

## Energy Overview

**Note. 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.

### Table 1.2 Sources

#### Coal

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

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

#### Natural Gas (Dry)

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

#### Crude Oil

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

#### NGPL

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

#### Fossil Fuels Total

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

#### Nuclear Electric Power

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

#### Renewable Energy

1949 forward: Table 10.1.

#### Total Primary Energy Production

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

### Table 1.3 Sources

#### Coal

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

#### Natural Gas

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

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

#### Petroleum

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

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

2009 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 refinery and blender net inputs of renewable fuels (excluding fuel ethanol) from U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual/Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table 1 (for biomass-based diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel

heat content factor in Table A1; for other renewable diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1).

### **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: 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: 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: 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 “Biofuels—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)” sources below).

2009 forward: Renewable fuels (excluding fuel ethanol) 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 (for biomass-based diesel fuel and other renewable fuels, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1; for other renewable diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel 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 “Biofuels—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)” sources below) minus renewable fuels (excluding fuel ethanol) imports.

### **Total Petroleum**

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

### **Biofuels—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.

### **Biofuels—Biodiesel**

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

### **Biofuels—Other Renewable Fuels**

2009 forward: Other renewable fuels imports data are from PSA Table 25 and PSM Table 37. For other renewable diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1; for other renewable fuels, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1.

### **Total Biofuels**

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

2001–2008: Total biofuels imports are equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports plus biodiesel imports.

2009 forward: Total biofuels imports are the sum of imports values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, and other renewable fuels.

### **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 biofuels, 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 “Biofuels—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)” sources below). 2011 forward: Biomass-based diesel fuel exports data are from U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual (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 “Biofuels—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)” sources below) minus biomass-based diesel fuel exports.

### **Total Petroleum**

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

### **Biofuels—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.

### **Biofuels—Biodiesel**

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

### **Total Biofuels**

2001–2009: Total biofuels exports are equal to biodiesel exports.

2010 forward: Total biofuels exports are equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports plus biodiesel exports.

### **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 biofuels, and electricity.

### **Total Primary Energy Net Imports**

1949 forward: Total primary energy net imports are equal to total primary energy imports from Table 1.4a minus total primary energy exports.

## **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.  
1993–2009: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.  
2010–2011: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2012 Annual Revisions.  
2012–2014: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2014 Annual Revisions.  
2015 forward: “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.  
1994–2009: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.  
2010–2011: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2012 Annual Revisions.  
2012–2014: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2014 Annual Revisions.  
2015 forward: “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.  
2010–2011: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2012 Annual Revisions.  
2012–2014: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2014 Annual Revisions.

2015 forward: “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.  
1992–2009: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.  
2010–2011: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2012 Annual Revisions.  
2012–2014: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2014 Annual Revisions.  
2015 forward: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK