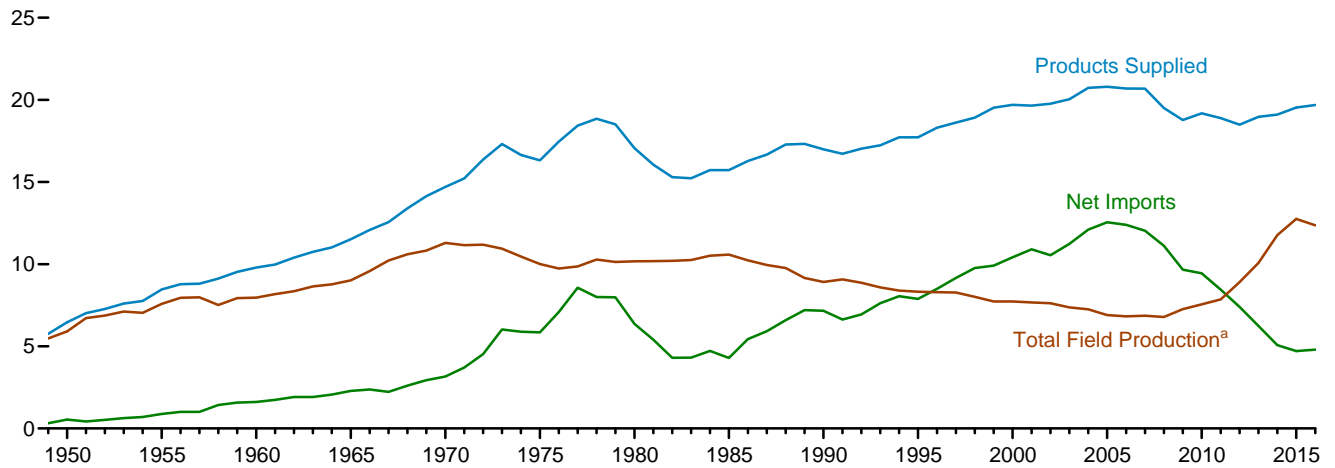


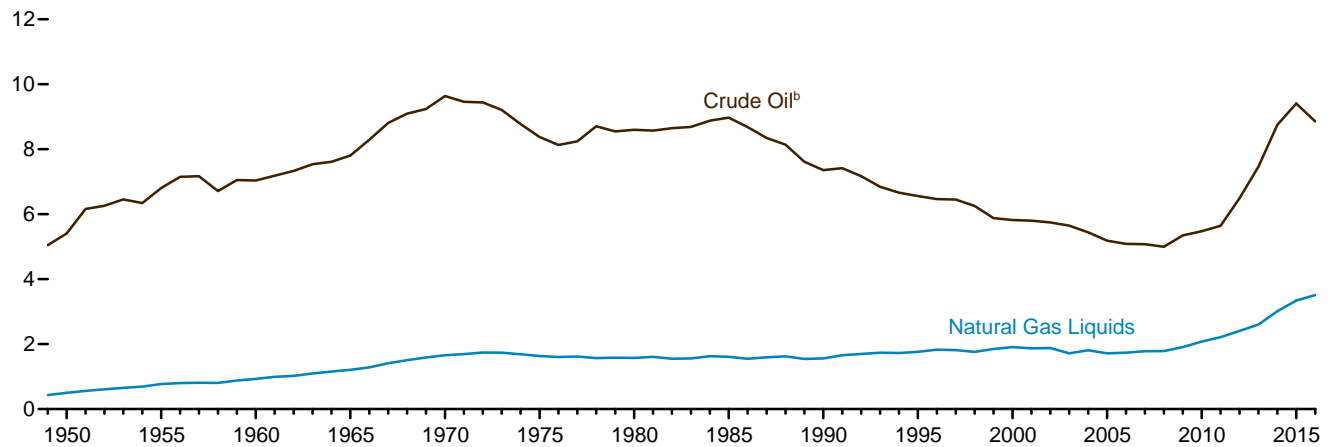
3. Petroleum

Figure 3.1 Petroleum Overview
(Million Barrels per Day)

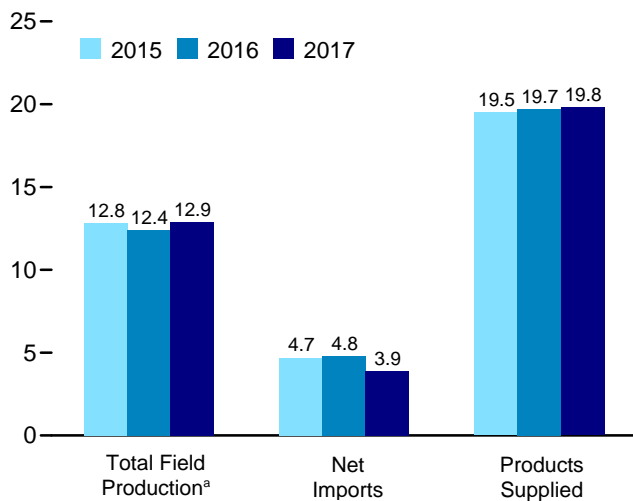
Overview, 1949–2016



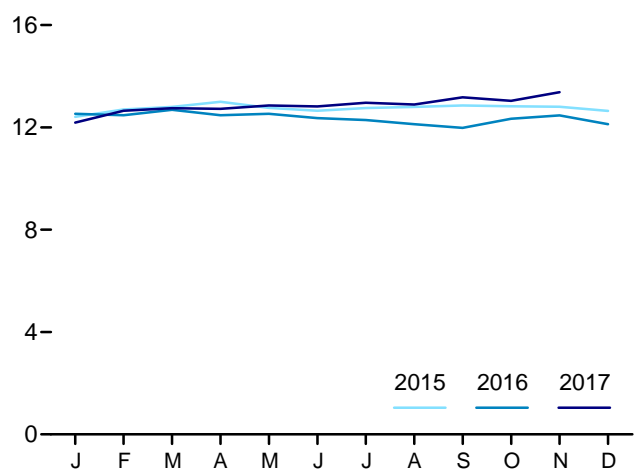
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Field Production, 1949–2016



Overview, January–November



Total Field Production,^a Monthly



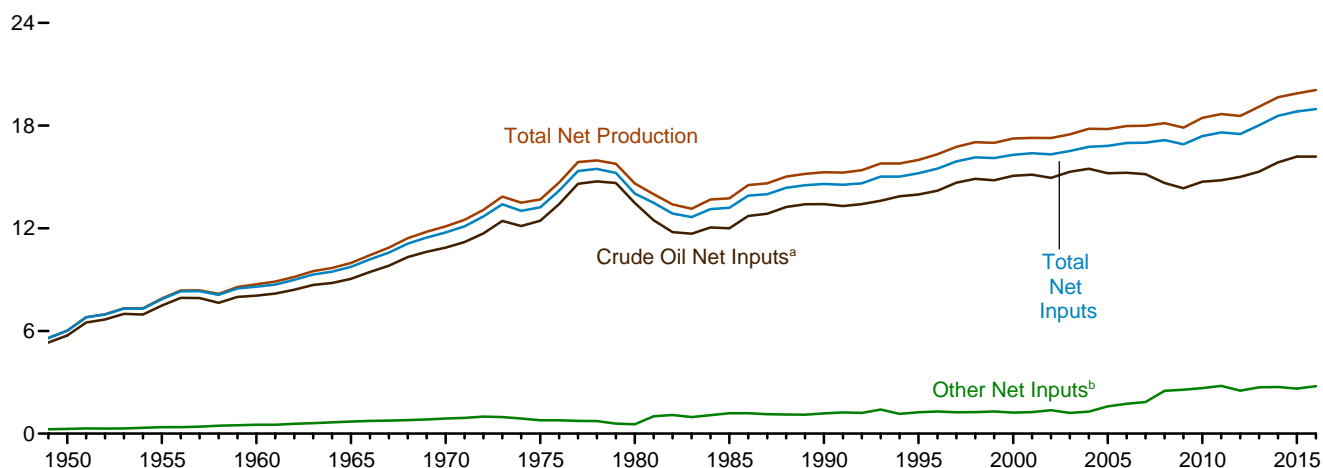
^a Crude oil, including lease condensate, and natural gas liquids field production.

^b Includes lease condensate.

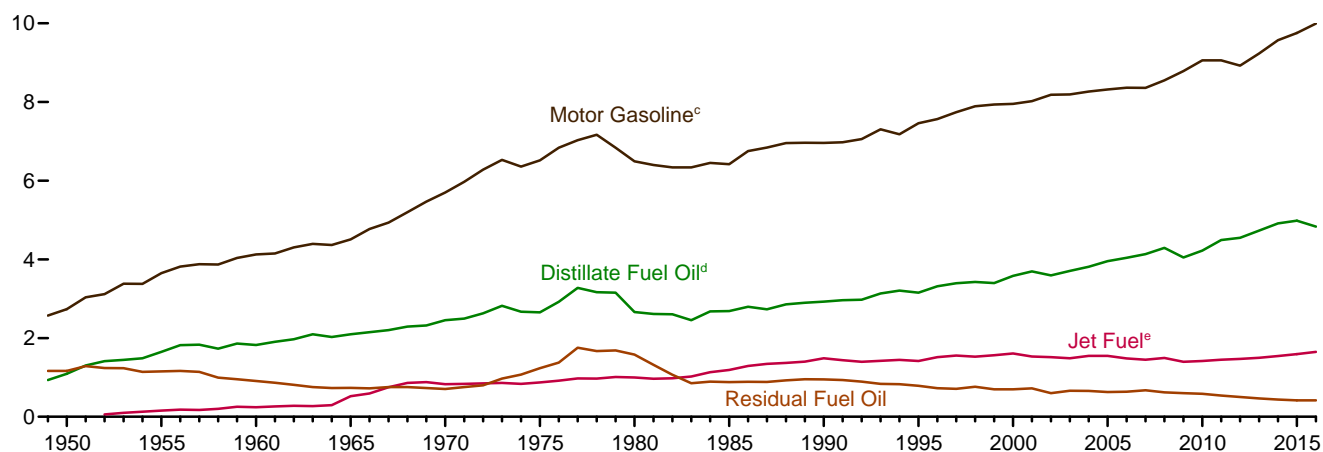
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum>.
Source: Table 3.1.

Figure 3.2 Refinery and Blender Net Inputs and Net Production
(Million Barrels per Day)

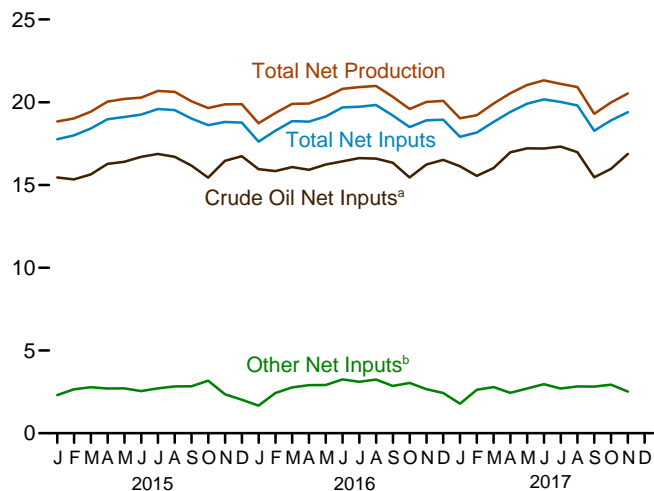
Net Inputs and Net Production, 1949–2016



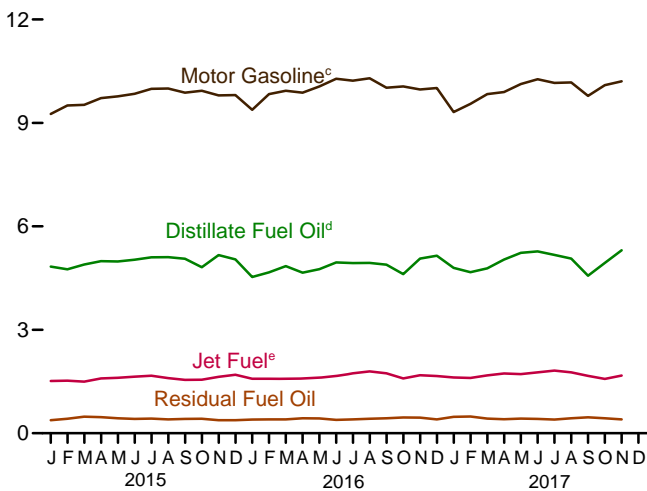
Net Production, Selected Products, 1949–2016



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 renewable diesel fuel (including biodie-

sel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

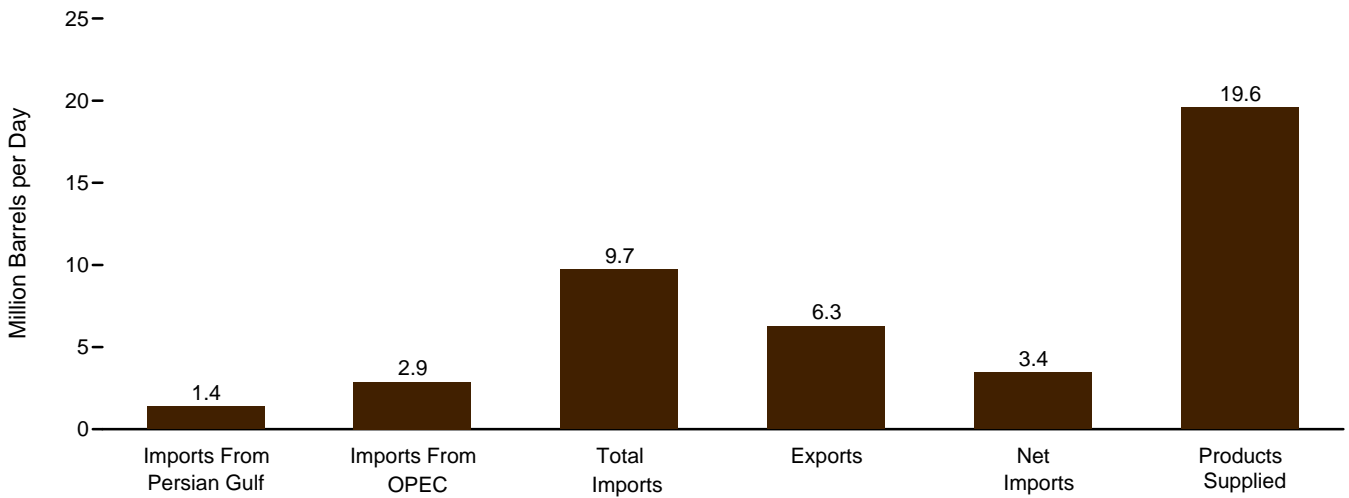
^e Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

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

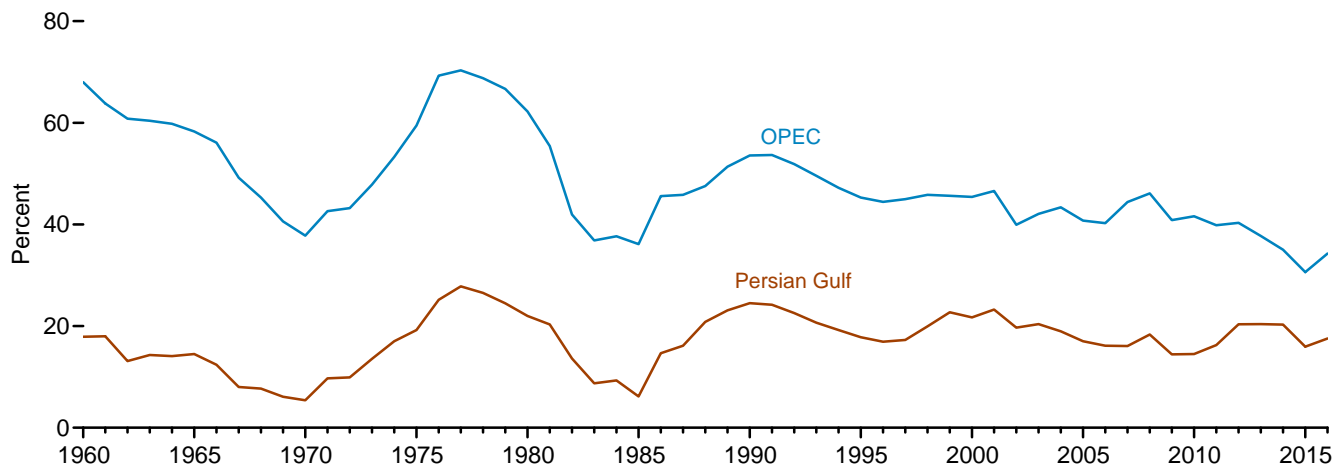
Source: Table 3.2.

Figure 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview

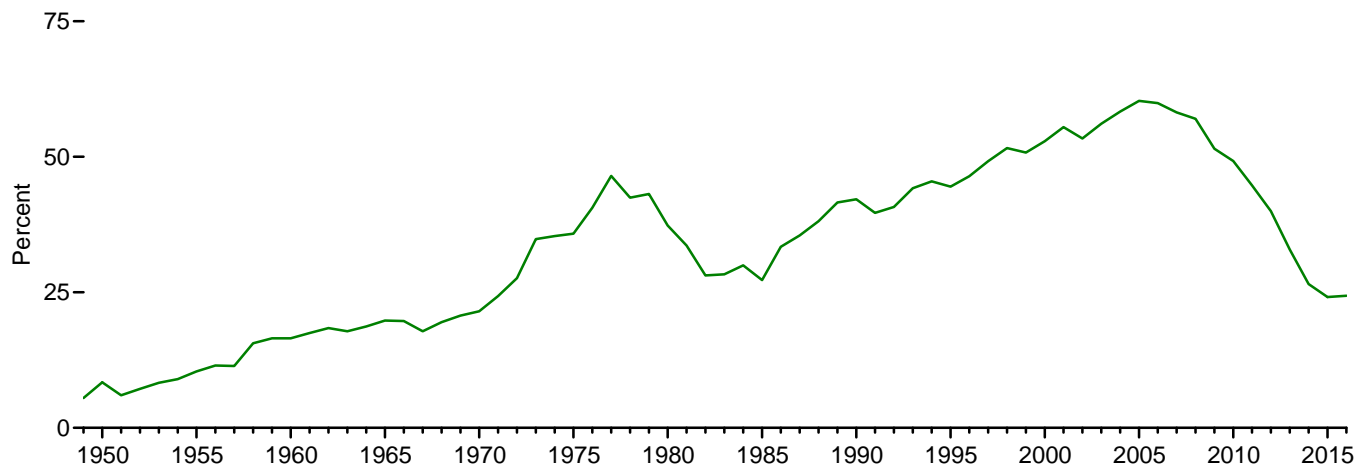
Overview, September 2017



Imports From OPEC and Persian Gulf as Share of Total Imports, 1960–2016



Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied, 1949–2016



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

Table 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview

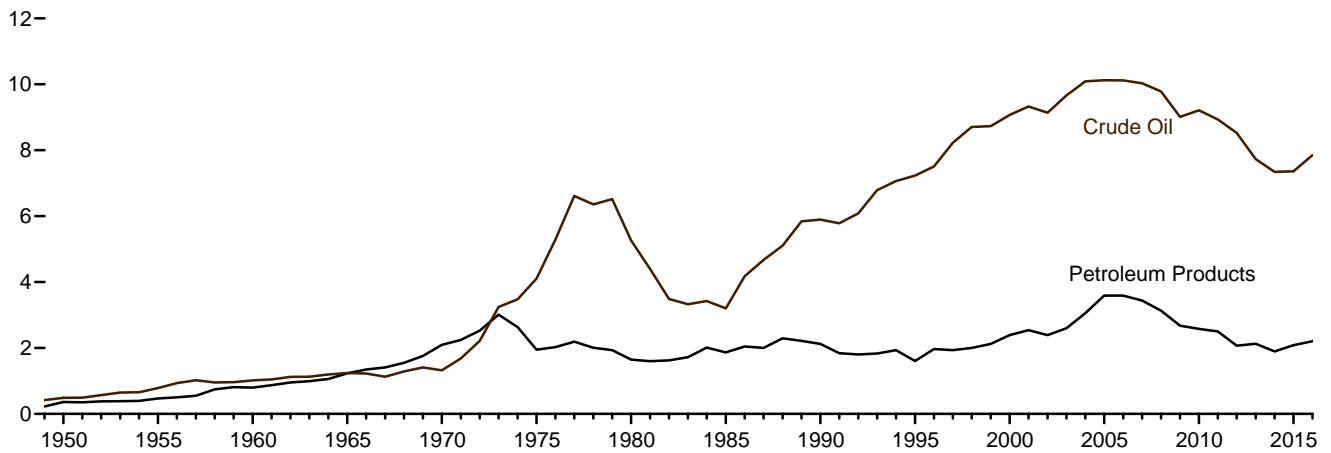
	Imports From Persian Gulf ^a	Imports From OPEC ^b	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Products Supplied	As Share of Products Supplied				As Share of Total Imports	
							Imports From Persian Gulf ^a	Imports From OPEC ^b	Imports	Net Imports	Imports From Persian Gulf ^a	Imports From OPEC ^b
							Thousand Barrels per Day					
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
2001 Average	2,761	5,528	11,871	971	10,900	19,649	14.1	28.1	60.4	55.5	23.3	46.6
2002 Average	2,269	4,605	11,530	984	10,546	19,761	11.5	23.3	58.3	53.4	19.7	39.9
2003 Average	2,501	5,162	12,264	1,027	11,238	20,034	12.5	25.8	61.2	56.1	20.4	42.1
2004 Average	2,493	5,701	13,145	1,048	12,097	20,731	12.0	27.5	63.4	58.4	19.0	43.4
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	19,180	8.9	25.6	61.5	49.2	14.5	41.6
2011 Average	1,861	4,555	11,436	2,986	8,450	18,887	9.9	24.1	60.6	44.7	16.3	39.8
2012 Average	2,156	4,271	10,598	3,205	7,393	18,487	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												
January	1,334	2,538	9,461	4,575	4,886	19,261	6.9	13.2	49.1	25.4	14.1	26.8
February	1,433	2,794	9,272	4,640	4,632	19,664	7.3	14.2	47.2	23.6	15.5	30.1
March	1,466	2,801	9,619	4,092	5,527	19,340	7.6	14.5	49.7	28.6	15.2	29.1
April	1,532	2,734	9,374	4,938	4,436	19,251	8.0	14.2	48.7	23.0	16.3	29.2
May	1,724	3,133	9,502	4,853	4,649	19,316	8.9	16.2	49.2	24.1	18.1	33.0
June	1,617	2,869	9,605	4,657	4,948	19,853	8.1	14.4	48.4	24.9	16.8	29.9
July	1,479	2,911	9,571	4,960	4,611	20,134	7.3	14.5	47.5	22.9	15.5	30.4
August	1,247	2,750	9,858	4,507	5,351	19,939	6.3	13.8	49.4	26.8	12.7	27.9
September	1,290	2,854	9,358	4,851	4,507	19,433	6.6	14.7	48.2	23.2	13.8	30.5
October	1,519	2,899	8,842	4,617	4,225	19,491	7.8	14.9	45.4	21.7	17.2	32.8
November	1,662	3,169	9,151	4,903	4,248	19,127	8.7	16.6	47.8	22.2	18.2	34.6
December	1,773	3,274	9,742	5,266	4,476	19,589	9.1	16.7	49.7	22.9	18.2	33.6
Average	1,507	2,894	9,449	4,738	4,711	19,534	7.7	14.8	48.4	24.1	15.9	30.6
2016												
January	1,520	3,054	9,707	4,977	4,730	19,063	8.0	16.0	50.9	24.8	15.7	31.5
February	1,592	3,230	10,066	4,934	5,132	19,847	8.0	16.3	50.7	25.9	15.8	32.1
March	1,820	3,576	10,001	5,092	4,910	19,728	9.2	18.1	50.7	24.9	18.2	35.8
April	1,709	3,354	9,822	5,195	4,627	19,340	8.8	17.3	50.8	23.9	17.4	34.1
May	1,949	3,665	10,181	5,739	4,441	19,328	10.1	19.0	52.7	23.0	19.1	36.0
June	1,716	3,303	10,054	5,437	4,617	19,846	8.6	16.6	50.7	23.3	17.1	32.9
July	1,797	3,769	10,532	5,226	5,306	19,776	9.1	19.1	53.3	26.8	17.1	35.8
August	1,820	3,427	10,322	5,097	5,226	20,275	9.0	16.9	50.9	25.8	17.6	33.2
September	1,982	3,575	10,199	5,439	4,760	19,757	10.0	18.1	51.6	24.1	19.4	35.1
October	1,698	3,330	9,699	4,985	4,715	19,650	8.6	16.9	49.4	24.0	17.5	34.3
November	1,702	3,560	10,293	5,426	4,867	19,659	8.7	18.1	52.4	24.8	16.5	34.6
December	1,882	3,491	9,792	5,574	4,219	19,984	9.4	17.5	49.0	21.1	19.2	35.6
Average	1,766	3,446	10,055	5,261	4,795	19,687	9.0	17.5	51.1	24.4	17.6	34.3
2017												
January	2,085	3,793	10,685	5,691	4,994	19,244	10.8	19.7	55.5	26.0	19.5	35.5
February	2,013	3,445	10,039	6,443	3,597	19,159	10.5	18.0	52.4	18.8	20.0	34.3
March	1,955	3,592	10,059	5,886	4,174	20,047	9.8	17.9	50.2	20.8	19.4	35.7
April	2,094	3,737	10,244	6,066	4,178	19,556	10.7	19.1	52.4	21.4	20.4	36.5
May	1,943	3,644	10,628	6,142	4,486	20,039	9.7	18.2	53.0	22.4	18.3	34.3
June	1,806	3,537	10,240	6,148	4,092	20,494	8.8	17.3	50.0	20.0	17.6	34.5
July	1,796	3,399	9,850	6,232	3,618	20,020	9.0	17.0	49.2	18.1	18.2	34.5
August	1,363	3,181	10,055	5,647	4,407	20,161	6.8	15.8	49.9	21.9	13.6	31.6
September	R 1,370	R 2,880	R 9,707	R 6,263	R 3,444	R 19,581	R 7.0	R 14.7	R 49.6	R 17.6	R 14.1	R 29.7
October	NA	NA	E 9,707	E 6,913	E 2,794	E 19,788	NA	NA	E 49.1	E 14.1	NA	NA
November	NA	NA	E 9,514	E 6,663	E 2,851	E 19,773	NA	NA	E 48.1	E 14.4	NA	NA
11-Month Average	NA	NA	E 10,068	E 6,187	E 3,881	E 19,811	NA	NA	E 50.8	E 19.6	NA	NA
2016 11-Month Average	1,756	3,441	10,080	5,232	4,848	19,660	8.9	17.5	51.3	24.7	17.4	34.1
2015 11-Month Average	1,482	2,859	9,421	4,689	4,732	19,528	7.6	14.6	48.2	24.2	15.7	30.3

^a Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).
^b See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. See Table 3.3c for notes on which countries are included in the data.
R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.
Notes: • For the feature article "Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil," published in the August 1995 *Monthly Energy Review*, see http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/pdf/historical/imported_oil.pdf.
• Beginning in October 1977, data include Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.3b. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. U.S. exports include shipments to U.S. territories, and imports include

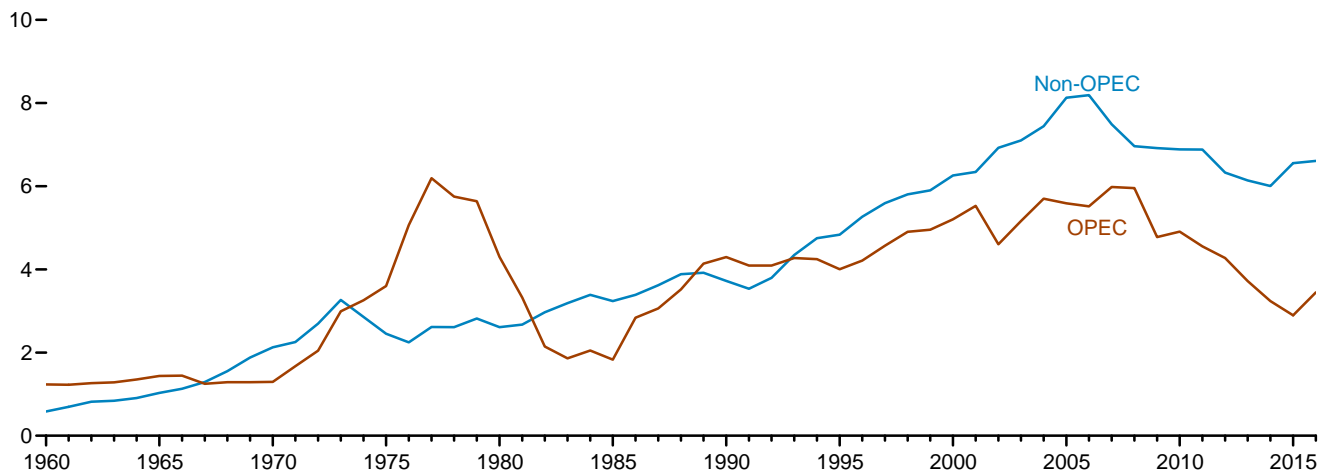
receipts from U.S. territories.
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.
Sources: • **1949–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981–2016:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2017:** 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
(Million Barrels per Day)

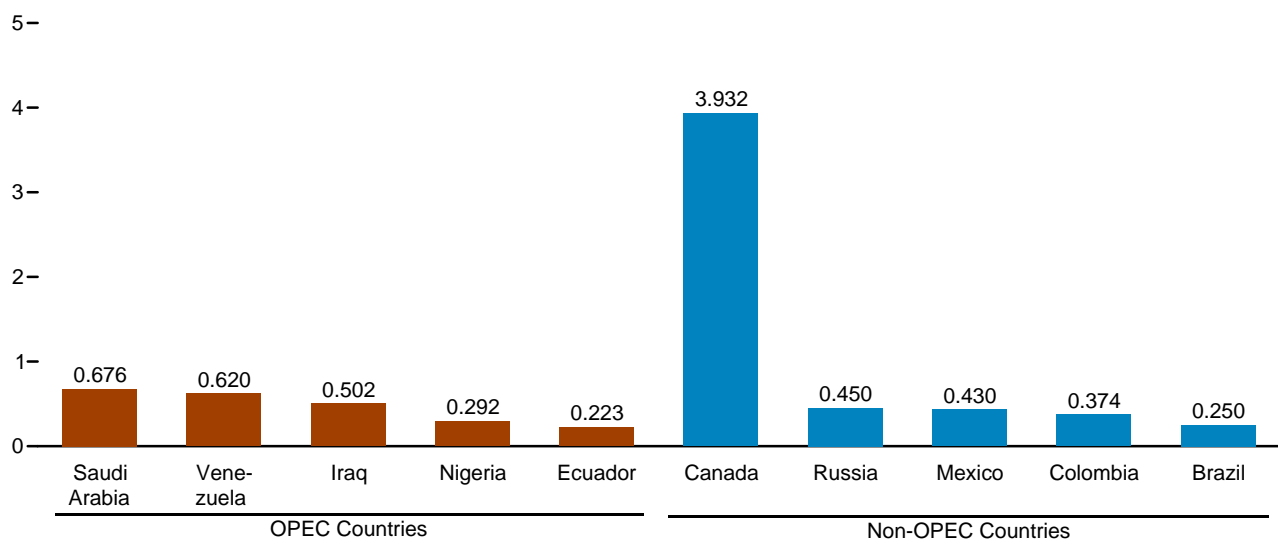
Overview, 1949–2016



OPEC and Non-OPEC, 1960–2016



From Selected Countries, September 2017



Note: OPEC=Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum>.
Sources: Tables 3.3b–3.3d.

Table 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports and Exports by Type
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Imports									Exports			
	Crude Oil ^a		Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL ^b		Jet Fuel ^f	Motor Gasoline ^g	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^h	Total	Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products	Total
	SPR ^c	Total		Propane ^d	Total ^e								
1950 Average	--	487	7	--	--	(f)	(s)	329	27	850	95	210	305
1955 Average	--	782	12	--	--	(f)	(s)	417	24	1,248	32	336	368
1960 Average	--	1,015	35	NA	4	34	27	637	62	1,815	8	193	202
1965 Average	--	1,238	36	NA	21	81	28	946	119	2,468	3	184	187
1970 Average	--	1,324	147	26	58	144	67	1,528	150	3,419	14	245	259
1975 Average	--	4,105	155	60	185	133	184	1,223	70	6,056	6	204	209
1980 Average	44	5,263	142	84	226	80	140	939	120	6,909	287	258	544
1985 Average	118	3,201	200	67	235	39	381	510	501	5,067	204	577	781
1990 Average	27	5,894	278	115	197	108	342	504	695	8,018	109	748	857
1995 Average	--	7,230	193	102	192	106	265	187	662	8,835	95	855	949
2000 Average	8	9,071	295	161	256	162	427	352	897	11,459	50	990	1,040
2001 Average	11	9,328	344	145	250	148	454	295	1,051	11,871	20	951	971
2002 Average	16	9,140	267	145	199	107	498	249	1,069	11,530	9	975	984
2003 Average	--	9,665	333	168	271	109	518	327	1,041	12,264	12	1,014	1,027
2004 Average	77	10,088	325	209	305	127	496	426	1,377	13,145	27	1,021	1,048
2005 Average	52	10,126	329	233	374	190	603	530	1,562	13,714	32	1,133	1,165
2006 Average	8	10,118	365	228	360	186	475	350	1,854	13,707	25	1,292	1,317
2007 Average	7	10,031	304	182	276	217	413	372	1,856	13,468	27	1,405	1,433
2008 Average	19	9,783	213	185	275	103	302	349	1,891	12,915	29	1,773	1,802
2009 Average	56	9,013	225	147	194	81	223	331	1,623	11,691	44	1,980	2,024
2010 Average	--	9,213	228	121	179	98	134	366	1,574	11,793	42	2,311	2,353
2011 Average	--	8,935	179	110	183	69	105	328	1,637	11,436	47	2,939	2,986
2012 Average	--	8,527	126	116	170	55	44	256	1,421	10,598	67	3,137	3,205
2013 Average	--	7,730	155	127	182	84	45	225	1,438	9,859	134	3,487	3,621
2014 Average	--	7,344	195	108	143	94	49	173	1,242	9,241	351	3,824	4,176
2015 January	--	7,171	349	156	196	132	74	218	1,321	9,461	495	4,080	4,575
February	--	7,100	388	163	197	127	51	225	1,184	9,272	442	4,198	4,640
March	--	7,592	324	147	168	163	61	146	1,165	9,619	438	3,654	4,092
April	--	7,208	243	127	156	134	75	179	1,378	9,374	599	4,339	4,938
May	--	7,245	191	91	122	170	109	239	1,425	9,502	527	4,326	4,853
June	--	7,321	132	96	132	204	100	174	1,541	9,605	445	4,211	4,657
July	--	7,360	143	107	129	160	33	144	1,603	9,571	546	4,414	4,960
August	--	7,717	140	111	141	132	33	177	1,519	9,858	461	4,047	4,507
September	--	7,228	103	92	114	66	63	243	1,541	9,358	410	4,441	4,851
October	--	7,102	101	120	159	83	103	136	1,158	8,842	500	4,116	4,617
November	--	7,371	150	129	174	102	70	198	1,086	9,151	320	4,584	4,903
December	--	7,902	155	145	181	108	84	222	1,090	9,742	392	4,874	5,266
Average	--	7,363	200	124	156	132	71	192	1,335	9,449	465	4,273	4,738
2016 January	--	7,615	172	164	219	154	60	272	1,215	9,707	490	4,487	4,977
February	--	7,914	231	212	244	117	65	173	1,323	10,066	454	4,480	4,934
March	--	8,012	150	139	163	155	66	266	1,188	10,001	596	4,496	5,092
April	--	7,611	177	116	142	122	78	176	1,516	9,822	624	4,571	5,195
May	--	7,927	123	113	149	182	44	145	1,610	10,181	788	4,952	5,739
June	--	7,560	88	105	177	132	76	242	1,779	10,054	530	4,906	5,437
July	--	8,096	123	116	162	174	82	225	1,671	10,532	536	4,690	5,226
August	--	8,016	164	122	174	147	34	230	1,558	10,322	720	4,376	5,097
September	--	8,040	150	126	151	139	71	153	1,495	10,199	775	4,665	5,439
October	--	7,570	75	142	168	154	44	150	1,538	9,699	502	4,483	4,985
November	--	8,023	145	169	198	153	63	241	1,470	10,293	606	4,820	5,426
December	--	7,817	167	186	219	129	29	178	1,253	9,792	468	5,105	5,574
Average	--	7,850	147	142	180	147	59	205	1,468	10,055	591	4,670	5,261
2017 January	--	8,435	204	242	283	140	33	176	1,413	10,685	746	4,945	5,691
February	--	7,890	199	214	253	147	36	225	1,289	10,039	1,116	5,327	6,443
March	--	8,048	108	166	195	123	51	221	1,312	10,059	834	5,052	5,886
April	--	8,131	116	112	152	183	42	146	1,475	10,244	1,001	5,065	6,066
May	--	8,397	124	120	166	126	37	241	1,537	10,628	1,023	5,119	6,142
June	--	8,010	102	116	152	119	23	172	1,661	10,240	786	5,362	6,148
July	--	7,825	111	110	147	140	23	174	1,429	9,850	893	5,339	6,232
August	--	7,890	112	108	146	174	24	150	1,558	10,055	772	4,876	5,647
September	--	R 7,275	R 112	R 131	R 165	206	R 41	R 204	R 1,702	R 9,707	R 1,473	R 4,791	R 6,263
October	--	E 7,652	E 113	E 128	NA	E 195	E 42	E 154	NA	E 9,707	E 1,667	E 5,246	E 6,913
November	--	E 7,562	E 149	E 174	NA	E 180	E 17	E 184	NA	E 9,514	E 1,339	E 5,324	E 6,663
11-Month Average	--	E 7,922	E 131	E 147	NA	E 158	E 34	E 186	NA	E 10,068	E 1,057	E 5,129	E 6,187
2016 11-Month Average	--	7,853	145	138	177	148	62	207	1,488	10,080	602	4,629	5,232
2015 11-Month Average	--	7,313	205	122	153	134	70	189	1,358	9,421	472	4,217	4,689

^a Includes lease condensate.
^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
^c "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.
^d Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures" and 30% of "Ethane-Propane Mixtures."
^e 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.
^f 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.")
^g 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.
^h Asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, unfinished oils, waxes, other

hydrocarbons and oxygenates, 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.
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. • 1981-2016: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • 2017: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.3c Petroleum Trade: Imports From OPEC Countries
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria ^a	Angola ^b	Ecuador ^c	Iraq	Kuwait ^d	Libya ^e	Nigeria ^f	Saudi Arabia ^d	Venezuela	Other ^g	Total OPEC
1960 Average	(a)	(b)	(c)	22	182	(e)	(f)	84	911	34	1,233
1965 Average	(a)	(b)	(c)	16	74	42	(f)	158	994	155	1,439
1970 Average	8	(b)	(c)	—	48	47	(f)	30	989	172	1,294
1975 Average	282	(b)	57	2	16	232	762	715	702	832	3,601
1980 Average	488	(b)	27	28	27	554	857	1,261	481	577	4,300
1985 Average	187	(b)	67	46	21	4	293	168	605	439	1,830
1990 Average	280	(b)	49	518	86	—	800	1,339	1,025	199	4,296
1995 Average	234	(b)	(c)	—	218	—	627	1,344	1,480	98	4,002
2000 Average	225	(b)	(c)	620	272	0	896	1,572	1,546	72	5,203
2001 Average	278	(b)	(c)	795	250	0	885	1,662	1,553	105	5,528
2002 Average	264	(b)	(c)	459	228	—	621	1,552	1,398	83	4,605
2003 Average	382	(b)	(c)	481	220	—	867	1,774	1,376	61	5,162
2004 Average	452	(b)	(c)	656	250	20	1,140	1,558	1,554	70	5,701
2005 Average	478	(b)	(c)	531	243	56	1,166	1,537	1,529	47	5,587
2006 Average	657	(b)	(c)	553	185	87	1,114	1,463	1,419	38	5,517
2007 Average	670	508	(c)	484	181	117	1,134	1,485	1,361	39	5,980
2008 Average	548	513	221	627	210	103	988	1,529	1,189	26	5,954
2009 Average	493	460	185	450	182	79	809	1,004	1,063	50	4,776
2010 Average	510	393	212	415	197	70	1,023	1,096	988	3	4,906
2011 Average	358	346	206	459	191	15	818	1,195	951	16	4,555
2012 Average	242	233	180	476	305	61	441	1,365	960	9	4,271
2013 Average	115	216	236	341	328	59	281	1,329	806	10	3,720
2014 Average	110	154	215	369	311	6	92	1,166	789	23	3,237
2015 January	82	54	331	227	266	20	51	820	670	17	2,538
February	112	181	245	222	241	4	38	945	783	24	2,794
March	76	93	244	122	277	—	78	1,047	849	15	2,801
April	106	102	114	139	186	3	54	1,205	824	—	2,734
May	150	119	176	283	222	12	58	1,210	898	7	3,133
June	126	113	237	214	314	—	21	1,077	757	10	2,869
July	109	108	281	133	144	—	130	1,187	808	11	2,911
August	121	102	256	117	113	4	86	1,005	934	11	2,750
September	145	182	264	203	211	5	114	863	855	11	2,854
October	76	193	230	375	150	17	65	983	802	7	2,899
November	124	231	191	269	140	6	114	1,236	843	17	3,169
December	74	166	197	447	193	12	155	1,122	899	10	3,274
Average	108	136	231	229	204	7	81	1,059	827	12	2,894
2016 January	126	166	334	252	205	10	132	1,054	702	74	3,054
February	174	133	246	245	289	5	274	1,029	773	63	3,230
March	147	172	264	365	123	—	290	1,309	846	59	3,576
April	137	242	182	349	199	10	243	1,154	788	48	3,354
May	102	161	230	571	177	75	297	1,171	787	93	3,665
June	183	128	223	434	135	—	252	1,104	748	97	3,303
July	191	299	234	390	323	5	265	1,053	933	75	3,769
August	169	159	253	488	156	22	181	1,147	773	78	3,427
September	155	157	213	448	275	4	168	1,211	825	119	3,575
October	296	122	203	508	154	—	232	1,025	741	49	3,330
November	300	174	250	434	228	27	247	1,003	849	49	3,560
December	202	102	236	590	254	32	246	1,014	789	25	3,491
Average	182	168	239	424	210	16	235	1,106	796	69	3,446
2017 January	232	118	247	622	105	31	332	1,345	749	10	3,793
February	234	64	141	413	251	22	223	1,338	751	9	3,445
March	193	30	278	544	219	30	342	1,173	764	20	3,592
April	153	84	180	811	101	45	332	1,154	857	21	3,737
May	196	105	230	619	174	87	294	1,109	767	64	3,644
June	254	178	212	587	162	38	320	1,015	663	108	3,537
July	215	189	166	756	206	108	241	795	686	37	3,399
August	229	296	193	473	87	35	397	741	606	125	3,181
September	145	171	223	502	127	59	292	676	620	65	2,880
9-Month Average	206	138	209	593	158	51	309	1,036	718	51	3,469
2016 9-Month Average	154	180	243	394	209	15	233	1,137	798	79	3,441
2015 9-Month Average	114	116	239	184	219	5	70	1,041	820	12	2,821

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

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

^c Ecuador was a member of OPEC from 1973–1992, and rejoined OPEC in November 2007. For 1960–1972 and 1993–2007, Ecuador is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

^d 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.

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

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

^g Includes these countries for the dates indicated: Equatorial Guinea (May 2017 forward), Gabon (1975–1994 and July 2016 forward), Indonesia (1962–2008 and January–November 2016), Iran (1960 forward), Qatar (1961 forward), and United Arab Emirates (1967 forward).

—No data reported.

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. • **1981–2016:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2017:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

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

	Brazil	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nether-lands	Norway	Russia ^a	United Kingdom	U.S. Virgin Islands	Other	Total Non-OPEC
1960 Average	1	120	42	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	71	19	17	14	14	406	1,052	2,454
1980 Average	3	455	4	533	2	144	1	176	388	903	2,609
1985 Average	61	770	23	816	58	32	8	310	247	913	3,237
1990 Average	49	934	182	755	55	102	45	189	282	1,128	3,721
1995 Average	8	1,332	219	1,068	15	273	25	383	278	1,233	4,833
2000 Average	51	1,807	342	1,373	30	343	72	366	291	1,581	6,257
2001 Average	82	1,828	296	1,440	43	341	90	324	268	1,631	6,343
2002 Average	116	1,971	260	1,547	66	393	210	478	236	1,649	6,925
2003 Average	108	2,072	195	1,623	87	270	254	440	288	1,766	7,103
2004 Average	104	2,138	176	1,665	101	244	298	380	330	2,008	7,444
2005 Average	156	2,181	196	1,662	151	233	410	396	328	2,413	8,127
2006 Average	193	2,353	155	1,705	174	196	369	272	328	2,446	8,190
2007 Average	200	2,455	155	1,532	128	142	414	277	346	1,839	7,489
2008 Average	258	2,493	200	1,302	168	102	465	236	320	1,416	6,961
2009 Average	309	2,479	276	1,210	140	108	563	245	277	1,307	6,915
2010 Average	272	2,535	365	1,284	108	89	612	256	253	1,112	6,887
2011 Average	253	2,729	433	1,206	100	113	624	159	186	1,077	6,881
2012 Average	226	2,946	433	1,035	99	75	477	149	12	874	6,327
2013 Average	151	3,142	389	919	89	54	460	147	-	786	6,138
2014 Average	160	3,388	318	842	85	45	330	117	-	720	6,004
2015 January	236	4,010	417	831	78	11	401	140	-	799	6,923
February	138	3,942	353	784	81	58	300	88	-	733	6,478
March	170	3,899	525	875	110	52	376	83	-	727	6,818
April	232	3,849	442	714	78	37	358	111	-	820	6,640
May	108	3,562	535	663	80	108	337	138	-	838	6,369
June	255	3,625	377	856	23	66	500	134	-	898	6,736
July	222	3,488	441	755	54	87	445	142	-	1,027	6,661
August	396	3,932	339	731	22	138	509	154	-	887	7,108
September	276	3,807	292	647	53	48	369	178	-	835	6,504
October	229	3,411	221	756	32	44	307	99	-	842	5,942
November	99	3,621	402	721	39	37	320	92	-	651	5,982
December	208	4,043	390	760	38	39	219	112	-	660	6,469
Average	215	3,765	395	758	57	61	371	123	-	811	6,554
2016 January	168	4,084	499	710	57	58	395	115	-	566	6,653
February	148	4,211	507	539	73	61	436	71	-	790	6,836
March	112	3,870	569	657	30	143	329	141	-	574	6,425
April	160	3,549	386	788	54	89	509	149	-	784	6,468
May	110	3,548	570	676	63	44	435	106	-	964	6,516
June	200	3,437	583	739	59	113	485	168	1	966	6,751
July	158	3,451	536	733	43	109	539	92	-	1,102	6,763
August	274	3,809	534	672	31	49	499	141	-	886	6,895
September	154	3,784	500	595	67	124	421	132	-	850	6,624
October	199	3,587	346	614	107	75	491	89	-	861	6,369
November	189	4,032	368	697	74	38	419	137	-	779	6,732
December	126	4,017	397	606	60	11	334	121	-	631	6,302
Average	167	3,780	483	669	60	76	441	122	(s)	812	6,610
2017 January	206	4,282	345	730	75	134	348	141	-	631	6,892
February	240	4,182	401	607	81	34	319	96	-	633	6,594
March	229	4,065	338	630	47	12	379	120	-	648	6,467
April	168	3,887	417	680	62	86	308	123	-	777	6,507
May	132	4,123	424	810	49	73	401	167	-	806	6,984
June	202	3,804	334	784	72	122	503	126	-	756	6,703
July	376	3,768	357	668	45	64	358	113	-	703	6,451
August	258	3,960	388	573	74	186	443	67	-	925	6,874
September	250	3,932	374	430	93	118	450	149	-	1,031	6,827
9-Month Average	229	4,000	375	658	66	92	390	123	-	768	6,701
2016 9-Month Average	165	3,748	521	679	53	88	449	124	(s)	831	6,658
2015 9-Month Average	227	3,789	415	762	64	68	400	130	-	842	6,696

^a 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

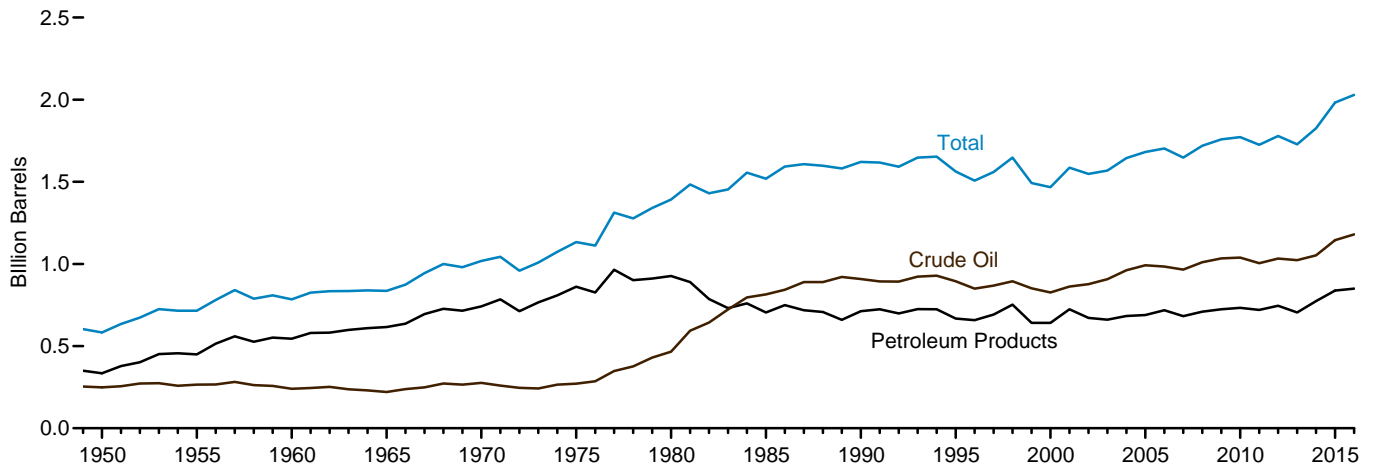
states and the District of Columbia.

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.

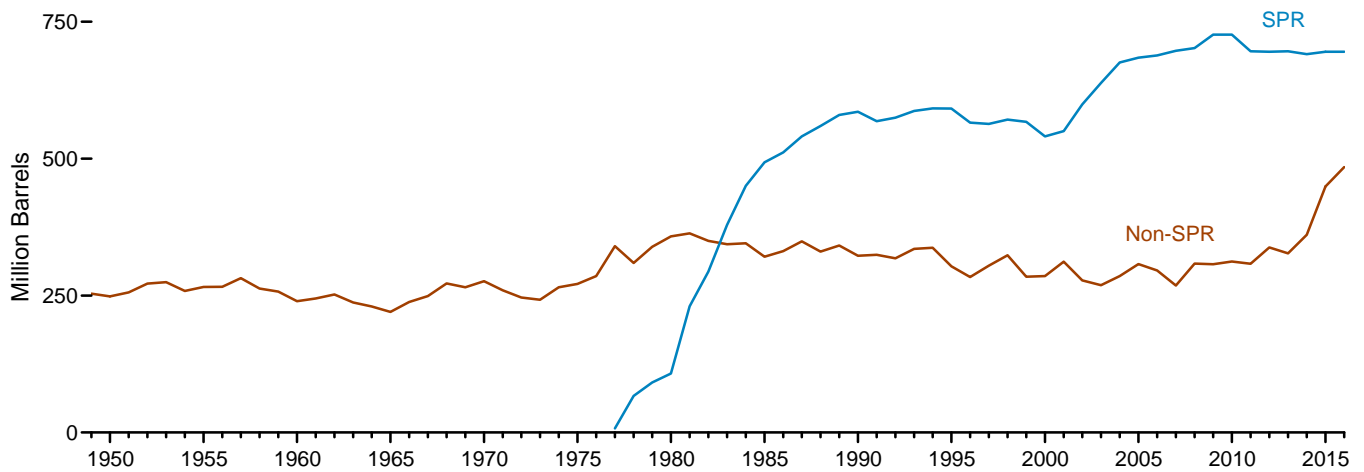
Sources: • **1960-1972:** Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, annual reports. • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2016:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2017:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

Figure 3.4 Petroleum Stocks

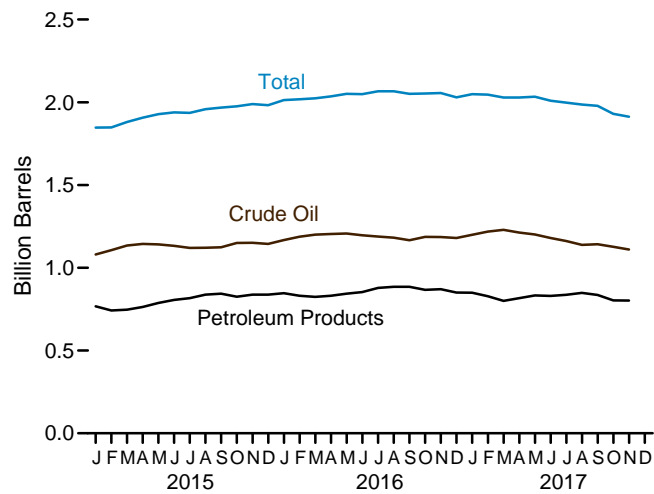
Overview, 1949–2016



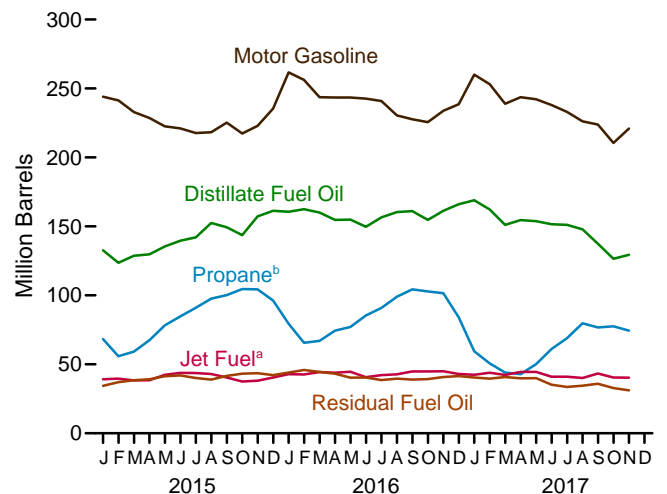
SPR and Non-SPR Crude Oil Stocks, 1949–2016



Overview, Monthly



Selected Products, Monthly



^a Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

^b Includes propylene.

Notes: • SPR=Strategic Petroleum Reserve. • Stocks are at end of

period.

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

Source: Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Petroleum Stocks
(Million Barrels)

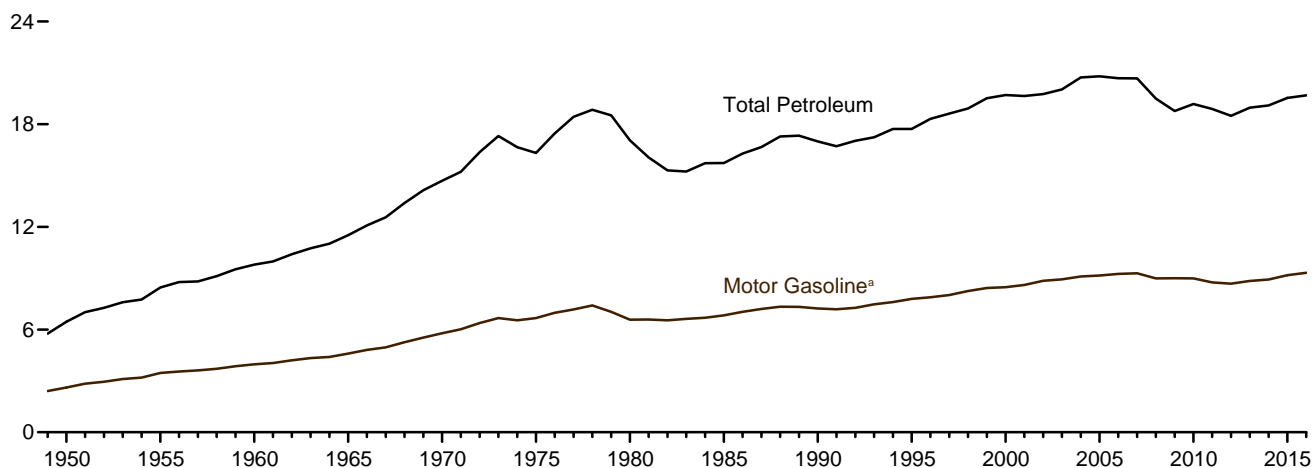
	Crude Oil ^a			Distillate Fuel Oil ^f	HGL ^b		Jet Fuel ⁱ	Motor Gasoline ^j	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^k	Total
	SPR ^c	Non-SPR ^{d,e}	Total ^e		Propane ^g	Total ^h					
1950 Year	--	248	248	72	NA	2	(i)	116	41	104	583
1955 Year	--	266	266	111	NA	7	3	165	39	123	715
1960 Year	--	240	240	138	NA	23	7	195	45	137	785
1965 Year	--	220	220	155	NA	35	19	175	56	176	836
1970 Year	--	276	276	195	44	74	28	209	54	181	1,018
1975 Year	--	271	271	209	82	133	30	235	74	181	1,133
1980 Year	108	358	466	205	71	137	42	261	92	189	1,392
1985 Year	493	321	814	144	39	82	40	223	50	165	1,519
1990 Year	586	323	908	132	49	104	52	220	49	156	1,621
1995 Year	592	303	895	130	43	100	40	202	37	158	1,563
2000 Year	541	286	826	118	41	88	45	196	36	159	1,468
2001 Year	550	312	862	145	66	128	42	210	41	158	1,586
2002 Year	599	278	877	134	53	113	39	209	31	144	1,548
2003 Year	638	269	907	137	50	101	39	207	38	140	1,568
2004 Year	676	286	961	126	55	111	40	218	42	146	1,645
2005 Year	685	308	992	136	57	117	42	208	37	148	1,682
2006 Year	689	296	984	144	62	125	39	212	42	157	1,703
2007 Year	697	268	965	134	52	106	39	218	39	146	1,648
2008 Year	702	308	1,010	146	55	127	38	214	36	149	1,719
2009 Year	727	307	1,034	166	50	113	43	223	37	142	1,758
2010 Year	727	312	1,039	164	49	120	43	219	41	145	1,772
2011 Year	696	308	1,004	149	55	127	41	223	34	146	1,725
2012 Year	695	338	1,033	135	68	152	40	231	34	154	1,779
2013 Year	696	327	1,023	128	45	125	37	228	38	149	1,728
2014 Year	691	361	1,052	136	78	174	38	240	34	151	1,825
2015 January	691	389	1,080	133	68	152	39	244	34	165	1,847
February	691	415	1,106	124	56	132	40	241	37	168	1,848
March	691	443	1,134	129	59	138	38	233	38	170	1,881
April	691	453	1,144	130	68	158	38	229	39	170	1,907
May	692	449	1,141	135	78	178	42	223	41	167	1,928
June	694	439	1,133	140	85	193	44	221	42	166	1,939
July	695	425	1,120	142	91	206	44	218	40	167	1,936
August	695	426	1,121	153	98	221	43	218	39	164	1,958
September	695	429	1,124	149	100	226	40	225	42	161	1,968
October	695	455	1,150	144	105	225	37	217	43	158	1,975
November	695	456	1,151	157	104	214	38	223	44	162	1,989
December	695	449	1,144	161	96	194	40	235	42	164	1,982
2016 January	695	472	1,167	161	79	164	43	262	44	173	2,014
February	695	492	1,187	162	66	147	43	256	46	176	2,018
March	695	505	1,200	160	67	152	44	244	45	179	2,024
April	695	509	1,204	155	74	168	44	243	43	178	2,035
May	695	512	1,207	155	77	185	45	243	40	175	2,051
June	695	501	1,196	150	85	210	41	243	40	170	2,049
July	695	493	1,189	157	91	229	42	241	39	171	2,066
August	695	487	1,182	160	99	247	43	230	40	164	2,066
September	695	472	1,167	161	104	251	45	228	39	161	2,051
October	695	491	1,186	155	103	243	45	226	39	159	2,053
November	695	491	1,186	161	102	233	45	234	41	157	2,056
December	695	485	1,180	166	84	200	43	239	41	161	2,030
2017 January	695	504	1,200	169	59	165	42	260	40	172	2,049
February	695	524	1,218	162	51	154	44	253	40	175	2,046
March	692	538	1,229	151	44	148	42	239	41	179	2,029
April	689	524	1,213	155	43	154	45	244	40	180	2,029
May	684	517	1,201	154	50	171	44	242	40	181	2,034
June	679	500	1,180	152	61	191	41	238	35	173	2,009
July	679	482	1,161	151	69	207	41	233	34	171	1,998
August	679	459	1,138	148	80	231	40	226	35	169	1,986
September	^R 674	^R 469	^R 1,143	^R 137	^R 77	^R 230	43	^R 224	36	^R 165	^R 1,978
October	^E 670	^E 457	^E 1,127	^E 127	^E 78	^F 224	^E 40	^E 210	^E 33	^E 169	^E 1,930
November	^E 663	^E 448	^E 1,111	^E 129	^E 74	^F 211	^E 40	^E 221	^E 31	^E 169	^E 1,912

^a Includes lease condensate.
^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
^c "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.
^d All crude oil stocks other than those in "SPR."
^e Beginning in 1981, includes stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit.
^f Excludes stocks in the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.
^g Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures" and 30% of "Ethane-Propane Mixtures."
^h Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline (pentanes plus), and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). Through 1983, also includes plant condensate and unrefined stream.
ⁱ Beginning in 1965, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. (Through 1964, kerosene-type jet fuel is included with kerosene in "Other.") For 1952-2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1951, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other.")
^j Includes finished motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components; excludes oxygenates. Through 1963, also includes aviation gasoline and special

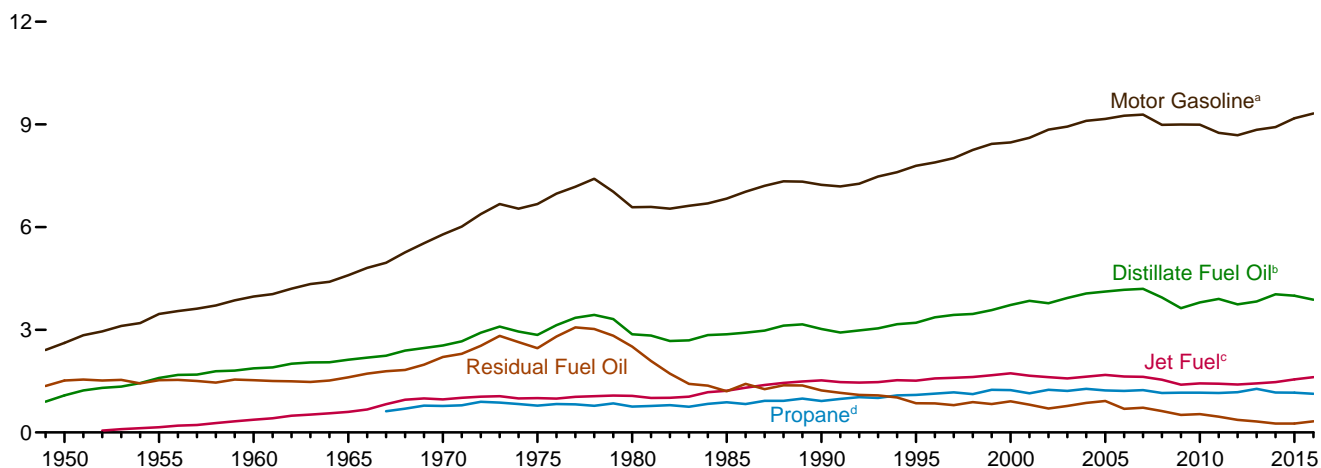
naphthas.
^k Asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, unfinished oils, waxes, miscellaneous products, oxygenates, renewable fuels, and other hydrocarbons. Through 1964, also includes kerosene-type jet fuel. Beginning 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. ⁻⁻=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. • 1981-2016: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • 2017: 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.

Figure 3.5 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type
(Million Barrels per Day)

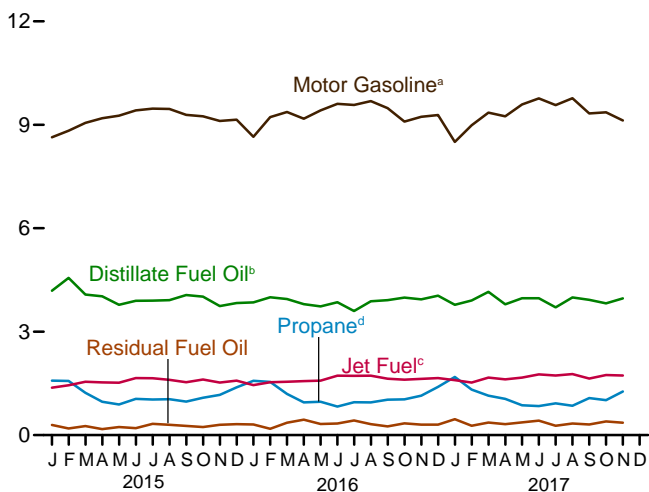
Total Petroleum and Motor Gasoline, 1949–2016



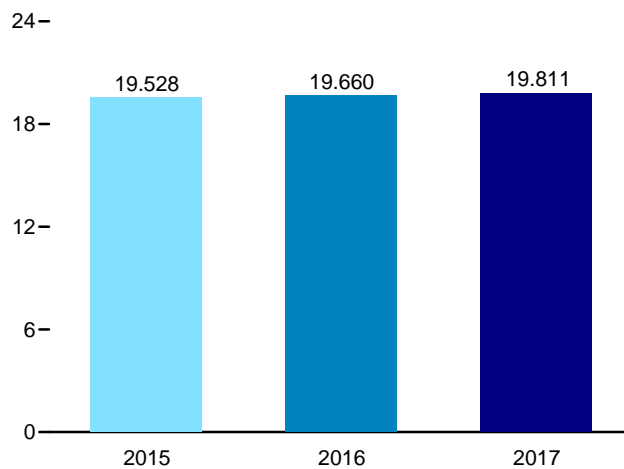
Selected Products, 1949–2016



Selected Products, Monthly



Total, January–November

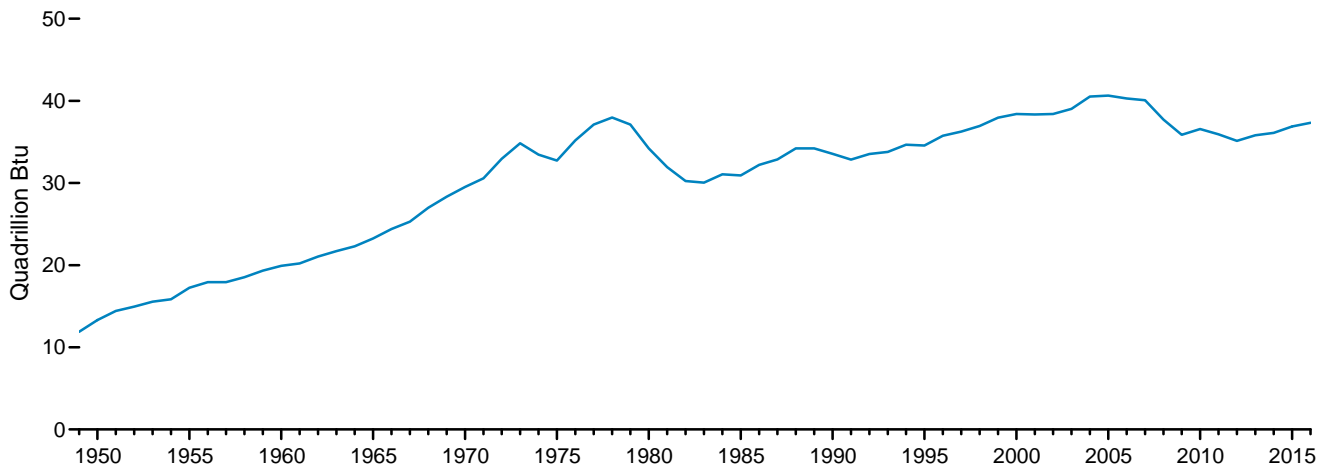


^a Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
^b Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.
^c Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

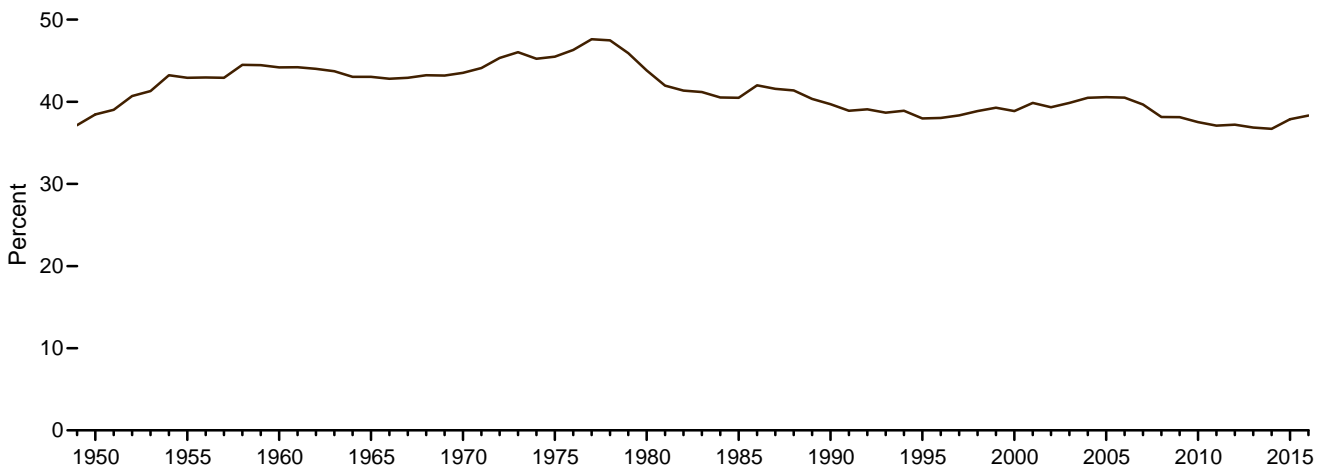
^d Includes propylene.
 Note: SPR=Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum>.
 Source: Table 3.5.

Figure 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

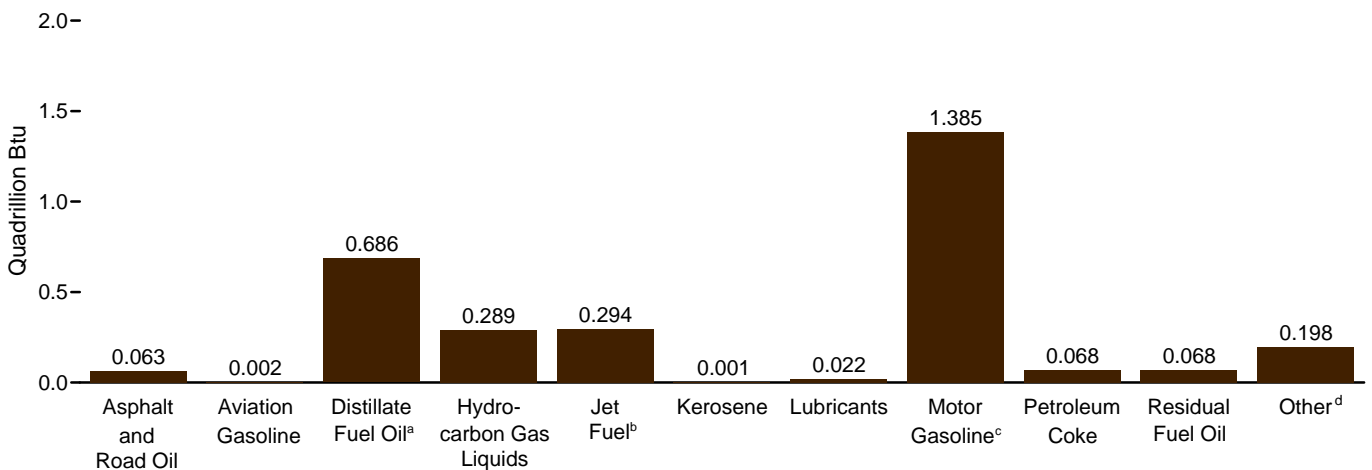
Total, 1949–2016



Petroleum Products Supplied as Share of Total Energy Consumption, 1949–2016



By Product, November 2017



^a Includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

^b Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

^c Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^d All petroleum products not separately displayed.

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

Sources: Tables 1.1 and 3.6.

Table 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type
(Trillion Btu)

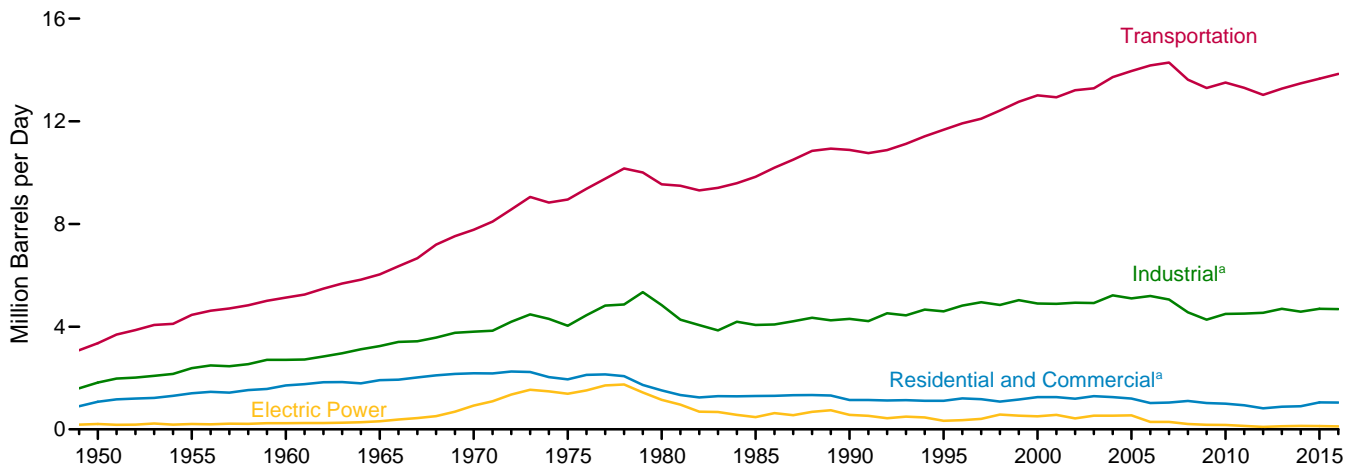
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	HGL ^a		Jet Fuel ^e	Kerosene	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline ^f	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^g	Total
				Propane ^c	Total ^d								
1950 Total	435	199	2,300	NA	343	(^e)	668	236	5,015	90	3,482	546	13,315
1955 Total	615	354	3,385	NA	592	301	662	258	6,640	147	3,502	798	17,255
1960 Total	734	298	3,992	NA	912	739	563	259	7,631	328	3,517	947	19,919
1965 Total	890	222	4,519	NA	1,232	1,215	553	286	8,806	444	3,691	1,390	23,246
1970 Total	1,082	100	5,401	1,095	1,689	1,973	544	301	11,091	465	5,057	1,817	29,521
1975 Total	1,014	71	6,061	1,107	1,845	2,047	329	304	12,798	542	5,649	2,071	32,732
1980 Total	962	64	6,110	1,142	2,180	2,190	329	354	12,648	522	5,772	3,073	34,205
1985 Total	1,029	50	6,098	1,236	2,309	2,497	326	322	13,098	582	2,759	1,945	30,925
1990 Total	1,170	45	6,422	1,284	2,309	3,129	88	362	13,872	745	2,820	2,589	33,552
1995 Total	1,178	40	6,812	1,534	2,849	3,132	112	346	14,834	802	1,955	2,499	34,558
2000 Total	1,276	36	7,927	1,734	3,288	3,580	140	369	16,167	895	2,091	2,636	38,406
2001 Total	1,257	35	8,170	1,598	2,960	3,426	150	338	16,386	961	1,861	2,793	38,337
2002 Total	1,240	34	8,020	1,747	3,076	3,340	90	334	16,829	1,018	1,605	2,816	38,401
2003 Total	1,220	30	8,341	1,701	2,968	3,265	113	309	16,968	1,000	1,772	3,043	39,030
2004 Total	1,304	31	8,642	1,791	3,047	3,383	133	313	17,333	1,148	1,990	3,205	40,528
2005 Total	1,323	35	8,745	1,721	2,878	3,475	144	312	17,378	1,125	2,111	3,122	40,647
2006 Total	1,261	33	8,831	1,701	2,841	3,379	111	303	17,531	1,141	1,581	3,276	40,289
2007 Total	1,197	32	8,858	1,729	2,912	3,358	67	313	17,472	1,072	1,659	3,134	40,073
2008 Total	1,012	28	8,346	1,620	2,727	3,193	30	291	16,865	1,017	1,432	2,788	37,728
2009 Total	873	27	7,661	1,624	2,791	2,883	36	262	16,750	937	1,173	2,483	35,877
2010 Total	878	27	8,014	1,624	2,976	2,963	41	291	16,668	831	1,228	2,645	36,561
2011 Total	859	27	8,217	1,614	2,898	2,950	25	276	16,191	801	1,058	2,621	35,925
2012 Total	827	25	7,903	1,649	2,992	2,901	11	254	16,089	802	849	2,474	35,126
2013 Total	783	22	8,059	1,785	3,267	2,969	11	268	16,339	786	731	2,583	35,818
2014 Total	793	22	8,499	1,634	3,172	3,042	19	280	16,476	772	590	2,430	36,094
2015 January	41	1	749	188	326	242	(s)	29	1,355	76	57	192	3,069
February	40	1	736	169	290	229	1	21	1,251	37	34	190	2,831
March	46	1	729	146	285	272	2	29	1,421	71	51	193	3,100
April	60	2	697	111	253	260	(s)	27	1,395	69	32	196	2,991
May	70	2	675	106	256	267	4	30	1,453	72	46	231	3,106
June	94	2	674	121	261	281	(s)	24	1,430	74	38	215	3,092
July	99	3	697	123	274	290	(s)	29	1,486	75	63	228	3,245
August	105	2	700	124	274	281	(s)	23	1,484	78	58	207	3,213
September	93	2	703	112	242	261	(s)	23	1,410	52	50	192	3,027
October	82	2	718	129	282	284	1	27	1,450	62	46	170	3,124
November	57	1	647	135	274	259	(s)	19	1,383	56	57	201	2,955
December	44	1	685	165	313	277	4	24	1,435	53	62	221	3,120
Total	832	21	8,411	1,627	3,331	3,204	13	305	16,952	776	595	2,435	36,873
2016 January	40	1	688	187	329	255	(s)	26	1,357	72	60	208	3,036
February	44	2	668	172	288	252	(s)	26	1,353	64	33	235	2,966
March	52	2	706	142	286	272	2	27	1,470	69	70	205	3,160
April	60	2	657	109	254	266	1	24	1,393	54	85	215	3,011
May	81	2	667	115	260	277	1	25	1,477	52	63	199	3,104
June	96	2	666	96	241	293	2	27	1,458	45	64	208	3,101
July	97	2	643	113	264	302	2	22	1,502	61	83	205	3,182
August	108	2	694	113	251	303	(s)	23	1,519	83	62	233	3,278
September	87	2	677	118	260	278	2	23	1,439	52	48	210	3,078
October	86	2	713	123	282	283	3	25	1,426	59	66	217	3,161
November	62	2	681	131	267	278	(s)	22	1,401	89	58	197	3,056
December	40	2	723	166	307	291	4	22	1,456	72	60	222	3,197
Total	853	20	8,183	1,586	3,289	3,350	18	289	17,251	771	751	2,553	37,330
2017 January	39	1	676	201	338	280	2	20	1,333	78	90	208	3,066
February	45	1	631	142	265	242	1	21	1,273	45	48	190	2,761
March	54	2	743	136	290	293	(s)	25	1,467	33	71	237	3,215
April	63	2	656	121	267	275	1	19	1,404	59	60	234	3,039
May	75	2	709	103	263	294	1	20	1,504	64	72	222	3,225
June	95	3	687	97	254	300	(s)	20	1,482	49	79	226	3,194
July	91	2	663	110	274	304	(s)	19	1,501	87	53	225	3,218
August	112	2	714	101	232	311	(s)	17	1,532	58	65	221	3,264
September	R 89	R 1	R 678	R 124	R 249	R 279	R 2	R 20	R 1,416	R 64	R 58	R 199	R 3,056
October	F 87	RF 1	E 683	E 121	RF 280	E 306	RF 2	F 23	E 1,468	F 61	E 77	RE 189	E 3,178
November	F 63	F 2	E 686	E 145	F 289	E 294	F 1	F 22	E 1,385	F 68	E 68	E 198	E 3,073
11-Month Total	E 813	E 19	E 7,524	E 1,400	E 2,999	E 3,178	E 11	E 225	E 15,765	E 667	E 740	E 2,348	E 34,289
2016 11-Month Total	813	19	7,461	1,420	2,982	3,059	14	268	15,796	699	691	2,331	34,133
2015 11-Month Total	788	20	7,726	1,462	3,018	2,927	9	281	15,517	722	533	2,214	33,753

^a Hydrocarbon gas liquids.
^b Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.
^c Propane and propylene. Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures" and 30% of "Ethane-Propane Mixtures."
^d Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, natural gasoline (pentanes plus), and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene). Through 1983, also includes plant condensate and unfractionated stream.
^e Beginning in 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.")
^f Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
^g Petrochemical feedstocks, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1964, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1981,

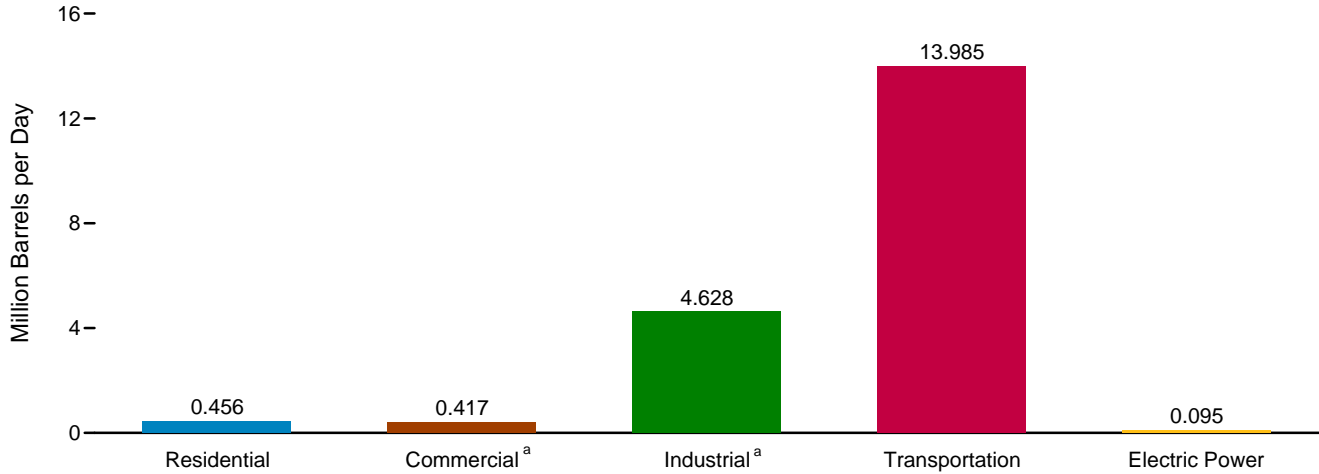
also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.
R=Revised. 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

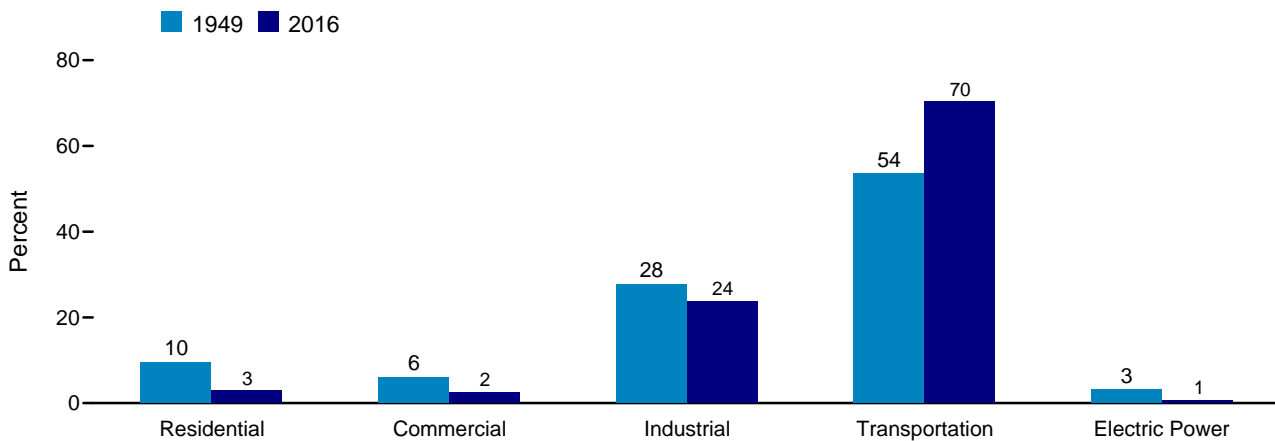
By Sector, 1949–2016



By Sector, September 2017



Sector Shares 1949 and 2016



^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 ^a						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL ^b	Kero-sene	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL ^b	Kero-sene	Motor Gasoline ^{d,e}	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
		Propane ^c				Propane ^c					
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
2001 Average	427	375	46	849	239	102	15	20	(s)	30	406
2002 Average	404	384	29	817	209	101	8	24	(s)	35	376
2003 Average	438	389	34	861	233	112	9	32	(s)	48	434
2004 Average	433	364	41	839	221	108	10	23	(s)	53	416
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	379	14	659	185	100	2	28	(s)	27	343
2011 Average	248	348	9	605	186	101	2	24	(s)	23	335
2012 Average	228	286	4	518	168	98	1	21	(s)	14	301
2013 Average	233	337	4	574	163	110	(s)	22	(s)	11	306
2014 Average	253	329	7	589	169	108	1	29	(s)	3	311
2015 January	424	350	2	776	277	116	(s)	^e 195	(s)	3	592
February	405	344	7	757	265	114	1	200	(s)	3	583
March	290	295	9	594	190	98	1	205	(s)	2	496
April	181	276	1	457	118	92	(s)	208	(s)	1	419
May	175	276	16	467	114	92	2	209	(s)	1	419
June	106	286	(s)	393	69	95	(s)	213	0	1	378
July	118	293	1	412	77	97	(s)	214	0	1	390
August	147	282	1	430	96	94	(s)	214	(s)	1	405
September	144	271	(s)	415	94	90	(s)	210	(s)	1	396
October	353	294	2	649	230	98	(s)	209	(s)	2	540
November	391	311	1	704	256	103	(s)	206	(s)	3	568
December	412	336	19	766	269	112	3	207	(s)	3	593
Average	262	301	5	568	171	100	1	208	(s)	2	481
2016 January	378	355	1	735	247	118	(s)	196	(s)	4	565
February	395	343	2	739	258	114	(s)	209	(s)	4	585
March	261	312	8	581	170	104	1	212	(s)	3	490
April	237	288	3	527	155	96	(s)	208	(s)	2	461
May	208	289	6	503	136	96	1	213	0	2	448
June	147	267	8	422	96	89	1	217	(s)	1	405
July	151	287	8	447	99	95	1	217	(s)	2	414
August	118	278	1	396	77	92	(s)	219	0	1	389
September	185	290	11	485	121	96	1	214	0	2	435
October	253	298	15	566	165	99	2	206	0	3	474
November	282	300	2	583	184	100	(s)	209	(s)	3	496
December	442	326	16	785	289	108	2	210	(s)	5	614
Average	254	303	7	564	166	101	1	211	(s)	3	481
2017 January	423	362	10	795	276	120	1	192	(s)	4	595
February	348	317	5	670	227	105	1	203	(s)	4	540
March	295	309	1	606	193	103	(s)	212	(s)	3	511
April	244	295	5	544	159	98	1	209	(s)	2	470
May	169	283	2	454	110	94	(s)	217	(s)	2	423
June	210	296	2	508	137	98	(s)	221	(s)	2	459
July	129	300	(s)	429	84	100	(s)	216	(s)	1	402
August	168	254	1	422	110	84	(s)	221	(s)	2	417
September	170	276	11	456	111	92	1	211	(s)	2	417
9-Month Average	239	299	4	542	156	99	1	211	(s)	2	470
2016 9-Month Average	230	301	5	536	150	100	1	212	(s)	2	465
2015 9-Month Average	220	297	4	521	144	99	1	208	(s)	1	452

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

^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

^c Propane and propylene.

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

^e There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors. Beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of motor gasoline consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

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.

Table 3.7b Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Industrial Sector ^a										
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL ^b		Kerosene	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline ^{e,f}	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^g	Total
			Propane ^c	Total ^d							
1950 Average	180	328	NA	100	132	43	131	41	617	250	1,822
1955 Average	254	466	NA	212	116	47	173	67	686	366	2,387
1960 Average	302	476	NA	333	78	48	198	149	689	435	2,708
1965 Average	368	541	NA	470	80	62	179	202	689	657	3,247
1970 Average	447	577	256	699	89	70	150	203	708	866	3,808
1975 Average	419	630	302	863	58	68	116	246	658	982	4,038
1980 Average	396	621	516	1,293	87	82	82	234	586	1,460	4,842
1985 Average	425	526	569	1,408	21	75	114	261	326	909	4,065
1990 Average	483	541	576	1,364	6	84	97	325	179	1,225	4,304
1995 Average	486	532	723	1,727	7	80	105	328	147	1,180	4,594
2000 Average	525	563	724	1,923	8	86	79	361	105	1,255	4,903
2001 Average	519	611	654	1,713	11	79	155	390	89	1,325	4,892
2002 Average	512	566	754	1,801	7	78	163	383	83	1,342	4,934
2003 Average	503	551	701	1,691	12	72	171	375	96	1,448	4,918
2004 Average	537	570	790	1,778	14	73	195	423	108	1,525	5,222
2005 Average	546	594	749	1,666	19	72	187	404	123	1,489	5,100
2006 Average	521	594	789	1,710	14	71	198	425	104	1,557	5,193
2007 Average	494	595	787	1,744	6	73	161	412	84	1,487	5,056
2008 Average	417	637	619	1,510	2	67	131	394	84	1,317	4,559
2009 Average	360	509	650	1,617	2	61	128	363	57	1,175	4,272
2010 Average	362	547	660	1,766	4	68	140	310	52	1,251	4,500
2011 Average	355	586	680	1,769	2	64	138	295	59	1,240	4,507
2012 Average	340	602	765	1,888	1	59	136	319	30	1,165	4,540
2013 Average	323	601	796	2,022	1	62	142	295	21	1,227	4,694
2014 Average	327	648	696	1,972	1	65	114	290	18	1,151	4,586
2015											
January	200	714	1,080	2,422	(s)	79	^f 132	342	17	1,079	4,984
February	215	826	1,080	2,401	1	63	135	146	8	1,173	4,967
March	222	658	807	2,127	1	78	138	334	16	1,075	4,650
April	303	650	573	1,973	(s)	76	140	330	11	1,126	4,609
May	343	466	496	1,928	3	82	141	330	14	1,281	4,588
June	472	543	644	2,021	(s)	68	144	357	12	1,231	4,848
July	480	515	612	2,050	(s)	80	144	335	18	1,265	4,887
August	510	486	640	2,052	(s)	62	144	350	17	1,156	4,777
September	469	662	584	1,897	(s)	65	142	222	15	1,106	4,577
October	400	444	664	2,121	(s)	75	141	281	14	951	4,426
November	287	328	725	2,141	(s)	54	139	264	17	1,159	4,387
December	212	396	905	2,347	3	67	139	239	18	1,231	4,653
Average	343	555	733	2,122	1	71	140	295	15	1,153	4,695
2016											
January	195	^R 602	1,068	2,451	(s)	70	132	326	20	1,126	^R 4,922
February	230	^R 655	1,054	2,309	(s)	76	141	305	^R 12	1,362	^R 5,090
March	254	654	748	2,168	1	73	143	306	^R 24	1,107	^R 4,729
April	301	500	540	1,992	(s)	67	140	231	^R 29	1,205	^R 4,466
May	394	443	554	1,970	1	68	144	218	20	1,075	^R 4,332
June	482	517	450	1,889	1	75	146	185	21	1,159	^R 4,475
July	472	^R 337	542	2,011	1	59	146	259	^R 25	1,103	4,416
August	524	530	555	1,912	(s)	64	148	371	19	1,261	4,828
September	439	575	616	2,016	2	64	145	223	^R 16	1,171	4,649
October	417	562	612	2,131	2	68	139	272	^R 22	1,175	^R 4,788
November	310	^R 584	715	2,092	(s)	62	141	436	19	1,101	^R 4,744
December	195	^R 521	932	2,310	3	59	141	329	19	1,201	^R 4,778
Average	351	^R539	698	2,104	1	67	142	289	20	1,170	4,684
2017											
January	192	^R 522	1,171	2,532	2	54	130	355	29	1,127	^R 4,943
February	241	^R 602	869	2,232	1	64	137	215	16	1,148	^R 4,656
March	265	741	701	2,193	(s)	68	143	132	23	1,292	^R 4,857
April	318	^R 488	631	2,089	1	54	141	297	20	1,309	^R 4,717
May	365	^R 624	460	2,012	(s)	56	146	288	23	1,201	^R 4,715
June	477	525	419	2,016	(s)	56	149	215	26	1,266	4,729
July	441	428	493	2,084	(s)	51	146	^R 409	17	1,215	^R 4,790
August	542	^R 550	490	1,783	(s)	47	149	262	21	1,196	^R 4,549
September	447	593	683	1,953	2	56	142	308	19	1,108	4,628
9-Month Average	366	563	656	2,099	1	56	142	277	22	1,207	4,733
2016 9-Month Average	366	534	680	2,080	1	68	143	270	21	1,173	4,655
2015 9-Month Average	358	611	722	2,095	1	73	140	307	14	1,166	4,764

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

^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

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

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

^e Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^f 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.

^g 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. ^{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.

Table 3.7c Petroleum Consumption: Transportation and Electric Power Sectors
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Transportation Sector								Electric Power Sector ^a				
	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGL ^b		Jet Fuel ^e	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline ^{f,g}	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil ^h	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil ⁱ	Total
			Propane ^d										
1950 Average	108	226	2	(^e)	64	2,433	524	3,356	15	NA	192	207	
1955 Average	192	372	9	154	70	3,221	440	4,458	15	NA	191	206	
1960 Average	161	418	13	371	68	3,736	367	5,135	10	NA	231	241	
1965 Average	120	514	23	602	67	4,374	336	6,036	14	NA	302	316	
1970 Average	55	738	32	967	66	5,589	332	7,778	66	9	853	928	
1975 Average	39	998	31	992	70	6,512	310	8,951	107	1	1,280	1,388	
1980 Average	35	1,311	13	1,062	77	6,441	608	9,546	79	2	1,069	1,151	
1985 Average	27	1,491	21	1,218	71	6,667	342	9,838	40	3	435	478	
1990 Average	24	1,722	16	1,522	80	7,080	443	10,888	45	14	507	566	
1995 Average	21	1,973	13	1,514	76	7,674	397	11,668	51	37	247	334	
2000 Average	20	2,422	8	1,725	81	8,370	386	13,012	82	45	378	505	
2001 Average	19	2,489	10	1,655	74	8,435	255	12,938	80	47	437	564	
2002 Average	18	2,536	10	1,614	73	8,662	295	13,208	60	80	287	427	
2003 Average	16	2,629	13	1,578	68	8,733	249	13,286	76	79	379	534	
2004 Average	17	2,783	14	1,630	69	8,887	321	13,720	52	101	382	535	
2005 Average	19	2,858	20	1,679	68	8,948	365	13,957	54	111	382	547	
2006 Average	18	3,017	20	1,633	67	9,029	395	14,178	35	97	157	289	
2007 Average	17	3,037	16	1,622	69	9,093	433	14,287	42	78	173	293	
2008 Average	15	2,738	29	1,539	64	8,834	402	13,621	34	70	104	209	
2009 Average	14	2,626	20	1,393	57	8,841	344	13,297	33	63	79	175	
2010 Average	15	2,764	21	1,432	64	8,824	389	13,508	38	65	67	170	
2011 Average	15	2,849	24	1,425	61	8,591	338	13,303	30	66	41	137	
2012 Average	14	2,719	26	1,398	56	8,525	291	13,029	25	41	33	99	
2013 Average	12	2,804	32	1,434	59	8,679	253	13,274	26	59	34	119	
2014 Average	12	2,928	34	1,470	61	8,778	195	13,477	39	57	41	137	
2015 January	8	2,729	33	1,375	74	8,312	218	12,750	41	61	57	159	
February	8	2,931	32	1,445	60	8,494	35	13,006	132	71	149	352	
March	9	2,913	28	1,548	74	8,714	217	13,503	43	28	77	97	
April	14	3,058	26	1,527	72	8,842	133	13,672	21	47	27	95	
May	13	2,996	26	1,519	77	8,912	194	13,738	26	53	25	105	
June	12	3,153	27	1,654	64	9,061	158	14,130	26	50	29	105	
July	18	3,168	28	1,650	76	9,112	269	14,320	23	65	38	126	
August	11	3,165	27	1,601	59	9,102	247	14,212	22	61	33	116	
September	11	3,142	26	1,534	62	8,937	221	13,932	21	61	30	112	
October	14	2,967	28	1,614	70	8,895	193	13,781	20	47	27	94	
November	9	2,740	29	1,524	51	8,767	250	13,370	26	42	30	99	
December	9	2,731	32	1,578	63	8,801	270	13,484	24	43	26	93	
Average	11	2,974	28	1,548	67	8,831	202	13,662	33	54	41	128	
2016 January	7	R 2,583	33	1,449	66	8,326	249	R 12,714	R 40	53	34	R 127	
February	11	R 2,658	32	1,534	72	8,872	R 128	R 13,307	R 31	55	39	R 126	
March	10	R 2,840	29	1,547	69	9,018	R 313	R 13,826	R 22	58	R 23	R 102	
April	14	R 2,886	27	1,566	64	8,828	R 394	R 13,780	R 21	63	R 23	R 107	
May	11	R 2,920	27	1,578	64	9,060	R 277	R 13,938	R 26	57	R 24	R 107	
June	12	R 3,070	25	1,723	71	9,244	R 287	R 14,431	23	61	R 29	R 114	
July	12	2,984	27	1,720	56	9,215	354	14,368	26	63	43	R 132	
August	14	3,131	26	1,722	60	9,320	256	14,530	R 24	66	41	R 131	
September	11	3,011	27	1,635	61	9,125	207	R 14,076	R 21	62	29	111	
October	10	2,987	28	1,610	64	8,749	R 286	R 13,733	R 20	39	R 30	R 89	
November	12	R 2,861	28	1,632	59	8,884	R 259	R 13,735	R 27	49	R 25	R 101	
December	10	2,761	31	1,653	56	8,932	R 253	R 13,695	R 30	53	R 29	R 112	
Average	11	2,892	29	1,614	63	8,964	R 272	R 13,846	R 26	57	R 31	R 113	
2017 January	9	R 2,530	34	1,593	51	8,179	399	12,796	R 30	57	28	R 115	
February	9	R 2,702	30	1,525	60	8,646	224	R 13,195	R 26	R 46	26	R 99	
March	10	2,898	29	1,669	64	8,998	R 312	13,982	26	43	24	R 92	
April	10	R 2,878	28	1,617	51	8,898	R 272	13,754	R 22	25	24	R 71	
May	11	R 3,041	27	1,671	52	9,227	316	R 14,344	R 25	R 50	27	R 103	
June	17	3,075	28	1,762	53	9,397	R 359	R 14,690	22	R 55	30	108	
July	13	3,045	28	1,728	48	9,210	227	14,299	22	52	R 26	R 100	
August	14	3,144	24	1,769	44	9,400	R 282	R 14,677	21	45	30	R 95	
September	10	3,023	26	1,639	52	8,976	259	13,985	25	43	28	95	
9-Month Average	11	2,928	28	1,665	53	8,995	295	13,976	24	46	27	98	
2016 9-Month Average	11	2,899	28	1,608	65	9,001	275	13,887	26	60	32	117	
2015 9-Month Average	12	3,028	28	1,540	69	8,834	190	13,701	37	57	45	139	

^a Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

^c Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

^d Propane and propylene.

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

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

^g There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors. Beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of motor gasoline consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

^h 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.

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

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

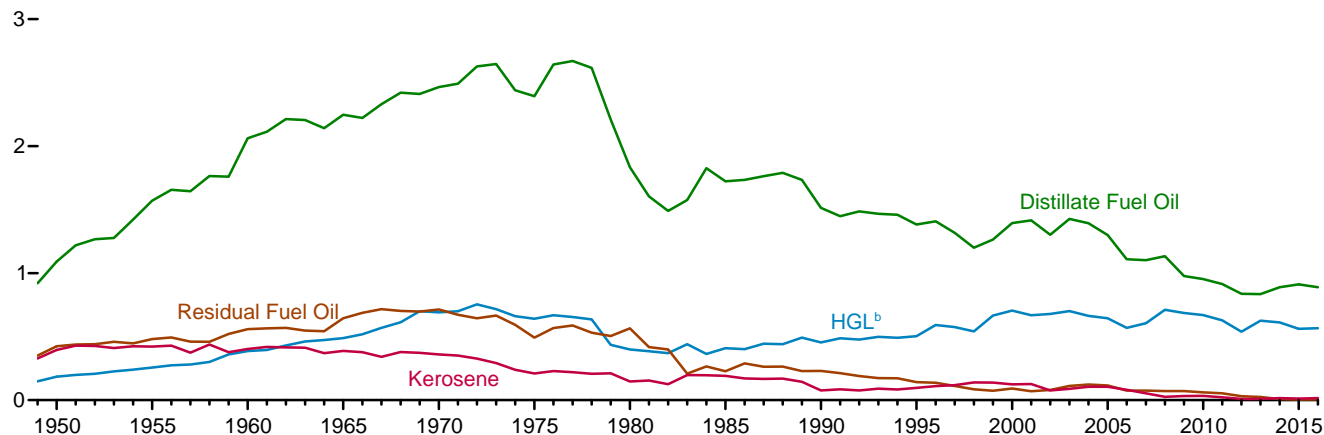
Notes: • Transportation sector data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S.-flagged aircraft. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

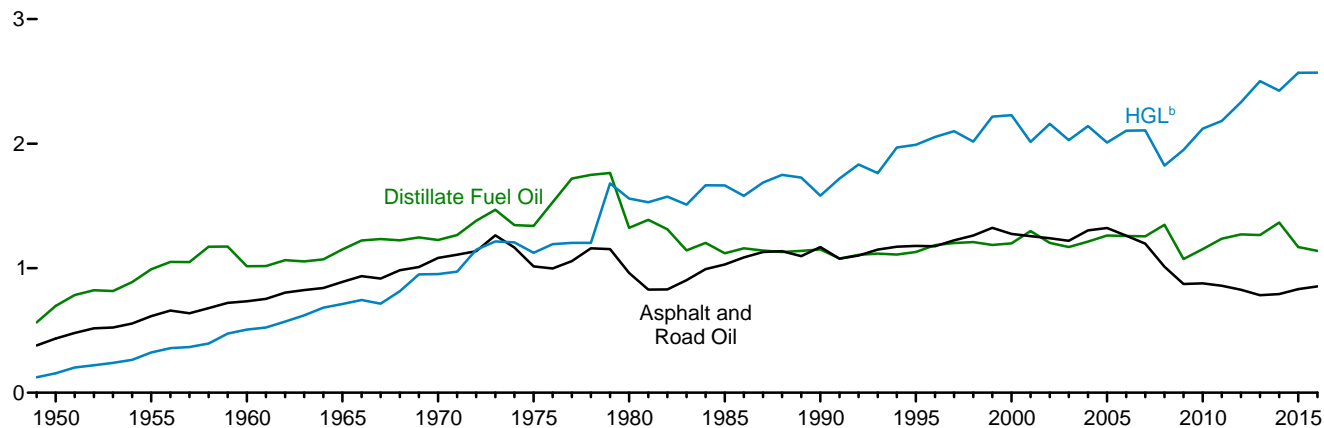
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.8a Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1949–2016
(Quadrillion Btu)

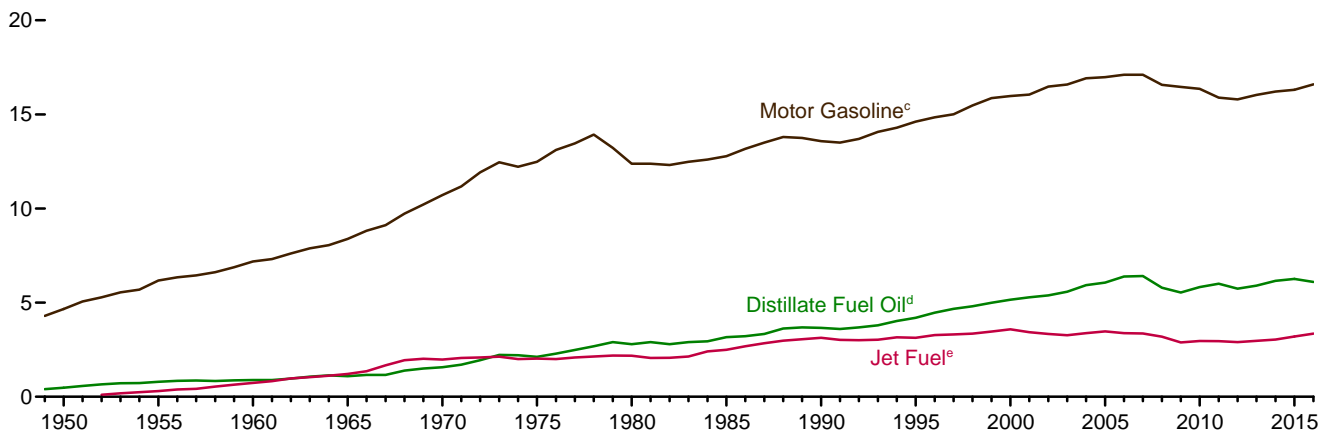
Residential and Commercial^a Sectors, Selected Products



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 renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

^e Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

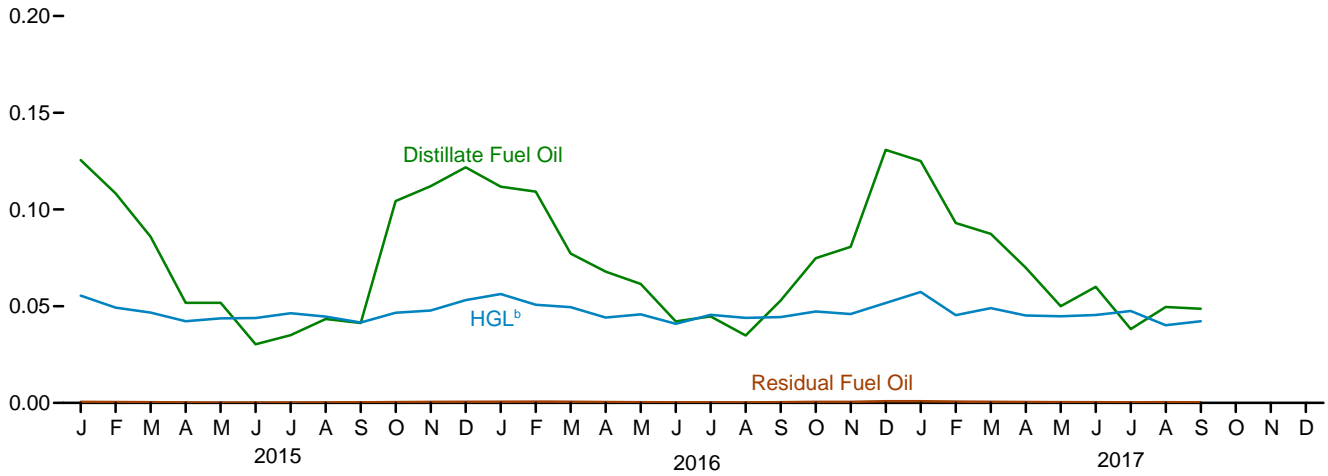
Note: Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S.-flagged aircraft.

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

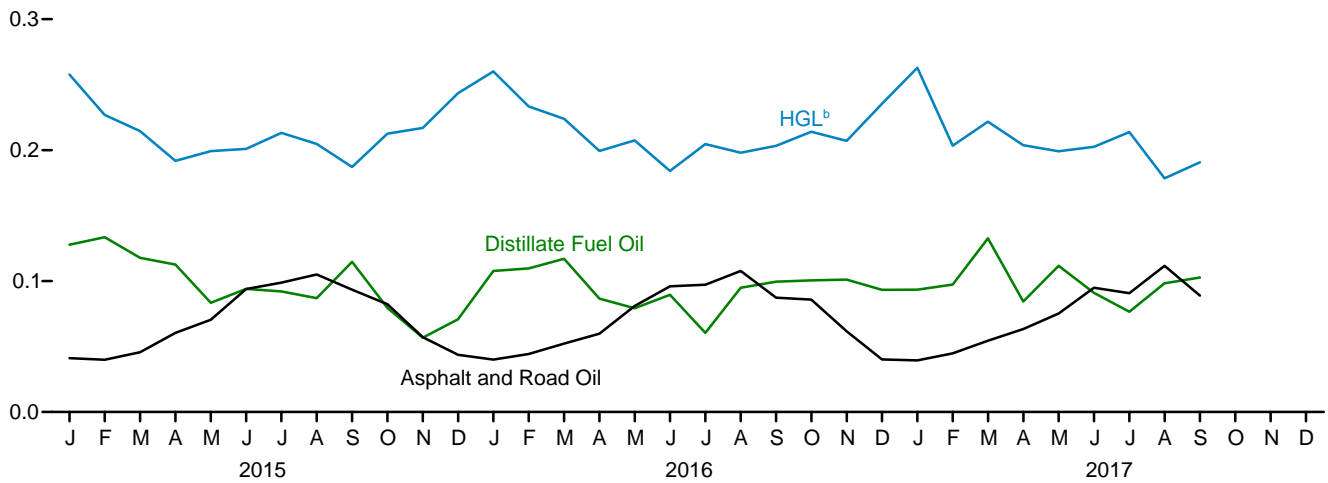
Sources: Tables 3.8a–3.8c.

Figure 3.8b Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly
(Quadrillion Btu)

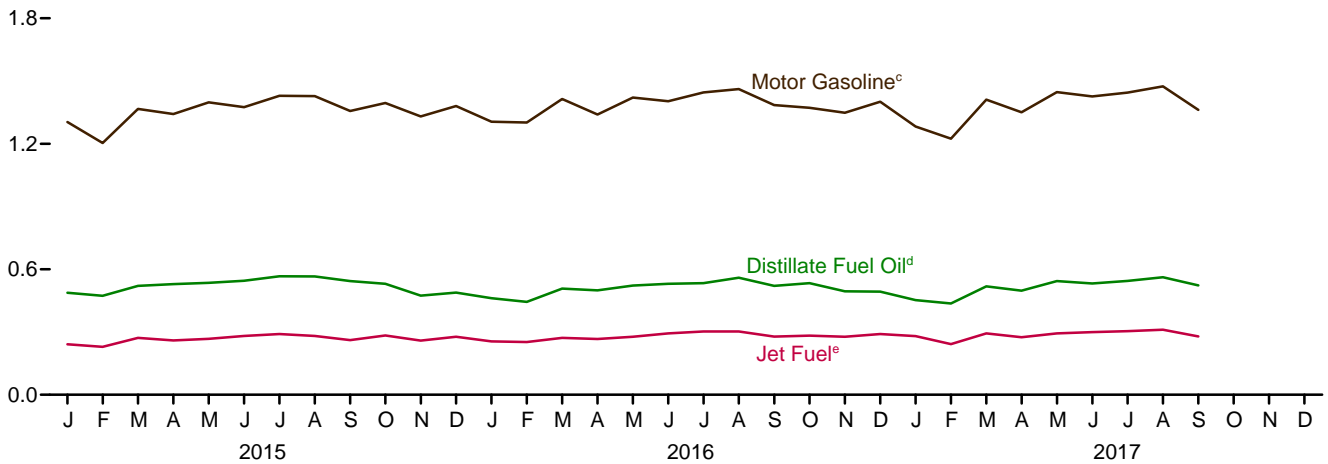
Residential and Commercial^a Sectors, Selected Products



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 renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

^e Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

Note: Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S.-flagged aircraft.

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

Sources: Tables 3.8a–3.8c.

Table 3.8a Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors
(Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector ^a						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL ^b	Kero-sene	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL ^b	Kero-sene	Motor Gasoline ^{d,e}	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
		Propane ^c				Propane ^c					
1950 Total	829	146	347	1,322	262	39	47	100	NA	424	872
1955 Total	1,194	202	371	1,767	377	54	51	133	NA	480	1,095
1960 Total	1,568	305	354	2,227	494	81	48	67	NA	559	1,248
1965 Total	1,713	385	334	2,432	534	103	54	77	NA	645	1,413
1970 Total	1,878	549	298	2,725	587	143	61	86	NA	714	1,592
1975 Total	1,807	512	161	2,479	587	129	49	89	NA	492	1,346
1980 Total	1,316	311	107	1,734	518	88	41	107	NA	565	1,318
1985 Total	1,092	314	159	1,565	631	95	33	96	NA	228	1,083
1990 Total	978	352	64	1,394	536	102	12	111	0	230	991
1995 Total	904	395	74	1,373	478	109	22	18	(s)	141	769
2000 Total	904	555	95	1,553	490	150	30	45	(s)	92	807
2001 Total	907	526	95	1,528	508	143	31	37	(s)	70	789
2002 Total	859	537	60	1,456	444	141	16	45	(s)	80	726
2003 Total	931	544	70	1,546	496	157	19	60	(s)	111	842
2004 Total	923	512	85	1,519	470	152	20	45	(s)	122	810
2005 Total	853	513	84	1,450	447	131	22	46	(s)	116	762
2006 Total	709	446	66	1,221	400	123	15	48	(s)	75	662
2007 Total	721	484	44	1,249	381	121	9	60	(s)	75	648
2008 Total	750	553	21	1,324	384	158	4	45	(s)	71	663
2009 Total	582	547	28	1,157	395	139	4	52	(s)	71	662
2010 Total	562	530	29	1,121	391	140	5	52	(s)	62	650
2011 Total	523	487	19	1,028	391	141	3	44	(s)	54	633
2012 Total	482	401	8	891	355	137	1	39	(s)	31	564
2013 Total	491	472	8	971	344	154	1	40	(s)	24	563
2014 Total	533	461	14	1,008	357	151	2	54	1	8	572
2015 January	76	42	(s)	118	50	14	(s)	^e 31	(s)	1	95
February	66	37	1	104	43	12	(s)	28	(s)	(s)	84
March	52	35	2	89	34	12	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	78
April	31	32	(s)	63	20	11	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	63
May	31	33	3	67	20	11	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	65
June	18	33	(s)	51	12	11	(s)	32	0	(s)	55
July	21	35	(s)	56	14	12	(s)	34	0	(s)	59
August	26	34	(s)	60	17	11	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	62
September	25	31	(s)	56	16	10	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	59
October	63	35	(s)	98	41	12	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	86
November	68	36	(s)	104	44	12	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	88
December	74	40	3	117	48	13	(s)	32	(s)	1	95
Total	551	421	10	983	360	140	1	383	1	4	889
2016 January	68	42	(s)	110	44	14	(s)	31	(s)	1	90
February	66	38	(s)	104	43	13	(s)	31	(s)	1	87
March	47	37	1	85	31	12	(s)	33	(s)	1	77
April	41	33	(s)	75	27	11	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	70
May	37	34	1	73	24	11	(s)	33	0	(s)	70
June	25	31	1	58	17	10	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	60
July	27	34	1	63	18	11	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	64
August	21	33	(s)	54	14	11	(s)	34	0	(s)	59
September	32	33	2	67	21	11	(s)	33	0	(s)	65
October	45	35	3	83	30	12	(s)	32	0	1	74
November	49	34	(s)	84	32	11	(s)	32	(s)	1	76
December	79	39	3	121	52	13	(s)	33	(s)	1	99
Total	538	425	14	976	351	141	2	390	(s)	6	890
2017 January	76	43	2	121	49	14	(s)	30	(s)	1	95
February	56	34	1	91	37	11	(s)	29	(s)	1	78
March	53	37	(s)	90	35	12	(s)	33	(s)	1	81
April	42	34	1	77	28	11	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	71
May	30	34	(s)	64	20	11	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	65
June	36	34	(s)	71	24	11	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	69
July	23	36	(s)	59	15	12	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	61
August	30	30	(s)	60	20	10	(s)	35	(s)	(s)	65
September	29	32	2	63	19	11	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	62
9-Month Total	376	313	6	696	246	104	1	292	(s)	4	647
2016 9-Month Total	364	316	8	689	238	105	1	293	(s)	4	642
2015 9-Month Total	347	311	6	664	226	103	1	287	(s)	2	620

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

^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

^c Propane and propylene.

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

^e There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors. Beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of motor gasoline consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

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.

Table 3.8b Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector
(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector ^a										
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL ^b		Kerosene	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline ^{e,f}	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^g	Total
			Propane ^c	Total ^d							
1950 Total	435	698	NA	156	274	94	251	90	1,416	546	3,960
1955 Total	615	991	NA	323	241	103	332	147	1,573	798	5,123
1960 Total	734	1,016	NA	507	161	107	381	328	1,584	947	5,766
1965 Total	890	1,150	NA	712	165	137	342	444	1,582	1,390	6,813
1970 Total	1,082	1,226	359	953	185	155	288	446	1,624	1,817	7,776
1975 Total	1,014	1,339	422	1,161	119	149	223	540	1,509	2,071	8,127
1980 Total	962	1,324	725	1,763	181	182	158	516	1,349	3,073	9,509
1985 Total	1,029	1,119	797	1,871	44	166	218	575	748	1,945	7,714
1990 Total	1,170	1,150	807	1,832	12	186	185	714	411	2,589	8,251
1995 Total	1,178	1,130	1,013	2,328	15	178	200	721	337	2,499	8,587
2000 Total	1,276	1,199	1,016	2,571	16	190	150	796	241	2,636	9,075
2001 Total	1,257	1,299	916	2,278	23	174	295	858	203	2,793	9,179
2002 Total	1,240	1,203	1,055	2,383	14	172	309	842	201	2,816	9,170
2003 Total	1,220	1,169	981	2,249	24	159	324	825	220	3,043	9,233
2004 Total	1,304	1,213	1,109	2,364	28	161	371	937	249	3,205	9,832
2005 Total	1,323	1,262	1,049	2,205	39	160	355	894	281	3,122	9,641
2006 Total	1,261	1,258	1,105	2,244	30	156	374	938	239	3,276	9,777
2007 Total	1,197	1,256	1,102	2,285	13	161	302	910	193	3,134	9,452
2008 Total	1,012	1,348	870	1,976	4	150	246	870	194	2,788	8,588
2009 Total	873	1,073	910	2,077	4	135	238	805	130	2,483	7,819
2010 Total	878	1,153	924	2,276	7	149	260	694	120	2,645	8,183
2011 Total	859	1,236	952	2,237	4	142	255	663	135	2,621	8,151
2012 Total	827	1,271	1,074	2,416	2	130	252	717	70	2,474	8,160
2013 Total	783	1,266	1,115	2,597	1	138	263	663	48	2,583	8,343
2014 Total	793	1,366	975	2,513	3	144	210	653	41	2,430	8,152
2015 January	41	128	128	267	(s)	15	†21	65	3	192	732
February	40	134	116	237	(s)	11	19	26	1	190	657
March	46	118	96	235	(s)	15	22	63	3	193	694
April	60	113	66	208	(s)	14	21	61	2	196	675
May	70	83	59	209	(s)	15	22	63	3	231	697
June	94	94	74	214	(s)	12	22	66	2	215	718
July	99	92	73	224	(s)	15	23	64	4	228	748
August	105	87	76	227	(s)	12	23	67	3	207	730
September	93	115	67	197	(s)	12	21	41	3	192	674
October	82	80	79	232	(s)	14	22	54	3	170	657
November	57	57	83	223	(s)	10	21	49	3	201	620
December	44	71	108	256	1	13	22	46	4	221	675
Total	832	1,170	1,026	2,730	2	157	258	663	34	2,435	8,280
2016 January	40	108	127	269	(s)	13	21	62	4	208	725
February	44	110	117	234	(s)	13	21	55	2	235	713
March	52	117	89	233	(s)	14	22	59	R 5	205	707
April	60	87	62	207	(s)	12	21	43	R 6	215	651
May	81	79	66	211	(s)	13	23	42	4	199	651
June	96	R 89	52	197	(s)	14	22	35	4	208	665
July	97	60	64	215	(s)	11	23	50	5	205	667
August	108	95	66	204	(s)	12	23	71	4	233	750
September	87	100	71	212	(s)	12	22	42	3	210	687
October	86	101	73	232	(s)	13	22	52	4	217	726
November	62	101	82	217	(s)	11	21	80	4	197	694
December	40	R 93	111	252	(s)	11	22	63	4	222	707
Total	853	R 1,139	980	2,683	2	149	263	653	R 47	2,553	8,343
2017 January	39	93	139	276	(s)	10	20	68	6	208	722
February	45	97	93	216	(s)	11	19	37	3	190	619
March	54	133	83	237	(s)	13	22	R 26	4	237	727
April	63	84	73	218	(s)	10	21	55	4	234	689
May	75	112	55	215	(s)	10	23	55	R 5	222	716
June	95	91	48	205	(s)	10	23	40	5	226	R 695
July	91	77	59	223	(s)	10	23	78	3	225	729
August	112	98	58	189	(s)	9	23	50	4	221	R 707
September	89	103	79	204	(s)	10	22	57	4	199	687
9-Month Total	663	888	687	1,984	1	93	197	466	37	1,962	6,291
2016 9-Month Total	666	844	714	1,982	1	114	198	458	36	1,917	6,216
2015 9-Month Total	649	963	756	2,018	1	121	193	515	24	1,843	6,327

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

^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

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

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

^e Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^f 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.

^g 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. 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.

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

	Transportation Sector							Electric Power Sector ^a				
	Aviation Fuel Oil ^c	Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGL ^b Propane ^d	Jet Fuel ^e	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline ^{f,g}	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil ^h	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil ⁱ	Total
1950 Total	199	480	3	(^e)	141	4,664	1,201	6,690	32	NA	440	472
1955 Total	354	791	13	301	155	6,175	1,009	8,799	32	NA	439	471
1960 Total	298	892	19	739	152	7,183	844	10,125	22	NA	530	553
1965 Total	222	1,093	32	1,215	149	8,386	770	11,866	29	NA	693	722
1970 Total	100	1,569	44	1,973	147	10,716	761	15,310	141	19	1,958	2,117
1975 Total	71	2,121	43	2,029	155	12,485	711	17,615	226	2	2,937	3,166
1980 Total	64	2,795	18	2,179	172	12,383	1,398	19,009	169	5	2,459	2,634
1985 Total	50	3,170	30	2,497	156	12,784	786	19,472	85	7	998	1,090
1990 Total	45	3,661	23	3,129	176	13,575	1,016	21,626	97	30	1,163	1,289
1995 Total	40	4,191	18	3,132	168	14,616	911	23,075	108	81	566	755
2000 Total	36	5,159	12	3,580	179	15,973	888	25,827	175	99	871	1,144
2001 Total	35	5,286	14	3,426	164	16,053	586	25,564	170	103	1,003	1,276
2002 Total	34	5,387	14	3,340	162	16,474	677	26,089	127	175	659	961
2003 Total	30	5,584	18	3,265	150	16,585	571	26,203	161	175	869	1,205
2004 Total	31	5,925	19	3,383	152	16,917	740	27,166	111	211	879	1,201
2005 Total	35	6,068	28	3,475	151	16,977	837	27,573	114	231	876	1,222
2006 Total	33	6,390	27	3,379	147	17,108	906	27,991	73	203	361	637
2007 Total	32	6,411	22	3,358	152	17,109	994	28,077	89	163	397	648
2008 Total	28	5,792	40	3,193	141	16,574	926	26,695	73	146	240	459
2009 Total	27	5,541	28	2,883	127	16,460	791	25,857	70	132	181	382
2010 Total	27	5,828	29	2,963	141	16,356	892	26,236	80	137	154	370
2011 Total	27	6,003	34	2,950	134	15,892	776	25,817	64	138	93	295
2012 Total	25	5,741	37	2,901	123	15,798	671	25,296	52	85	77	214
2013 Total	22	5,902	44	2,969	130	16,036	581	25,685	55	123	77	255
2014 Total	22	6,162	47	3,042	136	16,212	447	26,067	82	118	95	295
2015 January	1	488	4	242	14	9,304	42	2,095	7	11	11	29
February	1	473	3	229	10	1,203	6	1,927	21	11	26	59
March	1	521	3	272	14	1,367	42	2,221	5	8	5	18
April	2	529	3	260	13	1,342	25	2,174	4	8	5	17
May	2	535	3	267	15	1,398	38	2,258	5	9	5	19
June	2	545	3	281	12	1,375	30	2,249	4	9	6	19
July	3	566	3	290	14	1,429	52	2,358	4	11	7	23
August	2	566	3	281	11	1,428	48	2,339	4	11	6	21
September	2	543	3	261	11	1,357	42	2,218	4	10	6	20
October	2	530	3	284	13	1,395	38	2,265	4	8	5	17
November	1	474	3	259	9	1,331	47	2,125	5	7	6	18
December	1	488	4	277	12	1,381	53	2,216	4	8	5	17
Total	21	6,259	40	3,204	148	16,310	463	26,445	70	112	94	276
2016 January	1	462	4	255	12	1,306	R 48	2,088	7	9	7	23
February	2	R 444	4	252	13	1,302	R 23	R 2,039	5	9	7	R 22
March	2	508	4	272	13	1,414	61	2,273	4	10	4	18
April	2	499	3	266	12	1,340	R 74	2,197	R 4	11	4	R 19
May	2	522	3	277	12	1,421	54	2,291	5	10	5	19
June	2	531	3	293	13	1,403	54	R 2,298	4	11	5	20
July	2	533	3	302	10	1,445	69	2,365	5	11	8	24
August	2	R 560	3	303	11	1,462	50	R 2,390	4	12	8	24
September	2	521	3	278	11	1,385	39	R 2,238	4	11	5	20
October	2	534	3	283	12	1,372	56	R 2,261	R 4	7	6	16
November	2	495	3	278	11	1,348	49	R 2,185	R 5	8	5	R 18
December	2	493	4	291	11	1,401	R 49	2,250	5	9	6	20
Total	20	R 6,101	40	3,350	141	16,598	R 627	R 26,877	R 55	118	R 71	R 244
2017 January	1	452	4	280	10	1,283	78	2,108	R 5	10	5	21
February	1	436	3	242	10	1,225	39	1,957	4	R 7	5	16
March	2	518	3	293	12	1,411	61	2,301	5	8	5	17
April	2	498	3	275	9	1,350	51	2,189	4	4	5	13
May	2	543	3	294	10	1,447	62	2,360	5	9	5	19
June	3	532	3	300	10	1,426	68	2,341	4	R 9	6	19
July	2	544	3	304	9	1,444	44	2,351	4	9	5	18
August	2	562	3	311	8	1,474	55	2,415	4	8	6	R 17
September	1	523	3	279	10	1,362	49	2,227	4	7	5	17
9-Month Total	16	4,608	30	2,577	87	12,423	507	20,248	38	72	47	157
2016 9-Month Total	16	4,579	30	2,499	107	12,477	473	20,181	41	94	55	189
2015 9-Month Total	16	4,767	29	2,384	114	12,203	326	19,839	58	88	78	224

^a Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

^c Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

^d Propane and propylene.

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

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

^g There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors. Beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of motor gasoline consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

^h 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.

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

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Transportation sector data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. Other measurements of consumption by fuel type or sector may differ. For example, jet fuel product supplied may not equal jet fuel consumed by U.S.-flagged aircraft. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Petroleum

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 1.11a and 1.11b). In general, except for crude oil, product supplied of each product is computed as follows: field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate 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; 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 3.6 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 factors 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 forward: Data for refinery and blender net inputs of renewable diesel fuel are from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)/Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, 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). Product supplied data for distillate fuel oil from Table 3.5, minus data for renewable diesel fuel from the PSA/PSM, 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 distillate fuel oil (excluding renewable diesel fuel) and renewable diesel fuel.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane (Including Propylene)

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for propane (including 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 EIA’s 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.

Other Petroleum Products

Prior to the current two months, product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for “other” petroleum products are from the PSA, PSM, and earlier publications (see sources for Table 3.5). “Other” petroleum 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; and beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. These data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in MER Table A1. Total “Other” petroleum product supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the individual products.

For the current two months, total “Other” petroleum 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.

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.

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.

1981–2016: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions.

2017: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, monthly reports.

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.

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 supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector. 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)* report series (DOE/EIA-0535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, “Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report” (previously Form EIA-172). Shares for the current year are based on the most recent Sales report.

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

Beginning in 1979, the residential sector sales total is directly from the Sales reports. Through 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.

Beginning in 1979, the commercial sector sales total is directly from the Sales reports. Through 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.

Beginning in 1979, the industrial sector sales total is the sum of the sales for industrial, farm, oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses. Through 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 portion is added to oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses.

The transportation sector sales total is the sum of the sales for railroad, vessel bunkering, on-highway diesel, and military uses for all years.

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.

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 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 supplied minus the amount consumed by the residential, commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane (Including Propylene) and Total

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.

The annual shares of LPG total consumption that are estimated to be used by each sector are applied to each month's total LPG consumption to create monthly sector consumption estimates. The annual sector shares are calculated as described below.

Sales of propane to the residential and commercial sectors combined are converted from thousand gallons per year to thousand barrels per year and are assumed to be the annual consumption of LPG by the combined sectors. Beginning in 2003, residential sector LPG consumption is assumed to equal propane retail sales to the residential sector and sales to retailers, with the remainder of the combined residential and commercial LPG consumption being assigned to the commercial sector. Through 2002, residential sector LPG consumption is based on the average of the state residential shares for 2003–2008, with the remainder of the combined residential and commercial LPG consumption being assigned to the commercial sector.

The quantity of propane sold each year for consumption in internal combustion engines is 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. The transportation portion is assumed to equal annual LPG consumption by the transportation sector.

LPG consumed annually by the industrial sector is estimated as the difference between LPG total product supplied and the sum of the estimated LPG consumption by the residential, commercial, and transportation sectors. The industrial sector LPG consumption includes LPG used by chemical plants as raw materials or solvents and used in the production of synthetic rubber; refinery fuel use; use as synthetic natural gas feedstock and use in secondary recovery projects; all farm use; LPG sold to gas utility companies for distribution through the mains; and a portion of the use of LPG as an internal combustion engine fuel.

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 forward: 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.

Residential sector propane (including propylene) consumption is equal to residential sector LPG consumption.

Commercial sector propane (including propylene) consumption is equal to commercial sector LPG consumption.

Transportation sector propane (including propylene) consumption is equal to transportation sector LPG consumption.

Industrial sector propane (including propylene) consumption is equal to propane (including propylene) product supplied from the PSA, PSM, and earlier publications (see sources for Table 3.5), minus propane (including propylene) consumption in the residential, commercial, and transportation sectors.

Industrial sector total HGL consumption: Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for natural gasoline are

from the PSA, PSM, and earlier publications (see sources for Table 3.5). Industrial sector total HGL consumption is the sum of industrial sector LPG consumption and natural gasoline product supplied.

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

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)* report series (DOE/EIA-0535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report" (previously Form EIA-172).

Beginning in 1979, the residential sector sales total is directly from the Sales reports. Through 1978, each year's sales category called "heating" is allocated to the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Beginning in 1979, the commercial sector sales total is directly from the Sales reports. Through 1978, each year's sales category called "heating" is allocated to the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Beginning in 1979, the industrial sector sales total is the sum of the sales for industrial, farm, and all other uses. Through 1978, each year's sales category called "heating" is allocated to the residential, commercial and industrial sectors in proportion to the 1979 shares, and the estimated industrial (including farm) portion is added to all other uses.

Lubricants

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 forward.

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 supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector. 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)* report series (DOE/EIA-535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form

EIA-821, “Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report” (previously Form EIA-172). Shares for the current year are based on the most recent Sales report.

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

Beginning in 1979, commercial sales data are directly from the Sales reports. Through 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.

Beginning in 1979, industrial sales data are the sum of sales for industrial, oil company, and all other uses. Through 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 the estimated industrial portion is added to oil company and all other uses.

Transportation sales are the sum of sales for railroad, vessel bunkering, and military uses for all years.

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.

A residual fuel oil “balance” is calculated as total residual fuel oil 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 supplied minus the amount consumed by the commercial, transportation, and electric power sectors.

Other Petroleum Products

Consumption of all remaining petroleum products is assigned to the industrial sector. Other petroleum 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.

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 (Including Propylene)

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

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 (Including Propylene)

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

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.

Other Petroleum Products

Industrial sector “Other” petroleum data are equal to the “Other” petroleum data in Table 3.6.

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.

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 forward: Data for refinery and blender net inputs of renewable diesel fuel are from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)/Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, 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). Transportation sector consumption data from Table 3.7c, minus data for renewable diesel fuel from the PSA/PSM, 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 distillate fuel oil (excluding renewable diesel fuel) and renewable diesel fuel.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane (Including Propylene)

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

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.

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.