Total .....	8,495	R 3,057	R 1,650	R 9,079	R 4,123	R 13,202	R 98,568	R 43,311	R 9,663	R 134,396	R 17,145	R 151,541
2017 Total .....	R 11,249	R 4,047	R 1,938	R 12,635	4,599	R 17,234	R 139,284	R 60,774	R 13,047	R 193,617	19,488	R 213,104
2018 Total .....	R 14,414	R 4,863	R 2,000	R 16,451	R 4,826	R 21,277	R 188,701	R 76,956	R 13,795	R 260,553	R 18,899	R 279,452
2019 Total .....	R 13,782	R 4,218	1,842	R 15,695	4,147	R 19,842	R 191,577	R 70,605	R 13,630	R 259,205	R 16,606	R 275,811
2020 Total .....	R 7,045	R 2,688	R 910	R 8,801	R 1,842	R 10,643	R 107,643	R 48,713	R 8,218	R 156,986	R 7,587	R 164,573
2021 January .....	R 596	R 225	R 80	676	225	901	R 8,944	R 4,023	R 754	R 12,762	R 958	R 13,721
February .....	R 491	R 233	R 67	R 654	R 137	R 791	R 7,529	R 4,166	R 581	R 11,712	R 564	R 12,276
March .....	690	R 235	R 85	R 839	R 171	R 1,010	R 10,644	R 4,202	R 737	R 14,877	R 707	R 15,584
April .....	832	R 239	R 99	R 963	R 207	R 1,170	13,052	R 4,274	R 859	R 17,323	R 862	R 18,185
May .....	R 741	R 288	R 101	R 923	207	R 1,130	R 11,307	5,266	R 876	R 16,610	R 840	R 17,450
June .....	R 711	R 248	R 92	R 813	R 238	R 1,051	R 10,693	R 4,509	R 798	R 15,025	R 975	R 16,000
July .....	745	R 261	R 93	R 866	R 233	R 1,099	R 11,146	R 4,667	R 807	R 15,635	R 984	R 16,619
August .....	R 909	R 255	R 111	R 1,008	R 267	R 1,275	R 13,933	R 4,560	R 963	R 18,358	R 1,097	R 19,455
September .....	R 734	R 299	R 102	R 835	R 300	R 1,135	R 10,981	R 5,346	R 885	R 15,929	R 1,283	R 17,212
October .....	R 833	R 312	R 114	R 974	R 285	R 1,259	R 12,462	5,693	R 989	R 17,970	R 1,174	R 19,144
November .....	797	R 281	R 104	R 910	R 272	1,182	R 11,924	R 5,024	R 902	R 16,704	R 1,147	R 17,850
December .....	R 744	R 274	R 100	R 864	R 254	R 1,118	R 11,131	R 4,899	R 893	R 15,869	R 1,054	R 16,923
Total .....	R 8,823	R 3,150	R 1,148	R 10,325	R 2,796	R 13,121	R 133,747	R 56,630	R 10,043	R 188,774	R 11,646	R 200,420
2022 January .....	R 818	R 284	R 103	R 948	R 257	R 1,205	R 12,679	R 5,078	R 893	R 17,549	R 1,102	R 18,651
February .....	R 699	R 316	R 91	R 890	R 216	R 1,106	R 10,881	R 5,650	R 789	R 16,359	R 962	R 17,320
March .....	R 827	R 345	R 112	R 1,021	R 263	R 1,284	R 12,484	R 6,213	R 972	R 18,597	R 1,072	R 19,669
April .....	R 805	R 363	R 101	R 988	R 281	R 1,269	R 12,044	R 6,491	R 876	R 18,203	R 1,207	R 19,410
May .....	R 824	R 381	R 111	R 1,043	R 273	R 1,316	R 12,802	R 6,813	R 1,012	R 19,442	R 1,185	R 20,627
June .....	R 844	R 392	R 114	R 1,062	R 288	R 1,350	R 12,853	R 7,009	R 989	R 19,625	R 1,226	R 20,851
July .....	R 807	R 399	R 112	R 1,061	R 257	R 1,318	R 12,340	R 7,134	R 972	R 19,368	R 1,077	R 20,446
August .....	R 946	R 408	R 119	R 1,155	R 318	R 1,473	R 14,532	R 7,295	R 1,032	R 21,480	R 1,379	R 22,859
September .....	R 935	R 414	R 116	R 1,174	R 291	R 1,465	R 14,579	R 7,403	R 1,006	R 21,732	R 1,256	R 22,988
October .....	R 957	R 401	123	R 1,170	R 311	R 1,481	R 14,671	R 7,170	R 1,067	R 21,571	R 1,337	R 22,908
November .....	R 819	R 413	R 114	R 1,103	R 243	R 1,346	R 12,253	R 7,385	R 1,047	R 19,651	R 1,033	R 20,684
December .....	R 798	R 398	R 111	R 1,099	R 208	R 1,307	R 11,939	R 7,117	R 963	R 19,172	R 846	R 20,018
Total .....	R 10,079	R 4,514	R 1,327	R 12,714	R 3,206	R 15,920	R 154,055	R 80,758	R 11,618	R 232,751	R 13,680	R 246,431
2023 January .....	R 783	R 395	R 109	R 1,094	R 193	R 1,287	R 11,743	R 7,080	R 948	R 18,974	R 797	R 19,771
February .....	R 768	R 390	R 107	R 1,132	R 133	R 1,265	R 11,958	R 7,258	R 966	R 19,633	R 549	R 20,181
March .....	R 752	R 404	R 106	R 1,115	R 147	R 1,262	R 11,573	R 7,431	R 946	R 19,338	R 611	R 19,950
April .....	R 750	R 406	R 106	R 1,151	R 111	R 1,262	R 11,806	R 7,638	R 967	R 19,962	R 449	R 20,411
May .....	737	368	103	1,096	112	1,208	11,599	6,922	940	19,008	453	19,461
5-Month Total .....	3,790	1,963	531	5,588	696	6,284	58,679	36,329	4,767	96,916	2,859	99,774
2022 5-Month Total .....	3,973	1,689	518	4,890	1,290	6,180	60,890	30,245	4,543	90,151	5,527	95,678
2021 5-Month Total .....	3,350	1,220	432	4,055	947	5,002	51,476	21,931	3,807	73,284	3,931	77,215

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

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**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).



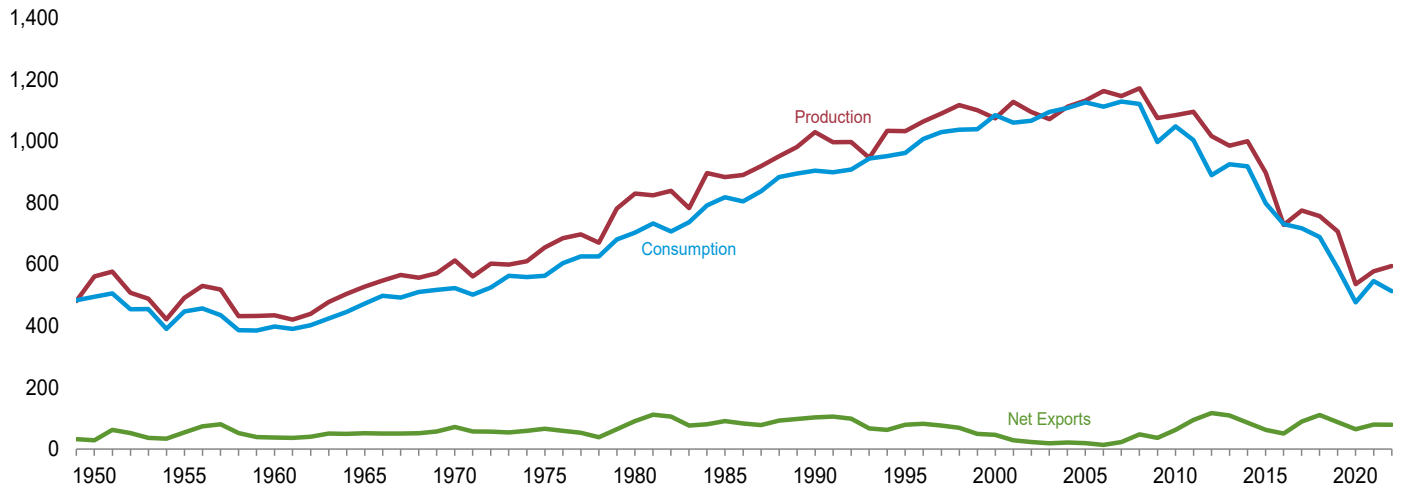
## 6. Coal

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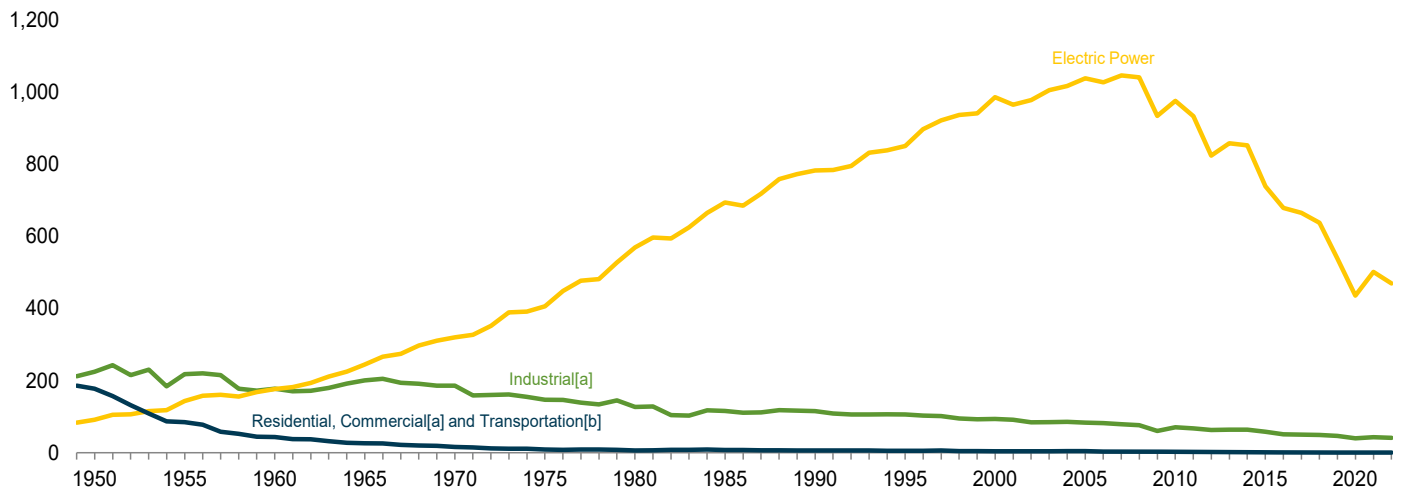
**Figure 6.1 Coal**

(Million Short Tons)

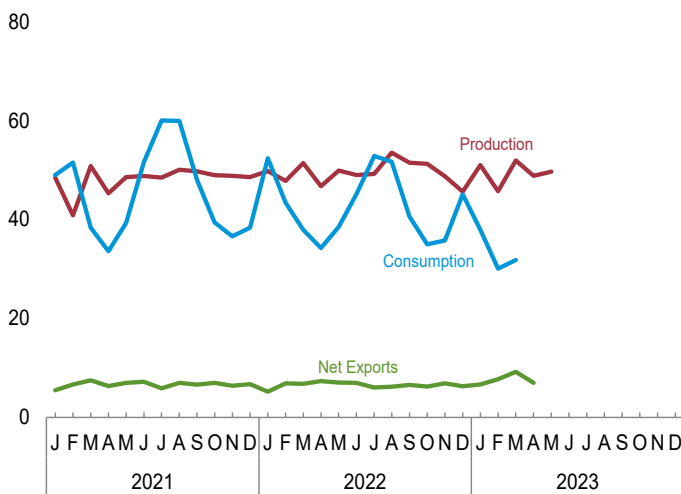
Overview, 1949–2022



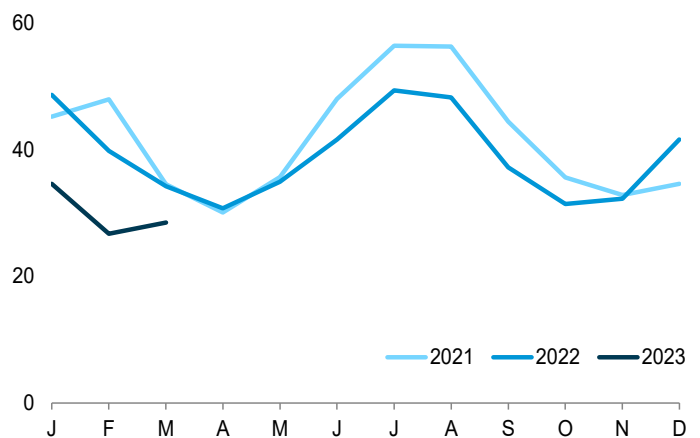
Consumption by Sector, 1949–2022



Overview, Monthly



Electric Power Sector Consumption, Monthly



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

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

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#coal>.

Sources: Tables 6.1 and 6.2.

**Table 6.1 Coal Overview**  
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production <sup>a</sup>	Waste Coal Supplied <sup>b</sup>	Trade			Stock Change <sup>d,e</sup>	Losses and Unaccounted for <sup>e,f</sup>	Consumption
			Imports	Exports	Net Imports <sup>c</sup>			
<b>1950 Total</b> .....	560,388	NA	365	29,360	-28,995	27,829	9,462	494,102
<b>1955 Total</b> .....	490,838	NA	337	54,429	-54,092	-3,974	-6,292	447,012
<b>1960 Total</b> .....	434,329	NA	262	37,981	-37,719	-3,194	1,722	398,081
<b>1965 Total</b> .....	526,954	NA	184	51,032	-50,848	1,897	2,244	471,965
<b>1970 Total</b> .....	612,661	NA	36	71,733	-71,697	11,100	6,633	523,231
<b>1975 Total</b> .....	654,641	NA	940	66,309	-65,369	32,154	-5,522	562,640
<b>1980 Total</b> .....	829,700	NA	1,194	91,742	-90,548	25,595	10,827	702,730
<b>1985 Total</b> .....	883,638	NA	1,952	92,680	-90,727	-27,934	2,796	818,049
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	1,029,076	3,339	2,699	105,804	-103,104	26,542	-1,730	904,498
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	1,032,974	8,561	9,473	88,547	-79,074	-275	632	962,104
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	1,073,612	9,089	12,513	58,489	-45,976	-48,309	938	1,084,095
<b>2005 Total</b> .....	1,131,498	13,352	30,460	49,942	-19,482	-9,702	9,092	1,125,978
<b>2006 Total</b> .....	1,162,750	14,409	36,246	49,647	-13,401	42,642	8,824	1,112,292
<b>2007 Total</b> .....	1,146,635	14,076	36,347	59,163	-22,816	5,812	4,085	1,127,998
<b>2008 Total</b> .....	1,171,809	14,146	34,208	81,519	-47,311	12,354	5,740	1,120,548
<b>2009 Total</b> .....	1,074,923	13,666	22,639	59,097	-36,458	39,668	14,985	997,478
<b>2010 Total</b> .....	1,084,368	13,651	19,353	81,716	-62,363	-13,039	182	1,048,514
<b>2011 Total</b> .....	1,095,628	13,209	13,088	107,259	-94,171	211	11,506	1,002,948
<b>2012 Total</b> .....	1,016,458	11,196	9,159	125,746	-116,586	6,902	14,980	889,185
<b>2013 Total</b> .....	984,842	11,279	8,906	117,659	-108,753	-38,525	1,451	924,442
<b>2014 Total</b> .....	1,000,049	12,090	11,350	97,257	-85,907	-2,357	10,858	917,731
<b>2015 Total</b> .....	896,941	9,969	11,318	73,958	-62,640	40,824	5,331	798,115
<b>2016 Total</b> .....	728,364	10,138	9,846	60,271	-50,425	-45,338	2,346	731,071
<b>2017 Total</b> .....	774,609	9,951	7,803	96,945	-89,142	-26,467	5,029	716,856
<b>2018 Total</b> .....	756,167	10,431	5,954	116,244	-110,290	-37,194	5,397	688,105
<b>2019 Total</b> .....	706,309	8,003	6,697	93,765	-87,068	35,463	5,238	586,543
<b>2020 Total</b> .....	535,434	6,880	5,137	69,067	-63,929	-5,438	7,129	476,693
<b>2021</b> January .....	48,496	695	525	6,021	-5,497	-9,707	4,392	49,010
February .....	40,817	692	309	6,990	-6,682	-15,276	-1,417	51,521
March .....	50,818	689	241	7,728	-7,488	1,716	3,972	38,331
April .....	45,295	384	509	6,843	-6,334	5,920	-209	33,634
May .....	48,607	574	512	7,482	-6,970	2,464	466	39,282
June .....	48,773	601	509	7,692	-7,183	-9,211	-188	51,590
July .....	48,473	727	564	6,446	-5,882	-14,664	-2,041	60,022
August .....	50,039	694	368	7,353	-6,985	-14,666	-1,491	59,904
September .....	49,760	604	202	6,796	-6,594	-5,249	1,058	47,960
October .....	48,954	571	526	7,516	-6,991	4,330	-1,231	39,435
November .....	48,825	644	436	6,834	-6,399	7,251	-804	36,623
December .....	48,576	787	689	7,413	-6,724	2,626	1,646	38,368
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>577,431</b>	<b>7,663</b>	<b>5,388</b>	<b>85,115</b>	<b>-79,727</b>	<b>-44,466</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>545,679</b>
<b>2022</b> January .....	49,781	688	503	5,710	-5,208	-6,674	-422	52,357
February .....	47,773	565	289	7,164	-6,874	-2,402	435	43,430
March .....	51,438	524	530	7,312	-6,782	5,127	2,107	37,947
April .....	46,724	545	684	8,048	-7,364	4,737	900	34,267
May .....	49,912	640	325	7,364	-7,039	2,020	2,992	38,501
June .....	49,023	559	627	7,589	-6,961	-5,764	3,251	45,134
July .....	49,235	675	660	6,691	-6,031	-8,476	-499	52,854
August .....	53,530	650	779	6,961	-6,182	-4,909	1,203	51,704
September .....	51,505	577	531	7,086	-6,555	2,953	1,946	40,627
October .....	51,299	603	404	6,676	-6,272	8,086	2,586	34,957
November .....	48,723	599	690	7,548	-6,859	5,974	742	35,747
December .....	45,644	540	292	6,615	-6,323	-4,001	-1,249	45,112
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>594,586</b>	<b>7,166</b>	<b>6,314</b>	<b>84,765</b>	<b>-78,452</b>	<b>-3,331</b>	<b>13,993</b>	<b>512,638</b>
<b>2023</b> January .....	R 51,010	F 599	479	7,140	-6,661	5,914	R 1,099	37,935
February .....	R 45,713	F 599	260	7,995	-7,735	7,253	R 1,223	30,101
March .....	R 51,984	RF 599	281	9,485	-9,204	R 9,338	R 2,204	R 31,837
April .....	48,831	NA	R 426	R 7,408	R -6,982	NA	NA	NA
May .....	49,707	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>5-Month Total</b> .....	<b>247,245</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>2022 5-Month Total</b> .....	<b>245,627</b>	<b>2,962</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>35,598</b>	<b>-33,268</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>206,503</b>
<b>2021 5-Month Total</b> .....	<b>234,032</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>35,065</b>	<b>-32,970</b>	<b>-14,883</b>	<b>7,204</b>	<b>211,777</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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).

<sup>b</sup> 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."

<sup>c</sup> Net imports equal imports minus exports. A minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.

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

<sup>e</sup> In 1949, stock change is included in "Losses and Unaccounted for."

<sup>f</sup> The difference between calculated coal supply and disposition, due to coal

quantities lost or to data reporting problems.

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

**Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by Sector**  
(Thousand Short Tons)

	End-Use Sectors										Electric Power Sector <sup>e,f</sup>	Total
	Resi- dential	Commercial			Coke Plants	Industrial			Trans- portation			
		CHP <sup>a</sup>	Other <sup>b</sup>	Total		Other Industrial		Total				
						CHP <sup>c</sup>	Non-CHP <sup>d</sup>					
1950 Total .....	51,562	(g)	63,021	63,021	104,014	(h)	120,623	120,623	224,637	63,011	91,871	494,102
1955 Total .....	35,590	(g)	32,852	32,852	107,743	(h)	110,096	110,096	217,839	16,972	143,759	447,012
1960 Total .....	24,159	(g)	16,789	16,789	81,385	(h)	96,017	96,017	177,402	3,046	176,685	398,081
1965 Total .....	14,635	(g)	11,041	11,041	95,286	(h)	105,560	105,560	200,846	655	244,788	471,965
1970 Total .....	9,024	(g)	7,090	7,090	96,481	(h)	90,156	90,156	186,637	298	320,182	523,231
1975 Total .....	2,823	(g)	6,587	6,587	83,598	(h)	63,646	63,646	147,244	24	405,962	562,640
1980 Total .....	1,355	(g)	5,097	5,097	66,657	(h)	60,347	60,347	127,004	(h)	569,274	702,730
1985 Total .....	1,711	(g)	6,068	6,068	41,056	(h)	75,372	75,372	116,429	(h)	693,841	818,049
1990 Total .....	1,345	1,191	4,189	5,379	38,877	27,781	48,549	76,330	115,207	(h)	1782,567	904,498
1995 Total .....	755	1,419	3,633	5,052	33,011	29,363	43,693	73,055	106,067	(h)	850,230	962,104
2000 Total .....	454	1,547	2,126	3,673	28,939	28,031	37,177	65,208	94,147	(h)	985,821	1,084,095
2005 Total .....	378	1,922	2,420	4,342	23,434	25,875	34,465	60,340	83,774	(h)	1,037,485	1,125,978
2006 Total .....	290	1,886	1,050	2,936	22,957	25,262	34,210	59,472	82,429	(h)	1,026,636	1,112,292
2007 Total .....	353	1,927	1,247	3,173	22,715	22,537	34,078	56,615	79,331	(h)	1,045,141	1,127,998
2008 Total .....	(i)	2,021	1,485	3,506	22,070	21,902	32,491	54,393	76,463	(h)	1,040,580	1,120,548
2009 Total .....	(i)	1,798	1,412	3,210	15,326	19,766	25,549	45,314	60,641	(h)	933,627	997,478
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 January .....	(i)	52	33	85	1,491	874	1,364	2,238	3,729	(h)	45,196	49,010
February .....	(i)	65	41	106	1,351	811	1,315	2,126	3,476	(h)	47,938	51,521
March .....	(i)	50	31	81	1,519	801	1,415	2,216	3,735	(h)	34,514	38,331
April .....	(i)	39	19	57	1,477	758	1,286	2,044	3,521	(h)	30,056	33,634
May .....	(i)	31	15	45	1,527	767	1,293	2,059	3,586	(h)	35,651	39,282
June .....	(i)	34	16	50	1,485	774	1,278	2,052	3,538	(h)	48,002	51,590
July .....	(i)	35	14	49	1,474	845	1,278	2,124	3,598	(h)	56,375	60,022
August .....	(i)	40	16	55	1,482	791	1,319	2,110	3,593	(h)	56,256	59,904
September .....	(i)	43	17	61	1,409	820	1,280	2,100	3,509	(h)	44,390	47,960
October .....	(i)	46	24	70	1,495	800	1,454	2,255	3,750	(h)	35,615	39,435
November .....	(i)	50	26	76	1,438	865	1,395	2,261	3,699	(h)	32,849	36,623
December .....	(i)	49	25	74	1,439	795	1,467	2,261	3,701	(h)	34,593	38,368
Total .....	(i)	534	277	811	17,589	9,700	16,145	25,845	43,434	(h)	501,435	545,679
2022 January .....	(i)	46	46	93	1,432	898	1,306	2,203	3,636	(h)	48,629	52,357
February .....	(i)	44	44	87	1,309	790	1,441	2,231	3,540	(h)	39,803	43,430
March .....	(i)	32	32	64	1,412	893	1,355	2,248	3,659	(h)	34,224	37,947
April .....	(i)	23	11	33	1,318	817	1,368	2,185	3,503	(h)	30,730	34,267
May .....	(i)	29	13	42	1,349	873	1,316	2,189	3,539	(h)	34,920	38,501
June .....	(i)	46	21	67	1,281	849	1,329	2,179	3,460	(h)	41,608	45,134
July .....	(i)	49	10	59	1,334	841	1,271	2,112	3,446	(h)	49,348	52,854
August .....	(i)	50	10	60	1,334	838	1,261	2,099	3,434	(h)	48,211	51,704
September .....	(i)	48	10	58	1,263	783	1,326	2,109	3,373	(h)	37,196	40,627
October .....	(i)	45	30	75	1,373	842	1,271	2,113	3,485	(h)	31,397	34,957
November .....	(i)	47	32	79	1,288	828	1,289	2,117	3,404	(h)	32,264	35,747
December .....	(i)	49	33	82	1,315	887	1,220	2,106	3,421	(h)	41,608	45,112
Total .....	(i)	508	292	800	16,009	10,138	15,753	25,891	41,900	(h)	469,938	512,638
2023 January .....	(i)	41	F 56	F 97	F 1,274	883	F 1,087	F 1,971	F 3,244	(h)	34,594	37,935
February .....	(i)	39	F 43	F 82	F 1,187	771	F 1,337	F 2,108	F 3,295	(h)	26,724	30,101
March .....	(i)	35	F 48	F 83	F 1,325	775	F 1,188	F 1,964	F 3,289	(h)	28,465	31,837
3-Month Total .....	(i)	115	E 146	E 261	E 3,786	2,430	E 3,613	E 6,042	E 9,828	(h)	89,783	99,873
2022 3-Month Total .....	(i)	122	122	244	4,153	2,580	4,102	6,682	10,835	(h)	122,656	133,735
2021 3-Month Total .....	(i)	167	105	272	4,361	2,486	4,094	6,579	10,940	(h)	127,648	138,861

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> All commercial sector fuel use other than that in "Commercial CHP."

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> All industrial sector fuel use other than that in "Coke Plants" and "Industrial CHP."

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

<sup>g</sup> Included in "Commercial Other."

<sup>h</sup> Included in "Industrial Non-CHP."

<sup>i</sup> 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.

**Table 6.3 Coal Stocks by Sector**  
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Producers <sup>a</sup> and Distributors	End-Use Sectors					Electric Power Sector <sup>d,e</sup>	Total
		Residential <sup>b</sup> and Commercial	Industrial			Total		
			Coke Plants	Other <sup>c</sup>	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
2006 Year .....	36,548	NA	2,928	6,506	9,434	9,434	140,964	186,946
2007 Year .....	33,977	NA	1,936	5,624	7,560	7,560	151,221	192,758
2008 Year .....	34,688	498	2,331	6,007	8,338	8,836	161,589	205,112
2009 Year .....	47,718	529	1,957	5,109	7,066	7,595	189,467	244,780
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 January .....	21,805	243	1,618	2,744	4,362	4,605	123,705	150,115
February .....	22,682	236	1,581	2,641	4,223	4,459	107,698	134,839
March .....	22,629	229	1,545	2,538	4,083	4,312	109,614	136,555
April .....	22,532	223	1,648	2,567	4,215	4,438	115,505	142,475
May .....	22,444	217	1,750	2,596	4,346	4,563	117,932	144,939
June .....	22,361	210	1,853	2,625	4,478	4,688	108,678	135,727
July .....	21,420	207	1,833	2,629	4,462	4,669	94,974	121,063
August .....	19,986	204	1,814	2,632	4,446	4,650	81,762	106,398
September .....	19,042	201	1,794	2,636	4,430	4,631	77,476	101,149
October .....	19,026	193	1,749	2,632	4,381	4,574	81,880	105,479
November .....	19,022	184	1,704	2,628	4,332	4,516	89,192	112,730
December .....	19,013	176	1,658	2,624	4,283	4,459	91,884	115,356
2022 January .....	F 19,804	170	1,636	2,550	4,186	4,356	84,522	108,682
February .....	F 20,938	163	1,613	2,476	4,089	4,252	81,089	106,280
March .....	F 20,953	157	1,590	2,402	3,992	4,149	86,304	111,406
April .....	F 20,952	158	1,600	2,393	3,993	4,150	91,041	116,143
May .....	F 20,934	158	1,610	2,384	3,994	4,152	93,077	118,163
June .....	F 20,927	158	1,620	2,374	3,994	4,153	87,319	112,399
July .....	F 19,959	168	1,629	2,426	4,055	4,223	79,741	103,922
August .....	F 18,506	177	1,638	2,478	4,115	4,293	76,214	99,013
September .....	F 17,515	187	1,646	2,529	4,176	4,363	80,089	101,966
October .....	F 17,613	180	1,640	2,519	4,159	4,339	88,100	110,053
November .....	F 17,704	173	1,633	2,509	4,143	4,316	94,007	116,027
December .....	F 17,770	167	1,627	2,499	4,126	4,293	89,963	112,025
2023 January .....	F 18,588	F 173	F 1,732	F 3,341	F 5,073	F 5,245	94,107	117,940
February .....	F 19,728	F 161	F 1,655	F 3,160	F 4,815	F 4,976	100,488	125,193
March .....	F 19,753	F 149	F 1,583	F 2,973	F 4,555	F 4,704	110,073	134,530

<sup>a</sup> Excludes stocks in transit or held outside of the United States.

<sup>b</sup> Through 1979, data are for the residential and commercial sectors. Beginning in 2008, data are for the commercial sector only.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Industrial Coke Plants**—Through 1979, monthly coke plant consumption data were taken directly from reported data. For 1980–1987, coke plant consumption estimates were derived by proportioning reported quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported. Beginning in 1988, monthly coke plant consumption estimates are derived from the reported quarterly data by using monthly ratios of raw steel production data from the American Iron and Steel Institute. The ratios are the monthly raw steel production from open hearth and basic oxygen process furnaces as a proportion of the quarterly production from those kinds of furnaces. Coal coke consumption values also include the relatively small amount consumed for non-combustion use (See Tables 1.12a and 1.12b).

**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.

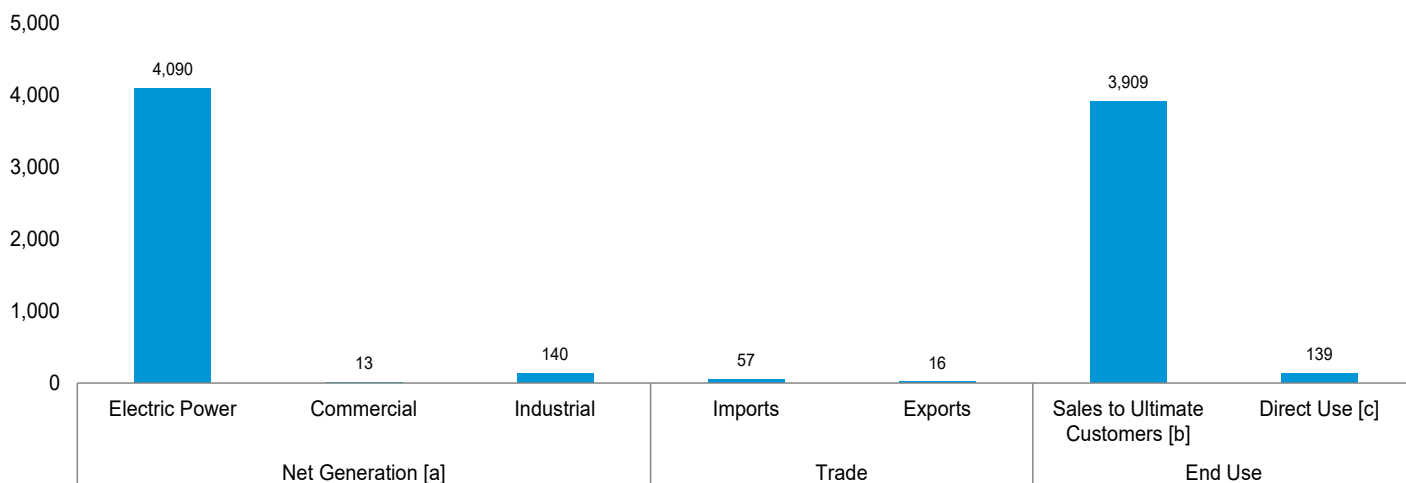
## 7. Electricity

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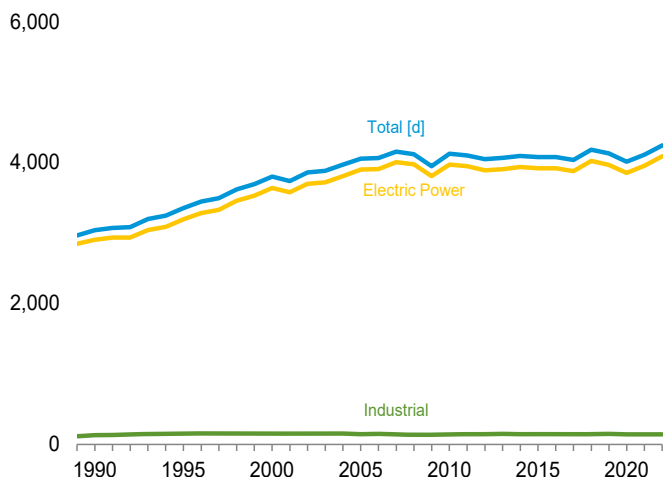
**Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview**

(Billion Kilowatthours)

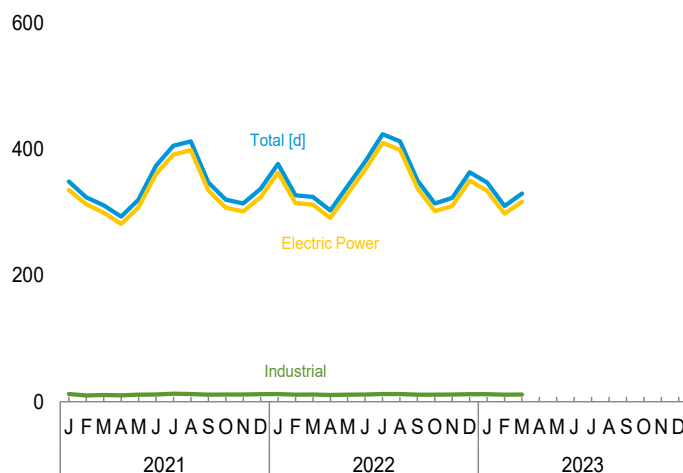
Overview, 2022



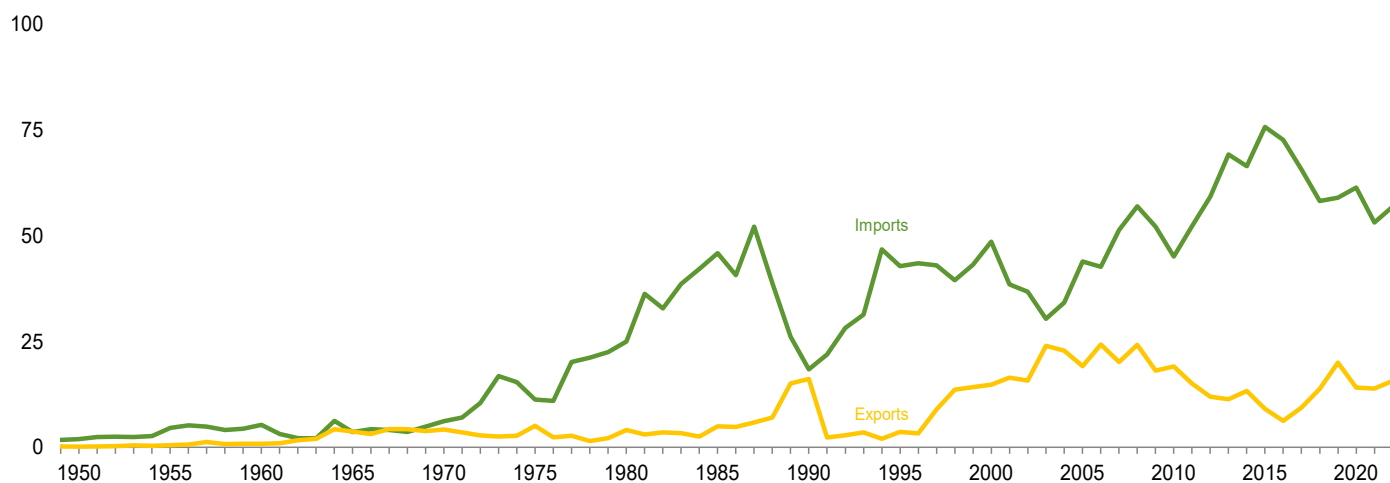
Net Generation [a] by Sector, 1989–2022



Net Generation [a] by Sector, Monthly



Trade, 1949–2022



[a] Data are for utility-scale facilities.

[b] Electricity 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 <sup>a</sup>				Trade			T&D Losses <sup>f</sup> and Unaccounted for <sup>g</sup>	End Use		
	Electric Power Sector <sup>b</sup>	Com- mer- cial Sector <sup>c</sup>	Indus- trial Sector <sup>d</sup>	Total	Imports <sup>e</sup>	Exports <sup>e</sup>	Net Imports <sup>e</sup>		Sales to Ultimate Customers <sup>h</sup>	Direct Use <sup>i</sup>	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	<sup>d</sup> 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
2006 Total .....	3,908	8	148	4,065	43	24	18	266	3,670	147	3,817
2007 Total .....	4,005	8	143	4,157	51	20	31	298	3,765	126	3,890
2008 Total .....	3,974	8	137	4,119	57	24	33	286	3,734	132	3,866
2009 Total .....	3,810	8	132	3,950	52	18	34	261	3,597	127	3,724
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	139	3,856
2021 January .....	336	1	13	349	5	1	4	19	321	<sup>E</sup> 12	334
February .....	313	1	10	324	4	1	3	17	300	<sup>E</sup> 10	310
March .....	299	1	11	311	5	1	4	9	295	<sup>E</sup> 11	306
April .....	282	1	11	293	4	1	3	13	273	<sup>E</sup> 11	283
May .....	308	1	11	320	5	1	4	23	290	<sup>E</sup> 11	301
June .....	361	1	12	374	5	1	4	28	338	<sup>E</sup> 12	350
July .....	392	1	13	406	6	1	4	23	374	<sup>E</sup> 13	387
August .....	399	1	13	413	5	1	3	23	381	<sup>E</sup> 13	394
September .....	335	1	11	348	4	1	3	3	336	<sup>E</sup> 11	348
October .....	308	1	12	320	4	1	3	9	302	<sup>E</sup> 11	314
November .....	301	1	12	314	3	2	1	17	287	<sup>E</sup> 12	299
December .....	324	1	12	337	4	2	2	20	307	<sup>E</sup> 12	320
Total .....	3,957	13	140	4,110	53	14	39	204	3,806	139	3,945
2022 January .....	363	1	13	377	4	1	3	30	337	<sup>E</sup> 13	350
February .....	315	1	11	327	3	2	2	13	304	<sup>E</sup> 11	316
March .....	312	1	12	325	4	2	2	11	304	<sup>E</sup> 12	315
April .....	292	1	11	303	4	1	2	11	284	<sup>E</sup> 11	294
May .....	330	1	11	342	4	2	3	26	308	<sup>E</sup> 11	319
June .....	368	1	12	381	6	1	4	27	346	<sup>E</sup> 11	358
July .....	410	1	12	424	7	1	5	29	388	<sup>E</sup> 12	400
August .....	399	1	12	413	7	1	6	18	388	<sup>E</sup> 12	400
September .....	339	1	11	351	5	1	4	5	339	<sup>E</sup> 11	350
October .....	302	1	11	314	4	1	3	10	296	<sup>E</sup> 11	307
November .....	310	1	12	323	4	1	3	24	290	<sup>E</sup> 12	302
December .....	351	1	12	364	5	1	4	30	326	<sup>E</sup> 12	338
Total .....	4,090	13	140	4,243	57	16	41	236	3,909	<sup>E</sup> 139	4,048
2023 January .....	334	1	12	347	<sup>R</sup> 4	1	<sup>R</sup> 3	16	323	<sup>E</sup> 12	335
February .....	298	1	11	310	4	<sup>R</sup> 2	<sup>R</sup> 2	<sup>R</sup> 11	290	<sup>E</sup> 11	301
March .....	317	1	12	330	4	1	3	17	304	<sup>E</sup> 12	315
3-Month Total .....	950	3	35	987	12	4	8	44	917	<sup>E</sup> 35	952
2022 3-Month Total .....	990	3	36	1,029	11	5	7	55	945	<sup>E</sup> 35	981
2021 3-Month Total .....	948	3	34	985	14	3	11	45	917	34	950

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

<sup>d</sup> Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. Through 1988, data are for industrial hydroelectric power only.

<sup>e</sup> Electricity transmitted across U.S. borders. Net imports equal imports minus exports.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> Data collection frame differences and nonsampling error.

<sup>h</sup> Electricity sales to ultimate customers by electric utilities and, beginning in

1996, other energy service providers.

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>R</sup>=Revised. <sup>E</sup>=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 billion 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.

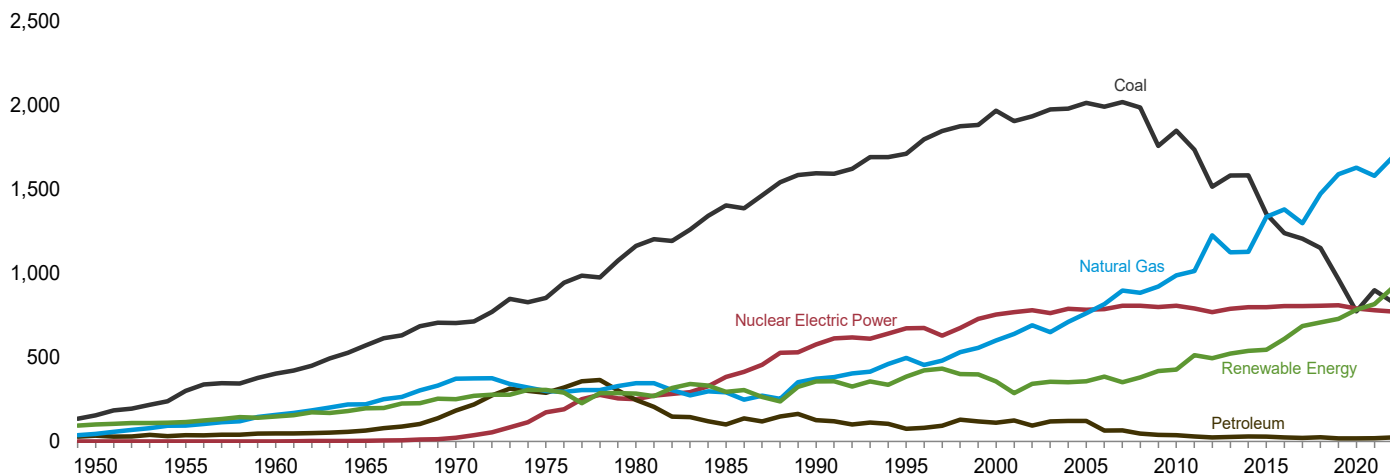
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

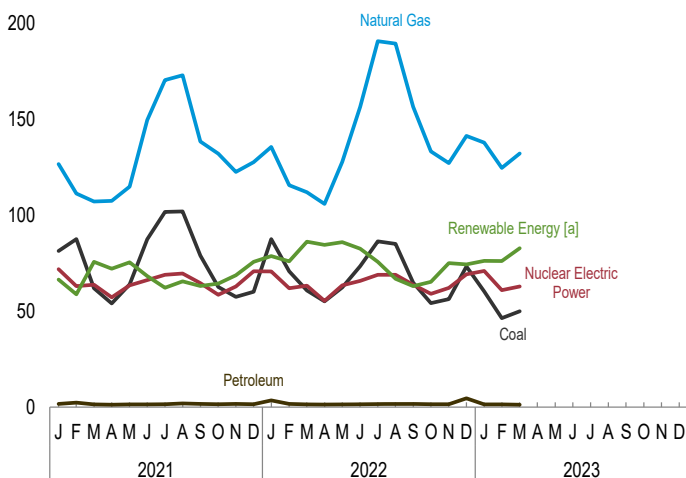
**Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation**

(Billion Kilowatthours)

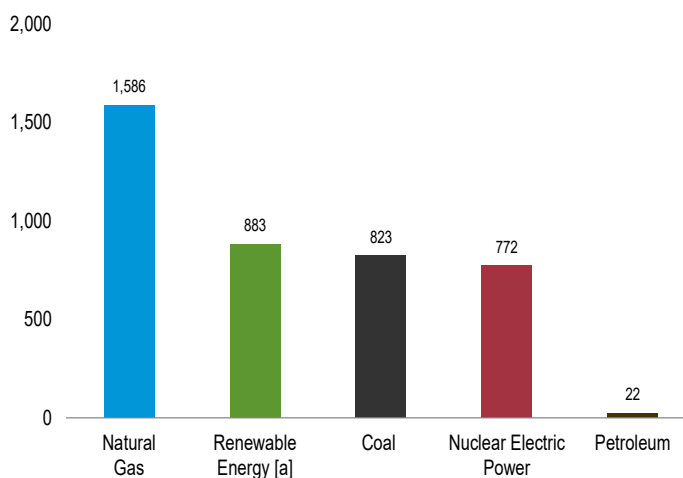
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 1949–2022



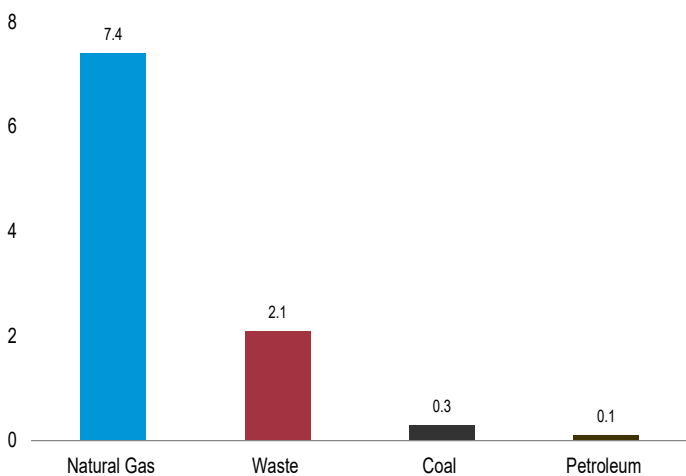
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, Monthly



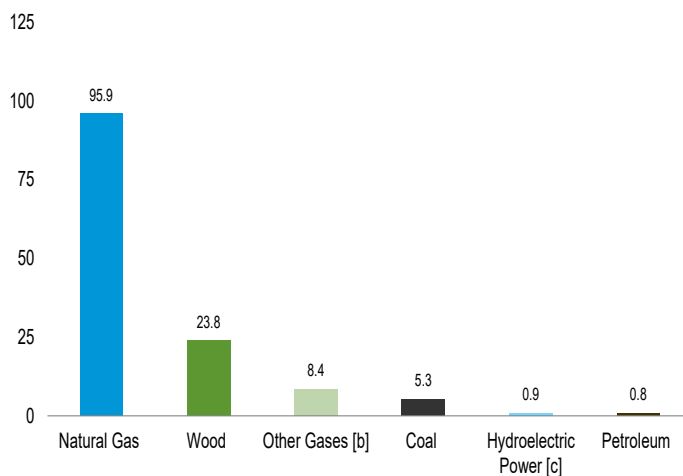
Electric Power Sector, Major Sources, 2022



Commercial Sector, Major Sources, 2022



Industrial Sector, Major Sources, 2022



[a] Conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind.

[b] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste 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				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage <sup>e</sup>	Renewable Energy						Total <sup>l</sup>
	Coal <sup>a</sup>	Petro-leum <sup>b</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>c</sup>	Other Gases <sup>d</sup>			Conven-tional Hydro-electric Power <sup>f</sup>	Biomass		Geo-thermal	Solar <sup>i</sup>	Wind	
								Wood <sup>g</sup>	Waste <sup>h</sup>				
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 <sup>k</sup> .....	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
2006 Total .....	1,990,511	64,166	816,441	14,177	787,219	-6,558	289,246	38,762	16,099	14,568	508	26,589	4,064,702
2007 Total .....	2,016,456	65,739	896,590	13,453	806,425	-6,896	247,510	39,014	16,525	14,637	612	34,450	4,156,745
2008 Total .....	1,985,801	46,243	882,981	11,707	806,208	-6,288	254,831	37,300	17,734	14,840	864	55,363	4,119,388
2009 Total .....	1,755,904	38,937	920,979	10,632	798,855	-4,627	273,445	36,050	18,443	15,009	891	73,886	3,950,331
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 January .....	81,240	1,638	126,530	1,035	71,732	-424	24,560	3,229	1,595	1,347	5,559	30,060	349,210
February .....	87,470	2,249	111,183	820	62,954	-425	20,137	2,859	1,399	1,287	6,330	26,716	323,900
March .....	61,904	1,436	107,019	860	63,708	-236	21,220	3,108	1,574	1,242	9,296	39,205	311,397
April .....	53,956	1,224	107,416	871	57,092	-197	19,389	2,785	1,465	1,288	10,892	36,158	293,308
May .....	63,873	1,369	114,676	914	63,394	-416	23,309	2,966	1,514	1,335	12,457	33,787	320,181
June .....	87,265	1,385	149,376	974	66,070	-376	23,454	3,088	1,470	1,277	12,197	26,672	373,856
July .....	101,537	1,563	170,189	1,046	68,832	-685	22,098	3,248	1,497	1,351	12,192	21,716	405,624
August .....	101,855	1,943	172,716	1,031	69,471	-670	20,328	3,315	1,470	1,337	11,967	27,071	412,865
September .....	78,877	1,588	138,214	984	64,520	-434	17,022	3,005	1,437	1,343	11,214	28,998	347,744
October .....	62,572	1,549	131,852	1,062	58,401	-427	17,133	2,835	1,440	1,319	9,268	32,215	320,202
November .....	57,426	1,670	122,433	871	62,749	-377	19,373	2,890	1,393	1,366	7,795	35,751	314,310
December .....	60,025	1,559	127,586	930	70,720	-445	23,562	3,134	1,536	1,484	6,091	39,849	337,104
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 January .....	87,485	3,539	135,409	984	70,577	-493	26,213	3,089	1,469	1,566	8,171	38,080	377,106
February .....	70,746	1,646	115,538	837	61,852	-412	22,904	2,981	1,320	1,310	9,333	37,984	326,931
March .....	60,743	1,429	111,806	896	63,154	-318	25,356	3,012	1,434	1,376	11,898	43,014	324,772
April .....	55,023	1,242	105,729	914	55,290	-265	19,573	2,731	1,377	1,333	13,476	45,960	303,324
May .....	62,225	1,528	127,714	1,061	63,382	-467	23,071	3,052	1,441	1,384	15,198	41,668	342,215
June .....	73,287	1,577	156,242	998	65,715	-589	26,892	3,239	1,440	1,363	16,058	33,483	380,649
July .....	86,263	1,487	190,437	1,133	68,857	-768	24,193	3,478	1,468	1,438	15,749	29,302	424,013
August .....	85,000	1,586	189,197	1,020	68,897	-640	21,713	3,351	1,426	1,442	14,442	24,355	412,710
September .....	64,817	1,619	156,286	1,049	63,733	-598	16,812	2,871	1,341	1,412	13,504	27,032	350,722
October .....	54,071	1,564	133,025	985	58,945	-434	14,638	2,647	1,410	1,344	12,252	32,824	314,111
November .....	56,170	1,565	126,944	964	62,041	-495	18,764	3,004	1,361	1,469	8,484	41,826	322,959
December .....	73,164	4,601	141,138	1,043	69,094	-554	21,870	3,114	1,402	1,564	7,033	39,282	363,625
Total .....	828,993	23,383	1,689,465	11,884	771,537	-6,034	261,999	36,569	16,889	17,002	145,598	434,812	4,243,136
2023 January .....	60,121	1,328	137,731	1,002	70,870	-611	22,954	3,095	1,430	1,414	8,137	39,076	347,437
February .....	46,315	1,417	124,428	912	60,807	-448	19,338	2,638	1,276	1,316	9,381	42,015	310,201
March .....	49,863	1,255	131,987	984	62,820	-538	20,630	2,692	1,349	1,369	12,274	44,355	329,856
3-Month Total .....	156,300	4,000	394,147	2,898	194,497	-1,597	62,923	8,425	4,055	4,100	29,793	125,446	987,494
2022 3-Month Total .....	218,974	6,614	362,753	2,717	195,583	-1,223	74,472	9,082	4,223	4,253	29,402	119,079	1,028,809
2021 3-Month Total .....	230,614	5,323	344,731	2,715	198,395	-1,085	65,917	9,197	4,568	3,876	21,186	95,981	984,507

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

<sup>b</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>c</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>d</sup> Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

<sup>e</sup> Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>f</sup> Through 1989, hydroelectric pumped storage is included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

<sup>g</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>h</sup> 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).

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>j</sup> 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).

<sup>k</sup> 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				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage <sup>e</sup>	Renewable Energy						Total <sup>j</sup>
	Coal <sup>a</sup>	Petro-leum <sup>b</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>c</sup>	Other Gases <sup>d</sup>			Conven-tional Hydro-electric Power <sup>f</sup>	Biomass		Geo-thermal	Solar <sup>i</sup>	Wind	
								Wood <sup>g</sup>	Waste <sup>h</sup>				
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 <sup>k</sup> .....	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
2006 Total .....	1,969,737	59,708	734,417	4,254	787,219	-6,558	286,254	10,341	13,927	14,568	508	26,589	3,908,077
2007 Total .....	1,998,390	61,306	814,752	4,042	806,425	-6,896	245,843	10,711	14,294	14,637	612	34,450	4,005,343
2008 Total .....	1,968,838	42,881	802,372	3,200	806,208	-6,288	253,096	10,638	15,379	14,840	864	55,363	3,974,349
2009 Total .....	1,741,123	35,811	841,006	3,058	798,855	-4,627	271,506	10,738	15,954	15,009	891	73,886	3,809,837
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	337,153	3,853,656
2021 January .....	80,765	1,553	117,191	337	71,732	-424	24,449	1,078	1,331	1,303	5,523	30,038	335,508
February .....	87,027	2,146	103,855	195	62,954	-425	20,053	1,028	1,173	1,248	6,293	26,693	312,790
March .....	61,447	1,357	99,285	197	63,708	-236	21,095	982	1,314	1,225	9,233	39,173	299,400
April .....	53,539	1,156	99,826	270	57,092	-197	19,278	781	1,217	1,250	10,818	36,131	281,725
May .....	63,416	1,292	106,669	289	63,394	-416	23,201	921	1,270	1,284	12,377	33,764	308,036
June .....	86,787	1,324	140,552	321	66,070	-376	23,370	1,042	1,241	1,237	12,119	26,652	360,919
July .....	101,058	1,499	160,593	312	68,832	-685	21,999	1,142	1,249	1,311	12,114	21,702	391,705
August .....	101,383	1,878	163,213	331	69,471	-670	20,237	1,157	1,223	1,295	11,890	27,054	399,043
September .....	78,388	1,530	129,872	299	64,520	-434	16,928	964	1,195	1,300	11,144	28,975	335,240
October .....	62,124	1,481	123,316	343	58,401	-427	17,039	863	1,200	1,271	9,211	32,191	307,591
November .....	56,942	1,600	113,712	180	62,749	-377	19,272	914	1,141	1,322	7,746	35,723	301,458
December .....	59,566	1,492	118,519	232	70,720	-445	23,469	1,025	1,278	1,428	6,054	39,820	323,766
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 January .....	87,000	3,450	125,909	278	70,577	-493	26,102	999	1,214	1,509	8,113	38,052	363,272
February .....	70,302	1,568	107,336	235	61,852	-412	22,805	1,079	1,100	1,262	9,269	37,955	314,842
March .....	60,251	NM	103,130	256	63,154	-318	25,247	1,010	1,180	1,330	11,818	42,983	311,932
April .....	54,595	1,181	97,912	280	55,290	-265	19,478	790	1,139	1,284	13,385	45,929	291,528
May .....	61,733	1,455	119,517	371	63,382	-467	22,967	1,002	1,201	1,337	15,101	41,640	329,773
June .....	72,802	1,510	147,919	285	65,715	-589	26,786	1,129	1,212	1,328	15,950	33,461	368,035
July .....	85,765	1,414	181,324	358	68,857	-768	24,099	1,285	1,234	1,402	15,645	29,284	410,444
August .....	84,491	1,517	179,980	278	68,897	-640	21,615	1,214	1,195	1,403	14,344	24,340	399,158
September .....	64,369	1,549	147,974	316	63,733	-598	16,732	1,055	1,133	1,372	13,409	27,015	338,551
October .....	53,643	1,498	124,620	274	58,945	-434	14,564	921	1,170	1,313	12,166	32,802	301,972
November .....	55,754	1,492	118,215	247	62,041	-495	18,677	1,018	1,122	1,414	8,428	41,796	310,191
December .....	72,702	4,434	132,332	270	69,094	-554	21,766	1,119	1,156	1,506	6,986	39,256	350,582
Total .....	823,407	22,435	1,586,169	3,450	771,537	-6,034	260,838	12,622	14,057	16,460	144,615	434,513	4,090,280
2023 January .....	59,692	1,255	128,822	290	70,870	-611	22,843	1,076	1,155	1,356	8,083	39,049	334,351
February .....	45,931	1,358	116,085	243	60,807	-448	19,244	857	1,028	1,268	9,323	41,985	298,090
March .....	49,479	1,179	123,216	264	62,820	-538	20,528	825	1,089	1,317	12,193	44,324	317,121
3-Month Total .....	155,103	3,792	368,124	797	194,497	-1,597	62,615	2,758	3,272	3,941	29,599	125,358	949,562
2022 3-Month Total .....	217,552	6,385	336,376	769	195,583	-1,223	74,154	3,088	3,495	4,102	29,200	118,990	990,046
2021 3-Month Total .....	229,238	5,057	320,331	729	198,395	-1,085	65,597	3,089	3,819	3,775	21,049	95,904	947,698

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

<sup>b</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>c</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>d</sup> Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

<sup>e</sup> Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

<sup>f</sup> Through 1989, hydroelectric pumped storage is included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

<sup>g</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>h</sup> 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).

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>j</sup> 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).

<sup>k</sup> 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.

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 <sup>a</sup>					Industrial Sector <sup>b</sup>							
	Coal <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum <sup>d</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	Biomass	Total <sup>g</sup>	Coal <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum <sup>d</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	Other Gases <sup>h</sup>	Hydroelectric Power <sup>i</sup>	Biomass		Total <sup>k</sup>
				Waste <sup>f</sup>							Wood <sup>j</sup>	Waste <sup>f</sup>	
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
2006 Total .....	1,310	235	4,355	1,599	8,371	19,464	4,223	77,669	9,923	2,899	28,400	572	148,254
2007 Total .....	1,371	189	4,257	1,599	8,273	16,694	4,243	77,580	9,411	1,590	28,287	631	143,128
2008 Total .....	1,261	142	4,188	1,534	7,926	15,703	3,219	76,421	8,507	1,676	26,641	821	137,113
2009 Total .....	1,096	163	4,225	1,748	8,165	13,686	2,963	75,748	7,574	1,868	25,292	740	132,329
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	143,064
2021 January .....	26	10	638	191	1,096	449	75	8,701	698	86	2,141	73	12,606
February .....	34	10	561	163	973	410	93	6,767	624	62	1,816	62	10,136
March .....	25	8	557	182	988	432	71	7,177	663	103	2,118	78	11,010
April .....	19	9	484	178	938	399	60	7,107	601	89	1,996	70	10,645
May .....	13	9	506	177	966	443	69	7,501	626	84	2,039	66	11,179
June .....	19	7	647	175	1,101	459	54	8,176	652	60	2,031	54	11,837
July .....	20	8	729	188	1,204	458	56	8,868	735	76	2,088	60	12,715
August .....	23	7	764	187	1,242	449	59	8,739	700	70	2,140	59	12,579
September .....	25	6	651	183	1,115	464	52	7,691	686	75	2,026	58	11,389
October .....	29	8	603	172	1,040	419	60	7,933	719	76	1,960	68	11,571
November .....	26	8	587	181	1,031	459	61	8,134	691	83	1,964	71	11,820
December .....	21	10	619	178	1,074	438	58	8,448	697	70	2,092	80	12,264
Total .....	280	98	7,346	2,156	12,768	5,278	767	95,240	8,093	936	24,413	800	139,750
2022 January .....	29	NM	658	183	1,148	456	73	8,842	706	81	2,075	72	12,686
February .....	18	7	569	155	987	427	71	7,633	602	74	1,888	64	11,102
March .....	18	6	588	180	1,054	474	NM	8,088	640	84	1,991	74	11,785
April .....	12	6	547	171	1,007	416	55	7,270	633	75	1,929	68	10,789
May .....	13	7	572	171	1,042	478	NM	7,625	690	76	2,032	68	11,400
June .....	26	9	615	173	1,102	458	58	7,707	713	75	2,090	55	11,511
July .....	25	8	721	174	1,194	473	65	8,393	775	63	2,175	61	12,375
August .....	30	8	729	170	1,204	479	61	8,488	742	72	2,110	60	12,348
September .....	29	5	643	159	1,072	418	65	7,669	733	62	1,804	50	11,099
October .....	26	5	541	173	967	403	61	7,864	711	58	1,720	67	11,172
November .....	25	5	556	172	999	391	67	8,173	717	67	1,975	67	11,769
December .....	24	NM	629	172	1,075	438	150	8,177	773	82	1,983	74	11,968
Total .....	275	99	7,366	2,053	12,852	5,311	849	95,929	8,434	870	23,772	779	140,005
2023 January .....	15	7	602	201	1,101	414	66	8,307	712	87	2,008	75	11,986
February .....	18	7	554	179	1,006	366	52	7,789	669	74	1,774	69	11,105
March .....	17	5	586	185	1,063	367	71	8,184	720	82	1,860	74	11,672
3-Month Total .....	50	19	1,743	565	3,169	1,147	189	24,280	2,100	243	5,642	218	34,763
2022 3-Month Total .....	65	NM	1,814	518	3,189	1,357	200	24,563	1,948	239	5,954	210	35,573
2021 3-Month Total .....	85	28	1,756	536	3,056	1,291	239	22,645	1,986	251	6,075	213	33,753

<sup>a</sup> Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

<sup>b</sup> Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

<sup>c</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal syrefuel.

<sup>d</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>e</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>f</sup> 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).

<sup>g</sup> Includes a small amount of conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, other 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.

<sup>h</sup> Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from

fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

<sup>i</sup> Conventional hydroelectric power.

<sup>j</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>k</sup> 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.

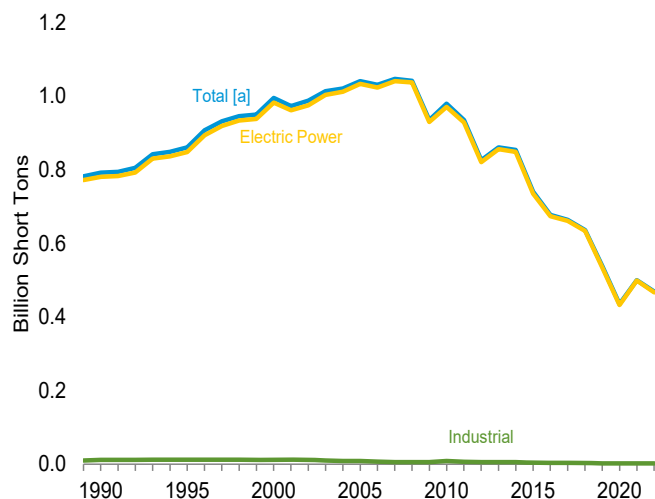
Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is 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.

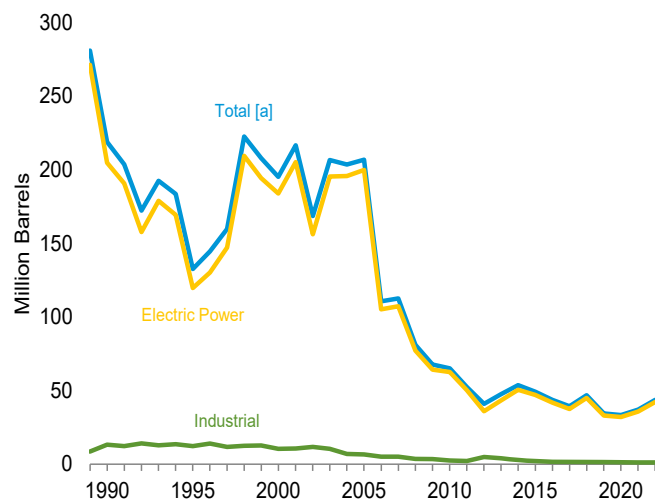
Sources: See end of section.

**Figure 7.3 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation**

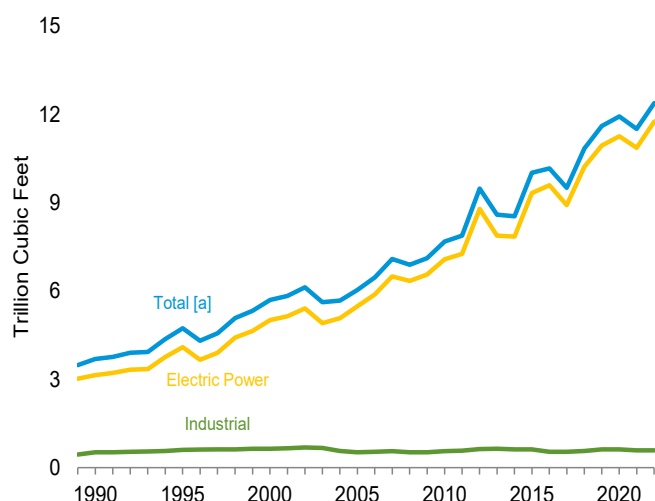
Coal by Sector, 1989–2022



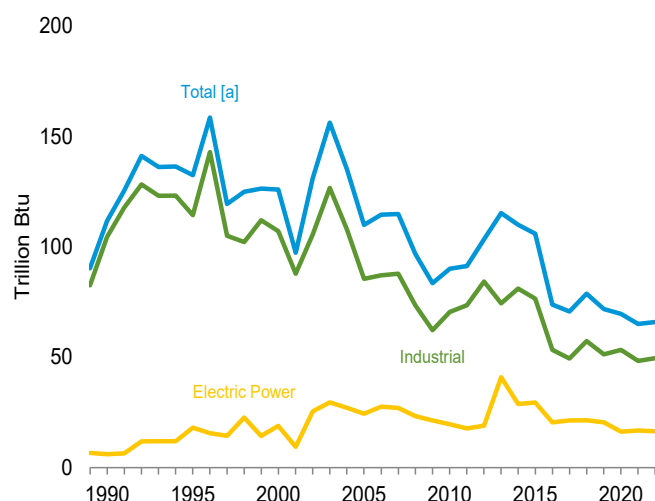
Petroleum by Sector, 1989–2022



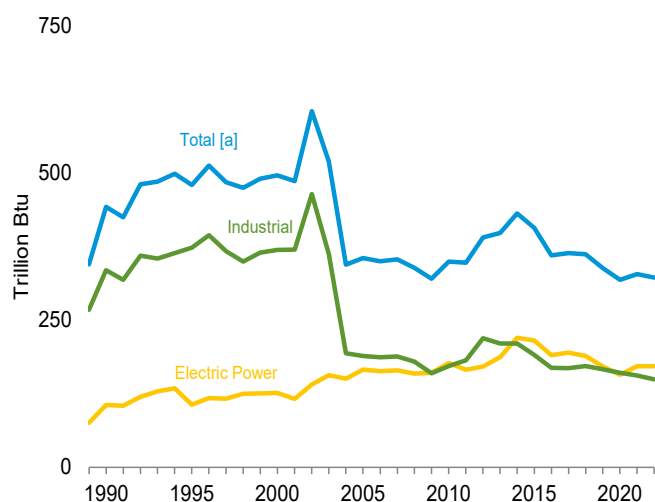
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989–2022



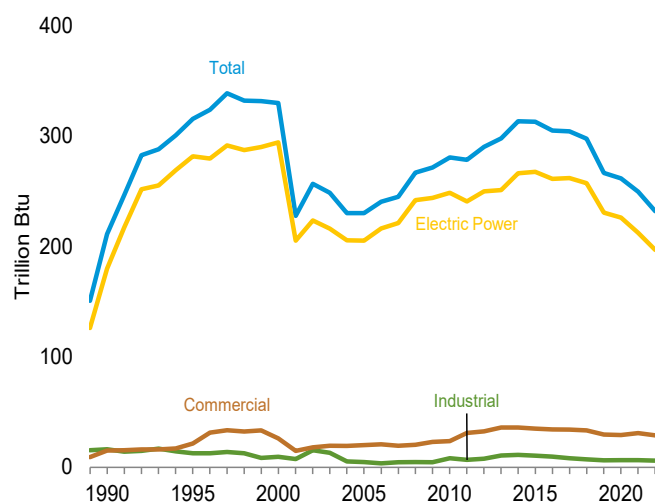
Other Gases [b] by Sector, 1989–2022



Wood by Sector, 1989–2022



Waste by Sector, 1989–2022



[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 <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum					Natural Gas <sup>f</sup>	Other Gases <sup>g</sup>	Biomass		Other <sup>j</sup>
		Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>b</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	Other Liquids <sup>d</sup>	Petroleum Coke <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>e</sup>			Wood <sup>h</sup>	Waste <sup>i</sup>	
	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 <sup>k</sup> .....	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
2006 Total .....	1,030,556	13,174	58,473	2,174	7,363	110,634	6,462	115	350	241	172
2007 Total .....	1,046,795	15,683	63,833	2,917	6,036	112,615	7,089	115	353	245	168
2008 Total .....	1,042,335	12,832	38,191	2,822	5,417	80,932	6,896	97	339	267	172
2009 Total .....	934,683	12,658	28,576	2,328	4,821	67,668	7,121	84	320	272	170
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 January .....	45,095	739	829	160	282	3,137	889	6	29	22	16
February .....	47,821	1,899	844	246	274	4,358	801	5	26	19	14
March .....	34,416	710	642	137	260	2,787	761	5	27	22	16
April .....	29,995	780	587	134	173	2,367	779	5	24	20	15
May .....	35,613	779	640	106	220	2,624	835	5	27	21	15
June .....	47,913	845	705	175	195	2,702	1,111	5	28	21	16
July .....	56,262	734	727	171	278	3,021	1,267	6	30	21	16
August .....	56,131	891	1,068	235	299	3,688	1,289	6	30	21	16
September .....	44,291	714	860	165	255	3,017	1,011	6	27	21	16
October .....	35,574	770	725	159	262	2,966	963	6	25	20	15
November .....	32,788	820	666	162	325	3,270	892	5	26	20	15
December .....	34,469	942	705	162	247	3,044	904	5	28	21	16
Total .....	500,367	10,623	8,998	2,012	3,070	36,982	11,503	65	328	250	187
2022 January .....	48,491	2,605	2,168	246	220	6,118	984	5	27	20	15
February .....	39,703	912	748	151	238	3,002	835	5	28	18	14
March .....	34,129	844	719	143	193	2,671	803	5	27	20	15
April .....	30,634	682	582	119	205	2,410	770	5	23	19	14
May .....	34,866	822	682	70	271	2,932	947	6	26	20	15
June .....	41,533	877	646	153	268	3,014	1,166	6	29	20	15
July .....	49,235	911	789	177	209	2,923	1,420	6	31	20	15
August .....	48,108	915	764	187	231	3,019	1,399	6	30	19	14
September .....	37,106	767	866	155	262	3,098	1,144	6	26	19	14
October .....	31,313	767	894	165	240	3,028	973	5	23	19	14
November .....	32,169	778	784	142	242	2,914	928	5	25	19	14
December .....	41,491	4,473	1,712	792	307	8,511	1,016	6	27	19	14
Total .....	468,779	15,354	11,353	2,500	2,887	43,640	12,385	66	322	232	171
2023 January .....	34,523	822	803	196	140	2,522	992	5	27	20	14
February .....	26,689	773	1,059	155	128	2,629	893	5	23	17	12
March .....	28,400	784	797	173	114	2,323	953	5	23	18	13
3-Month Total .....	89,612	2,379	2,659	525	382	7,474	2,837	16	73	55	39
2022 3-Month Total .....	122,323	4,361	3,634	539	652	11,791	2,622	15	81	59	43
2021 3-Month Total .....	127,331	3,348	2,315	543	815	10,283	2,452	16	83	63	46

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>e</sup> Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

<sup>f</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>g</sup> Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

<sup>h</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>i</sup> 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).

<sup>j</sup> 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).

<sup>k</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum					Natural Gas <sup>i</sup>	Other Gases <sup>g</sup>	Biomass		Other <sup>j</sup>
		Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>b</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	Other Liquids <sup>d</sup>	Petroleum Coke <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>e</sup>			Wood <sup>h</sup>	Waste <sup>i</sup>	
	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 <sup>k</sup> .....	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
2006 Total .....	1,022,802	12,578	56,347	1,783	6,905	105,235	5,891	28	163	216	117
2007 Total .....	1,041,346	15,135	62,072	2,496	5,523	107,316	6,502	27	165	221	117
2008 Total .....	1,036,891	12,318	37,222	2,608	5,000	77,149	6,342	23	159	242	122
2009 Total .....	929,692	11,848	27,768	2,110	4,485	64,151	6,567	21	160	244	115
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 January .....	44,948	704	820	147	270	3,022	832	2	15	19	11
February .....	47,682	1,865	834	202	264	4,223	756	1	15	17	9
March .....	34,282	674	635	119	248	2,667	713	1	14	19	11
April .....	29,868	744	581	118	163	2,259	732	1	11	17	10
May .....	35,469	752	634	85	208	2,508	786	1	13	18	10
June .....	47,763	816	700	159	185	2,600	1,057	1	14	18	10
July .....	56,110	702	722	155	267	2,917	1,208	2	17	18	11
August .....	55,979	859	1,060	218	290	3,585	1,230	2	16	18	11
September .....	44,131	686	852	156	246	2,924	960	2	14	18	10
October .....	35,427	736	716	145	252	2,855	911	2	13	17	10
November .....	32,630	795	657	147	313	3,163	838	1	13	16	10
December .....	34,324	912	696	147	237	2,938	848	1	15	18	11
Total .....	498,614	10,246	8,908	1,798	2,942	35,660	10,872	17	171	212	124
2022 January .....	48,335	2,562	2,152	231	210	5,993	928	1	14	17	10
February .....	39,556	887	734	138	226	2,891	785	1	16	16	9
March .....	33,970	817	707	131	184	2,575	749	1	14	17	10
April .....	30,503	659	576	104	196	2,318	722	1	11	16	10
May .....	34,707	785	675	55	259	2,811	897	2	14	17	10
June .....	41,376	846	640	137	258	2,916	1,115	1	15	17	10
July .....	49,078	879	782	160	NM	NM	1,365	2	17	17	10
August .....	47,947	884	759	171	220	2,915	1,342	1	17	17	10
September .....	36,963	742	859	136	252	2,996	1,092	2	14	16	10
October .....	31,178	743	885	152	230	2,930	921	1	12	16	10
November .....	32,034	756	777	128	230	2,810	875	1	13	16	10
December .....	41,343	4,425	1,693	682	297	8,286	963	1	15	16	10
Total .....	466,989	14,985	11,240	2,226	2,761	42,255	11,753	16	172	197	118
2023 January .....	34,380	794	792	167	132	2,411	937	1	14	16	9
February .....	26,562	750	1,048	142	122	2,548	843	1	11	14	8
March .....	28,274	757	785	159	102	2,211	899	1	12	15	8
3-Month Total .....	89,216	2,300	2,625	468	355	7,170	2,679	4	37	45	25
2022 3-Month Total .....	121,861	4,265	3,593	500	620	11,459	2,462	4	44	50	29
2021 3-Month Total .....	126,912	3,244	2,289	468	782	9,912	2,301	4	44	54	31

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal syntfuel.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>e</sup> Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

<sup>f</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>g</sup> Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

<sup>h</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>i</sup> 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).

<sup>j</sup> 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).

<sup>k</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>				Industrial Sector <sup>b</sup>						
	Coal <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum <sup>d</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	Biomass	Coal <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum <sup>d</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	Other Gases <sup>g</sup>	Biomass		Other <sup>i</sup>
				Waste <sup>f</sup>					Wood <sup>h</sup>	Waste <sup>f</sup>	
				Thousand Short Tons					Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	
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
2006 Total .....	347	333	35	21	7,408	5,066	536	87	187	3	45
2007 Total .....	361	258	34	19	5,089	5,041	554	88	188	4	41
2008 Total .....	369	166	33	20	5,075	3,617	520	73	179	5	39
2009 Total .....	317	190	34	23	4,674	3,328	520	62	160	4	42
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 January .....	8	22	4	3	139	93	53	4	14	1	4
February .....	11	21	3	2	128	114	42	4	12	1	3
March .....	7	23	3	3	127	98	45	4	13	1	3
April .....	6	24	3	3	121	83	44	4	13	1	3
May .....	4	20	3	3	140	96	46	4	13	1	3
June .....	6	20	4	3	144	83	50	4	13	(s)	3
July .....	7	23	4	3	145	82	55	4	14	(s)	3
August .....	7	20	5	3	145	83	54	4	13	(s)	3
September .....	8	16	4	3	153	76	47	4	13	(s)	3
October .....	9	25	4	2	138	87	48	4	13	1	3
November .....	8	19	4	3	149	89	50	4	13	1	3
December .....	7	23	4	3	138	83	52	4	13	1	4
Total .....	87	256	46	31	1,666	1,066	585	48	156	6	39
2022 January .....	8	33	4	2	148	93	53	4	13	1	3
February .....	6	16	4	2	141	95	47	4	12	(s)	3
March .....	5	15	4	3	154	81	50	4	12	1	3
April .....	3	17	3	2	127	75	45	4	12	1	3
May .....	7	28	3	2	152	93	47	4	13	1	3
June .....	8	21	4	2	149	78	47	4	13	(s)	3
July .....	8	22	4	2	150	88	52	5	14	(s)	3
August .....	9	19	4	2	152	86	52	4	13	(s)	3
September .....	9	12	4	2	134	90	47	4	11	(s)	2
October .....	7	12	3	2	128	85	48	4	11	1	2
November .....	7	12	4	3	128	92	49	4	12	1	2
December .....	7	34	4	2	142	191	50	4	12	1	2
Total .....	84	240	45	29	1,706	1,146	587	50	149	6	32
2023 January .....	6	18	4	3	138	93	51	4	13	1	2
February .....	6	12	3	3	121	70	47	4	11	1	2
March .....	5	11	4	3	121	101	50	4	12	1	2
3-Month Total .....	17	40	11	8	380	264	147	12	36	2	7
2022 3-Month Total .....	18	64	11	7	443	268	149	12	37	2	9
2021 3-Month Total .....	26	66	11	7	394	305	140	12	39	2	10

<sup>a</sup> Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

<sup>b</sup> Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

<sup>c</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

<sup>d</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>e</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>f</sup> 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).

<sup>g</sup> Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

<sup>h</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>i</sup> 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).

(s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

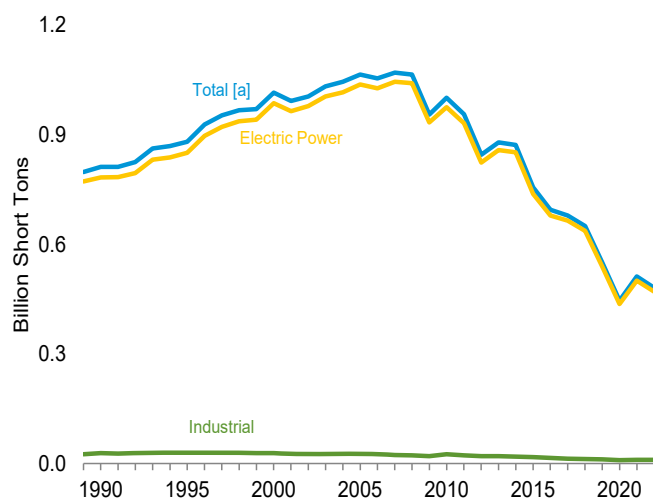
Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Through 1988, data are not available. • 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.

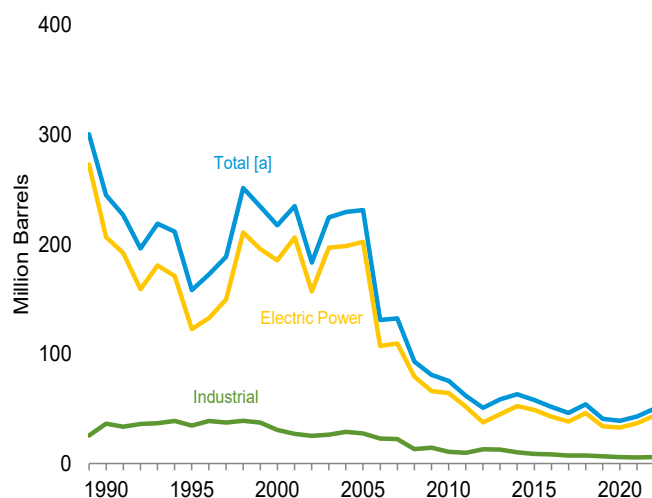
Sources: • **1989–1997:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998–2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001–2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004–2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "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**

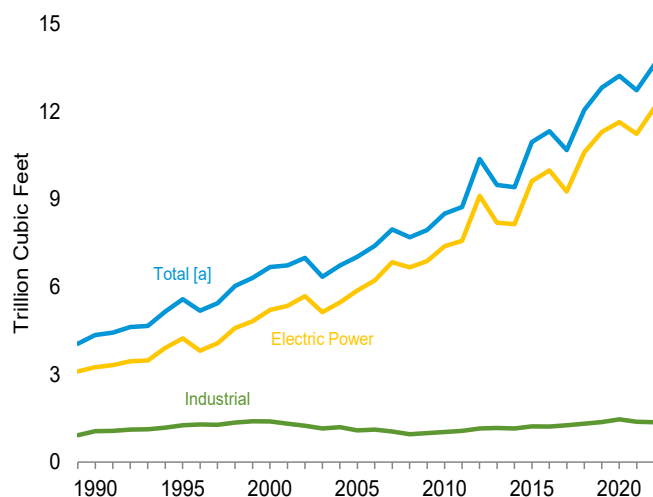
Coal by Sector, 1989–2022



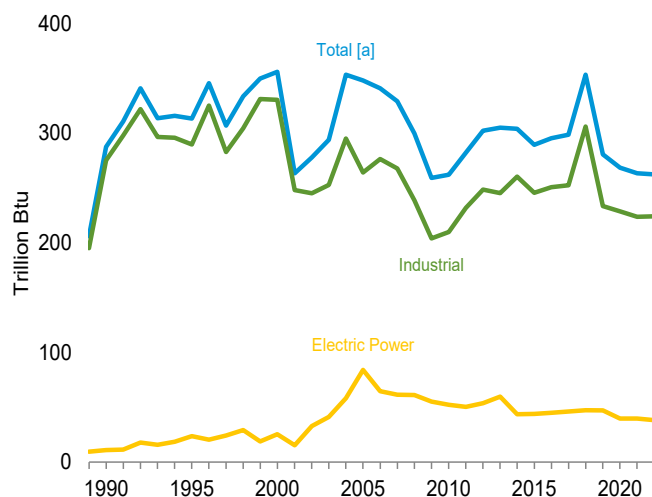
Petroleum by Sector, 1989–2022



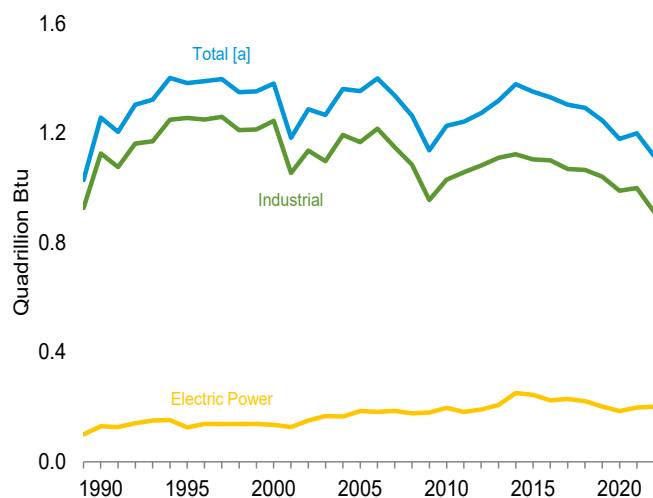
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989–2022



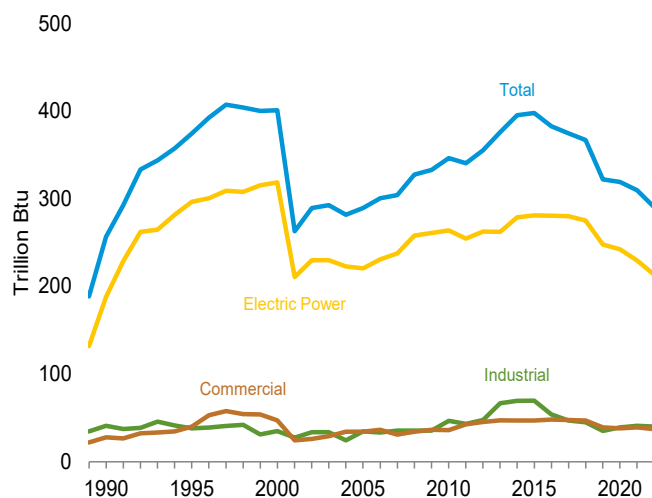
Other Gases [b] by Sector, 1989–2022



Wood by Sector, 1989–2022



Waste by Sector, 1989–2022



[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 <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum					Natural Gas <sup>f</sup>	Other Gases <sup>g</sup>	Biomass		Other <sup>j</sup>
		Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>b</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	Other Liquids <sup>d</sup>	Petroleum Coke <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>e</sup>			Wood <sup>h</sup>	Waste <sup>i</sup>	
	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 <sup>k</sup> .....	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
2006 Total .....	1,053,783	14,655	69,846	3,396	8,622	131,005	7,404	341	1,399	300	247
2007 Total .....	1,069,606	17,042	74,616	4,237	7,299	132,389	7,962	329	1,336	304	239
2008 Total .....	1,064,503	14,137	43,477	3,765	6,314	92,948	7,689	300	1,263	328	212
2009 Total .....	955,190	14,800	33,672	3,218	5,828	80,830	7,938	259	1,137	333	228
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 January .....	46,122	825	933	202	356	3,738	1,000	23	104	28	19
February .....	48,815	2,051	932	322	339	4,998	896	19	93	25	16
March .....	35,365	796	712	170	326	3,309	860	22	100	28	19
April .....	30,852	841	646	164	235	2,827	876	21	97	26	17
May .....	36,448	823	698	141	288	3,101	932	21	100	26	18
June .....	48,810	880	752	212	254	3,116	1,213	22	99	24	18
July .....	57,256	777	786	203	341	3,471	1,374	23	106	25	19
August .....	57,086	932	1,138	273	360	4,145	1,396	23	104	25	19
September .....	45,253	755	932	188	317	3,460	1,109	22	99	25	18
October .....	36,462	816	820	192	321	3,432	1,062	23	97	25	18
November .....	33,764	860	751	198	382	3,718	994	22	96	25	18
December .....	35,436	984	793	205	311	3,539	1,011	22	104	28	19
Total .....	511,669	11,340	9,895	2,470	3,830	42,855	12,724	264	1,199	310	218
2022 January .....	49,573	2,762	2,326	296	275	6,760	1,098	23	97	26	17
February .....	40,637	971	861	186	301	3,523	935	19	92	24	16
March .....	35,148	902	815	175	266	3,222	907	21	91	27	17
April .....	31,570	728	647	159	263	2,848	865	21	88	24	16
May .....	35,822	875	749	105	341	3,434	1,043	24	95	25	17
June .....	42,502	925	712	190	322	3,437	1,262	22	96	23	17
July .....	50,239	985	872	220	259	3,371	1,524	23	101	24	18
August .....	49,099	967	824	223	303	3,527	1,502	22	99	23	17
September .....	38,028	804	948	194	311	3,501	1,239	22	86	22	16
October .....	32,284	813	979	204	304	3,516	1,069	22	86	24	16
November .....	33,139	832	863	174	313	3,432	1,027	21	91	24	16
December .....	42,544	4,693	1,857	920	362	9,282	1,122	23	93	25	16
Total .....	480,584	16,255	12,451	3,045	3,620	49,853	13,591	263	1,115	290	199
2023 January .....	35,518	920	912	247	206	3,108	1,100	23	95	26	16
February .....	27,534	843	1,155	187	177	3,069	990	21	82	23	14
March .....	29,276	863	906	210	197	2,963	1,057	22	87	24	15
3-Month Total .....	92,328	2,627	2,973	643	580	9,140	3,147	67	264	73	46
2022 3-Month Total .....	125,358	4,634	4,002	657	842	13,504	2,940	63	280	77	50
2021 3-Month Total .....	130,301	3,671	2,578	694	1,020	12,045	2,757	65	298	80	54

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>e</sup> Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

<sup>f</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>g</sup> Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

<sup>h</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>i</sup> 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).

<sup>j</sup> 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).

<sup>k</sup> 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)

		Petroleum					Natural Gas <sup>i</sup>	Other Gases <sup>g</sup>	Biomass		Other <sup>j</sup>
		Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>b</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	Other Liquids <sup>d</sup>	Petroleum Coke <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>e</sup>			Wood <sup>h</sup>	Waste <sup>i</sup>	
	Coal <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>k</sup> .....	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
2006 Total .....	1,026,636	12,646	57,345	1,870	7,101	107,365	6,222	65	182	231	125
2007 Total .....	1,045,141	15,327	63,086	2,594	5,685	109,431	6,841	61	186	237	124
2008 Total .....	1,040,580	12,547	38,241	2,670	5,119	79,056	6,668	61	177	258	131
2009 Total .....	933,627	12,035	28,782	2,210	4,611	66,081	6,873	55	180	261	124
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 January .....	45,196	708	841	151	286	3,131	864	4	18	20	12
February .....	47,938	1,915	854	216	276	4,364	785	2	17	18	10
March .....	34,514	681	654	121	259	2,750	742	2	16	20	12
April .....	30,056	751	599	121	173	2,333	761	3	13	19	11
May .....	35,651	758	646	86	217	2,573	814	3	15	20	11
June .....	48,002	822	711	160	195	2,668	1,087	4	17	19	11
July .....	56,375	706	739	157	279	2,995	1,238	4	19	19	12
August .....	56,256	863	1,077	220	306	3,691	1,262	4	19	19	12
September .....	44,390	691	866	159	256	2,994	989	4	16	19	11
October .....	35,615	742	732	147	258	2,910	939	4	14	18	11
November .....	32,849	801	681	149	323	3,245	868	3	15	18	11
December .....	34,593	921	714	149	249	3,032	879	3	17	20	12
Total .....	501,435	10,359	9,115	1,835	3,075	36,686	11,229	40	197	229	134
2022 January .....	48,629	2,598	2,195	242	221	6,142	961	3	17	19	11
February .....	39,803	897	752	140	242	3,000	815	3	18	17	10
March .....	34,224	825	729	134	208	2,728	779	3	16	19	11
April .....	30,730	664	593	106	207	2,399	748	3	13	17	10
May .....	34,920	792	693	57	271	2,896	925	4	16	18	11
June .....	41,608	852	659	139	269	2,994	1,146	3	18	18	11
July .....	49,348	887	804	163	NM	NM	1,400	4	20	18	11
August .....	48,211	889	782	176	232	3,007	1,375	3	19	18	11
September .....	37,196	748	885	139	261	3,075	1,122	3	17	17	10
October .....	31,397	749	916	155	243	3,036	950	3	15	17	10
November .....	32,264	762	808	131	244	2,918	903	3	15	17	10
December .....	41,608	4,466	1,729	686	306	8,411	993	3	17	17	11
Total .....	469,938	15,129	11,544	2,268	2,905	43,463	12,118	38	200	213	127
2023 January .....	34,594	805	820	170	163	2,612	968	3	16	18	10
February .....	26,724	762	1,072	145	147	2,715	872	3	14	16	9
March .....	28,465	765	807	161	136	2,415	930	3	15	17	9
3-Month Total .....	89,783	2,331	2,699	476	447	7,741	2,770	9	45	51	28
2022 3-Month Total .....	122,656	4,320	3,676	516	672	11,870	2,555	9	51	55	32
2021 3-Month Total .....	127,648	3,304	2,349	488	821	10,244	2,391	8	51	59	34

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>e</sup> Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

<sup>f</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>g</sup> Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

<sup>h</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>i</sup> 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).

<sup>j</sup> 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).

<sup>k</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>				Industrial Sector <sup>b</sup>						
	Coal <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum <sup>d</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	Biomass	Coal <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum <sup>d</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	Other Gases <sup>g</sup>	Biomass		Other <sup>i</sup>
				Waste <sup>f</sup>					Wood <sup>h</sup>	Waste <sup>f</sup>	
				Thousand Short Tons					Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	
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
2006 Total .....	1,886	935	68	36	25,262	22,706	1,115	277	1,216	33	102
2007 Total .....	1,927	752	70	31	22,537	22,207	1,050	268	1,148	36	98
2008 Total .....	2,021	671	66	34	21,902	13,222	955	239	1,084	35	60
2009 Total .....	1,798	521	76	36	19,766	14,228	990	204	955	35	82
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 January .....	52	56	11	3	874	551	125	20	86	4	5
February .....	65	76	10	3	811	558	102	17	76	4	4
March .....	50	56	9	3	801	503	109	19	84	4	5
April .....	39	52	8	3	758	442	107	17	83	4	4
May .....	31	48	8	3	767	481	110	18	85	3	4
June .....	34	39	10	3	774	410	116	18	82	2	5
July .....	35	47	11	4	845	428	125	19	87	3	5
August .....	40	41	11	3	791	413	122	19	85	3	5
September .....	43	34	10	3	820	433	111	19	82	3	4
October .....	46	55	9	3	800	466	114	19	82	4	5
November .....	50	48	9	3	865	425	116	19	80	4	5
December .....	49	62	10	3	795	445	122	19	86	4	5
Total .....	534	614	117	39	9,700	5,555	1,379	224	999	41	55
2022 January .....	46	133	11	3	898	485	125	20	80	4	4
February .....	44	53	10	3	790	470	111	17	73	4	4
March .....	32	56	10	3	893	437	118	18	74	4	4
April .....	23	50	9	3	817	399	108	18	75	4	4
May .....	29	64	9	3	873	474	108	19	79	4	4
June .....	46	47	9	3	849	396	108	18	78	2	4
July .....	49	66	10	3	841	447	114	20	80	2	4
August .....	50	49	10	3	838	471	116	19	79	2	4
September .....	48	24	9	3	783	401	108	18	69	2	3
October .....	45	27	8	3	842	454	111	19	71	3	3
November .....	47	30	9	3	828	484	115	19	75	4	4
December .....	49	166	10	3	887	705	118	20	76	4	3
Total .....	508	766	113	37	10,138	5,624	1,360	224	911	40	44
2023 January .....	41	80	10	4	883	416	122	20	78	4	4
February .....	39	37	9	3	771	317	109	19	68	4	3
March .....	35	37	10	3	775	512	118	20	72	4	3
3-Month Total .....	115	154	29	10	2,430	1,246	349	58	218	12	10
2022 3-Month Total .....	122	243	30	9	2,580	1,392	355	54	228	12	12
2021 3-Month Total .....	167	189	30	10	2,486	1,612	336	56	245	12	14

<sup>a</sup> Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

<sup>b</sup> Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

<sup>c</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

<sup>d</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>e</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>f</sup> 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).

<sup>g</sup> Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

<sup>h</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>i</sup> 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).

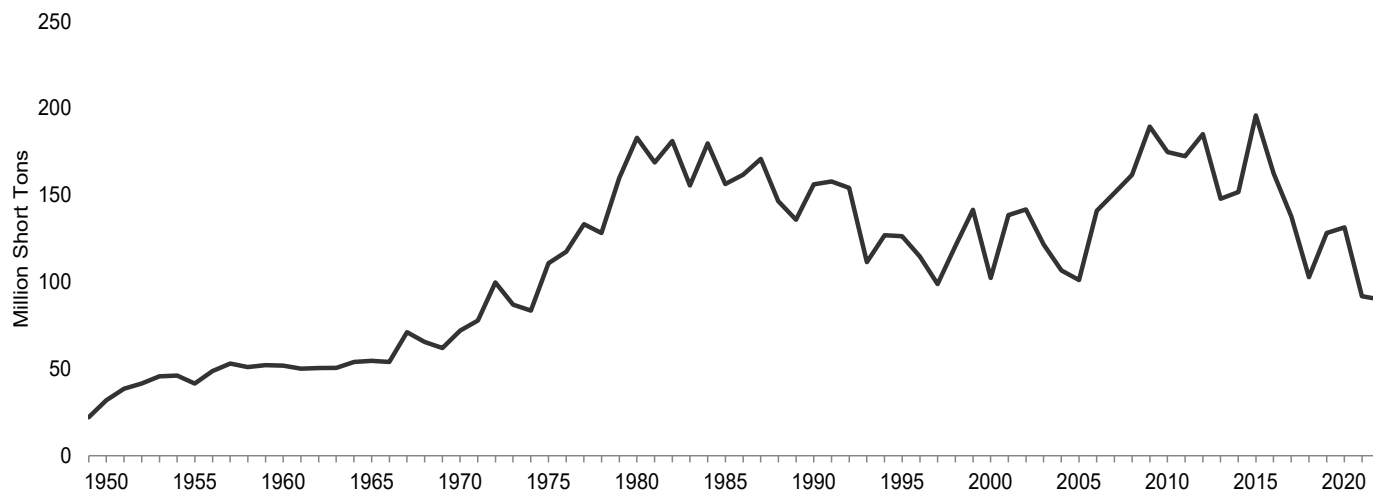
Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is 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.

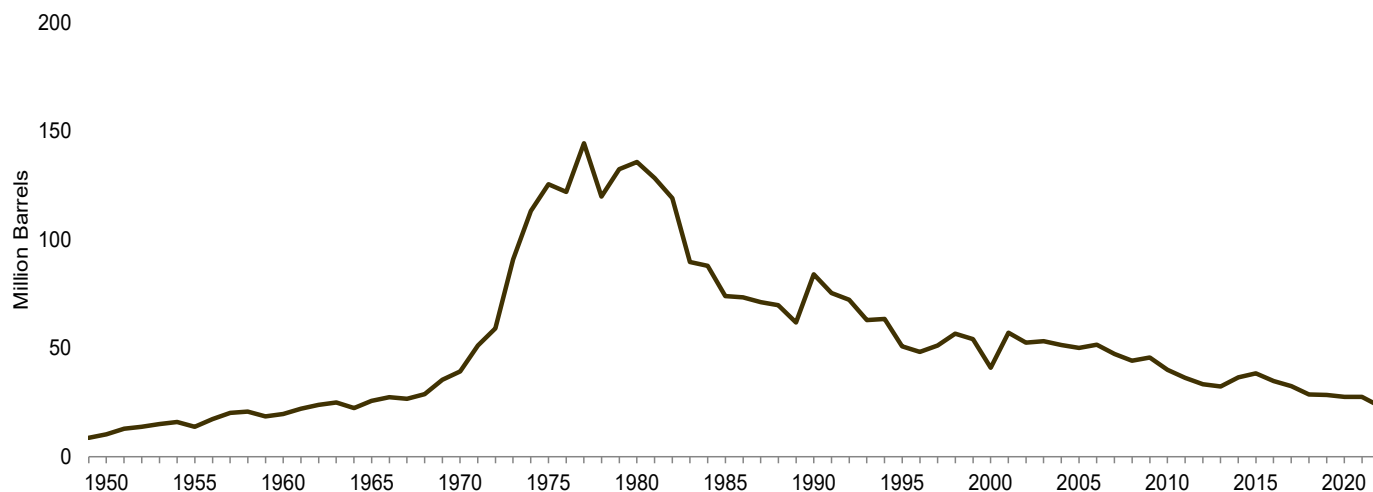
Sources: • **1989–1997:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998–2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001–2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004–2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "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**

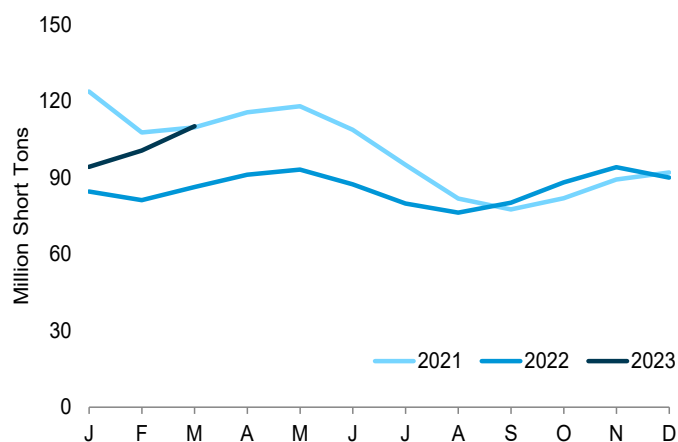
Coal, 1949–2022



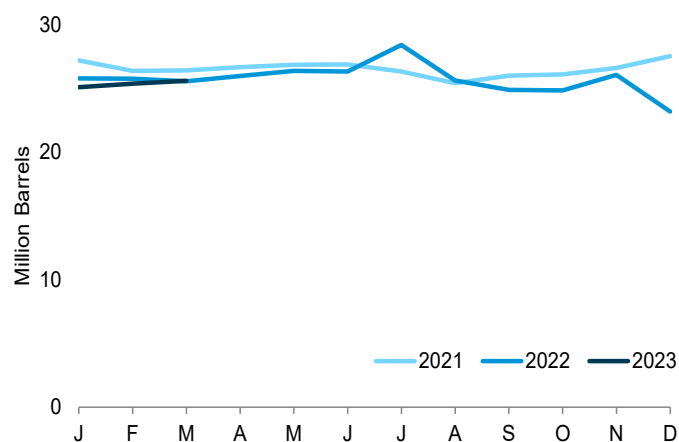
Total Petroleum, 1949–2022



Coal, Monthly



Total Petroleum, Monthly



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 <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum				
		Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>b</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	Other Liquids <sup>d</sup>	Petroleum Coke <sup>e</sup>	Total <sup>e,f</sup>
	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 <sup>g</sup> .....	102,296	15,127	24,748	NA	211	40,932
2005 Year .....	101,137	18,778	27,624	NA	530	50,062
2006 Year .....	140,964	18,013	28,823	1,380	674	51,583
2007 Year .....	151,221	18,395	24,136	1,902	554	47,203
2008 Year .....	161,589	17,761	21,088	1,634	739	44,178
2009 Year .....	189,467	17,886	19,068	1,651	1,394	45,575
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
<b>2021</b> January .....	123,705	17,226	8,014	673	253	27,177
February .....	107,698	16,792	7,819	695	207	26,342
March .....	109,614	16,734	7,815	700	230	26,400
April .....	115,505	16,538	7,628	711	353	26,644
May .....	117,932	16,649	7,465	727	397	26,827
June .....	108,678	16,584	7,281	718	454	26,855
July .....	94,974	16,486	6,850	713	453	26,316
August .....	81,762	16,506	6,429	653	360	25,389
September .....	77,476	16,620	6,819	661	375	25,977
October .....	81,880	16,880	6,828	670	339	26,073
November .....	89,192	17,231	6,951	698	340	26,580
<b>December</b> .....	<b>91,884</b>	<b>18,220</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>27,513</b>
<b>2022</b> January .....	84,522	17,456	5,968	658	336	25,765
February .....	81,089	17,721	5,869	651	299	25,734
March .....	86,304	17,612	5,563	605	350	25,528
April .....	91,041	17,484	5,745	607	424	25,957
May .....	93,077	17,880	5,670	634	432	26,342
June .....	87,319	17,707	5,921	611	414	26,309
July .....	79,741	19,510	5,978	551	468	28,381
August .....	76,214	16,879	5,800	480	488	25,598
September .....	80,089	16,667	5,701	471	405	24,865
October .....	88,100	16,740	5,860	469	351	24,823
November .....	94,007	17,634	5,935	472	401	26,047
<b>December</b> .....	<b>89,963</b>	<b>15,856</b>	<b>5,431</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>23,169</b>
<b>2023</b> January .....	94,107	17,069	5,728	402	374	25,071
February .....	100,488	17,347	5,757	402	368	25,347
March .....	110,073	16,953	5,669	382	514	25,572

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite; excludes waste coal.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Jet fuel and kerosene. Through 2003, data also include a small amount of waste oil.

<sup>e</sup> Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

<sup>f</sup> Distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil. Beginning in 1970, also includes petroleum coke. Beginning in 2002, also includes other liquids.

<sup>g</sup> 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.

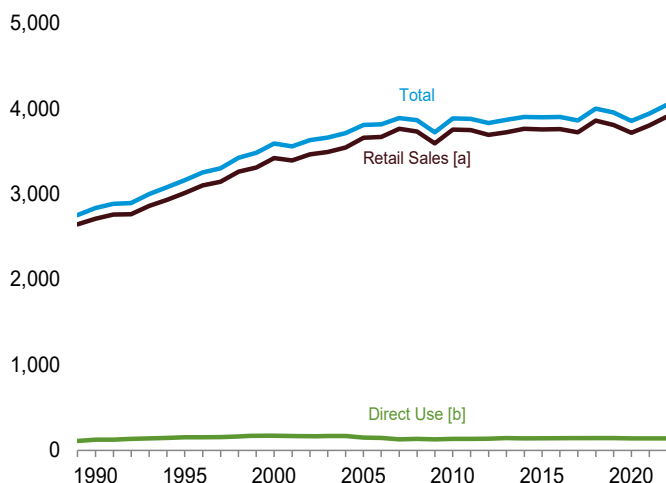
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

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."

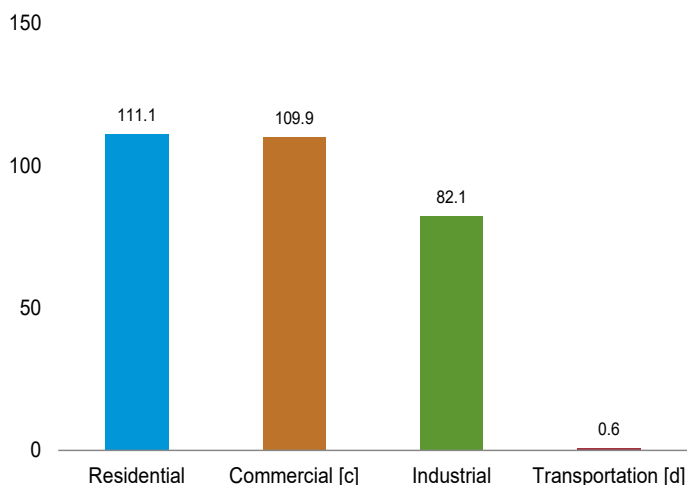
**Figure 7.6 Electricity End Use**

(Billion Kilowatthours)

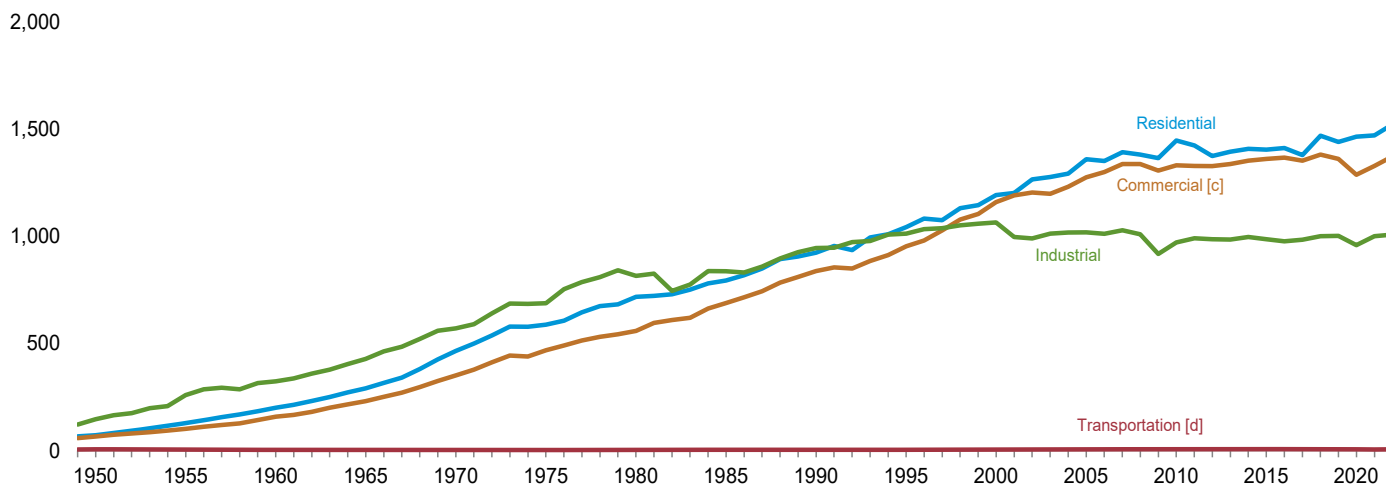
Electricity End Use Overview, 1989–2022



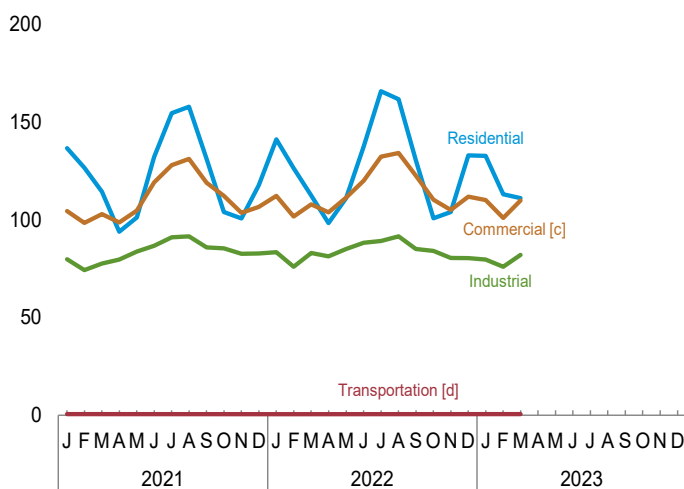
Sales to Ultimate Customers [a] by Sector, March 2023



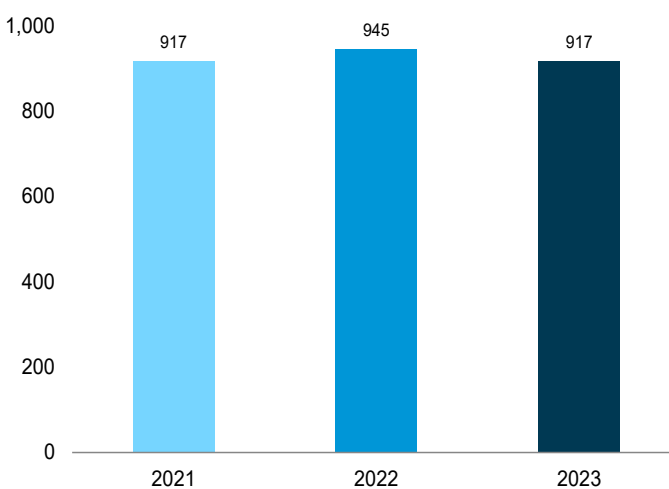
Sales to Ultimate Customers [a] by Sector, 1949–2022



Sales to Ultimate Customers [a] by Sector, Monthly



Sales to Ultimate Customers [a] Total, January–March



[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**  
(Million Kilowatthours)

	Sales to Ultimate Customers <sup>a</sup>					Direct Use <sup>f</sup>	Total End Use <sup>g</sup>
	Residential	Commercial <sup>b</sup>	Industrial <sup>c</sup>	Transportation <sup>d</sup>	Total Sales <sup>e</sup>		
1950 Total .....	72,200	<sup>E</sup> 65,971	146,479	<sup>E</sup> 6,793	291,443	NA	291,443
1955 Total .....	128,401	<sup>E</sup> 102,547	259,974	<sup>E</sup> 5,826	496,748	NA	496,748
1960 Total .....	201,463	<sup>E</sup> 159,144	324,402	<sup>E</sup> 3,066	688,075	NA	688,075
1965 Total .....	291,013	<sup>E</sup> 231,126	428,727	<sup>E</sup> 2,923	953,789	NA	953,789
1970 Total .....	466,291	<sup>E</sup> 352,041	570,854	<sup>E</sup> 3,115	1,392,300	NA	1,392,300
1975 Total .....	588,140	<sup>E</sup> 468,296	687,680	<sup>E</sup> 2,974	1,747,091	NA	1,747,091
1980 Total .....	717,495	558,643	815,067	3,244	2,094,449	NA	2,094,449
1985 Total .....	793,934	689,121	836,772	4,147	2,323,974	NA	2,323,974
1990 Total .....	924,019	838,263	945,522	4,751	2,712,555	124,529	2,837,084
1995 Total .....	1,042,501	953,117	1,012,693	4,975	3,013,287	150,677	3,163,963
2000 Total .....	1,192,446	1,159,347	1,064,239	5,382	3,421,414	170,943	3,592,357
2005 Total .....	1,359,227	1,275,079	1,019,156	7,506	3,660,969	150,016	3,810,984
2006 Total .....	1,351,520	1,299,744	1,011,298	7,358	3,669,919	146,927	3,816,845
2007 Total .....	1,392,241	1,336,315	1,027,832	8,173	3,764,561	125,670	3,890,231
2008 Total .....	1,380,662	1,336,133	1,009,516	7,653	3,733,965	132,197	3,866,161
2009 Total .....	1,364,758	1,306,853	971,416	7,768	3,596,795	126,938	3,723,733
2010 Total .....	1,445,708	1,330,199	971,221	7,712	3,754,841	131,910	3,886,752
2011 Total .....	1,422,801	1,328,057	991,316	7,672	3,749,846	132,754	3,882,600
2012 Total .....	1,374,515	1,327,101	985,714	7,320	3,694,650	137,657	3,832,306
2013 Total .....	1,394,812	1,337,079	985,352	7,625	3,724,868	143,462	3,868,330
2014 Total .....	1,407,208	1,352,158	997,576	7,758	3,764,700	138,574	3,903,274
2015 Total .....	1,404,096	1,360,752	986,508	7,637	3,758,992	141,168	3,900,160
2016 Total .....	1,411,058	1,367,191	976,715	7,497	3,762,462	139,837	3,902,298
2017 Total .....	1,378,648	1,352,888	984,298	7,523	3,723,356	140,959	3,864,315
2018 Total .....	1,469,093	1,381,755	1,000,673	7,665	3,859,185	143,904	4,003,089
2019 Total .....	1,440,289	1,360,877	1,002,353	7,632	3,811,150	143,270	3,954,421
2020 Total .....	1,464,605	1,287,440	959,082	6,548	3,717,674	138,703	3,856,377
2021 January .....	136,682	104,498	79,750	567	321,496	<sup>E</sup> 12,480	333,977
February .....	126,550	98,356	74,245	548	299,698	<sup>E</sup> 10,118	309,816
March .....	114,374	102,877	77,552	542	295,345	<sup>E</sup> 10,928	306,273
April .....	93,891	98,721	79,661	506	272,779	<sup>E</sup> 10,550	283,329
May .....	101,160	104,711	83,703	487	290,061	<sup>E</sup> 11,062	301,122
June .....	132,153	119,053	86,702	508	338,415	<sup>E</sup> 11,784	350,199
July .....	154,495	127,856	91,052	546	373,948	<sup>E</sup> 12,678	386,626
August .....	157,792	131,111	91,576	560	381,039	<sup>E</sup> 12,589	393,628
September .....	131,111	118,989	85,817	527	336,444	<sup>E</sup> 11,388	347,832
October .....	103,992	112,246	85,356	533	302,127	<sup>E</sup> 11,486	313,613
November .....	100,591	103,506	82,545	492	287,134	<sup>E</sup> 11,705	298,839
December .....	117,696	106,516	82,655	521	307,387	<sup>E</sup> 12,148	319,535
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,470,487</b>	<b>1,328,439</b>	<b>1,000,613</b>	<b>6,334</b>	<b>3,805,874</b>	<b>138,915</b>	<b>3,944,789</b>
2022 January .....	141,057	112,289	83,317	565	337,227	<sup>E</sup> 12,600	349,827
February .....	126,320	101,655	75,952	565	304,492	<sup>E</sup> 11,011	315,503
March .....	112,391	107,850	82,955	579	303,775	<sup>E</sup> 11,694	315,469
April .....	98,206	103,820	81,212	513	283,751	<sup>E</sup> 10,744	294,494
May .....	111,044	111,361	85,092	529	308,025	<sup>E</sup> 11,332	319,358
June .....	137,481	120,012	88,231	513	346,236	<sup>E</sup> 11,489	357,725
July .....	165,715	132,308	89,169	566	387,757	<sup>E</sup> 12,359	400,116
August .....	161,645	134,164	91,588	535	387,932	<sup>E</sup> 12,343	400,275
September .....	130,379	122,533	85,141	557	338,611	<sup>E</sup> 11,086	349,697
October .....	100,724	110,297	84,052	540	295,614	<sup>E</sup> 11,057	306,670
November .....	103,945	104,961	80,427	548	289,880	<sup>E</sup> 11,629	301,509
December .....	132,982	111,783	80,396	592	325,753	<sup>E</sup> 11,880	337,633
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,521,886</b>	<b>1,373,031</b>	<b>1,007,533</b>	<b>6,602</b>	<b>3,909,053</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 139,223</b>	<b>4,048,276</b>
2023 January .....	132,694	110,077	79,719	568	323,058	<sup>E</sup> 11,919	334,978
February .....	113,081	100,855	75,924	549	290,409	<sup>E</sup> 11,030	301,440
March .....	111,058	109,890	82,088	565	303,601	<sup>E</sup> 11,599	315,200
<b>3-Month Total .....</b>	<b>356,834</b>	<b>320,822</b>	<b>237,731</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>917,069</b>	<b><sup>E</sup> 34,549</b>	<b>951,617</b>
2022 3-Month Total .....	379,767	321,794	242,225	1,709	945,494	<sup>E</sup> 35,305	980,799
2021 3-Month Total .....	377,606	305,731	231,546	1,657	916,540	<sup>E</sup> 33,526	950,065

<sup>a</sup> Electricity sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

<sup>b</sup> Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

<sup>c</sup> Industrial sector. Through 2002, excludes agriculture and irrigation; beginning in 2003, includes agriculture and irrigation.

<sup>d</sup> Sales to public railroads and railway systems only.

<sup>e</sup> The sum of "Residential," "Commercial," "Industrial," and "Transportation."

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> The sum of "Total Sales to Ultimate Customers" and "Direct Use."

E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

Notes: • 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: 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	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage	Renewable Energy							Battery Storage	Total <sup>i</sup>
	Coal <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum <sup>b</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>c</sup>	Total <sup>d</sup>			Conventional Hydro-electric Power <sup>e</sup>	Biomass		Geo-thermal	Solar <sup>h</sup>	Wind	Total		
								Wood <sup>f</sup>	Waste <sup>g</sup>						
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 .....	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
2006 Year .....	313.0	58.1	388.3	761.6	100.3	21.5	77.8	6.4	3.7	2.3	.4	11.3	101.9	NA	986.2
2007 Year .....	312.7	56.1	392.9	764.0	100.3	21.9	77.9	6.7	4.1	2.2	.5	16.5	108.0	NA	994.9
2008 Year .....	313.3	57.4	397.2	769.9	100.8	21.9	77.9	6.9	4.2	2.2	.5	24.7	116.4	NA	1,010.2
2009 Year .....	314.3	56.8	400.9	773.9	101.0	22.2	78.5	6.9	4.3	2.4	.6	34.3	127.1	NA	1,025.4
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 January .....	214.6	28.8	486.3	731.6	96.6	23.0	79.8	8.1	4.5	2.6	48.7	119.0	262.7	1.6	1,117.1
February .....	214.6	28.8	486.3	731.6	96.6	23.0	79.8	8.1	4.5	2.6	49.4	120.0	264.4	1.7	1,118.8
March .....	214.1	28.8	486.4	731.2	96.6	23.0	79.8	7.9	4.5	2.6	51.0	121.1	267.0	1.8	1,121.1
April .....	213.7	28.8	486.7	731.2	95.5	23.0	79.8	7.9	4.5	2.6	51.5	121.9	268.3	2.0	1,121.5
May .....	213.2	28.8	486.7	730.6	95.5	23.0	79.9	7.9	4.5	2.6	52.2	123.2	270.3	2.5	1,123.5
June .....	212.2	28.3	487.2	729.6	95.5	23.0	79.9	7.9	4.5	2.6	52.9	124.9	272.7	2.8	1,125.2
July .....	212.2	28.3	488.3	730.6	95.5	23.0	79.9	7.9	4.5	2.6	53.7	126.1	274.7	3.0	1,128.5
August .....	212.2	28.3	489.0	731.3	95.5	23.0	79.9	7.9	4.5	2.6	55.2	126.5	276.6	3.1	1,131.1
September .....	212.2	28.2	488.8	731.1	95.5	23.0	79.9	7.9	4.5	2.6	56.2	126.8	277.9	3.3	1,132.5
October .....	211.3	28.2	490.2	731.6	95.5	23.0	79.9	7.9	4.5	2.6	57.0	128.2	280.1	3.8	1,135.6
November .....	211.3	28.2	490.2	731.6	95.5	23.0	79.9	7.9	4.5	2.6	58.0	129.4	282.2	4.4	1,138.4
December .....	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 January .....	208.9	28.0	492.0	730.8	95.5	23.0	79.9	8.0	4.5	2.6	62.6	133.9	291.5	4.9	1,147.2
February .....	208.8	28.0	492.0	730.8	95.5	23.0	79.9	8.0	4.5	2.6	63.0	133.9	291.9	4.9	1,147.6
March .....	207.6	28.0	492.0	729.5	95.5	23.0	80.0	8.0	4.5	2.6	63.9	135.0	293.9	5.2	1,148.7
April .....	207.2	27.9	492.1	729.0	95.5	23.0	80.0	8.0	4.5	2.6	64.4	136.9	296.3	5.9	1,151.3
May .....	205.7	27.1	494.9	729.5	95.5	23.0	80.0	8.0	4.5	2.6	65.1	137.1	297.2	5.9	1,152.7
June .....	202.9	26.9	496.1	727.8	94.8	23.0	80.0	8.0	4.5	2.6	66.3	137.5	298.8	6.5	1,152.4
July .....	202.9	26.9	497.2	728.9	94.8	23.0	80.0	8.0	4.4	2.6	66.9	137.6	299.4	6.8	1,154.5
August .....	202.0	26.9	497.2	728.0	94.8	23.0	80.0	8.0	4.4	2.7	67.6	137.6	300.2	7.3	1,154.8
September .....	201.2	26.9	497.0	727.0	94.8	23.0	80.0	8.0	4.4	2.7	68.3	137.6	300.9	7.8	1,155.1
October .....	201.2	26.9	497.0	727.0	94.8	23.0	80.0	8.0	4.4	2.7	68.9	137.6	301.4	8.5	1,156.3
November .....	201.2	26.9	497.2	727.2	94.8	23.0	80.0	8.0	4.4	2.7	69.7	139.3	304.0	8.6	1,159.1
December .....	198.3	26.8	497.0	723.9	94.8	23.0	80.0	8.0	4.4	2.7	72.1	140.9	308.1	8.8	1,160.2
2023 January .....	195.6	26.8	498.4	722.6	94.8	23.1	80.0	8.0	4.3	2.7	73.7	141.7	310.5	8.9	1,161.4
February .....	195.5	26.8	499.8	724.1	94.8	23.1	80.1	8.0	4.3	2.7	74.5	142.3	311.8	9.1	1,164.4
March .....	194.6	27.7	499.7	723.8	94.8	23.2	80.1	8.0	4.3	2.6	75.2	142.6	312.8	9.4	1,165.5

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synefuel.

<sup>b</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>c</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>d</sup> Includes other gases (blast furnace gas, other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels, and, through 2010, propane gas), which are not separately shown.

<sup>e</sup> Through 1988, hydroelectric pumped storage is included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

<sup>f</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>g</sup> 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).

<sup>h</sup> Electric net summer capacity from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic capacity.

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>j</sup> Through 1984, waste is included in "Wood."

<sup>k</sup> Through 1988, solar is included in "Wind."

<sup>l</sup> 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	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage	Renewable Energy							Battery Storage	Total <sup>i</sup>
	Coal <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum <sup>b</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>c</sup>	Total <sup>d</sup>			Conventional Hydro-electric Power <sup>e</sup>	Biomass		Geo-thermal	Solar <sup>h</sup>	Wind	Total		
								Wood <sup>f</sup>	Waste <sup>g</sup>						
1950 Year .....	NA	NA	NA	50.0	0.0	( <sup>e</sup> )	19.2	(s)	( <sup>j</sup> )	NA	NA	NA	19.2	NA	69.2
1955 Year .....	NA	NA	NA	86.8	.0	( <sup>e</sup> )	27.4	(s)	( <sup>j</sup> )	NA	NA	NA	27.4	NA	114.2
1960 Year .....	NA	NA	NA	130.8	.4	( <sup>e</sup> )	35.8	.1	( <sup>j</sup> )	(s)	NA	NA	35.9	NA	167.1
1965 Year .....	NA	NA	NA	182.9	.8	( <sup>e</sup> )	51.0	.1	( <sup>j</sup> )	(s)	NA	NA	51.1	NA	234.8
1970 Year .....	NA	NA	NA	265.4	7.0	( <sup>e</sup> )	63.8	.1	( <sup>j</sup> )	.1	NA	NA	64.0	NA	336.4
1975 Year .....	NA	NA	NA	375.1	37.3	( <sup>e</sup> )	78.4	.1	( <sup>j</sup> )	.5	NA	NA	79.0	NA	491.3
1980 Year .....	NA	NA	NA	444.1	51.8	( <sup>e</sup> )	81.7	.1	( <sup>j</sup> )	.9	NA	NA	82.7	NA	578.6
1985 Year .....	NA	NA	NA	485.0	79.4	( <sup>e</sup> )	88.9	.2	.2	1.6	( <sup>k</sup> )	(s)	90.8	NA	655.2
1990 Year <sup>i</sup> .....	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 <sup>i</sup> .....	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 <sup>i</sup> .....	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 <sup>i</sup> .....	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
2006 Year <sup>i</sup> .....	309.2	56.8	372.0	738.4	100.3	21.5	77.1	1.7	3.1	2.3	.4	11.3	95.9	NA	956.2
2007 Year <sup>i</sup> .....	309.1	54.8	377.1	741.5	100.3	21.9	77.5	1.7	3.5	2.2	.5	16.5	102.0	NA	965.7
2008 Year <sup>i</sup> .....	309.6	56.4	381.8	748.1	100.8	21.9	77.6	1.8	3.6	2.2	.5	24.7	110.5	NA	981.3
2009 Year <sup>i</sup> .....	310.5	55.7	385.4	751.8	101.0	22.2	78.2	1.9	3.7	2.4	.6	34.3	121.1	NA	996.2
2010 Year <sup>i</sup> .....	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 <sup>i</sup> .....	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 <sup>i</sup> .....	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 <sup>i</sup> .....	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 <sup>i</sup> .....	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 <sup>i</sup> .....	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 <sup>i</sup> .....	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 <sup>i</sup> .....	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 <sup>i</sup> .....	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 <sup>i</sup> .....	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 <sup>i</sup> .....	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 January .....	213.1	27.4	468.1	709.0	96.6	23.0	79.5	2.6	3.7	2.5	48.2	118.9	255.4	1.6	1,085.9
February .....	213.1	27.4	468.1	709.0	96.6	23.0	79.5	2.6	3.7	2.5	48.9	119.8	257.1	1.6	1,087.5
March .....	212.6	27.4	468.3	708.5	96.6	23.0	79.5	2.4	3.7	2.5	50.5	121.0	259.7	1.7	1,089.8
April .....	212.2	27.4	468.6	708.5	95.5	23.0	79.5	2.4	3.7	2.5	51.0	121.7	261.0	1.9	1,090.2
May .....	211.7	27.4	468.5	707.9	95.5	23.0	79.6	2.4	3.7	2.5	51.7	123.1	263.0	2.5	1,092.2
June .....	210.7	26.8	469.1	707.0	95.5	23.0	79.6	2.4	3.7	2.5	52.4	124.7	265.4	2.7	1,093.9
July .....	210.7	26.8	470.0	707.8	95.5	23.0	79.6	2.4	3.7	2.5	53.2	126.0	267.4	3.0	1,097.1
August .....	210.7	26.8	470.7	708.5	95.5	23.0	79.6	2.4	3.7	2.5	54.7	126.3	269.2	3.1	1,099.7
September .....	210.7	26.8	470.5	708.4	95.5	23.0	79.6	2.4	3.6	2.5	55.7	126.7	270.6	3.3	1,101.0
October .....	209.8	26.8	471.8	708.7	95.5	23.0	79.6	2.4	3.7	2.5	56.4	128.1	272.8	3.7	1,104.0
November .....	209.8	26.8	471.8	708.7	95.5	23.0	79.6	2.4	3.7	2.5	57.5	129.2	274.9	4.4	1,106.8
December .....	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 January .....	207.4	26.6	473.6	707.9	95.5	23.0	79.7	2.5	3.6	2.5	62.1	133.7	284.1	4.8	1,115.7
February .....	207.3	26.6	473.6	707.9	95.5	23.0	79.7	2.5	3.6	2.5	62.4	133.7	284.4	4.9	1,116.0
March .....	206.1	26.6	473.5	706.6	95.5	23.0	79.7	2.5	3.6	2.5	63.4	134.8	286.5	5.1	1,117.0
April .....	205.7	26.4	473.6	706.1	95.5	23.0	79.7	2.5	3.6	2.5	63.8	136.8	288.9	5.9	1,119.7
May .....	204.2	25.6	476.4	706.6	95.5	23.0	79.7	2.4	3.6	2.5	64.5	137.0	289.8	5.9	1,121.1
June .....	201.4	25.5	477.7	704.9	94.8	23.0	79.7	2.4	3.6	2.5	65.7	137.4	291.4	6.4	1,120.8
July .....	201.4	25.5	478.7	706.0	94.8	23.0	79.7	2.4	3.6	2.6	66.3	137.4	292.0	6.8	1,122.9
August .....	200.5	25.5	478.8	705.1	94.8	23.0	79.7	2.4	3.6	2.6	67.0	137.4	292.7	7.3	1,123.2
September .....	199.7	25.5	478.6	704.1	94.8	23.0	79.7	2.4	3.6	2.6	67.8	137.4	293.5	7.8	1,123.5
October .....	199.7	25.5	478.6	704.1	94.8	23.0	79.7	2.4	3.6	2.6	68.3	137.4	294.0	8.4	1,124.7
November .....	199.7	25.4	478.8	704.3	94.8	23.0	79.7	2.4	3.6	2.6	69.1	139.1	296.5	8.5	1,127.4
December .....	196.8	25.4	478.5	701.0	94.8	23.0	79.7	2.4	3.6	2.6	71.5	140.8	300.6	8.8	1,128.5
2023 January .....	194.1	25.4	479.7	699.5	94.8	23.1	79.7	2.5	3.4	2.6	73.1	141.6	303.0	8.8	1,129.5
February .....	194.0	25.4	481.1	700.9	94.8	23.1	79.8	2.5	3.4	2.6	73.9	142.1	304.3	9.1	1,132.4
March .....	193.1	26.3	481.0	700.7	94.8	23.2	79.8	2.4	3.4	2.6	74.6	142.5	305.2	9.3	1,133.5

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

<sup>b</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>c</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>d</sup> Includes other gases (blast furnace gas, other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels, and, through 2010, propane gas), which are not separately shown.

<sup>e</sup> Through 1988, hydroelectric pumped storage is included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

<sup>f</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>g</sup> 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).

<sup>h</sup> Electric net summer capacity from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic capacity.

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>j</sup> Through 1984, waste is included in "Wood."

<sup>k</sup> Through 1988, solar is included in "Wind."

<sup>l</sup> 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				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage	Renewable Energy							Battery Storage	Total <sup>h</sup>
	Coal <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum <sup>b</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>c</sup>	Total <sup>d</sup>			Conventional Hydro-electric Power	Biomass		Geo-thermal	Solar <sup>g</sup>	Wind	Total		
								Wood <sup>e</sup>	Waste <sup>f</sup>						
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
2006 Year .....	.4	.3	1.0	1.8	—	—	(s)	(s)	.4	—	—	—	.5	—	2.3
2007 Year .....	.4	.3	1.1	1.8	—	—	(s)	(s)	.4	—	—	—	.5	—	2.3
2008 Year .....	.4	.4	1.1	1.8	—	—	(s)	(s)	.4	—	—	—	.5	—	2.3
2009 Year .....	.4	.3	1.1	1.9	—	—	(s)	(s)	.5	—	—	(s)	.5	—	2.4
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 January .....	.1	.9	2.2	3.2	—	—	.1	.1	.7	(s)	.4	.1	1.4	(s)	4.7
February .....	.1	.9	2.2	3.2	—	—	.1	.1	.7	(s)	.4	.1	1.4	(s)	4.7
March .....	.1	.9	2.2	3.2	—	—	.1	.1	.7	(s)	.4	.1	1.4	(s)	4.7
April .....	.1	.9	2.2	3.2	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.7
May .....	.1	.9	2.2	3.2	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.7
June .....	.1	.9	2.2	3.2	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.7
July .....	.1	.9	2.2	3.2	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.7
August .....	.1	.9	2.2	3.2	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.7
September .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.2	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.8
October .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.8
November .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.8
December .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.8
2022 January .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.8
February .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.8
March .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.8
April .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.8
May .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.8
June .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.8
July .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.8
August .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.8
September .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.8
October .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.8
November .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.9
December .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.1	.4	.1	1.5	(s)	4.9
2023 January .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.3	—	—	.1	.1	.8	.1	.4	.1	1.6	(s)	5.0
February .....	.1	.9	2.4	3.4	—	—	.1	.1	.8	.1	.4	.1	1.6	(s)	5.0
March .....	.1	.9	2.3	3.4	—	—	.1	.1	.8	.1	.4	.1	1.6	(s)	5.0

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

<sup>b</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>c</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>d</sup> Includes other gases (blast furnace gas, other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels, and, through 2010, propane gas), which are not separately shown.

<sup>e</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>f</sup> 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).

<sup>g</sup> Electric net summer capacity from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic capacity.

<sup>h</sup> 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 7.7d Electric Net Summer Capacity: Industrial Sector**  
(Subset of Table 7.7a; Million Kilowatts)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage	Renewable Energy							Battery Storage	Total <sup>h</sup>
	Coal <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum <sup>b</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>c</sup>	Total <sup>d</sup>			Conventional Hydro-electric Power	Biomass		Geo-thermal	Solar <sup>g</sup>	Wind	Total		
								Wood <sup>e</sup>	Waste <sup>f</sup>						
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
2006 Year .....	3.3	1.0	15.3	21.4	—	—	.7	4.7	.2	—	—	—	5.6	—	27.8
2007 Year .....	3.2	.9	14.7	20.6	—	—	.3	5.0	.2	—	(s)	—	5.5	—	26.8
2008 Year .....	3.2	.7	14.3	20.0	—	—	.3	5.0	.1	—	(s)	—	5.4	—	26.6
2009 Year .....	3.4	.7	14.4	20.2	—	—	.3	5.0	.1	—	(s)	—	5.5	—	26.8
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 January .....	1.4	.5	15.9	19.4	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	(s)	5.8	(s)	26.6
February .....	1.4	.5	15.9	19.4	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	(s)	5.8	(s)	26.6
March .....	1.4	.5	15.9	19.4	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	(s)	5.8	(s)	26.6
April .....	1.4	.5	15.9	19.4	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	(s)	5.8	(s)	26.5
May .....	1.4	.5	15.9	19.4	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	(s)	5.8	(s)	26.5
June .....	1.4	.5	16.0	19.4	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	.1	5.8	(s)	26.6
July .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	.1	5.8	(s)	26.7
August .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.5	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	.1	5.9	(s)	26.7
September .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.5	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	.1	5.9	(s)	26.7
October .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	.1	5.9	(s)	26.8
November .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	.1	5.9	(s)	26.8
December .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	.1	5.9	(s)	26.8
2022 January .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	.1	5.9	(s)	26.8
February .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	.1	5.9	(s)	26.8
March .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	.1	6.0	(s)	26.8
April .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	.1	6.0	(s)	26.8
May .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.1	.1	6.0	(s)	26.8
June .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.2	.1	6.0	(s)	26.8
July .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.2	.1	6.0	(s)	26.8
August .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.2	.1	6.0	(s)	26.8
September .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.2	.1	6.0	(s)	26.8
October .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.2	.1	6.0	(s)	26.8
November .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.2	.1	6.0	(s)	26.8
December .....	1.4	.5	16.1	19.6	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.2	.1	6.0	(s)	26.8
2023 January .....	1.4	.5	16.3	19.8	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.2	.1	6.0	(s)	27.0
February .....	1.4	.5	16.4	19.8	—	—	.2	5.4	.1	—	.2	.1	6.0	(s)	27.0
March .....	1.4	.5	16.4	19.7	—	—	.2	5.5	.1	—	.2	.1	6.0	(s)	27.0

<sup>a</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

<sup>b</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>c</sup> Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>d</sup> Includes other gases (blast furnace gas, other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels, and, through 2010, propane gas), which are not separately shown.

<sup>e</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>f</sup> 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).

<sup>g</sup> Electric net summer capacity from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic capacity.

<sup>h</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>												Usage Factors <sup>b</sup>	
	Coal <sup>c,d</sup>	Petro- leum <sup>c,e</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>f</sup>			Nuclear Electric Power <sup>g</sup>	Conven- tional Hydro- electric Power	Bio- mass <sup>c,h</sup>	Geo- thermal	Solar		Wind <sup>i</sup>	Hydro- electric Pumped Storage	Battery Storage
			Combi- ned Cycle	Gas Turbine	Steam Turbine					Photo- voltaic <sup>j</sup>	Thermal			
<b>2008 Year</b> .....	72.4	9.7	40.3	7.6	12.1	91.1	37.1	64.0	74.3	19.2	19.5	31.7	—	—
<b>2009 Year</b> .....	64.2	9.3	43.9	6.8	10.9	90.3	39.6	62.9	73.0	20.0	23.6	28.1	—	—
<b>2010 Year</b> .....	67.1	8.4	44.3	7.8	11.1	91.1	37.5	62.5	71.6	20.2	24.5	29.7	—	—
<b>2011 Year</b> .....	62.8	7.4	44.3	7.9	11.7	89.1	45.8	61.4	71.5	19.0	23.9	32.1	—	—
<b>2012 Year</b> .....	56.0	7.5	52.1	8.9	12.7	86.1	39.5	60.1	68.1	20.4	23.6	31.8	—	—
<b>2013 Year</b> .....	59.4	6.6	48.8	8.3	11.2	89.9	38.8	60.3	71.8	24.5	17.4	32.4	9.8	.7
<b>2014 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2015 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2016 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2017 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2018 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2019 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2020 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2021 January</b> .....	51.5	5.7	54.7	8.2	7.7	99.9	41.3	63.9	69.8	15.5	6.3	33.6	8.1	4.2
February .....	61.1	6.1	51.3	10.3	11.9	97.0	37.5	62.1	73.9	19.2	11.5	32.8	9.0	5.6
March .....	39.5	5.2	45.3	8.0	7.6	88.7	35.7	62.1	64.2	25.0	19.9	42.9	7.4	5.5
April .....	35.7	3.8	45.5	10.4	10.0	82.1	33.7	59.1	68.3	29.4	26.7	40.6	7.2	5.1
May .....	40.9	4.5	47.6	9.7	10.2	89.2	39.2	59.5	68.5	31.8	30.2	36.5	8.7	6.1
June .....	58.1	4.4	61.8	15.0	18.0	96.0	40.8	62.2	67.9	31.9	25.8	29.5	12.4	6.4
July .....	65.4	6.0	67.9	16.4	20.0	96.8	37.2	62.2	69.5	30.5	22.3	23.1	15.2	6.5
August .....	65.6	6.8	68.4	17.0	21.3	97.7	34.3	62.5	68.8	29.0	29.6	28.8	15.9	7.4
September .....	52.8	5.9	58.5	11.1	14.5	93.8	29.6	60.9	71.4	27.5	26.8	31.7	12.8	7.1
October .....	40.7	6.0	53.2	12.4	12.7	82.2	28.8	57.0	67.7	21.6	19.9	33.8	9.7	6.0
November .....	39.2	5.9	51.6	11.6	8.9	91.2	33.7	59.0	72.4	18.5	17.9	38.2	7.7	6.2
December .....	39.6	5.1	53.6	9.6	7.4	99.5	39.6	62.5	76.2	13.4	8.5	40.8	8.6	5.8
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>49.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>2022 January</b> .....	57.2	7.0	56.3	11.5	11.2	99.3	44.1	60.7	80.4	17.6	11.3	38.3	9.5	3.9
February .....	51.7	6.0	53.0	10.0	9.2	96.4	42.6	62.6	74.4	22.0	15.9	42.2	8.9	4.9
March .....	40.0	4.0	46.6	8.7	7.4	88.9	42.6	58.8	70.6	25.0	23.1	43.0	9.1	4.3
April .....	37.6	4.2	44.3	10.2	9.0	80.4	34.0	56.5	70.2	28.8	30.1	46.6	7.3	4.7
May .....	41.7	5.9	49.9	13.1	12.8	89.2	38.8	58.5	70.6	31.2	33.5	40.8	10.9	4.9
June .....	52.0	6.1	61.6	17.6	17.7	96.3	46.7	62.7	72.0	33.4	34.9	33.8	14.8	5.7
July .....	59.3	5.6	70.5	22.4	25.2	97.7	40.7	64.0	73.2	31.4	26.3	28.6	15.9	5.4
August .....	58.4	6.1	72.2	20.3	20.7	97.7	36.5	62.0	73.0	28.5	25.3	23.8	16.4	5.0
September .....	46.1	6.2	63.7	14.6	15.7	93.4	29.2	57.4	73.5	27.1	26.7	27.1	13.2	4.8
October .....	37.9	5.5	52.9	10.7	11.8	83.6	24.6	54.4	67.6	23.6	26.4	31.8	8.4	5.4
November .....	40.3	6.3	52.0	11.8	11.1	90.9	32.6	59.9	76.3	16.8	14.1	41.7	9.2	5.4
December .....	50.9	9.7	57.0	13.6	10.6	98.0	36.8	60.7	78.6	13.1	9.0	37.5	9.6	5.3
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>47.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>2023 January</b> .....	42.8	3.6	57.1	9.4	7.7	100.5	38.6	60.4	70.0	14.9	7.7	37.1	9.2	5.7
February .....	36.4	4.0	57.4	9.1	8.5	95.5	35.9	58.7	72.3	18.7	11.0	43.9	9.6	5.3
March .....	35.3	3.8	53.4	10.2	9.5	89.1	34.6	55.1	68.8	21.8	14.0	41.4	9.1	5.9

<sup>a</sup> 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).

<sup>b</sup> 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).

<sup>c</sup> Steam turbine, gas turbine, internal combustion engine, combined-cycle, and other plants.

<sup>d</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

<sup>e</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> See Table 8.1 for nuclear capacity factors for 1957–2007.

<sup>h</sup> 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).

<sup>i</sup> Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic generators.

<sup>j</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>												Usage Factors <sup>b</sup>	
	Coal <sup>c,d</sup>	Petro- leum <sup>c,e</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>f</sup>			Nuclear Electric Power <sup>g</sup>	Conven- tional Hydro- electric Power	Bio- mass <sup>c,h</sup>	Geo- thermal	Solar		Wind <sup>i</sup>	Hydro- electric Pumped Storage	Battery Storage
			Combi- ned Cycle	Gas Turbine	Steam Turbine					Photo- voltaic <sup>j</sup>	Thermal			
<b>2008 Year</b> .....	72.6	9.4	39.5	5.2	11.6	91.1	37.0	65.5	74.3	19.7	19.5	31.7	—	—
<b>2009 Year</b> .....	64.4	9.1	43.5	4.4	10.4	90.3	39.5	64.6	73.0	20.3	23.6	28.1	—	—
<b>2010 Year</b> .....	67.3	8.1	43.5	5.2	10.6	91.1	37.5	63.4	71.6	20.3	24.5	29.8	—	—
<b>2011 Year</b> .....	62.9	7.1	43.6	5.1	11.2	89.1	45.7	62.5	71.5	19.0	23.9	32.1	—	—
<b>2012 Year</b> .....	56.2	7.0	51.6	6.0	12.1	86.0	39.4	61.2	68.1	20.4	23.6	31.8	—	—
<b>2013 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2014 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2015 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2016 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2017 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2018 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2019 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2020 Year</b> .....	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
<b>2021 January</b> .....	51.6	5.6	54.3	4.6	6.4	99.9	41.3	63.9	68.8	15.5	6.3	33.6	8.1	4.3
February .....	61.3	6.0	51.1	7.0	10.9	97.0	37.5	64.0	73.0	19.3	11.5	32.8	9.0	5.8
March .....	39.5	5.1	45.1	4.8	6.4	88.7	35.6	62.2	64.6	25.0	19.9	43.0	7.4	5.6
April .....	35.7	3.6	45.3	7.3	8.9	82.1	33.7	57.5	68.2	29.5	26.7	40.7	7.2	5.2
May .....	40.9	4.4	47.2	6.6	9.1	89.2	39.2	60.4	67.8	31.9	30.2	36.5	8.7	6.3
June .....	58.2	4.3	61.8	11.5	17.1	96.0	40.8	64.6	67.7	31.9	25.8	29.5	12.4	6.5
July .....	65.6	6.0	67.9	13.0	19.1	96.8	37.1	64.3	69.5	30.6	22.3	23.2	15.2	6.6
August .....	65.8	6.8	68.5	13.6	20.4	97.7	34.2	64.1	68.6	29.1	29.6	28.8	15.9	7.5
September .....	52.9	5.9	58.5	7.7	13.4	93.8	29.5	61.5	71.1	27.6	26.8	31.7	12.8	7.2
October .....	40.7	6.0	53.0	9.2	11.6	82.2	28.8	57.4	67.1	21.7	19.9	33.8	9.7	6.1
November .....	39.1	5.8	51.1	8.3	7.7	91.2	33.6	58.3	72.1	18.5	17.9	38.2	7.7	6.3
December .....	39.6	5.0	53.2	6.3	6.1	99.5	39.6	63.5	75.4	13.4	8.5	40.8	8.6	5.9
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>49.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>2022 January</b> .....	57.3	7.0	55.9	8.0	9.9	99.3	44.0	60.0	79.7	17.6	11.3	38.3	9.5	4.0
February .....	51.7	5.8	52.7	6.3	7.9	96.4	42.6	64.3	73.8	22.0	15.9	42.2	8.9	4.9
March .....	40.0	3.9	46.1	5.2	6.2	88.9	42.6	59.4	70.2	25.0	23.1	43.0	9.1	4.4
April .....	37.6	4.0	44.0	7.1	7.9	80.4	34.0	55.8	69.6	28.8	30.1	46.6	7.3	4.7
May .....	41.7	5.8	49.6	10.1	11.9	89.2	38.7	60.0	70.2	31.3	33.5	40.8	10.9	4.9
June .....	52.1	6.0	61.6	14.7	16.8	96.3	46.7	65.5	72.1	33.5	34.9	33.8	14.8	5.7
July .....	59.5	5.5	70.7	19.6	24.4	97.7	40.7	68.0	73.4	31.5	26.3	28.6	15.9	5.4
August .....	58.5	6.0	72.4	17.3	19.8	97.7	36.5	65.3	73.0	28.5	25.3	23.8	16.4	5.0
September .....	46.1	6.1	63.7	11.5	14.6	93.4	29.2	62.2	73.5	27.2	26.7	27.1	13.2	4.8
October .....	37.9	5.5	52.7	7.7	10.8	83.6	24.6	57.9	67.9	23.7	26.4	31.8	8.4	5.4
November .....	40.3	6.2	51.5	8.6	10.0	90.9	32.6	61.2	75.5	16.8	14.1	41.7	9.2	5.4
December .....	50.9	9.8	56.8	10.5	9.4	98.0	36.7	62.8	77.8	13.2	9.0	37.5	9.6	5.3
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>47.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>2023 January</b> .....	42.9	3.5	57.0	6.0	6.4	100.5	38.5	61.9	69.0	14.9	7.7	37.1	9.2	5.8
February .....	36.4	4.0	57.2	5.5	7.3	95.5	35.9	58.7	71.6	18.7	11.0	43.9	9.6	5.3
March .....	35.4	3.6	53.2	6.9	8.4	89.1	34.6	54.9	68.1	21.9	14.0	41.4	9.1	6.0

<sup>a</sup> 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).

<sup>b</sup> 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).

<sup>c</sup> Steam turbine, gas turbine, internal combustion engine, combined-cycle, and other plants.

<sup>d</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

<sup>e</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> See Table 8.1 for nuclear capacity factors for 1957–2007.

<sup>h</sup> 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).

<sup>i</sup> Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic generators.

<sup>j</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>											Usage Factors <sup>b</sup>		
	Coal <sup>c,d</sup>	Petro- leum <sup>c,e</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>f</sup>			Nuclear Electric Power	Conven- tional Hydro- electric Power	Bio- mass <sup>c,g</sup>	Geo- thermal	Solar		Wind <sup>i</sup>	Hydro- electric Pumped Storage	Battery Storage
			Comb- ined Cycle	Gas Turbine	Steam Turbine					Photo- voltaic <sup>h</sup>	Thermal			
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 .....	31.6	1.9	54.5	52.1	26.7	—	17.0	59.1	—	19.5	—	21.1	—	—
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 January .....	39.1	.4	38.1	60.0	26.2	—	38.2	51.1	—	10.3	—	27.3	—	.3
February .....	40.0	.6	38.8	57.1	28.1	—	37.0	47.9	—	11.6	—	27.6	—	.5
March .....	32.1	.4	35.8	49.5	24.6	—	34.8	47.4	—	17.9	—	38.2	—	.5
April .....	29.0	.4	32.4	43.9	21.6	—	34.2	50.0	—	21.5	—	33.4	—	.4
May .....	16.8	.3	32.9	42.7	21.7	—	35.5	46.9	—	22.5	—	27.7	—	.4
June .....	28.5	.3	42.6	59.0	23.8	—	38.1	48.7	—	22.5	—	23.5	—	1.3
July .....	28.7	.4	49.6	61.8	26.2	—	34.9	51.4	—	21.5	—	16.3	—	1.2
August .....	32.5	.4	50.3	65.6	28.4	—	33.8	51.5	—	20.2	—	23.1	—	1.4
September .....	34.0	.3	47.1	56.1	27.2	—	30.3	50.7	—	18.8	—	27.3	—	.8
October .....	32.5	.3	39.6	51.2	26.7	—	27.5	45.8	—	14.8	—	29.0	—	.6
November .....	29.6	.4	41.3	51.3	24.9	—	29.7	49.8	—	12.8	—	34.0	—	.4
December .....	27.4	.5	40.0	52.1	27.0	—	35.3	50.5	—	9.5	—	31.6	—	.4
Average .....	30.8	.4	40.7	54.2	25.5	—	34.1	49.3	—	17.0	—	28.3	—	.7
2022 January .....	32.4	.7	41.5	56.0	30.2	—	45.7	49.6	—	13.9	—	34.1	—	.3
February .....	24.4	.6	40.7	53.9	26.5	—	43.2	46.7	—	17.0	—	38.1	—	.4
March .....	16.3	.4	38.9	50.1	26.5	—	39.6	47.8	—	18.6	—	37.1	—	.5
April .....	10.4	.3	37.6	46.7	24.1	—	32.3	49.2	—	21.7	—	38.7	—	.7
May .....	16.0	.3	41.6	47.6	18.6	—	42.8	48.1	—	22.1	—	31.9	—	.6
June .....	21.1	.6	46.2	51.4	25.0	—	49.2	50.0	—	24.5	—	26.1	—	.8
July .....	21.0	.6	50.1	57.9	27.6	—	47.7	47.5	—	23.1	—	19.1	—	1.6
August .....	22.2	.6	49.0	61.5	28.5	—	40.2	48.5	—	21.8	—	15.2	—	1.1
September .....	22.7	.4	47.0	56.2	24.7	—	29.4	43.7	—	22.1	—	19.2	—	.7
October .....	24.2	.3	38.4	46.9	20.0	—	24.5	45.0	—	19.1	—	24.4	—	.4
November .....	34.4	.4	36.2	52.4	22.5	—	32.5	47.2	—	12.8	—	36.0	—	.4
December .....	34.2	.5	37.0	56.8	30.0	—	34.9	45.9	—	10.3	—	29.2	—	.3
Average .....	23.3	.5	42.1	53.1	25.4	—	38.5	47.4	—	18.9	—	29.0	—	.7
2023 January .....	23.8	.4	36.6	54.3	25.6	—	37.5	49.0	—	11.8	—	31.9	—	.4
February .....	20.8	.4	39.5	53.9	26.9	—	34.7	48.1	—	13.8	—	37.7	—	.4
March .....	23.8	.8	39.3	51.0	22.0	—	30.8	44.9	—	17.6	—	36.8	—	.3

<sup>a</sup> 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).

<sup>b</sup> 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).

<sup>c</sup> Steam turbine, gas turbine, internal combustion engine, combined-cycle, and other plants.

<sup>d</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

<sup>e</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> 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).

<sup>h</sup> Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic generators.

<sup>i</sup> 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. • 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 <sup>a</sup>											Usage Factors <sup>b</sup>		
	Coal <sup>c,d</sup>	Petro- leum <sup>c,e</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>f</sup>			Nuclear Electric Power	Conven- tional Hydro- electric Power	Bio- mass <sup>c,g</sup>	Geo- thermal	Solar		Wind <sup>i</sup>	Hydro- electric Pumped Storage	Battery Storage
			Comb- ined Cycle	Gas Turbine	Steam Turbine					Photo- voltaic <sup>h</sup>	Thermal			
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 .....	45.7	34.4	64.1	69.6	56.7	—	42.3	59.0	—	25.2	—	15.3	—	—
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 January .....	39.8	20.9	73.1	75.7	46.0	—	54.2	65.7	—	9.9	—	21.5	—	.4
February .....	39.4	22.0	57.9	71.6	40.1	—	43.0	62.1	—	12.1	—	27.2	—	.4
March .....	38.2	21.1	52.6	67.6	43.5	—	64.6	64.2	—	17.6	—	32.2	—	.4
April .....	39.1	20.8	54.8	70.3	41.7	—	57.8	62.4	—	21.1	—	26.6	—	.4
May .....	43.2	22.7	60.3	67.8	42.0	—	53.0	60.5	—	22.0	—	20.7	—	.4
June .....	46.2	18.9	64.1	81.1	44.2	—	39.0	61.6	—	22.2	—	22.0	—	.4
July .....	44.4	18.6	71.1	81.3	46.7	—	47.9	61.5	—	20.4	—	14.3	—	.4
August .....	42.5	19.0	68.1	81.3	48.5	—	43.8	62.4	—	20.1	—	12.7	—	.4
September .....	44.1	16.7	59.3	76.4	46.5	—	48.9	61.7	—	19.9	—	23.3	—	.5
October .....	39.8	17.4	63.7	71.9	46.2	—	47.9	58.2	—	14.5	—	20.5	—	.4
November .....	44.4	20.4	69.0	72.5	46.8	—	53.8	61.3	—	12.4	—	27.5	—	.4
December .....	42.8	17.3	70.1	71.4	48.4	—	44.2	63.2	—	8.6	—	30.5	—	.7
Average .....	42.0	19.6	63.8	74.1	45.1	—	49.9	62.1	—	16.3	—	23.2	—	.4
2022 January .....	43.2	21.1	71.0	78.4	49.5	—	52.1	63.2	—	15.2	—	27.1	—	.0
February .....	42.6	24.5	65.4	79.0	46.2	—	52.5	63.0	—	19.0	—	30.6	—	.0
March .....	42.1	18.4	63.5	74.2	44.0	—	54.3	59.8	—	21.3	—	30.5	—	.0
April .....	39.1	19.6	59.2	69.0	41.1	—	50.0	58.4	—	24.7	—	31.8	—	.0
May .....	44.0	21.8	61.4	69.7	41.5	—	49.0	58.5	—	26.1	—	27.5	—	.0
June .....	45.0	19.0	62.9	73.0	44.3	—	49.9	61.5	—	28.5	—	21.7	—	.0
July .....	45.0	19.1	67.2	75.7	48.2	—	40.3	62.0	—	27.0	—	21.4	—	.0
August .....	44.4	20.4	67.7	76.6	50.6	—	46.4	60.3	—	24.7	—	17.0	—	.0
September .....	40.4	19.5	62.9	72.2	47.7	—	41.3	54.3	—	24.4	—	17.8	—	.0
October .....	37.4	18.9	64.5	69.1	44.2	—	37.6	52.0	—	21.4	—	23.6	—	.0
November .....	38.8	23.1	69.5	73.5	45.0	—	44.7	60.3	—	14.5	—	30.4	—	.0
December .....	41.8	19.4	66.6	72.4	45.5	—	52.5	60.7	—	11.5	—	27.7	—	.0
Average .....	42.0	20.4	65.2	73.5	45.7	—	47.5	59.5	—	21.5	—	25.6	—	.0
2023 January .....	39.5	15.3	65.6	75.1	45.2	—	56.2	60.7	—	13.3	—	25.4	—	.0
February .....	38.7	13.4	67.5	76.5	45.2	—	52.9	60.5	—	16.4	—	32.6	—	.0
March .....	34.6	19.4	62.9	74.2	43.8	—	52.6	56.9	—	19.8	—	31.1	—	.0

<sup>a</sup> 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).

<sup>b</sup> 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).

<sup>c</sup> Steam turbine, gas turbine, internal combustion engine, combined-cycle, and other plants.

<sup>d</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

<sup>e</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> 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).

<sup>h</sup> Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include small-scale solar photovoltaic generators.

<sup>i</sup> 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. • 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."

**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](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/>.

## 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)* May 2023, 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](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, May 2023, 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](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 May 2023, 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."

2001–2020: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2022*, October 2022, 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 2021, the 2020 annual share is used.

### **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."

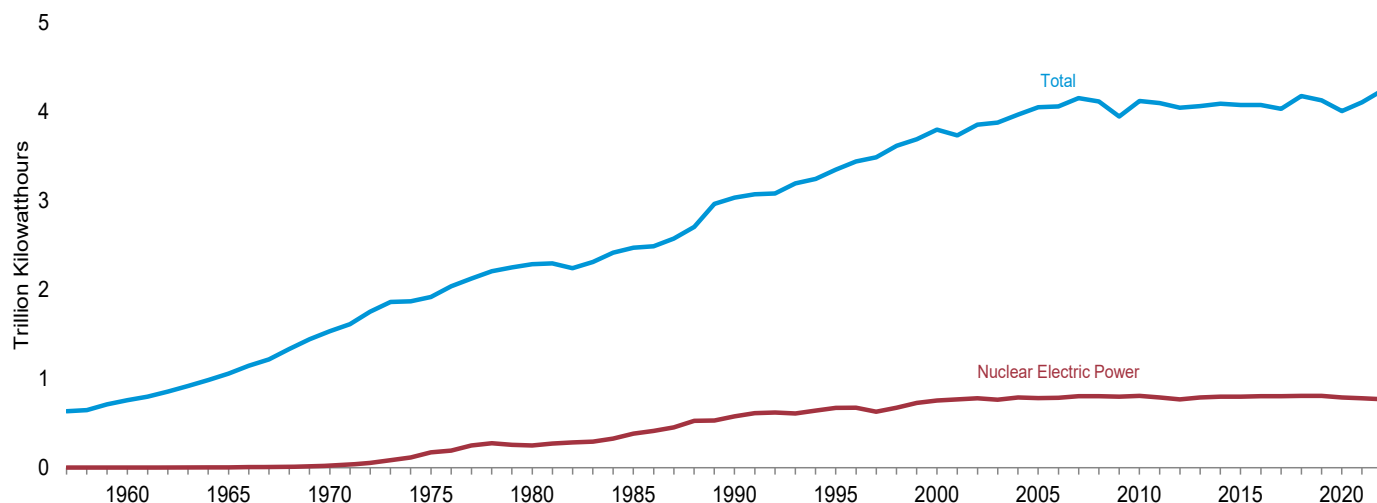
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## 8. Nuclear Energy

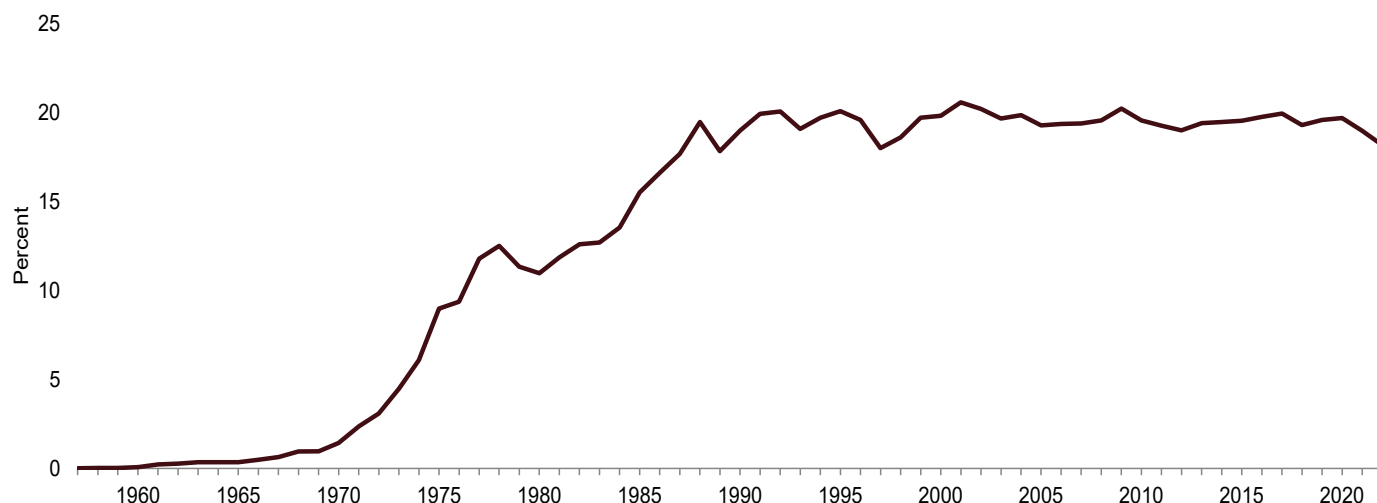
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**Figure 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview**

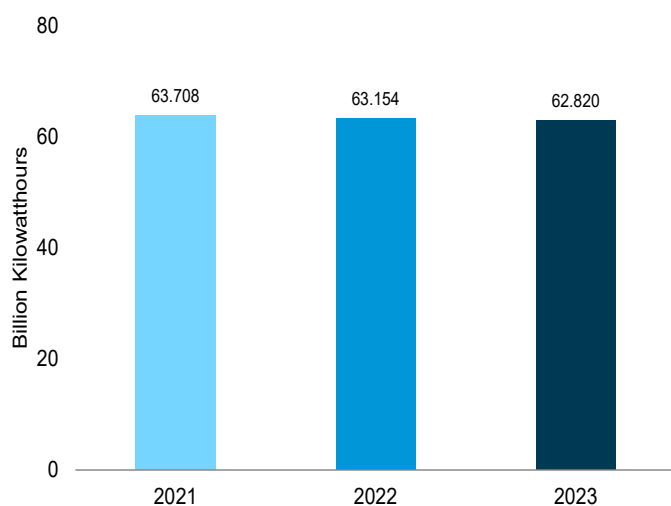
Electricity Net Generation, 1957–2022



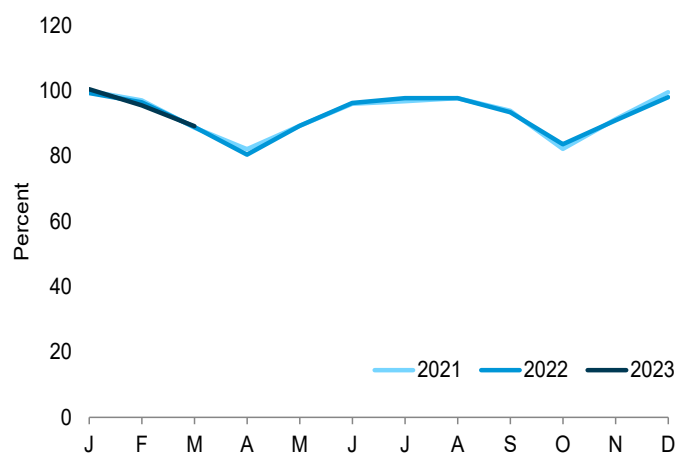
Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation, 1957–2022



Nuclear Electricity Net Generation–March



Capacity Factor, Monthly



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 <sup>a,b</sup>	Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units <sup>b,c</sup>	Nuclear Electricity Net Generation	Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation	Capacity Factor <sup>d</sup>
	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
2006 Total .....	104	100.334	787,219	19.4	89.6
2007 Total .....	104	100.266	806,425	19.4	91.8
2008 Total .....	104	100.755	806,208	19.6	<sup>d</sup> 91.1
2009 Total .....	104	101.004	798,855	20.2	90.3
2010 Total .....	104	101.167	806,968	19.6	91.1
2011 Total .....	104	<sup>c</sup> 101.419	790,204	19.3	89.1
2012 Total .....	104	101.885	769,331	19.0	86.1
2013 Total .....	100	99.240	789,016	19.4	89.9
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 January .....	94	96.586	71,732	20.5	99.9
February .....	94	96.586	62,954	19.4	97.0
March .....	94	96.586	63,708	20.5	88.7
April .....	93	95.546	57,092	19.5	82.1
May .....	93	95.546	63,394	19.8	89.2
June .....	93	95.546	66,070	17.7	96.0
July .....	93	95.546	68,832	17.0	96.8
August .....	93	95.546	69,471	16.8	97.7
September .....	93	95.546	64,520	18.6	93.8
October .....	93	95.546	58,401	18.2	82.2
November .....	93	95.546	62,749	20.0	91.2
December .....	93	95.546	70,720	21.0	99.5
Total .....	93	95.546	779,645	19.0	92.8
2022 January .....	93	<sup>E</sup> 95.512	70,577	18.7	<sup>E</sup> 99.3
February .....	93	<sup>E</sup> 95.512	61,852	18.9	<sup>E</sup> 96.4
March .....	93	<sup>E</sup> 95.512	63,154	19.4	<sup>E</sup> 88.9
April .....	93	<sup>E</sup> 95.512	55,290	18.2	<sup>E</sup> 80.4
May .....	93	<sup>E</sup> 95.533	63,382	18.5	<sup>E</sup> 89.2
June .....	92	<sup>E</sup> 94.765	65,715	17.3	<sup>E</sup> 96.3
July .....	92	<sup>E</sup> 94.765	68,857	16.2	<sup>E</sup> 97.7
August .....	92	<sup>E</sup> 94.765	68,897	16.7	<sup>E</sup> 97.7
September .....	92	<sup>E</sup> 94.765	63,733	18.2	<sup>E</sup> 93.4
October .....	92	<sup>E</sup> 94.765	58,945	18.8	<sup>E</sup> 83.6
November .....	92	<sup>E</sup> 94.765	62,041	19.2	<sup>E</sup> 90.9
December .....	92	<sup>E</sup> 94.765	69,094	19.0	<sup>E</sup> 98.0
Total .....	92	<sup>E</sup> 94.765	771,537	18.2	<sup>E</sup> 92.6
2023 January .....	92	<sup>E</sup> 94.768	70,870	20.4	<sup>E</sup> 100.5
February .....	92	<sup>E</sup> 94.768	60,807	19.6	<sup>E</sup> 95.5
March .....	92	<sup>E</sup> 94.768	62,820	19.0	<sup>E</sup> 89.1
3-Month Total .....	92	<sup>E</sup> 94.768	194,497	19.7	<sup>E</sup> 95.0
2021 3-Month Total .....	93	<sup>E</sup> 95.512	195,583	19.0	<sup>E</sup> 94.8
2020 3-Month Total .....	94	96.586	198,395	20.2	95.1

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> At end of period.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>E</sup>=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.05%.

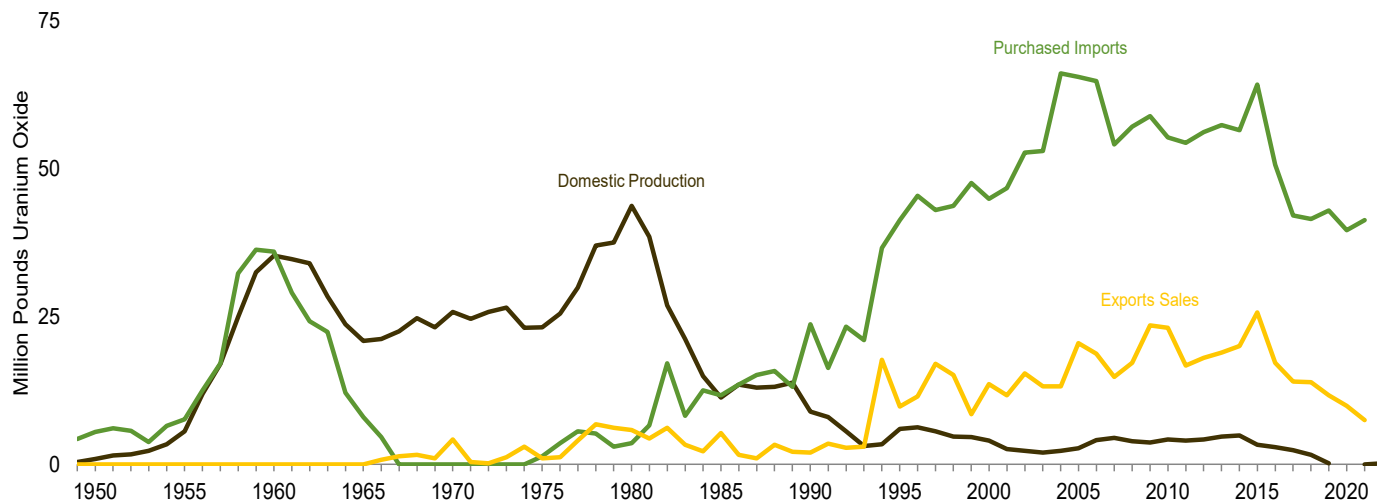
Notes: • For a discussion of nuclear reactor unit coverage, see Note 1, "Operable Nuclear Reactors," at end of section. • Nuclear electricity net generation totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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.

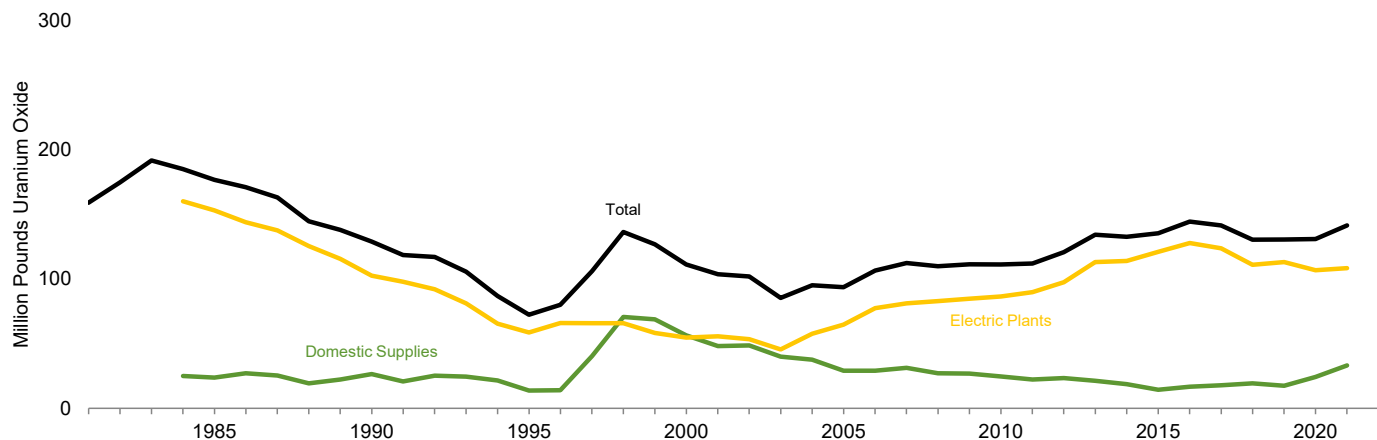
Sources: See end of section.

**Figure 8.2 Uranium Overview**

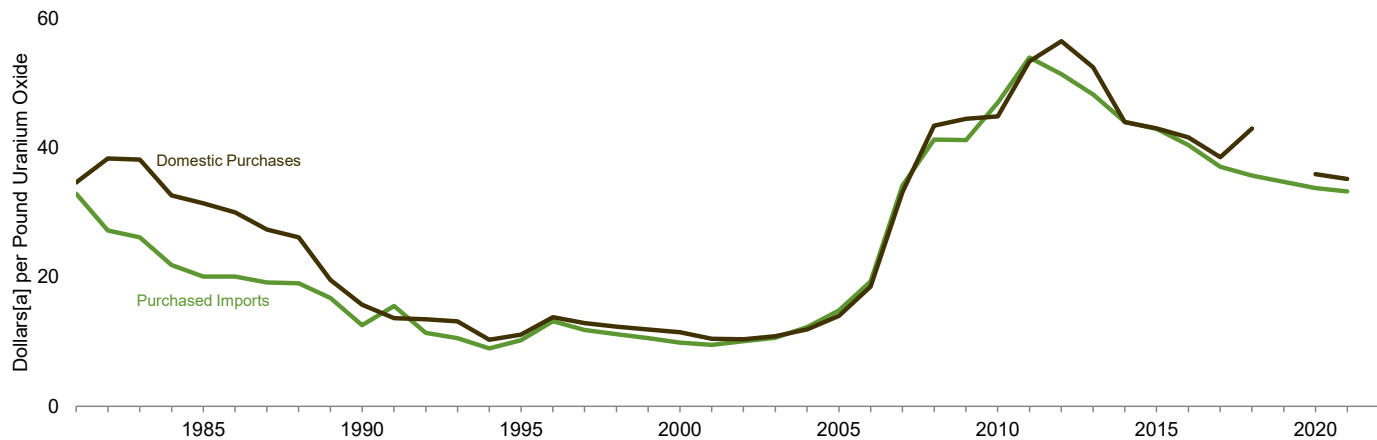
Production and Trade, 1949–2022



Inventories, End of Year 1981–2022



Average Prices, 1981–2022



[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 <sup>a</sup>	Purchased Imports <sup>b</sup>	Export <sup>b</sup> Sales	Electric Plant Purchases From Domestic Suppliers	Loaded Into U.S. Nuclear Reactors <sup>c</sup>	Inventories			Average Price	
						Domestic Suppliers	Electric Plants	Total	Purchased Imports	Domestic Purchases
						Million Pounds Uranium Oxide			Dollars <sup>d</sup> 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,E 2.34	52.7	15.4	22.7	57.2	48.7	53.5	102.1	10.05	10.35
2003 .....	e,E 2.00	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 .....	R 2.20	R 32.1	R 2.5	R 4.4	P 44.4	P 36.2	P 103.8	P 140.0	R 40.31	R 43.15

<sup>a</sup> See "Uranium Concentrate" in Glossary.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Does not include any fuel rods removed from reactors and later reloaded.

<sup>d</sup> Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

<sup>e</sup> Value has been rounded to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

R=Revised. 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. • **2003–2020:** EIA, "Domestic Uranium Production Report," annual reports; and EIA, "Uranium Marketing Annual Report," annual reports. • **2021 forward:** EIA, "2022 Domestic Uranium Production Report" (May 2023), Table 3; and EIA, "2022 Uranium Marketing Annual Report" (May 2023), 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 Monthly*, Appendix C notes on “Average Capacity 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: 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.”

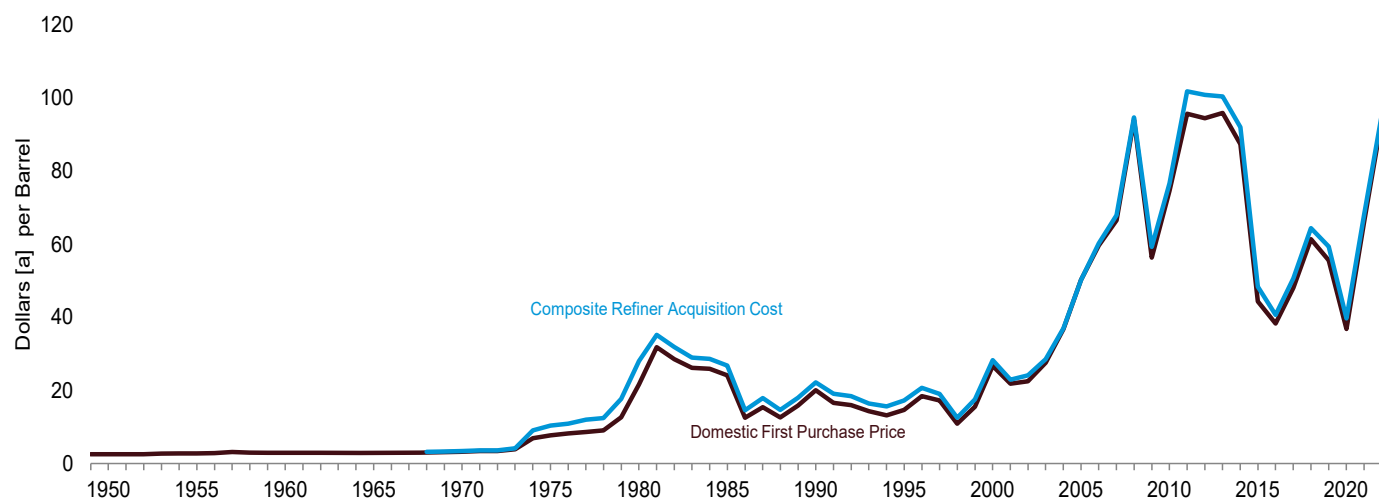


## 9. Energy Prices

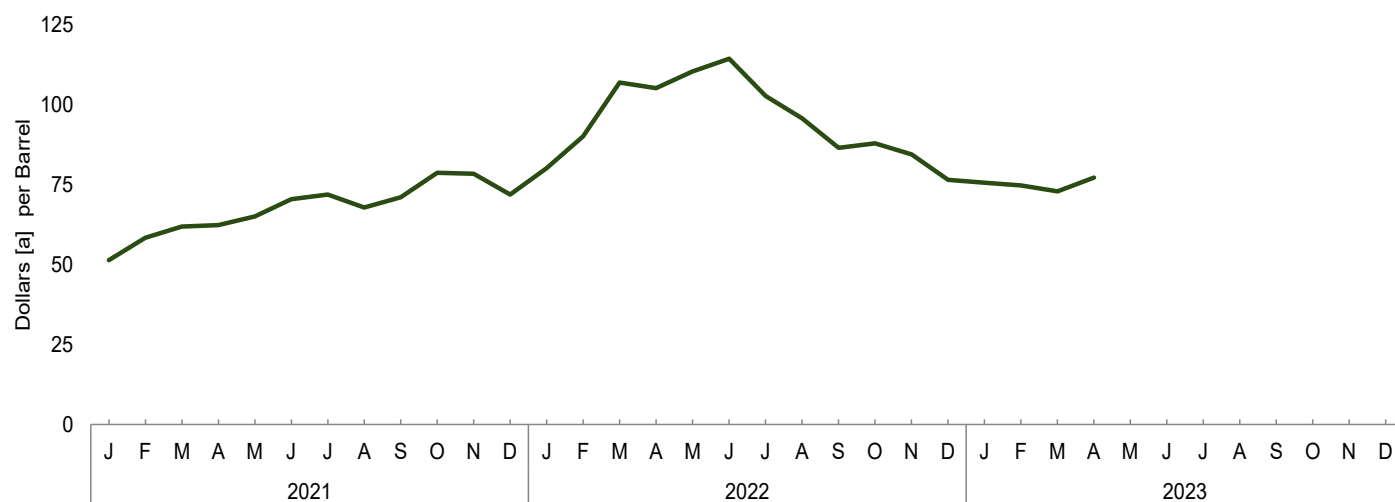
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**Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices**

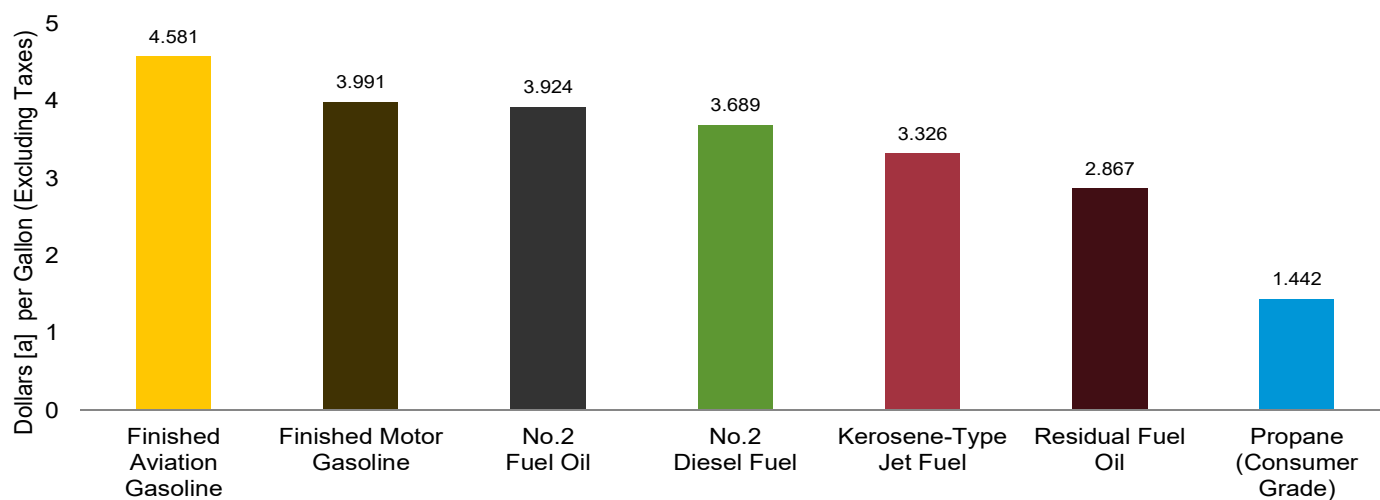
Crude Oil Prices, 1949–2022



Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



Refiner Prices to End Users: Select Products, March 2022



[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 delay of Petroleum Marketing Monthly.

**Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary**  
(Dollars<sup>a</sup> per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price <sup>c</sup>	F.O.B. Cost of Imports <sup>d</sup>	Landed Cost of Imports <sup>e</sup>	Refiner Acquisition Cost <sup>b</sup>		
				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
1977 Average .....	8.57	13.24	14.36	9.55	14.53	11.96
1982 Average .....	28.52	32.02	33.18	31.22	33.55	31.87
1987 Average .....	15.40	16.69	17.65	17.76	18.13	17.90
1992 Average .....	15.99	16.77	17.75	18.63	18.20	18.43
1997 Average .....	17.23	16.94	18.11	19.61	18.53	19.04
1998 Average .....	10.87	10.76	11.84	13.18	12.04	12.52
1999 Average .....	15.56	16.47	17.23	17.90	17.26	17.51
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
2006 Average .....	59.69	57.03	59.11	62.62	59.02	60.24
2007 Average .....	66.52	66.36	67.97	69.65	67.04	67.94
2008 Average .....	94.04	90.32	93.33	98.47	92.77	94.74
2009 Average .....	56.35	57.78	60.23	59.49	59.17	59.29
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 January .....	49.47	46.77	49.38	52.44	49.60	51.39
February .....	56.44	53.08	55.53	60.14	55.71	58.41
March .....	60.43	57.48	59.12	63.22	59.84	61.97
April .....	59.87	57.83	60.75	63.25	60.88	62.40
May .....	62.80	61.76	63.93	65.94	63.81	65.15
June .....	68.58	64.97	67.54	71.61	68.86	70.55
July .....	70.12	65.73	68.11	73.28	69.91	71.98
August .....	65.68	63.00	65.85	69.26	65.72	67.89
September .....	69.09	66.36	68.79	72.38	69.27	71.10
October .....	78.51	73.38	75.58	80.84	75.94	78.83
November .....	76.45	71.48	74.83	79.60	76.61	78.47
December .....	70.56	65.07	68.25	74.46	68.22	71.98
Average .....	65.84	62.04	65.05	69.07	65.85	67.83
2022 January .....	80.33	72.91	R 76.36	R 82.52	R 76.92	R 80.26
February .....	89.41	R 86.22	R 87.71	R 91.85	R 87.73	R 90.21
March .....	107.07	R 99.71	R 101.61	R 108.62	R 104.39	R 106.98
April .....	R 103.34	R 98.86	R 101.52	R 106.74	R 102.70	R 105.22
May .....	108.29	R 103.80	R 105.62	R 111.45	R 108.71	R 110.43
June .....	113.77	R 106.95	R 109.42	R 115.90	R 112.06	R 114.44
July .....	100.84	R 92.18	R 96.10	104.82	99.67	102.82
August .....	93.76	R 83.06	R 88.55	98.11	92.21	95.80
September .....	84.62	R 76.17	R 82.01	88.51	83.30	86.57
October .....	86.61	R 75.10	78.87	90.25	84.26	88.02
November .....	84.43	68.85	R 75.02	87.92	79.31	84.57
December .....	76.45	64.87	R 69.23	80.20	70.89	76.56
Average .....	93.97	85.98	R 89.62	R 97.45	R 91.83	R 95.29
2023 January .....	75.71	R 62.81	R 67.22	79.18	70.23	75.63
February .....	74.32	R 60.37	R 64.85	R 78.33	R 69.52	R 74.80
March .....	R 72.09	R 60.56	R 64.50	R 75.87	R 68.35	R 72.98
April .....	NA	NA	NA	E 79.77	E 73.10	E 77.28

<sup>a</sup> Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

<sup>b</sup> See Note 1, "Crude Oil Refinery Acquisition Costs," at end of section.

<sup>c</sup> See Note 2, "Crude Oil Domestic First Purchase Prices," at end of section.

<sup>d</sup> See Note 3, "Crude Oil F.O.B. Costs," at end of section.

<sup>e</sup> 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<sup>a</sup> per Barrel)

	Selected Countries							Persian Gulf Nations <sup>b</sup>	Total OPEC <sup>c</sup>	Total Non-OPEC <sup>c</sup>
	Angola	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average <sup>d</sup>	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
2006 Average	62.23	59.77	52.91	65.69	56.09	66.03	55.80	56.02	59.18	55.35
2007 Average	67.80	67.93	61.35	76.64	W	69.96	64.10	69.93	69.58	62.69
2008 Average	95.66	91.17	84.61	102.06	93.03	96.33	88.06	91.44	93.15	87.15
2009 Average	57.07	57.90	56.47	64.61	57.87	65.63	55.58	59.53	58.53	57.16
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 January	—	W	50.54	W	55.18	—	—	54.23	55.26	45.40
February	—	W	56.46	W	60.73	W	—	58.53	60.66	52.03
March	—	W	59.46	W	W	—	—	62.12	63.76	56.49
April	—	62.48	59.54	W	65.55	—	—	63.85	64.57	56.49
May	W	W	62.26	72.66	67.70	—	—	66.13	68.01	60.31
June	W	W	67.27	W	70.06	W	—	70.06	71.60	64.02
July	W	W	68.52	W	W	—	—	W	73.71	64.65
August	W	W	63.71	W	73.37	—	—	70.48	71.50	61.62
September	W	W	66.81	W	W	—	—	W	76.73	64.89
October	W	W	74.81	—	W	W	—	W	78.24	72.84
November	—	W	75.08	W	W	—	—	76.78	79.24	70.10
December	W	W	67.18	—	W	W	—	75.56	75.09	64.14
Average	75.02	66.15	64.42	73.83	68.43	W	—	66.72	69.18	60.93
2022 January	—	W	75.35	W	93.17	—	—	88.59	88.47	70.67
February	W	93.28	86.36	W	W	—	—	R 96.33	R 98.86	84.37
March	W	W	100.84	W	W	—	—	106.35	111.95	R 98.36
April	W	R 105.21	99.50	W	W	—	—	104.95	109.49	R 97.13
May	W	W	104.49	W	W	—	—	W	115.18	R 102.14
June	W	W	109.97	W	W	—	—	102.09	113.76	R 105.86
July	W	R 100.17	94.65	W	W	—	—	95.97	103.06	R 90.27
August	W	W	86.09	W	W	—	—	W	102.01	R 79.67
September	W	W	80.31	W	W	—	—	W	91.38	R 73.26
October	—	W	79.36	W	W	—	—	W	90.66	R 72.59
November	—	W	78.10	W	W	—	—	W	86.10	66.81
December	—	76.45	68.84	W	W	—	—	W	84.75	61.61
Average	W	R 93.57	89.32	W	R 95.58	—	—	R 92.34	R 99.69	R 83.86
2023 January	—	W	67.10	W	W	—	—	W	R 81.57	60.48
February	—	W	R 66.16	R W	R W	—	—	R 73.68	R 77.40	R 59.29
March	W	W	62.37	W	—	—	—	—	W	59.65

<sup>a</sup> Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

<sup>b</sup> Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> 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<sup>a</sup> per Barrel)

	Selected Countries								Persian Gulf Nations <sup>b</sup>	Total OPEC <sup>c</sup>	Total Non-OPEC <sup>c</sup>
	Angola	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average <sup>d</sup>	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
2006 Average	64.85	53.90	62.13	53.76	68.26	59.19	67.44	57.37	58.92	61.21	57.14
2007 Average	71.27	60.38	70.91	62.31	78.01	70.78	72.47	66.13	69.83	71.14	63.96
2008 Average	98.18	90.00	93.43	85.97	104.83	94.75	96.95	90.76	93.59	95.49	90.59
2009 Average	61.32	57.60	58.50	57.35	68.01	62.14	63.87	57.78	62.15	61.90	58.58
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 January	W	46.06	W	51.32	W	58.83	—	—	57.43	58.18	48.21
February	W	51.58	60.79	57.08	W	62.72	66.55	—	60.95	62.53	54.46
March	W	56.03	W	60.74	W	65.49	W	—	64.56	65.26	58.25
April	—	57.36	64.38	60.30	68.45	69.04	W	—	66.60	67.17	59.60
May	70.56	60.50	66.44	63.05	72.44	70.61	W	—	69.15	70.09	62.59
June	W	64.53	69.84	68.09	W	70.17	74.58	—	70.85	72.30	66.68
July	W	65.10	71.74	69.12	67.47	71.81	76.48	—	72.05	72.12	67.55
August	W	62.29	67.43	64.40	W	75.14	W	—	72.86	73.48	64.47
September	W	64.91	71.23	67.62	W	75.58	W	—	74.11	75.48	67.54
October	W	72.78	80.14	75.96	—	76.25	84.79	—	76.63	77.40	75.23
November	—	71.47	75.86	76.03	W	80.81	—	—	79.32	80.48	73.73
December	W	63.39	75.61	68.04	W	84.92	80.80	—	80.24	80.01	66.42
Average	75.50	61.30	69.25	65.48	73.90	72.69	74.71	—	71.39	71.90	63.87
2022 January	—	70.59	80.05	76.61	W	99.72	—	—	91.69	90.76	R 73.48
February	W	R 83.74	88.88	R 87.58	W	R 98.89	—	—	R 95.19	R 97.10	R 86.08
March	W	R 98.64	102.26	R 101.01	W	107.60	W	—	107.26	110.00	R 100.34
April	W	98.21	R 105.22	R 101.10	W	109.85	W	—	R 107.88	R 109.80	R 99.76
May	W	102.21	R 109.15	105.75	W	109.86	W	—	108.01	111.88	R 104.18
June	W	R 106.00	R 113.95	R 111.36	W	104.51	W	—	105.87	110.42	R 109.22
July	W	92.01	R 102.16	R 96.88	W	96.55	W	—	R 96.23	100.78	R 95.27
August	W	82.09	R 93.50	R 88.76	W	93.83	W	—	92.18	98.00	R 86.80
September	W	74.65	R 90.55	R 82.61	W	R 88.98	W	—	R 86.85	R 90.30	R 79.86
October	—	74.03	88.05	81.63	W	84.41	W	—	83.27	88.60	76.95
November	—	68.22	84.35	81.36	—	84.85	W	—	81.95	86.48	R 73.31
December	—	61.24	78.09	71.93	94.36	R 81.96	88.83	—	R 79.36	R 85.37	66.64
Average	112.44	R 84.39	R 95.19	R 91.18	108.45	R 97.51	105.28	—	R 95.41	R 98.71	R 87.89
2023 January	—	R 60.07	74.96	69.16	R 90.66	81.36	W	W	R 76.16	R 79.79	R 64.48
February	W	R 59.78	R 74.04	68.25	W	R 81.64	—	W	R 76.08	R 76.45	R 63.03
March	W	60.79	69.70	66.14	W	W	W	W	73.86	73.25	63.54

<sup>a</sup> Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.  
<sup>b</sup> Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).  
<sup>c</sup> 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.  
<sup>d</sup> 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*, May 2023, Table 22, and EIA, Petroleum Data Tables.

# Table 9.4 Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices

(Dollars<sup>a</sup> 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			On-Highway Diesel Fuel
	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium <sup>b</sup>	All Grades <sup>c</sup>	Conventional Gasoline Areas <sup>d</sup>	Reformulated Gasoline Areas <sup>e</sup>	All Areas	
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
2006 Average .....	--	2.589	2.805	2.635	2.533	2.654	2.572	2.705
2007 Average .....	--	2.801	3.033	2.849	2.767	2.857	2.796	2.885
2008 Average .....	--	3.266	3.519	3.317	3.213	3.314	3.246	3.803
2009 Average .....	--	2.350	2.607	2.401	2.315	2.433	2.353	2.467
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 January .....	--	2.326	2.921	2.391	2.244	2.527	2.334	2.681
February .....	--	2.496	3.073	2.559	2.412	2.694	2.501	2.847
March .....	--	2.791	3.386	2.856	2.725	2.997	2.810	3.152
April .....	--	2.839	3.455	2.907	2.771	3.048	2.858	3.130
May .....	--	2.972	3.596	3.041	2.885	3.202	2.985	3.217
June .....	--	3.154	3.802	3.245	2.964	3.281	3.064	3.287
July .....	--	3.233	3.897	3.326	3.044	3.339	3.136	3.339
August .....	--	3.255	3.938	3.351	3.062	3.368	3.158	3.350
September .....	--	3.265	3.945	3.361	3.081	3.382	3.175	3.384
October .....	--	3.385	4.040	3.477	3.193	3.506	3.291	3.612
November .....	--	3.482	4.148	3.576	3.275	3.659	3.395	3.727
December .....	--	3.408	4.100	3.505	3.168	3.608	3.307	3.490
Average .....	--	3.051	3.692	3.133	2.908	3.224	3.008	3.287
2022 January .....	--	3.413	4.102	3.500	3.187	3.595	3.315	3.724
February .....	--	3.592	4.244	3.675	3.400	3.773	3.517	4.032
March .....	--	4.312	5.015	4.401	4.078	4.535	4.222	5.105
April .....	--	4.271	5.037	4.369	3.960	4.435	4.109	5.120
May .....	--	4.604	5.318	4.695	4.272	4.818	4.444	5.571
June .....	--	5.058	5.774	5.149	4.764	5.291	4.929	5.754
July .....	--	4.667	5.459	4.768	4.413	4.879	4.559	5.486
August .....	--	4.101	4.916	4.205	3.822	4.307	3.975	5.013
September .....	--	3.881	4.732	3.990	3.563	3.998	3.700	4.993
October .....	--	4.016	4.914	4.130	3.637	4.197	3.815	5.211
November .....	--	3.853	4.679	3.958	3.530	4.021	3.685	5.255
December .....	--	3.356	4.167	3.459	3.084	3.486	3.210	4.714
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

<sup>a</sup> Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

<sup>b</sup> The 1981 average (available in Web file) is based on September through December data only.

<sup>c</sup> Also includes grades of motor gasoline not shown separately.

<sup>d</sup> Any area that does not require the sale of reformulated gasoline.

<sup>e</sup> "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<sup>a</sup> 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
<b>1978 Average</b> .....	<b>0.293</b>	<b>0.314</b>	<b>0.245</b>	<b>0.275</b>	<b>0.263</b>	<b>0.298</b>
<b>1980 Average</b> .....	<b>.608</b>	<b>.675</b>	<b>.479</b>	<b>.523</b>	<b>.528</b>	<b>.607</b>
<b>1985 Average</b> .....	<b>.610</b>	<b>.644</b>	<b>.560</b>	<b>.582</b>	<b>.577</b>	<b>.610</b>
<b>1990 Average</b> .....	<b>.472</b>	<b>.505</b>	<b>.372</b>	<b>.400</b>	<b>.413</b>	<b>.444</b>
<b>1995 Average</b> .....	<b>.383</b>	<b>.436</b>	<b>.338</b>	<b>.377</b>	<b>.363</b>	<b>.392</b>
<b>2000 Average</b> .....	<b>.627</b>	<b>.708</b>	<b>.512</b>	<b>.566</b>	<b>.566</b>	<b>.602</b>
<b>2005 Average</b> .....	<b>1.115</b>	<b>1.168</b>	<b>.842</b>	<b>.974</b>	<b>.971</b>	<b>1.048</b>
<b>2006 Average</b> .....	<b>1.202</b>	<b>1.342</b>	<b>1.085</b>	<b>1.173</b>	<b>1.136</b>	<b>1.218</b>
<b>2007 Average</b> .....	<b>1.406</b>	<b>1.436</b>	<b>1.314</b>	<b>1.350</b>	<b>1.350</b>	<b>1.374</b>
<b>2008 Average</b> .....	<b>1.918</b>	<b>2.144</b>	<b>1.843</b>	<b>1.889</b>	<b>1.866</b>	<b>1.964</b>
<b>2009 Average</b> .....	<b>1.337</b>	<b>1.413</b>	<b>1.344</b>	<b>1.306</b>	<b>1.342</b>	<b>1.341</b>
<b>2010 Average</b> .....	<b>1.756</b>	<b>1.920</b>	<b>1.679</b>	<b>1.619</b>	<b>1.697</b>	<b>1.713</b>
<b>2011 Average</b> .....	<b>2.389</b>	<b>2.736</b>	<b>2.316</b>	<b>2.257</b>	<b>2.336</b>	<b>2.401</b>
<b>2012 Average</b> .....	<b>2.548</b>	<b>3.025</b>	<b>2.429</b>	<b>2.433</b>	<b>2.457</b>	<b>2.592</b>
<b>2013 Average</b> .....	<b>2.363</b>	<b>2.883</b>	<b>2.249</b>	<b>2.353</b>	<b>2.278</b>	<b>2.482</b>
<b>2014 Average</b> .....	<b>2.153</b>	<b>2.694</b>	<b>1.996</b>	<b>2.221</b>	<b>2.044</b>	<b>2.325</b>
<b>2015 Average</b> .....	<b>.971</b>	<b>1.529</b>	<b>.999</b>	<b>1.227</b>	<b>.996</b>	<b>1.285</b>
<b>2016 Average</b> .....	<b>.736</b>	<b>1.138</b>	<b>.746</b>	<b>.897</b>	<b>.745</b>	<b>.945</b>
<b>2017 Average</b> .....	<b>1.112</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>1.117</b>	<b>1.237</b>	<b>1.116</b>	<b>1.287</b>
<b>2018 Average</b> .....	<b>1.397</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>1.466</b>	<b>1.587</b>	<b>1.463</b>	<b>1.662</b>
<b>2019 Average</b> .....	<b>1.649</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>1.391</b>	<b>1.510</b>	<b>1.428</b>	<b>1.584</b>
<b>2020 January</b> .....	<b>1.788</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>1.526</b>	<b>1.634</b>	<b>1.675</b>	<b>1.939</b>
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
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>1.186</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>1.066</b>	<b>1.090</b>	<b>1.143</b>	<b>1.246</b>
<b>2021 January</b> .....	<b>1.491</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>1.352</b>	<b>1.344</b>	<b>1.432</b>	<b>1.462</b>
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
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>1.849</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>1.669</b>	<b>1.650</b>	<b>1.770</b>	<b>1.864</b>
<b>2022 January</b> .....	<b>2.210</b>	<b>2.342</b>	<b>1.966</b>	<b>1.871</b>	<b>2.085</b>	<b>2.160</b>
February .....	2.415	NA	2.085	2.106	2.274	2.432
March .....	2.932	NA	2.423	2.478	2.689	2.867

<sup>a</sup> 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 data are not available in Petroleum Marketing Monthly.

**Table 9.6 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale**(Dollars<sup>a</sup> per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline <sup>b</sup>	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
<b>1978 Average</b> .....	0.434	0.537	0.386	0.404	0.369	0.365	0.237
<b>1980 Average</b> .....	.941	1.128	.868	.864	.803	.801	.415
<b>1985 Average</b> .....	.835	1.130	.794	.874	.776	.772	.398
<b>1990 Average</b> .....	.786	1.063	.773	.839	.697	.694	.386
<b>1995 Average</b> .....	.626	.975	.539	.580	.511	.538	.344
<b>2000 Average</b> .....	.963	1.330	.880	.969	.886	.898	.595
<b>2005 Average</b> .....	1.670	2.076	1.723	1.757	1.623	1.737	.933
<b>2006 Average</b> .....	1.969	2.490	1.961	2.007	1.834	2.012	1.031
<b>2007 Average</b> .....	2.182	2.758	2.171	2.249	2.072	2.203	1.194
<b>2008 Average</b> .....	2.586	3.342	3.020	2.851	2.745	2.994	1.437
<b>2009 Average</b> .....	1.767	2.480	1.719	1.844	1.657	1.713	.921
<b>2010 Average</b> .....	2.165	2.874	2.185	2.299	2.147	2.214	1.212
<b>2011 Average</b> .....	2.867	3.739	3.014	3.065	2.907	3.034	1.467
<b>2012 Average</b> .....	2.929	3.919	3.080	3.163	3.031	3.109	1.033
<b>2013 Average</b> .....	2.812	3.869	2.953	3.084	2.966	3.028	1.048
<b>2014 Average</b> .....	2.618	3.687	2.763	2.882	2.741	2.812	1.165
<b>2015 Average</b> .....	1.726	2.764	1.592	1.735	1.565	1.667	.555
<b>2016 Average</b> .....	1.454	2.404	1.295	1.383	1.239	1.378	.523
<b>2017 Average</b> .....	1.689	2.682	1.603	1.730	1.600	1.691	.800
<b>2018 Average</b> .....	1.980	3.006	2.073	2.160	2.002	2.130	.877
<b>2019 Average</b> .....	1.858	2.842	1.929	2.017	1.895	1.958	.622
<b>2020</b> 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
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>1.330</b>	<b>2.233</b>	<b>1.295</b>	<b>1.310</b>	<b>1.246</b>	<b>1.286</b>	<b>.535</b>
<b>2021</b> 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
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>2.193</b>	<b>3.133</b>	<b>1.914</b>	<b>2.069</b>	<b>1.876</b>	<b>2.116</b>	<b>1.087</b>
<b>2022</b> 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

<sup>a</sup> Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.<sup>b</sup> 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 data are not available in Petroleum Marketing Monthly.



**Table 9.7 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users**(Dollars<sup>a</sup> per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline <sup>b</sup>	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
<b>1978 Average</b> .....	0.484	0.516	0.387	0.421	0.400	0.377	0.335
<b>1980 Average</b> .....	1.035	1.084	.868	.902	.788	.818	.482
<b>1985 Average</b> .....	.912	1.201	.796	1.030	.849	.789	.717
<b>1990 Average</b> .....	.883	1.120	.766	.923	.734	.725	.745
<b>1995 Average</b> .....	.765	1.005	.540	.589	.562	.560	.492
<b>2000 Average</b> .....	1.106	1.306	.899	1.123	.927	.935	.603
<b>2005 Average</b> .....	1.829	2.231	1.735	1.957	1.705	1.786	1.089
<b>2006 Average</b> .....	2.128	2.682	1.998	2.244	1.982	2.096	1.358
<b>2007 Average</b> .....	2.345	2.849	2.165	2.263	2.241	2.267	1.489
<b>2008 Average</b> .....	2.775	3.273	3.052	3.283	2.986	3.150	1.892
<b>2009 Average</b> .....	1.888	2.442	1.704	2.675	1.962	1.834	1.220
<b>2010 Average</b> .....	2.301	3.028	2.201	3.063	2.462	2.314	1.481
<b>2011 Average</b> .....	3.050	3.803	3.054	3.616	3.193	3.117	1.709
<b>2012 Average</b> .....	3.154	3.971	3.104	3.843	3.358	3.202	1.139
<b>2013 Average</b> .....	3.049	3.932	2.979	3.842	3.335	3.122	1.028
<b>2014 Average</b> .....	2.855	3.986	2.772	W	3.329	2.923	1.097
<b>2015 Average</b> .....	2.003	W	1.629	W	2.016	1.819	.481
<b>2016 Average</b> .....	1.730	W	1.319	W	1.716	1.511	.498
<b>2017 Average</b> .....	1.976	W	1.629	W	2.010	1.811	.772
<b>2018 Average</b> .....	2.303	W	2.119	3.113	2.380	2.256	.925
<b>2019 Average</b> .....	2.245	W	1.970	W	2.269	2.114	.603
<b>2020 January</b> .....	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
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>1.829</b>	<b>2.685</b>	<b>1.293</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>1.660</b>	<b>1.486</b>	<b>.502</b>
<b>2021 January</b> .....	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
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>2.569</b>	<b>3.469</b>	<b>1.954</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>2.413</b>	<b>2.203</b>	<b>1.088</b>
<b>2022 January</b> .....	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

<sup>a</sup> Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.<sup>b</sup> 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.

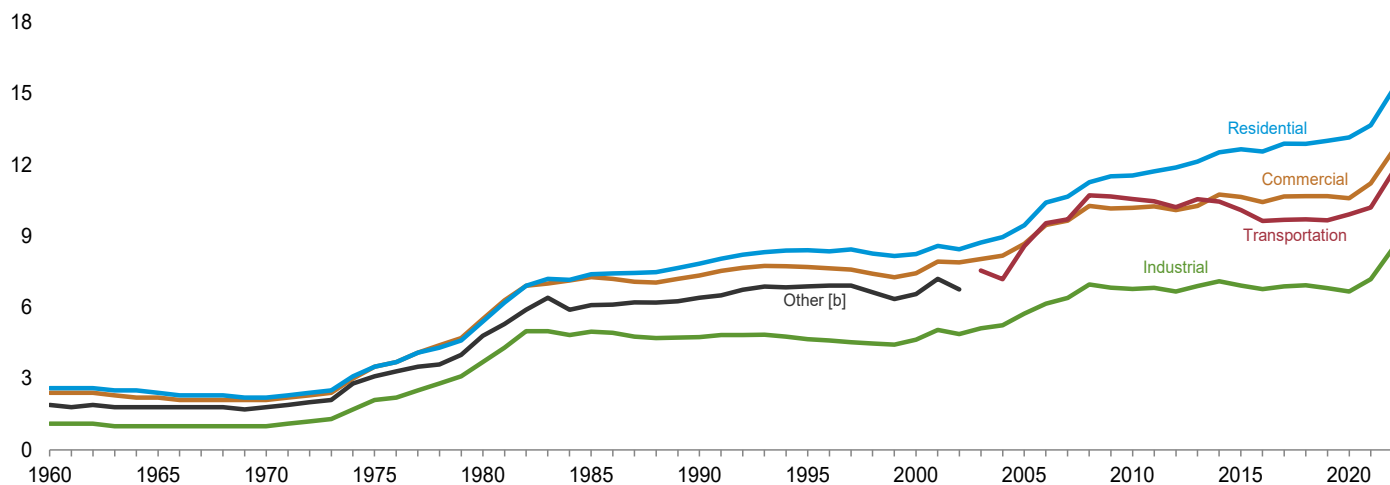
Sources: • **1978–2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 2.  
• **2008 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, July 2022, Table 2.

This table has not been updated due to the data are not available in Petroleum Marketing Monthly.

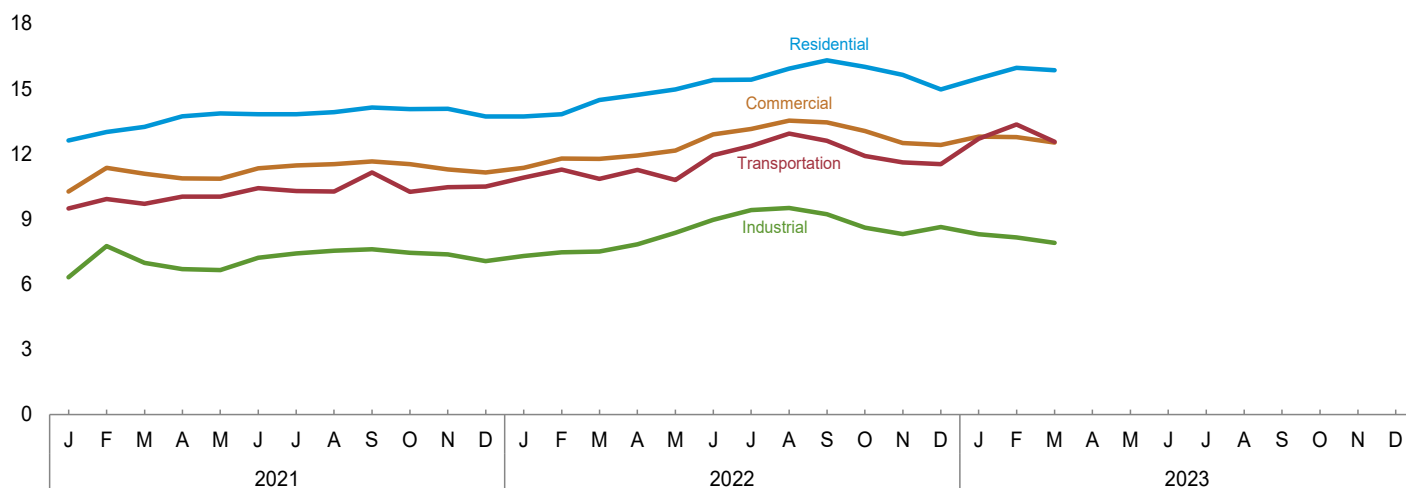
**Figure 9.2 Average Prices of Electricity to Ultimate Customers**

(Cents [a] per Kilowatthour)

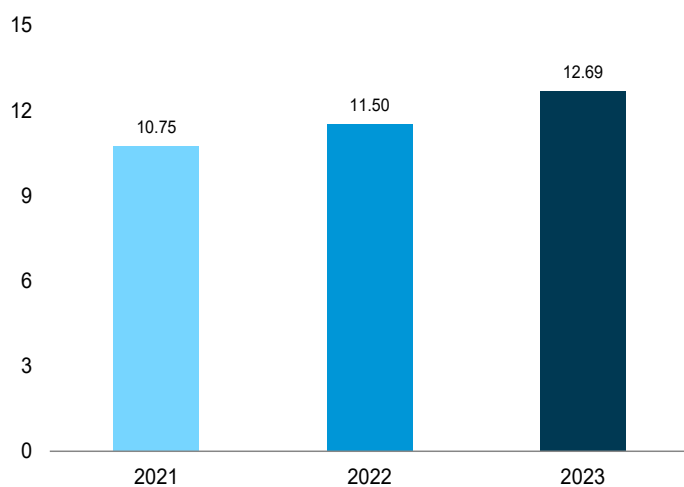
By Sector, 1960–2022



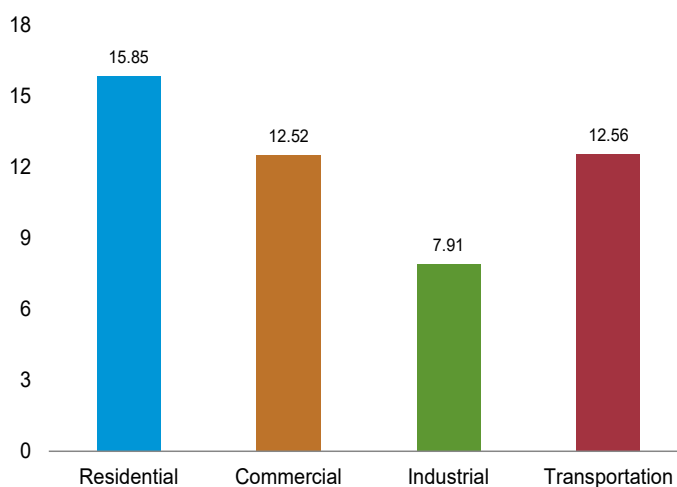
By Sector, Monthly



Total, January–March



By Sector, March 2023



[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<sup>a</sup> per Kilowatthour, Including Taxes)

	Residential	Commercial <sup>b</sup>	Industrial <sup>c</sup>	Transportation <sup>d</sup>	Other <sup>e</sup>	Total
<b>1960 Average</b> .....	2.60	2.40	1.10	NA	1.90	1.80
<b>1965 Average</b> .....	2.40	2.20	1.00	NA	1.80	1.70
<b>1970 Average</b> .....	2.20	2.10	1.00	NA	1.80	1.70
<b>1975 Average</b> .....	3.50	3.50	2.10	NA	3.10	2.90
<b>1980 Average</b> .....	5.40	5.50	3.70	NA	4.80	4.70
<b>1985 Average</b> .....	7.39	7.27	4.97	NA	6.09	6.44
<b>1990 Average</b> .....	7.83	7.34	4.74	NA	6.40	6.57
<b>1995 Average</b> .....	8.40	7.69	4.66	NA	6.88	6.89
<b>2000 Average</b> .....	8.24	7.43	4.64	NA	6.56	6.81
<b>2005 Average</b> .....	9.45	8.67	5.73	8.57	--	8.14
<b>2006 Average</b> .....	10.40	9.46	6.16	9.54	--	8.90
<b>2007 Average</b> .....	10.65	9.65	6.39	9.70	--	9.13
<b>2008 Average</b> .....	11.26	10.26	6.96	10.71	--	9.74
<b>2009 Average</b> .....	11.51	10.16	6.83	10.66	--	9.82
<b>2010 Average</b> .....	11.54	10.19	6.77	10.56	--	9.83
<b>2011 Average</b> .....	11.72	10.24	6.82	10.46	--	9.90
<b>2012 Average</b> .....	11.88	10.09	6.67	10.21	--	9.84
<b>2013 Average</b> .....	12.13	10.26	6.89	10.55	--	10.07
<b>2014 Average</b> .....	12.52	10.74	7.10	10.45	--	10.44
<b>2015 Average</b> .....	12.65	10.64	6.91	10.09	--	10.41
<b>2016 Average</b> .....	12.55	10.43	6.76	9.63	--	10.27
<b>2017 Average</b> .....	12.89	10.66	6.88	9.68	--	10.48
<b>2018 Average</b> .....	12.87	10.67	6.92	9.70	--	10.53
<b>2019 Average</b> .....	13.01	10.68	6.81	9.66	--	10.54
<b>2020 Average</b> .....	13.15	10.59	6.67	9.90	--	10.59
<b>2021 January</b> .....	12.62	10.27	6.32	9.48	--	10.29
February .....	13.01	11.36	7.75	9.92	--	11.16
March .....	13.24	11.08	6.98	9.70	--	10.84
April .....	13.73	10.87	6.70	10.03	--	10.63
May .....	13.86	10.86	6.65	10.03	--	10.69
June .....	13.83	11.33	7.22	10.42	--	11.25
July .....	13.83	11.46	7.42	10.29	--	11.45
August .....	13.92	11.52	7.54	10.27	--	11.55
September .....	14.14	11.65	7.61	11.15	--	11.59
October .....	14.06	11.52	7.44	10.25	--	11.24
November .....	14.07	11.29	7.37	10.47	--	11.14
December .....	13.72	11.15	7.06	10.49	--	11.03
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>13.66</b>	<b>11.22</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>10.20</b>	--	<b>11.10</b>
<b>2022 January</b> .....	13.72	11.36	7.30	10.91	--	11.34
February .....	13.83	11.79	7.47	11.27	--	11.56
March .....	14.48	11.77	7.50	10.85	--	11.60
April .....	14.71	11.93	7.84	11.26	--	11.72
May .....	14.97	12.15	8.37	10.80	--	12.12
June .....	15.40	12.90	8.96	11.94	--	12.89
July .....	15.41	13.15	9.41	12.37	--	13.25
August .....	15.93	13.53	9.51	12.94	--	13.58
September .....	16.31	13.45	9.22	12.60	--	13.49
October .....	16.01	13.05	8.61	11.91	--	12.79
November .....	15.64	12.50	8.31	11.61	--	12.46
December .....	14.96	12.42	8.63	11.52	--	12.52
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>15.12</b>	<b>12.55</b>	<b>8.45</b>	<b>11.66</b>	--	<b>12.49</b>
<b>2023 January</b> .....	15.47	12.79	8.30	12.70	--	12.78
February .....	15.96	12.77	8.15	13.35	--	12.81
March .....	15.85	12.52	7.91	12.56	--	12.49
<b>3-Month Average</b> .....	<b>15.74</b>	<b>12.69</b>	<b>8.12</b>	<b>12.87</b>	--	<b>12.69</b>
<b>2022 3-Month Average</b> .....	<b>13.98</b>	<b>11.63</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>11.01</b>	--	<b>11.50</b>
<b>2021 3-Month Average</b> .....	<b>12.94</b>	<b>10.89</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>9.70</b>	--	<b>10.75</b>

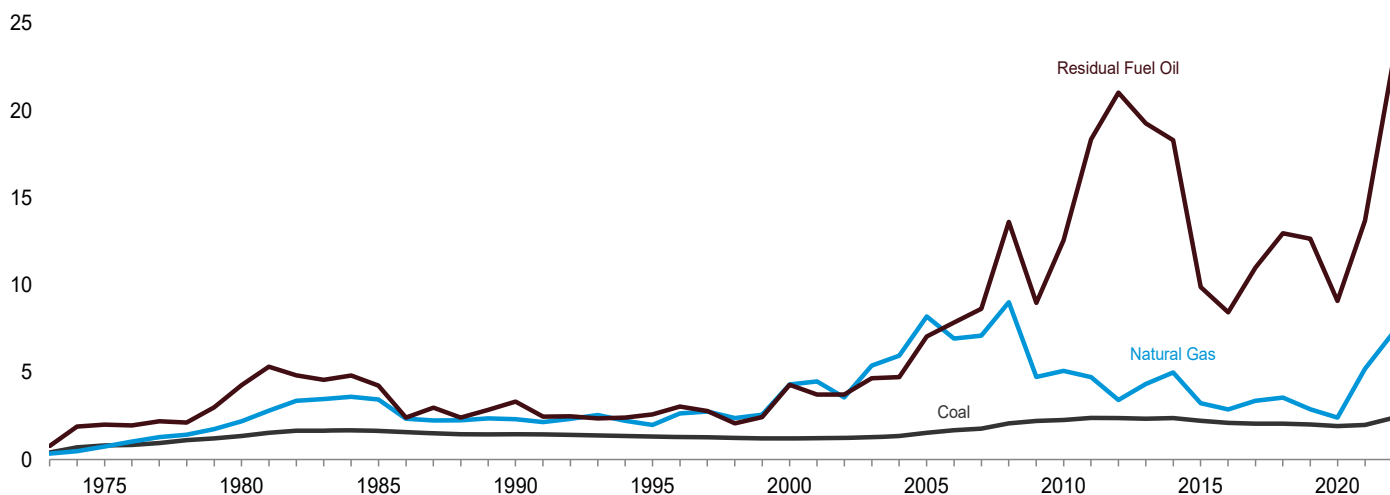
<sup>a</sup> Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.  
<sup>b</sup> Commercial sector. For 1960–2002, prices exclude public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.  
<sup>c</sup> Industrial sector. For 1960–2002, prices exclude agriculture and irrigation.  
<sup>d</sup> Prices for public railroads and railway systems only.  
<sup>e</sup> 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*, April 2023, Table 5.3.

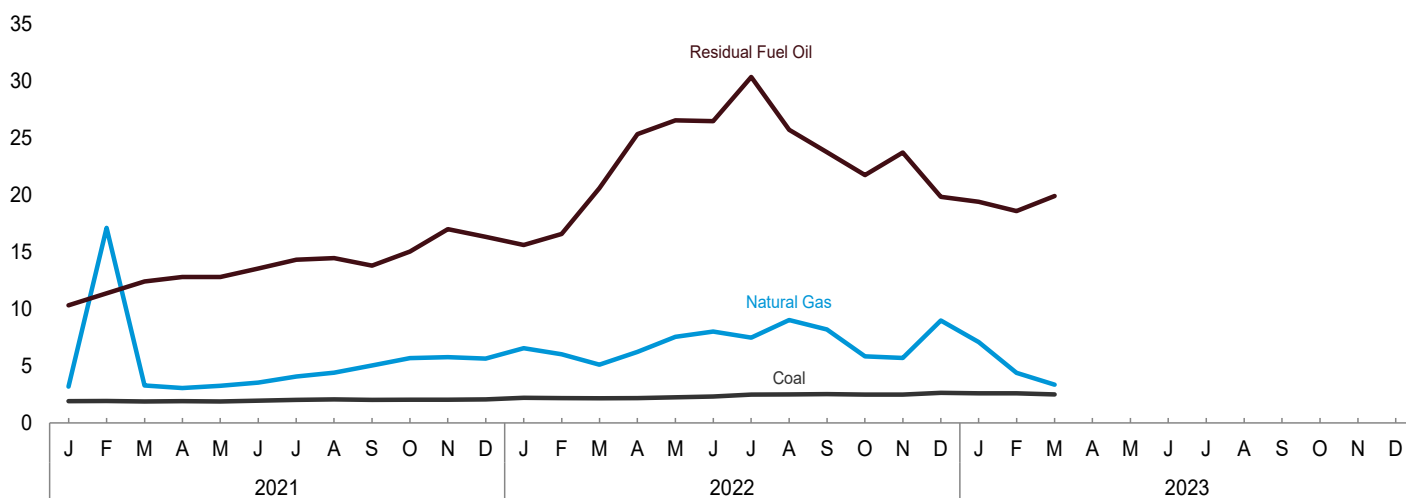
**Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants**

(Dollars [a] per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

Costs, 1973–2022

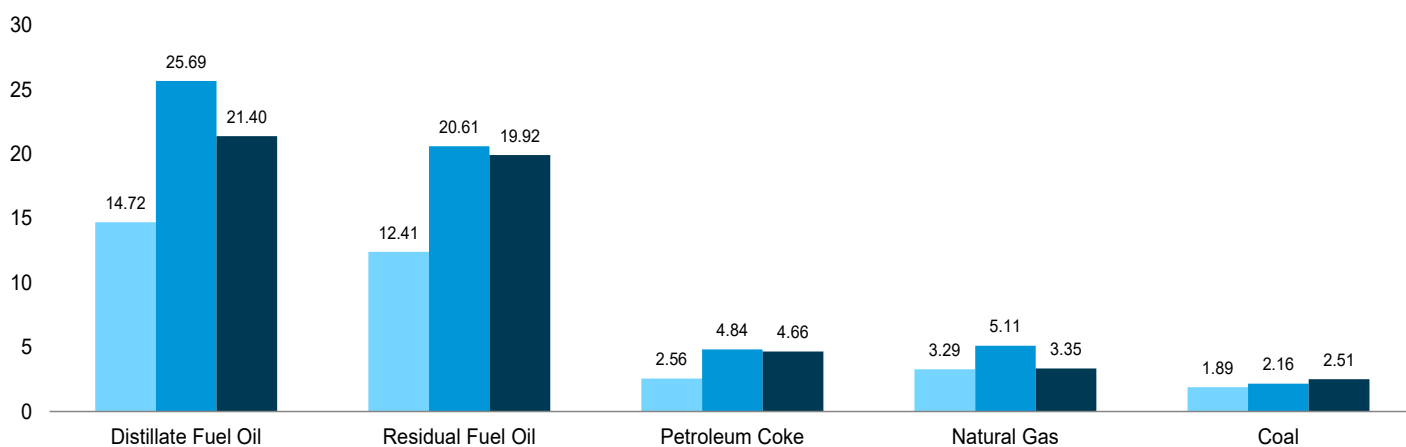


Costs, Monthly



By Fuel Type

March 2021 March 2022 March 2023



[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<sup>a</sup> per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

	Coal	Petroleum				Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	All Fossil Fuels <sup>f</sup>
		Residual Fuel Oil <sup>b</sup>	Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum Coke	Total <sup>d</sup>		
<b>1973 Average</b> .....	0.41	0.79	NA	NA	0.80	0.34	0.48
<b>1975 Average</b> .....	.81	2.01	NA	NA	2.02	.75	1.04
<b>1980 Average</b> .....	1.35	4.27	NA	NA	4.35	2.20	1.93
<b>1985 Average</b> .....	1.65	4.24	NA	NA	4.32	3.44	2.09
<b>1990 Average</b> .....	1.45	3.32	5.38	.80	3.35	2.32	1.69
<b>1995 Average</b> .....	1.32	2.59	3.99	.65	2.57	1.98	1.45
<b>2000 Average</b> .....	1.25	3.73	5.34	.78	3.34	3.56	1.86
<b>2005 Average<sup>g</sup></b> .....	1.54	7.06	11.72	1.11	6.44	8.21	3.25
<b>2006 Average</b> .....	1.69	7.85	13.28	1.33	6.23	6.94	3.02
<b>2007 Average</b> .....	1.77	8.64	14.85	1.51	7.17	7.11	3.23
<b>2008 Average</b> .....	2.07	13.62	21.46	2.11	10.87	9.01	4.12
<b>2009 Average</b> .....	2.21	8.98	13.22	1.61	7.02	4.74	3.04
<b>2010 Average</b> .....	2.27	12.57	16.61	2.28	9.54	5.09	3.26
<b>2011 Average</b> .....	2.39	18.35	22.46	3.03	12.48	4.72	3.29
<b>2012 Average</b> .....	2.38	21.03	23.49	2.24	12.48	3.42	2.83
<b>2013 Average</b> .....	2.34	19.26	23.03	2.18	11.57	4.33	3.09
<b>2014 Average</b> .....	2.37	18.30	21.88	1.98	11.60	5.00	3.31
<b>2015 Average</b> .....	2.22	9.89	14.06	1.84	6.74	3.23	2.65
<b>2016 Average</b> .....	2.11	8.45	10.90	1.65	5.24	2.87	2.47
<b>2017 Average</b> .....	2.06	11.00	13.22	2.13	7.10	3.37	2.65
<b>2018 Average</b> .....	2.06	12.97	16.16	2.54	9.68	3.55	2.83
<b>2019 Average</b> .....	2.02	12.66	15.19	1.91	9.07	2.89	2.50
<b>2020 Average</b> .....	1.92	9.09	10.73	1.70	5.98	2.40	2.22
<b>2021 January</b> .....	1.90	10.33	12.39	2.59	7.76	3.20	2.65
February .....	1.93	11.38	13.05	2.33	9.02	17.12	10.44
March .....	1.89	12.41	14.72	2.56	8.10	3.29	2.67
April .....	1.90	12.81	15.14	2.88	8.65	3.06	2.56
May .....	1.89	12.82	15.55	2.73	9.39	3.26	2.67
June .....	1.95	13.56	16.26	3.34	10.33	3.53	2.91
July .....	2.01	14.34	16.05	3.35	9.56	4.08	3.28
August .....	2.06	14.47	16.04	3.21	10.84	4.42	3.51
September .....	2.01	13.80	16.78	3.62	10.70	5.04	3.76
October .....	2.03	15.05	18.10	3.03	11.45	5.69	4.13
November .....	2.04	17.02	18.46	4.34	12.11	5.77	4.11
December .....	2.07	16.35	17.87	3.89	12.85	5.64	4.09
<b>Average</b> .....	1.98	13.70	15.89	3.16	10.08	5.20	3.82
<b>2022 January</b> .....	2.20	15.63	19.99	4.32	13.49	6.57	4.68
February .....	2.18	16.59	20.74	4.24	14.03	6.03	4.29
March .....	2.16	20.61	25.69	4.84	14.31	5.11	3.72
April .....	2.19	25.37	28.38	4.80	15.82	6.23	4.35
May .....	2.24	26.55	30.19	4.97	16.02	7.56	5.16
June .....	2.32	26.50	33.00	4.50	19.57	8.01	5.74
July .....	2.48	30.36	27.42	4.65	18.99	7.49	5.64
August .....	2.51	25.72	26.98	5.02	16.43	9.02	6.41
September .....	2.52	23.76	25.83	2.32	16.96	8.20	5.74
October .....	2.47	21.76	27.77	3.37	16.61	5.84	4.34
November .....	2.49	23.74	29.23	3.84	16.37	5.72	4.34
December .....	2.65	19.86	23.12	4.19	16.33	8.98	6.31
<b>Average</b> .....	2.37	22.60	25.64	4.35	16.18	7.22	5.13
<b>2023 January</b> .....	2.59	19.41	24.15	4.54	17.16	7.10	5.21
February .....	2.60	18.61	22.91	4.80	15.76	4.39	3.71
March .....	2.51	19.92	21.40	4.66	14.12	3.35	3.05
<b>3-Month Average</b> .....	2.56	19.25	23.24	4.66	15.88	4.98	4.01
<b>2022 3-Month Average</b> .....	2.18	17.30	21.39	4.50	13.90	5.95	4.25
<b>2021 3-Month Average</b> .....	1.91	11.33	13.29	2.51	8.30	7.72	5.08

<sup>a</sup> Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

<sup>b</sup> For 1973–2001, electric utility data are for heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 5 and 6, and small amounts of fuel oil no. 4).

<sup>c</sup> For 1973–2001, electric utility data are for light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2).

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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 gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>f</sup> Weighted average of costs shown under "Coal," "Petroleum," and "Natural Gas."

<sup>g</sup> 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.

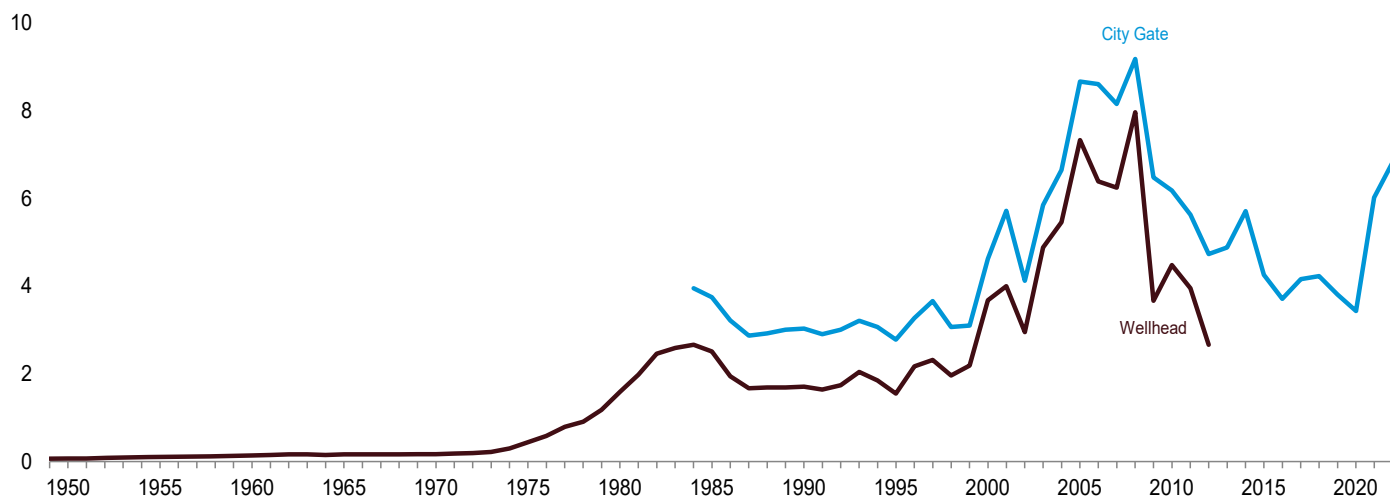
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

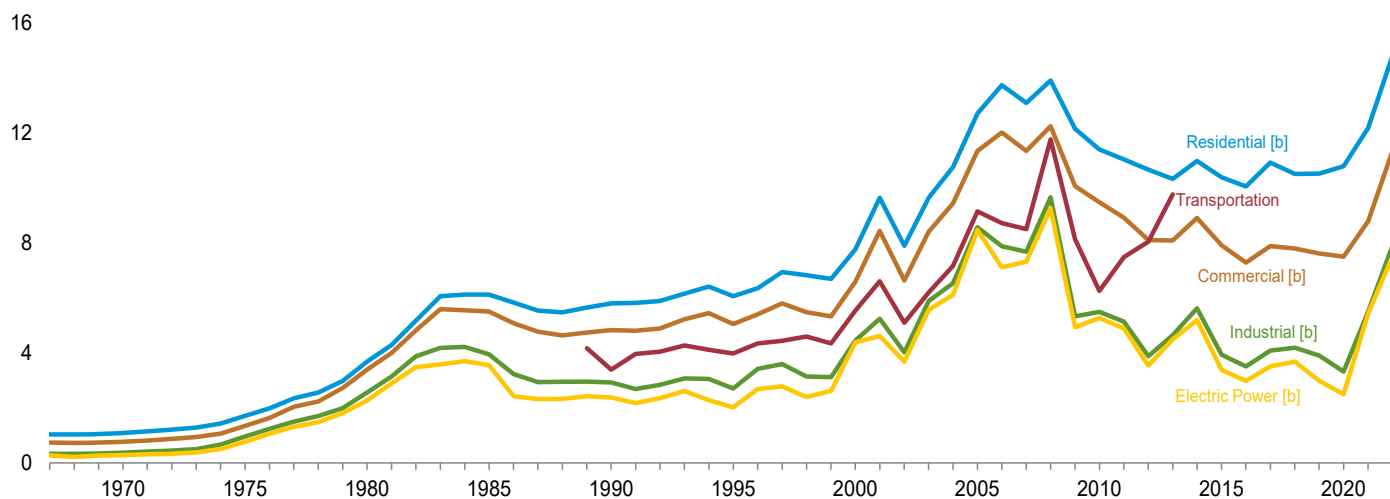
**Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices**

(Dollars [a] per Thousand Cubic Feet)

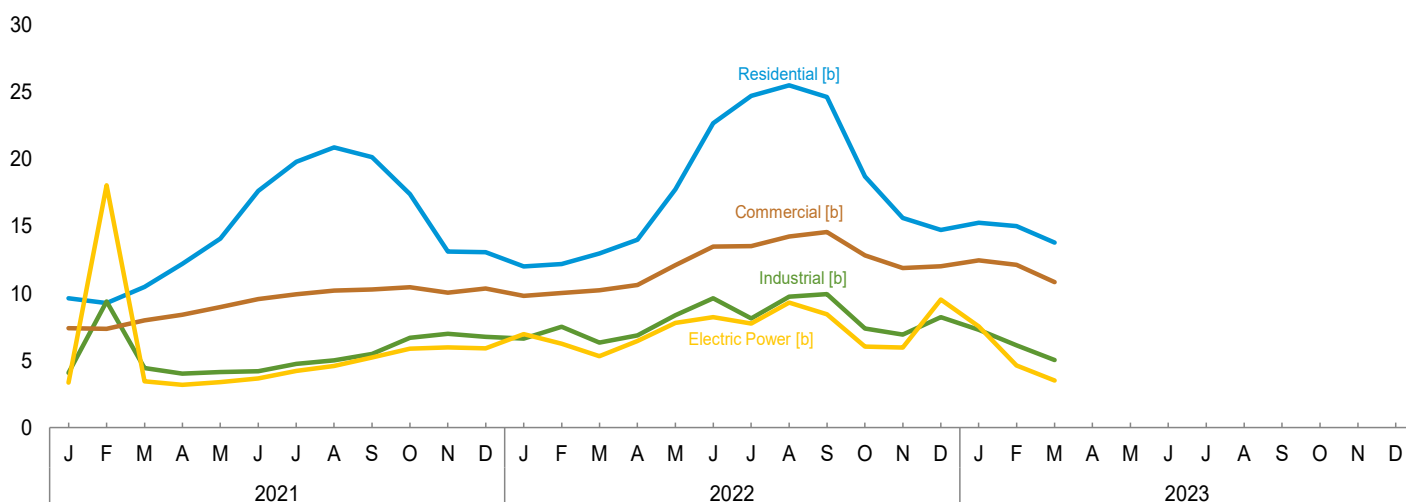
Wellhead and Citygate, 1949–2022



Consuming Sectors, 1967–2022



Consuming Sectors, Monthly



[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<sup>a</sup> per Thousand Cubic Feet)

	Wellhead Price <sup>f</sup>	City-gate Price <sup>g</sup>	Consuming Sectors <sup>b</sup>								
			Residential		Commercial <sup>c</sup>		Industrial <sup>d</sup>		Transportation	Electric Power <sup>e</sup>	
			Price <sup>h</sup>	Percentage of Sector <sup>i</sup>	Price <sup>h</sup>	Percentage of Sector <sup>i</sup>	Price <sup>h</sup>	Percentage of Sector <sup>i</sup>	Vehicle Fuel <sup>j</sup> Price <sup>h</sup>	Price <sup>h</sup>	Percentage of Sector <sup>i,k</sup>
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
2006 Average .....	6.39	8.61	13.73	98.1	12.00	80.8	7.87	23.4	8.72	7.11	93.4
2007 Average .....	6.25	8.16	13.08	98.0	11.34	80.4	7.68	22.2	8.50	7.31	92.2
2008 Average .....	7.97	9.18	13.89	97.5	12.23	79.7	9.65	20.4	11.75	9.26	101.1
2009 Average .....	3.67	6.48	12.14	97.4	10.06	77.8	5.33	18.8	8.13	4.93	101.1
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	7.49	64.6	3.32	13.2	NA	2.49	96.2
2021 January .....	NA	3.27	9.63	96.7	7.40	70.4	4.08	13.6	NA	3.35	96.4
February .....	NA	12.10	9.29	96.7	7.36	70.2	9.41	12.5	NA	18.06	95.5
March .....	NA	4.09	10.48	96.4	8.00	67.8	4.43	13.9	NA	3.44	95.9
April .....	NA	3.92	12.21	96.3	8.41	64.6	4.03	13.6	NA	3.19	96.0
May .....	NA	4.34	14.08	96.1	8.99	60.1	4.15	13.4	NA	3.39	96.5
June .....	NA	5.05	17.64	96.1	9.58	57.2	4.21	13.1	NA	3.66	96.9
July .....	NA	5.58	19.83	96.6	9.93	55.2	4.76	13.1	NA	4.23	95.6
August .....	NA	5.72	20.88	96.5	10.21	54.8	5.02	13.1	NA	4.59	95.9
September .....	NA	5.95	20.15	96.6	10.30	56.4	5.48	13.6	NA	5.23	95.8
October .....	NA	6.43	17.41	97.1	10.47	59.5	6.69	13.4	NA	5.88	96.4
November .....	NA	6.04	13.12	97.0	10.05	65.6	6.99	13.7	NA	5.98	95.6
December .....	NA	5.87	13.08	96.7	10.36	68.4	6.77	14.0	NA	5.91	96.9
Average .....	NA	6.02	12.18	96.6	8.79	65.1	5.50	13.4	NA	5.43	96.1
2022 January .....	NA	5.39	12.02	96.9	9.81	71.6	6.64	13.5	NA	6.97	88.9
February .....	NA	5.80	12.18	96.7	10.04	70.2	7.53	14.0	NA	6.26	88.6
March .....	NA	5.60	12.98	96.6	10.23	68.6	6.34	14.3	NA	5.32	90.0
April .....	NA	6.37	14.01	96.4	10.63	65.8	6.88	14.1	NA	6.45	89.2
May .....	NA	8.45	17.76	96.1	12.11	61.0	8.37	13.6	NA	7.79	89.4
June .....	NA	10.13	22.69	96.3	13.50	57.8	9.64	13.5	NA	8.23	87.6
July .....	NA	8.97	24.73	96.7	13.54	56.0	8.14	13.5	NA	7.76	86.3
August .....	NA	10.49	25.52	96.8	14.24	55.1	9.76	13.2	NA	9.33	86.8
September .....	NA	9.81	24.65	96.8	14.58	55.9	9.95	13.1	NA	8.46	88.5
October .....	NA	6.83	18.72	97.0	12.84	60.5	7.38	13.3	NA	6.03	89.2
November .....	NA	6.74	15.63	97.2	11.89	66.6	6.92	13.5	NA	5.96	88.5
December .....	NA	7.68	14.74	97.2	12.03	70.5	8.23	13.8	NA	9.53	89.3
Average .....	NA	6.83	14.80	96.8	11.34	66.1	7.90	13.6	NA	7.51	88.3
2023 January .....	NA	7.11	15.28	96.8	12.47	70.0	R 7.28	R 14.1	NA	7.55	89.3
February .....	NA	6.20	R 15.01	96.9	R 12.13	69.5	R 6.14	R 14.1	NA	4.64	89.1
March .....	NA	5.27	13.80	96.9	10.85	68.7	5.03	13.9	NA	3.51	88.7
3-Month Average .....	NA	6.25	14.75	96.9	11.86	69.4	6.16	14.0	NA	5.27	89.0
2022 3-Month Average .....	NA	5.58	12.33	96.8	10.01	70.3	6.82	13.9	NA	6.24	89.1
2021 3-Month Average .....	NA	6.66	9.73	96.6	7.55	69.6	5.77	13.3	NA	8.17	95.9

<sup>a</sup> Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

<sup>b</sup> See Note 8, "Natural Gas Prices," at end of section.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> See "Natural Gas Wellhead Price" in Glossary.

<sup>g</sup> See "Citygate" in Glossary.

<sup>h</sup> Includes taxes.

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>j</sup> 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.

<sup>k</sup> 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*, June 2023, 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*, June 2023, 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*, June 2023, 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*, June 2023, 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*, July issues.

1990–2000: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April 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*, May 2023, 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), May 2023, 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, May 2023, 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, May 2023, 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).

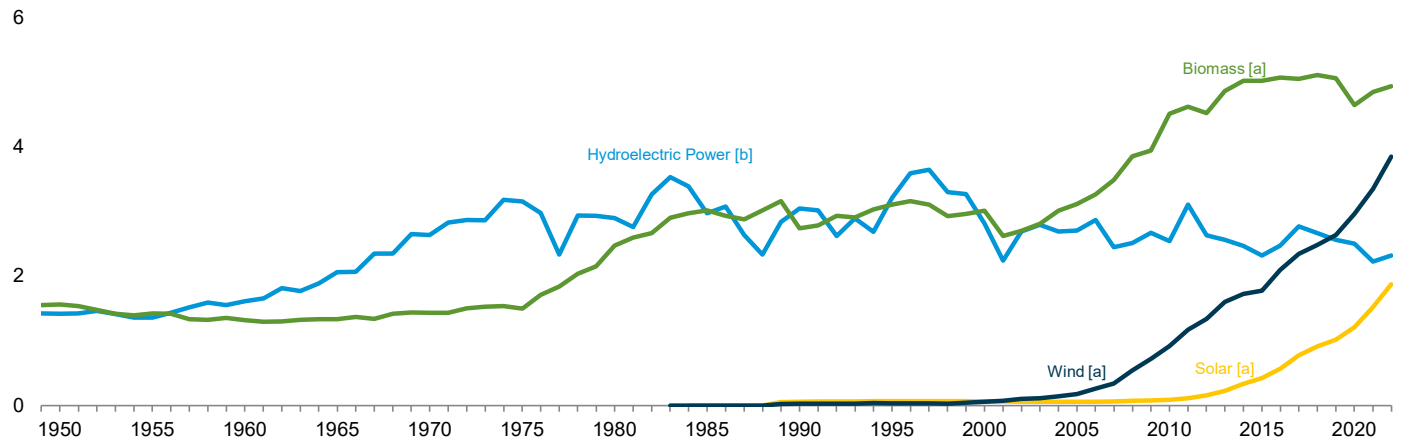
# 10. Renewable Energy

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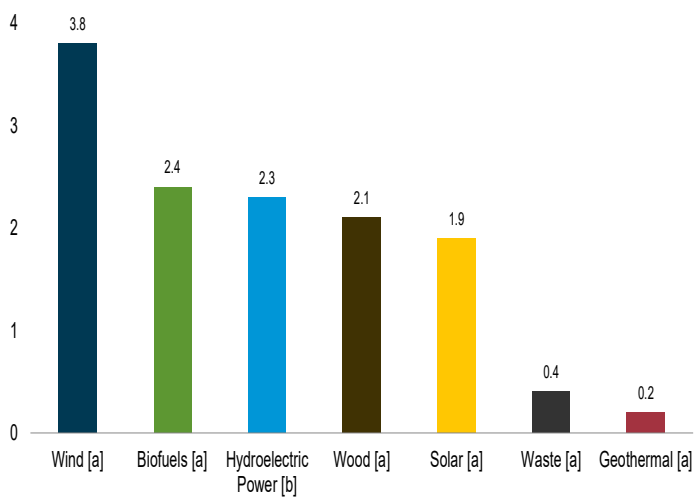
**Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption**

(Quadrillion Btu)

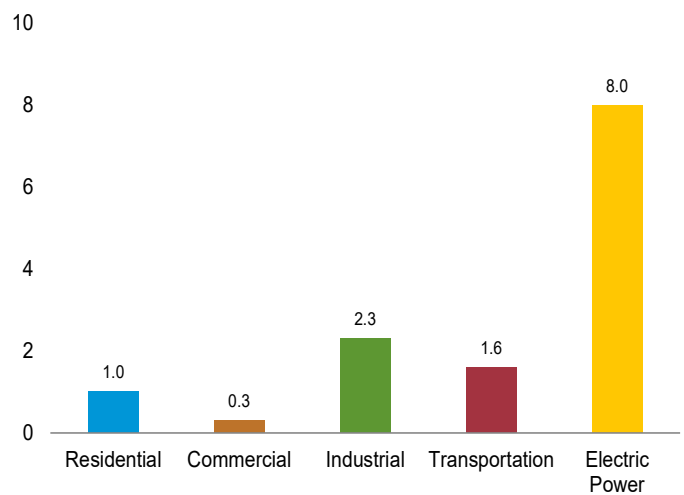
Major Sources, 1949–2022



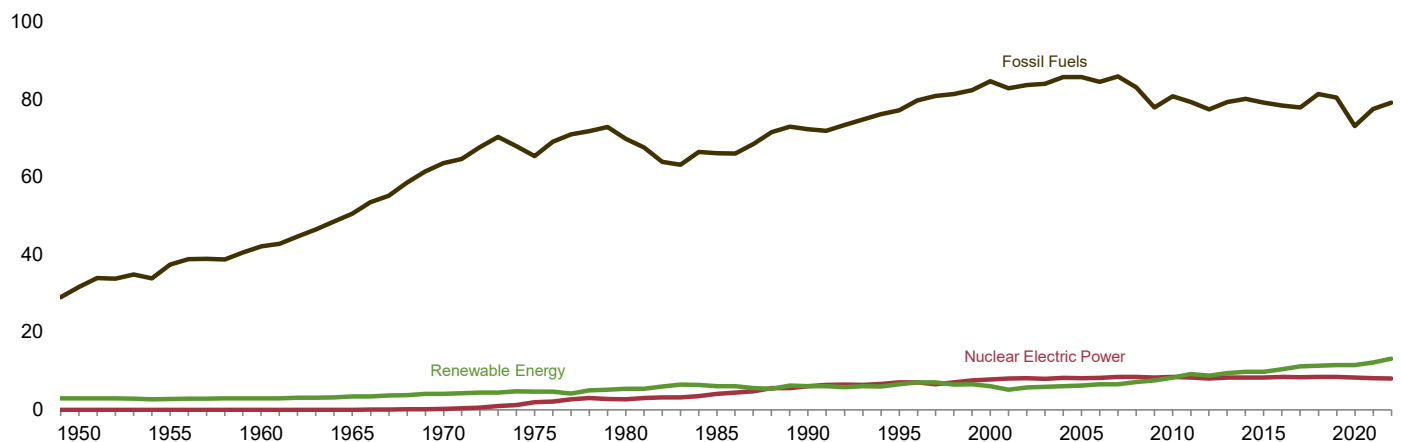
By Source, 2022



By Sector, 2022



Compared With Other Resources, 1949–2022



[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 <sup>a</sup>				Consumption								
	Biomass			Total Renewable Energy <sup>e</sup>	Hydroelectric Power <sup>f</sup>	Geothermal <sup>g</sup>	Solar <sup>h</sup>	Wind <sup>i</sup>	Biomass				Total Renewable Energy
	Wood <sup>b</sup>	Bio-fuels <sup>c</sup>	Total <sup>d</sup>						Wood <sup>j</sup>	Waste <sup>k</sup>	Bio-fuels <sup>l</sup>	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	(s)	(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
2006 Total	2,099	716	3,212	6,586	2,869	181	60	264	2,099	397	766	3,262	6,637
2007 Total	2,089	970	3,472	6,510	2,446	186	65	341	2,089	413	983	3,485	6,523
2008 Total	2,059	1,374	3,868	7,191	2,511	192	74	546	2,059	435	1,357	3,851	7,174
2009 Total	1,935	1,570	3,957	7,624	2,669	200	77	721	1,935	452	1,553	3,940	7,607
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	2,401	2,135	5,052	9,798	2,466	214	337	1,727	2,401	516	2,099	5,016	9,761
2015 Total	2,312	2,201	5,031	9,766	2,320	212	427	1,776	2,312	518	2,185	5,015	9,749
2016 Total	2,299	2,329	5,132	10,477	2,471	210	570	2,095	2,227	503	2,333	5,063	10,409
2017 Total	2,264	2,407	5,166	11,259	2,765	210	777	2,342	2,185	495	2,364	5,045	11,138
2018 Total	2,356	2,471	5,314	11,580	2,661	209	915	2,481	2,262	487	2,355	5,105	11,370
2019 Total	2,341	2,432	5,215	11,627	2,562	201	1,016	2,633	2,237	442	2,376	5,056	11,468
2020 Total	2,171	2,194	4,805	11,683	2,501	203	1,211	2,963	2,065	440	2,136	4,640	11,518
2021 January	188	191	417	995	217	17	77	266	180	38	169	387	964
February	170	152	356	872	178	16	86	236	161	34	154	349	866
March	187	194	419	1,094	188	16	125	347	176	38	194	407	1,083
April	179	187	401	1,052	171	17	143	320	170	36	186	391	1,042
May	184	206	426	1,110	206	17	162	299	176	36	207	419	1,102
June	183	201	418	1,038	207	17	160	236	172	34	200	406	1,026
July	189	209	434	999	195	17	161	192	181	36	204	421	986
August	190	195	421	1,013	180	17	156	239	180	35	200	415	1,007
September	183	185	403	970	151	17	144	256	172	34	186	392	960
October	180	214	430	1,005	152	17	121	285	172	35	214	421	996
November	180	216	431	1,038	171	17	102	316	168	35	207	411	1,018
December	191	224	453	1,116	208	19	84	352	179	38	209	426	1,090
Total	2,204	2,374	5,008	12,303	2,225	205	1,520	3,345	2,084	430	2,331	4,845	12,140
2022 January	191	214	441	1,134	232	19	105	337	181	37	188	405	1,098
February	179	190	402	1,075	203	16	118	336	167	33	177	377	1,050
March	187	212	437	1,213	224	18	154	380	175	37	205	417	1,193
April	178	199	411	1,180	173	17	173	406	169	34	196	399	1,169
May	191	214	440	1,223	204	18	194	369	179	35	207	420	1,204
June	192	214	439	1,191	238	17	201	296	177	33	212	423	1,175
July	194	217	445	1,137	214	18	201	259	184	34	206	424	1,116
August	193	210	437	1,049	192	18	187	215	183	33	213	429	1,041
September	182	193	406	983	149	18	172	239	167	32	189	388	965
October	181	216	431	1,024	129	17	156	290	170	34	215	419	1,012
November	182	219	435	1,102	166	18	113	370	171	34	208	414	1,081
December	190	211	436	1,093	193	19	97	347	177	35	204	416	1,073
Total	2,239	2,509	5,158	13,405	2,317	214	1,870	3,845	2,100	411	2,419	4,930	13,177
2023 January	190	220	445	1,123	203	18	111	346	182	36	210	428	1,106
February	R 169	198	R 399	R 1,084	171	17	126	372	160	32	190	382	1,068
March	189	222	445	1,205	182	18	168	392	174	34	220	429	1,189
3-Month Total	547	640	1,289	3,412	556	52	405	1,109	516	103	621	1,239	3,362
2022 3-Month Total	557	616	1,280	3,422	659	53	377	1,053	523	106	570	1,199	3,341
2021 3-Month Total	545	537	1,191	2,961	583	50	288	849	516	110	517	1,143	2,913

<sup>a</sup> For hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and biomass waste, production equals consumption.

<sup>b</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels. Through 2015, wood production equals consumption. Beginning in 2016, wood production equals consumption plus densified biomass exports.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Includes biomass waste.

<sup>e</sup> Hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and biomass.

<sup>f</sup> Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

<sup>g</sup> 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.

<sup>h</sup> 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.

<sup>i</sup> Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

<sup>j</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>k</sup> 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).

<sup>l</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>								
	Geo-thermal <sup>b</sup>	Solar <sup>c</sup>	Biomass	Total	Hydro-electric Power <sup>e</sup>	Geo-thermal <sup>f</sup>	Solar <sup>g</sup>	Wind <sup>h</sup>	Biomass				Total
			Wood <sup>d</sup>						Waste <sup>i</sup>	Fuel Ethanol <sup>j,k</sup>	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	1	3	(s)	—	66	28	(s)	94	98
1995 Total .....	7	63	520	589	1	5	(s)	—	72	40	(s)	113	119
2000 Total .....	9	58	420	486	1	8	1	—	71	47	(s)	119	128
2005 Total .....	16	50	430	496	1	14	2	—	70	34	1	105	121
2006 Total .....	18	53	380	451	1	14	2	—	65	36	1	103	120
2007 Total .....	22	55	420	497	1	14	3	—	70	31	2	103	121
2008 Total .....	26	58	470	555	1	15	5	—	73	34	2	109	130
2009 Total .....	33	60	504	597	1	17	7	(s)	73	36	3	112	136
2010 Total .....	37	65	541	642	1	19	11	(s)	72	36	3	111	141
2011 Total .....	40	71	524	635	(s)	20	19	(s)	69	43	3	115	154
2012 Total .....	40	79	438	557	(s)	20	31	1	61	45	3	108	159
2013 Total .....	40	91	572	703	(s)	20	42	1	70	47	3	120	183
2014 Total .....	40	109	579	728	(s)	20	52	1	76	47	4	127	200
2015 Total .....	40	128	513	681	(s)	20	57	1	79	47	<sup>k</sup> 26	152	230
2016 Total .....	40	161	445	646	2	20	62	1	84	48	26	158	242
2017 Total .....	40	193	430	663	2	20	76	1	84	48	25	156	255
2018 Total .....	40	221	525	785	2	20	94	2	84	47	25	156	274
2019 Total .....	40	251	546	836	2	24	103	2	84	39	26	149	279
2020 Total .....	40	286	440	766	2	24	118	1	83	38	26	147	292
2021 January .....	3	18	37	59	(s)	2	8	(s)	7	3	2	12	23
February .....	3	20	34	56	(s)	2	9	(s)	6	3	2	11	22
March .....	3	28	37	69	(s)	2	12	(s)	7	3	2	13	26
April .....	3	31	36	71	(s)	2	13	(s)	7	3	2	12	27
May .....	3	35	37	75	(s)	2	14	(s)	7	3	2	12	29
June .....	3	35	36	74	(s)	2	14	(s)	7	3	2	12	29
July .....	3	35	37	76	(s)	2	15	(s)	7	4	2	13	30
August .....	3	33	37	74	(s)	2	14	(s)	7	3	2	13	29
September .....	3	29	36	69	(s)	2	13	(s)	7	3	2	12	27
October .....	3	26	37	66	(s)	2	11	(s)	7	3	2	13	26
November .....	3	23	36	62	(s)	2	9	(s)	7	3	2	12	23
December .....	3	20	37	61	(s)	2	8	(s)	7	3	2	13	23
Total .....	40	333	439	811	2	24	139	1	83	39	27	149	316
2022 January .....	3	22	46	71	(s)	2	9	(s)	7	3	2	12	24
February .....	3	24	41	68	(s)	2	10	(s)	6	3	2	11	23
March .....	3	33	46	82	NM	2	14	(s)	7	3	2	13	29
April .....	3	36	44	84	NM	2	15	(s)	7	3	2	12	29
May .....	3	40	46	89	NM	2	16	(s)	7	3	2	12	31
June .....	3	40	44	87	NM	2	16	(s)	7	3	2	12	31
July .....	3	41	46	90	(s)	2	17	(s)	7	3	2	13	32
August .....	3	40	46	89	NM	2	16	(s)	7	3	2	13	31
September .....	3	36	44	83	(s)	2	14	(s)	7	3	2	12	28
October .....	3	33	46	82	NM	2	12	(s)	7	3	2	12	27
November .....	3	27	44	74	(s)	2	10	(s)	7	3	2	12	24
December .....	3	24	46	73	(s)	2	9	(s)	7	3	2	12	24
Total .....	40	395	539	974	3	24	157	2	83	37	27	147	333
2023 January .....	3	27	49	79	(s)	2	10	(s)	7	4	2	13	25
February .....	3	30	44	77	(s)	2	11	(s)	6	3	2	11	25
March .....	3	41	49	94	NM	2	15	(s)	7	3	2	13	30
3-Month Total .....	10	99	142	250	1	6	36	(s)	20	10	6	37	80
2022 3-Month Total .....	10	78	133	221	1	6	32	(s)	20	9	6	36	76
2021 3-Month Total .....	10	66	108	184	1	6	28	(s)	20	10	6	36	71

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

<sup>c</sup> Small-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation in the residential sector (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6) and small-scale solar thermal energy in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. See Table 10.5.

<sup>d</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>e</sup> Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

<sup>f</sup> Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy. Beginning in December 2018, also includes geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

<sup>g</sup> Solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity net generation in the commercial sector (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6), both utility-scale and small-scale. See Table 10.5.

<sup>h</sup> Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

<sup>i</sup> 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).

<sup>j</sup> The fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) portion of motor fuels, such as E10, consumed by the commercial sector.

<sup>k</sup> 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.

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 <sup>a</sup>									
	Hydro- electric Power <sup>b</sup>	Geo- thermal <sup>c</sup>	Solar <sup>d</sup>	Wind <sup>e</sup>	Biomass					Total
					Wood <sup>f</sup>	Waste <sup>g</sup>	Fuel Ethanol <sup>h,i</sup>	Losses and Co- products <sup>j</sup>	Total	
1950 Total .....	69	NA	NA	NA	532	NA	NA	NA	532	602
1955 Total .....	38	NA	NA	NA	631	NA	NA	NA	631	669
1960 Total .....	39	NA	NA	NA	680	NA	NA	NA	680	719
1965 Total .....	33	NA	NA	NA	855	NA	NA	NA	855	888
1970 Total .....	34	NA	NA	NA	1,019	NA	NA	NA	1,019	1,053
1975 Total .....	32	NA	NA	NA	1,063	NA	NA	NA	1,063	1,096
1980 Total .....	33	NA	NA	NA	1,600	NA	NA	NA	1,600	1,633
1985 Total .....	33	NA	NA	NA	1,645	230	1	42	1,918	1,951
1990 Total .....	31	2	(s)	—	1,442	192	1	49	1,684	1,717
1995 Total .....	55	3	(s)	—	1,652	195	2	86	1,934	1,992
2000 Total .....	42	4	(s)	—	1,636	145	1	99	1,881	1,928
2005 Total .....	32	4	(s)	—	1,452	148	7	227	1,834	1,871
2006 Total .....	29	4	1	—	1,472	130	10	280	1,892	1,926
2007 Total .....	16	5	1	—	1,413	145	10	369	1,937	1,958
2008 Total .....	17	5	1	—	1,339	143	12	519	2,012	2,035
2009 Total .....	18	4	2	—	1,178	154	13	603	1,948	1,972
2010 Total .....	16	4	2	—	1,409	168	17	727	2,320	2,343
2011 Total .....	17	4	4	(s)	1,438	165	17	756	2,375	2,401
2012 Total .....	22	4	7	(s)	1,462	159	17	711	2,349	2,382
2013 Total .....	33	4	9	(s)	1,489	187	18	714	2,407	2,454
2014 Total .....	12	4	11	1	1,495	190	14	766	2,466	2,494
2015 Total .....	13	4	14	(s)	1,476	190	<sup>i</sup> 18	791	2,474	2,506
2016 Total .....	12	4	19	1	1,474	174	18	821	2,487	2,523
2017 Total .....	13	4	22	1	1,442	168	18	847	2,475	2,515
2018 Total .....	10	4	24	1	1,432	165	19	855	2,471	2,511
2019 Total .....	9	4	28	1	1,407	156	19	835	2,416	2,459
2020 Total .....	9	4	31	5	1,356	160	19	735	2,270	2,320
2021 January .....	1	(s)	2	(s)	117	15	1	64	197	200
February .....	1	(s)	2	(s)	104	13	1	51	168	171
March .....	1	(s)	3	(s)	115	14	2	65	195	200
April .....	1	(s)	3	(s)	113	13	1	62	191	195
May .....	1	(s)	4	(s)	117	14	2	69	201	206
June .....	1	(s)	4	(s)	112	12	2	68	194	198
July .....	1	(s)	4	(s)	118	13	2	69	202	207
August .....	1	(s)	4	(s)	116	13	2	64	195	200
September .....	1	(s)	3	(s)	113	13	2	62	189	193
October .....	1	(s)	3	(s)	113	14	2	71	200	204
November .....	1	(s)	2	(s)	110	14	2	71	197	201
December .....	1	(s)	2	(s)	117	15	2	73	207	210
Total .....	8	4	35	1	1,366	161	19	789	2,336	2,384
2022 January .....	1	(s)	2	(s)	111	14	1	71	198	202
February .....	1	(s)	2	(s)	102	13	1	62	178	182
March .....	1	(s)	3	(s)	106	15	2	70	192	196
April .....	1	(s)	4	(s)	105	14	2	64	184	189
May .....	1	(s)	4	(s)	110	14	2	69	195	200
June .....	1	(s)	4	(s)	108	12	2	69	191	196
July .....	1	(s)	4	(s)	112	13	2	70	196	201
August .....	1	(s)	4	(s)	111	13	2	67	192	197
September .....	1	(s)	4	(s)	100	12	2	60	173	177
October .....	1	(s)	3	(s)	102	14	2	70	187	191
November .....	1	(s)	2	(s)	105	14	2	70	190	193
December .....	1	(s)	2	(s)	107	15	2	66	190	193
Total .....	8	4	38	1	1,278	161	19	808	2,266	2,318
2023 January .....	1	(s)	2	(s)	110	15	2	69	195	198
February .....	1	(s)	2	(s)	96	13	1	62	173	176
March .....	1	(s)	4	(s)	103	14	2	68	187	192
3-Month Total .....	2	1	8	(s)	309	42	5	199	554	566
2022 3-Month Total .....	2	1	8	(s)	319	42	4	203	568	579
2021 3-Month Total .....	2	1	7	(s)	336	42	4	179	561	571

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

<sup>c</sup> Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

<sup>d</sup> Solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity net generation in the industrial sector (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6), both utility-scale and small-scale. See Table 10.5.

<sup>e</sup> Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

<sup>f</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>g</sup> 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).

<sup>h</sup> The fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) portion of motor fuels, such as E10, consumed by the industrial sector.

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>j</sup> 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.

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 <sup>a</sup>							
	Biomass					Hydro-electric Power <sup>g</sup>	Geo-thermal <sup>h</sup>	Solar <sup>i</sup>	Wind <sup>j</sup>	Biomass			Total
	Fuel Ethanol <sup>b,c</sup>	Bio-diesel <sup>d</sup>	Renewable Diesel Fuel <sup>e</sup>	Other Biofuels <sup>f</sup>	Total					Wood <sup>k</sup>	Waste <sup>l</sup>	Total	
1950 Total .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,346	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	5	1,351
1955 Total .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,322	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	3	1,325
1960 Total .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,569	(s)	NA	NA	2	NA	2	1,571
1965 Total .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,026	2	NA	NA	3	NA	3	2,031
1970 Total .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,600	6	NA	NA	1	2	4	2,609
1975 Total .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,122	34	NA	NA	(s)	2	2	3,158
1980 Total .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,867	53	NA	NA	3	2	4	2,925
1985 Total .....	50	NA	NA	NA	50	2,937	97	(s)	(s)	8	7	14	3,049
1990 Total .....	60	NA	NA	NA	60	3,014	161	4	29	129	188	317	3,524
1995 Total .....	112	NA	NA	NA	112	3,149	138	5	33	125	296	422	3,747
2000 Total .....	135	NA	NA	NA	135	2,768	144	5	57	134	318	453	3,427
2005 Total .....	327	12	NA	NA	339	2,670	147	6	178	185	221	406	3,406
2006 Total .....	442	33	NA	NA	475	2,839	145	5	264	182	231	412	3,665
2007 Total .....	557	45	NA	NA	602	2,430	145	6	341	186	237	423	3,345
2008 Total .....	786	39	NA	NA	825	2,494	146	9	546	177	258	435	3,630
2009 Total .....	894	41	NA	NA	935	2,650	146	9	721	180	261	441	3,967
2010 Total .....	1,041	33	NA	NA	1,075	2,521	148	12	923	196	264	459	4,064
2011 Total .....	1,045	113	8	NA	1,166	3,085	149	17	1,167	182	255	437	4,855
2012 Total .....	1,045	115	10	NA	1,169	2,606	148	40	1,339	190	262	453	4,586
2013 Total .....	1,072	182	39	NA	1,292	2,529	151	83	1,600	207	262	470	4,833
2014 Total .....	1,093	181	38	2	1,314	2,454	151	165	1,726	251	279	530	5,025
2015 Total .....	1,110	191	48	2	1,351	2,306	148	228	1,775	244	281	525	4,982
2016 Total .....	1,143	266	57	2	1,469	2,458	146	328	2,093	224	281	505	5,529
2017 Total .....	1,156	253	62	3	1,474	2,751	147	485	2,340	229	280	510	6,232
2018 Total .....	1,152	243	57	3	1,456	2,649	145	575	2,478	221	275	496	6,344
2019 Total .....	1,162	231	99	4	1,497	2,551	134	634	2,631	201	248	448	6,398
2020 Total .....	1,004	239	107	4	1,355	2,490	135	776	2,956	185	242	428	6,785
2021 January .....	78	13	10	(s)	102	216	12	49	266	18	20	38	581
February .....	74	17	10	1	101	177	11	56	236	17	18	35	515
March .....	93	19	12	1	125	187	11	82	346	16	20	37	662
April .....	88	19	13	1	120	170	11	96	320	13	19	32	629
May .....	99	20	14	1	134	205	11	109	299	15	20	34	659
June .....	97	17	13	1	128	207	11	107	236	17	19	36	596
July .....	100	19	11	1	131	195	12	107	192	19	19	38	543
August .....	97	19	15	1	132	179	11	105	239	19	19	38	573
September .....	92	18	11	1	120	150	12	99	256	16	19	35	551
October .....	101	19	17	1	139	151	11	81	285	14	18	33	561
November .....	96	18	16	1	132	170	12	69	316	15	18	34	600
December .....	95	19	16	1	132	208	13	54	352	17	20	37	663
Total .....	1,110	218	158	10	1,496	2,214	137	1,013	3,342	197	229	426	7,133
2022 January .....	86	11	16	1	113	231	13	72	337	17	19	35	688
February .....	81	14	14	1	111	202	11	82	336	18	17	35	666
March .....	95	17	18	1	132	223	12	105	380	16	19	35	755
April .....	90	19	17	2	128	172	11	118	406	13	17	30	738
May .....	97	17	18	2	133	203	12	134	368	16	18	34	750
June .....	97	17	22	2	139	237	12	141	296	18	18	36	721
July .....	94	18	18	2	132	213	12	138	259	20	18	38	661
August .....	100	18	21	3	142	191	12	127	215	19	18	37	583
September .....	89	15	19	2	125	148	12	119	239	17	17	34	551
October .....	99	19	21	3	141	129	12	108	290	15	17	32	570
November .....	94	20	18	2	134	165	13	75	370	15	17	33	655
December .....	92	17	22	3	134	192	13	62	347	17	17	34	649
Total .....	1,114	203	223	25	1,565	2,307	146	1,279	3,843	200	213	413	7,988
2023 January .....	92	18	25	3	138	202	12	71	345	16	18	34	665
February .....	83	17	24	2	125	170	11	82	371	14	16	30	665
March .....	97	20	28	3	149	182	12	108	392	15	17	32	725
3-Month Total .....	271	55	77	8	411	554	35	262	1,109	45	51	96	2,055
2022 3-Month Total .....	262	42	48	4	356	656	36	258	1,052	51	55	106	2,109
2021 3-Month Total .....	245	49	32	2	328	580	33	186	848	51	59	110	1,758

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> The fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) portion of motor fuels, such as E10 and E85, consumed by the transportation sector.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> "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.

<sup>e</sup> "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.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying

by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

<sup>h</sup> Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

<sup>i</sup> Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation in the electric power sector (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6). See Table 10.5.

<sup>j</sup> Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

<sup>k</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>l</sup> 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).

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

	Feed-stock <sup>b</sup>	Losses and Co-products <sup>c</sup>	Denaturant <sup>d</sup>	Production <sup>a</sup>			Trade <sup>a</sup>	Stocks <sup>a,f</sup>	Stock Change <sup>a,g</sup>	Consumption <sup>a</sup>			Consumption Minus Denaturant <sup>h</sup>
							Net Imports <sup>e</sup>						
	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
2006 Total .....	683	280	2,326	116,294	4,884	414	17,408	8,760	3,197	130,505	5,481	465	453
2007 Total .....	907	368	3,105	155,263	6,521	553	10,457	10,535	1,775	163,945	6,886	584	569
2008 Total .....	1,286	518	4,433	221,637	9,309	790	12,610	14,226	3,691	230,556	9,683	822	800
2009 Total .....	1,503	602	5,688	260,424	10,938	928	4,720	16,594	2,368	262,776	11,037	937	910
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 January .....	164	63	491	28,809	1,210	102	-3,875	26,117	1,454	23,480	986	83	82
February .....	130	50	391	22,895	962	81	-2,227	24,712	-1,405	22,073	927	78	77
March .....	166	65	507	29,327	1,232	104	-3,409	22,869	-1,843	27,761	1,166	99	97
April .....	160	62	475	28,213	1,185	100	-2,508	22,368	-500	26,205	1,101	93	91
May .....	177	69	535	31,224	1,311	111	-1,897	22,057	-312	29,639	1,245	105	103
June .....	174	67	528	30,641	1,287	109	-1,668	21,980	-77	29,049	1,220	103	101
July .....	179	69	542	31,449	1,321	112	-883	22,656	676	29,890	1,255	106	104
August .....	165	64	471	29,087	1,222	103	-1,643	21,135	-1,521	28,965	1,217	103	101
September .....	160	62	466	28,080	1,179	100	-1,603	20,235	-900	27,377	1,150	97	95
October .....	183	71	529	32,276	1,356	115	-2,207	20,067	-169	30,237	1,270	107	105
November .....	184	71	548	32,383	1,360	115	-3,190	20,503	436	28,757	1,208	102	100
December .....	188	73	613	33,132	1,392	118	-3,023	22,036	1,533	28,576	1,200	102	99
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 January .....	183	71	600	32,207	1,353	114	-2,696	25,759	<sup>i</sup> 3,749	25,763	1,082	92	89
February .....	161	62	488	28,321	1,189	101	-3,412	26,476	716	24,193	1,016	86	84
March .....	179	70	520	31,585	1,327	112	-2,990	26,615	139	28,456	1,195	101	99
April .....	165	64	435	28,971	1,217	103	-4,414	24,255	-2,360	26,916	1,130	96	94
May .....	178	69	467	31,313	1,315	111	-3,260	23,417	-838	28,891	1,213	103	101
June .....	178	69	485	31,276	1,314	111	-2,422	23,248	-169	29,022	1,219	103	101
July .....	179	69	470	31,480	1,322	112	-2,559	24,126	878	28,042	1,178	100	98
August .....	173	67	460	30,473	1,280	108	-1,397	23,340	-787	29,863	1,254	106	104
September .....	154	60	401	27,130	1,139	96	-2,397	21,529	-1,810	26,543	1,115	94	93
October .....	179	69	493	31,455	1,321	112	-1,809	21,632	103	29,543	1,241	105	103
November .....	179	69	540	31,545	1,325	112	-1,449	23,556	1,923	28,173	1,183	100	98
December .....	171	66	516	30,072	1,263	107	-1,714	24,426	871	27,487	1,154	98	96
Total .....	2,079	806	5,875	365,828	15,365	1,300	-30,520	24,426	<sup>i</sup> 2,415	332,893	13,982	1,183	1,159
2023 January .....	177	69	541	31,189	1,310	111	-2,812	25,383	957	27,421	1,152	97	95
February .....	160	62	477	28,089	1,180	100	-2,483	26,299	917	24,690	1,037	88	86
March .....	175	68	514	30,753	1,292	109	-3,158	24,951	-1,349	28,944	1,216	103	101
3-Month Total ...	511	198	1,532	90,032	3,781	320	-8,453	24,951	524	81,055	3,404	288	282
2022 3-Month Total ...	523	203	1,608	92,114	3,869	327	-9,097	26,615	4,604	78,412	3,293	279	273
2021 3-Month Total ...	460	178	1,388	81,031	3,403	288	-9,511	22,869	-1,794	73,314	3,079	261	255

<sup>a</sup> Includes denaturant.

<sup>b</sup> Total corn and other biomass inputs to the production of undenatured ethanol used for fuel ethanol.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> The amount of denaturant in fuel ethanol produced.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> Stocks are at end of period.

<sup>g</sup> A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase.

<sup>h</sup> 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.

<sup>i</sup> Derived from the preliminary 2021 stocks value (22,011 thousand barrels), not the final 2021 value (22,036 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

	Feed-stock <sup>b</sup>	Losses and Co-products <sup>c</sup>	Production <sup>a</sup>			Trade <sup>a</sup>			Stocks <sup>a,e</sup>	Stock Change <sup>a,f</sup>	Consumption <sup>a</sup>		
						Imports	Exports	Net Imports <sup>d</sup>					
	TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu
<b>2001 Total</b> .....	1	(s)	204	9	1	81	41	40	NA	NA	244	10	1
<b>2005 Total</b> .....	12	(s)	2,162	91	12	214	213	1	NA	NA	2,163	91	12
<b>2006 Total</b> .....	32	(s)	5,963	250	32	1,105	856	250	NA	NA	6,213	261	33
<b>2007 Total</b> .....	63	1	11,662	490	62	3,455	6,696	-3,241	NA	NA	8,422	354	45
<b>2008 Total</b> .....	88	1	16,145	678	87	7,755	16,673	-8,918	NA	NA	7,228	304	39
<b>2009 Total</b> .....	67	1	12,281	516	66	1,906	6,546	-4,640	711	711	<sup>g</sup> 7,663	322	41
<b>2010 Total</b> .....	44	1	8,177	343	44	564	2,588	-2,024	672	-39	6,192	260	33
<b>2011 Total</b> .....	125	2	23,035	967	123	890	1,799	-908	2,005	<sup>h</sup> 1,028	21,099	886	113
<b>2012 Total</b> .....	128	2	23,588	991	126	853	3,056	-2,203	1,984	-20	21,406	899	115
<b>2013 Total</b> .....	176	2	32,368	1,359	173	8,152	4,675	3,477	3,810	1,825	34,020	1,429	182
<b>2014 Total</b> .....	165	2	30,452	1,279	163	4,578	1,974	2,604	3,131	-679	33,735	1,417	181
<b>2015 Total</b> .....	163	2	30,080	1,263	161	8,399	2,091	6,308	3,943	813	35,575	1,494	191
<b>2016 Total</b> .....	203	3	37,327	1,568	200	16,879	2,098	14,781	6,398	2,454	49,653	2,085	266
<b>2017 Total</b> .....	206	3	37,993	1,596	204	9,374	2,228	7,146	4,268	-2,130	47,269	1,985	253
<b>2018 Total</b> .....	240	3	44,222	1,857	237	3,969	2,470	1,499	4,662	394	45,326	1,904	243
<b>2019 Total</b> .....	223	3	41,060	1,725	220	4,078	2,730	1,348	3,907	-756	43,163	1,813	231
<b>2020 Total</b> .....	235	3	43,207	1,815	232	4,684	3,458	1,226	3,665	-241	44,675	1,876	239
<b>2021 January</b> .....	18	(s)	3,352	141	18	228	166	62	4,580	915	2,499	105	13
February .....	14	(s)	2,578	108	14	263	122	141	4,189	-391	3,110	131	17
March .....	19	(s)	3,585	151	19	361	267	94	4,284	94	3,585	151	19
April .....	19	(s)	3,430	144	18	500	494	6	4,183	-101	3,536	149	19
May .....	19	(s)	3,537	149	19	316	564	-248	3,805	-379	3,668	154	20
June .....	19	(s)	3,415	143	18	446	658	-212	3,748	-57	3,260	137	17
July .....	19	(s)	3,552	149	19	357	489	-132	3,697	-51	3,470	146	19
August .....	19	(s)	3,560	150	19	287	549	-262	3,369	-328	3,626	152	19
September .....	17	(s)	3,185	134	17	418	474	-56	3,230	-139	3,268	137	18
October .....	19	(s)	3,473	146	19	473	213	260	3,340	110	3,623	152	19
November .....	18	(s)	3,360	141	18	660	166	494	3,747	407	3,447	145	18
December .....	20	(s)	3,661	154	20	696	291	405	4,187	441	3,626	152	19
<b>Total</b> .....	221	3	40,686	1,709	218	5,005	4,452	553	4,187	522	40,717	1,710	218
<b>2022 January</b> .....	16	(s)	2,858	120	15	388	1,124	-736	4,337	<sup>i</sup> 152	1,970	83	11
February .....	15	(s)	2,710	114	15	121	111	10	4,395	58	2,662	112	14
March .....	17	(s)	3,163	133	17	636	405	231	4,526	131	3,263	137	17
April .....	16	(s)	3,024	127	16	672	584	88	4,029	-497	3,608	152	19
May .....	18	(s)	3,238	136	17	315	812	-497	3,659	-370	3,110	131	17
June .....	18	(s)	3,268	137	18	346	770	-424	3,240	-419	3,263	137	17
July .....	19	(s)	3,492	147	19	284	607	-323	3,045	-195	3,364	141	18
August .....	19	(s)	3,521	148	19	371	823	-452	2,712	-333	3,402	143	18
September .....	18	(s)	3,354	141	18	405	765	-360	2,849	137	2,857	120	15
October .....	18	(s)	3,396	143	18	658	468	190	2,930	81	3,504	147	19
November .....	18	(s)	3,384	142	18	903	221	682	3,251	321	3,745	157	20
December .....	17	(s)	3,164	133	17	851	462	389	3,599	349	3,204	135	17
<b>Total</b> .....	210	3	38,571	1,620	207	5,950	7,152	-1,202	3,599	<sup>i</sup> -585	37,954	1,594	203
<b>2023 January</b> .....	18	(s)	3,242	136	17	930	92	838	4,297	698	3,383	142	18
February .....	15	(s)	2,840	119	15	952	132	820	4,861	564	3,096	130	17
March .....	18	(s)	3,325	140	18	916	261	655	5,055	194	3,787	159	20
<b>3-Month Total</b> .....	51	1	9,408	395	50	2,798	484	2,314	5,055	1,456	10,266	431	55
<b>2022 3-Month Total</b> .....	47	1	8,732	367	47	1,145	1,640	-495	4,526	342	7,895	332	42
<b>2021 3-Month Total</b> .....	52	1	9,515	400	51	852	555	297	4,284	618	9,194	386	49

<sup>a</sup> Data are for "biodiesel," which is primarily fatty acid methyl esters (FAME). See "Biodiesel" in Glossary.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Net imports equal imports minus exports.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase.

<sup>g</sup> 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.

<sup>h</sup> 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."

<sup>i</sup> Derived from the preliminary 2021 stocks value (4,184 thousand barrels), not the final 2021 value (4,187 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**

	Feed-stock <sup>c</sup>	Losses and Co-products <sup>d</sup>	Production <sup>a,e</sup>			Trade <sup>a,b</sup>	Stocks <sup>a,f</sup>	Stock Change <sup>a,g</sup>	Consumption <sup>a,h</sup>		
						Imports					
	TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu
<b>2011 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	1,477	62	8	—	7	7	1,470	62	8
<b>2012 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	1,248	52	7	605	94	87	1,766	74	10
<b>2013 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	2,697	113	15	4,921	691	597	7,021	295	39
<b>2014 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	3,789	159	21	2,873	350	-341	7,003	294	38
<b>2015 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	4,211	177	23	4,874	634	284	8,801	370	48
<b>2016 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	5,750	241	32	5,304	1,315	681	10,373	436	57
<b>2017 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	6,151	258	34	4,509	753	-562	11,222	471	62
<b>2018 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	7,273	305	40	4,124	1,727	974	10,423	438	57
<b>2019 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	11,715	492	64	6,143	1,491	-236	18,094	760	99
<b>2020 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	12,702	533	70	6,658	1,287	-204	19,564	822	107
<b>2021 January</b> .....	NA	NA	<sup>e</sup> 1,415	<sup>e</sup> 59	<sup>e</sup> 8	771	1,713	426	1,760	74	10
February .....	NA	NA	1,268	53	7	741	1,979	266	1,744	73	10
March .....	NA	NA	1,356	57	7	893	1,967	-11	2,261	95	12
April .....	NA	NA	1,264	53	7	1,013	1,922	-46	2,323	98	13
May .....	NA	NA	1,574	66	9	870	1,760	-162	2,605	109	14
June .....	NA	NA	1,470	62	8	1,092	1,920	160	2,402	101	13
July .....	NA	NA	1,889	79	10	549	2,283	363	2,075	87	11
August .....	NA	NA	1,800	76	10	597	2,037	-246	2,643	111	15
September .....	NA	NA	1,463	61	8	636	2,174	137	1,962	82	11
October .....	NA	NA	2,027	85	11	795	1,883	-291	3,114	131	17
November .....	NA	NA	2,255	95	12	890	2,107	223	2,921	123	16
December .....	NA	NA	2,720	114	15	493	2,353	246	2,967	125	16
<b>Total</b> .....	NA	NA	<b>20,503</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>9,340</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>28,777</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>2022 January</b> .....	NA	NA	2,632	111	14	632	2,710	357	2,907	122	16
February .....	NA	NA	2,300	97	13	359	2,748	38	2,620	110	14
March .....	NA	NA	2,596	109	14	555	2,705	-43	3,194	134	18
April .....	NA	NA	2,837	119	16	392	2,872	167	3,062	129	17
May .....	NA	NA	3,007	126	17	649	3,271	399	3,256	137	18
June .....	NA	NA	2,945	124	16	536	2,741	-531	4,012	168	22
July .....	NA	NA	3,072	129	17	593	3,148	408	3,257	137	18
August .....	NA	NA	2,784	117	15	421	2,554	-594	3,800	160	21
September .....	NA	NA	3,208	135	18	304	2,698	144	3,368	141	19
October .....	NA	NA	2,959	124	16	451	2,235	-463	3,872	163	21
November .....	NA	NA	3,398	143	19	692	3,087	852	3,238	136	18
December .....	NA	NA	3,572	150	20	670	3,405	318	3,924	165	22
<b>Total</b> .....	NA	NA	<b>35,308</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>6,254</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>40,510</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>2023 January</b> .....	NA	NA	3,994	168	22	633	3,557	152	4,475	188	25
February .....	NA	NA	3,752	158	21	546	3,565	8	4,290	180	24
March .....	NA	NA	4,740	199	26	786	3,919	354	5,173	217	28
<b>3-Month Total</b> .....	NA	NA	<b>12,486</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>3,919</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>13,938</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>2022 3-Month Total</b> .....	NA	NA	<b>7,528</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>8,721</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>2021 3-Month Total</b> .....	NA	NA	<b>4,040</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>5,765</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>32</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Data are for imports only; data for exports are not available.

<sup>c</sup> Total vegetable oil and other biomass inputs to the production of renewable diesel fuel.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates

an increase.

<sup>h</sup> Consumption, which is calculated as production plus imports minus stock change, also includes amounts of exports that cannot currently be differentiated from consumption.

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.

Table 10.4c Other Biofuels Overview

	Feed-stock <sup>c</sup>	Losses and Co-products <sup>d</sup>	Production <sup>a,e</sup>			Trade <sup>a,b</sup>	Stocks <sup>a,f</sup>	Stock Change <sup>a,g</sup>	Consumption <sup>a,h</sup>		
						Imports					
	TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu
<b>2014 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	290	12	2	—	7	2	288	12	2
<b>2015 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	393	17	2	—	4	-3	396	17	2
<b>2016 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	503	21	3	—	43	39	464	20	2
<b>2017 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	570	24	3	—	28	-15	585	25	3
<b>2018 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	611	26	3	—	54	26	585	25	3
<b>2019 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	791	33	4	—	50	-4	795	33	4
<b>2020 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	761	32	4	—	27	-23	784	33	4
<b>2021</b> January <sup>i</sup> .....	NA	NA	<sup>e</sup> 179	<sup>e</sup> 8	<sup>e</sup> 1	—	136	109	70	3	(s)
February .....	NA	NA	172	7	1	—	151	16	156	7	1
March .....	NA	NA	165	7	1	—	131	-20	185	8	1
April .....	NA	NA	140	6	1	—	101	-29	169	7	1
May .....	NA	NA	127	5	1	—	119	18	109	5	1
June .....	NA	NA	91	4	(s)	—	74	-45	136	6	1
July .....	NA	NA	125	5	1	27	89	15	137	6	1
August .....	NA	NA	139	6	1	—	85	-4	144	6	1
September .....	NA	NA	98	4	1	—	71	-13	112	5	1
October .....	NA	NA	191	8	1	—	90	18	173	7	1
November .....	NA	NA	227	10	1	—	69	-21	248	10	1
December .....	NA	NA	261	11	1	—	83	14	247	10	1
<b>Total</b> .....	NA	NA	1,914	80	10	27	83	56	1,885	79	10
<b>2022</b> January .....	NA	NA	308	13	2	—	211	129	179	8	1
February .....	NA	NA	306	13	2	—	290	79	227	10	1
March .....	NA	NA	279	12	1	—	292	2	277	12	1
April .....	NA	NA	327	14	2	50	258	-34	411	17	2
May .....	NA	NA	335	14	2	—	217	-42	377	16	2
June .....	NA	NA	365	15	2	—	191	-26	391	16	2
July .....	NA	NA	437	18	2	—	190	-1	438	18	2
August .....	NA	NA	446	19	2	12	179	-11	469	20	3
September .....	NA	NA	445	19	2	—	176	-3	448	19	2
October .....	NA	NA	475	20	3	—	178	1	474	20	3
November .....	NA	NA	502	21	3	—	244	66	435	18	2
December .....	NA	NA	606	25	3	52	282	38	619	26	3
<b>Total</b> .....	NA	NA	4,830	203	26	114	282	200	4,745	199	25
<b>2023</b> January .....	NA	NA	562	24	3	—	229	-54	616	26	3
February .....	NA	NA	504	21	3	—	359	130	375	16	2
March .....	NA	NA	570	24	3	—	343	-15	585	25	3
<b>3-Month Total</b> .....	NA	NA	1,637	69	9	—	343	61	1,576	66	8
<b>2022 3-Month Total</b> .....	NA	NA	892	37	5	—	292	210	683	29	4
<b>2021 3-Month Total</b> .....	NA	NA	516	22	3	—	131	104	412	17	2

<sup>a</sup> Data are for renewable heating oil, renewable jet fuel (sustainable aviation fuel), renewable naphtha and gasoline, biobutanol, and other biofuels and biointermediates.

<sup>b</sup> Data are for imports only; data for exports are not available.

<sup>c</sup> Total vegetable oil and other biomass inputs to the production of other biofuels.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase.

<sup>h</sup> Consumption, which is calculated as production plus imports minus stock

change, also includes amounts of exports that cannot currently be differentiated from consumption.

<sup>i</sup> 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."

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

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.

**Table 10.5 Solar Energy Consumption**  
(Trillion Btu)

	Small-Scale <sup>a</sup> Solar Energy <sup>b</sup>						Utility-Scale <sup>c</sup> Solar Energy <sup>b</sup>					Total <sup>k</sup>
	Heat <sup>f</sup>	Electricity <sup>d</sup>				Total <sup>g</sup>	Electricity <sup>e</sup>					
		Residential Sector	Commercial Sector	Industrial Sector	Total		Commercial Sector <sup>h</sup>	Industrial Sector <sup>i</sup>	Electric Power Sector <sup>j</sup>	Total		
1985 Total .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	
1990 Total .....	55	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	55	—	—	4	4	59	
1995 Total .....	63	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	63	—	—	5	5	68	
2000 Total .....	57	(s)	1	(s)	1	58	—	—	5	5	63	
2005 Total .....	49	1	2	(s)	3	52	—	—	6	6	58	
2006 Total .....	51	2	2	1	5	55	—	—	5	5	60	
2007 Total .....	53	2	3	1	7	59	—	—	6	6	65	
2008 Total .....	54	4	5	1	11	65	(s)	—	9	9	74	
2009 Total .....	55	5	7	2	14	69	(s)	—	9	9	77	
2010 Total .....	56	9	11	2	22	78	(s)	(s)	12	12	90	
2011 Total .....	58	13	18	4	35	93	1	(s)	17	18	110	
2012 Total .....	59	20	29	6	55	114	1	(s)	40	41	156	
2013 Total .....	61	31	39	9	79	139	3	(s)	83	86	225	
2014 Total .....	62	47	49	11	107	169	4	(s)	165	168	337	
2015 Total .....	63	65	53	14	132	195	4	(s)	228	232	427	
2016 Total .....	64	98	57	19	174	237	5	(s)	328	333	570	
2017 Total .....	65	128	71	22	221	286	5	(s)	485	491	777	
2018 Total .....	65	156	89	24	269	334	5	(s)	575	581	915	
2019 Total .....	65	186	98	27	311	376	5	1	634	640	1,016	
2020 Total .....	65	221	113	31	364	429	5	1	776	782	1,211	
2021 January .....	4	15	8	2	24	28	(s)	(s)	49	49	77	
February .....	4	16	8	2	26	30	(s)	(s)	56	56	86	
March .....	6	23	11	3	37	42	(s)	(s)	82	82	125	
April .....	6	25	13	3	41	47	1	(s)	96	96	143	
May .....	7	28	14	3	45	52	1	(s)	109	110	162	
June .....	7	28	14	3	45	52	1	(s)	107	108	160	
July .....	7	28	14	4	46	53	1	(s)	107	108	161	
August .....	7	26	14	3	44	50	1	(s)	105	106	156	
September .....	6	23	12	3	39	44	(s)	(s)	99	99	144	
October .....	5	20	11	3	34	39	(s)	(s)	81	82	121	
November .....	4	18	8	2	29	33	(s)	(s)	69	69	102	
December .....	4	16	8	2	26	30	(s)	(s)	54	54	84	
Total .....	66	267	134	34	435	501	5	1	1,013	1,019	1,520	
2022 January .....	4	18	9	2	29	32	(s)	(s)	72	72	105	
February .....	4	20	10	2	32	36	(s)	(s)	82	83	118	
March .....	5	27	13	3	43	49	1	(s)	105	105	154	
April .....	6	30	14	3	48	54	1	(s)	118	119	173	
May .....	7	33	15	4	53	59	1	(s)	134	134	194	
June .....	7	33	16	4	53	59	1	(s)	141	142	201	
July .....	7	35	16	4	54	61	1	(s)	138	139	201	
August .....	7	33	15	4	52	59	1	(s)	127	128	187	
September .....	6	30	14	3	47	53	1	(s)	119	119	172	
October .....	5	28	12	3	42	48	1	(s)	108	108	156	
November .....	4	23	9	2	34	38	(s)	(s)	75	75	113	
December .....	4	20	9	2	31	35	(s)	(s)	62	62	97	
Total .....	65	330	151	36	517	582	6	2	1,279	1,288	1,870	
2023 January .....	4	24	10	2	36	39	(s)	(s)	71	72	111	
February .....	4	26	11	2	39	43	(s)	(s)	82	83	126	
March .....	5	36	15	3	54	59	(s)	(s)	108	109	168	
3-Month Total .....	13	86	35	8	129	142	1	1	262	263	405	
2022 3-Month Total .....	13	65	31	7	104	117	1	(s)	258	260	377	
2021 3-Month Total .....	13	53	27	7	87	100	1	(s)	186	187	288	

<sup>a</sup> Data are estimates for small-scale facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity less than 1 megawatt).

<sup>b</sup> See "Photovoltaic Energy" and "Solar Thermal Energy" in Glossary.

<sup>c</sup> Data are for utility-scale facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more).

<sup>d</sup> Solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation at small-scale facilities connected to the electric power grid (converted to Btu by multiplying by the fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

<sup>e</sup> Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation at utility-scale facilities (converted to Btu by multiplying by the fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> Data are the sum of "Small-Scale Solar Energy Heat" and "Small-Scale Solar Energy Electricity."

<sup>h</sup> 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.

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>j</sup> 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.

<sup>k</sup> Data are the sum of "Small-Scale Solar Energy Total" and "Utility-Scale Solar Energy Total."

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 <sup>a</sup> Solar Generation <sup>b</sup>				Utility-Scale <sup>c</sup> Solar Generation <sup>b</sup>				Total
	Residential Sector	Commercial Sector	Industrial Sector	Total	Commercial Sector <sup>d</sup>	Industrial Sector <sup>e</sup>	Electric Power Sector <sup>f</sup>	Total	
<b>1985 Total</b> .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11	11
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	12	16	4	32	—	—	367	367	399
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	20	28	6	54	—	—	497	497	551
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	39	53	12	104	—	—	493	493	598
<b>2005 Total</b> .....	121	166	37	324	—	—	550	550	875
<b>2006 Total</b> .....	177	243	54	473	—	—	508	508	981
<b>2007 Total</b> .....	250	343	76	668	—	—	612	612	1,280
<b>2008 Total</b> .....	401	551	122	1,073	(s)	—	864	864	1,938
<b>2009 Total</b> .....	539	740	164	1,443	(s)	—	891	891	2,334
<b>2010 Total</b> .....	899	1,130	250	2,280	5	2	1,206	1,212	3,492
<b>2011 Total</b> .....	1,358	1,845	409	3,612	84	7	1,727	1,818	5,429
<b>2012 Total</b> .....	2,058	3,061	678	5,797	148	14	4,164	4,327	10,123
<b>2013 Total</b> .....	3,217	4,106	909	8,232	294	17	8,724	9,036	17,268
<b>2014 Total</b> .....	4,947	5,146	1,139	11,233	371	16	17,304	17,691	28,924
<b>2015 Total</b> .....	6,999	5,689	1,451	14,139	416	21	24,456	24,893	39,032
<b>2016 Total</b> .....	10,595	6,158	2,060	18,812	529	27	35,497	36,054	54,866
<b>2017 Total</b> .....	13,942	7,685	2,364	23,990	521	42	52,724	53,287	77,277
<b>2018 Total</b> .....	17,105	9,798	2,636	29,539	525	47	63,253	63,825	93,365
<b>2019 Total</b> .....	20,914	11,002	3,041	34,957	587	85	71,265	71,937	106,894
<b>2020 Total</b> .....	25,179	12,859	3,484	41,522	586	101	88,511	89,199	130,721
<b>2021 January</b> .....	1,669	865	216	2,750	30	6	5,523	5,559	8,309
February .....	1,774	935	230	2,939	31	7	6,293	6,330	9,270
March .....	2,549	1,280	330	4,158	53	11	9,233	9,296	13,454
April .....	2,837	1,416	357	4,610	61	12	10,818	10,892	15,502
May .....	3,135	1,534	394	5,063	66	14	12,377	12,457	17,520
June .....	3,161	1,551	396	5,107	64	13	12,119	12,197	17,304
July .....	3,188	1,599	405	5,192	65	13	12,114	12,192	17,384
August .....	2,994	1,538	392	4,924	61	15	11,890	11,967	16,891
September .....	2,642	1,373	354	4,370	55	15	11,144	11,214	15,584
October .....	2,308	1,194	319	3,821	45	12	9,211	9,268	13,089
November .....	2,068	945	246	3,259	38	11	7,746	7,795	11,054
December .....	1,857	895	219	2,970	29	8	6,054	6,091	9,061
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>30,182</b>	<b>15,124</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>49,164</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>114,523</b>	<b>115,258</b>	<b>164,422</b>
<b>2022 January</b> .....	2,041	976	231	3,247	43	15	8,113	8,171	11,418
February .....	2,255	1,076	245	3,577	47	17	9,269	9,333	12,910
March .....	3,083	1,469	349	4,900	58	22	11,818	11,898	16,798
April .....	3,426	1,605	378	5,409	66	25	13,385	13,476	18,885
May .....	3,779	1,752	415	5,946	71	27	15,101	15,198	21,145
June .....	3,773	1,753	415	5,941	76	32	15,950	16,058	21,998
July .....	3,905	1,825	427	6,157	74	31	15,645	15,749	21,907
August .....	3,760	1,737	413	5,910	70	28	14,344	14,442	20,352
September .....	3,361	1,550	371	5,282	68	27	13,409	13,504	18,786
October .....	3,120	1,335	336	4,790	61	25	12,166	12,252	17,042
November .....	2,545	1,048	258	3,852	40	16	8,428	8,484	12,336
December .....	2,304	967	230	3,501	33	13	6,986	7,033	10,534
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>37,351</b>	<b>17,093</b>	<b>4,067</b>	<b>58,512</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>144,615</b>	<b>145,598</b>	<b>204,110</b>
<b>2023 January</b> .....	2,683	1,094	244	4,020	38	17	8,083	8,137	12,157
February .....	2,940	1,214	259	4,412	40	19	9,323	9,381	13,794
March .....	4,064	1,666	375	6,104	56	25	12,193	12,274	18,379
<b>3-Month Total</b> .....	<b>9,686</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>14,537</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>29,599</b>	<b>29,793</b>	<b>44,330</b>
<b>2022 3-Month Total</b> .....	<b>7,379</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>11,724</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29,200</b>	<b>29,402</b>	<b>41,126</b>
<b>2021 3-Month Total</b> .....	<b>5,993</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>9,847</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21,049</b>	<b>21,186</b>	<b>31,033</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> See "Photovoltaic Energy" and "Solar Thermal Energy" in Glossary.

<sup>c</sup> Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation at utility-scale facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more).

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> 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. (s)=Less than 0.5 million kilowatthours.

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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors (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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6); 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 geothermal direct use energy; solar thermal and photovoltaic 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; wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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. Annual estimates for commercial sector non-CHP wood consumption are based on EIA, Form EIA-871, "Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey" (for 2014–2016, the annual estimates are based on commercial sector biomass consumption growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook* data system; for 2017 forward, annual estimates are assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2016). 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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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 1990*, 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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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: EIA, PSA, annual report, 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.

2022 and 2023: 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: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for net production of fuel ethanol at biofuels plants.

2022 and 2023: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for net production of fuel ethanol at biofuels plants.

### ***Trade, Stocks, and Stock Change***

1992–2021: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1.

2022 and 2023: 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).

2009–2021: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1. Calculated as fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs minus fuel ethanol adjustments.

2022 and 2023: 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: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

2022 and 2023: 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: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

2022 and 2023: 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: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for biodiesel.

2022 and 2023: 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: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

2022 and 2023: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

### ***Renewable Diesel Fuel Trade (Imports)***

2012–2020: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 25, data for "other renewable diesel fuel."

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

2022 and 2023: 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: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

2022 and 2023: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for renewable diesel fuel.

### ***Renewable Diesel Fuel Consumption***

2011 forward: Calculated as renewable diesel fuel production plus renewable diesel fuel imports minus renewable diesel fuel stock change.

## Table 10.4c Sources

### *Other Biofuels 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 fuels “renewable heating oil,” “renewable jet fuel,” “naphtha,” “LPG,” “butanol,” “cellulosic diesel,” and “cellulosic renewable gasoline blendstock.”

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

2022 and 2023: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

### *Other Biofuels Trade (Imports)*

2012–2020: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 25, data for “other renewable fuels.”

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

2022 and 2023: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

### *Other Biofuels 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 fuels.”

2021: EIA, PSA, annual report, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

2022 and 2023: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for other biofuels.

### *Other Biofuels Consumption*

2014 forward: Calculated as other biofuels production plus other biofuels 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. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

#### *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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

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. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

#### ***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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

#### ***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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

### ***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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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 total fossil fuels heat rate factors 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.

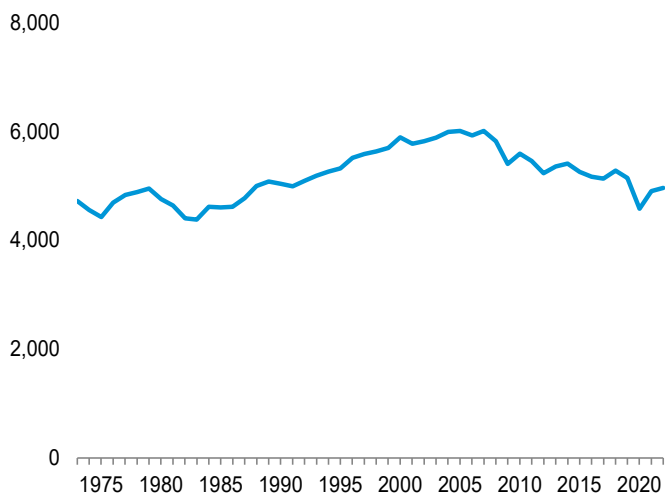
# 11. Environment

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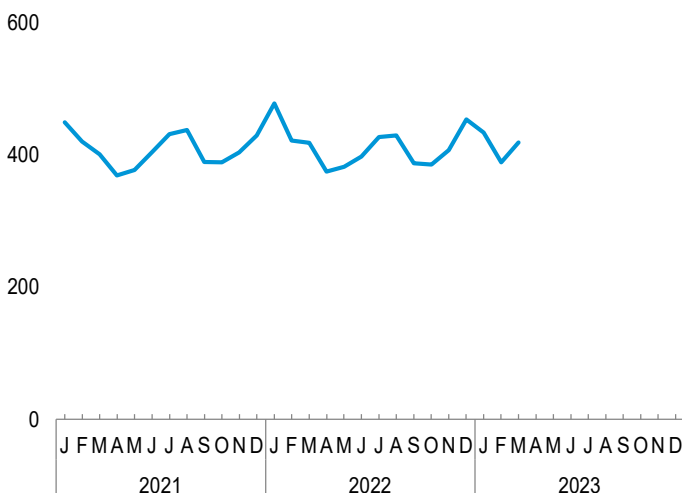
**Figure 11.1 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Source**

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide)

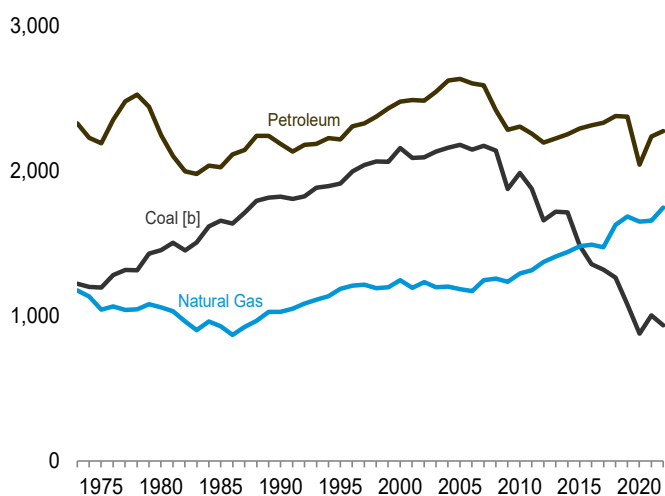
Total [a], 1973–2022



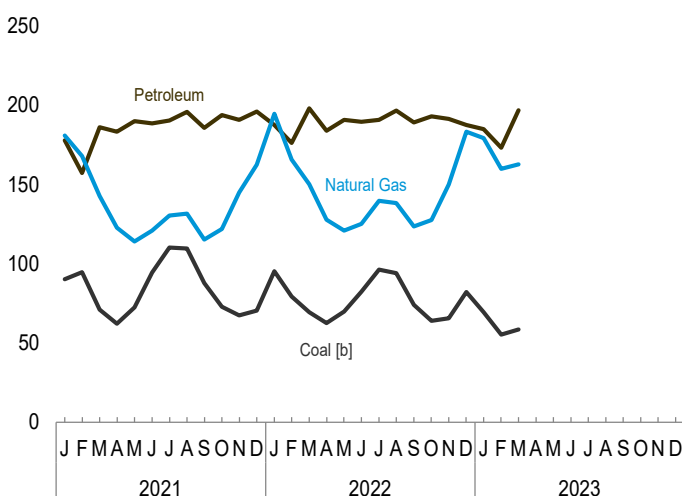
Total [a], Monthly



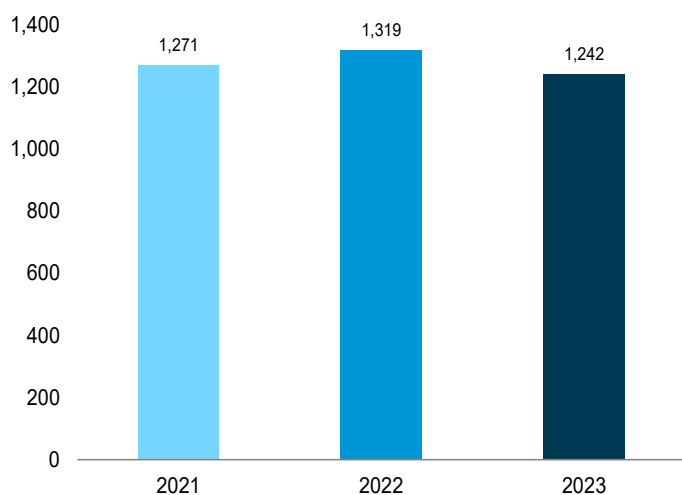
By Major Source, 1973–2022



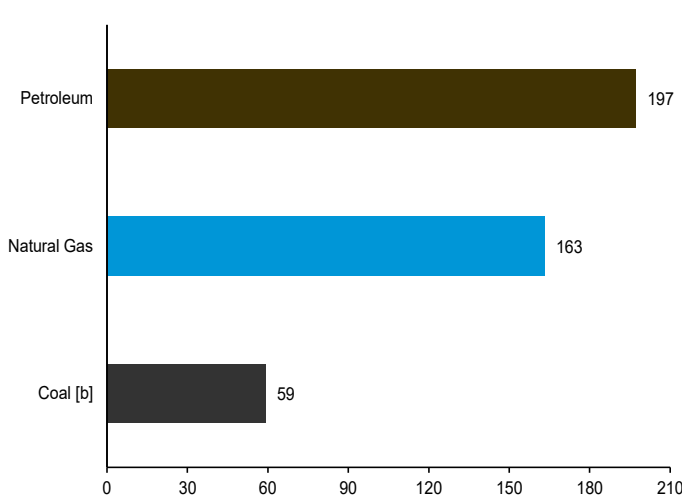
By Major Source, Monthly



Total [a], January–March



By Major Source, March 2023



[a] Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption.

[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<sup>a</sup>)

	Coal <sup>b</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum											Total <sup>h,i</sup>
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>d</sup>	HGL <sup>e</sup>	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline <sup>f</sup>	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other <sup>g</sup>	Total	
<b>1973 Total</b> .....	1,221	1,175	6	485	80	154	33	13	911	55	486	102	2,325	4,721
<b>1975 Total</b> .....	1,195	1,043	5	447	73	146	24	11	911	52	424	97	2,190	4,428
<b>1980 Total</b> .....	1,454	1,058	4	451	78	156	24	13	901	50	433	134	2,244	4,756
<b>1985 Total</b> .....	1,655	927	3	450	82	178	17	12	933	56	207	86	2,024	4,605
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	1,820	1,026	3	475	75	223	6	13	988	72	212	119	2,185	5,038
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	1,912	1,185	3	504	90	222	8	13	1,042	78	147	111	2,216	5,324
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	2,155	1,246	3	592	106	259	10	14	1,141	85	157	111	2,477	5,889
<b>2005 Total</b> .....	2,180	1,182	2	653	92	251	11	12	1,205	110	159	140	2,633	6,007
<b>2006 Total</b> .....	2,146	1,170	2	658	86	244	8	11	1,217	106	119	151	2,602	5,929
<b>2007 Total</b> .....	2,171	1,245	2	657	90	242	5	12	1,209	99	125	147	2,587	6,016
<b>2008 Total</b> .....	2,139	1,255	2	619	89	231	2	11	1,134	94	107	130	2,418	5,823
<b>2009 Total</b> .....	1,875	1,233	2	563	86	208	3	10	1,127	87	88	111	2,284	5,404
<b>2010 Total</b> .....	1,986	1,292	2	591	84	214	3	11	1,107	81	92	119	2,304	5,594
<b>2011 Total</b> .....	1,876	1,312	2	600	79	213	2	10	1,074	78	79	118	2,255	5,455
<b>2012 Total</b> .....	1,658	1,372	2	577	75	210	1	9	1,066	78	64	114	2,195	5,236
<b>2013 Total</b> .....	1,718	1,408	2	581	85	214	1	10	1,077	77	55	120	2,221	5,359
<b>2014 Total</b> .....	1,713	1,438	2	614	86	220	1	10	1,085	77	44	112	2,251	5,414
<b>2015 Total</b> .....	1,482	1,479	1	606	86	231	1	11	1,114	77	45	116	2,290	5,262
<b>2016 Total</b> .....	1,355	1,490	1	583	83	242	1	11	1,134	77	56	124	2,312	5,169
<b>2017 Total</b> .....	1,318	1,471	1	591	85	251	1	10	1,131	71	59	130	2,331	5,131
<b>2018 Total</b> .....	1,263	1,627	2	626	98	255	1	10	1,131	73	55	127	2,377	5,278
<b>2019 Total</b> .....	1,078	1,685	2	621	107	261	1	9	1,128	67	47	131	2,374	5,147
<b>2020 Total</b> .....	876	1,650	1	572	105	161	1	8	977	58	36	123	2,043	4,580
<b>2021 January</b> .....	90	181	(s)	52	13	14	(s)	1	80	5	4	9	178	450
<b>February</b> .....	95	168	(s)	47	10	12	(s)	1	73	3	3	8	157	420
<b>March</b> .....	71	143	(s)	53	10	15	(s)	1	88	5	4	11	186	401
<b>April</b> .....	62	123	(s)	51	8	16	(s)	1	88	4	2	13	183	369
<b>May</b> .....	72	114	(s)	51	8	16	(s)	1	93	7	4	10	190	377
<b>June</b> .....	94	121	(s)	50	8	18	(s)	1	93	6	5	9	188	405
<b>July</b> .....	110	130	(s)	48	8	19	(s)	1	95	4	5	10	190	432
<b>August</b> .....	110	132	(s)	52	8	20	(s)	1	94	6	5	9	196	438
<b>September</b> .....	88	115	(s)	51	8	18	(s)	1	89	5	5	9	186	390
<b>October</b> .....	73	122	(s)	52	9	19	(s)	1	92	5	5	11	194	389
<b>November</b> .....	67	145	(s)	53	10	19	(s)	1	89	5	6	8	191	404
<b>December</b> .....	70	162	(s)	52	12	19	(s)	1	91	6	6	9	196	430
<b>Total</b> .....	1,003	1,655	1	611	111	205	1	9	1,067	60	54	116	2,234	4,903
<b>2022 January</b> .....	95	194	(s)	53	13	18	(s)	1	82	5	5	10	187	478
<b>February</b> .....	79	166	(s)	49	11	16	(s)	1	80	3	5	11	176	422
<b>March</b> .....	69	150	(s)	54	10	19	(s)	1	91	5	6	11	198	418
<b>April</b> .....	63	128	(s)	48	9	19	(s)	1	87	5	4	11	184	375
<b>May</b> .....	70	121	(s)	51	7	20	(s)	1	94	4	5	9	191	382
<b>June</b> .....	82	125	(s)	50	8	21	(s)	1	91	4	4	10	189	398
<b>July</b> .....	96	139	(s)	49	8	20	(s)	(s)	90	7	5	12	191	427
<b>August</b> .....	94	138	(s)	51	8	21	(s)	1	93	6	5	12	196	430
<b>September</b> .....	74	123	(s)	51	8	19	(s)	1	88	5	7	11	189	387
<b>October</b> .....	64	128	(s)	54	10	19	(s)	1	90	4	4	11	193	385
<b>November</b> .....	65	150	(s)	51	10	20	(s)	1	88	5	5	11	191	408
<b>December</b> .....	82	183	(s)	49	11	20	(s)	1	88	4	4	10	187	453
<b>Total</b> .....	935	1,746	2	610	113	233	1	9	1,061	57	59	129	2,273	4,964
<b>2023 January</b> .....	69	179	(s)	51	12	19	(s)	1	85	2	4	10	185	434
<b>February</b> .....	55	160	(s)	47	10	17	(s)	1	81	4	5	8	173	389
<b>March</b> .....	59	163	(s)	54	10	20	(s)	(s)	92	6	4	10	197	419
<b>3-Month Total</b> .....	183	501	(s)	152	32	57	1	2	258	12	13	28	555	1,242
<b>2022 3-Month Total</b> .....	244	510	(s)	157	34	53	(s)	2	253	13	16	32	562	1,319
<b>2021 3-Month Total</b> .....	256	491	(s)	152	33	41	1	2	240	13	11	28	521	1,271

<sup>a</sup> Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.

<sup>b</sup> Includes coal coke net imports.

<sup>c</sup> Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>d</sup> Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.

<sup>e</sup> Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

<sup>f</sup> Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.

<sup>g</sup> Aviation gasoline blending components, crude oil, motor gasoline blending components, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas, unfinished oils, waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products.

<sup>h</sup> Includes electric power sector use of geothermal energy and non-biomass waste. See Table 11.6.

<sup>i</sup> Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 11.7.

(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. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. 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.

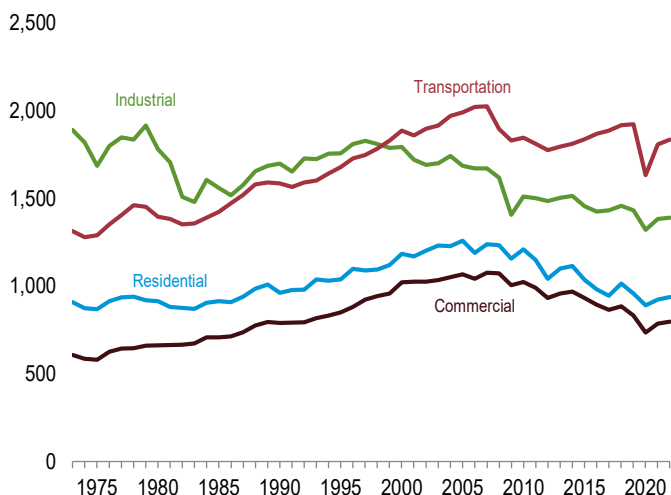
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

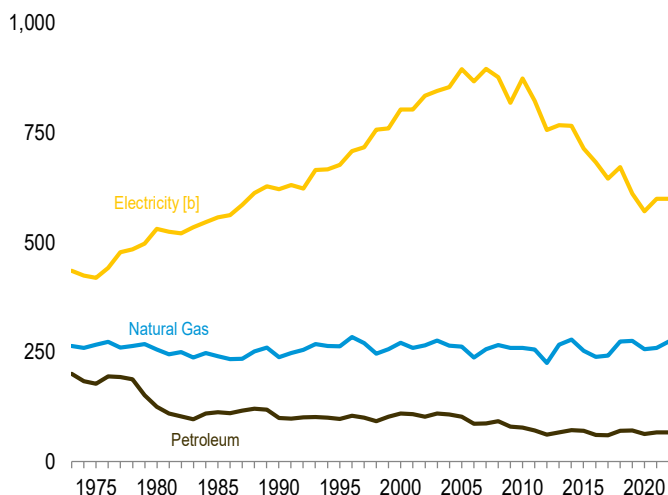
**Figure 11.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Sector**

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide)

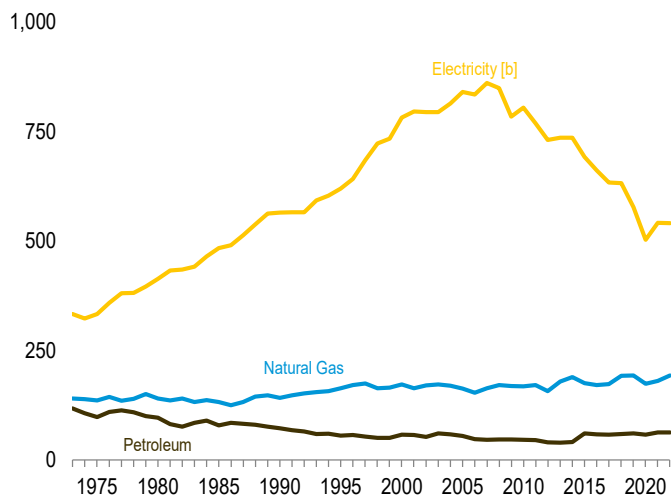
Total [a] by End-Use Sector [b], 1973–2022



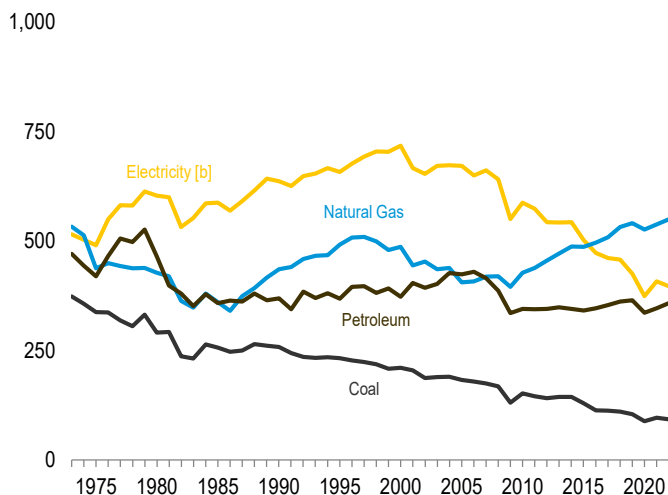
Residential Sector by Major Source, 1973–2022



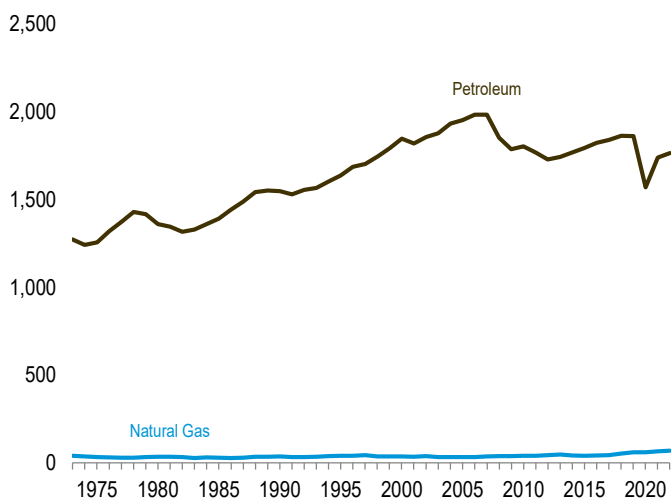
Commercial Sector by Major Source, 1973–2022



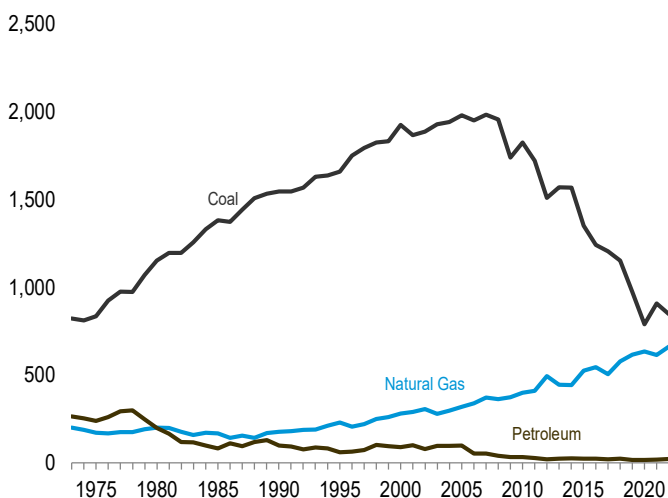
Industrial Sector by Major Source, 1973–2022



Transportation Sector by Major Source, 1973–2022



Electric Power Sector by Major Source, 1973–2022



[a] Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption.

[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<sup>a</sup>)

	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>b</sup>	Petroleum				Electricity <sup>c</sup>	Total <sup>f</sup>
			Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	HGL <sup>d</sup>	Kerosene	Total		
<b>1973 Total</b> .....	9	264	148	36	17	201	435	908
<b>1975 Total</b> .....	6	266	134	32	12	178	419	869
<b>1980 Total</b> .....	3	256	97	20	8	125	531	915
<b>1985 Total</b> .....	4	240	81	20	12	112	557	913
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	3	238	72	22	5	99	622	962
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	2	263	67	25	5	97	677	1,039
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	1	271	68	35	7	109	804	1,185
<b>2005 Total</b> .....	1	262	64	32	6	102	895	1,260
<b>2006 Total</b> .....	1	237	53	28	5	86	868	1,191
<b>2007 Total</b> .....	1	256	54	30	3	87	896	1,240
<b>2008 Total</b> .....	NA	266	56	35	2	92	877	1,234
<b>2009 Total</b> .....	NA	259	43	34	2	80	818	1,157
<b>2010 Total</b> .....	NA	259	42	33	2	77	874	1,210
<b>2011 Total</b> .....	NA	255	39	31	1	71	823	1,149
<b>2012 Total</b> .....	NA	225	36	25	1	61	757	1,043
<b>2013 Total</b> .....	NA	266	36	29	1	66	767	1,100
<b>2014 Total</b> .....	NA	278	40	31	1	71	766	1,115
<b>2015 Total</b> .....	NA	253	41	28	1	70	714	1,037
<b>2016 Total</b> .....	NA	238	32	27	1	60	683	981
<b>2017 Total</b> .....	NA	241	32	27	1	60	645	946
<b>2018 Total</b> .....	NA	274	38	32	1	70	672	1,015
<b>2019 Total</b> .....	NA	276	35	35	1	71	611	958
<b>2020 Total</b> .....	NA	256	30	31	1	62	571	890
<b>2021</b> January .....	NA	49	5	5	(s)	10	56	115
February .....	NA	48	5	5	(s)	10	56	114
March .....	NA	31	4	3	(s)	7	41	80
April .....	NA	19	3	2	(s)	5	34	58
May .....	NA	12	2	2	(s)	4	39	55
June .....	NA	7	2	1	(s)	3	58	68
July .....	NA	6	1	1	(s)	2	71	80
August .....	NA	6	1	1	(s)	2	72	80
September .....	NA	6	2	1	(s)	3	53	63
October .....	NA	11	3	2	(s)	5	41	56
November .....	NA	26	3	3	(s)	7	38	71
December .....	NA	37	4	4	(s)	8	43	88
<b>Total</b> .....	NA	259	35	30	1	66	599	924
<b>2022</b> January .....	NA	53	5	5	(s)	10	60	123
February .....	NA	44	6	4	(s)	10	49	102
March .....	NA	32	4	3	(s)	7	39	79
April .....	NA	21	3	3	(s)	5	34	60
May .....	NA	11	2	1	(s)	4	42	56
June .....	NA	7	2	1	(s)	3	56	65
July .....	NA	6	1	1	(s)	2	72	80
August .....	NA	6	1	1	(s)	2	68	76
September .....	NA	6	2	1	(s)	3	50	60
October .....	NA	13	3	2	(s)	5	38	56
November .....	NA	28	3	3	(s)	6	39	74
December .....	NA	46	4	5	(s)	9	55	109
<b>Total</b> .....	NA	273	35	31	(s)	66	599	939
<b>2023</b> January .....	NA	44	5	4	(s)	10	48	<sup>R</sup> 101
February .....	NA	<sup>R</sup> 37	6	4	(s)	9	38	85
March .....	NA	35	4	4	(s)	8	38	80
<b>3-Month Total</b> .....	NA	116	14	12	1	27	124	267
<b>2022 3-Month Total</b> .....	NA	129	14	13	(s)	27	149	305
<b>2021 3-Month Total</b> .....	NA	129	13	13	(s)	27	153	308

<sup>a</sup> Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.

<sup>b</sup> Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>c</sup> Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.

<sup>d</sup> Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 11.7.

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. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. 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<sup>a</sup>)

	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>b</sup>	Petroleum							Electricity <sup>f</sup>	Total <sup>g</sup>
			Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	HGL <sup>d</sup>	Kerosene	Motor Gasoline <sup>e</sup>	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total		
<b>1973 Total</b> .....	15	140	48	9	5	6	NA	50	118	334	607
<b>1975 Total</b> .....	14	136	43	8	4	6	NA	37	98	334	582
<b>1980 Total</b> .....	11	141	38	6	3	8	NA	42	97	414	662
<b>1985 Total</b> .....	13	132	47	6	2	7	NA	17	79	484	708
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	12	142	40	6	1	8	0	17	72	564	790
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	11	164	35	7	2	1	(s)	11	56	619	850
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	9	172	37	9	2	3	(s)	7	58	781	1,021
<b>2005 Total</b> .....	9	163	33	8	2	3	(s)	9	55	840	1,067
<b>2006 Total</b> .....	6	154	30	8	1	3	(s)	6	48	834	1,042
<b>2007 Total</b> .....	7	164	28	8	1	4	(s)	6	46	860	1,077
<b>2008 Total</b> .....	8	171	29	10	(s)	3	(s)	5	47	848	1,074
<b>2009 Total</b> .....	7	169	29	9	(s)	3	(s)	5	47	784	1,007
<b>2010 Total</b> .....	7	168	29	9	(s)	3	(s)	5	46	804	1,025
<b>2011 Total</b> .....	6	171	29	9	(s)	3	(s)	4	45	768	990
<b>2012 Total</b> .....	4	157	26	9	(s)	3	(s)	2	40	731	932
<b>2013 Total</b> .....	4	179	25	10	(s)	3	(s)	2	40	736	958
<b>2014 Total</b> .....	4	189	26	10	(s)	4	(s)	1	41	736	970
<b>2015 Total</b> .....	3	175	27	9	(s)	25	(s)	(s)	61	692	932
<b>2016 Total</b> .....	2	171	24	9	(s)	25	(s)	(s)	59	661	893
<b>2017 Total</b> .....	2	173	24	10	(s)	24	(s)	(s)	58	633	866
<b>2018 Total</b> .....	2	193	24	11	(s)	24	(s)	(s)	59	632	885
<b>2019 Total</b> .....	2	193	24	11	(s)	24	(s)	(s)	60	578	832
<b>2020 Total</b> .....	1	174	20	13	(s)	24	(s)	(s)	58	502	735
<b>2021</b> January .....	(s)	27	3	2	(s)	2	0	(s)	7	43	77
February .....	(s)	27	3	2	(s)	2	0	(s)	7	44	78
March .....	(s)	20	3	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	37	63
April .....	(s)	14	2	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	5	35	54
May .....	(s)	10	2	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	5	40	55
June .....	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	52	64
July .....	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	59	71
August .....	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	60	71
September .....	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	48	61
October .....	(s)	11	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	44	60
November .....	(s)	19	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	39	64
December .....	(s)	22	3	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	39	68
<b>Total</b> .....	1	181	24	14	(s)	25	(s)	(s)	63	541	787
<b>2022</b> January .....	(s)	30	3	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	48	86
February .....	(s)	26	4	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	40	73
March .....	(s)	21	3	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	38	65
April .....	(s)	15	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	36	56
May .....	(s)	10	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	42	57
June .....	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	4	48	61
July .....	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	4	57	69
August .....	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	57	68
September .....	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	4	47	60
October .....	(s)	12	2	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	5	41	59
November .....	(s)	20	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	40	65
December .....	(s)	27	3	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	46	80
<b>Total</b> .....	1	193	24	14	(s)	24	(s)	(s)	63	541	798
<b>2023</b> January .....	(s)	26	3	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	40	73
February .....	(s)	23	4	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	34	65
March .....	(s)	22	3	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	38	67
<b>3-Month Total</b> .....	(s)	72	10	5	(s)	6	(s)	(s)	21	112	204
<b>2022 3-Month Total</b> .....	(s)	77	10	5	(s)	6	(s)	(s)	21	125	224
<b>2021 3-Month Total</b> .....	(s)	74	9	5	(s)	6	(s)	(s)	20	123	218

<sup>a</sup> Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.

<sup>b</sup> Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>c</sup> Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.

<sup>d</sup> Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

<sup>e</sup> Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 11.7.

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. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. 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<sup>a</sup>)

	Coal	Coal Coke Net Imports	Natural Gas <sup>b</sup>	Petroleum								Elec- tricity <sup>g</sup>	Total <sup>h</sup>
				Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	HGL <sup>d</sup>	Kero- sene	Lubri- cants	Motor Gasoline <sup>e</sup>	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other <sup>f</sup>		
1973 Total .....	373	-1	533	107	31	11	7	18	54	139	102	471	1,891
1975 Total .....	338	2	437	98	30	9	6	16	52	113	97	420	1,687
1980 Total .....	291	-4	427	97	52	13	7	11	50	101	134	465	1,782
1985 Total .....	257	-2	361	82	54	3	6	16	55	56	86	358	1,561
1990 Total .....	258	1	435	85	45	1	7	13	69	31	119	369	1,699
1995 Total .....	232	7	492	83	57	1	7	14	69	25	111	368	1,757
2000 Total .....	211	7	486	89	61	1	7	11	75	18	111	373	1,795
2005 Total .....	182	5	405	94	49	3	6	25	86	21	140	423	1,687
2006 Total .....	180	7	407	93	48	2	6	26	85	18	151	430	1,673
2007 Total .....	175	3	419	93	50	1	6	21	83	14	147	415	1,672
2008 Total .....	168	5	419	99	41	(s)	6	17	79	15	130	386	1,619
2009 Total .....	131	-3	395	79	41	(s)	5	16	73	10	111	335	1,408
2010 Total .....	152	-1	428	85	42	1	5	17	67	9	119	345	1,511
2011 Total .....	146	1	438	91	38	(s)	5	17	64	10	118	344	1,502
2012 Total .....	142	(s)	455	94	42	(s)	4	17	69	5	114	345	1,486
2013 Total .....	145	-2	472	94	46	(s)	5	17	64	4	120	349	1,505
2014 Total .....	144	-2	487	101	45	(s)	5	14	65	3	112	345	1,516
2015 Total .....	129	-2	486	87	48	(s)	5	17	66	2	116	341	1,457
2016 Total .....	113	-2	496	86	46	(s)	5	17	65	4	124	346	1,426
2017 Total .....	112	-3	509	89	48	(s)	5	17	61	4	130	354	1,432
2018 Total .....	111	-3	532	93	54	(s)	5	18	62	3	127	362	1,459
2019 Total .....	105	-2	540	89	59	(s)	4	18	60	3	131	364	1,432
2020 Total .....	88	-1	526	79	60	(s)	4	18	49	2	123	336	1,322
2021 January .....	8	(s)	50	9	6	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	9	30	121
February .....	8	(s)	43	6	3	(s)	(s)	1	2	(s)	8	21	104
March .....	8	(s)	45	9	5	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	11	30	112
April .....	8	(s)	44	8	5	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	13	31	111
May .....	8	(s)	43	7	6	(s)	(s)	2	6	(s)	10	30	113
June .....	8	-1	42	6	6	(s)	(s)	2	5	(s)	9	29	116
July .....	8	(s)	44	5	6	(s)	(s)	2	3	(s)	10	26	120
August .....	8	-1	44	7	6	(s)	(s)	2	6	(s)	9	31	124
September .....	8	-1	42	8	6	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	9	29	113
October .....	8	(s)	44	7	6	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)	11	30	116
November .....	8	-1	47	9	5	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	8	29	115
December .....	8	-1	49	7	6	(s)	(s)	1	6	(s)	9	30	117
Total .....	97	-6	538	88	66	(s)	4	17	51	3	116	346	1,383
2022 January .....	8	-1	52	9	6	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	10	31	126
February .....	8	(s)	46	7	5	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	11	28	111
March .....	8	-1	48	9	5	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	11	32	117
April .....	8	-1	45	6	5	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	11	29	109
May .....	8	-1	45	7	5	(s)	(s)	2	3	(s)	9	27	110
June .....	8	(s)	43	7	6	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	10	29	114
July .....	8	(s)	44	5	6	(s)	(s)	1	6	(s)	12	32	121
August .....	8	(s)	44	7	6	(s)	(s)	2	5	(s)	12	32	122
September .....	7	-1	43	8	6	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	11	32	114
October .....	8	(s)	45	8	7	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	11	31	115
November .....	8	(s)	47	9	5	(s)	(s)	1	5	(s)	11	32	116
December .....	8	-1	49	4	5	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	10	25	113
Total .....	93	-6	550	87	68	(s)	4	17	48	4	129	358	1,391
2023 January .....	7	(s)	50	8	6	(s)	(s)	1	2	(s)	10	28	113
February .....	7	(s)	45	6	5	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	8	24	102
March .....	7	(s)	49	9	5	(s)	(s)	2	5	(s)	10	31	115
3-Month Total .....	22	-1	143	23	15	(s)	1	4	11	1	28	83	330
2022 3-Month Total .....	24	-1	145	26	16	(s)	1	4	11	1	32	91	353
2021 3-Month Total .....	24	-1	139	23	15	(s)	1	4	10	1	28	82	337

<sup>a</sup> Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.

<sup>b</sup> Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>c</sup> Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.

<sup>d</sup> Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

<sup>e</sup> Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.

<sup>f</sup> Aviation gasoline blending components, crude oil, motor gasoline blending components, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas, unfinished oils, waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products.

<sup>g</sup> 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.

<sup>h</sup> Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 11.7.

(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. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. 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<sup>a</sup>)

		Coal	Natural Gas <sup>b</sup>	Petroleum							Elec- tricity <sup>f</sup>	Total <sup>g</sup>
				Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	HGL <sup>d</sup>	Jet Fuel	Lubri- cants	Motor Gasoline <sup>e</sup>	Residual Fuel Oil		
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	1,361	2	1,397
1985 Total	(h)	28	3	234	2	178	6	910	59	1,393	3	1,423
1990 Total	(h)	36	3	271	1	223	7	967	76	1,548	3	1,587
1995 Total	(h)	38	3	310	1	222	6	1,026	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
2006 Total	(h)	33	2	476	2	244	5	1,188	68	1,985	5	2,023
2007 Total	(h)	35	2	476	1	242	6	1,184	75	1,986	5	2,026
2008 Total	(h)	37	2	430	3	231	5	1,114	70	1,854	5	1,896
2009 Total	(h)	38	2	406	2	208	5	1,107	59	1,789	5	1,832
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 January	(h)	7	(s)	35	(s)	14	(s)	77	3	129	(s)	137
February	(h)	7	(s)	32	(s)	12	(s)	70	3	117	(s)	124
March	(h)	6	(s)	38	(s)	15	(s)	84	4	141	(s)	146
April	(h)	5	(s)	38	(s)	16	(s)	85	2	141	(s)	146
May	(h)	4	(s)	40	(s)	16	(s)	89	3	150	(s)	154
June	(h)	5	(s)	40	(s)	18	(s)	89	4	152	(s)	157
July	(h)	5	(s)	41	(s)	19	(s)	92	4	156	(s)	162
August	(h)	5	(s)	42	(s)	20	(s)	91	4	158	(s)	163
September	(h)	5	(s)	39	(s)	18	(s)	85	4	148	(s)	152
October	(h)	5	(s)	40	(s)	19	(s)	89	5	152	(s)	157
November	(h)	6	(s)	38	(s)	19	(s)	86	5	148	(s)	154
December	(h)	6	(s)	37	(s)	19	(s)	88	6	150	(s)	157
Total	(h)	65	1	459	1	205	4	1,025	46	1,741	3	1,809
2022 January	(h)	8	(s)	35	(s)	18	(s)	79	4	136	(s)	144
February	(h)	6	(s)	32	(s)	16	(s)	77	4	130	(s)	137
March	(h)	6	(s)	38	(s)	19	(s)	87	6	151	(s)	157
April	(h)	5	(s)	37	(s)	19	(s)	84	4	144	(s)	149
May	(h)	5	(s)	40	(s)	20	(s)	90	4	154	(s)	159
June	(h)	5	(s)	40	(s)	21	(s)	87	3	152	(s)	157
July	(h)	5	(s)	41	(s)	20	(s)	86	4	152	(s)	157
August	(h)	5	(s)	42	(s)	21	(s)	89	5	157	(s)	163
September	(h)	5	(s)	39	(s)	19	(s)	84	6	149	(s)	154
October	(h)	5	(s)	40	(s)	19	(s)	87	3	151	(s)	156
November	(h)	6	(s)	37	(s)	20	(s)	84	4	146	(s)	152
December	(h)	7	(s)	35	(s)	20	(s)	85	3	144	(s)	151
Total	(h)	68	2	457	1	233	5	1,019	50	1,766	3	1,836
2023 January	(h)	7	(s)	34	(s)	19	(s)	82	3	139	(s)	146
February	(h)	6	(s)	32	(s)	17	(s)	78	4	131	(s)	138
March	(h)	6	(s)	38	(s)	20	(s)	89	3	150	(s)	157
3-Month Total	(h)	19	(s)	104	(s)	57	1	248	10	421	1	441
2022 3-Month Total	(h)	20	(s)	105	(s)	53	1	243	13	417	1	437
2021 3-Month Total	(h)	19	(s)	104	(s)	41	1	231	9	387	1	407

<sup>a</sup> Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.

<sup>b</sup> Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>c</sup> Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.

<sup>d</sup> Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

<sup>e</sup> Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 11.7.

<sup>h</sup> Beginning in 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

(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. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. 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<sup>a</sup>)

	Coal	Natural Gas <sup>b</sup>	Petroleum				Geo-thermal	Non-Biomass Waste <sup>d</sup>	Total <sup>e</sup>
			Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total			
<b>1973 Total</b> .....	823	199	20	2	242	264	NA	NA	1,286
<b>1975 Total</b> .....	836	172	17	(s)	221	237	NA	NA	1,245
<b>1980 Total</b> .....	1,153	200	12	1	185	198	NA	NA	1,551
<b>1985 Total</b> .....	1,383	166	6	1	75	82	NA	NA	1,631
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	1,547	175	7	3	87	98	(s)	6	1,826
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	1,660	228	8	8	43	59	(s)	10	1,957
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	1,926	281	13	10	65	89	(s)	10	2,306
<b>2005 Total</b> .....	1,983	319	9	24	66	98	(s)	11	2,411
<b>2006 Total</b> .....	1,953	338	5	21	27	53	(s)	12	2,356
<b>2007 Total</b> .....	1,986	371	7	17	30	53	(s)	11	2,422
<b>2008 Total</b> .....	1,958	362	5	15	18	38	(s)	12	2,371
<b>2009 Total</b> .....	1,740	373	5	13	14	32	(s)	11	2,157
<b>2010 Total</b> .....	1,828	400	6	14	12	31	(s)	11	2,270
<b>2011 Total</b> .....	1,723	409	5	14	7	26	(s)	11	2,170
<b>2012 Total</b> .....	1,512	493	4	9	6	18	(s)	11	2,035
<b>2013 Total</b> .....	1,571	444	4	13	6	22	(s)	11	2,049
<b>2014 Total</b> .....	1,568	443	6	12	7	25	(s)	11	2,048
<b>2015 Total</b> .....	1,351	525	5	11	7	24	(s)	11	1,912
<b>2016 Total</b> .....	1,242	545	4	12	5	21	(s)	11	1,820
<b>2017 Total</b> .....	1,207	506	4	10	5	19	(s)	11	1,743
<b>2018 Total</b> .....	1,153	578	6	10	6	22	(s)	11	1,764
<b>2019 Total</b> .....	974	617	4	8	4	16	(s)	11	1,618
<b>2020 Total</b> .....	788	635	3	9	4	16	(s)	11	1,450
<b>2021 January</b> .....	82	47	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	132
February .....	87	43	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	133
March .....	63	40	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	105
April .....	55	42	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	98
May .....	65	44	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	111
June .....	87	59	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	149
July .....	102	68	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	172
August .....	102	69	(s)	1	1	2	(s)	1	174
September .....	81	54	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	137
October .....	65	51	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	118
November .....	60	47	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	109
December .....	63	48	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	113
<b>Total</b> .....	910	613	4	9	4	18	(s)	11	1,551
<b>2022 January</b> .....	88	52	1	1	1	3	(s)	1	144
February .....	72	44	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	118
March .....	62	42	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	106
April .....	55	41	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	98
May .....	63	50	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	116
June .....	75	63	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	140
July .....	89	76	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	168
August .....	87	75	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	164
September .....	67	61	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	131
October .....	57	52	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	111
November .....	58	49	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	110
December .....	75	54	2	1	1	4	(s)	1	134
<b>Total</b> .....	847	661	6	8	5	20	(s)	11	1,539
<b>2023 January</b> .....	62	53	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	117
February .....	48	48	(s)	(s)	1	1	(s)	1	98
March .....	51	51	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	104
<b>3-Month Total</b> .....	162	151	1	1	1	4	(s)	3	319
<b>2022 3-Month Total</b> .....	221	139	2	2	2	6	(s)	3	369
<b>2021 3-Month Total</b> .....	232	131	1	2	1	5	(s)	3	370

<sup>a</sup> Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.

<sup>b</sup> Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>c</sup> Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 11.7.

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. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. 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<sup>a</sup>)

	By Source					By Sector					
	Wood <sup>b</sup>	Biomass Waste <sup>c</sup>	Fuel Ethanol <sup>d</sup>	Bio-diesel	Total	Residential	Commercial <sup>e</sup>	Industrial <sup>f</sup>	Transportation	Electric Power <sup>g</sup>	Total
<b>1973 Total</b> .....	143	(s)	NA	NA	143	33	1	109	NA	(s)	143
<b>1975 Total</b> .....	140	(s)	NA	NA	141	40	1	100	NA	(s)	141
<b>1980 Total</b> .....	232	(s)	NA	NA	232	80	2	150	NA	(s)	232
<b>1985 Total</b> .....	252	14	3	NA	270	95	2	168	3	1	270
<b>1990 Total</b> .....	208	24	4	NA	237	54	8	147	4	23	237
<b>1995 Total</b> .....	222	30	8	NA	260	49	9	166	8	28	260
<b>2000 Total</b> .....	212	27	9	NA	248	39	9	161	9	29	248
<b>2005 Total</b> .....	200	37	23	1	261	40	10	150	23	37	261
<b>2006 Total</b> .....	197	36	31	2	266	36	9	151	33	38	266
<b>2007 Total</b> .....	196	37	39	3	276	39	9	146	41	39	276
<b>2008 Total</b> .....	193	39	55	3	290	44	10	139	57	40	290
<b>2009 Total</b> .....	182	41	62	3	288	47	10	125	64	41	288
<b>2010 Total</b> .....	208	42	73	2	325	51	10	149	74	42	325
<b>2011 Total</b> .....	208	42	73	8	331	49	11	151	80	40	331
<b>2012 Total</b> .....	202	42	73	8	325	41	10	153	80	42	325
<b>2013 Total</b> .....	219	45	75	13	353	54	11	158	87	43	353
<b>2014 Total</b> .....	225	47	76	13	361	54	12	158	88	49	361
<b>2015 Total</b> .....	217	47	79	14	357	48	13	157	90	48	357
<b>2016 Total</b> .....	209	46	81	20	355	42	14	155	98	47	355
<b>2017 Total</b> .....	205	45	82	19	351	40	14	152	98	47	351
<b>2018 Total</b> .....	212	44	82	18	356	49	14	151	97	46	356
<b>2019 Total</b> .....	210	40	83	17	350	51	13	147	97	41	350
<b>2020 Total</b> .....	194	40	72	18	323	41	13	143	86	39	323
<b>2021 January</b> .....	17	3	6	1	27	3	1	12	6	4	27
February .....	15	3	5	1	25	3	1	11	6	3	25
March .....	16	3	7	1	28	3	1	12	8	3	28
April .....	16	3	6	1	27	3	1	12	7	3	27
May .....	16	3	7	1	28	3	1	12	8	3	28
June .....	16	3	7	1	27	3	1	12	8	3	27
July .....	17	3	7	1	29	3	1	12	8	4	29
August .....	17	3	7	1	28	3	1	12	8	3	28
September .....	16	3	7	1	27	3	1	12	8	3	27
October .....	16	3	7	1	28	3	1	12	8	3	28
November .....	16	3	7	1	27	3	1	12	8	3	27
December .....	17	3	7	1	28	3	1	12	8	3	28
<b>Total</b> .....	196	39	79	16	330	41	13	144	92	39	330
<b>2022 January</b> .....	17	3	6	1	27	4	1	12	7	3	27
February .....	16	3	6	1	26	4	1	11	7	3	26
March .....	16	3	7	1	28	4	1	11	8	3	28
April .....	16	3	6	1	27	4	1	11	8	3	27
May .....	17	3	7	1	28	4	1	12	8	3	28
June .....	17	3	7	1	28	4	1	11	8	3	28
July .....	17	3	7	1	28	4	1	12	8	4	28
August .....	17	3	7	1	29	4	1	12	8	3	29
September .....	16	3	6	1	26	4	1	11	7	3	26
October .....	16	3	7	1	27	4	1	11	8	3	27
November .....	16	3	7	1	27	4	1	11	8	3	27
December .....	17	3	7	1	28	4	1	11	8	3	28
<b>Total</b> .....	197	37	79	15	329	51	13	136	91	38	329
<b>2023 January</b> .....	17	3	7	1	28	5	1	12	8	3	28
February .....	15	3	6	1	25	4	1	10	7	3	25
March .....	16	3	7	1	28	5	1	11	8	3	28
<b>3-Month Total</b> .....	48	9	19	4	81	13	3	33	23	9	81
<b>2022 3-Month Total</b> .....	49	10	19	3	80	12	3	34	21	10	80
<b>2021 3-Month Total</b> .....	48	10	17	4	79	10	3	36	20	10	79

<sup>a</sup> Metric tons of carbon dioxide can be converted to metric tons of carbon equivalent by multiplying by 12/44.

<sup>b</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels.

<sup>c</sup> Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

<sup>d</sup> Fuel ethanol minus denaturant.

<sup>e</sup> Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

<sup>f</sup> Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

<sup>g</sup> 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.

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons.

Notes: • Carbon dioxide emissions from biomass energy consumption are excluded from the energy-related carbon dioxide emissions reported in Tables 11.1–11.6. 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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. CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy consumption, plus the non-combustion use of fossil fuels (excluded are estimates for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from biomass energy consumption, which appear in MER Table 11.7).

For annual U.S. estimates of CO<sub>2</sub> 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-1990-2020>.

**Note 2. Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion.** Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from the combustion of biomass to produce energy are excluded from the energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reported in MER Tables 11.1–11.6, but 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from biomass can potentially lead to confusion in accounting for and understanding the flow of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions within energy and non-energy systems. In recognition of this issue, reporting of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from biomass combustion alongside other energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from biomass and energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> 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) 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, 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 1.12a and 1.12b 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 1.12b 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions factors at [https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/xls/CO2\\_coefs\\_detailed.xls](https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/xls/CO2_coefs_detailed.xls).

Except for plant condensate and unfractionated stream (which are EIA estimates), the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions factors for fossil fuels are from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks*, Tables A-22, A-34, and A-230. EIA converts metric tons of carbon to metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> using the approximate molar mass (44/12)—see <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks-1990-2020>.

Coal—EIA calculates coal CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for the industrial sector.

Natural Gas—EIA calculates natural gas CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for each sector. Total emissions for each biomass fuel are the sum of the sectoral emissions. EIA uses the following CO<sub>2</sub> emissions factors, in million metric tons CO<sub>2</sub> 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>.

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# Appendix A

## British Thermal Unit Conversion Factors

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## 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	<sup>a</sup> 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	<sup>b</sup> 6.000
Ethylene	2.436	Beginning in 2016	<sup>a</sup> 6.287
Propylene	3.835	Unfinished Oils	5.825
Butylene	4.377	Waxes	5.537
Isobutylene	4.355	Miscellaneous Products	5.796
Hydrogen	<sup>c</sup> 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

<sup>a</sup> Per residual fuel oil equivalent barrel (6.287 million Btu per barrel).

<sup>b</sup> Per fuel oil equivalent barrel (6.000 million Btu per barrel).

<sup>c</sup> 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			
			Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum Products		Total <sup>d</sup>	Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Petroleum Products		Total <sup>d</sup>
	Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Natural Gas Plant Liquids <sup>b</sup>		Motor Gasoline <sup>c</sup>	Total Products <sup>d</sup>			Motor Gasoline <sup>e</sup>	Total Products <sup>d</sup>	
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	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	<sup>e</sup> 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	<sup>e</sup> 5.222	5.151	5.258
2018 .....	5.706	3.591	6.063	5.222	<sup>d</sup> 5.491	<sup>d</sup> 5.938	5.721	5.222	<sup>d</sup> 5.088	<sup>d</sup> 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 .....	<sup>P</sup> 5.684	<sup>P</sup> 3.574	<sup>P</sup> 6.081	<sup>P</sup> 5.222	<sup>P</sup> 5.520	<sup>P</sup> 5.944	<sup>P</sup> 5.718	<sup>P</sup> 5.222	<sup>P</sup> 4.866	<sup>P</sup> 5.187
2023 .....	<sup>E</sup> 5.684	<sup>E</sup> 3.574	<sup>E</sup> 6.081	<sup>E</sup> 5.222	<sup>E</sup> 5.520	<sup>E</sup> 5.944	<sup>E</sup> 5.718	<sup>E</sup> 5.222	<sup>E</sup> 4.866	<sup>E</sup> 5.187

<sup>a</sup> Includes lease condensate.

<sup>b</sup> 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).

<sup>c</sup> Excludes fuel ethanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and other oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> Consumption by Sector						Distillate Fuel Oil Consumption <sup>i</sup>	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids Consumption <sup>g</sup>	Motor Gasoline (Finished) Consumption <sup>h</sup>	Petroleum Coke Consumption <sup>j</sup>	Fuel Ethanol <sup>k</sup>	Fuel Ethanol Feedstock Factor <sup>k</sup>
	Residential	Commercial <sup>b</sup>	Industrial <sup>b</sup>	Transportation <sup>b,c</sup>	Electric Power <sup>d,e</sup>	Total <sup>b,c</sup>						
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	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	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	5.505	5.140	5.413	6.230	5.354	5.825	3.628	5.217	6.024	3.564	6.287
1994 .....	5.097	5.513	5.115	5.413	6.213	5.344	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	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	5.320	5.987	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	5.306	5.883	5.067	5.770	3.369	5.050	6.135	3.555	5.777
2022 .....	E 4.598	E 4.903	E 4.493	E 5.313	P 5.897	P 5.060	P 5.770	P 3.341	P 5.049	P 6.161	P 3.553	5.777
2023 .....	E 4.598	E 4.903	E 4.493	E 5.313	E 5.897	E 5.060	E 5.770	E 3.341	E 5.049	E 6.161	E 3.553	5.777

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

<sup>c</sup> Beginning in 2009, includes biodiesel and renewable diesel fuel blended into distillate fuel oil.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Electric power sector factors are weighted average heat contents for distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil; they exclude other liquids.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> 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.

<sup>h</sup> 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.

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>j</sup> 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.

<sup>k</sup> 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.

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 <sup>a</sup>			Imports	Exports
	Marketed	Dry	End-Use Sectors <sup>b</sup>	Electric Power Sector <sup>c</sup>	Total		
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	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 .....	1,146	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 .....	<sup>E</sup> 1,146	<sup>P</sup> 1,036	<sup>P</sup> 1,038	<sup>P</sup> 1,033	<sup>P</sup> 1,036	<sup>E</sup> 1,025	<sup>E</sup> 1,009
2023 .....	<sup>E</sup> 1,146	<sup>E</sup> 1,036	<sup>E</sup> 1,038	<sup>E</sup> 1,033	<sup>E</sup> 1,036	<sup>E</sup> 1,025	<sup>E</sup> 1,009

<sup>a</sup> Consumption factors are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

<sup>b</sup> Residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.

<sup>c</sup> 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
	Production <sup>a</sup>	Waste Coal Supplied <sup>b</sup>	Consumption					Imports	Exports	Imports and Exports
			Residential and Commercial Sectors <sup>c</sup>	Industrial Sector		Electric Power Sector <sup>e,f</sup>	Total			
				Coke Plants	Other <sup>d</sup>					
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	<sup>b</sup> 10.391	23.650	26.800	22.347	<sup>e</sup> 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 .....	<sup>a</sup> 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	<sup>c</sup> 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 .....	<sup>P</sup> 20.119	<sup>P</sup> 11.268	<sup>P</sup> 18.083	<sup>P</sup> 28.669	<sup>P</sup> 20.388	<sup>P</sup> 18.820	<sup>P</sup> 19.206	<sup>P</sup> 21.447	<sup>P</sup> 24.419	<sup>P</sup> 24.800
2023 .....	<sup>E</sup> 20.119	<sup>E</sup> 11.268	<sup>E</sup> 18.083	<sup>E</sup> 28.669	<sup>E</sup> 20.388	<sup>E</sup> 18.820	<sup>E</sup> 19.206	<sup>E</sup> 21.447	<sup>E</sup> 24.419	<sup>E</sup> 24.800

<sup>a</sup> 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).

<sup>b</sup> 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."

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Includes transportation. Excludes coal synfuel plants.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> Electric power sector factors are for anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and, beginning in 1998, coal synfuel.

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.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.



**Table A6. Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity, and Heat Content of Electricity**  
(Btu per Kilowatthour)

	Approximate Heat Rates <sup>a</sup> for Electricity Net Generation						Heat Content <sup>j</sup> of Electricity <sup>k</sup>
	Fossil Fuels <sup>b</sup>				Nuclear <sup>h</sup>	Noncombustible Renewable Energy <sup>g,i</sup>	
	Coal <sup>c</sup>	Petroleum <sup>d</sup>	Natural Gas <sup>e</sup>	Total Fossil Fuels <sup>f,g</sup>			
1950 .....	NA	NA	NA	14,030	--	14,030	3,412
1955 .....	NA	NA	NA	11,699	--	11,699	3,412
1960 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,760	11,629	10,760	3,412
1965 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,453	11,804	10,453	3,412
1970 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,494	10,977	10,494	3,412
1975 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,406	11,013	10,406	3,412
1980 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,388	10,908	10,388	3,412
1981 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,453	11,030	10,453	3,412
1982 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,454	11,073	10,454	3,412
1983 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,520	10,905	10,520	3,412
1984 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,440	10,843	10,440	3,412
1985 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,447	10,622	10,447	3,412
1986 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,446	10,579	10,446	3,412
1987 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,419	10,442	10,419	3,412
1988 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,324	10,602	10,324	3,412
1989 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,432	10,583	10,432	3,412
1990 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,402	10,582	10,402	3,412
1991 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,436	10,484	10,436	3,412
1992 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,342	10,471	10,342	3,412
1993 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,309	10,504	10,309	3,412
1994 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,316	10,452	10,316	3,412
1995 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,312	10,507	10,312	3,412
1996 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,340	10,503	10,340	3,412
1997 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,213	10,494	10,213	3,412
1998 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,197	10,491	10,197	3,412
1999 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,226	10,450	10,226	3,412
2000 .....	NA	NA	NA	10,201	10,429	10,201	3,412
2001 .....	10,378	10,742	10,051	<sup>b</sup> 10,333	10,443	10,333	3,412
2002 .....	10,314	10,641	9,533	10,173	10,442	10,173	3,412
2003 .....	10,297	10,610	9,207	10,125	10,422	10,125	3,412
2004 .....	10,331	10,571	8,647	10,016	10,428	10,016	3,412
2005 .....	10,373	10,631	8,551	9,999	10,436	9,999	3,412
2006 .....	10,351	10,809	8,471	9,919	10,435	9,919	3,412
2007 .....	10,375	10,794	8,403	9,884	10,489	9,884	3,412
2008 .....	10,378	11,015	8,305	9,854	10,452	9,854	3,412
2009 .....	10,414	10,923	8,160	9,760	10,459	9,760	3,412
2010 .....	10,415	10,984	8,185	9,756	10,452	9,756	3,412
2011 .....	10,444	10,829	8,152	9,716	10,464	9,716	3,412
2012 .....	10,498	10,991	8,039	9,516	10,479	9,516	3,412
2013 .....	10,459	10,713	7,948	9,541	10,449	9,541	3,412
2014 .....	10,428	10,814	7,907	9,509	10,459	9,509	3,412
2015 .....	10,495	10,687	7,869	9,314	10,458	9,314	3,412
2016 .....	10,493	10,811	7,863	9,228	10,459	9,228	3,412
2017 .....	10,465	10,834	7,803	9,208	10,459	9,208	3,412
2018 .....	10,481	11,095	7,811	9,098	10,455	9,098	3,412
2019 .....	10,551	11,205	7,725	8,899	10,442	8,899	3,412
2020 .....	10,655	11,259	7,725	8,767	10,446	8,767	3,412
2021 .....	10,583	11,224	7,689	8,844	10,429	8,844	3,412
2022 .....	<sup>E</sup> 10,583	<sup>E</sup> 11,224	<sup>E</sup> 7,689	<sup>E</sup> 8,844	<sup>E</sup> 10,429	<sup>E</sup> 8,844	3,412
2023 .....	<sup>E</sup> 10,583	<sup>E</sup> 11,224	<sup>E</sup> 7,689	<sup>E</sup> 8,844	<sup>E</sup> 10,429	<sup>E</sup> 8,844	3,412

<sup>a</sup> The values in columns 1–6 of this table are for net heat rates. See "Heat Rate" in Glossary.  
<sup>b</sup> 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.  
<sup>c</sup> Includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, and, beginning in 2002, waste coal and coal synfuel.  
<sup>d</sup> Includes distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke, and waste oil.  
<sup>e</sup> Includes natural gas and supplemental gaseous fuels.  
<sup>f</sup> Includes coal, petroleum, natural gas, and, beginning in 2001, other gases (blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels).  
<sup>g</sup> The fossil-fuels heat rate is used as the thermal conversion factor for electricity net generation from noncombustible renewable energy (hydro, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic, and wind) to approximate the quantity of fossil fuels replaced by these sources. Through 2000, also 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.  
<sup>h</sup> Used as the thermal conversion factor for nuclear electricity net generation.  
<sup>i</sup> 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.  
<sup>j</sup> See "Heat Content" in Glossary.  
<sup>k</sup> The value of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour is a constant. It is used as the thermal conversion factor for electricity sales to ultimate customers, and electricity imports and exports.  
<sup>E</sup>=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) =  $141.5 / (131.5 + \text{API gravity})$ . The higher heating value (HHV) in million Btu per barrel =  $\text{SG} * (7.801796 - 1.3213 * \text{SG}^2)$ .

**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) =  $141.5 / (131.5 + \text{API gravity})$ . The higher heating value (HHV) in million Btu per barrel =  $\text{SG} * (7.801796 - 1.3213 * \text{SG}^2)$ .

**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 GREET1\_2022, October 2022.

**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 GREET1\_2022, October 2022.

**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 GREET1\_2022, October 2022.

**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 GREET1\_2022, October 2022.

**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 GREET1\_2022, October 2022—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 GREET1\_2022, October 2022.

**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 GREET1\_2022, October 2022.

**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 GREET1\_2022, October 2022) 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](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](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](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](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 GREET1\_2022, October 2022.

## 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.

## Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

**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.

**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.

**Electricity Net Generation, 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 calculates a rate factor that is equal to the annual average heat rate factor for fossil-fueled power plants in the United States (see “Electricity Net Generation, Total Fossil Fuels”). By using that factor it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing those sources during periods of interruption, such as droughts. See Appendix E for more information.

**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.

**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.

**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 gases (blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels).

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# Appendix B

## Metric Conversion Factors, Metric Prefixes, and Other Physical Conversion Factors

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# Metric Conversion Factors, Metric Prefixes, and Other Physical Conversion Factors

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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
<b>Mass</b>	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 <sup>a</sup>	kilograms (kg)
	1 pound uranium oxide (lb U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	=	0.384 647 <sup>b</sup>	kilograms uranium (kgU)
	1 ounce, avoirdupois (avdp oz)	=	28.349 52	grams (g)
<b>Volume</b>	1 barrel of oil (bbl)	=	0.158 987 3	cubic meters (m <sup>3</sup> )
	1 cubic yard (yd <sup>3</sup> )	=	0.764 555	cubic meters (m <sup>3</sup> )
	1 cubic foot (ft <sup>3</sup> )	=	0.028 316 85	cubic meters (m <sup>3</sup> )
	1 U.S. gallon (gal)	=	3.785 412	liters (L)
	1 ounce, fluid (fl oz)	=	29.573 53	milliliters (mL)
	1 cubic inch (in <sup>3</sup> )	=	16.387 06	milliliters (mL)
<b>Length</b>	1 mile (mi)	=	1.609 344 <sup>a</sup>	kilometers (km)
	1 yard (yd)	=	0.914 4 <sup>a</sup>	meters (m)
	1 foot (ft)	=	0.304 8 <sup>a</sup>	meters (m)
	1 inch (in)	=	2.54 <sup>a</sup>	centimeters (cm)
<b>Area</b>	1 acre	=	0.404 69	hectares (ha)
	1 square mile (mi <sup>2</sup> )	=	2.589 988	square kilometers (km <sup>2</sup> )
	1 square yard (yd <sup>2</sup> )	=	0.836 127 4	square meters (m <sup>2</sup> )
	1 square foot (ft <sup>2</sup> )	=	0.092 903 04 <sup>a</sup>	square meters (m <sup>2</sup> )
	1 square inch (in <sup>2</sup> )	=	6.451 6 <sup>a</sup>	square centimeters (cm <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Energy</b>	1 British thermal unit (Btu) <sup>c</sup>	=	1,055.055 852 62 <sup>a</sup>	joules (J)
	1 calorie (cal)	=	4.186 8 <sup>a</sup>	joules (J)
	1 kilowatthour (kWh)	=	3.6 <sup>a</sup>	megajoules (MJ)
<b>Temperature<sup>d</sup></b>	32 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	0 <sup>a</sup>	degrees Celsius (°C)
	212 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	100 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	deka	da	10 <sup>-1</sup>	deci	d
10 <sup>2</sup>	hecto	h	10 <sup>-2</sup>	centi	c
10 <sup>3</sup>	kilo	k	10 <sup>-3</sup>	milli	m
10 <sup>6</sup>	mega	M	10 <sup>-6</sup>	micro	μ
10 <sup>9</sup>	giga	G	10 <sup>-9</sup>	nano	n
10 <sup>12</sup>	tera	T	10 <sup>-12</sup>	pico	p
10 <sup>15</sup>	peta	P	10 <sup>-15</sup>	femto	f
10 <sup>18</sup>	exa	E	10 <sup>-18</sup>	atto	a
10 <sup>21</sup>	zetta	Z	10 <sup>-21</sup>	zepto	z
10 <sup>24</sup>	yotta	Y	10 <sup>-24</sup>	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
<b>Petroleum</b>	1 barrel (bbl)	=	42 <sup>a</sup> U.S. gallons (gal)
<b>Coal</b>	1 short ton	=	2,000 <sup>a</sup> pounds (lb)
	1 long ton	=	2,240 <sup>a</sup> pounds (lb)
	1 metric ton (t)	=	1,000 <sup>a</sup> kilograms (kg)
<b>Wood</b>	1 cord (cd)	=	1.25 <sup>b</sup> shorts tons
	1 cord (cd)	=	128 <sup>a</sup> cubic feet (ft <sup>3</sup> )

[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**

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# 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 <sup>a</sup>
	United States <sup>b</sup>	World	United States as Share of World	Billion Nominal Dollars <sup>d</sup>	Billion Chained (2012) Dollars <sup>e</sup>	Implicit Price Deflator <sup>c</sup> (2012 = 1.00000)	Billion Nominal Dollars <sup>d</sup>
	Million People		Percent				
1950 .....	152.3	2,557.6	6.0	299.8	2,291.1	0.13087	577.8
1955 .....	165.9	2,782.1	6.0	425.5	2,873.2	.14809	802.6
1960 .....	180.7	3,043.0	5.9	542.4	3,262.1	.16627	1,006.0
1965 .....	194.3	3,350.8	5.8	742.3	4,173.4	.17786	1,356.0
1970 .....	205.1	3,713.5	5.5	1,073.3	4,954.4	.21663	1,903.0
1975 .....	216.0	4,089.4	5.3	1,684.9	5,648.5	.29829	3,055.3
1980 .....	227.2	4,446.0	5.1	2,857.3	6,763.5	.42246	5,462.0
1981 .....	229.5	4,527.4	5.1	3,207.0	6,935.2	.46243	6,033.5
1982 .....	231.7	4,610.6	5.0	3,343.8	6,810.1	.49100	6,175.0
1983 .....	233.8	4,694.9	5.0	3,634.0	7,122.3	.51023	6,631.0
1984 .....	235.8	4,777.1	4.9	4,037.6	7,637.7	.52864	7,313.8
1985 .....	237.9	4,862.3	4.9	4,339.0	7,956.2	.54536	7,775.7
1986 .....	240.1	4,950.0	4.9	4,579.6	8,231.7	.55634	8,031.0
1987 .....	242.3	5,040.3	4.8	4,855.2	8,516.4	.57010	8,707.5
1988 .....	244.5	5,131.6	4.8	5,236.4	8,872.2	.59021	9,434.2
1989 .....	246.8	5,222.7	4.7	5,641.6	9,198.0	.61335	10,069.8
1990 .....	249.6	5,315.5	4.7	5,963.1	9,371.5	.63631	10,624.6
1991 .....	253.0	5,403.3	4.7	6,158.1	9,361.3	.65783	10,808.0
1992 .....	256.5	5,490.5	4.7	6,520.3	9,691.1	.67282	11,381.0
1993 .....	259.9	5,568.2	4.7	6,858.6	9,957.7	.68877	12,024.4
1994 .....	263.1	5,650.2	4.7	7,287.2	10,358.9	.70347	12,826.8
1995 .....	266.3	5,733.2	4.6	7,639.7	10,637.0	.71823	13,653.2
1996 .....	269.4	5,815.3	4.6	8,073.1	11,038.3	.73138	14,463.4
1997 .....	272.6	5,895.8	4.6	8,577.6	11,529.2	.74399	15,393.3
1998 .....	275.9	5,975.2	4.6	9,062.8	12,045.8	.75236	16,216.8
1999 .....	279.0	6,054.0	4.6	9,631.2	12,623.4	.76296	17,270.7
2000 .....	282.2	6,132.5	4.6	10,251.0	13,138.0	.78025	18,625.2
2001 .....	285.0	6,211.3	4.6	10,581.9	13,263.4	.79783	18,881.2
2002 .....	287.6	6,290.3	4.6	10,929.1	13,488.4	.81026	19,170.8
2003 .....	290.1	6,369.2	4.6	11,456.5	13,865.5	.82625	20,138.0
2004 .....	292.8	6,448.3	4.5	12,217.2	14,399.7	.84843	21,688.9
2005 .....	295.5	6,527.1	4.5	13,039.2	14,901.3	.87504	23,514.7
2006 .....	298.4	6,607.4	4.5	13,815.6	15,315.9	.90204	24,924.7
2007 .....	301.2	6,689.4	4.5	14,474.2	15,623.9	.92642	26,245.0
2008 .....	304.1	6,773.3	4.5	14,769.9	15,643.0	.94419	27,023.5
2009 .....	306.8	6,857.2	4.5	14,478.1	15,236.3	.95024	24,954.6
2010 .....	309.3	6,939.8	4.5	15,049.0	15,649.0	.96166	26,475.7
2011 .....	311.6	7,022.1	4.4	15,599.7	15,891.5	.98164	28,045.9
2012 .....	313.8	7,105.0	4.4	16,254.0	16,254.0	1.00000	29,222.8
2013 .....	316.0	7,188.5	4.4	16,843.2	16,553.3	1.01751	30,350.1
2014 .....	318.3	7,271.6	4.4	17,550.7	16,932.1	1.03654	31,756.4
2015 .....	320.6	7,353.5	4.4	18,206.0	17,390.3	1.04691	32,183.1
2016 .....	322.9	7,435.2	4.3	18,695.1	17,680.3	1.05740	32,855.1
2017 .....	325.0	7,516.8	4.3	19,477.3	18,076.7	1.07749	34,392.1
2018 .....	326.7	7,597.1	4.3	20,533.1	18,609.1	1.10339	36,489.5
2019 .....	328.2	7,676.7	4.3	21,381.0	19,036.1	1.12318	37,709.7
2020 .....	331.5	7,756.9	4.3	21,060.5	18,509.1	1.13784	36,562.0
2021 .....	332.0	7,831.7	4.2	23,315.1	19,609.8	1.18895	41,404.8
2022 .....	333.3	7,905.3	4.2	25,462.7	20,014.1	1.27224	45,962.8

<sup>a</sup> Gross output is the value of gross domestic product (GDP) plus the value of intermediate inputs used to produce GDP.

<sup>b</sup> Resident population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia estimated for July 1 of each year.

<sup>c</sup> The gross domestic product implicit price deflator is used to convert nominal dollars to chained (2012) dollars.

<sup>d</sup> See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

<sup>e</sup> See "Chained Dollars" in Glossary.

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, "Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico" (September 2011). **2010 forward**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico" (January 2023). • **World Population: 1950 forward**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, International Database (December 2022). • **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 2022), Tables 1.1.5, 1.1.6, and 1.1.9. • **U.S. Gross Output: 1949–1996**—DOC, BEA, GDP by industry (Historical) data (October 2019). **1997 forward**—DOC, BEA, GDP by industry data (December 2022).



# Appendix D

## Estimated Primary Energy Consumption in the United States, Selected Years, 1635-1945

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# 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			Electricity Net Imports <sup>b</sup>	Total
	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Total	Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Biomass	Total		
						Wood <sup>a</sup>			
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	0.022	2.515	2.537	--	7.012
1895 .....	4.950	.147	.168	5.265	.090	2.306	2.396	--	7.661
1900 .....	6.841	.252	.229	7.322	.250	2.015	2.265	--	9.587
1905 .....	10.001	.372	.610	10.983	.386	1.843	2.229	--	13.212
1910 .....	12.714	.540	1.007	14.261	.539	1.765	2.304	--	16.565
1915 .....	13.294	.673	1.418	15.385	.659	1.688	2.347	0.002	17.734
1920 .....	15.504	.813	2.676	18.993	.738	1.610	2.348	.003	21.344
1925 .....	14.706	1.191	4.280	20.177	.668	1.533	2.201	.004	22.382
1930 .....	13.639	1.932	5.897	21.468	.752	1.455	2.207	.005	23.680
1935 .....	10.634	1.919	5.675	18.228	.806	1.397	2.203	.005	20.436
1940 .....	12.535	2.665	7.760	22.960	.880	1.358	2.238	.007	25.205
1945 .....	15.972	3.871	10.110	29.953	1.442	<sup>a</sup> 1.261	2.703	.009	32.665

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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 II. • **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 Approaches for Deriving Energy Contents of Noncombustible Renewables

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# Alternative Approaches for Deriving Energy Contents of Noncombustible Renewables

EIA compiles data on most energy sources in physical units, such as barrels and cubic feet, in order to calculate total primary energy consumption. To sum data for different energy sources, EIA converts the data to the common unit of British thermal units (Btu), a measure that is based on the thermal conversion of energy resources to heat and power.

Noncombustible renewables are resources from which energy is extracted without burning or combusting fuel. They include hydroelectric, geothermal, solar, and wind energy. When noncombustible renewables are used to generate electricity, there is no fuel combustion and, therefore, no set Btu conversion factors for the energy sources.<sup>1</sup> However, there are several possible approaches for converting that electricity to Btu. Three of these approaches are described below.

## Fossil Fuel Equivalency Approach

In Sections 1, 2, and 10 of the *Monthly Energy Review*, EIA calculates total primary energy consumption for noncombustible renewable electricity in Btu by applying a fossil fuel equivalency factor. Under that approach, the primary energy consumption of noncombustible renewable electricity can be viewed as the sum of captured energy “transformed into electricity” and an “adjustment for fossil fuel equivalency.”

The adjustment for fossil fuel equivalency is equal to the difference between total primary consumption of noncombustible renewables for electricity generation in Btu (calculated using the fossil fuels heat rate in Table A6) and the captured energy of that electricity (calculated using the constant conversion factor of 3,412 Btu per kWh). The fossil fuels heat rate is equal to the thermal efficiency across fossil fuel-fired generating stations based on net generation. The fossil fuel equivalency adjustment represents the energy that would have been consumed if electricity had been generated by fossil fuels. By using that factor, it is possible, for example, to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing electricity generation during periods of interruptions, such as droughts.

## Captured Energy Approach

Captured energy (Tables E1a and E1b) reflects the primary energy captured for economic use and does not include losses. Thus, it is the net energy available for direct consumption after transformation of a noncombustible renewable into electricity. In other words, 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 energy transformations in the United States. 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.<sup>2</sup>

## 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 to converting noncombustible renewable electricity to Btu could, in theory, be used to account for “losses” that are due to the inability to convert 100% of incident energy to a useful form of energy. EIA does not publish total primary energy consumption estimates based on the incident energy approach because it would be difficult to obtain accurate estimates of input energy without creating undue burden on survey respondents. 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.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Direct use of noncombustible renewables in the form of heat (e.g., solar thermal heating) is estimated separately and is measured in Btu.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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 E1a. Noncombustible Renewable Primary Energy Consumption: Conventional Hydroelectric Power, Geothermal, and Wind** (Trillion Btu)

	Conventional Hydroelectric Power <sup>a</sup>			Geothermal <sup>b</sup>				Wind <sup>c</sup>		
	Trans- formed Into Electricity <sup>d,e</sup>	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence <sup>f</sup>	Total Primary Energy <sup>g</sup>	Direct Consump- tion <sup>h</sup>	Trans- formed Into Electricity <sup>d,i</sup>	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence <sup>f</sup>	Total Primary Energy <sup>j</sup>	Trans- formed Into Electricity <sup>d,i</sup>	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence <sup>f</sup>	Total Primary Energy <sup>g</sup>
1950 .....	344	1,071	1,415	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1955 .....	397	963	1,360	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960 .....	510	1,098	1,608	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	NA	NA	NA
1965 .....	672	1,387	2,059	NA	1	1	2	NA	NA	NA
1970 .....	856	1,777	2,634	NA	2	4	6	NA	NA	NA
1975 .....	1,034	2,120	3,155	NA	11	23	34	NA	NA	NA
1980 .....	953	1,948	2,900	NA	17	35	53	NA	NA	NA
1981 .....	900	1,858	2,758	NA	19	40	59	NA	NA	NA
1982 .....	1,066	2,200	3,266	NA	17	34	51	NA	NA	NA
1983 .....	1,144	2,383	3,527	NA	21	43	64	(s)	(s)	(s)
1984 .....	1,107	2,279	3,386	NA	26	54	81	(s)	(s)	(s)
1985 .....	970	2,000	2,970	NA	32	66	97	(s)	(s)	(s)
1986 .....	1,003	2,068	3,071	NA	35	73	108	(s)	(s)	(s)
1987 .....	863	1,772	2,635	NA	37	76	112	(s)	(s)	(s)
1988 .....	771	1,563	2,334	NA	35	71	106	(s)	(s)	(s)
1989 .....	<sup>e</sup> 928	1,909	2,837	9	<sup>i</sup> 50	102	162	<sup>i</sup> 7	15	22
1990 .....	999	2,047	3,046	10	53	108	171	10	19	29
1991 .....	986	2,030	3,016	11	54	112	178	10	21	31
1992 .....	864	1,754	2,617	12	55	112	179	10	20	30
1993 .....	957	1,935	2,892	13	57	116	186	10	21	31
1994 .....	888	1,796	2,683	13	53	107	173	12	24	36
1995 .....	1,061	2,145	3,205	14	46	92	152	11	22	33
1996 .....	1,185	2,405	3,590	15	49	99	163	11	22	33
1997 .....	1,216	2,424	3,640	16	50	100	167	11	22	34
1998 .....	1,103	2,194	3,297	18	50	100	168	10	21	31
1999 .....	1,090	2,177	3,268	19	51	101	171	15	31	46
2000 .....	940	1,871	2,811	21	48	96	164	19	38	57
2001 .....	740	1,502	2,242	22	47	95	164	23	47	70
2002 .....	902	1,787	2,689	24	49	98	171	35	70	105
2003 .....	941	1,851	2,793	27	49	97	173	38	75	113
2004 .....	916	1,773	2,688	30	51	98	178	48	93	142
2005 .....	922	1,781	2,703	34	50	97	181	61	117	178
2006 .....	987	1,882	2,869	37	50	95	181	91	173	264
2007 .....	845	1,602	2,446	41	50	95	186	118	223	341
2008 .....	869	1,642	2,511	46	51	96	192	189	357	546
2009 .....	933	1,736	2,669	54	51	95	200	252	469	721
2010 .....	888	1,651	2,539	60	52	97	208	323	600	923
2011 .....	1,090	2,013	3,103	64	52	97	212	410	758	1,168
2012 .....	943	1,686	2,629	64	53	95	212	480	860	1,340
2013 .....	916	1,646	2,562	64	54	97	214	573	1,029	1,601
2014 .....	885	1,581	2,466	64	54	97	214	620	1,108	1,727
2015 .....	850	1,470	2,320	64	54	94	212	651	1,126	1,776
2016 .....	914	1,558	2,471	64	54	92	210	774	1,320	2,095
2017 .....	1,025	1,741	2,765	64	54	92	210	868	1,474	2,342
2018 .....	998	1,663	2,661	64	54	91	209	930	1,550	2,481
2019 .....	982	1,580	2,562	64	53	85	201	1,010	1,624	2,633
2020 .....	973	1,528	2,501	64	54	85	203	1,153	1,810	2,963
2021 .....	858	1,367	2,225	64	55	87	205	1,290	2,054	3,345
2022 .....	894	1,423	2,317	64	58	92	214	1,484	2,362	3,845

<sup>a</sup> Conventional hydroelectricity net generation. Through 1989, also includes hydroelectric pumped storage.

<sup>b</sup> Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy; and geothermal electricity net generation.

<sup>c</sup> Wind electricity net generation.

<sup>d</sup> Electricity net generation in kilowatthours (kWh) multiplied by 3,412 Btu/kWh, the heat content of electricity (see Table A6).

<sup>e</sup> Through 1988, data are for electric utilities and industrial plants. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.

<sup>f</sup> Equals the difference between the fossil-fuel equivalent value of electricity and the captured energy consumed as electricity. The fossil-fuel equivalent value of electricity equals electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors (see Table A6). The captured energy consumed as electricity equals electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by 3,412 Btu/kWh, the heat content of electricity (see Table A6).

<sup>g</sup> Electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by the total fossil fuels

heat rate factors (see Table A6).

<sup>h</sup> Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

<sup>i</sup> Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.

<sup>j</sup> Direct consumption of energy; and energy used to generate electricity, calculated as electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors (see Table A6).

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

Notes: • Geothermal direct consumption data 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/#appendices> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949.

Sources: • **Conventional Hydroelectric Power** and **Wind**: Tables 7.2a, 10.1, and A6. • **Geothermal**: Tables 7.2a, 10.1, 10.2a, 10.2b, and A6.



**Table E1b. Noncombustible Renewable Primary Energy Consumption: Solar and Total**  
(Trillion Btu)

	Solar <sup>a</sup>						Total <sup>b</sup>		
	Small-Scale <sup>c</sup>			Utility-Scale <sup>d</sup>		Total Primary Energy <sup>i</sup>	Captured Energy <sup>j</sup>	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence <sup>g</sup>	Total Primary Energy <sup>j</sup>
	Direct Consumption <sup>e</sup>	Transformed Into Electricity <sup>f</sup>	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence <sup>g</sup>	Transformed Into Electricity <sup>f,h</sup>	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence <sup>g</sup>				
1950 .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	344	1,071	1,415
1955 .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	397	963	1,360
1960 .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	510	1,098	1,608
1965 .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	673	1,388	2,061
1970 .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	858	1,781	2,639
1975 .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,045	2,143	3,188
1980 .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	970	1,983	2,953
1981 .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	920	1,898	2,817
1982 .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,082	2,234	3,316
1983 .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,165	2,426	3,591
1984 .....	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,133	2,334	3,467
1985 .....	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,002	2,066	3,068
1986 .....	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,038	2,141	3,179
1987 .....	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	900	1,847	2,747
1988 .....	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	807	1,634	2,441
1989 .....	52	(s)	(s)	<sup>h</sup> 1	2	54	1,047	2,029	3,075
1990 .....	55	(s)	(s)	1	3	59	1,128	2,177	3,305
1991 .....	56	(s)	(s)	2	3	62	1,120	2,166	3,286
1992 .....	58	(s)	(s)	1	3	63	1,000	1,889	2,889
1993 .....	60	(s)	(s)	2	3	65	1,099	2,075	3,173
1994 .....	62	(s)	(s)	2	3	67	1,029	1,931	2,960
1995 .....	63	(s)	(s)	2	3	68	1,196	2,263	3,458
1996 .....	63	(s)	(s)	2	4	69	1,325	2,531	3,856
1997 .....	62	(s)	(s)	2	3	68	1,358	2,551	3,909
1998 .....	61	(s)	1	2	3	67	1,245	2,319	3,564
1999 .....	60	(s)	1	2	3	66	1,237	2,313	3,550
2000 .....	57	(s)	1	2	3	63	1,087	2,009	3,096
2001 .....	55	(s)	1	2	4	62	890	1,648	2,538
2002 .....	53	1	1	2	4	60	1,066	1,960	3,025
2003 .....	51	1	1	2	4	58	1,109	2,028	3,138
2004 .....	50	1	1	2	4	58	1,097	1,969	3,067
2005 .....	49	1	2	2	4	58	1,119	2,000	3,119
2006 .....	51	2	3	2	3	60	1,218	2,156	3,374
2007 .....	53	2	4	2	4	65	1,110	1,928	3,038
2008 .....	54	4	7	3	6	74	1,217	2,106	3,323
2009 .....	55	5	9	3	6	77	1,353	2,314	3,667
2010 .....	56	8	14	4	8	90	1,390	2,370	3,760
2011 .....	58	12	23	6	11	110	1,692	2,902	4,593
2012 .....	59	20	35	15	26	156	1,633	2,703	4,336
2013 .....	61	28	50	31	55	225	1,726	2,877	4,603
2014 .....	62	38	68	60	108	337	1,783	2,962	4,746
2015 .....	63	48	83	85	147	427	1,815	2,920	4,735
2016 .....	64	64	109	123	210	570	2,057	3,289	5,346
2017 .....	65	82	139	182	309	777	2,339	3,755	6,094
2018 .....	65	101	168	218	363	915	2,430	3,835	6,265
2019 .....	65	119	192	245	395	1,016	2,538	3,874	6,412
2020 .....	65	142	222	304	478	1,211	2,755	4,122	6,878
2021 .....	66	168	267	393	626	1,520	2,894	4,401	7,295
2022 .....	65	200	318	497	791	1,870	3,260	4,986	8,246

<sup>a</sup> Solar thermal direct use energy; and solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation.

<sup>b</sup> Conventional hydroelectricity net generation; geothermal heat pump and direct use energy; geothermal electricity net generation; wind electricity net generation; solar thermal direct use energy; and solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation.

<sup>c</sup> Small-scale facilities (electric generators have a combined generator nameplate capacity of less than 1 megawatt).

<sup>d</sup> Utility-scale facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more).

<sup>e</sup> Solar thermal direct use energy.

<sup>f</sup> Electricity net generation in kilowatthours (kWh) multiplied by 3,412 Btu/kWh, the heat content of electricity (see Table A6).

<sup>g</sup> Equals the difference between the fossil-fuel equivalent value of electricity and the captured energy consumed as electricity. The fossil-fuel equivalent value of electricity equals electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors (see Table A6). The captured energy consumed as electricity equals electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by 3,412 Btu/kWh, the heat content of electricity (see Table A6).

<sup>h</sup> Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.

<sup>i</sup> Direct consumption of energy; and energy used to generate electricity, calculated as electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors (see Table A6).

<sup>j</sup> Direct consumption of energy plus captured energy consumed as electricity, which is calculated as electricity net generation in kilowatthours (kWh) multiplied by 3,412 Btu/kWh, the heat content of electricity (see Table A6).

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

Notes: • Beginning in 1989, data for small-scale solar and total captured energy are estimates. For the current year, data for utility-scale solar 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/#appendices>

(Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949.

Sources: • **Solar:** Tables 10.5, 10.6, and A6. • **Total:** Tables 7.2a, 10.1, 10.2a, 10.2b, 10.5, 10.6, and A6.

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# Glossary

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**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;  $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$  (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<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>):** 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<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>):** 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<sub>2</sub>):** 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-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 homogeneously 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:** A fuel containing a mixture of 85 percent **ethanol** and 15 percent **motor gasoline**.

**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**.

**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<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>):** 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<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH):** 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<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>):** 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 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.

**GT/IC:** Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

**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.

**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.

**Isobutane (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>):** 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<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>):** 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<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>):** 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<sub>4</sub>):** 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<sub>3</sub>OH):** A light, volatile alcohol eligible for gasoline blending. See **Motor gasoline blending** and **Oxygenates**.

**Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) ((CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub>):** 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<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>):** 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  $C_nH_{2n}$  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 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>)**. 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 average annual heat rate of fossil-fuel fired plants); **geothermal** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the average annual heat rate of fossil-fuel fired plants), geothermal heat pump energy, and geothermal direct-use thermal energy; **solar thermal** and **photovoltaic** electricity net generation, both utility-scale and small-scale (converted to Btu using the average annual heat rate of fossil-fuel fired plants), and solar thermal direct-use energy; **wind** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the average annual heat rate of fossil-fuel fired plants); **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 fossil-fueled plants heat rate); **geothermal** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump energy and geothermal direct-use energy; **solar thermal** and **photovoltaic** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct-use energy; **wind** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); **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<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>):** 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<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>):** 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 power**, **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. Uranium-238 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 (U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) per ton or 0.05 percent to 0.2 percent U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>.

**Uranium oxide (U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>):** **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.





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