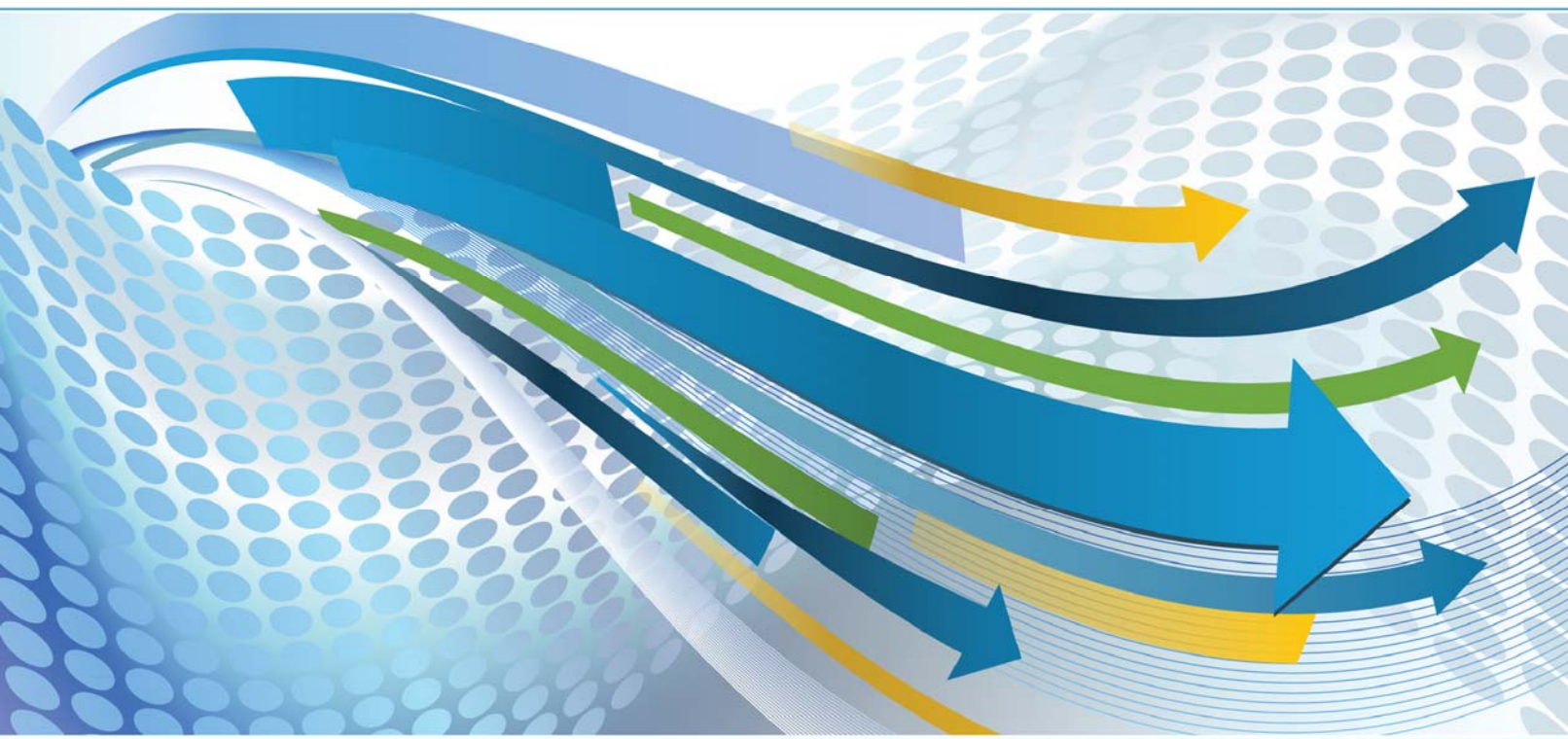


October 2018

Monthly Energy Review



Independent Statistics & Analysis
U.S. Energy Information
Administration

www.eia.gov/mer

Monthly Energy Review

The *Monthly Energy Review* (MER) is the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) primary report of recent and historical energy statistics. Included are statistics on total energy production, consumption, stocks, trade, and energy prices; overviews of petroleum, natural gas, coal, electricity, nuclear energy, renewable energy, and international petroleum; carbon dioxide emissions; and data unit conversions.

Release of the MER is in keeping with responsibilities given to EIA in Public Law 95–91 (Department of Energy Organization Act), which states, in part, in Section 205(a)(2):

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

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

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

Important notes about the data

Data displayed: For tables beginning in 1949, annual data are usually displayed only in 5-year increments between 1950 and 2000 in the tables in Portable Document Format (PDF) files; however, all annual data are shown in the Excel files, comma-separated values (CSV) files, application programming interface (API) files, and in the data browser. Also, only two to three years of monthly data are displayed in the PDF files; however, for many series, monthly data beginning with January 1973 are available in the Excel files, CSV files, API files, and in the data browser.

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

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

Electronic access

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

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

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

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

Released: October 26, 2018

Monthly Energy Review

October 2018

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

This report was prepared by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. By law, EIA's data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the United States Government. The views in this report therefore should not be construed as representing those of the Department of Energy or other federal agencies.

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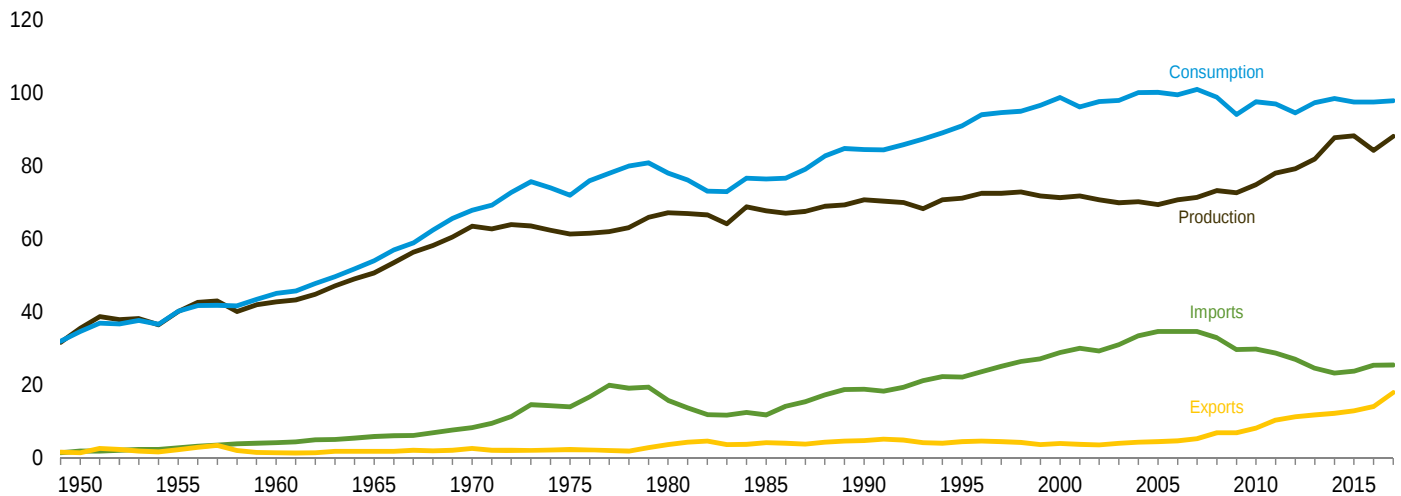
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1. Energy Overview

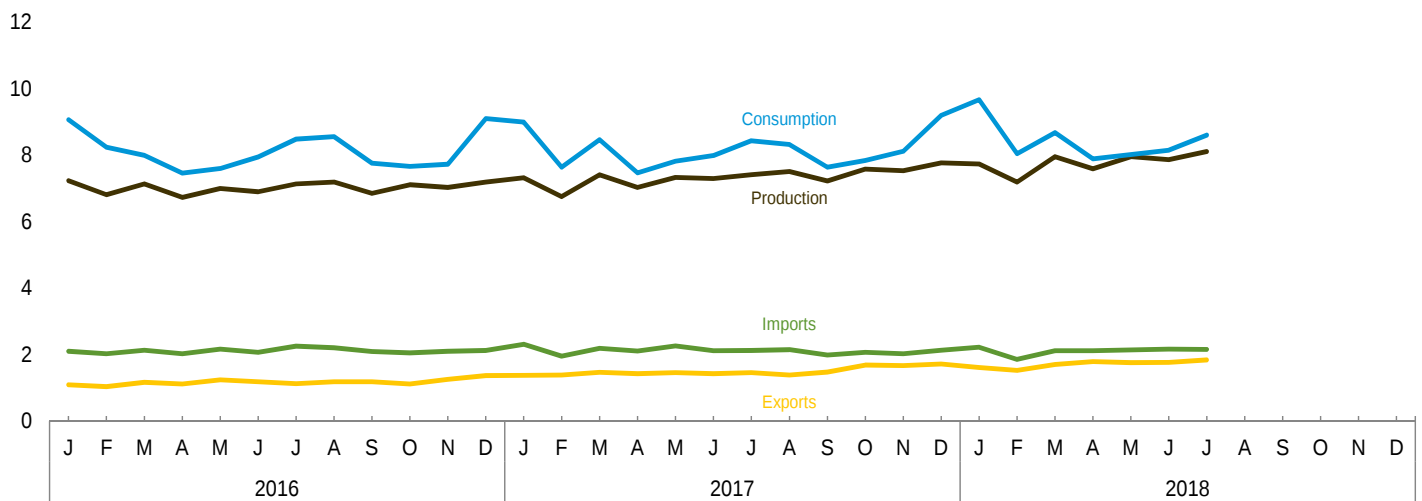
Figure 1.1 Primary Energy Overview

(Quadrillion Btu)

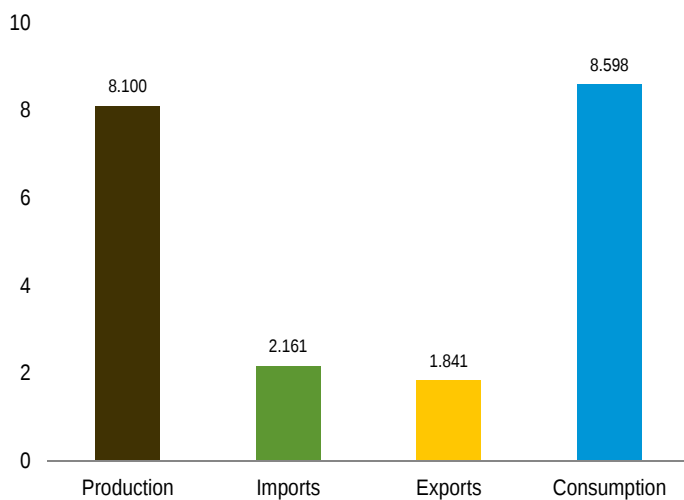
Overview, 1949–2017



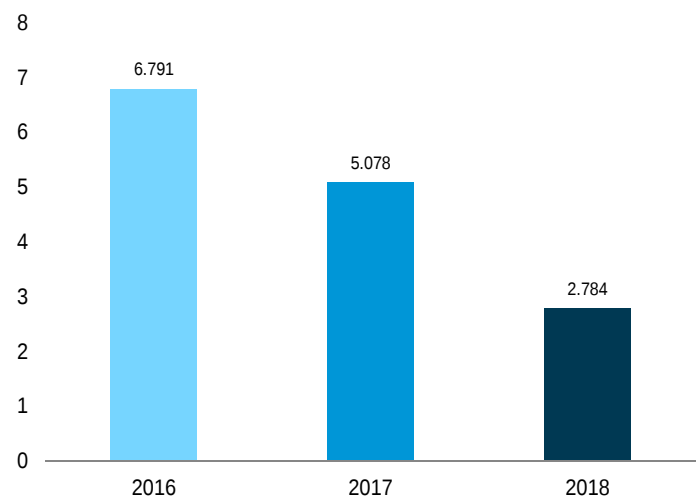
By Source, Monthly



Overview, July 2018



Net Imports, January–July



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

Source: Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Primary Energy Overview
(Quadrillion Btu)

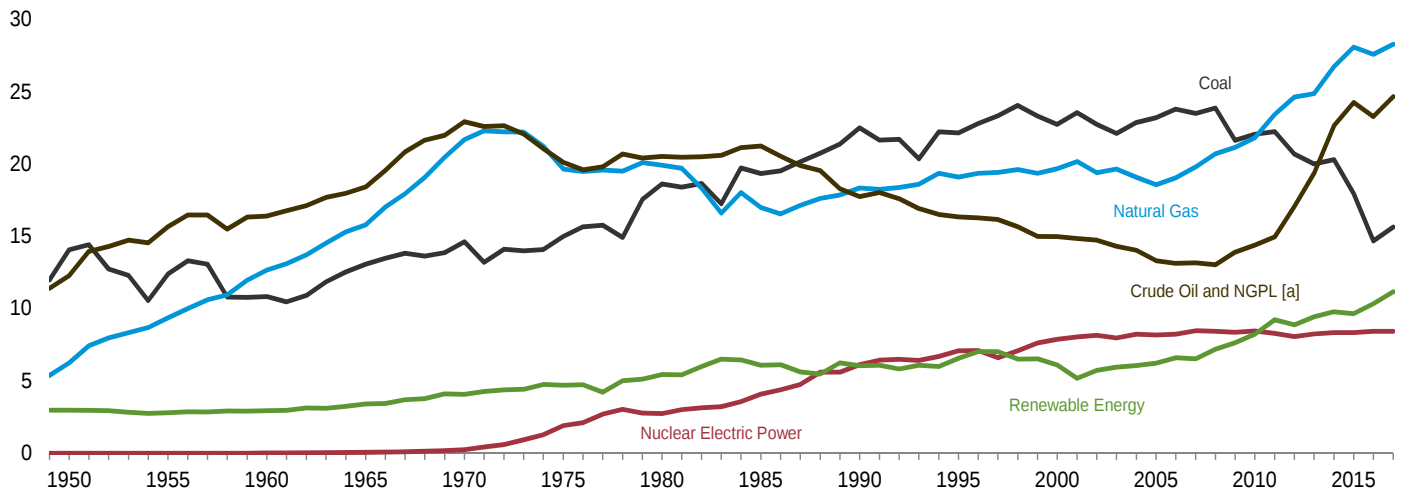
	Production				Trade			Stock Change and Other ^d	Consumption			
	Fossil Fuels ^a	Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy ^b	Total	Imports	Exports	Net Imports ^c		Fossil Fuels ^e	Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy ^b	Total ^f
1950 Total	32.563	0.000	2.978	35.540	1.913	1.465	0.448	-1.372	31.632	0.000	2.978	34.616
1955 Total	37.364	.000	2.784	40.148	2.790	2.286	.504	-.444	37.410	.000	2.784	40.208
1960 Total	39.869	.006	2.928	42.803	4.188	1.477	2.710	-.427	42.137	.006	2.928	45.086
1965 Total	47.235	.043	3.396	50.674	5.892	1.829	4.063	-.722	50.577	.043	3.396	54.015
1970 Total	59.186	.239	4.070	63.495	8.342	2.632	5.709	-1.367	63.522	.239	4.070	67.838
1975 Total	54.733	1.900	4.687	61.320	14.032	2.323	11.709	-1.065	65.357	1.900	4.687	71.965
1980 Total	59.008	2.739	5.428	67.175	15.796	3.695	12.101	-1.210	69.828	2.739	5.428	78.067
1985 Total	57.539	4.076	6.084	67.698	11.781	4.196	7.584	1.110	66.093	4.076	6.084	76.392
1990 Total	58.560	6.104	6.040	70.704	18.817	4.752	14.065	-.284	72.332	6.104	6.040	84.485
1995 Total	57.540	7.075	6.557	71.173	22.180	4.496	17.684	R 2.134	R 77.222	7.075	6.559	R 90.991
2000 Total	57.366	7.862	6.102	71.330	28.865	3.962	24.904	R 2.543	R 84.694	7.862	6.104	R 98.776
2001 Total	58.541	8.029	5.162	71.732	30.052	3.731	26.321	R 1.924	R 82.865	8.029	5.160	R 96.129
2002 Total	56.834	8.145	5.731	70.710	29.331	3.608	25.722	R 1.172	R 83.662	8.145	5.726	R 97.605
2003 Total	56.033	7.960	5.942	69.935	31.007	4.013	26.994	R .969	R 83.972	7.960	5.944	R 97.898
2004 Total	55.942	8.223	6.063	70.228	33.492	4.351	29.141	R .704	R 85.737	8.223	6.075	R 100.073
2005 Total	55.049	8.161	6.221	69.431	34.659	4.462	30.197	R .540	R 85.689	8.161	6.233	R 100.168
2006 Total	55.934	8.215	6.586	70.735	34.649	4.727	29.921	R -1.192	R 84.550	8.215	6.637	R 99.464
2007 Total	56.429	8.459	6.510	71.398	34.679	5.338	29.341	R .232	R 85.883	8.459	6.523	R 100.971
2008 Total	57.587	8.426	7.191	73.205	32.970	6.949	26.021	R -.401	R 83.112	8.426	7.174	R 98.825
2009 Total	56.661	8.355	7.620	72.637	29.690	6.920	22.770	R -1.329	R 78.003	8.355	7.604	R 94.078
2010 Total	58.222	8.434	8.212	74.868	29.866	8.176	21.690	R .986	R 80.855	8.434	8.166	R 97.544
2011 Total	60.567	8.269	9.224	78.060	28.748	10.373	18.375	R .525	R 79.436	8.269	9.128	R 96.960
2012 Total	62.334	8.062	8.866	79.262	27.068	11.267	15.801	R -.531	R 77.480	8.062	8.829	R 94.532
2013 Total	64.200	8.244	9.426	81.871	24.623	11.788	12.835	R 2.628	R 79.440	8.244	9.452	R 97.334
2014 Total	69.642	8.338	9.774	87.754	23.241	12.270	10.971	R -.238	R 80.231	8.338	9.738	R 98.487
2015 Total	70.259	8.337	9.650	88.247	23.794	12.902	10.892	R -1.622	R 79.318	8.337	9.634	R 97.516
2016 January	R 5.604	.759	.867	R 7.229	2.103	1.099	1.004	R .827	R 7.432	.759	.848	R 9.060
February	R 5.265	.687	.857	R 6.808	2.027	1.038	.989	R .436	R 6.683	.687	.848	R 8.234
March	R 5.506	.692	.933	R 7.131	2.135	1.167	.968	R -.111	R 6.355	.692	.924	R 7.988
April	R 5.183	.656	.883	R 6.723	2.026	1.123	.904	R -.173	R 5.906	.656	.877	R 7.454
May	R 5.400	.696	.894	R 6.990	2.165	1.243	.923	R -.323	R 5.984	.696	.891	R 7.589
June	R 5.340	.703	.850	R 6.893	2.071	1.190	.881	R .167	R 6.372	.703	.845	R 7.940
July	R 5.532	.736	.862	R 7.130	2.254	1.131	1.123	R .227	R 6.857	.736	.863	R 8.480
August	R 5.627	.748	.814	R 7.189	2.211	1.186	1.025	R .334	R 6.963	.748	.813	R 8.548
September	R 5.384	.685	.780	R 6.849	2.098	1.184	.914	R -.005	R 6.277	.685	.780	R 7.757
October	R 5.642	.635	.827	R 7.104	2.058	1.124	.934	R -.379	R 6.184	.635	.822	R 7.659
November	R 5.517	.682	.827	R 7.025	2.105	1.263	.842	R -.144	R 6.197	.682	.825	R 7.724
December	R 5.509	.750	.933	R 7.191	2.124	1.372	.752	R 1.147	R 7.400	.750	.924	R 9.090
Total	R 65.507	8.427	10.328	R 84.262	25.378	14.119	11.259	R 2.003	R 78.610	8.427	10.260	R 97.524
2017 January	R 5.621	.765	.933	R 7.319	2.315	1.382	.933	R .733	R 7.286	.765	.911	R 8.984
February	R 5.210	.665	.878	R 6.753	1.959	1.387	.572	R .305	R 6.086	.665	.862	R 7.630
March	R 5.697	.681	1.031	R 7.409	2.195	1.467	.728	R .320	R 6.741	.681	1.018	R 8.457
April	R 5.432	.593	.996	R 7.022	2.112	1.429	.683	R -.243	R 5.862	.593	.991	R 7.462
May	R 5.664	.641	1.023	R 7.328	2.264	1.459	.805	R -.319	R 6.136	.641	1.022	R 7.813
June	R 5.611	.701	.981	R 7.293	2.117	1.430	.688	R -.002	R 6.279	.701	.981	R 7.979
July	R 5.748	.746	.909	R 7.403	2.129	1.459	.670	R .352	R 6.757	.746	.904	R 8.425
August	R 5.896	.757	.851	R 7.504	2.153	1.393	.760	R .047	R 6.688	.757	.847	R 8.311
September	R 5.670	.712	.834	R 7.217	1.993	1.481	.512	R -.095	R 6.082	.712	.825	R 7.634
October	R 5.990	.690	.898	R 7.578	2.067	1.686	.382	R -.121	R 6.250	.690	.888	R 7.839
November	R 5.942	.697	.891	R 7.530	2.027	1.671	.356	R .226	R 6.530	.697	.875	R 8.112
December	R 6.065	.771	.926	R 7.762	2.136	1.718	.417	R 1.014	R 7.502	.771	.907	R 9.194
Total	R 68.545	8.419	11.153	R 88.117	25.467	17.960	7.506	R 2.218	R 78.199	8.419	11.032	R 97.841
2018 January	R 5.968	.781	.984	R 7.733	R 2.227	R 1.614	R .614	R 1.316	R 7.898	.781	.970	R 9.663
February	R 5.578	.678	.935	R 7.191	1.861	R 1.529	R .331	R .517	R 6.442	.678	.908	R 8.039
March	R 6.233	.701	1.016	R 7.950	R 2.115	R 1.704	.411	R .307	R 6.951	.701	1.000	R 8.668
April	R 5.943	.618	1.020	R 7.581	R 2.122	R 1.796	R .326	R -.023	R 6.256	.618	1.001	R 7.884
May	R 6.200	.704	1.043	R 7.947	R 2.142	R 1.761	R .380	R -.311	R 6.261	.704	1.037	R 8.016
June	R 6.103	.729	1.030	R 7.862	R 2.171	R 1.770	R .401	R -.117	R 6.386	.729	1.017	R 8.146
July	R 6.416	.758	.926	R 8.100	2.161	1.841	.320	R .178	R 6.911	.758	.911	R 8.598
7-Month Total	42.441	4.968	6.954	54.364	14.799	12.015	2.784	1.868	47.105	4.968	6.843	59.015
2017 7-Month Total	38.983	4.792	6.752	50.526	15.091	10.012	5.078	1.146	45.147	4.792	6.690	56.750
2016 7-Month Total	37.830	4.928	6.147	48.904	14.781	7.990	6.791	1.049	45.590	4.928	6.095	56.745

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

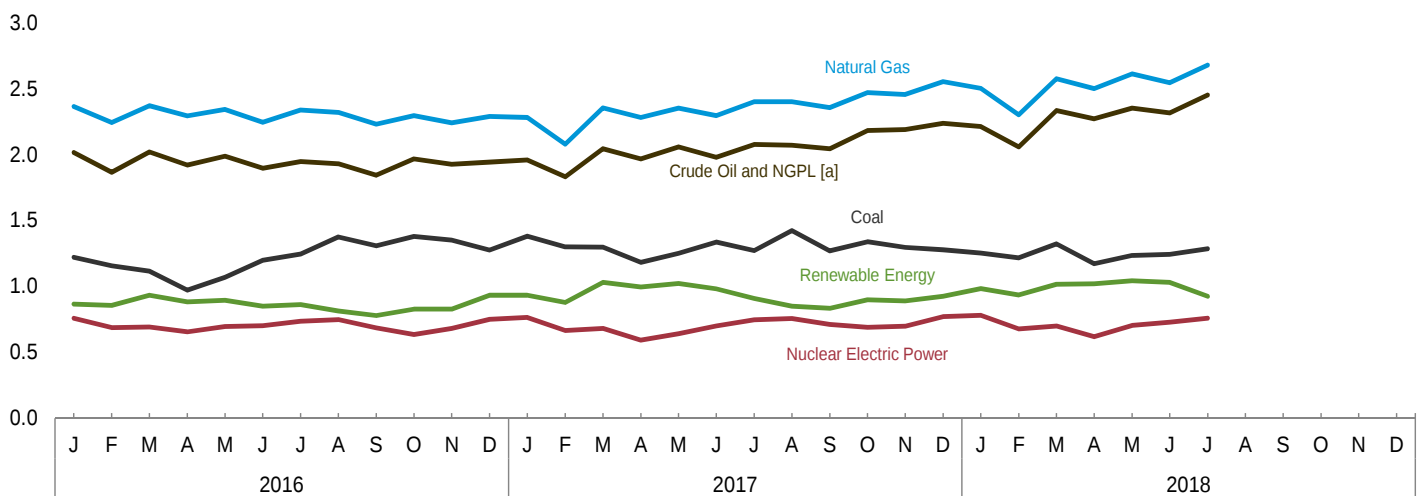
Notes: • See "Primary Energy," "Primary Energy Production," and "Primary Energy Consumption," in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.
Sources: • **Production:** Table 1.2. • **Trade:** Tables 1.4a and 1.4b. • **Stock Change and Other:** Calculated as consumption minus production and net imports. • **Consumption:** Table 1.3.

Figure 1.2 Primary Energy Production
(Quadrillion Btu)

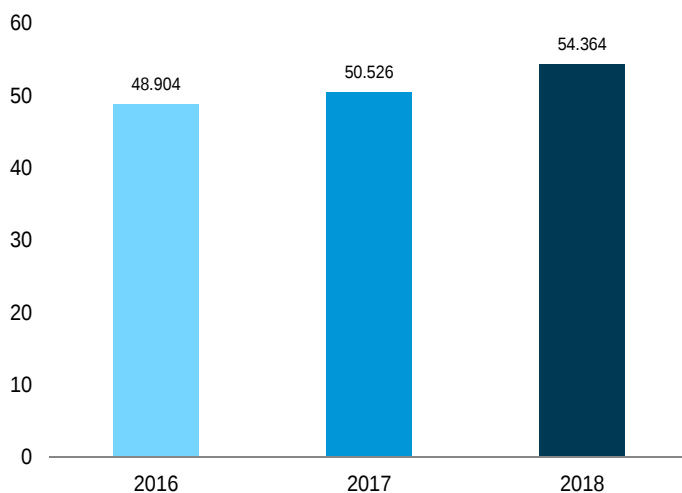
By Source, 1949–2017



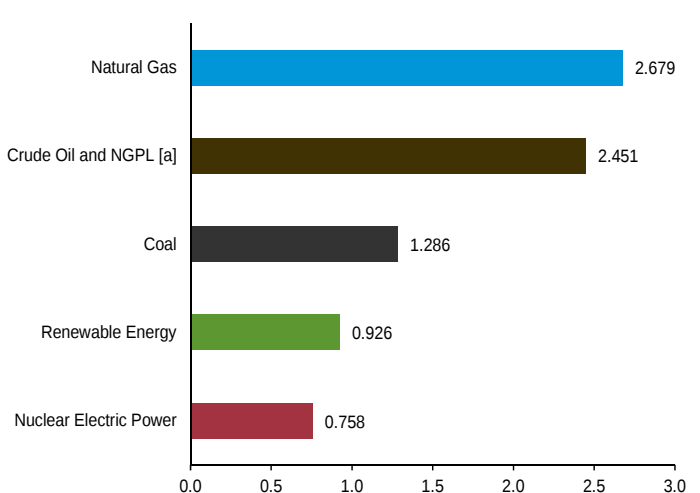
By Source, Monthly



Total, January–July



By Source, July 2018



[a] National gas plant liquids.

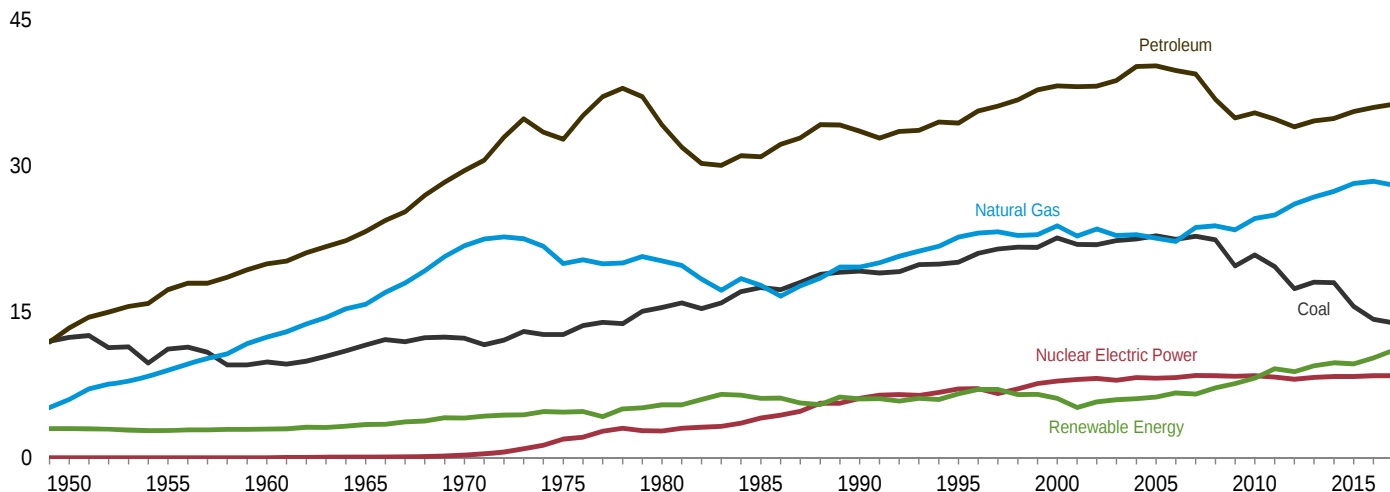
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary>.

Source: Table 1.2.

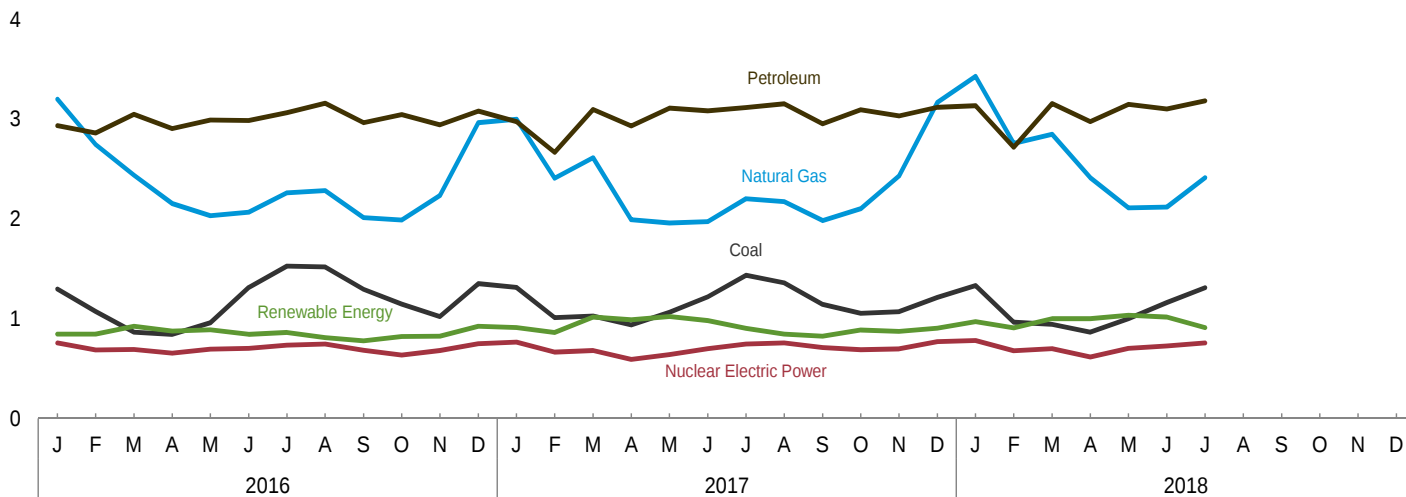
Figure 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

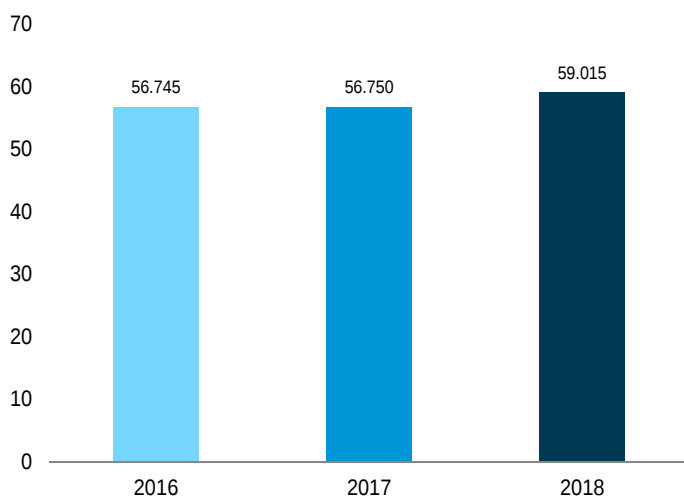
By Source, [a] 1949–2017



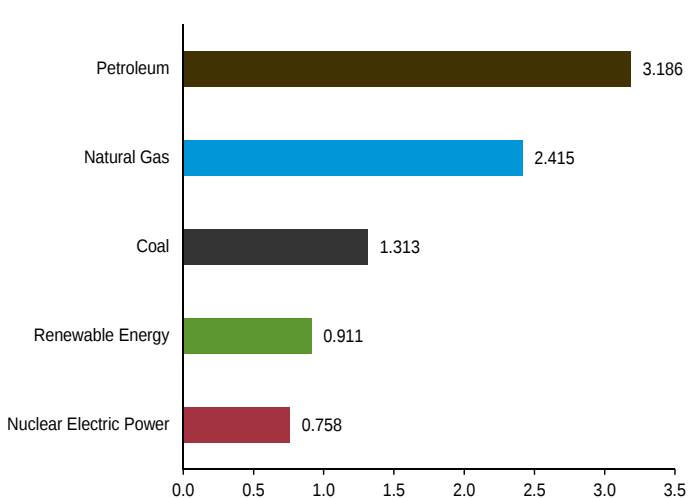
By Source, [a] Monthly



Total, January–July



By Source, [a] July 2018



[a] Small quantities of net imports of coal coke and electricity are not shown.

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

Source: Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels ^a				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy ^b						Total ^g
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petroleum ^d	Total ^e		Hydro-electric Power ^f	Geo-thermal	Solar	Wind	Bio-mass	Total	
1950 Total	12.347	5.968	13.315	31.632	0.000	1.415	NA	NA	NA	1.562	2.978	34.616
1955 Total	11.167	8.998	17.255	37.410	.000	1.360	NA	NA	NA	1.424	2.784	40.208
1960 Total	9.838	12.385	19.919	42.137	.006	1.608	(s)	NA	NA	1.320	2.928	45.086
1965 Total	11.581	15.769	23.246	50.577	.043	2.059	.002	NA	NA	1.335	3.396	54.015
1970 Total	12.265	21.795	29.521	63.522	.239	2.634	.006	NA	NA	1.431	4.070	67.838
1975 Total	12.663	19.948	32.732	65.357	1.900	3.155	.034	NA	NA	1.499	4.687	71.965
1980 Total	15.423	20.235	34.205	69.828	2.739	2.900	.053	NA	NA	2.475	5.428	78.067
1985 Total	17.478	17.703	30.925	66.093	4.076	2.970	.097	(s)	(s)	3.016	6.084	76.392
1990 Total	19.173	19.603	33.552	72.332	6.104	3.046	.171	.059	.029	2.735	6.040	84.485
1995 Total	20.089	22.671	R 34.401	R 77.222	7.075	3.205	.152	.068	.033	3.101	6.559	R 90.991
2000 Total	22.580	23.824	R 38.226	R 84.694	7.862	2.811	.164	.063	.057	3.008	6.104	R 98.776
2001 Total	21.914	22.773	R 38.149	R 82.865	8.029	2.242	.164	.062	.070	2.622	5.160	R 96.129
2002 Total	21.904	23.510	R 38.187	R 83.662	8.145	2.689	.171	.060	.105	2.701	5.726	R 97.605
2003 Total	22.321	22.831	R 38.770	R 83.972	7.960	2.793	.173	.058	.113	2.806	5.944	R 97.898
2004 Total	22.466	22.923	R 40.210	R 85.737	8.223	2.688	.178	.058	.142	3.008	6.075	R 100.073
2005 Total	22.797	22.565	R 40.283	R 85.689	8.161	2.703	.181	.058	.178	3.114	6.233	R 100.168
2006 Total	22.447	22.239	R 39.803	R 84.550	8.215	2.869	.181	.061	.264	3.262	6.637	R 99.464
2007 Total	22.749	23.663	R 39.445	R 85.883	8.459	2.446	.186	.065	.341	3.485	6.523	R 100.971
2008 Total	22.387	23.843	R 36.841	R 83.112	8.426	2.511	.192	.074	.546	3.851	7.174	R 98.825
2009 Total	19.691	23.416	R 34.920	R 78.003	8.355	2.669	.200	.078	.721	3.936	7.604	R 94.078
2010 Total	20.834	24.575	R 35.453	R 80.855	8.434	2.539	.208	.090	.923	4.405	8.166	R 97.544
2011 Total	19.658	24.955	R 34.813	R 79.436	8.269	3.103	.212	.111	1.168	4.534	9.128	R 96.960
2012 Total	17.378	26.089	R 34.009	R 77.480	8.062	2.629	.212	.157	1.340	4.492	8.829	R 94.532
2013 Total	18.039	26.805	R 34.613	R 79.440	8.244	2.562	.214	.225	1.601	4.850	9.452	R 97.334
2014 Total	17.998	27.383	R 34.872	R 80.231	8.338	2.467	.214	.337	1.728	4.992	9.738	R 98.487
2015 Total	15.549	28.191	R 35.595	R 79.318	8.337	2.321	.212	.426	1.777	4.898	9.634	R 97.516
2016 January	1.297	R 3.201	R 2.935	R 7.432	.759	.236	.018	.026	.170	.398	.848	R 9.060
February	1.074	R 2.746	R 2.863	R 6.683	.687	.223	.017	.035	.186	.387	.848	R 8.234
March	.867	R 2.438	R 3.049	R 6.355	.692	.253	.018	.043	.203	.408	.924	R 7.988
April	.844	R 2.156	R 2.907	R 5.906	.656	.239	.016	.048	.192	.382	.877	R 7.454
May	.960	R 2.033	R 2.992	R 5.984	.696	.235	.018	.055	.174	.408	.891	R 7.589
June	1.314	R 2.070	R 2.988	R 6.372	.703	.215	.017	.056	.151	.407	.845	R 7.940
July	1.529	R 2.262	R 3.067	R 6.857	.736	.198	.017	.061	.163	.423	.863	R 8.480
August	1.521	R 2.285	R 3.160	R 6.963	.748	.181	.018	.061	.125	.429	.813	R 8.548
September	1.296	R 2.015	R 2.967	R 6.277	.685	.151	.017	.055	.151	.404	.780	R 7.757
October	1.147	R 1.991	R 3.048	R 6.184	.635	.160	.018	.049	.188	.407	.822	R 7.659
November	1.022	R 2.235	R 2.945	R 6.197	.682	.174	.018	.041	.179	.413	.825	R 7.724
December	1.352	R 2.967	R 3.082	R 7.400	.750	.208	.019	.037	.214	.447	.924	R 9.090
Total	14.226	R 28.400	R 36.003	R 78.610	8.427	2.472	.210	.569	2.096	4.913	10.260	R 97.524
2017 January	1.314	R 3.000	R 2.976	R 7.286	.765	.257	.018	.035	.192	.409	.911	R 8.984
February	1.011	R 2.408	R 2.668	R 6.086	.665	.227	.016	.039	.205	.375	.862	R 7.630
March	1.029	R 2.615	R 3.099	R 6.741	.681	.279	.018	.064	.241	.415	1.018	R 8.457
April	.938	R 1.992	R 2.933	R 5.862	.593	.271	.018	.070	.238	.395	.991	R 7.462
May	1.067	R 1.960	R 3.111	R 6.136	.641	.297	.017	.082	.209	.416	1.022	R 7.813
June	1.221	R 1.975	R 3.085	R 6.279	.701	.281	.017	.087	.182	.414	.981	R 7.979
July	1.437	R 2.204	R 3.117	R 6.757	.746	.238	.018	.081	.146	.422	.904	R 8.425
August	1.361	R 2.175	R 3.156	R 6.688	.757	.196	.018	.079	.121	.432	.847	R 8.311
September	1.144	R 1.986	R 2.954	R 6.082	.712	.175	.017	.074	.159	.398	.825	R 7.634
October	1.055	R 2.104	R 3.095	R 6.250	.690	.159	.017	.068	.229	.415	.888	R 7.839
November	1.070	R 2.430	R 3.033	R 6.530	.697	.183	.018	.047	.215	.412	.875	R 8.112
December	1.215	R 3.170	R 3.120	R 7.502	.771	.208	.018	.046	.210	.425	.907	R 9.194
Total	13.862	R 28.018	R 36.347	R 78.199	8.419	2.770	.211	.774	2.347	4.929	11.032	R 97.841
2018 January	1.333	R 3.431	R 3.137	R 7.898	.781	.235	.018	.049	.248	.421	.970	R 9.663
February	.966	R 2.757	R 2.720	R 6.442	.678	.236	.017	.057	.221	.377	.908	R 8.039
March	.944	R 2.851	R 3.159	R 6.951	.701	.239	.018	.075	.252	.417	1.000	R 8.668
April	R .867	R 2.415	R 2.976	R 6.256	.618	.255	.016	.087	.247	.395	1.001	R 7.884
May	R 1.001	R 2.112	R 3.150	R 6.261	.704	.280	.018	.100	.216	.423	1.037	R 8.016
June	R 1.164	R 2.119	R 3.104	R 6.386	.729	.253	.018	.107	.225	.414	1.017	R 8.146
July	1.313	2.415	3.186	6.911	.758	.219	.018	.099	.147	.427	.911	R 8.598
7-Month Total	7.588	18.100	21.432	47.105	4.968	1.717	.124	.574	1.556	2.874	6.843	59.015
2017 7-Month Total	8.017	16.153	20.989	45.147	4.792	1.849	.123	.459	1.412	2.846	6.690	56.750
2016 7-Month Total	7.887	16.907	20.801	45.590	4.928	1.599	.120	.325	1.238	2.813	6.095	56.745

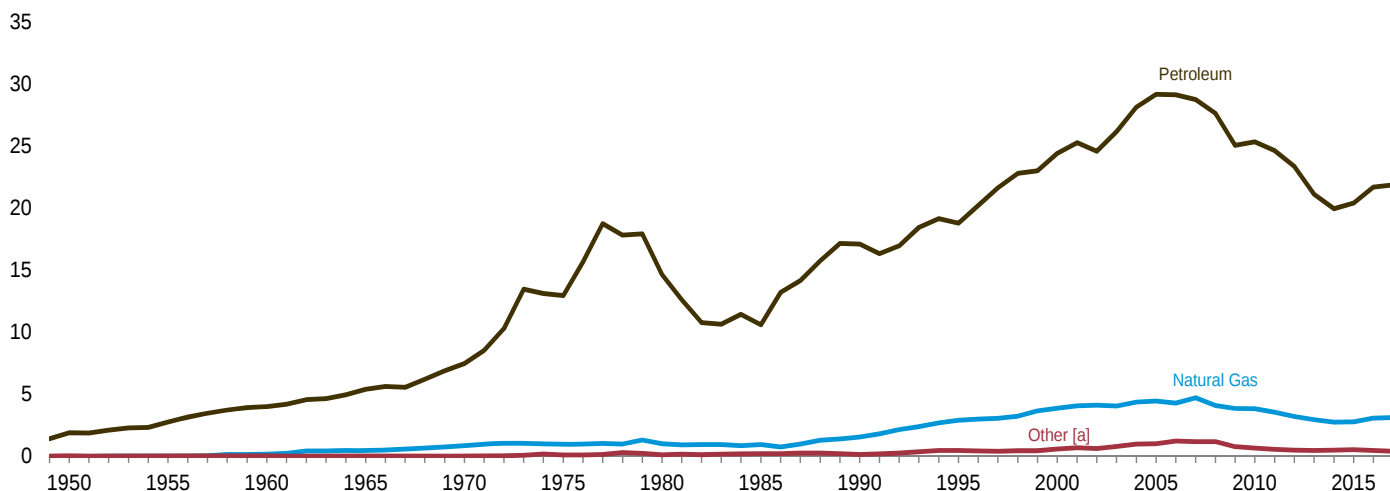
^a Includes non-combustion use of fossil fuels.
^b Most data are estimates. See Tables 10.1–10.2c for notes on series components and estimation; and see Note, "Renewable Energy Production and Consumption," at end of Section 10.
^c Natural gas only; excludes supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.
^d Petroleum products supplied; excludes biofuels that have been blended with petroleum—biofuels are included in "Biomass."
^e Includes coal coke net imports. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.
^f Conventional hydroelectric power.
^g Includes coal coke net imports and electricity net imports, which are not

separately displayed. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.
 R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.
 Notes: • See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.
 • See Table D1 for estimated energy consumption for 1635–1945. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
 Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.
 Sources: See end of section.

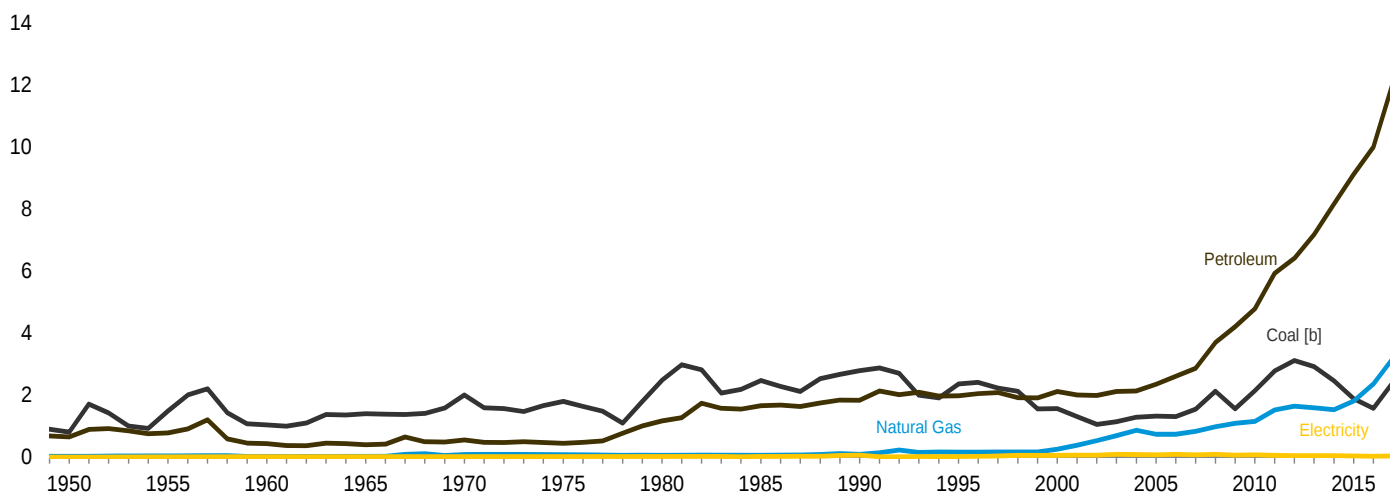
Figure 1.4a Primary Energy Imports and Exports

(Quadrillion Btu)

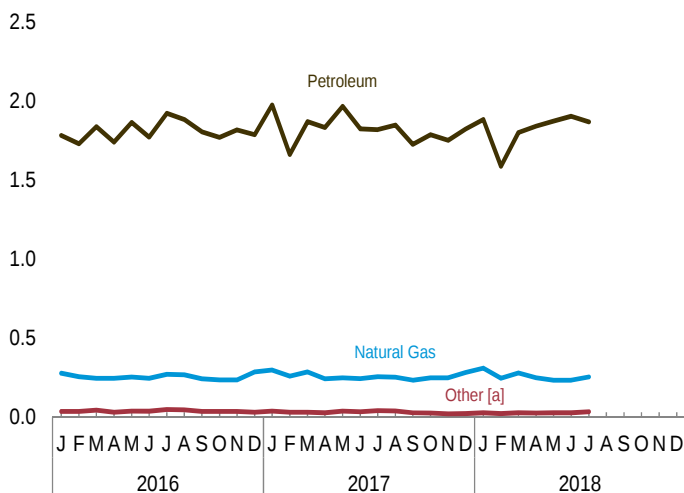
Imports by Source, 1949–2017



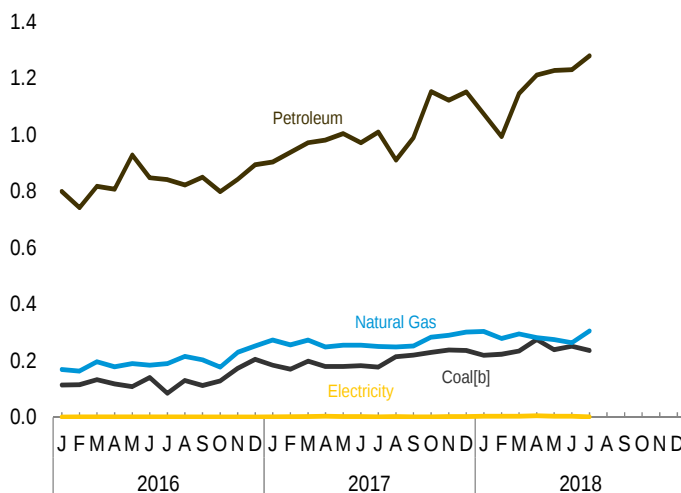
Exports by Source, 1949–2017



Imports by Source, Monthly



Exports by Major Source, Monthly



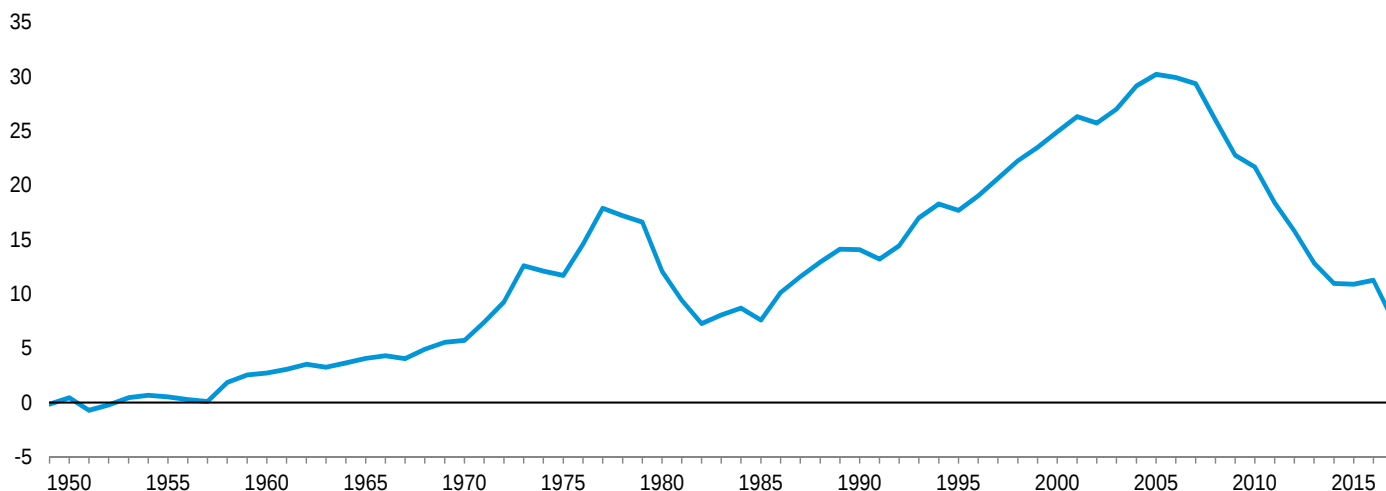
[a] Coal, coal coke, biomass, and electricity.
[b] Includes coal coke.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary>.
Sources: Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

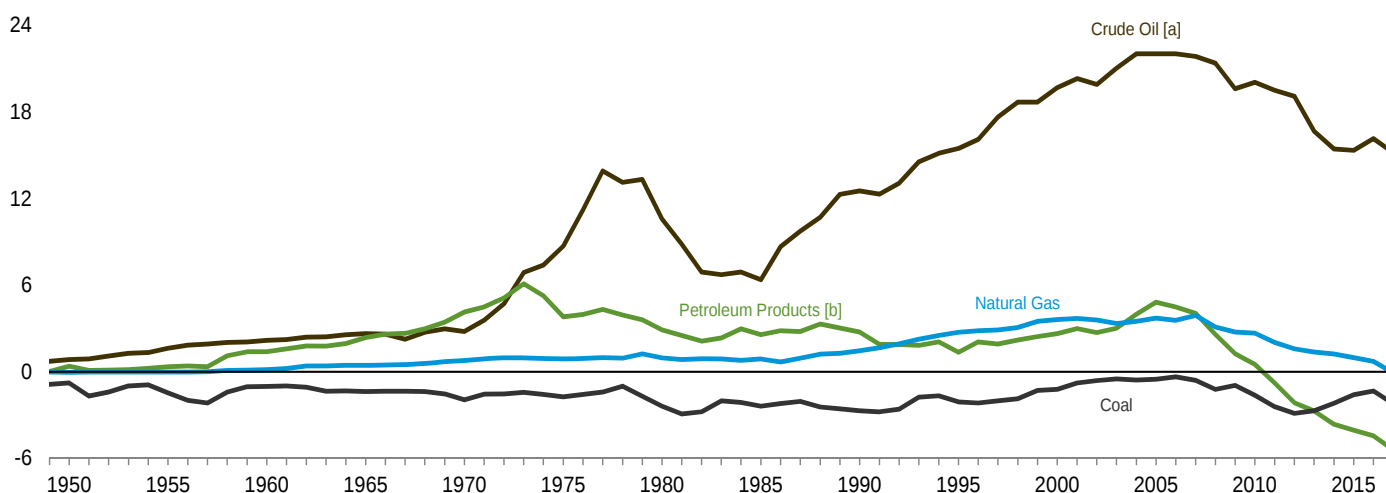
Figure 1.4b Primary Energy Net Imports

(Quadrillion Btu)

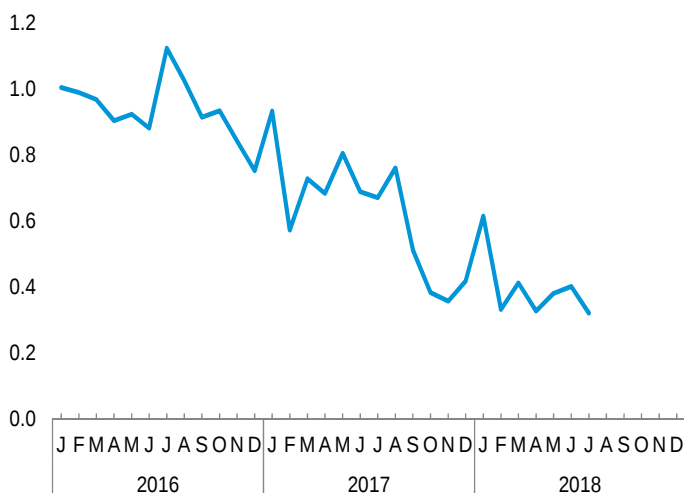
Total, 1949–2017



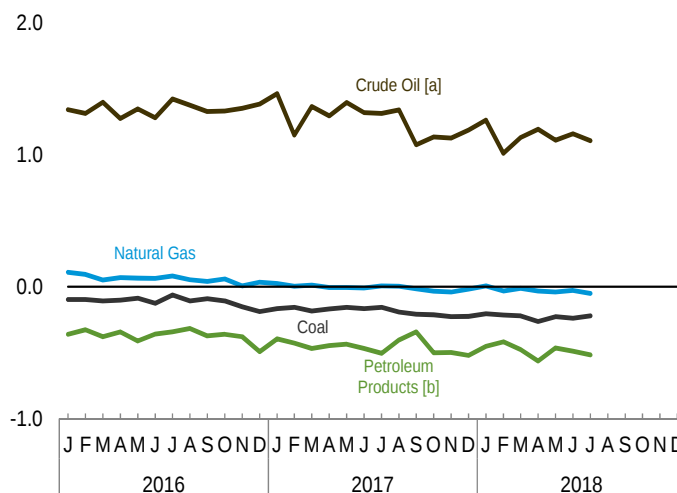
By Major Source, 1949–2017



Total, Monthly



By Major Source, Monthly



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

[b] Petroleum products, unfinished oils natural gasoline, and gasoline

blending components. Does not include biofuels.

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

Sources: Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

Table 1.4a Primary Energy Imports by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Imports								
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Petroleum			Biomass ^c	Electricity	Total
				Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products ^b	Total			
1950 Total	0.009	0.011	0.000	1.056	0.830	1.886	NA	0.007	1.913
1955 Total	.008	.003	.011	1.691	1.061	2.752	NA	.016	2.790
1960 Total	.007	.003	.161	2.196	1.802	3.999	NA	.018	4.188
1965 Total	.005	.002	.471	2.654	2.748	5.402	NA	.012	5.892
1970 Total	.001	.004	.846	2.814	4.656	7.470	NA	.021	8.342
1975 Total	.024	.045	.978	8.721	4.227	12.948	NA	.038	14.032
1980 Total	.030	.016	1.006	11.195	3.463	14.658	NA	.085	15.796
1985 Total	.049	.014	.952	6.814	3.796	10.609	NA	.157	11.781
1990 Total	.067	.019	1.551	12.766	4.351	17.117	NA	.063	18.817
1995 Total	.237	.095	2.901	15.669	3.131	18.800	.001	.146	22.180
2000 Total	.313	.094	3.869	19.783	4.641	24.424	(s)	.166	28.865
2001 Total	.495	.063	4.068	20.348	4.946	25.294	.002	.131	30.052
2002 Total	.422	.080	4.104	19.920	4.677	24.597	.002	.125	29.331
2003 Total	.626	.068	4.042	21.060	5.105	26.165	.002	.104	31.007
2004 Total	.682	.170	4.365	22.082	6.063	28.145	.013	.117	33.492
2005 Total	.762	.088	4.450	22.091	7.108	29.198	.012	.150	34.659
2006 Total	.906	.101	4.291	22.085	7.054	29.139	.066	.146	34.649
2007 Total	.909	.061	4.723	21.914	6.842	28.756	.055	.175	34.679
2008 Total	.855	.089	4.084	21.448	6.214	27.662	.085	.195	32.970
2009 Total	.566	.009	3.845	19.699	5.367	25.066	.027	.178	29.690
2010 Total	.484	.030	3.834	20.140	5.219	25.359	.004	.154	29.866
2011 Total	.327	.035	3.555	19.595	5.038	24.633	.019	.178	28.748
2012 Total	.212	.028	3.216	19.239	4.122	23.361	.049	.202	27.068
2013 Total	.199	.003	2.955	16.957	4.169	21.126	.102	.236	24.623
2014 Total	.252	.002	2.763	16.178	3.773	19.951	.046	.227	23.241
2015 Total	.256	.003	2.786	16.299	4.111	20.410	.079	.259	23.794
2016 January	.015	(s)	.280	1.429	.353	1.782	.003	.022	2.103
February	.018	(s)	.258	1.389	.339	1.728	.003	.019	2.027
March	.026	(s)	.247	1.503	.333	1.837	.005	.020	2.135
April	.017	(s)	.247	1.382	.357	1.739	.008	.016	2.026
May	.020	.001	.255	1.488	.376	1.864	.008	.019	2.165
June	.014	.002	.248	1.373	.398	1.771	.013	.023	2.071
July	.022	(s)	.272	1.519	.402	1.921	.012	.026	2.254
August	.021	(s)	.269	1.504	.379	1.883	.014	.025	2.211
September	.018	.002	.244	1.460	.343	1.804	.012	.018	2.098
October	.017	.001	.237	1.420	.350	1.770	.013	.020	2.058
November	.016	(s)	.237	1.457	.359	1.816	.015	.022	2.105
December	.015	(s)	.288	1.467	.319	1.786	.017	.019	2.124
Total	.220	.006	3.082	17.392	4.309	21.700	.123	.248	25.378
2017 January	.016	(s)	.299	1.590	.383	1.973	.003	.024	2.315
February	.013	(s)	.261	1.334	.327	1.661	.004	.019	1.959
March	.012	(s)	.288	1.531	.337	1.869	.006	.021	2.195
April	.011	(s)	.244	1.489	.342	1.831	.006	.019	2.112
May	.023	(s)	.250	1.592	.374	1.965	.008	.017	2.264
June	.014	.001	.246	1.468	.355	1.824	.013	.020	2.117
July	.021	(s)	.257	1.484	.335	1.819	.012	.020	2.129
August	.018	(s)	.254	1.486	.361	1.847	.011	.022	2.153
September	.011	(s)	.235	1.329	.396	1.725	.004	.018	1.993
October	.012	(s)	.250	1.441	.346	1.787	.004	.013	2.067
November	.008	(s)	.250	1.393	.358	1.751	.005	.013	2.027
December	.009	(s)	.285	1.460	.362	1.822	.004	.016	2.136
Total	.167	.001	3.118	17.597	4.277	21.874	.081	.224	25.467
2018 January	.011	(s)	.311	1.503	.381	1.883	.004	^R .018	^R 2.227
February	.008	(s)	.247	1.269	.318	1.587	.003	.016	1.861
March	.011	(s)	.281	1.428	.371	1.800	.004	^R .019	^R 2.115
April	.011	.001	.250	1.496	.345	1.841	.004	^R .015	^R 2.122
May	.012	.001	.235	1.467	.405	1.873	.004	^R .018	2.142
June	.011	(s)	.236	1.539	.363	1.902	.004	.019	^R 2.171
July	.015	(s)	.255	1.486	.381	1.867	.002	.021	2.161
7-Month Total	.077	.002	1.815	10.189	2.564	12.754	.025	.127	14.799
2017 7-Month Total	.109	.001	1.845	10.489	2.454	12.943	.052	.141	15.091
2016 7-Month Total	.134	.002	1.807	10.083	2.559	12.642	.052	.145	14.781

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

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

^c Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) and biodiesel.

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

Notes: • See "Primary Energy" in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of

components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 1.4b Primary Energy Exports by Source and Total Net Imports
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Exports									Net Imports ^a
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Petroleum			Biomass ^d	Electricity	Total	
				Crude Oil ^b	Petroleum Products ^c	Total				
1950 Total	0.786	0.010	0.027	0.202	0.440	0.642	NA	0.001	1.465	0.448
1955 Total	1.465	.013	.032	.067	.707	.774	NA	.002	2.286	.504
1960 Total	1.023	.009	.012	.018	.413	.431	NA	.003	1.477	2.710
1965 Total	1.376	.021	.027	.006	.386	.392	NA	.013	1.829	4.063
1970 Total	1.936	.061	.072	.029	.520	.549	NA	.014	2.632	5.709
1975 Total	1.761	.032	.074	.012	.427	.439	NA	.017	2.323	11.709
1980 Total	2.421	.051	.049	.609	.551	1.160	NA	.014	3.695	12.101
1985 Total	2.438	.028	.056	.432	1.225	1.657	NA	.017	4.196	7.584
1990 Total	2.772	.014	.087	.230	1.594	1.824	NA	.055	4.752	14.065
1995 Total	2.318	.034	.156	.200	1.776	1.976	NA	.012	4.496	17.684
2000 Total	1.528	.028	.245	.106	2.003	2.110	NA	.051	3.962	24.904
2001 Total	1.265	.033	.377	.043	1.956	1.999	(s)	.056	3.731	26.321
2002 Total	1.032	.020	.520	.019	1.963	1.982	(s)	.054	3.608	25.722
2003 Total	1.117	.018	.686	.026	2.083	2.110	.001	.082	4.013	26.994
2004 Total	1.253	.033	.862	.057	2.068	2.125	.001	.078	4.351	29.141
2005 Total	1.273	.043	.735	.067	2.276	2.344	.001	.065	4.462	30.197
2006 Total	1.264	.040	.730	.052	2.554	2.606	.005	.083	4.727	29.921
2007 Total	1.507	.036	.830	.058	2.803	2.861	.036	.069	5.338	29.341
2008 Total	2.071	.049	.972	.061	3.626	3.686	.089	.083	6.949	26.021
2009 Total	1.515	.032	1.082	.093	4.101	4.194	.035	.062	6.920	22.770
2010 Total	2.101	.036	1.147	.088	4.691	4.780	.047	.065	8.176	21.690
2011 Total	2.751	.024	1.519	.100	5.820	5.919	.108	.051	10.373	18.375
2012 Total	3.087	.024	1.633	.143	6.261	6.404	.078	.041	11.267	15.801
2013 Total	2.895	.021	1.587	.284	6.886	7.170	.076	.039	11.788	12.835
2014 Total	2.435	.023	1.528	.744	7.414	8.158	.081	.045	12.270	10.971
2015 Total	1.852	.021	1.800	.964	8.153	9.118	.080	.031	12.902	10.892
2016 January	.114	.001	.170	.087	.713	.800	.013	.001	1.099	1.004
February	.116	(s)	.164	.075	.666	.742	.014	.002	1.038	.989
March	.134	.001	.197	.106	.712	.818	.016	.002	1.167	.968
April	.118	.001	.179	.107	.699	.807	.016	.002	1.123	.904
May	.108	.001	.190	.140	.788	.928	.014	.001	1.243	.923
June	.139	.002	.185	.091	.757	.848	.014	.002	1.190	.881
July	.084	.001	.190	.095	.746	.841	.012	.002	1.131	1.123
August	.128	.003	.216	.128	.694	.822	.015	.002	1.186	1.025
September	.110	.003	.204	.133	.716	.850	.016	.002	1.184	.914
October	.125	.004	.178	.089	.710	.799	.017	.001	1.124	.934
November	.168	.005	.230	.104	.738	.842	.016	.001	1.263	.842
December	.203	.002	.253	.083	.811	.894	.017	.002	1.372	.752
Total	1.546	.025	2.356	1.238	8.752	9.990	.181	.021	14.119	11.259
2017 January	.182	.003	.274	.126	.778	.904	.017	.002	1.382	.933
February	.170	.001	.257	.184	.754	.938	.018	.002	1.387	.572
March	.197	.002	.274	.165	.807	.972	.018	.003	1.467	.728
April	.178	.001	.249	.194	.787	.981	.015	.004	1.429	.683
May	.178	.001	.256	.195	.808	1.004	.017	.003	1.459	.805
June	.180	.003	.256	.149	.823	.972	.016	.003	1.430	.688
July	.177	.001	.251	.170	.840	1.010	.018	.002	1.459	.670
August	.211	.004	.249	.145	.764	.910	.017	.003	1.393	.760
September	.219	.002	.253	.252	.738	.990	.015	.002	1.481	.512
October	.226	.005	.284	.306	.847	1.153	.016	.002	1.686	.382
November	.235	.003	.291	.266	.856	1.122	.016	.003	1.671	.356
December	.234	.003	.302	.271	.882	1.152	.024	.003	1.718	.417
Total	2.388	.030	3.196	2.424	9.684	12.108	.206	.032	17.960	7.506
2018 January	.216	.004	.304	.239	.834	1.073	.013	^R .004	^R 1.614	^R .614
February	.222	.001	.279	.258	.737	.994	.028	^R .004	^R 1.529	^R .331
March	.232	.002	.295	.297	.848	1.146	.025	.004	^R 1.704	.411
April	.273	.003	.282	.302	.909	1.211	.022	^R .006	^R 1.796	^R .326
May	.238	.002	.276	.357	.870	1.227	.015	^R .004	^R 1.761	^R .380
June	.250	.002	^R .264	.379	.851	1.230	.021	^R .004	^R 1.770	^R .401
July	.235	.002	.306	.380	.898	1.279	.017	.002	1.841	.320
7-Month Total	1.666	.017	2.004	2.212	5.947	8.159	.141	.028	12.015	2.784
2017 7-Month Total	1.263	.013	1.818	1.185	5.597	6.781	.118	.019	10.012	5.078
2016 7-Month Total	.812	.007	1.275	.701	5.082	5.783	.100	.012	7.990	6.791

^a Net imports equal imports minus exports.

^b Crude oil and lease condensate.

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

^d Beginning in 2001, includes biodiesel. Beginning in 2010, also includes fuel ethanol (minus denaturant). Beginning in 2016, also includes wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

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

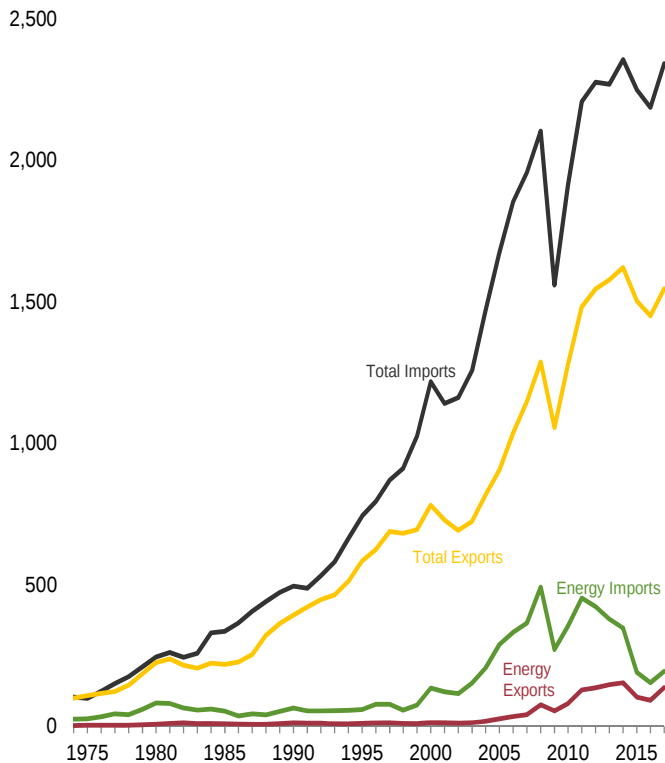
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

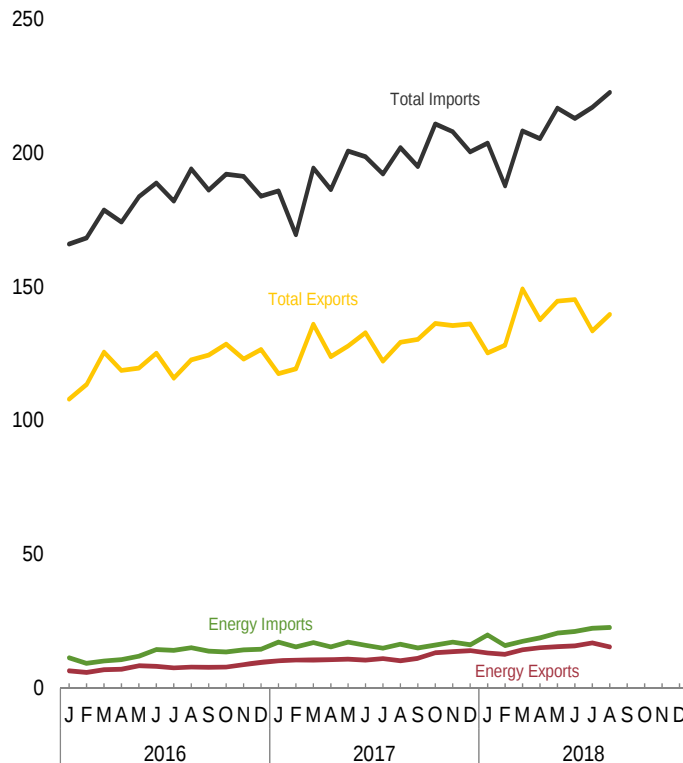
Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value

(Billion Dollars[a])

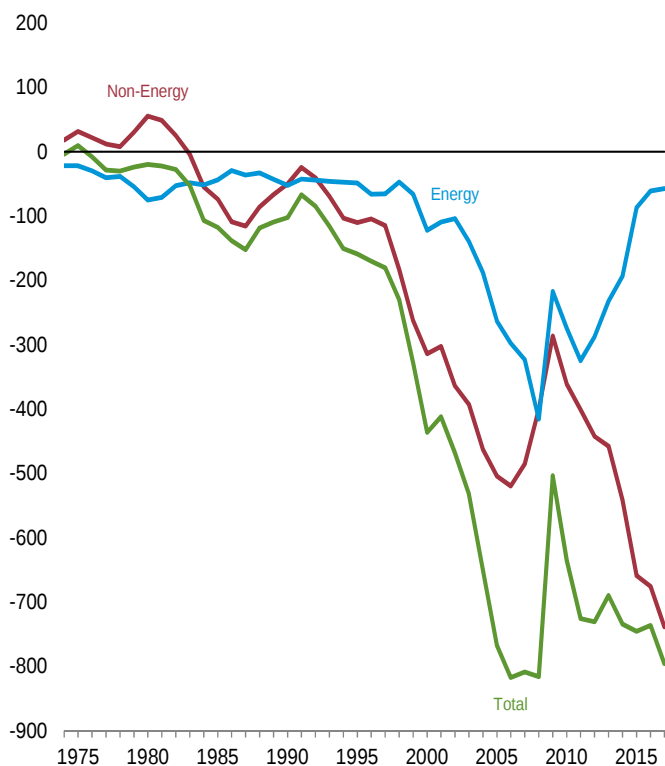
Imports and Exports, 1974–2017



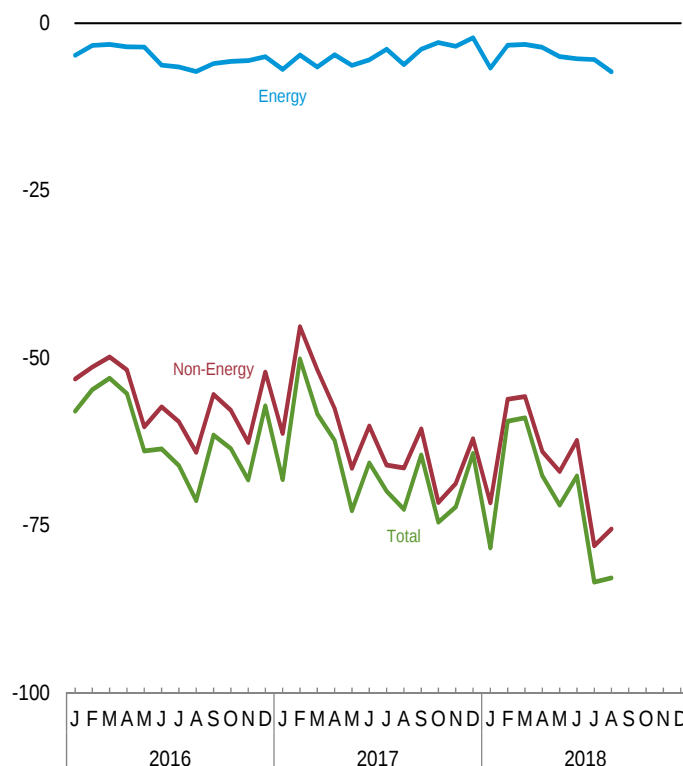
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974–2017



Trade Balance, Monthly



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

Table 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Million Dollars^a)

	Petroleum ^b			Energy ^c			Non-Energy Balance	Total Merchandise		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance		Exports	Imports	Balance
1974 Total	792	24,668	-23,876	3,444	25,454	-22,010	18,126	99,437	103,321	-3,884
1975 Total	907	25,197	-24,289	4,470	26,476	-22,006	31,557	108,856	99,305	9,551
1980 Total	2,833	78,637	-75,803	7,982	82,924	-74,942	55,246	225,566	245,262	-19,696
1985 Total	4,707	50,475	-45,768	9,971	53,917	-43,946	-73,765	218,815	336,526	-117,712
1990 Total	6,901	61,583	-54,682	12,233	64,661	-52,428	-50,068	393,592	496,088	-102,496
1995 Total	6,321	54,368	-48,047	10,358	59,109	-48,751	-110,050	584,742	743,543	-158,801
2000 Total	10,192	119,251	-109,059	13,179	135,367	-122,188	-313,916	781,918	1,218,022	-436,104
2001 Total	8,868	102,747	-93,879	12,494	121,923	-109,429	-302,470	729,100	1,140,999	-411,899
2002 Total	8,569	102,663	-94,094	11,541	115,748	-104,207	-364,056	693,103	1,161,366	-468,263
2003 Total	10,209	132,433	-122,224	13,768	153,298	-139,530	-392,820	724,771	1,257,121	-532,350
2004 Total	13,130	179,266	-166,136	18,642	206,660	-188,018	-462,912	818,775	1,469,704	-650,930
2005 Total	19,155	250,068	-230,913	26,488	289,723	-263,235	-504,242	905,978	1,673,455	-767,477
2006 Total	28,171	299,714	-271,543	34,711	332,500	-297,789	-519,515	1,036,635	1,853,938	-817,304
2007 Total	33,293	327,620	-294,327	41,725	364,987	-323,262	-485,501	1,148,199	1,956,962	-808,763
2008 Total	61,695	449,847	-388,152	76,075	491,885	-415,810	-400,389	1,287,442	2,103,641	-816,199
2009 Total	44,509	251,833	-207,324	54,536	271,739	-217,203	-286,379	1,056,043	1,559,625	-503,582
2010 Total	64,753	333,472	-268,719	80,625	354,982	-274,357	-361,005	1,278,495	1,913,857	-635,362
2011 Total	^b 102,180	^b 431,866	^b 329,686	128,989	453,839	-324,850	-400,597	1,482,508	2,207,954	-725,447
2012 Total	111,951	408,509	-296,558	136,054	423,862	-287,808	-442,638	1,545,821	2,276,267	-730,446
2013 Total	123,218	363,141	-239,923	147,539	379,758	-232,219	-457,712	1,578,439	2,268,370	-689,931
2014 Total	127,818	326,709	-198,891	154,498	347,474	-192,976	-541,506	1,621,874	2,356,356	-734,482
2015 Total	85,890	177,455	-91,565	103,612	190,501	-86,889	-658,594	1,503,328	2,248,811	-745,483
2016 January	5,354	10,256	-4,902	6,561	11,380	-4,819	-53,163	107,932	165,914	-57,982
February	4,811	8,416	-3,605	5,957	9,326	-3,369	-51,378	113,402	168,149	-54,747
March	5,723	9,395	-3,672	6,980	10,164	-3,184	-49,852	125,480	178,516	-53,036
April	5,878	10,041	-4,163	7,129	10,668	-3,539	-51,824	118,700	174,062	-55,363
May	6,960	11,349	-4,389	8,415	12,013	-3,598	-60,297	119,607	183,503	-63,895
June	6,712	13,734	-7,022	8,192	14,475	-6,283	-57,327	125,080	188,690	-63,610
July	6,259	13,174	-6,915	7,605	14,152	-6,547	-59,558	115,782	181,887	-66,105
August	6,446	14,154	-7,708	7,886	15,129	-7,243	-64,104	122,626	193,973	-71,347
September	6,453	12,937	-6,484	7,782	13,848	-6,066	-55,455	124,474	185,995	-61,521
October	6,205	12,707	-6,502	7,898	13,621	-5,723	-57,827	128,445	191,996	-63,550
November	6,810	13,468	-6,658	8,786	14,408	-5,622	-62,623	122,936	191,181	-68,245
December	7,092	13,269	-6,177	9,566	14,597	-5,031	-52,144	126,558	183,733	-57,175
Total	74,704	142,900	-68,196	92,758	153,780	-61,022	-675,555	1,451,024	2,187,600	-736,577
2017 January	7,458	15,772	-8,314	10,329	17,258	-6,929	-61,285	117,458	185,672	-68,214
February	7,799	14,238	-6,439	10,634	15,420	-4,786	-45,354	119,252	169,392	-50,140
March	7,710	15,889	-8,179	10,460	17,030	-6,570	-51,783	135,905	194,258	-58,353
April	8,077	14,440	-6,363	10,714	15,449	-4,735	-57,573	123,842	186,150	-62,308
May	8,374	16,226	-7,852	10,950	17,257	-6,307	-66,508	127,782	200,597	-72,815
June	8,244	15,081	-6,837	10,555	16,062	-5,507	-60,199	132,741	198,447	-65,706
July	8,820	13,991	-5,171	11,083	14,985	-3,902	-66,001	122,140	192,044	-69,903
August	7,799	15,479	-7,680	10,302	16,500	-6,198	-66,437	129,186	201,821	-72,635
September	8,446	14,155	-5,709	11,213	15,105	-3,892	-60,626	130,278	194,796	-64,518
October	10,237	15,247	-5,010	13,294	16,207	-2,913	-71,620	136,199	210,732	-74,533
November	10,676	16,158	-5,482	13,728	17,212	-3,484	-68,809	135,477	207,770	-72,293
December	10,884	14,987	-4,103	14,112	16,298	-2,186	-62,084	136,014	200,285	-64,270
Total	104,525	181,662	-77,137	137,374	194,784	-57,410	-738,280	1,546,273	2,341,963	-795,690
2018 January	10,139	18,086	-7,947	13,231	19,944	-6,713	-71,661	125,219	203,593	-78,374
February	9,504	14,996	-5,492	12,643	15,947	-3,304	-56,179	128,057	187,540	-59,483
March	11,130	16,622	-5,492	14,373	17,567	-3,194	-55,775	149,164	208,133	-58,969
April	11,972	18,002	-6,030	15,200	18,813	-3,613	-64,010	137,648	205,271	-67,623
May	12,098	19,781	-7,683	15,557	20,585	-5,028	-66,981	144,593	216,602	-72,009
June	12,764	20,315	-7,551	15,865	21,188	-5,323	-62,319	145,134	212,775	-67,642
July	13,338	21,549	-8,211	16,988	22,448	-5,460	^R -78,051	^R 133,429	^R 216,940	^R -83,511
August	11,836	21,667	-9,831	15,424	22,699	-7,275	-75,577	139,637	222,489	-82,852
8-Month Total	92,781	151,018	-58,237	119,281	159,191	-39,910	-530,553	1,102,880	1,673,343	-570,463
2017 8-Month Total	64,282	121,116	-56,835	85,027	129,962	-44,934	-475,140	1,008,305	1,528,381	-520,075
2016 8-Month Total	48,143	90,519	-42,376	58,725	97,307	-38,582	-447,503	948,609	1,434,695	-486,085

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

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

^c Petroleum, coal, natural gas, and electricity.

^RRevised.

Notes: • Monthly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. • See Note 1, "Merchandise Trade Value," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of

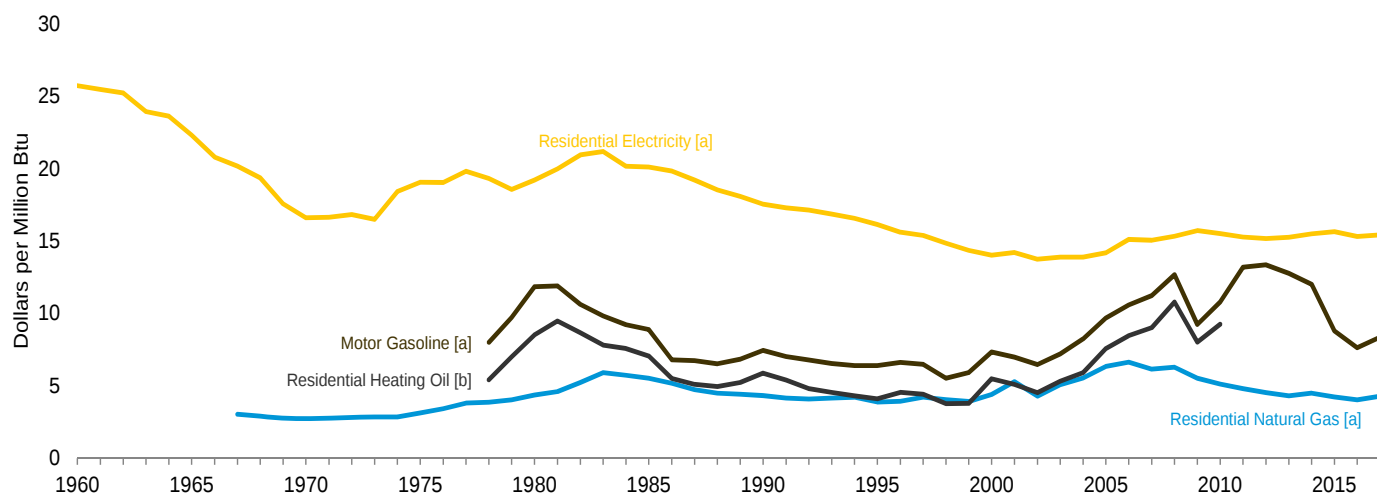
components due to independent rounding. • The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs territory, which comprises the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

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

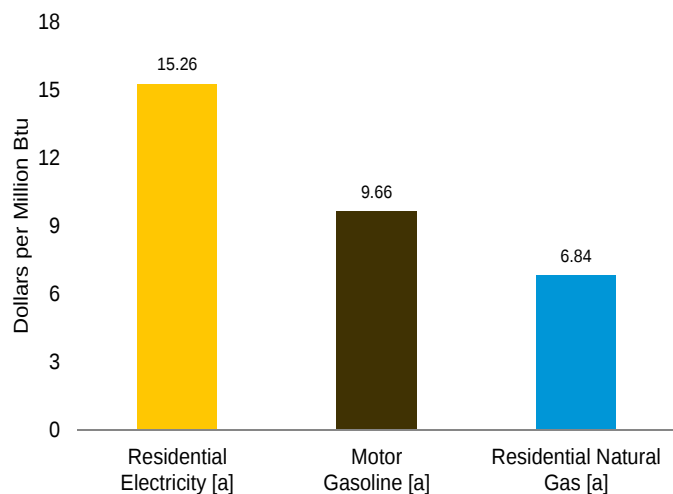
Sources: See end of section.

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

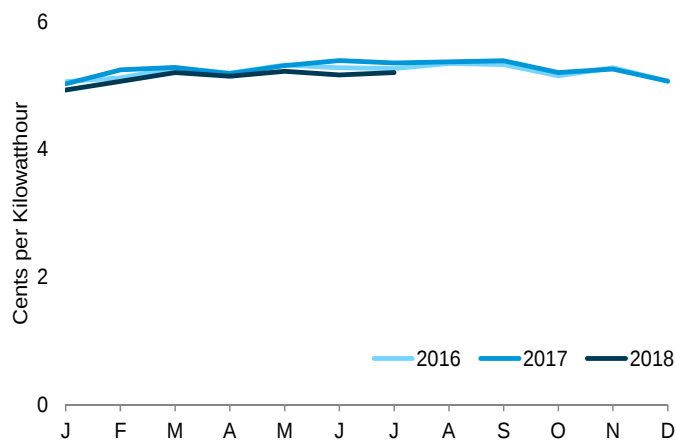
Costs, 1960–2017



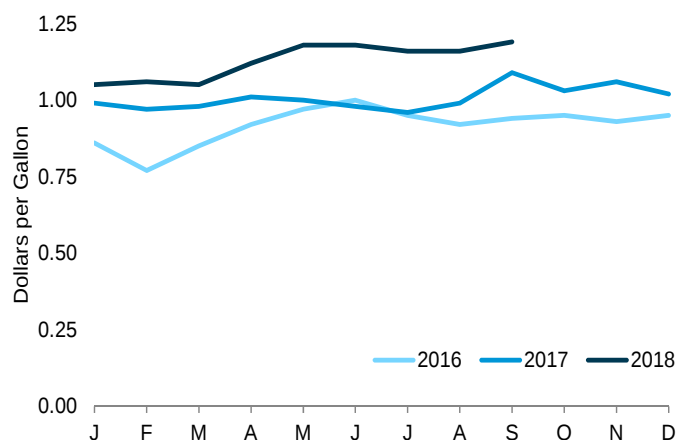
Costs, July 2018



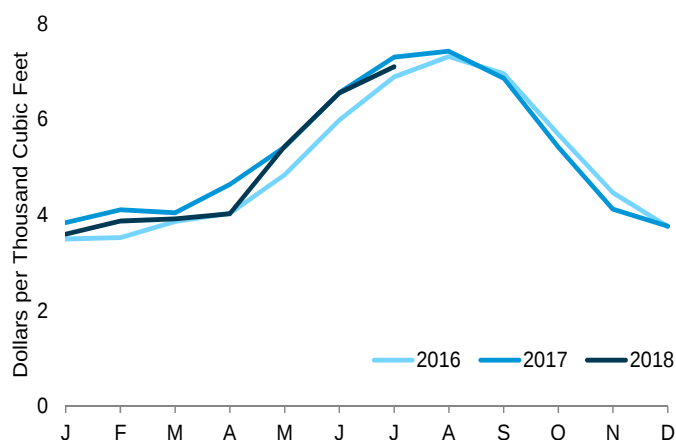
Residential Electricity, [a] Monthly



Motor Gasoline, [a] Monthly



Residential Natural Gas, [a] Monthly



[a] Includes Taxes.

[b] Excludes Taxes.

Note: See "Real Dollars" in Glossary.

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

Sources: Tables 1.6.

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

	Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers ^a	Motor Gasoline ^b		Residential Heating Oil ^c		Residential Natural Gas ^b		Residential Electricity ^b	
	Index 1982–1984=100	Dollars per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Dollars per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Kilowatthour	Dollars per Million Btu
1960 Average	29.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.8	25.74
1965 Average	31.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.6	22.33
1970 Average	38.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.81	2.72	5.7	16.62
1975 Average	53.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.18	3.12	6.5	19.07
1980 Average	82.4	1.482	11.85	1.182	8.52	4.47	4.36	6.6	19.21
1985 Average	107.6	1.112	8.89	0.979	7.06	5.69	5.52	6.87	20.13
1990 Average	130.7	0.931	7.44	0.813	5.86	4.44	4.31	5.99	17.56
1995 Average	152.4	0.791	^R 6.38	0.569	4.10	3.98	3.87	5.51	16.15
2000 Average	172.2	0.908	^R 7.33	0.761	5.49	4.51	4.39	4.79	14.02
2001 Average	177.1	0.864	^R 6.98	0.706	5.09	5.44	5.28	4.84	14.20
2002 Average	179.9	0.801	^R 6.47	0.628	4.52	4.39	4.28	4.69	13.75
2003 Average	184.0	0.890	7.19	0.736	5.31	5.23	5.09	4.74	13.89
2004 Average	188.9	1.018	^R 8.23	0.819	5.91	5.69	5.55	4.74	13.89
2005 Average	195.3	1.197	^R 9.68	1.051	7.58	6.50	6.33	4.84	14.18
2006 Average	201.6	1.307	^R 10.59	1.173	8.46	6.81	6.63	5.16	15.12
2007 Average	207.342	1.374	^R 11.22	1.250	9.01	6.31	6.14	5.14	15.05
2008 Average	215.303	1.541	^R 12.67	1.495	10.78	6.45	6.28	5.23	15.33
2009 Average	214.537	1.119	^R 9.24	1.112	8.02	5.66	5.52	5.37	15.72
2010 Average	218.056	1.301	^R 10.78	1.283	9.25	5.22	5.11	5.29	15.51
2011 Average	224.939	1.590	^R 13.19	NA	NA	4.90	4.80	5.21	15.27
2012 Average	229.594	1.609	13.35	NA	NA	4.64	4.53	5.17	15.17
2013 Average	232.957	1.538	^R 12.77	NA	NA	4.43	4.31	5.21	15.26
2014 Average	236.736	1.447	12.01	NA	NA	4.63	4.49	5.29	15.50
2015 Average	237.017	1.059	^R 8.80	NA	NA	4.38	4.22	5.34	15.64
2016 January	236.916	0.859	7.13	NA	NA	3.50	3.36	5.06	14.83
February	237.111	0.773	6.42	NA	NA	3.53	3.39	5.12	15.01
March	238.132	0.849	7.05	NA	NA	3.86	3.71	5.27	15.46
April	239.261	0.918	^R 7.63	NA	NA	4.03	3.88	5.20	15.23
May	240.229	0.967	^R 8.04	NA	NA	4.84	4.66	5.32	15.60
June	241.018	1.005	^R 8.35	NA	NA	5.99	5.76	5.28	15.48
July	240.628	0.950	^R 7.90	NA	NA	6.88	6.62	5.27	15.44
August	240.849	0.921	7.65	NA	NA	7.31	7.03	5.35	15.67
September	241.428	0.940	^R 7.81	NA	NA	6.95	6.69	5.33	15.62
October	241.729	0.953	^R 7.92	NA	NA	5.68	5.47	5.15	15.11
November	241.353	0.931	7.73	NA	NA	4.46	4.29	5.28	15.48
December	241.432	0.948	^R 7.88	NA	NA	3.75	3.61	5.07	14.85
Average	240.007	0.918	^R 7.63	NA	NA	4.19	4.03	5.23	15.33
2017 January	242.839	0.992	^R 8.25	NA	NA	^R 3.84	^R 3.70	5.03	14.74
February	243.603	0.969	^R 8.05	NA	NA	^R 4.11	^R 3.96	5.25	15.38
March	243.801	0.979	8.13	NA	NA	^R 4.04	^R 3.90	5.29	15.50
April	244.524	1.014	^R 8.43	NA	NA	^R 4.64	^R 4.47	5.19	15.21
May	244.733	1.000	8.31	NA	NA	^R 5.42	^R 5.22	5.32	15.58
June	244.955	0.980	8.14	NA	NA	^R 6.56	^R 6.32	5.39	15.81
July	244.786	0.958	^R 7.96	NA	NA	^R 7.30	^R 7.03	5.36	15.70
August	245.519	0.992	^R 8.25	NA	NA	^R 7.42	^R 7.15	5.37	15.75
September	246.819	1.089	^R 9.05	NA	NA	^R 6.86	^R 6.60	5.39	15.79
October	246.663	1.032	^R 8.58	NA	NA	^R 5.42	^R 5.22	5.21	15.26
November	246.669	1.057	^R 8.79	NA	NA	^R 4.12	^R 3.96	5.26	15.41
December	246.524	1.023	^R 8.50	NA	NA	^R 3.77	^R 3.63	5.07	14.86
Average	245.120	1.007	^R 8.37	NA	NA	^R 4.45	^R 4.29	5.26	15.42
2018 January	247.867	1.047	^R 8.71	NA	NA	^R 3.60	3.47	4.93	14.46
February	248.991	1.057	^R 8.79	NA	NA	^R 3.87	3.73	5.07	14.85
March	249.554	1.054	^R 8.76	NA	NA	^R 3.92	3.78	5.21	15.26
April	250.546	1.116	^R 9.27	NA	NA	^R 4.02	3.88	5.14	15.08
May	251.588	1.178	^R 9.79	NA	NA	5.43	5.23	5.23	15.32
June	251.989	1.179	^R 9.80	NA	NA	^R 6.55	6.31	5.17	15.14
July	252.006	1.163	^R 9.66	NA	NA	^R 7.10	^R 6.84	^R 5.21	^R 15.26
August	252.146	1.158	^R 9.62	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
September	252.439	1.161	9.65	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

^a Data are U.S. city averages for all items, and are not seasonally adjusted.

^b Includes taxes.

^c Excludes taxes.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

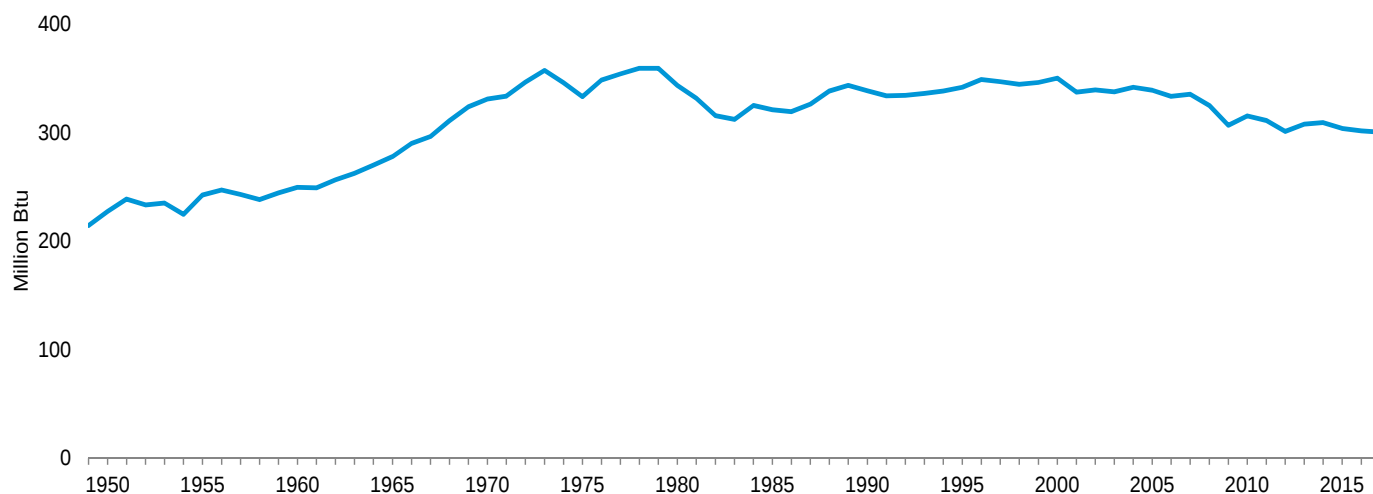
Notes: • See "Real Dollars" in Glossary. • Fuel costs are calculated by using the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

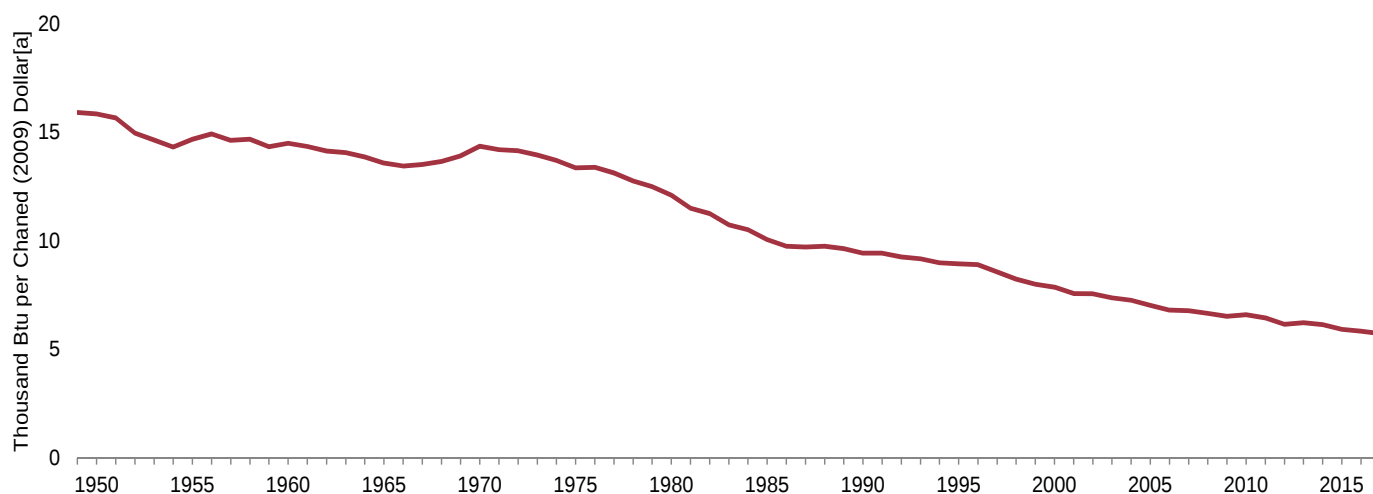
Sources: • **Fuel Prices:** Tables 9.4 (All Grades), 9.8, and 9.10, adjusted by the CPI; and *Monthly Energy Review*, September 2012, Table 9.8c. • **Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers:** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, series ID CUUR0000SA0. • **Conversion Factors:** Tables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

Figure 1.7 Primary energy Consumption and Energy Expenditures Indicators

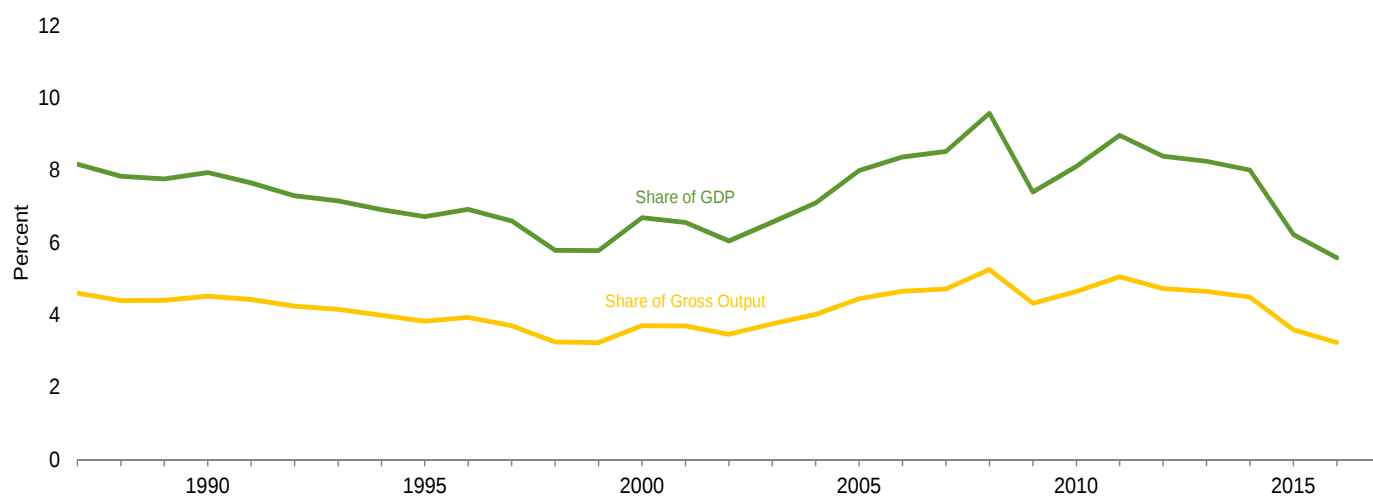
Energy Consumption per Capita, 1949–2017



Primary Energy Consumption per Real Dollar [a] of Gross Domestic Product, 1949–2017



Energy Expenditures as Share of Gross Domestic Product and Gross Output,[b] 1987–2016



[a] See “Chained Dollars” and “Real Dollars” in Glossary.

[b] Gross output is the value of gross domestic product (GDP) plus the value of intermediate inputs used to produce GDP.

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

Source: Table 1.7.

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

	Primary Energy Consumption ^a			Energy Expenditures ^b				Carbon Dioxide Emissions ^c		
	Consumption	Consumption per Capita	Consumption per Real Dollar ^d of GDP ^e	Expenditures	Expenditures per Capita	Expenditures as Share of GDP ^e	Expenditures as Share of Gross Output ^f	Emissions	Emissions per Capita	Emissions per Real Dollar ^d of GDP ^e
	Quadrillion Btu	Million Btu	Thousand Btu per Chained (2009) Dollar ^d	Million Nominal Dollars ^g	Nominal Dollars ^g	Percent	Percent	Million Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide	Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide	Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide per Million Chained (2009) Dollars ^d
1950	34.616	227	15.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,382	15.6	1,091
1955	40.208	242	14.68	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,685	16.2	980
1960	45.086	250	14.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,914	16.1	937
1965	54.015	278	13.58	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,462	17.8	871
1970	67.838	331	14.37	82,875	404	7.7	NA	4,261	20.8	902
1975	71.965	333	13.36	171,851	796	10.2	NA	4,421	20.5	821
1980	78.067	344	12.10	374,347	1,647	13.1	NA	4,750	20.9	736
1981	76.106	332	11.50	427,898	1,865	13.3	NA	4,625	20.2	699
1982	73.099	316	11.26	426,479	1,841	12.7	NA	4,393	19.0	677
1983	72.971	312	10.74	417,617	1,786	11.5	NA	4,371	18.7	644
1984	76.632	325	10.52	435,309	1,846	10.8	NA	4,600	19.5	631
1985	76.392	321	10.06	438,339	1,842	10.1	NA	4,593	19.3	605
1986	76.647	319	9.75	384,088	1,599	8.4	NA	4,598	19.1	585
1987	79.054	326	9.72	397,623	1,641	8.2	4.6	4,757	19.6	585
1988	82.709	338	9.76	411,565	1,683	7.8	4.4	4,982	20.4	588
1989	84.785	344	9.65	439,046	1,779	7.8	4.4	5,066	20.5	577
1990	84.485	338	9.43	474,647	1,901	7.9	4.5	5,038	20.2	563
1991	84.437	334	9.44	472,434	1,867	7.7	4.4	4,993	19.7	558
1992	85.782	334	9.26	476,840	1,859	7.3	4.2	5,090	19.8	549
1993	R 87.325	336	R 9.17	492,267	1,894	7.2	4.2	R 5,181	19.9	544
1994	R 89.040	R 338	8.99	504,854	1,919	6.9	4.0	R 5,258	20.0	531
1995	R 90.991	342	R 8.94	514,622	1,933	6.7	3.8	R 5,321	20.0	523
1996	R 94.000	349	8.90	560,292	2,080	6.9	3.9	R 5,510	20.5	522
1997	R 94.571	347	8.57	567,960	2,083	6.6	3.7	R 5,582	20.5	506
1998	R 94.982	344	8.24	526,280	1,908	5.8	3.3	R 5,635	20.4	489
1999	R 96.615	346	8.01	558,624	2,002	5.8	3.2	R 5,687	20.4	R 471
2000	R 98.776	350	R 7.86	687,708	2,437	6.7	3.7	R 5,864	20.8	467
2001	R 96.129	337	7.58	696,240	2,443	6.6	3.7	R 5,759	20.2	454
2002	R 97.605	339	7.56	663,962	2,308	6.0	3.5	R 5,803	20.2	450
2003	R 97.898	R 337	7.38	755,068	2,603	6.6	3.8	R 5,854	20.2	441
2004	R 100.073	342	7.27	871,209	2,975	7.1	4.0	R 5,969	20.4	433
2005	R 100.168	339	7.04	1,045,729	3,539	8.0	4.4	R 5,990	20.3	421
2006	R 99.464	333	6.81	1,158,819	3,884	8.4	4.7	R 5,911	19.8	R 404
2007	R 100.971	335	6.79	1,233,864	4,096	8.5	4.7	R 6,002	19.9	404
2008	R 98.825	325	R 6.66	1,408,750	4,633	9.6	5.3	R 5,811	19.1	392
2009	R 94.078	307	R 6.52	1,066,275	3,476	7.4	4.3	R 5,393	17.6	374
2010	R 97.544	315	6.60	1,213,609	3,923	8.1	4.7	R 5,588	18.1	378
2011	R 96.960	311	6.46	1,391,358	4,465	9.0	5.1	R 5,452	17.5	363
2012	R 94.532	301	6.16	1,354,948	4,315	8.4	4.7	R 5,242	16.7	341
2013	R 97.334	308	6.23	1,376,201	4,352	8.2	4.6	R 5,371	17.0	344
2014	R 98.487	309	6.15	1,394,971	4,378	8.0	4.5	5,419	17.0	338
2015	R 97.516	304	5.92	1,127,726	3,513	6.2	3.6	R 5,273	16.4	320
2016	R 97.524	302	R 5.83	1,038,504	3,211	5.6	3.2	R 5,186	16.0	310
2017	R 97.841	300	R 5.72	NA	NA	NA	NA	R 5,146	15.8	301

^a See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

^b Expenditures include taxes where data are available.

^c Carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption. See Table 12.1.

^d See "Chained Dollars" and "Real Dollars" in Glossary.

^e See "Gross Domestic Product (GDP)" in Glossary.

^f Gross output is the value of GDP plus the value of intermediate inputs used to produce GDP.

^g See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

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

Sources: • **Consumption:** Table 1.3. • **Consumption per Capita:** Calculated as energy consumption divided by U.S. population (see Table C1).

• **Consumption per Real Dollar of GDP:** Calculated as energy consumption divided by U.S. gross domestic product in chained (2009) dollars (see Table C1).

• **Expenditures:** U.S. Energy Information Administration, "State Energy Price and Expenditure Estimates, 1970 Through 2015" (June 2017), U.S. Table ET1.

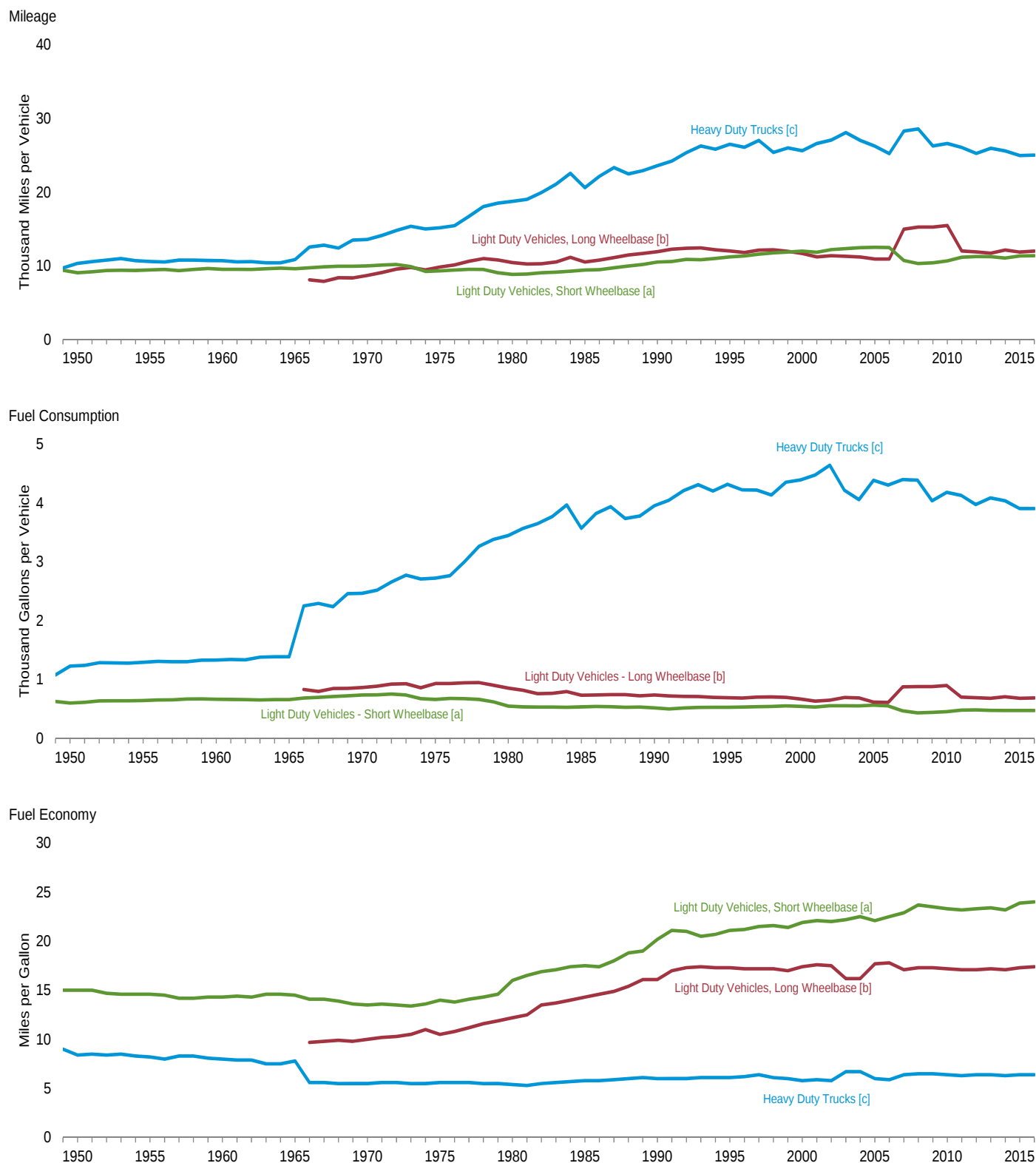
• **Expenditures per Capita:** Calculated as energy expenditures divided by U.S. population (see Table C1). • **Expenditures as Share of GDP:** Calculated as energy expenditures divided by U.S. gross domestic product in nominal dollars (see Table C1).

• **Expenditures as Share of Gross Output:** Calculated as energy expenditures divided by U.S. gross output (see Table C1). • **Emissions:**

1949–1972—U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2011*, Table 11.1. **1973 forward—**Table 12.1. • **Emissions per Capita:** Calculated as carbon dioxide emissions divided by U.S. population (see Table C1).

• **Emissions per Real Dollar of GDP:** Calculated as carbon dioxide emissions divided by U.S. gross domestic product in chained (2009) dollars (see Table C1).

Figure 1.8 Motor Vehicle Mileage, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Economy, 1949-2016



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

[b] For 1966–2000, data are for vans, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles. Beginning in 2007, data are for light-duty vehicles (passenger cars, light trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles) with a wheelbase greater than 121 inches.

[c] For 1949–1965, data are for single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more

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

Note: Through 1965, “Light-Duty Vehicles, Long Wheelbase” data are included in “Heavy-Duty Trucks.”

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

Source: Table 1.8.

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

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

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

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

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

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

^e Included in "Heavy-Duty Trucks."

P=Preliminary.

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

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

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

Table 1.9 Heating Degree Days by Census Division

	New England ^a	Middle Atlantic ^b	East North Central ^c	West North Central ^d	South Atlantic ^e	East South Central ^f	West South Central ^g	Mountain ^h	Pacific ⁱ	United States
1950 Total	6,794	6,324	7,027	7,455	3,521	3,547	2,277	6,341	3,906	5,367
1955 Total	6,872	6,231	6,486	6,912	3,508	3,513	2,294	6,704	4,320	5,246
1960 Total	6,828	6,391	6,908	7,184	3,780	4,134	2,767	6,281	3,799	5,404
1965 Total	7,029	6,393	6,587	6,932	3,372	3,501	2,237	6,086	3,819	5,146
1970 Total	7,022	6,388	6,721	7,090	3,452	3,823	2,558	6,119	3,726	5,218
1975 Total	6,547	5,892	6,406	6,880	2,970	3,437	2,312	6,260	4,117	4,905
1980 Total	7,071	6,477	6,975	6,836	3,378	3,964	2,494	5,554	3,539	5,080
1985 Total	6,749	5,971	6,668	7,262	2,899	3,660	2,535	6,059	3,935	4,889
1990 Total	5,987	5,252	5,780	6,137	2,307	2,942	1,968	5,391	3,603	4,180
1995 Total	6,684	6,093	6,740	6,911	2,988	3,648	2,147	5,101	3,269	4,640
2000 Total	6,625	5,999	6,315	6,500	2,905	3,551	2,153	4,971	3,460	4,494
2001 Total	6,202	5,541	5,844	6,221	2,604	3,327	2,162	5,004	3,545	4,257
2002 Total	6,234	5,550	6,128	6,485	2,664	3,443	2,292	5,197	3,510	4,356
2003 Total	6,975	6,258	6,536	6,593	2,884	3,559	2,205	4,817	3,355	4,544
2004 Total	6,709	5,892	6,178	6,329	2,715	3,291	2,041	5,010	3,346	4,344
2005 Total	6,644	5,950	6,222	6,213	2,775	3,380	1,985	4,896	3,377	4,348
2006 Total	5,885	5,211	5,703	5,821	2,475	3,211	1,802	4,915	3,557	4,040
2007 Total	6,537	5,756	6,074	6,384	2,525	3,187	2,105	4,939	3,506	4,268
2008 Total	6,434	5,782	6,677	7,118	2,712	3,600	2,125	5,233	3,566	4,494
2009 Total	6,644	5,922	6,512	6,841	2,812	3,536	2,152	5,139	3,538	4,481
2010 Total	5,934	5,553	6,185	6,565	3,167	3,948	2,449	5,082	3,624	4,463
2011 Total	6,114	5,483	6,172	6,565	2,565	3,343	2,114	5,322	3,818	4,312
2012 Total	5,561	4,970	5,356	5,515	2,306	2,876	1,650	4,574	3,411	3,769
2013 Total	6,426	5,838	6,621	7,135	2,736	3,648	2,326	5,273	3,362	4,465
2014 Total	6,675	6,203	7,194	7,304	2,951	3,932	2,422	4,744	2,774	4,550
2015 Total	6,521	5,777	6,165	6,088	2,487	3,222	2,087	4,602	2,898	4,087
2016 January	1,127	1,119	1,241	1,303	659	857	565	918	569	871
February	957	901	957	937	483	574	310	619	341	628
March	754	644	670	653	240	324	179	543	395	450
April	605	515	506	424	152	162	61	381	242	310
May	251	213	221	207	58	71	17	254	181	150
June	45	22	25	27	1	0	0	42	44	21
July	4	1	2	11	0	0	0	15	20	6
August	5	1	5	17	0	0	0	31	12	6
September	67	38	40	75	2	5	1	115	66	39
October	388	316	285	304	91	89	22	265	200	198
November	672	609	582	569	290	339	154	513	331	418
December	1,053	975	1,166	1,257	479	672	444	927	627	783
Total	5,928	5,353	5,701	5,786	2,456	3,094	1,752	4,621	3,029	3,879
2017 January	^R 1,038	^R 972	1,082	^R 1,212	^R 477	^R 578	^R 418	^R 964	670	767
February	^R 907	^R 780	775	^R 818	^R 323	^R 409	^R 209	^R 627	^R 498	548
March	^R 1,039	908	834	^R 783	^R 347	387	147	468	392	543
April	452	^R 341	^R 349	^R 401	76	94	^R 51	^R 405	^R 310	248
May	^R 305	^R 233	250	224	47	57	14	^R 234	171	154
June	^R 46	25	27	37	2	4	0	58	^R 51	25
July	9	3	7	10	0	0	0	7	14	5
August	27	^R 18	34	50	1	1	0	26	9	15
September	57	52	64	78	14	24	3	120	46	45
October	^R 238	214	^R 292	363	^R 90	147	59	^R 360	^R 177	193
November	^R 745	^R 700	774	^R 806	322	^R 407	180	^R 490	^R 351	^R 491
December	^R 1,189	1,087	1,198	^R 1,219	^R 535	727	^R 502	818	503	^R 798
Total	^R 6,050	^R 5,333	^R 5,687	^R 5,999	^R 2,233	^R 2,834	1,583	^R 4,578	3,191	^R 3,832
2018 January	^R 1,256	1,215	^R 1,308	1,373	^R 701	929	660	^R 773	^R 460	897
February	^R 869	811	^R 981	1,178	307	^R 411	348	^R 749	494	625
March	^R 928	^R 913	921	^R 870	436	476	186	604	^R 488	609
April	^R 677	618	703	716	206	^R 313	^R 142	380	298	411
May	^R 169	^R 109	99	89	12	13	0	^R 163	178	86
June	^R 64	29	24	23	1	0	0	57	65	^R 27
July	2	1	3	11	0	0	0	9	8	3
7-Month Total	3,964	3,695	4,039	4,260	1,664	2,142	1,336	2,735	1,992	2,658
2017 7-Month Total	3,795	3,262	3,324	3,484	1,272	1,528	839	2,764	2,106	2,291
2016 7-Month Total	3,742	3,414	3,623	3,564	1,592	1,989	1,131	2,771	1,793	2,435

^a Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

^b New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

^c Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

^d Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

^e Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland (and the District of Columbia), North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

^f Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

^g Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

^h Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

ⁱ Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Degree days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Heating degree days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Cooling degree days are the number of degrees that the

daily average temperature rises above 65°F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, a weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40°F would report 25 heating degree days for that day (and 0 cooling degree days). If a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78°F, cooling degree days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree days). • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

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

Table 1.10 Cooling Degree Days by Census Division

	New England ^a	Middle Atlantic ^b	East North Central ^c	West North Central ^d	South Atlantic ^e	East South Central ^f	West South Central ^g	Mountain ^h	Pacific ⁱ	United States
1950 Total	295	401	505	647	1,414	1,420	2,282	682	629	871
1955 Total	532	761	922	1,139	1,636	1,674	2,508	780	558	1,144
1960 Total	318	487	626	871	1,583	1,532	2,367	974	796	1,000
1965 Total	310	498	618	832	1,613	1,552	2,461	780	577	979
1970 Total	423	615	747	980	1,744	1,571	2,282	971	734	1,079
1975 Total	422	584	721	937	1,791	1,440	2,162	903	597	1,049
1980 Total	438	680	769	1,158	1,911	1,754	2,651	1,071	653	1,214
1985 Total	324	509	602	780	1,878	1,522	2,519	1,095	761	1,121
1990 Total	429	562	602	913	2,054	1,563	2,526	1,212	838	1,200
1995 Total	471	704	877	928	2,028	1,613	2,398	1,213	794	1,261
2000 Total	279	458	632	983	1,925	1,674	2,775	1,480	772	1,232
2001 Total	464	623	722	994	1,897	1,478	2,543	1,508	861	1,255
2002 Total	508	772	899	1,045	2,182	1,757	2,515	1,467	783	1,363
2003 Total	475	615	619	907	1,980	1,452	2,496	1,553	978	1,268
2004 Total	368	591	585	722	2,038	1,517	2,482	1,290	828	1,217
2005 Total	598	892	944	1,063	2,098	1,676	2,647	1,372	777	1,388
2006 Total	485	693	734	1,034	2,053	1,648	2,786	1,466	922	1,360
2007 Total	447	694	881	1,102	2,219	1,892	2,475	1,564	828	1,392
2008 Total	462	667	683	818	1,993	1,537	2,501	1,385	918	1,282
2009 Total	350	524	534	698	2,029	1,479	2,590	1,393	894	1,241
2010 Total	635	908	964	1,096	2,269	1,977	2,757	1,358	674	1,456
2011 Total	554	836	859	1,074	2,259	1,727	3,112	1,450	736	1,470
2012 Total	565	815	974	1,221	2,162	1,762	2,915	1,573	917	1,495
2013 Total	540	683	690	892	2,000	1,441	2,536	1,462	892	1,306
2014 Total	420	596	610	814	2,009	1,493	2,474	1,431	1,068	1,299
2015 Total	555	804	729	942	2,405	1,718	2,741	1,478	1,068	1,488
2016 January	0	0	0	0	25	2	9	0	8	7
February	0	0	0	0	24	3	25	10	15	11
March	0	0	3	10	89	36	86	24	13	35
April	0	0	1	8	87	37	123	42	27	42
May	7	17	42	49	185	124	238	90	37	98
June	75	129	188	263	379	371	475	331	166	271
July	242	310	277	306	509	473	620	408	236	384
August	241	312	297	268	484	460	547	305	234	362
September	61	114	131	138	352	321	429	173	122	219
October	0	6	19	28	157	113	233	99	47	86
November	0	0	0	2	56	12	80	14	17	26
December	0	0	0	0	65	4	17	0	8	17
Total	626	888	958	1,073	2,412	1,957	2,882	1,496	929	1,558
2017 January	0	0	0	0	50	20	35	0	7	^R 16
February	0	0	0	3	54	18	^R 66	5	7	22
March	0	0	1	6	56	28	112	31	17	32
April	0	2	^R 8	9	^R 123	74	141	^R 48	25	56
May	3	14	37	50	212	135	241	109	46	106
June	72	123	167	^R 206	^R 337	272	^R 446	^R 307	^R 147	241
July	^R 168	251	241	331	^R 468	^R 430	583	^R 413	283	363
August	^R 127	^R 162	147	166	^R 406	340	^R 508	329	^R 279	^R 291
September	67	88	92	127	281	^R 195	^R 368	^R 177	^R 138	184
October	11	22	^R 15	14	^R 157	^R 65	^R 145	^R 88	69	77
November	0	0	0	0	^R 65	6	67	29	21	27
December	0	0	0	0	38	1	5	1	10	10
Total	^R 448	^R 661	^R 708	^R 910	^R 2,248	^R 1,584	^R 2,717	^R 1,538	^R 1,047	^R 1,424
2018 January	0	0	0	0	21	1	4	4	15	^R 7
February	0	0	0	0	81	21	33	3	8	23
March	0	0	0	2	34	14	^R 89	14	9	21
April	0	0	0	0	78	7	^R 58	^R 69	25	32
May	24	65	140	168	262	^R 267	^R 396	^R 136	^R 39	173
June	^R 54	^R 110	192	^R 271	382	375	^R 549	298	119	269
July	257	288	258	305	441	430	606	415	323	377
7-Month Total	335	462	591	746	1,298	1,114	1,736	939	538	903
2017 7-Month Total	243	389	453	604	1,300	977	1,624	914	531	835
2016 7-Month Total	323	456	511	636	1,298	1,047	1,577	905	501	848

^a Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

^b New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

^c Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

^d Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

^e Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland (and the District of Columbia), North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

^f Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

^g Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

^h Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

ⁱ Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

^R=Revised.

Notes: • Degree days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Cooling degree days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature rises above 65 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Heating degree days are the number of degrees that the

daily average temperature falls below 65°F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, if a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78°F, cooling degree days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree days). A weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40°F would report 25 heating degree days for that day (and 0 cooling degree days).

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

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

Table 1.11a Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels in Physical Units

	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum							
			Asphalt and Road Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids ^a	Lubricants	Petrochemical Feedstocks ^b	Petroleum Coke	Special Naphthas	Other ^c	Total
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Total	3,345	792	522	736	162	375	42	88	134	2,059
1975 Total	2,972	674	419	702	137	330	41	75	159	1,863
1980 Total	2,370	674	396	871	159	709	39	100	176	2,451
1985 Total	1,050	572	425	980	145	364	43	83	114	2,154
1990 Total	641	712	483	1,067	164	553	56	56	94	2,473
1995 Total	921	868	486	1,347	156	593	55	37	87	2,762
1996 Total	884	896	484	1,420	151	593	54	39	87	2,828
1997 Total	842	909	505	1,452	160	691	40	38	86	2,972
1998 Total	786	938	521	1,375	168	693	69	56	107	2,988
1999 Total	784	906	547	1,605	169	654	98	76	99	3,248
2000 Total	807	918	525	1,586	166	666	45	51	103	3,142
2001 Total	727	839	519	1,422	153	592	79	41	104	2,911
2002 Total	660	836	512	1,504	151	630	66	53	103	3,020
2003 Total	676	808	503	1,436	140	676	56	42	101	2,954
2004 Total	660	818	537	1,481	141	784	99	27	98	3,167
2005 Total	654	761	546	1,399	141	729	85	33	102	3,034
2006 Total	640	584	521	1,454	137	726	97	37	112	3,084
2007 Total	634	598	494	1,461	142	664	91	41	104	2,997
2008 Total	616	608	417	1,340	131	574	102	44	107	2,714
2009 Total	427	524	360	1,456	118	507	82	24	99	2,648
2010 Total	588	654	362	1,587	131	539	28	14	100	2,760
2011 Total	598	680	355	1,624	125	520	28	12	103	2,767
2012 Total	579	706	340	1,642	114	444	31	8	94	2,673
2013 Total	599	721	323	1,782	121	448	28	52	97	2,853
2014 Total	594	725	327	1,780	126	410	28	55	101	2,829
2015 Total	550	703	343	1,865	138	378	28	52	102	2,906
2016 January	37	69	195	2,075	136	377	31	47	107	2,968
February	38	63	230	1,970	148	373	29	53	95	2,899
March	40	63	254	1,932	143	368	29	58	108	2,892
April	37	59	301	1,840	131	370	22	46	109	2,820
May	38	58	394	1,828	132	359	21	59	101	2,894
June	39	55	482	1,751	146	363	18	40	107	2,907
July	40	57	472	1,853	115	384	25	47	112	3,007
August	39	58	524	1,760	124	371	36	43	110	2,968
September	37	56	439	1,817	125	364	21	56	107	2,928
October	37	58	417	1,920	131	365	26	41	90	2,991
November	37	62	310	1,865	121	373	42	49	108	2,868
December	40	70	195	1,969	115	390	32	45	107	2,853
Total	460	R 729	351	1,882	130	371	28	49	105	2,917
2017 January	40	70	183	2,124	136	372	35	55	109	3,014
February	38	R 62	242	1,921	128	409	18	55	106	2,879
March	40	66	260	2,014	143	435	13	53	110	3,028
April	40	R 60	316	1,895	128	429	26	41	104	2,940
May	41	59	367	1,906	131	439	28	48	112	3,031
June	39	57	475	1,982	120	439	21	56	112	3,205
July	42	58	443	2,018	116	403	38	49	110	3,178
August	43	R 60	543	1,724	92	383	24	55	108	2,929
September	41	58	444	1,718	114	356	29	45	97	2,804
October	41	62	411	1,989	123	373	13	58	101	3,068
November	41	66	308	2,163	122	373	34	59	117	3,176
December	43	72	209	2,309	94	381	33	55	107	3,188
Total	489	R 751	351	1,981	121	399	26	52	108	3,038
2018 January	41	74	204	2,479	105	345	29	58	106	3,326
February	36	66	219	2,296	105	350	15	53	104	3,142
March	41	70	233	2,312	134	370	24	55	103	3,231
April	R 43	65	242	2,188	99	384	25	58	112	3,108
May	R 45	62	370	2,043	111	370	27	56	111	3,087
June	R 41	60	475	2,117	133	384	29	46	110	3,294
July	42	61	471	2,222	127	399	27	49	111	3,407
7-Month Total	288	457	317	2,237	117	372	25	53	108	3,229
2017 7-Month Total	280	433	327	1,981	129	418	26	51	109	3,041
2016 7-Month Total	269	423	333	1,893	136	371	25	50	105	2,913

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

^b Includes still gas not burned as refinery fuel.

^c Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, waxes, and miscellaneous products.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • Non-combustion use estimates are included in total energy consumption. See Table 1.3. • Non-combustion estimates are all for industrial sector consumption, except for some lubricants consumed by the

transportation sector. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. • See Note 2, "Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels," at end of section.

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

Sources: • See Note 2, "Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels," at end of section.

Table 1.11b Heat Content of Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum								Total	Percent of Total Energy Consumption
			Asphalt and Road Oil	Hydro-carbon Gas Liquids ^a	Lubri-cants	Petro-chemical Feed-stocks ^b	Petro-leum Coke	Special Naphthas	Other ^c	Total		
1973 Total	0.107	0.808	1.264	0.977	0.359	0.767	0.088	0.169	0.290	3.914	4.829	6.4
1975 Total	.095	.688	1.014	.921	.304	.675	.085	.144	.341	3.485	4.268	5.9
1980 Total	.076	.690	.962	1.147	.354	1.464	.081	.193	.379	4.580	5.345	6.8
1985 Total	.034	.590	1.029	1.251	.322	.747	.090	.159	.242	3.841	4.465	5.8
1990 Total	.021	.732	1.170	1.393	.362	1.138	.117	.107	.198	4.486	5.239	6.2
1995 Total	.029	.892	1.178	1.764	.346	1.222	.115	.071	.185	4.879	5.800	6.4
1996 Total	.028	.921	1.176	1.856	.335	1.211	.113	.075	.185	4.951	5.900	6.3
1997 Total	.027	.933	1.224	1.894	.354	1.410	.083	.072	.183	5.220	6.181	6.5
1998 Total	.025	.969	1.263	1.789	.371	1.409	.143	.107	.229	5.310	6.304	6.6
1999 Total	.025	.932	1.324	2.098	.375	1.336	.205	.145	.211	5.695	6.652	6.9
2000 Total	.026	.942	1.276	2.065	.369	1.353	.094	.097	.222	5.476	6.443	6.5
2001 Total	.023	.863	1.257	1.844	.338	1.205	.165	.078	.223	5.112	5.998	6.2
2002 Total	.021	.856	1.240	1.945	.334	1.276	.138	.102	.220	5.257	6.134	6.3
2003 Total	.022	.832	1.220	1.869	.309	1.371	.117	.080	.217	5.183	6.037	6.2
2004 Total	.021	.840	1.304	1.924	.313	1.592	.207	.051	.211	5.602	6.463	6.5
2005 Total	.021	.782	1.323	1.812	.312	1.474	.177	.063	.218	5.380	6.183	6.2
2006 Total	.020	.600	1.261	1.871	.303	1.477	.203	.070	.242	5.427	6.048	6.1
2007 Total	.020	.614	1.197	1.872	.313	1.351	.191	.078	.223	5.224	5.859	5.8
2008 Total	.020	.625	1.012	1.722	.291	1.172	.214	.085	.230	4.725	5.370	5.4
2009 Total	.014	.537	.873	1.839	.262	1.031	.172	.046	.212	4.434	4.985	5.3
2010 Total	.019	.669	.878	2.010	.291	1.096	.058	.026	.213	4.571	5.258	5.4
2011 Total	.019	.695	.859	2.028	.276	1.057	.059	.023	.221	4.522	5.236	5.4
2012 Total	.019	.724	.827	2.062	.254	.901	.064	.015	.201	4.324	5.066	5.4
2013 Total	.019	.741	.783	2.248	.268	.901	.059	.100	.206	4.567	5.327	5.5
2014 Total	.019	.749	.793	2.234	.280	.827	.058	.106	.214	4.512	5.280	5.4
2015 Total	.018	.730	.832	2.351	.305	.760	.059	.099	.215	4.622	5.370	5.5
2016 January	.001	.072	.040	.223	.026	.065	.006	.008	.019	.386	R .459	5.1
February	.001	.066	.044	.196	.026	.060	.005	.008	.016	.355	.422	5.1
March	.001	.065	.052	.204	.027	.063	.005	.010	.019	.380	.447	5.6
April	.001	.061	.060	.189	.024	.061	.004	.007	.019	.364	.426	5.7
May	.001	.060	.081	.193	.025	.062	.004	.010	.018	.392	.453	6.0
June	.001	.057	.096	.180	.027	.060	.003	.006	.019	.391	.449	R 5.7
July	.001	.059	.097	.195	.022	.066	.004	.008	.020	.412	.473	5.6
August	.001	.060	.108	.185	.023	.064	.006	.007	.020	.413	.475	5.6
September	.001	.058	.087	.188	.023	.061	.004	.009	.019	.390	.450	5.8
October	.001	.061	.086	.205	.025	.063	.005	.007	.016	.406	.468	6.1
November	.001	R .065	.062	.190	.022	.062	.007	.008	.019	.370	.435	5.6
December	.001	.073	.040	.210	.022	.067	.006	.007	.019	.371	.445	4.9
Total	.015	R .757	.853	2.358	.289	.754	.058	.094	.223	4.629	R 5.401	5.5
2017 January	.001	R .073	.038	.227	.026	.064	.006	.009	.020	.389	R .463	R 5.2
February	.001	.064	.045	.182	.022	.063	.003	.008	.017	.340	R .405	5.3
March	.001	R .069	.053	.214	.027	.075	.002	.009	.020	.400	.470	5.6
April	.001	R .062	.063	.194	.023	.072	.004	.006	.018	.381	.444	R 6.0
May	.001	.061	.075	.200	.025	.076	.005	.008	.020	.409	.471	6.0
June	.001	R .060	.095	.200	.022	.073	.004	.009	.020	.422	R .483	R 6.1
July	.001	.060	.091	.214	.022	.070	.007	.008	.020	.431	.492	5.8
August	.001	.062	.112	.180	.017	.066	.004	.009	.019	.408	.471	5.7
September	.001	.060	.088	.176	.021	.060	.005	.007	.017	.374	.435	5.7
October	.001	R .065	.085	.211	.023	.064	.002	.009	.018	.413	R .479	6.1
November	.001	R .069	.061	.219	.022	.062	.006	.009	.020	.400	R .471	5.8
December	.001	.075	.043	.243	.018	.065	.006	.009	.019	.403	.479	5.2
Total	.016	R .780	.849	2.459	.267	.809	.054	.100	.229	4.768	R 5.564	5.7
2018 January	.001	.076	.042	.264	.020	.059	.005	.009	.019	.419	.496	5.1
February	.001	R .068	.041	.221	.018	.054	.002	.008	.017	.361	.430	R 5.4
March	.001	R .072	.048	.241	.025	.064	.004	.009	.019	.410	R .483	5.6
April	.001	.068	.048	.221	.018	.064	.004	.009	.019	.384	.453	5.7
May	.001	.065	.076	.212	.021	.064	.005	.009	.020	.407	R .473	5.9
June	.001	.062	.095	.213	.024	.064	.005	.007	.019	.427	.491	6.0
July	.001	.063	.097	.232	.024	.069	.005	.008	.020	.454	.518	6.0
7-Month Total	.009	.474	.446	1.604	.150	.438	.031	.059	.133	2.861	3.345	5.7
2017 7-Month Total	.009	.449	.460	1.430	.166	.492	.031	.057	.135	2.771	3.229	5.7
2016 7-Month Total	.009	.440	.471	1.380	.175	.437	.031	.056	.130	2.680	3.128	5.5

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

^b Includes still gas not burned as refinery fuel.

^c Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, waxes, and miscellaneous products.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • Non-combustion use estimates are included in total energy consumption. See Table 1.3. • Non-combustion estimates are all for industrial sector consumption, except for some lubricants consumed by the transportation sector. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to

independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia. • See Note 2, "Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels," at end of section.

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

Sources: • See Note 2, "Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels," at end of section. • **Percent of Total Energy Consumption:** Calculated as total non-combustion use of fossil fuels divided by total primary energy consumption (see Table 1.3).

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

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

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

Note 2. Non-Combustion Use of Fossil Fuels. Most fossil fuels consumed in the United States and elsewhere are combusted to produce heat and power. However, some are used directly for non-combustion use as construction materials, chemical feedstocks, lubricants, solvents, and waxes. For example, coal tars from coal coke manufacturing are used as feedstock in the chemical industry, for metallurgical work, and in anti-dandruff shampoos; natural gas is used to make nitrogenous fertilizers and as chemical feedstocks; asphalt and road oil are used for roofing and paving; hydrocarbon gas liquids are used to create intermediate products that are used in making plastics; lubricants, including motor oil and greases, are used in vehicles and various industrial processes; petrochemical feedstocks are used to make plastics, synthetic fabrics, and related products.

Coal

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) assumes all non-combustion use of coal comes from the process of manufacturing coal coke. Among the byproducts of the process are “coal tars” or “coal liquids,” which typically are rich in aromatic hydrocarbons, such as benzene, and are used as chemical feedstock. EIA’s Office of Energy Analysis (OEA) estimates non-combustion use ratios of coal tar. Prior to 1995, estimate ratios are based on coal tar production data from the United States International Trade Commission’s Synthetic Organic Chemicals. From 1995 forward, coal tar production is estimated using the ratio of EIA’s estimate of 1994 coke production, reported in EIA’s Quarterly Coal Report. Coal tar ratios prior to 1980 are assumed to be equal to the 1980 ratio. For Table 1.11b, coal tar values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 32.0067 million Btu/barrel, which is the product of 4.95 (the conversion from barrels to short tons) and 6.466 (the approximate heat content of one barrel of coal tar).

Natural Gas

EIA assumes that all non-combustion use of natural gas takes place in the industrial sector. OEA estimates non-combustion ratios of natural gas using Form EIA-864A “Manufacturers Energy Consumption Survey” (MECS) and natural gas used as feedstock for hydrogen production using Form EIA-820 “Annual Refinery Report” data. For years when MECS data are unavailable, estimates are interpolated or extrapolated using chemical indices as scaling factors. Non-combustion ratios prior to 1980 are assumed to be equal to the 1980 ratio. For Table 1.11b, natural gas values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by the heat content factor for natural gas total consumption shown in Table A4.

Asphalt & Road Oil

EIA assumes all asphalt and road oil consumption is for non-combustion use. For Table 1.11b, asphalt and road oil values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 6.636 million Btu/ barrel (the approximate heat content of asphalt and road oil) and the number of days in the period.

Distillate & Residual Fuels

OEA estimates non-combustion ratios of distillate and residual fuels using chemical industry fuel product data reported in MECS. Values for years after the most recent MECS are assumed to be equal to the most recent MECS values. Non-combustion ratios prior to 1980 are assumed to be equal to the 1980 ratio. Distillate and residual fuel oils are included in "other" petroleum products. For Table 1.11b, distillate fuel values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by the appropriate values in Table A3 and the number of days in the period. Residual fuel values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 6.287 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of residual fuel oil) and the number of days in the period.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)

OEA estimates non-combustion ratios of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) components, including ethane, propane, and butane, using chemical industry fuel product data reported in MECS. Values for years after the most recent MECS are assumed to be equal to the most recent MECS values. OEA estimates non-combustion ratios of natural gasoline (pentanes plus) with annual surveys of natural gas liquids and refinery gases sold to the chemical industry published in EIA's Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA). All non-combustion ratios prior to 1980 are assumed to be equal to the 1980 ratio. For Table 1.11b, HGL values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1 and the number of days in the period.

Lubricants

EIA assumes all lubricants consumption are for non-combustion use in the industrial and transportation sectors. For Table 1.11b, lubricants values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 6.065 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat rate for lubricants) and the number of days in the period.

Petrochemical Feedstocks

EIA assumes all naphthas and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use are for non-combustion use. OEA estimates non-combustion ratios of still gas by deducting all known fuel uses (refinery fuel use from PSA and pipeline gas supplies from EIA's Natural Gas Annual) from the products supplied value from the PSA. The remainder is assumed to be dispatched to chemical plants as a feedstock. Non-combustion ratios prior to 1980 are assumed to be equal to the 1980 ratio. For Table 1.11b, petrochemical feedstock values in 1.11a are multiplied by the appropriate values in Table A1 and the number of days in the period.

Petroleum Coke

EIA assumes all petroleum coke consumption is for non-combustion use. For Table 1.11b, petroleum coke values in 1.11a are multiplied by 5.719 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of petroleum coke) and the number of days in the period.

Special Naphthas

EIA assumes all special naphthas consumption is for non-combustion use. For Table 1.11b, special naphthas values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 5.248 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of special naphthas) and the number of days in the period.

Waxes

EIA assumes all waxes consumption is for non-combustion use. Waxes are included in "other" petroleum products. For Table 1.11b, waxes values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 5.537 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of waxes) and the number of days in the period.

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products

Miscellaneous products include all finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere. EIA assumes all miscellaneous petroleum products consumption are for non-combustion use and are included in "other" petroleum products. For Table 1.11b, miscellaneous petroleum values in Table 1.11a are multiplied by 5.796 million Btu/barrel (the approximate heat content of miscellaneous petroleum products) and the number of days in the period.

Table 1.2 Sources

Coal

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

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

Natural Gas (Dry)

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

Crude Oil

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

NGPL

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

Fossil Fuels Total

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

Nuclear Electric Power

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

Renewable Energy

1949 forward: Table 10.1.

Total Primary Energy Production

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

Table 1.3 Sources

Coal

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

Natural Gas

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

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

Petroleum

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

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

2009 forward: Petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to: total petroleum products supplied from Table 3.6; minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3; minus refinery and blender net inputs of renewable fuels (excluding fuel ethanol) from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Petroleum Supply Annual/Petroleum Supply Monthly, Table 1 (for biomass-based diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1; for other renewable diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1).

Coal Coke Net Imports

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

Fossil Fuels Total

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

Nuclear Electric Power

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

Renewable Energy

1949 forward: Table 10.1.

Electricity Net Imports

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

Total Primary Energy Consumption

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

Table 1.4a Sources

Coal

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

Coal Coke

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

Natural Gas

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

Crude Oil

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

Petroleum Products

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

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

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

Total Petroleum

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

Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)

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

Biomass—Biodiesel

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

Biomass—Other Renewable Fuels

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

Total Biomass

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

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

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

Electricity

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

Total Primary Energy Imports

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

Table 1.4b Sources

Coal

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

Coal Coke

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

Natural Gas

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

Crude Oil

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

Petroleum Products

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

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

2011 forward: Biomass-based diesel fuel exports data are from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA), Table 31, and Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM), Table 49, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1. Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) exports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) exports (see 2010 sources above) minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports (see “Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)” sources below) minus biomass-based diesel fuel exports.

Total Petroleum

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

Biomass—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)

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

Biomass—Biodiesel

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

Biomass—Densified Biomass

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

Total Biomass

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

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

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

Electricity

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

Total Primary Energy Exports

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

Total Primary Energy Net Imports

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

Table 1.5 Sources

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

Petroleum Exports

1974–1987: “U.S. Exports,” FT-410, December issues.

1988 and 1989: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Revisions.

1990–1992: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Report.

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

2010–2011: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2012 Annual Revisions.

2012–2014: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2014 Annual Revisions.

2015 forward: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum Imports

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

1988 and 1989: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Revisions.

1990–1993: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Report.

1994–2009: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.

2010–2011: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2012 Annual Revisions.

2012–2014: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2014 Annual Revisions.

2015 forward: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

Energy Exports and Imports

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

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

1989: Monthly FT-900, 1990 issues.

1990–1992: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Report. 1993–2009: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.

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

2010–2011: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2012 Annual Revisions.

2012–2014: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2014 Annual Revisions.

2015 forward: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum Balance

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

Energy Balance

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

Non-Energy Balance

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

Total Merchandise

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

1988: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions,” August 18, 1989.

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

1990: “U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report,” May 10, 1991, and “U.S. Merchandise Trade, December 1992,” February 18, 1993, page 3.

1991: “U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report,” May 12, 1993.

1992–2009: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revisions.

2010–2011: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2012 Annual Revisions.

2012–2014: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” 2014 Annual Revisions.

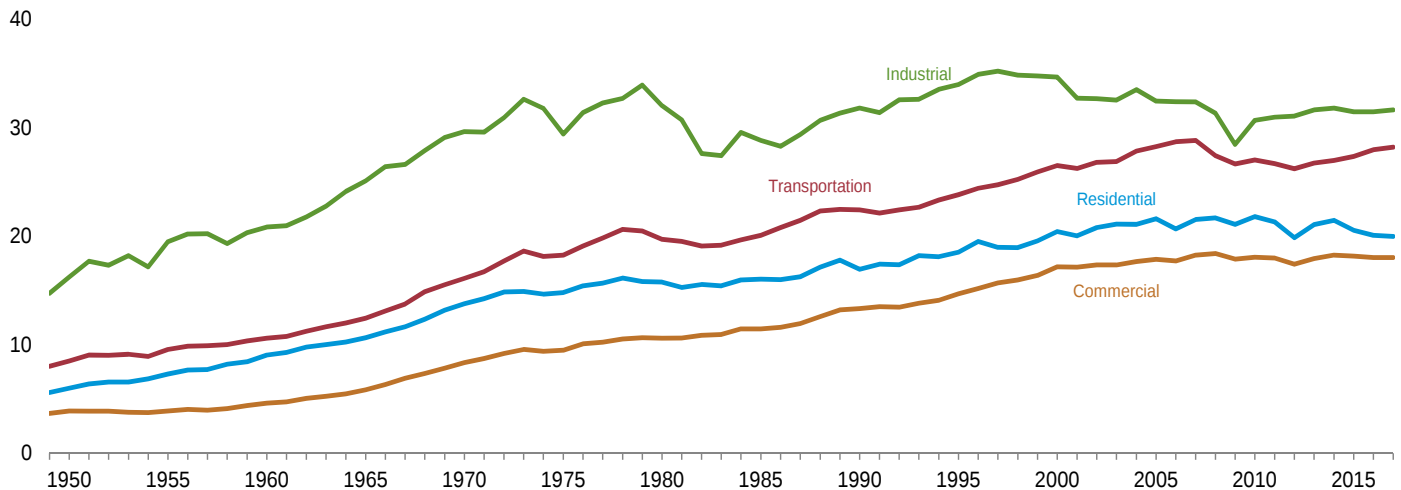
2015 forward: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

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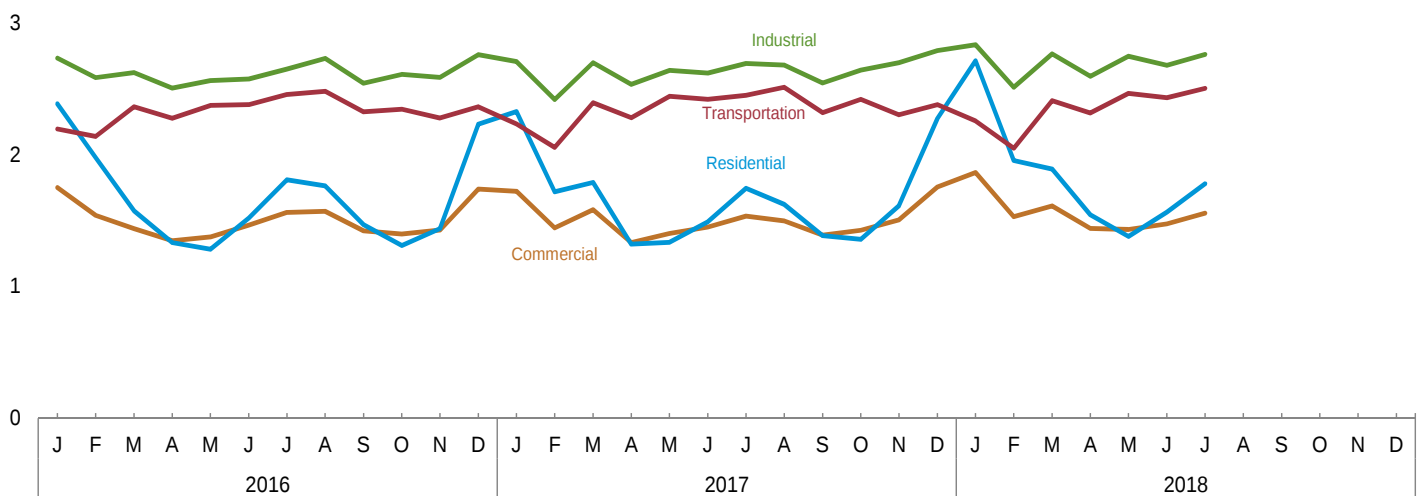
2. Energy Consumption By Sector

Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

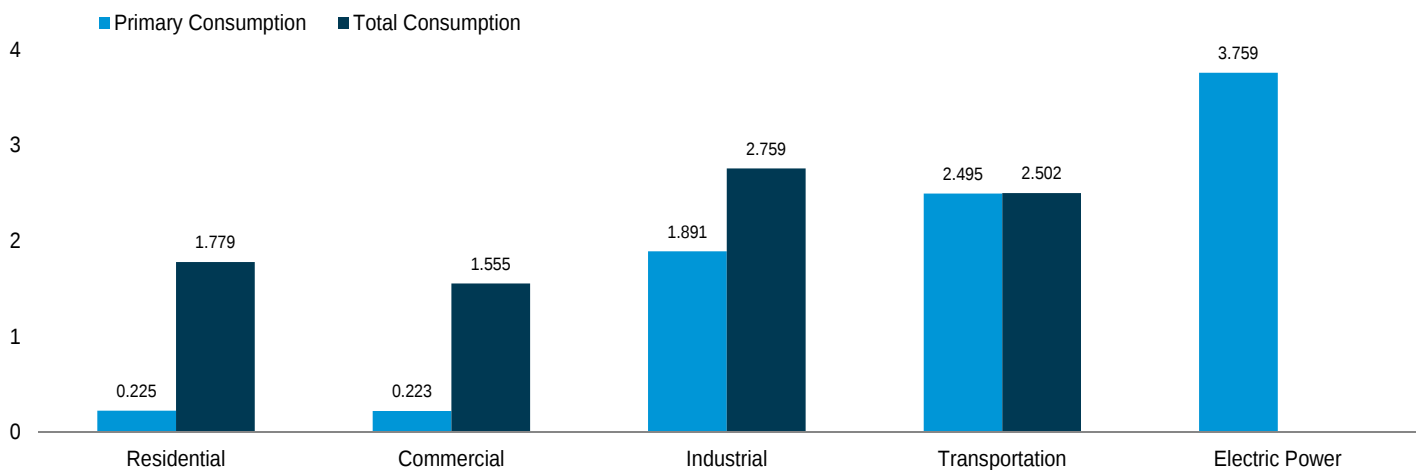
Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1949–2017



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly



By Sector, July 2018

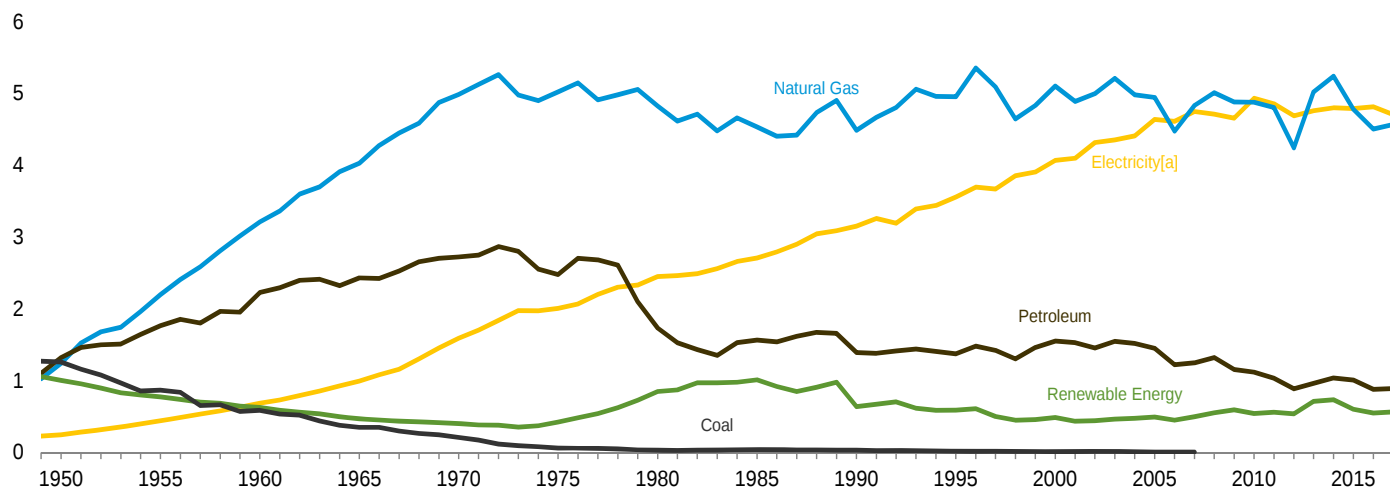


Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption>.
Source: Table 2.1.

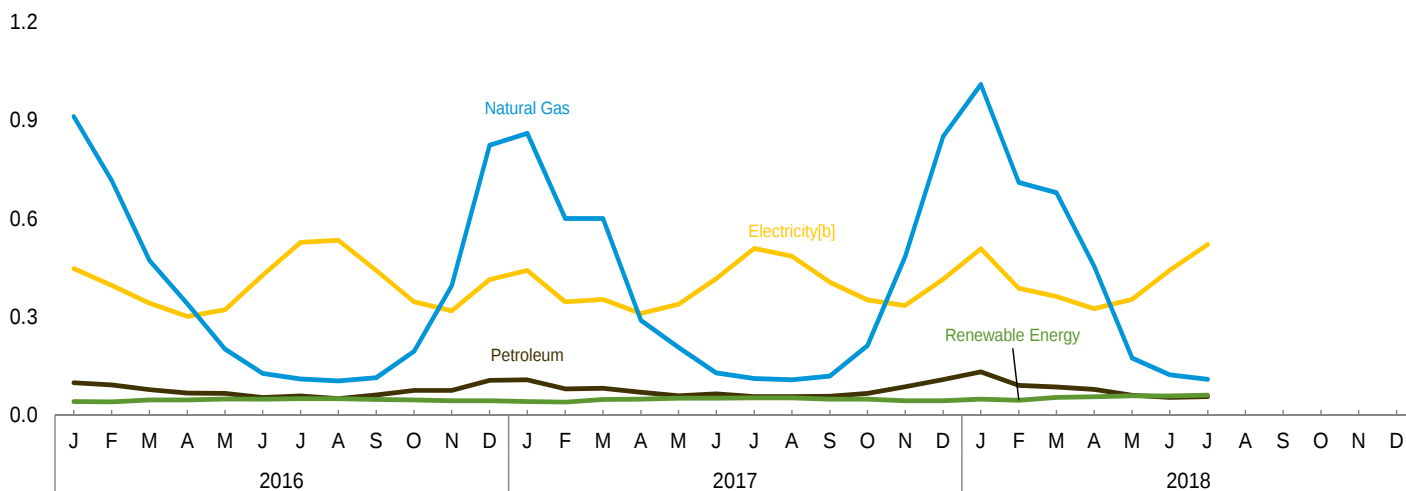
Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

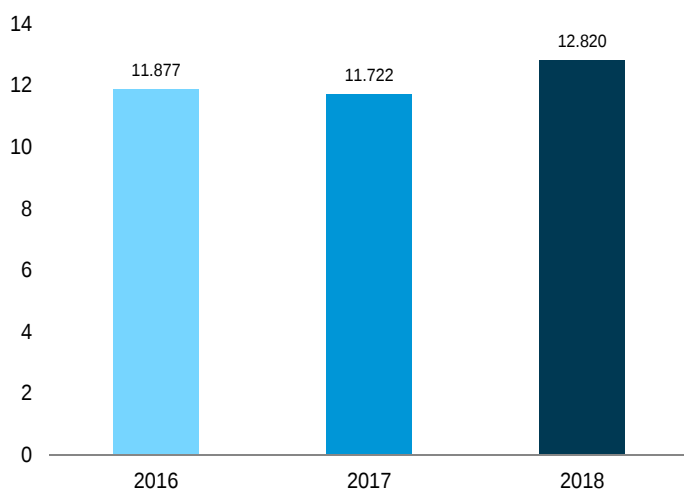
By Major Source, 1949–2017



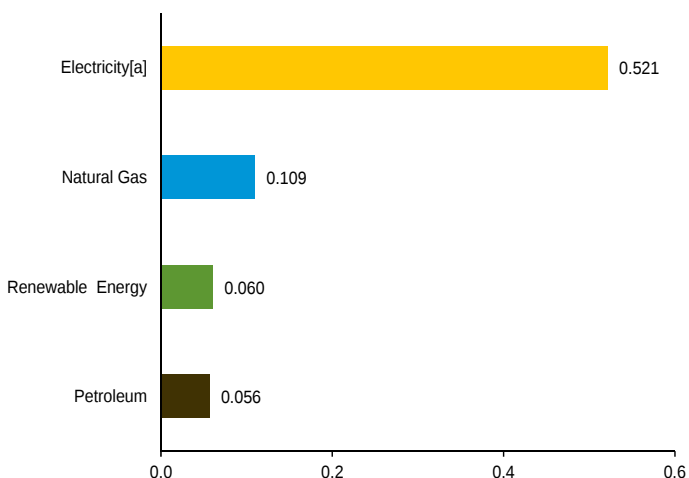
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January–July



By Major Source, July 2018



[a] Energy retail sales.

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

Source: Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption ^a									Electricity Retail Sales ^e	Electrical System Energy Losses ^f	Total
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^b				Total Primary			
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petro- leum	Total	Geo- thermal	Solar ^d	Bio- mass	Total				
1950 Total	1,261	1,240	1,322	3,824	NA	NA	1,006	1,006	4,829	246	913	5,989
1955 Total	867	2,198	1,767	4,833	NA	NA	775	775	5,608	438	1,232	7,278
1960 Total	585	3,212	2,227	6,024	NA	NA	627	627	6,651	687	1,701	9,039
1965 Total	352	4,028	2,432	6,811	NA	NA	468	468	7,279	993	2,367	10,639
1970 Total	209	4,987	2,725	7,922	NA	NA	401	401	8,322	1,591	3,852	13,766
1975 Total	63	5,023	2,479	7,564	NA	NA	425	425	7,990	2,007	4,817	14,813
1980 Total	31	4,825	1,734	6,589	NA	NA	850	850	7,439	2,448	5,866	15,753
1985 Total	39	4,534	1,565	6,138	NA	NA	1,010	1,010	7,148	2,709	6,184	16,041
1990 Total	31	4,487	1,394	5,912	6	55	580	640	6,552	3,153	7,235	16,940
1995 Total	17	4,954	1,373	6,345	7	63	520	589	6,934	3,557	8,026	18,517
2000 Total	11	5,105	1,553	6,669	9	58	420	486	7,156	4,069	9,197	20,421
2001 Total	12	4,889	1,528	6,429	9	55	370	435	6,864	4,100	9,074	20,038
2002 Total	12	4,995	1,456	6,463	10	53	380	443	6,907	4,317	9,562	20,786
2003 Total	12	5,209	1,546	6,768	13	52	400	465	7,232	4,353	9,534	21,119
2004 Total	11	4,981	1,519	6,511	14	51	410	475	6,987	4,408	9,687	21,081
2005 Total	8	4,946	1,450	6,405	16	50	430	496	6,901	4,638	10,074	21,613
2006 Total	6	4,476	1,221	5,704	18	53	380	451	6,154	4,611	9,905	20,670
2007 Total	8	4,835	1,249	6,092	22	55	420	497	6,589	4,750	10,180	21,519
2008 Total	NA	5,010	1,324	6,334	26	58	470	555	6,889	4,711	10,068	21,668
2009 Total	NA	4,883	1,157	6,040	33	60	500	593	6,633	4,657	9,788	21,077
2010 Total	NA	4,878	1,120	5,998	37	65	440	542	6,539	4,933	10,321	21,794
2011 Total	NA	4,805	1,033	5,838	40	71	450	560	6,398	4,855	10,054	21,307
2012 Total	NA	4,242	885	5,127	40	79	420	538	5,666	4,690	9,496	19,851
2013 Total	NA	5,023	963	5,986	40	91	580	711	6,697	4,759	9,604	21,060
2014 Total	NA	5,242	1,036	6,278	40	109	587	735	7,014	4,801	9,638	21,453
2015 Total	NA	4,777	1,007	5,783	40	127	436	602	6,386	4,791	9,362	20,539
2016 January	NA	R 912	98	1,009	3	8	30	41	1,050	447	886	R 2,384
February	NA	R 716	92	808	3	10	28	40	848	396	733	1,977
March	NA	R 472	77	548	3	13	30	46	594	342	638	1,574
April	NA	340	67	407	3	14	29	46	453	301	579	1,333
May	NA	201	66	267	3	16	30	49	316	321	644	1,281
June	NA	127	53	180	3	17	29	48	228	427	865	1,520
July	NA	110	58	168	3	17	30	50	218	527	1,063	R 1,809
August	NA	104	50	155	3	17	30	50	204	534	1,024	1,762
September	NA	114	61	175	3	15	29	47	222	441	806	1,469
October	NA	194	75	269	3	13	30	46	315	346	649	1,310
November	NA	R 394	75	468	3	11	29	43	511	318	609	1,438
December	NA	R 824	106	R 930	3	10	30	43	972	414	845	2,231
Total	NA	R 4,506	878	R 5,384	40	160	349	549	R 5,932	4,815	9,334	R 20,081
2017 January	NA	R 861	107	R 968	3	10	28	41	R 1,009	441	875	R 2,325
February	NA	R 600	80	R 680	3	11	26	39	R 720	346	651	R 1,717
March	NA	R 600	81	R 682	3	16	28	47	R 729	353	707	R 1,789
April	NA	R 289	69	R 357	3	18	27	48	R 406	310	605	R 1,321
May	NA	R 206	59	R 265	3	19	28	51	R 317	338	681	R 1,335
June	NA	128	64	193	3	20	27	51	243	416	R 830	1,490
July	NA	111	56	167	3	20	28	52	219	509	1,017	1,745
August	NA	R 107	56	R 163	3	20	28	52	215	485	923	1,623
September	NA	119	57	176	3	18	27	48	R 224	406	754	1,385
October	NA	212	66	278	3	16	28	48	R 326	351	R 678	R 1,356
November	NA	484	86	570	3	12	27	43	613	334	666	1,613
December	NA	R 851	108	R 959	3	12	28	43	R 1,002	415	856	R 2,273
Total	NA	R 4,568	889	R 5,457	40	191	334	565	R 6,022	4,705	R 9,243	R 19,969
2018 January	NA	1,010	132	1,142	3	12	33	48	1,190	508	R 1,012	2,711
February	NA	R 711	90	R 801	3	13	30	45	R 847	387	R 721	R 1,954
March	NA	679	85	R 764	3	18	33	54	819	362	710	1,890
April	NA	R 454	78	R 532	3	20	32	55	R 587	325	R 631	R 1,543
May	NA	174	60	234	3	23	33	59	293	353	735	R 1,380
June	NA	123	54	177	3	23	32	58	235	442	R 885	R 1,563
July	NA	109	56	166	3	24	33	60	225	521	1,033	1,779
7-Month Total	NA	3,260	557	3,817	23	133	224	380	4,197	2,897	5,726	12,820
2017 7-Month Total	NA	2,795	516	3,311	23	114	194	331	3,642	2,713	5,367	11,722
2016 7-Month Total	NA	2,877	510	3,388	23	94	203	321	3,708	2,761	5,408	11,877

^a See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

^b See Table 10.2a for notes on series components.

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

^d Distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation in the residential sector and distributed solar thermal energy in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. See Tables 10.2a and 10.5.

^e Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

ⁱ Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total

electricity retail sales. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are estimates, except for electricity retail sales. • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

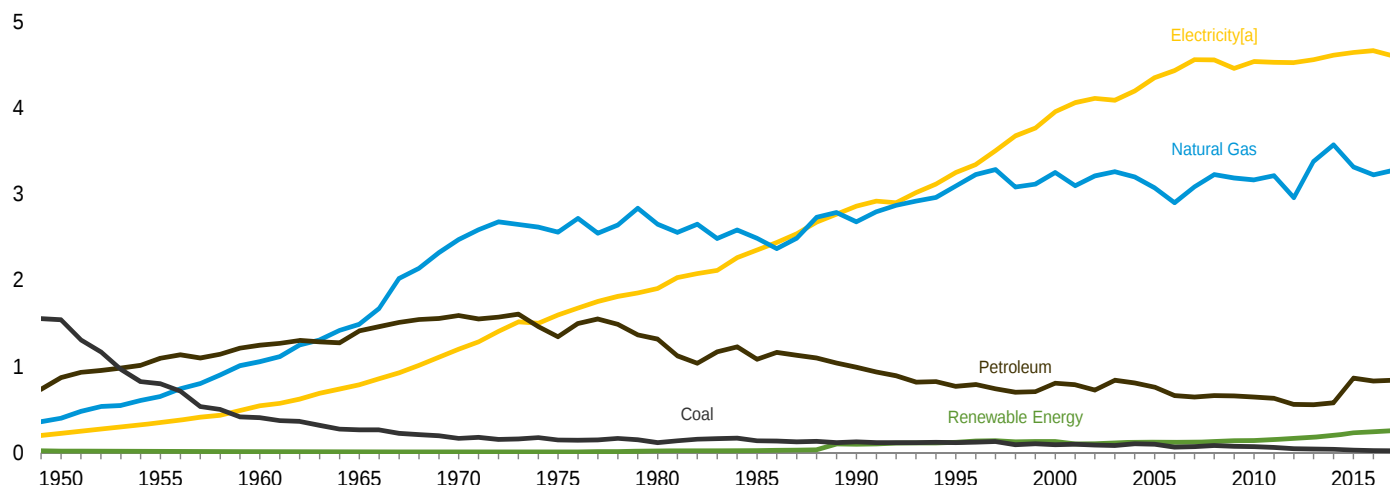
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

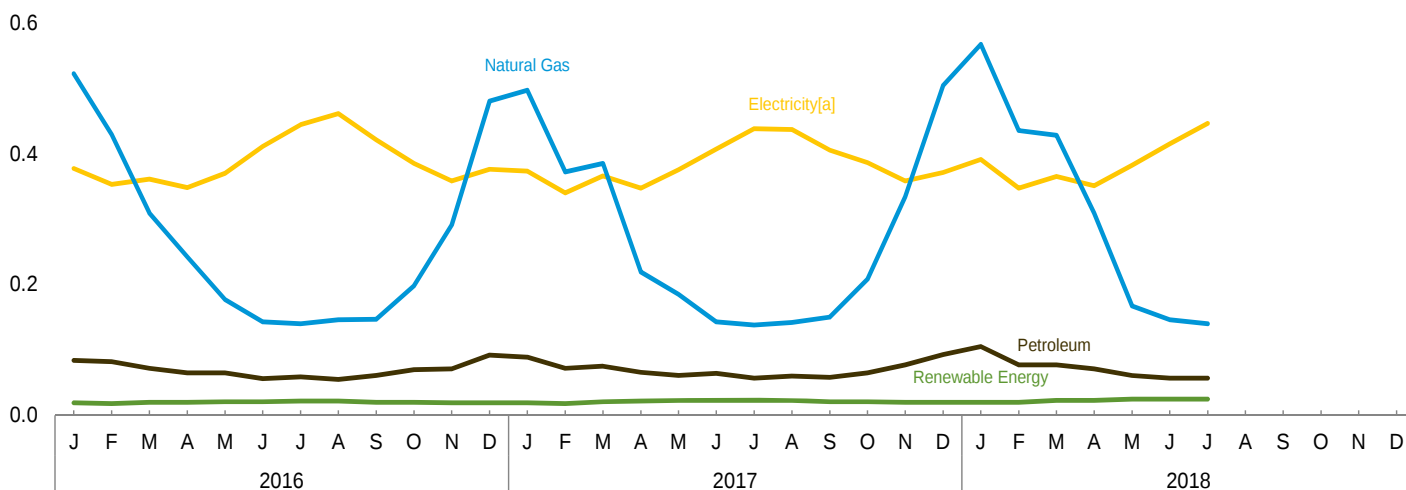
Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

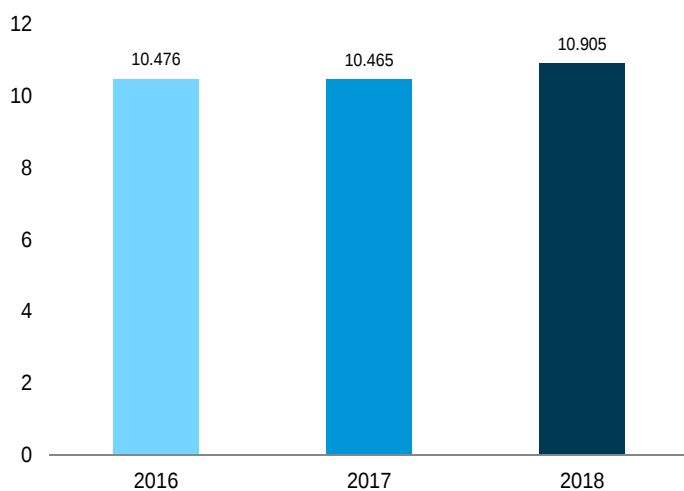
By Major Source, 1949–2017



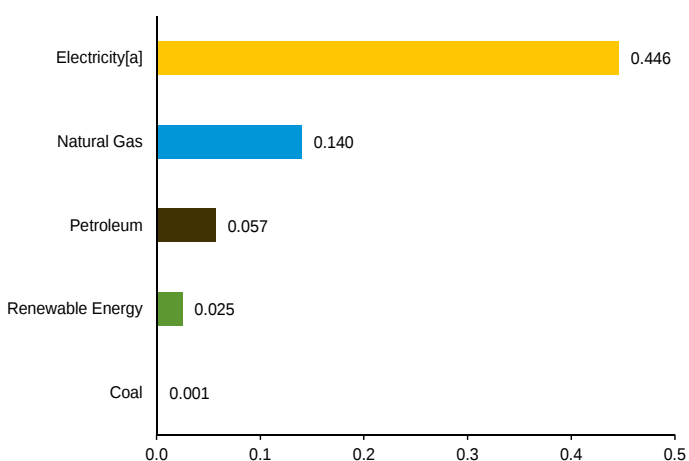
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January–July



By Major Source, July 2018



[a] Energy retail sales.

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

Source: Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption ^a										Total Primary	Elec- tricity Retail Sales ^g	Electrical System Energy Losses ^h	Total
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^b									
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petro- leum ^d	Total	Hydro- electric Power ^e	Geo- thermal	Solar ^f	Wind	Bio- mass	Total				
1950 Total	1,542	401	872	2,815	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	19	2,834	225	834	3,893
1955 Total	801	651	1,095	2,547	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	15	2,561	350	984	3,895
1960 Total	407	1,056	1,248	2,711	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	12	2,723	543	1,344	4,609
1965 Total	265	1,490	1,413	3,168	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	9	3,177	789	1,880	5,845
1970 Total	165	2,473	1,592	4,229	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	4,237	1,201	2,908	8,346
1975 Total	147	2,558	1,346	4,051	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	4,059	1,598	3,835	9,492
1980 Total	115	2,651	1,318	4,084	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	21	4,105	1,906	4,567	10,578
1985 Total	137	2,488	1,083	3,708	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	24	3,732	2,351	5,368	11,451
1990 Total	124	2,680	991	3,795	1	3	(s)	—	94	98	3,893	2,860	6,564	13,317
1995 Total	117	3,096	769	3,982	1	5	(s)	—	113	119	4,100	3,252	7,337	14,690
2000 Total	92	3,252	806	4,150	1	8	1	—	119	128	4,278	3,956	8,942	17,175
2001 Total	97	3,097	789	3,983	1	8	1	—	92	101	4,084	4,062	8,990	17,137
2002 Total	90	3,212	725	4,027	(s)	9	1	—	95	105	4,132	4,110	9,104	17,346
2003 Total	82	3,261	841	4,184	1	11	1	—	101	114	4,298	4,090	8,958	17,346
2004 Total	103	3,201	809	4,113	1	12	1	—	105	120	4,232	4,198	9,225	17,655
2005 Total	97	3,073	761	3,931	1	14	2	—	105	121	4,052	4,351	9,451	17,853
2006 Total	65	2,902	661	3,627	1	14	2	—	103	120	3,747	4,435	9,525	17,707
2007 Total	70	3,085	646	3,801	1	14	4	—	103	121	3,922	4,560	9,771	18,253
2008 Total	81	3,228	660	3,969	1	15	6	—	109	130	4,100	4,559	9,743	18,402
2009 Total	73	3,187	659	3,919	1	17	7	(s)	112	137	4,055	4,459	9,373	17,887
2010 Total	70	3,165	646	3,881	1	19	11	(s)	111	142	4,023	4,539	9,497	18,058
2011 Total	62	3,216	632	3,910	(s)	20	19	(s)	115	154	4,064	4,531	9,385	17,980
2012 Total	44	2,960	560	3,563	(s)	20	32	1	108	161	3,723	4,528	9,168	17,420
2013 Total	41	3,380	558	3,979	(s)	20	41	1	120	182	4,161	4,562	9,206	17,929
2014 Total	40	3,572	577	4,190	(s)	20	52	1	127	200	4,390	4,614	9,261	18,264
2015 Total	31	3,316	864	4,211	(s)	20	57	1	152	230	4,441	4,643	9,073	18,157
2016 January	3	R 522	84	R 609	(s)	2	3	(s)	13	19	627	377	747	1,751
February	3	R 429	82	513	(s)	2	4	(s)	12	18	R 532	353	654	R 1,539
March	3	309	72	384	(s)	2	5	(s)	13	20	R 405	361	673	1,438
April	1	R 242	65	308	(s)	2	6	(s)	13	20	R 329	348	669	R 1,346
May	1	177	65	R 244	(s)	2	6	(s)	13	21	265	370	741	1,376
June	2	143	56	201	(s)	2	6	(s)	13	21	222	411	831	1,464
July	1	R 140	59	200	(s)	2	6	(s)	14	22	222	444	896	1,561
August	1	R 146	55	202	(s)	2	6	(s)	14	22	224	461	884	1,569
September	1	147	61	209	(s)	2	6	(s)	13	20	230	421	770	1,421
October	2	198	70	270	(s)	2	5	(s)	13	20	290	385	722	1,397
November	2	291	71	R 364	(s)	2	4	(s)	13	19	382	358	686	1,427
December	3	R 480	92	R 575	(s)	2	4	(s)	13	19	594	376	768	R 1,738
Total	24	R 3,224	832	R 4,079	2	20	62	1	158	242	R 4,321	4,665	9,044	R 18,030
2017 January	3	R 497	89	R 588	(s)	2	4	(s)	13	19	R 607	373	741	R 1,721
February	2	R 372	72	R 447	(s)	2	4	(s)	12	18	R 465	340	640	R 1,445
March	2	R 385	75	R 463	(s)	2	6	(s)	13	21	R 484	366	733	R 1,582
April	1	R 219	66	R 287	(s)	2	7	(s)	13	22	R 308	347	677	R 1,333
May	1	R 185	61	R 247	(s)	2	8	(s)	13	23	R 269	375	R 756	R 1,401
June	1	143	64	209	(s)	2	8	(s)	13	23	R 231	407	812	1,450
July	1	R 138	57	R 197	(s)	2	8	(s)	13	23	R 220	438	R 875	1,534
August	1	R 142	60	204	(s)	2	8	(s)	13	23	R 227	437	833	R 1,497
September	1	R 150	58	R 209	(s)	2	7	(s)	12	21	R 230	405	753	R 1,389
October	2	208	65	R 274	(s)	2	6	(s)	13	21	296	386	745	R 1,426
November	2	R 334	77	R 412	(s)	2	5	(s)	13	20	R 432	358	714	R 1,504
December	2	R 504	93	R 600	(s)	2	5	(s)	13	20	R 620	371	764	R 1,755
Total	21	R 3,276	839	R 4,135	2	20	76	1	155	255	R 4,390	4,603	R 9,044	R 18,037
2018 January	3	R 567	105	675	(s)	2	5	(s)	13	20	R 695	391	R 778	R 1,864
February	2	R 435	77	R 514	(s)	2	6	(s)	12	20	R 534	347	648	R 1,529
March	2	R 428	77	R 507	(s)	2	8	(s)	13	23	530	365	716	1,611
April	1	R 309	71	R 382	(s)	2	9	(s)	13	23	R 405	351	R 682	R 1,439
May	1	R 167	61	R 229	(s)	2	9	(s)	13	25	254	382	R 796	R 1,432
June	1	146	57	204	(s)	2	10	(s)	13	25	228	415	R 832	R 1,475
July	1	140	57	198	(s)	2	10	(s)	13	25	223	446	885	1,555
7-Month Total	12	2,193	505	2,710	2	11	57	1	90	161	2,870	2,698	5,337	10,905
2017 7-Month Total	13	1,939	485	2,436	2	11	45	1	90	149	2,586	2,646	5,234	10,465
2016 7-Month Total	14	1,962	483	2,460	1	11	37	1	91	142	2,601	2,663	5,211	10,476

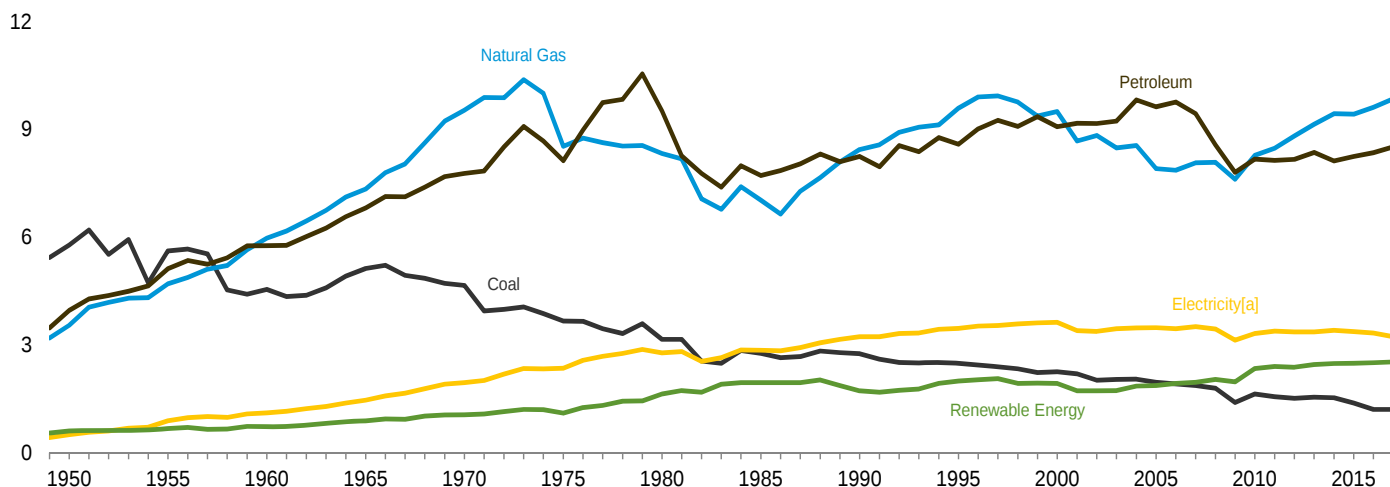
^a See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.
^b See Table 10.2a for notes on series components and estimation.
^c Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.
^d Does not include biofuels that have been blended with petroleum—biofuels are included in "Biomass."
^e Conventional hydroelectric power.
^f Solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity net generation in the commercial sector, both utility-scale and distributed (small-scale). See Tables 10.2a and 10.5.
^g Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.
^h Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of

section.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. —=No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.
Notes: • Data are estimates, except for coal totals beginning in 2008; hydroelectric power; solar; wind; and electricity retail sales beginning in 1979.
• The commercial sector includes commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.
Sources: See end of section.

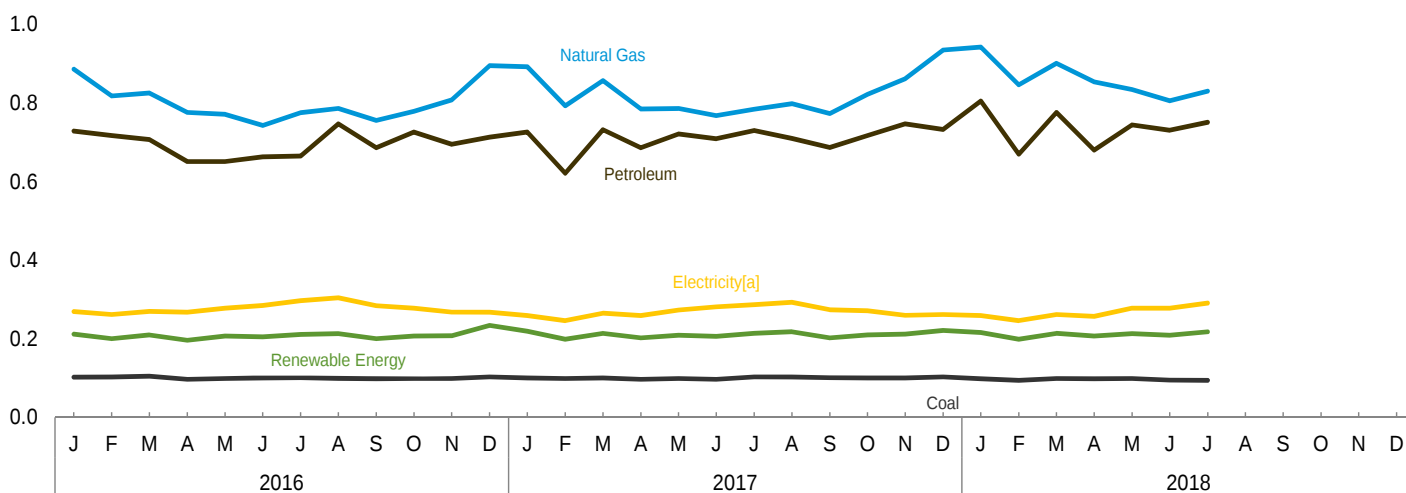
Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

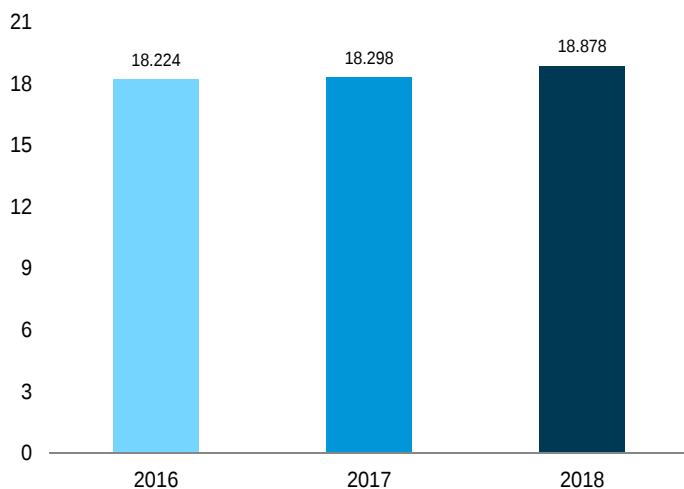
By Major Source, 1949–2017



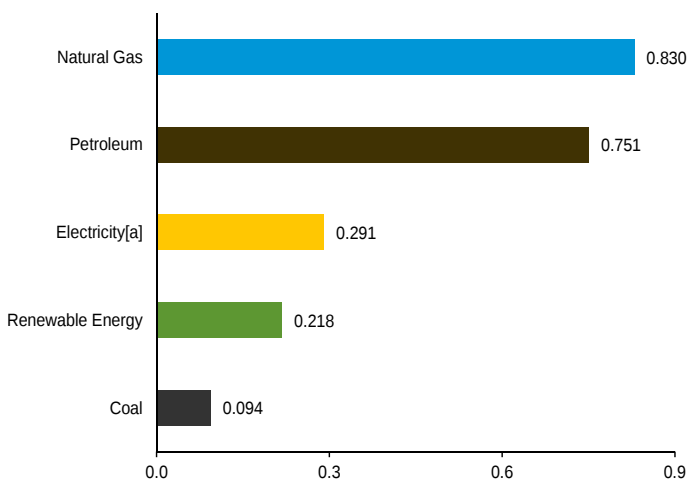
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January–July



By Major Source, July 2018



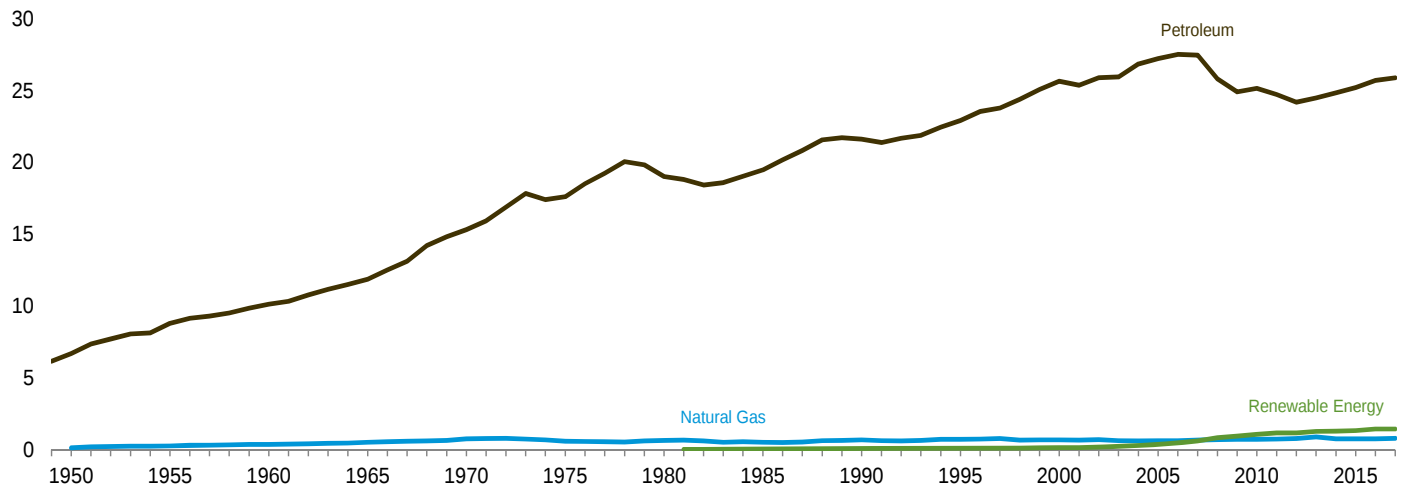
[a] Energy retail sales.

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

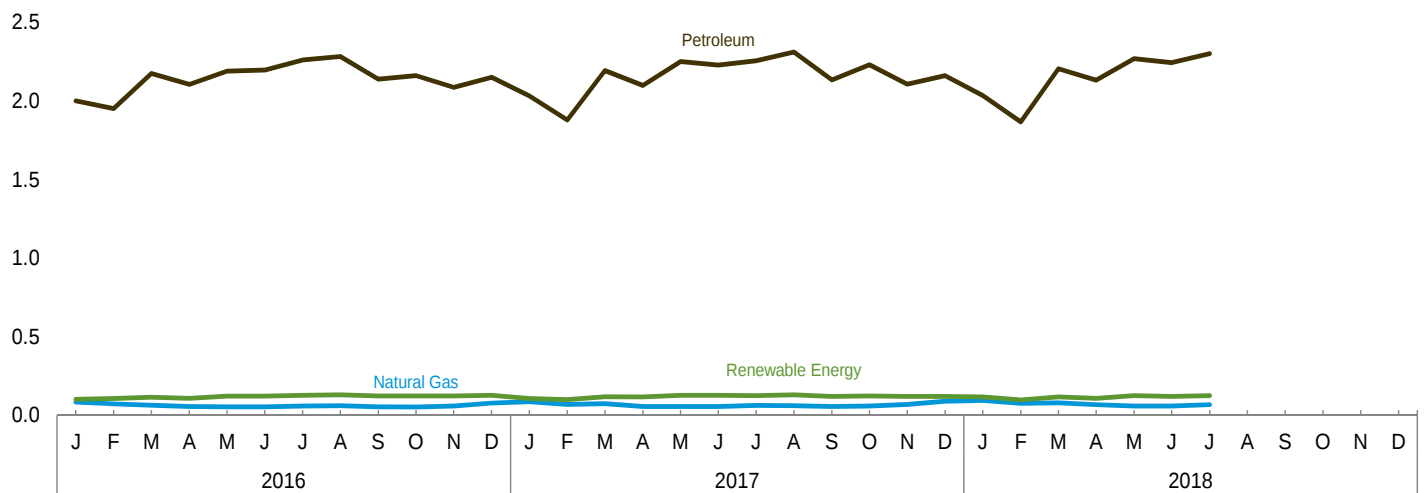
Source: Table 2.4.

Figure 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

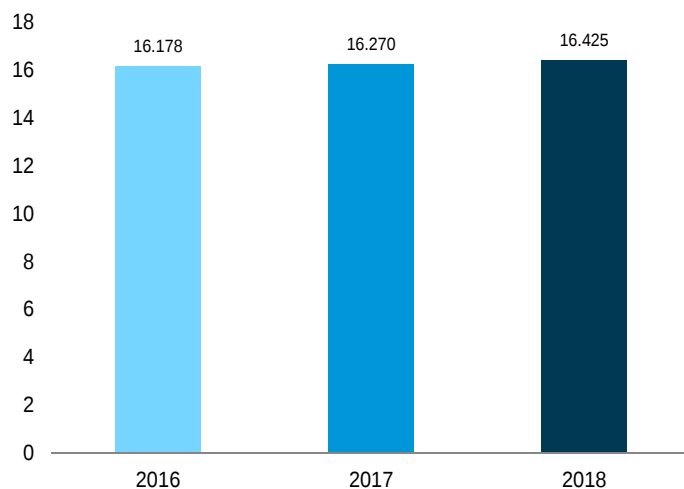
By Major Source, 1949–2017



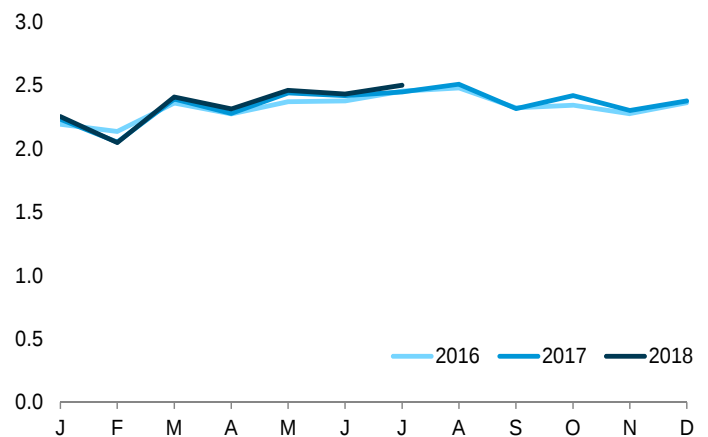
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January–July



Total, Monthly



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

Source: Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption ^a						Electricity Retail Sales ^e	Electrical System Energy Losses ^f	Total
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^b	Total Primary			
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petroleum ^d	Total	Biomass				
1950 Total	1,564	130	6,690	8,383	NA	8,383	23	86	8,492
1955 Total	421	254	8,799	9,474	NA	9,474	20	56	9,550
1960 Total	75	359	10,125	10,560	NA	10,560	10	26	10,596
1965 Total	16	517	11,866	12,399	NA	12,399	10	24	12,432
1970 Total	7	745	15,310	16,062	NA	16,062	11	26	16,098
1975 Total	1	595	17,615	18,210	NA	18,210	10	24	18,245
1980 Total	(g)	650	19,009	19,659	NA	19,659	11	27	19,697
1985 Total	(g)	519	19,472	19,992	50	20,041	14	32	20,088
1990 Total	(g)	679	21,626	22,305	60	22,366	16	37	22,419
1995 Total	(g)	724	R 22,920	R 23,644	112	R 23,757	17	38	R 23,812
2000 Total	(g)	672	R 25,649	R 26,321	135	R 26,456	18	42	R 26,516
2001 Total	(g)	658	R 25,379	R 26,037	142	R 26,179	20	43	R 26,242
2002 Total	(g)	699	R 25,879	R 26,578	170	R 26,747	19	42	R 26,808
2003 Total	(g)	627	R 25,950	R 26,577	230	R 26,807	23	51	R 26,881
2004 Total	(g)	602	R 26,856	R 27,458	290	R 27,748	25	54	R 27,827
2005 Total	(g)	624	R 27,217	R 27,840	339	R 28,180	26	56	R 28,261
2006 Total	(g)	625	R 27,518	R 28,143	475	R 28,618	25	54	R 28,697
2007 Total	(g)	663	R 27,462	R 28,126	602	R 28,728	28	60	R 28,815
2008 Total	(g)	692	R 25,823	R 26,515	825	R 27,340	26	56	R 27,422
2009 Total	(g)	715	R 24,916	R 25,631	935	R 26,566	27	56	R 26,648
2010 Total	(g)	719	R 25,142	R 25,861	1,075	R 26,935	26	55	R 27,017
2011 Total	(g)	734	R 24,715	R 25,448	1,158	R 26,606	26	54	R 26,687
2012 Total	(g)	780	R 24,184	R 24,964	1,162	R 26,126	25	51	R 26,202
2013 Total	(g)	887	R 24,478	R 25,365	1,278	R 26,643	26	53	R 26,721
2014 Total	(g)	760	R 24,837	R 25,597	1,292	R 26,889	26	53	R 26,969
2015 Total	(g)	745	R 25,203	R 25,948	1,326	R 27,274	26	51	R 27,351
2016 January	(g)	R 85	R 2,001	R 2,086	102	R 2,188	2	4	R 2,194
February	(g)	R 73	R 1,951	R 2,024	107	R 2,131	2	4	R 2,138
March	(g)	R 65	R 2,175	R 2,240	116	R 2,356	2	4	R 2,362
April	(g)	R 57	R 2,105	R 2,162	108	R 2,270	2	4	R 2,276
May	(g)	R 54	R 2,190	R 2,245	122	R 2,367	2	4	R 2,373
June	(g)	R 55	R 2,196	R 2,251	122	R 2,373	2	4	R 2,379
July	(g)	R 60	R 2,261	R 2,321	128	R 2,449	2	4	R 2,456
August	(g)	R 61	R 2,283	R 2,344	131	R 2,475	2	4	R 2,481
September	(g)	R 54	R 2,139	R 2,193	124	R 2,317	2	4	R 2,324
October	(g)	R 53	R 2,161	R 2,214	123	R 2,338	2	4	R 2,344
November	(g)	R 60	R 2,087	R 2,147	124	R 2,271	2	4	R 2,277
December	(g)	R 79	R 2,151	R 2,230	127	R 2,357	2	5	R 2,363
Total	(g)	R 757	R 25,700	R 26,457	1,434	R 27,891	26	50	R 27,967
2017 January	(g)	R 86	R 2,033	R 2,119	107	R 2,226	2	5	R 2,233
February	(g)	R 69	R 1,879	R 1,948	100	R 2,048	2	4	R 2,054
March	(g)	R 75	R 2,194	R 2,269	118	R 2,386	2	4	R 2,393
April	(g)	R 57	R 2,099	R 2,156	117	R 2,273	2	4	R 2,279
May	(g)	R 56	R 2,251	R 2,307	128	R 2,436	2	4	R 2,442
June	(g)	R 56	R 2,229	R 2,285	128	R 2,413	2	4	R 2,420
July	(g)	R 63	R 2,256	R 2,318	125	R 2,443	2	4	R 2,450
August	(g)	R 62	R 2,312	R 2,374	130	R 2,504	2	4	R 2,510
September	(g)	R 57	R 2,135	R 2,192	120	R 2,312	2	4	R 2,318
October	(g)	R 60	R 2,230	R 2,290	123	R 2,414	2	4	R 2,420
November	(g)	R 69	R 2,108	R 2,177	120	R 2,296	2	4	R 2,302
December	(g)	R 90	R 2,161	R 2,251	121	R 2,371	2	5	R 2,378
Total	(g)	R 799	R 25,887	R 26,687	1,436	R 28,123	26	50	R 28,199
2018 January	(g)	R 95	R 2,035	R 2,131	117	R 2,247	3	5	R 2,255
February	(g)	R 77	R 1,868	R 1,945	98	R 2,042	2	4	R 2,049
March	(g)	R 80	R 2,206	R 2,286	117	R 2,404	2	4	R 2,410
April	(g)	R 68	R 2,132	R 2,200	109	R 2,310	2	4	R 2,316
May	(g)	R 60	R 2,270	R 2,330	126	R 2,456	2	4	R 2,463
June	(g)	R 60	R 2,244	R 2,304	121	R 2,425	2	4	R 2,432
July	(g)	68	2,302	2,370	125	2,495	2	4	2,502
7-Month Total	(g)	510	15,057	15,567	813	16,380	15	30	16,425
2017 7-Month Total	(g)	462	14,942	15,403	822	16,225	15	30	16,270
2016 7-Month Total	(g)	450	14,879	15,329	805	16,134	15	29	16,178

^a See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

^b See Table 10.2b for notes on series components.

^c Natural gas only; does not include supplemental gaseous fuels—see Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4. Data are for natural gas consumed in the operation of pipelines (primarily in compressors) and small amounts consumed as vehicle fuel—see Table 4.3.

^d Does not include biofuels that have been blended with petroleum—biofuels are included in "Biomass." Includes non-combustion use of lubricants.

^e Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

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

section.

^g Beginning in 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are estimates, except for coal totals through 1977; and electricity retail sales beginning in 1979. • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

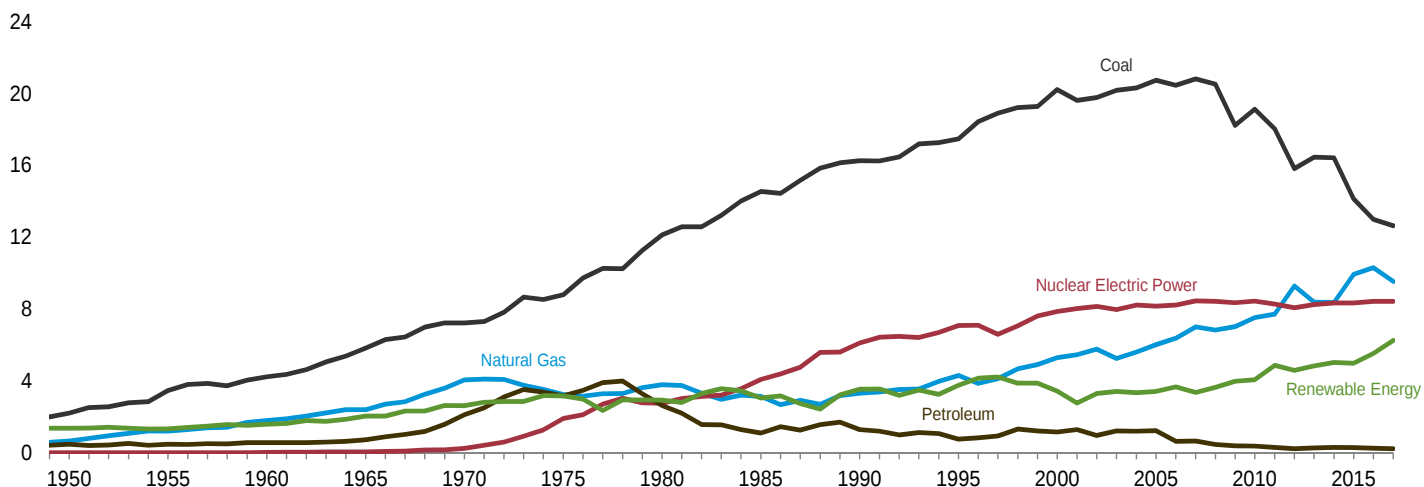
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

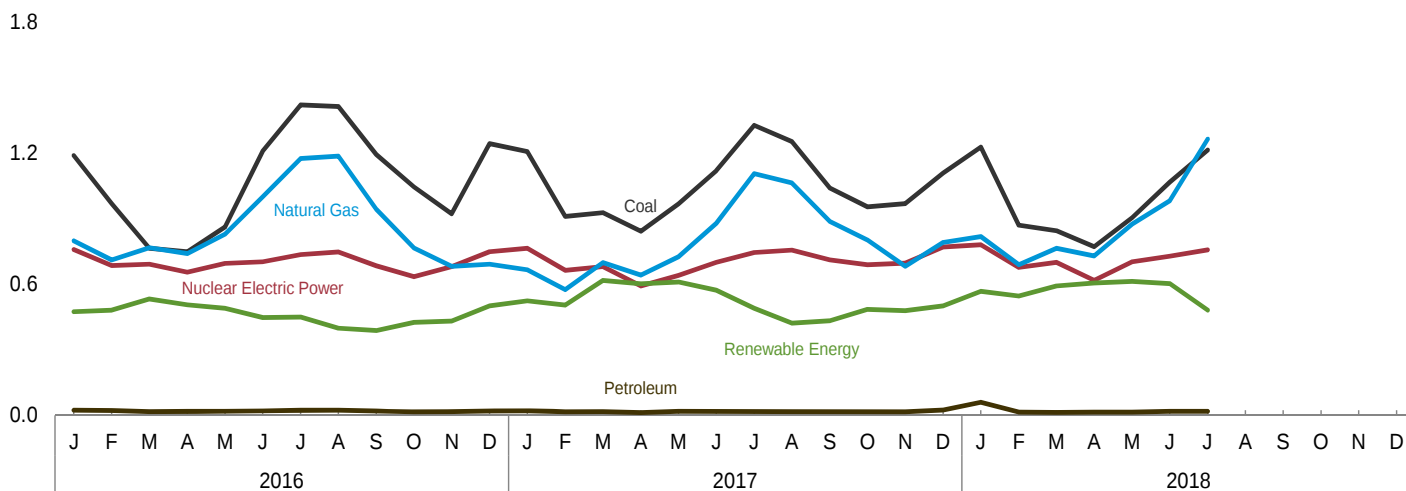
Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

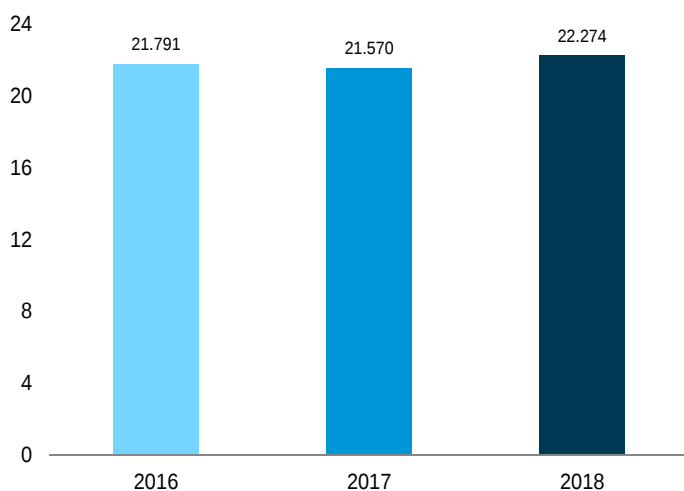
By Major Source, 1949–2017



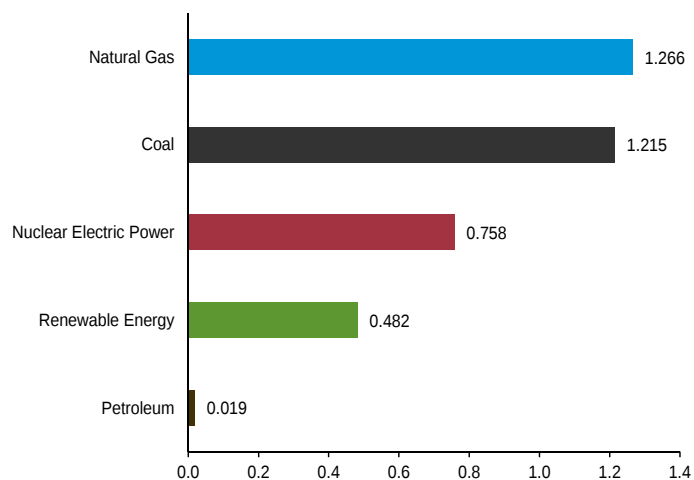
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January–July



By Major Source, July 2018



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

Source: Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption ^a												
	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy ^b						Elec- tricity Net Imports ^f	Total Primary
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petro- leum	Total		Hydro- electric Power ^d	Geo- thermal	Solar ^e	Wind	Bio- mass	Total		
1950 Total	2,199	651	472	3,322	0	1,346	NA	NA	NA	5	1,351	6	4,679
1955 Total	3,458	1,194	471	5,123	0	1,322	NA	NA	NA	3	1,325	14	6,461
1960 Total	4,228	1,785	553	6,565	6	1,569	(s)	NA	NA	2	1,571	15	8,158
1965 Total	5,821	2,395	722	8,938	43	2,026	2	NA	NA	3	2,031	(s)	11,012
1970 Total	7,227	4,054	2,117	13,399	239	2,600	6	NA	NA	4	2,609	7	16,253
1975 Total	8,786	3,240	3,166	15,191	1,900	3,122	34	NA	NA	2	3,158	21	20,270
1980 Total	12,123	3,778	2,634	18,534	2,739	2,867	53	NA	NA	4	2,925	71	24,269
1985 Total	14,542	3,135	1,090	18,767	4,076	2,937	97	(s)	(s)	14	3,049	140	26,032
1990 Total ^g	16,261	3,309	1,289	20,859	6,104	3,014	161	4	29	317	3,524	8	30,495
1995 Total	17,466	4,302	755	22,523	7,075	3,149	138	5	33	422	3,747	134	33,479
2000 Total	20,220	5,293	1,144	26,658	7,862	2,768	144	5	57	453	3,427	115	38,062
2001 Total	19,614	5,458	1,276	26,348	8,029	2,209	142	6	70	337	2,763	75	37,215
2002 Total	19,783	5,767	961	26,511	8,145	2,650	147	6	105	380	3,288	72	38,016
2003 Total	20,185	5,246	1,205	26,636	7,960	2,749	146	5	113	397	3,411	22	38,028
2004 Total	20,305	5,595	1,201	27,101	8,223	2,655	148	6	142	388	3,339	39	38,701
2005 Total	20,737	6,015	1,222	27,974	8,161	2,670	147	6	178	406	3,406	85	39,626
2006 Total	20,462	6,375	637	27,474	8,215	2,839	145	5	264	412	3,665	63	39,417
2007 Total	20,808	7,005	648	28,461	8,459	2,430	145	6	341	423	3,345	107	40,371
2008 Total	20,513	6,829	459	27,801	8,426	2,494	146	9	546	435	3,630	112	39,969
2009 Total	18,225	7,022	382	25,630	8,355	2,650	146	9	721	441	3,967	116	38,069
2010 Total	19,133	7,528	370	27,031	8,434	2,521	148	12	923	459	4,064	89	39,619
2011 Total	18,035	7,712	295	26,042	8,269	3,085	149	17	1,167	437	4,855	127	39,293
2012 Total	15,821	9,287	214	25,322	8,062	2,606	148	40	1,339	453	4,586	161	38,131
2013 Total	16,451	8,376	255	25,082	8,244	2,529	151	83	1,600	470	4,833	197	38,357
2014 Total	16,427	8,362	295	25,085	8,338	2,454	151	165	1,726	530	5,026	182	38,629
2015 Total	14,138	9,926	276	24,341	8,337	2,308	148	228	1,776	525	4,985	227	37,890
2016 January	1,190	799	23	2,012	759	235	12	13	170	44	475	21	3,267
February	970	712	22	1,704	687	222	11	20	186	43	482	17	2,889
March	765	768	18	1,552	692	251	12	24	202	43	533	18	2,794
April	750	741	19	1,510	656	238	11	26	192	39	506	15	2,687
May	863	830	19	1,712	696	234	12	31	174	40	491	18	2,918
June	1,211	1,001	20	2,232	703	213	12	32	150	41	448	21	3,404
July	1,422	1,176	24	2,622	736	197	12	36	163	44	451	24	3,833
August	1,415	1,188	24	2,627	748	180	12	36	125	45	399	23	3,797
September	1,195	944	20	2,158	685	150	12	33	151	41	388	16	3,247
October	1,046	767	16	1,830	635	159	12	29	188	37	426	18	2,909
November	923	683	18	1,623	682	173	13	25	179	42	432	20	2,757
December	1,245	692	20	1,958	750	207	13	22	213	46	501	17	3,225
Total	12,996	10,301	244	23,542	8,427	2,459	146	328	2,094	505	5,531	227	37,727
2017 January	1,208	^R 667	21	1,897	765	256	13	20	191	45	525	22	^R 3,208
February	912	576	16	1,504	665	225	11	23	205	41	505	17	2,691
March	928	700	17	1,645	681	278	13	40	241	46	618	17	2,961
April	843	643	13	1,498	593	269	13	44	238	40	603	15	^R 2,709
May	968	^R 727	19	^R 1,714	641	296	12	53	209	42	611	15	^R 2,981
June	1,121	880	19	2,020	701	279	12	57	182	44	573	18	3,312
July	1,329	1,107	18	2,454	746	236	13	50	145	46	490	18	3,708
August	1,254	1,065	17	2,336	757	195	13	49	121	46	423	20	3,536
September	1,042	888	17	1,946	712	174	12	47	159	41	433	15	3,107
October	955	^R 803	16	1,774	690	158	12	44	229	43	486	11	^R 2,961
November	970	683	16	1,669	697	182	12	28	215	43	480	11	2,856
December	1,110	792	25	^R 1,927	771	207	13	28	210	45	502	14	3,214
Total	12,640	^R 9,530	214	^R 22,384	8,419	2,755	147	483	2,345	519	6,249	192	^R 37,245
2018 January	1,229	^R 819	60	2,109	781	233	13	30	248	45	569	^R 14	^R 3,472
February	871	^R 690	15	1,577	678	235	12	37	221	42	546	^R 12	^R 2,813
March	846	^R 765	14	^R 1,625	701	238	13	47	252	44	593	15	2,934
April	773	730	15	1,518	618	254	11	56	247	39	606	^R 10	^R 2,751
May	905	^R 876	15	1,796	704	278	13	65	216	42	614	^R 14	^R 3,128
June	1,068	^R 983	19	^R 2,069	729	252	12	71	225	43	604	^R 15	^R 3,416
July	1,215	1,266	19	2,500	758	218	13	63	147	42	482	19	3,759
7-Month Total	6,907	6,131	156	13,194	4,968	1,707	87	368	1,554	297	4,013	98	22,274
2017 7-Month Total	7,310	5,299	123	12,732	4,792	1,839	86	286	1,411	302	3,925	122	21,570
2016 7-Month Total	7,172	6,027	146	13,345	4,928	1,590	83	182	1,237	293	3,386	133	21,791

^a See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.
^b See Table 10.2c for notes on series components.
^c Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.
^d Conventional hydroelectric power.
^e Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation in the electric power sector. See Tables 10.2c and 10.5.
^f Net imports equal imports minus exports.
^g Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 2.7 U.S. Government Energy Consumption by Agency, Fiscal Years
(Trillion Btu)

Fiscal Year ^a	Agri-culture	Defense	Energy	GSA ^b	HHS ^c	Interior	Justice	NASA ^d	Postal Service	Trans- portation	Veterans Affairs	Other ^e	Total
1975	9.5	1,360.2	50.4	22.3	6.5	9.4	5.9	13.4	30.5	19.3	27.1	10.5	1,565.0
1976	9.3	1,183.3	50.3	20.6	6.7	9.4	5.7	12.4	30.0	19.5	25.0	11.2	1,383.4
1977	8.9	1,192.3	51.6	20.4	6.9	9.5	5.9	12.0	32.7	20.4	25.9	11.9	1,398.5
1978	9.1	1,157.8	50.1	20.4	6.5	9.2	5.9	11.2	30.9	20.6	26.8	12.4	1,360.9
1979	9.2	1,175.8	49.6	19.6	6.4	10.4	6.4	11.1	29.3	19.6	25.7	12.3	1,375.4
1980	8.6	1,183.1	47.4	18.1	6.0	8.5	5.7	10.4	27.2	19.2	24.8	12.3	1,371.2
1981	7.9	1,239.5	47.3	18.0	6.7	7.6	5.4	10.0	27.9	18.8	24.0	11.1	1,424.2
1982	7.6	1,264.5	49.0	18.1	6.4	7.4	5.8	10.1	27.5	19.1	24.2	11.6	1,451.4
1983	7.4	1,248.3	49.5	16.1	6.2	7.7	5.5	10.3	26.5	19.4	24.1	10.8	1,431.8
1984	7.9	1,292.1	51.6	16.2	6.4	8.4	6.4	10.6	27.7	19.8	24.6	10.7	1,482.5
1985	8.4	1,250.6	52.2	20.7	6.0	7.8	8.2	10.9	27.8	19.6	25.1	13.1	1,450.3
1986	6.8	1,222.8	46.9	14.0	6.2	6.9	8.6	11.2	28.0	19.4	25.0	10.8	1,406.7
1987	7.3	1,280.5	48.5	13.1	6.6	6.6	8.1	11.3	28.5	19.0	24.9	11.9	1,466.3
1988	7.8	1,165.8	49.9	12.4	6.4	7.0	9.4	11.3	29.6	18.7	26.3	15.8	1,360.3
1989	8.7	1,274.4	44.2	12.7	6.7	7.1	7.7	12.4	30.3	18.5	26.2	15.6	1,464.7
1990	9.6	1,241.7	43.5	17.5	7.1	7.4	7.0	12.4	30.6	19.0	24.9	17.5	1,438.0
1991	9.6	1,269.3	42.1	14.0	6.2	7.1	8.0	12.5	30.8	19.0	25.1	18.1	1,461.7
1992	9.1	1,104.0	44.3	13.8	6.8	7.0	7.5	12.6	31.7	17.0	25.3	15.7	1,294.8
1993	9.3	1,048.8	43.4	14.1	7.2	7.5	9.1	12.4	33.7	19.4	25.7	16.2	1,246.8
1994	9.4	977.0	42.1	14.0	7.5	7.9	10.3	12.6	35.0	19.8	25.6	17.1	1,178.2
1995	9.0	926.0	47.3	13.7	6.1	6.4	10.2	12.4	36.2	18.7	25.4	17.1	1,128.5
1996	9.1	904.5	44.6	14.5	6.6	4.3	12.1	11.5	36.4	19.6	26.8	17.7	1,107.7
1997	7.4	880.0	43.1	14.4	7.9	6.6	12.0	12.0	40.8	19.1	27.3	20.8	1,091.2
1998	7.9	837.1	31.5	14.1	7.4	6.4	15.8	11.7	39.5	18.5	27.6	19.5	1,037.1
1999	7.8	810.7	27.0	14.4	7.1	7.5	15.4	11.4	39.8	22.6	27.5	19.8	1,010.9
2000	7.4	779.1	30.5	17.6	8.0	7.8	19.7	11.1	43.3	21.2	27.0	20.3	993.1
2001	7.4	787.2	31.1	18.4	8.5	9.5	19.7	10.9	43.4	17.8	27.7	20.7	1,002.3
2002	7.2	837.5	30.7	17.5	8.0	8.2	17.7	10.7	41.6	18.3	27.7	18.4	1,043.4
2003	7.7	895.1	31.9	18.5	10.1	7.3	22.7	10.8	50.9	5.5	30.6	41.0	1,132.3
2004	7.0	960.7	31.4	18.3	8.8	8.7	17.5	9.9	50.5	5.2	29.9	44.0	1,191.7
2005	7.5	933.2	29.6	18.4	9.6	8.6	18.8	10.3	53.5	5.0	30.0	42.1	1,166.4
2006	6.8	843.7	32.9	18.2	9.3	8.1	23.5	10.2	51.8	4.6	29.3	38.1	1,076.4
2007	6.8	864.6	31.5	19.1	9.9	7.5	20.7	10.6	45.8	5.6	30.0	38.1	1,090.2
2008	6.5	910.8	32.1	18.8	10.3	7.1	19.0	10.8	47.1	7.7	29.0	44.1	1,143.2
2009	6.6	874.3	31.1	18.6	10.8	7.9	16.5	10.2	44.2	4.3	29.9	40.4	1,094.8
2010	6.8	889.9	31.7	18.8	10.4	7.3	15.7	10.1	43.3	5.7	30.2	42.9	1,112.7
2011	8.3	890.3	33.1	18.5	10.5	7.3	13.9	10.1	43.0	6.7	30.6	41.7	1,114.1
2012	6.7	828.5	30.3	16.3	10.0	6.7	15.1	8.9	40.8	5.6	29.7	40.6	1,039.3
2013	7.3	749.5	28.9	16.4	10.5	6.2	15.3	8.7	41.9	5.3	29.9	39.3	959.3
2014	6.3	730.6	29.4	17.0	9.5	6.2	15.6	8.3	43.0	5.2	31.4	39.0	941.5
2015	6.2	734.5	30.1	^R 16.3	9.0	6.8	16.2	8.4	44.0	6.0	30.7	^R 37.6	^R 945.8
2016	6.2	709.2	28.9	15.8	8.7	6.4	15.6	8.5	43.9	6.0	30.3	37.6	917.2
2017	6.3	707.9	28.8	14.9	8.8	5.9	15.5	8.6	43.7	6.7	29.1	38.9	915.1

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

^b General Services Administration.

^c Health and Human Services.

^d National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

^e Includes all U.S. government agencies not separately displayed. See <http://ctsedweb.ee.doe.gov/Annual/Report/AgencyReference.aspx> for agency list. R=Revised.

Notes: • Data in this table are developed using conversion factors that often

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

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

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

Table 2.8 U.S. Government Energy Consumption by Source, Fiscal Years
(Trillion Btu)

Fiscal Year ^a	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum						Other Mobility Fuels ^f	Electricity	Purchased Steam and Other ^g	Total
			Aviation Gasoline	Fuel Oil ^c	Jet Fuel	LPG ^d	Motor Gasoline ^e	Total				
1975	77.9	166.2	22.0	376.0	707.4	5.6	63.2	1,174.2	0.0	141.5	5.1	1,565.0
1976	71.3	151.8	11.6	329.7	610.0	4.7	60.4	1,016.4	.0	139.3	4.6	1,383.4
1977	68.4	141.2	8.8	348.5	619.2	4.1	61.4	1,042.1	.0	141.1	5.7	1,398.5
1978	66.0	144.7	6.2	332.3	601.1	3.0	60.1	1,002.9	.0	141.0	6.4	1,360.9
1979	65.1	148.9	4.7	327.1	618.6	3.7	59.1	1,013.1	.0	141.2	7.1	1,375.4
1980	63.5	147.3	4.9	307.7	638.7	3.8	56.5	1,011.6	.2	141.9	6.8	1,371.2
1981	65.1	142.2	4.6	351.3	653.3	3.5	53.2	1,066.0	.2	144.5	6.2	1,424.2
1982	68.6	146.2	3.6	349.4	672.7	3.7	53.1	1,082.5	.2	147.5	6.2	1,451.4
1983	62.4	147.8	2.6	329.5	673.4	3.8	51.6	1,060.8	.2	151.5	9.0	1,431.8
1984	65.3	157.4	1.9	342.9	693.7	3.9	51.2	1,093.6	.2	155.9	10.1	1,482.5
1985	64.8	149.9	1.9	292.6	705.7	3.8	50.4	1,054.3	.2	167.2	13.9	1,450.3
1986	63.8	140.9	1.4	271.6	710.2	3.6	45.3	1,032.1	.3	155.8	13.7	1,406.7
1987	67.0	145.6	1.0	319.5	702.3	3.6	43.1	1,069.5	.4	169.9	13.9	1,466.3
1988	60.2	144.6	6.0	284.8	617.2	2.7	41.2	951.9	.4	171.2	32.0	1,360.3
1989	48.7	152.4	.8	245.3	761.7	3.5	41.1	1,052.4	2.2	188.6	20.6	1,464.7
1990	44.3	159.4	.5	245.2	732.4	3.8	37.2	1,019.1	2.6	193.6	19.1	1,438.0
1991	45.9	154.1	.4	232.6	774.5	3.0	34.1	1,044.7	6.0	192.7	18.3	1,461.7
1992	51.7	151.2	1.0	200.6	628.2	3.0	35.6	868.4	8.4	192.5	22.5	1,294.8
1993	38.3	152.9	.7	187.0	612.4	3.5	34.5	838.1	5.8	193.1	18.6	1,246.8
1994	35.0	143.9	.6	198.5	550.7	3.2	29.5	782.6	7.7	190.9	18.2	1,178.2
1995	31.7	149.4	.3	178.4	522.3	3.0	31.9	735.9	8.4	184.8	18.2	1,128.5
1996	23.3	147.3	.2	170.5	513.0	3.1	27.6	714.4	18.7	184.0	20.1	1,107.7
1997	22.5	153.8	.3	180.0	475.7	2.6	39.0	697.6	14.5	183.6	19.2	1,091.2
1998	23.9	140.4	.2	174.5	445.5	3.5	43.0	666.8	5.9	181.4	18.8	1,037.1
1999	21.2	137.4	.1	162.1	444.7	2.4	41.1	650.4	.4	180.0	21.5	1,010.9
2000	22.7	133.8	.2	171.3	403.1	2.5	43.9	621.0	1.8	193.6	20.2	993.1
2001	18.8	133.7	.2	176.9	415.2	3.1	42.5	638.0	4.8	188.4	18.6	1,002.3
2002	16.9	133.7	.2	165.6	472.9	2.8	41.3	682.8	3.2	188.3	18.5	1,043.4
2003	18.1	135.5	.3	190.8	517.9	3.2	46.3	758.4	3.3	193.8	23.2	1,132.3
2004	17.4	135.3	.2	261.4	508.2	2.9	44.1	816.9	3.1	197.1	22.0	1,191.7
2005	17.1	135.7	.4	241.4	492.2	3.4	48.8	786.1	5.6	197.6	24.3	1,166.4
2006	23.5	132.6	.6	209.3	442.6	2.7	48.3	703.6	2.1	196.7	18.2	1,076.4
2007	20.4	131.5	.4	212.9	461.1	2.7	46.5	723.7	2.9	194.9	16.7	1,090.2
2008	20.8	129.6	.4	198.4	525.4	2.3	49.0	775.4	3.6	196.1	17.7	1,143.2
2009	20.3	131.7	.3	166.4	505.7	3.2	48.3	723.9	10.1	191.3	17.7	1,094.8
2010	20.0	130.1	.4	157.8	535.8	2.5	51.3	747.7	3.0	193.7	18.2	1,112.7
2011	18.5	124.7	.9	166.5	533.6	2.0	52.7	755.8	2.7	193.2	19.1	1,114.1
2012	15.9	116.2	.4	148.6	493.5	1.7	50.1	694.4	3.1	187.2	22.5	1,039.3
2013	14.3	122.5	.7	140.0	424.0	1.9	46.6	613.2	2.8	184.7	21.8	959.3
2014	13.5	125.6	.3	133.5	414.3	1.8	44.9	594.8	3.6	182.1	21.9	941.5
2015	12.6	^R 122.2	.3	134.4	418.9	1.8	46.8	602.2	3.7	^R 184.3	^R 20.9	^R 945.8
2016	10.2	115.4	.3	129.7	403.9	1.7	46.5	582.2	3.6	184.5	21.4	917.2
2017	9.1	115.1	.3	133.9	400.1	1.5	46.4	582.3	3.9	181.7	23.0	915.1

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

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

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

^d Liquefied petroleum gases, primarily propane.

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

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

^g Other types of energy used in facilities. Primarily includes chilled water, but

also includes small amounts of renewable energy such as wood and solar thermal.

R=Revised.

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

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

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

Energy Consumption by Sector

Note 1. Electrical System Energy Losses. Electrical system energy losses are calculated as the difference between total primary consumption by the electric power sector (see Table 2.6) and the total energy content of electricity retail sales (see Tables 7.6 and A6). Most of these losses occur at steam-electric power plants (conventional and nuclear) in the conversion of heat energy into mechanical energy to turn electric generators. The loss is a thermodynamically necessary feature of the steam-electric cycle. Part of the energy input-to-output losses is a result of imputing fossil energy equivalent inputs for hydroelectric, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic, and wind energy sources. In addition to conversion losses, other losses include power plant use of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity from power plants to end-use consumers (also called "line losses"), and unaccounted-for electricity. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales. Overall, about two thirds of total energy input is lost in conversion. Currently, of electricity generated, approximately 5% is lost in plant use and 7% is lost in transmission and distribution.

Note 2. Energy Consumption Data and Surveys. Most of the data in this section of the Monthly Energy Review (MER) are developed from a group of energy-related surveys, typically called "supply surveys," conducted by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). Supply surveys are directed to suppliers and marketers of specific energy sources. They measure the quantities of specific energy sources produced, or the quantities supplied to the market, or both. The data obtained from EIA's supply surveys are integrated to yield the summary consumption statistics published in this section (and in Section 1) of the MER.

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

Table 2.2 Sources

Coal

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

Natural Gas

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

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

Petroleum

1949 forward: Table 3.8a.

Fossil Fuels Total

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

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

Renewable Energy

1949 forward: Table 10.2a.

Total Primary Energy Consumption

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

Electricity Retail Sales

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

Electrical System Energy Losses

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

Total Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Residential sector total energy consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for total primary energy, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses.

Table 2.3 Sources

Coal

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

Natural Gas

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

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

Petroleum

1949–1992: Table 3.8a.

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

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

Fossil Fuels Total

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

Renewable Energy

1949 forward: Table 10.2a.

Total Primary Energy Consumption

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

Electricity Retail Sales

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

Electrical System Energy Losses

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

Total Energy Consumption

1949 forward: Commercial sector total energy consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for total primary energy, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses.

Table 2.4 Sources

Coal

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

Natural Gas

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

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

Petroleum

1949–1992: Table 3.8b.

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

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

Coal Coke Net Imports

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

Fossil Fuels Total

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

Renewable Energy

1949 forward: Table 10.2b.

Total Primary Energy Consumption

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

Electricity Retail Sales

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

Electrical System Energy Losses

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

Total Energy Consumption

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

Table 2.5 Sources

Coal

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

Natural Gas

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

Petroleum

1949–1992: Table 3.8c.

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

2009 forward: Transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption (see 1993–2008 sources above). Transportation sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to: transportation sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8c; minus transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption; minus refinery and blender net inputs of renewable fuels (excluding fuel ethanol) from U.S. Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Annual/Petroleum Supply Monthly, Table 1 (for biomass-based diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1; for other renewable diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1).

Fossil Fuels Total

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

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

Renewable Energy

1981 forward: Table 10.2b.

Total Primary Energy Consumption

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

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

Electricity Retail Sales

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

Electrical System Energy Losses

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

Total Energy Consumption

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

Table 2.6 Sources

Coal

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

Natural Gas

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

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

Petroleum

1949 forward: Table 3.8c.

Fossil Fuels Total

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

Nuclear Electric Power

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

Renewable Energy

1949 forward: Table 10.2c.

Electricity Net Imports

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

Total Primary Energy Consumption

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

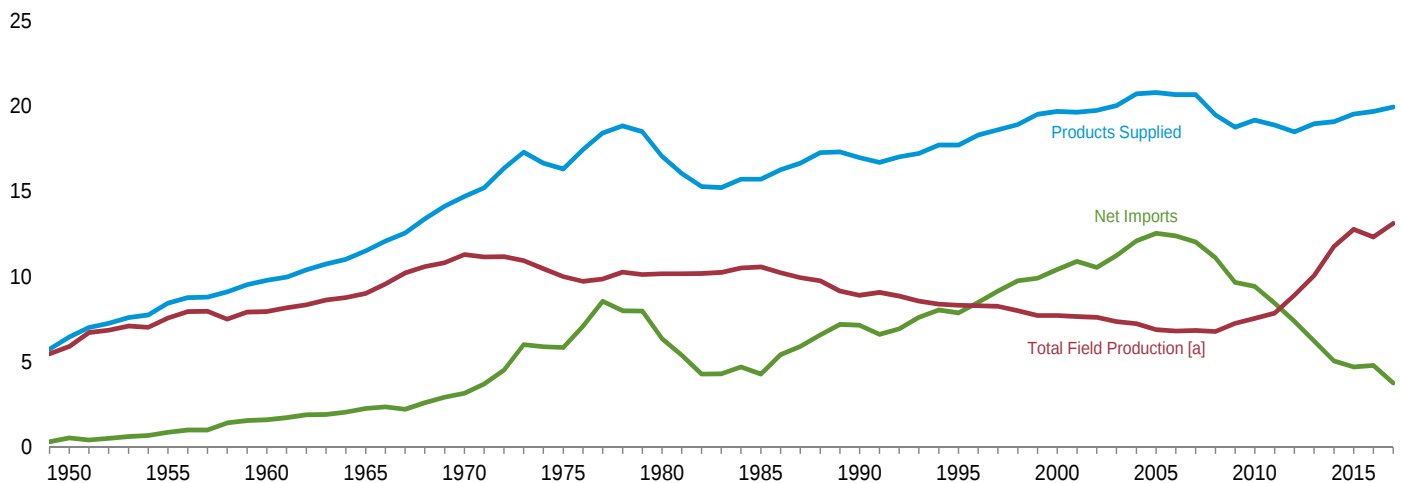
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3. Petroleum

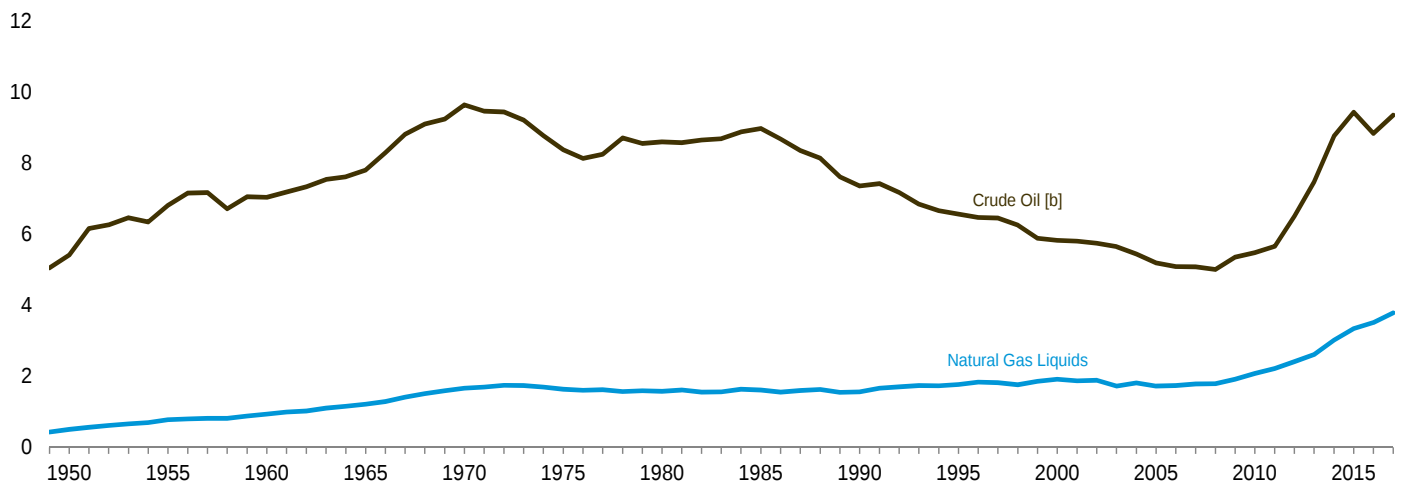
Figure 3.1 Petroleum Overview

(Million Barrels Per Day)

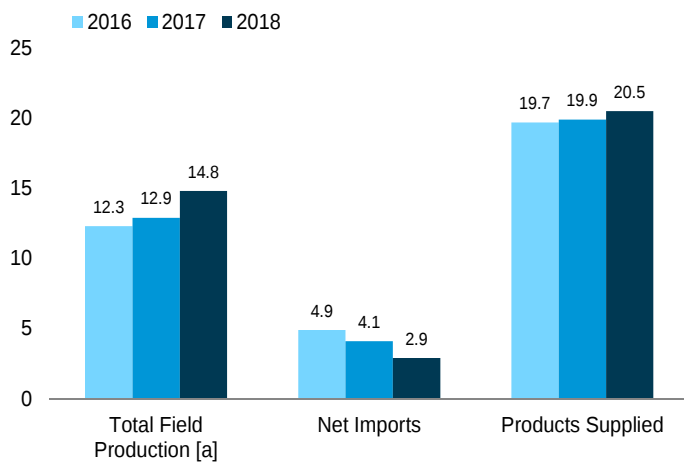
Overview, 1949–2017



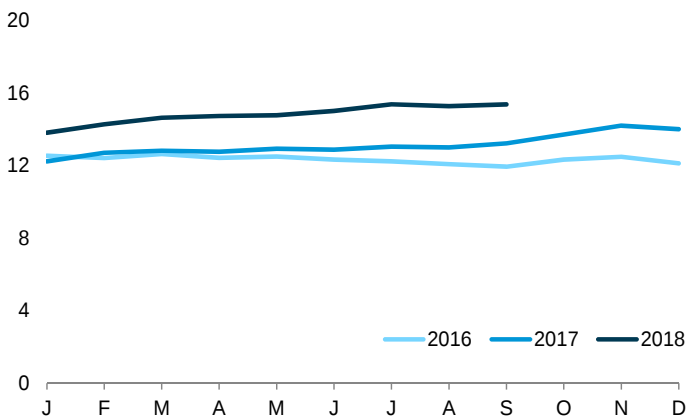
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Field Production, 1949–2017



Overview, January–September



Total Field Production [a], Monthly



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

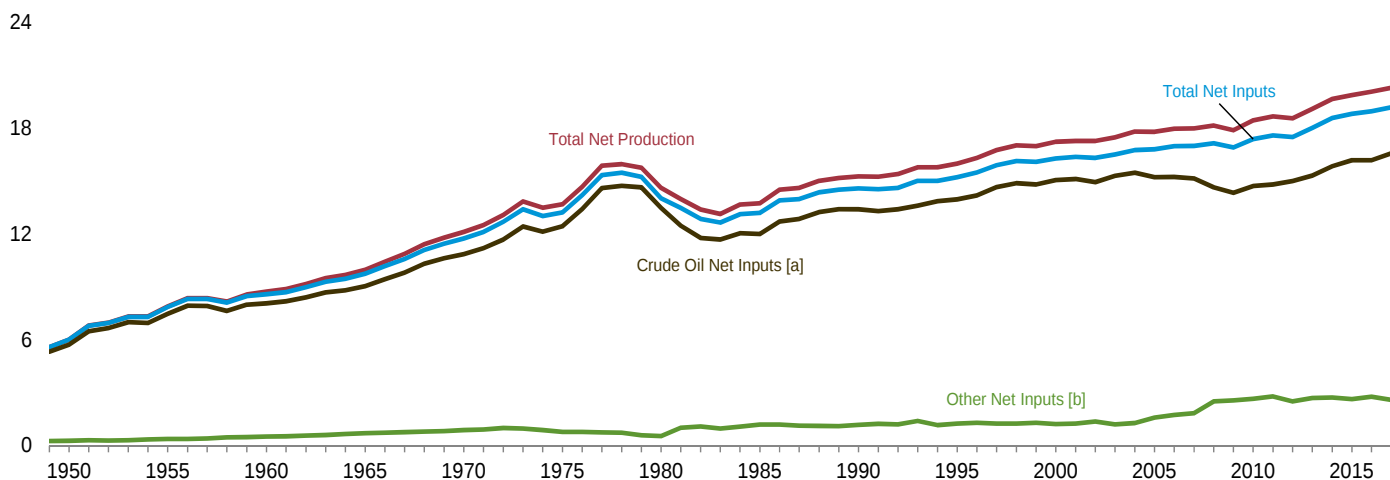
[b] Includes lease condensate.

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

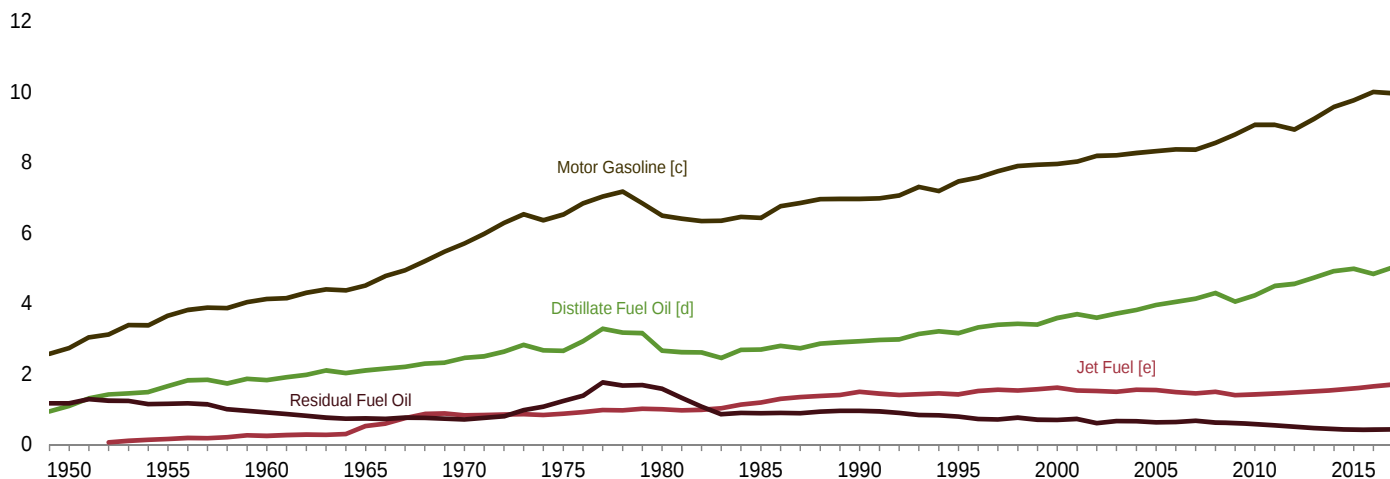
Figure 3.2 Refinery and Blender Net Inputs and Net Production

(Million Barrels per Day)

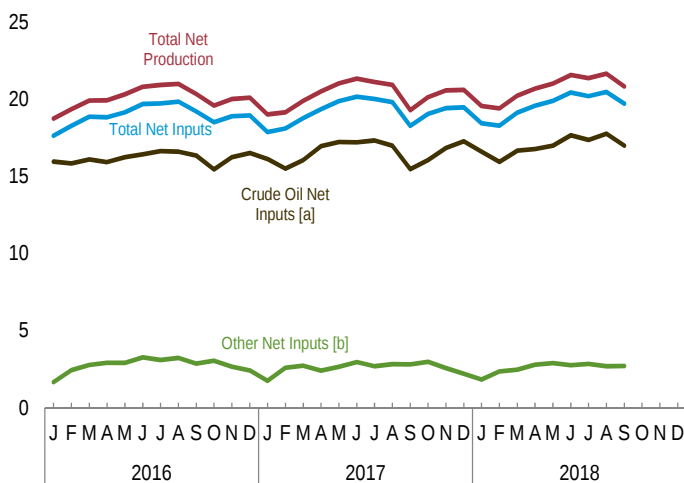
Net Inputs and Net Production, 1949–2017



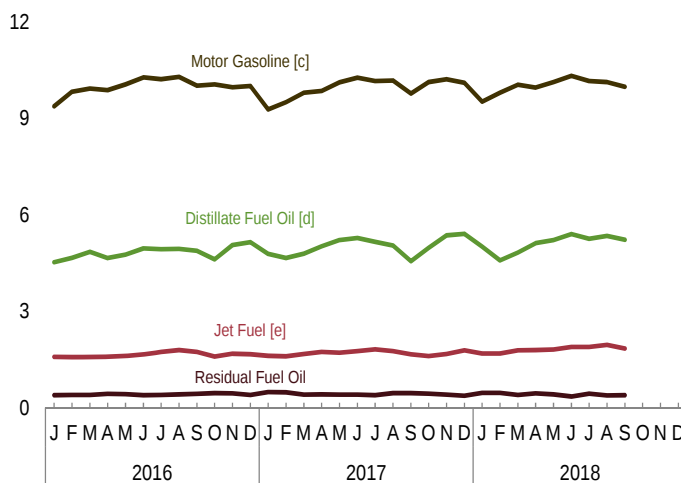
Net Production, Selected Products, 1949–2017



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 biodiesel)

blended into distillate fuel oil.

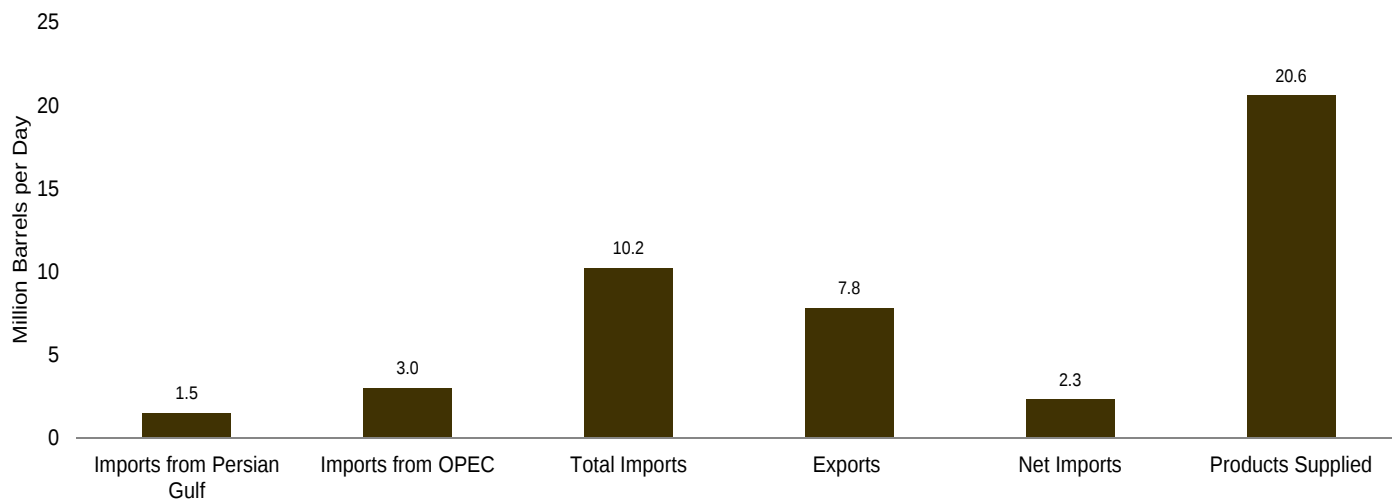
[e] Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

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

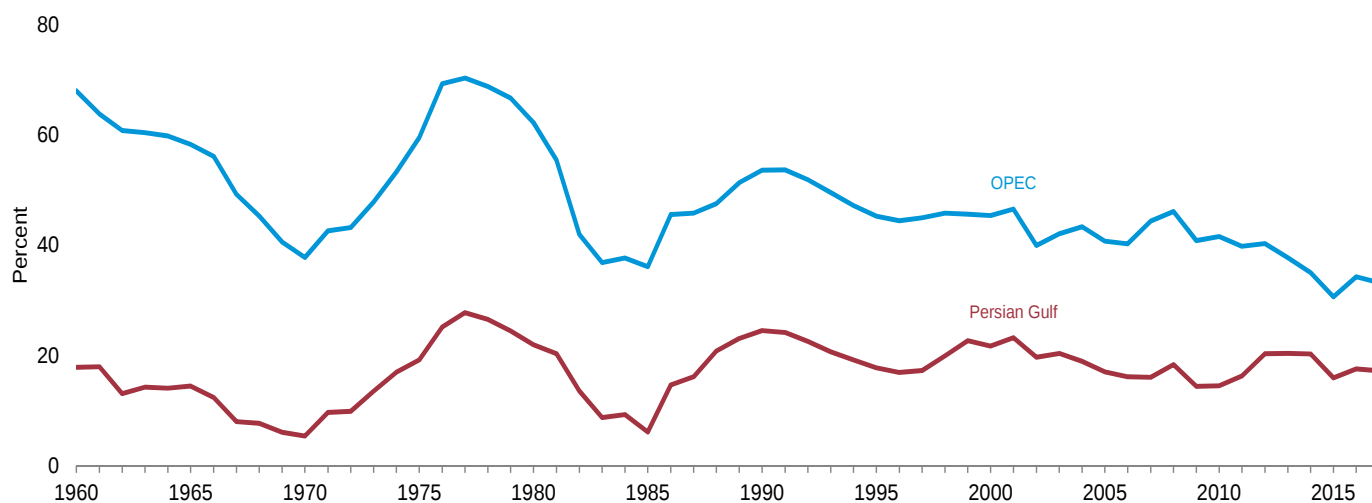
Source: Table 3.2.

Figure 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview

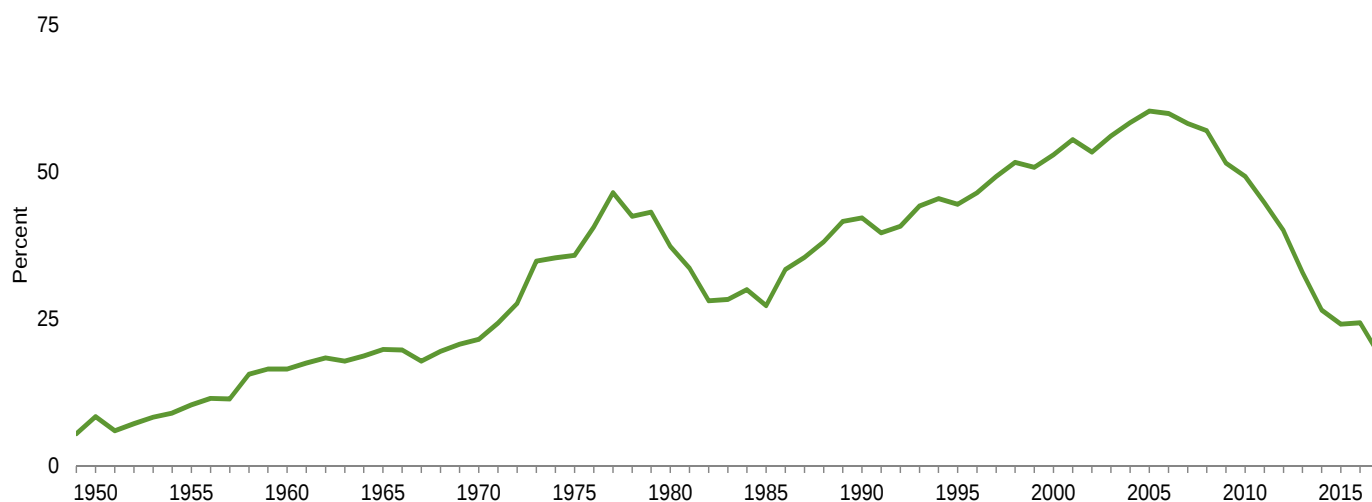
Overview, July 2018



Imports From OPEC and Persian Gulf as Share of Total Imports, 1960–2017



Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied, 1949–2017



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 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	10,745	5,645	5,101	19,323	10.8	19.6	55.6	26.4	19.4	35.3
February	2,013	3,445	10,033	6,461	3,573	19,190	10.5	18.0	52.3	18.6	20.1	34.3
March	1,956	3,593	10,184	6,054	4,130	20,060	9.8	17.9	50.8	20.6	19.2	35.3
April	2,100	3,743	10,322	6,277	4,045	19,595	10.7	19.1	52.7	20.6	20.3	36.3
May	1,968	3,669	10,729	6,232	4,498	20,066	9.8	18.3	53.5	22.4	18.3	34.2
June	1,836	3,567	10,325	6,252	4,073	20,561	8.9	17.3	50.2	19.8	17.8	34.5
July	1,796	3,399	9,954	6,291	3,663	20,119	8.9	16.9	49.5	18.2	18.0	34.1
August	1,345	3,163	10,112	5,665	4,447	20,251	6.6	15.6	49.9	22.0	13.3	31.3
September	1,370	2,880	9,752	6,289	3,464	19,641	7.0	14.7	49.7	17.6	14.1	29.5
October	1,491	3,154	9,741	7,086	2,655	19,990	7.5	15.8	48.7	13.3	15.3	32.4
November	1,555	3,044	9,876	7,144	2,732	20,307	7.7	15.0	48.6	13.5	15.7	30.8
December	1,460	2,939	9,935	7,136	2,799	20,323	7.2	14.5	48.9	13.8	14.7	29.6
Average	1,746	3,366	10,144	6,376	3,768	19,958	8.7	16.9	50.8	18.9	17.2	33.2
2018 January	1,591	3,009	10,274	6,615	3,659	20,461	7.8	14.7	50.2	17.9	15.5	29.3
February	1,554	2,740	9,580	6,844	2,736	19,619	7.9	14.0	48.8	13.9	16.2	28.6
March	1,738	2,843	9,821	7,105	2,716	20,573	8.4	13.8	47.7	13.2	17.7	29.0
April	1,899	3,523	10,364	7,730	2,634	19,941	9.5	17.7	52.0	13.2	18.3	34.0
May	1,573	2,737	10,228	7,517	2,712	20,357	7.7	13.4	50.2	13.3	15.4	26.8
June	1,487	3,041	10,706	7,801	2,905	20,705	7.2	14.7	51.7	14.0	13.9	28.4
July	^R 1,489	^R 2,971	^R 10,176	^R 7,827	^R 2,349	^R 20,621	^R 7.2	^R 14.4	^R 49.3	^R 11.4	^R 14.6	^R 29.2
August	NA	NA	^E 10,353	^E 6,450	^E 3,903	^E 21,327	NA	NA	^E 48.5	^E 18.3	NA	NA
September	NA	NA	^E 10,294	^E 7,411	^E 2,883	^E 20,401	NA	NA	^E 50.5	^E 14.1	NA	NA
9-Month Average	NA	NA	^E 10,204	^E 7,256	^E 2,948	^E 20,455	NA	NA	^E 49.9	^E 14.4	NA	NA
2017 9-Month Average	1,829	3,474	10,243	6,124	4,119	19,874	9.2	17.5	51.5	20.7	17.9	33.9
2016 9-Month Average	1,768	3,441	10,099	5,238	4,861	19,661	9.0	17.5	51.4	24.7	17.5	34.1

^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.

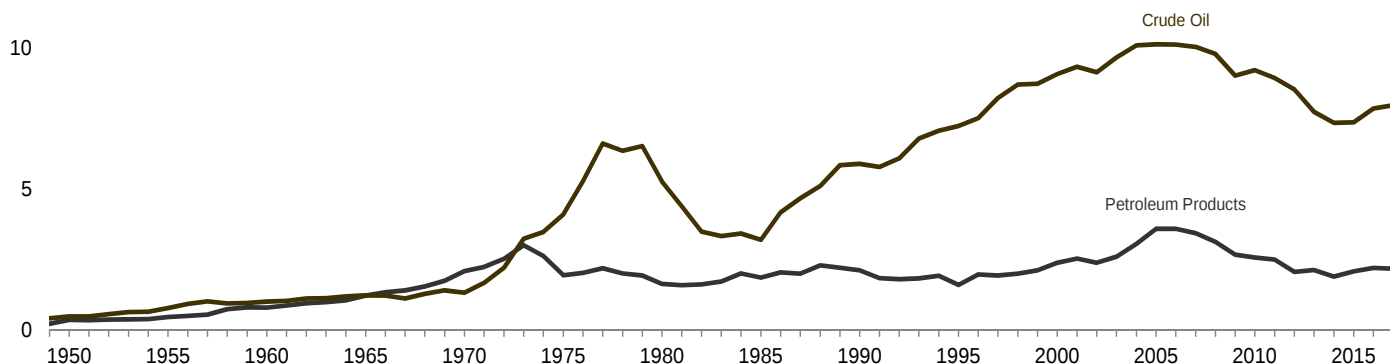
Sources: • **1949–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981–2017:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2018:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Figure 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports and Exports by Type

(Million Barrels per Day)

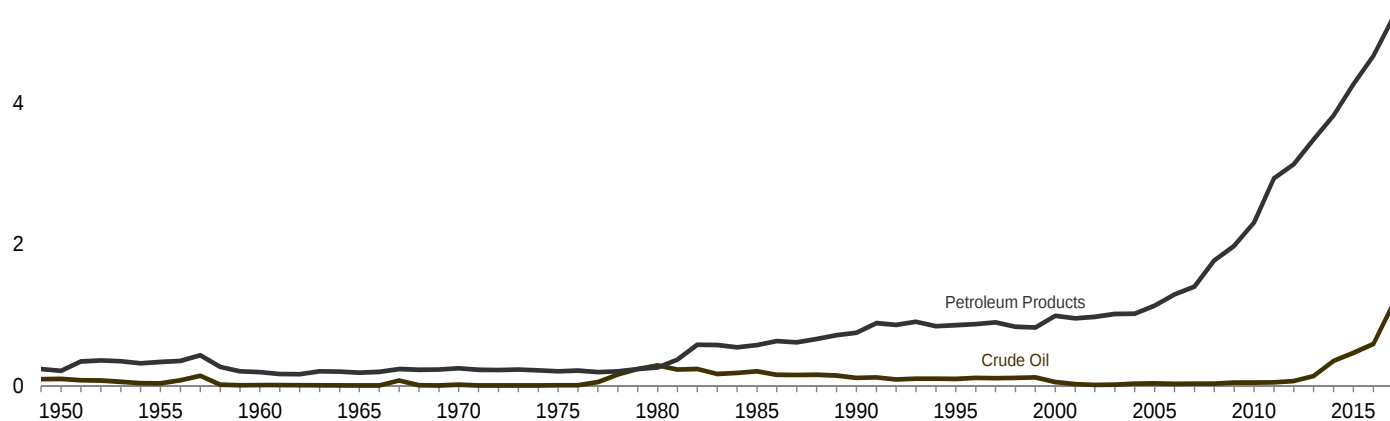
Imports Overview, 1949–2017

15



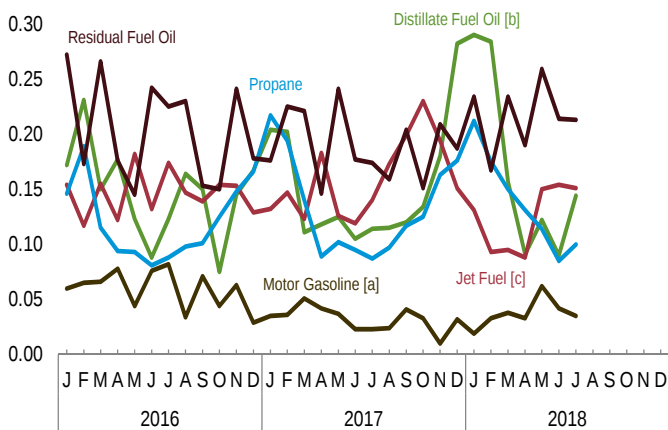
Exports Overview, 1949–2017

6



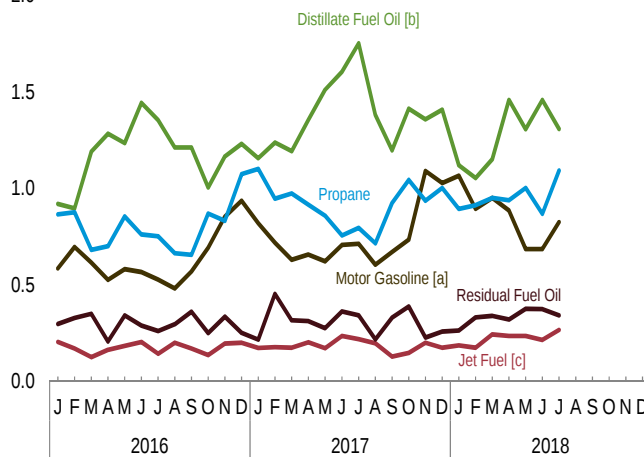
Imports, Selected Products, Monthly

0.35



Exports, Selected Products, Monthly

2.0



[a] Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[b] Includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

[c] Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

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

Sources: Tables 3.3b and 3.3e.

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

	Crude Oil ^a		Distillate Fuel Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids				Jet Fuel ^e	Motor Gasoline ^f	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^g	Total
	SPR ^b	Total		Propane/Propylene			Total ^d					
				Propane	Propylene	Total ^c						
1950 Average	--	487	7	NA	NA	-	-	^(e)	(s)	329	27	850
1955 Average	--	782	12	NA	NA	-	-	^(e)	13	417	24	1,248
1960 Average	--	1,015	35	NA	NA	NA	4	34	27	637	62	1,815
1965 Average	--	1,238	36	NA	NA	NA	21	81	28	946	119	2,468
1970 Average	--	1,324	147	NA	NA	26	58	144	67	1,528	150	3,419
1975 Average	--	4,105	155	NA	NA	60	185	133	184	1,223	70	6,056
1980 Average	44	5,263	142	NA	NA	84	226	80	140	939	120	6,909
1985 Average	118	3,201	200	NA	NA	67	235	39	381	510	501	5,067
1990 Average	27	5,894	278	NA	NA	115	197	108	342	504	695	8,018
1995 Average	-	7,230	193	95	6	102	192	106	265	187	662	8,835
2000 Average	8	9,071	295	154	7	161	256	162	427	352	897	11,459
2001 Average	11	9,328	344	140	6	145	250	148	454	295	1,051	11,871
2002 Average	16	9,140	267	137	8	145	199	107	498	249	1,069	11,530
2003 Average	-	9,665	333	159	9	168	271	109	518	327	1,041	12,264
2004 Average	77	10,088	325	198	11	209	305	127	496	426	1,377	13,145
2005 Average	52	10,126	329	219	14	233	374	190	603	530	1,562	13,714
2006 Average	8	10,118	365	201	26	228	360	186	475	350	1,854	13,707
2007 Average	7	10,031	304	162	20	182	276	217	413	372	1,856	13,468
2008 Average	19	9,783	213	162	23	185	275	103	302	349	1,891	12,915
2009 Average	56	9,013	225	126	21	147	194	81	223	331	1,623	11,691
2010 Average	-	9,213	228	93	29	121	179	98	134	366	1,574	11,793
2011 Average	-	8,935	179	82	28	110	183	69	105	328	1,637	11,436
2012 Average	-	8,527	126	85	31	116	170	55	44	256	1,421	10,598
2013 Average	-	7,730	155	103	24	127	182	84	45	225	1,438	9,859
2014 Average	-	7,344	195	89	19	108	143	94	49	173	1,242	9,241
2015 Average	-	7,363	200	104	19	124	156	132	71	192	1,335	9,449
2016 January	-	7,615	172	146	19	164	219	154	60	272	1,215	9,707
February	-	7,914	231	189	23	212	244	117	65	173	1,323	10,066
March	-	8,012	150	115	24	139	163	155	66	266	1,188	10,001
April	-	7,611	177	94	22	116	142	122	78	176	1,516	9,822
May	-	7,927	123	93	19	113	149	182	44	145	1,610	10,181
June	-	7,560	88	81	24	105	177	132	76	242	1,779	10,054
July	-	8,096	123	88	28	116	162	174	82	225	1,671	10,532
August	-	8,016	164	98	24	122	174	147	34	230	1,558	10,322
September	-	8,040	150	101	24	126	151	139	71	153	1,495	10,199
October	-	7,570	75	125	18	142	168	154	44	150	1,538	9,699
November	-	8,023	145	148	21	169	198	153	63	241	1,470	10,293
December	-	7,817	167	166	20	186	219	129	29	178	1,253	9,792
Average	-	7,850	147	120	22	142	180	147	59	205	1,468	10,055
2017 January	-	8,478	204	217	28	245	287	132	35	176	1,433	10,745
February	-	7,877	202	194	24	218	257	147	36	225	1,289	10,033
March	-	8,165	111	140	29	169	198	123	51	221	1,314	10,184
April	-	8,204	118	89	24	113	154	183	42	146	1,475	10,322
May	-	8,487	125	102	21	123	169	126	37	241	1,545	10,729
June	-	8,089	105	95	23	119	155	119	23	177	1,657	10,325
July	-	7,915	114	87	26	113	152	140	23	174	1,436	9,954
August	-	7,923	115	97	25	122	161	173	24	159	1,558	10,112
September	-	7,324	120	117	19	136	170	199	41	204	1,694	9,752
October	-	7,681	134	125	15	139	186	230	33	151	1,327	9,741
November	-	7,674	180	163	20	183	223	194	10	209	1,385	9,876
December	-	7,782	282	176	23	198	240	151	32	187	1,261	9,935
Average	-	7,969	151	133	23	156	196	160	32	189	1,448	10,144
2018 January	-	8,012	290	212	15	227	260	131	19	234	1,327	10,274
February	-	7,493	284	175	23	198	231	93	33	167	1,280	9,580
March	-	7,616	157	150	23	173	217	95	38	234	1,463	9,821
April	-	8,244	91	131	10	141	168	88	33	190	1,550	10,364
May	-	7,825	122	114	20	135	158	150	62	259	1,654	10,228
June	-	8,480	90	85	20	105	135	154	42	214	1,591	10,706
July	-	^R 7,923	^R 144	100	20	^R 120	^R 156	^R 151	^R 35	^R 213	^R 1,553	^R 10,176
August	-	^E 7,922	^E 211	NA	NA	^E 110	NA	^E 165	^E 67	^E 253	NA	^E 10,353
September	-	^E 7,809	^E 128	NA	NA	^E 122	NA	^E 205	^E 87	^E 331	NA	^E 10,294
9-Month Average	-	^E 7,927	^E 168	NA	NA	^E 148	NA	^E 137	^E 46	^E 233	NA	^E 10,204
2017 9-Month Average	-	8,055	134	126	24	150	189	149	35	191	1,490	10,243
2016 9-Month Average	-	7,867	153	111	23	134	175	147	64	210	1,484	10,099

^a Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

^f Finished motor gasoline. Through 1955, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. Through 1963, also includes aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Through 1980, also includes motor gasoline blending components.

^g 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. • 1981-2017: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • 2018: 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.

This table has been modified to include columns for "Propane" and "Propylene." Columns for exports have been moved to new Table 3.3e.

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	620	272	—	—	896	1,572	1,546	72	5,203
2001 Average	278	{ ^b	795	250	—	—	885	1,662	1,553	105	5,528
2002 Average	264	{ ^b	459	228	—	—	621	1,552	1,398	83	4,605
2003 Average	382	{ ^b	481	220	—	—	867	1,774	1,376	61	5,162
2004 Average	452	{ ^b	656	250	20	1,140	1,558	1,554	1,554	70	5,701
2005 Average	478	{ ^b	531	243	56	1,166	1,537	1,529	1,529	47	5,587
2006 Average	657	{ ^b	553	185	87	1,114	1,463	1,419	1,419	38	5,517
2007 Average	670	508	484	181	117	1,134	1,485	1,361	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 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	21	3,593
April	153	84	180	811	101	45	332	1,160	857	21	3,743
May	196	105	230	619	174	87	294	1,132	767	66	3,669
June	254	178	212	587	162	38	320	1,045	663	108	3,567
July	215	189	166	756	206	108	241	795	686	37	3,399
August	229	296	193	456	87	35	397	739	606	125	3,163
September	145	171	223	502	127	59	292	676	620	65	2,880
October	144	124	163	708	119	176	441	591	562	127	3,154
November	120	77	193	611	117	72	470	780	558	47	3,044
December	149	172	253	605	78	73	323	719	513	55	2,939
Average	189	135	207	604	145	65	334	955	674	58	3,366
2018 January	234	71	161	699	100	76	349	744	528	46	3,009
February	119	34	123	617	177	38	386	667	472	107	2,740
March	107	10	136	721	131	79	153	760	559	187	2,843
April	208	169	225	834	107	87	275	904	632	84	3,523
May	134	118	162	588	49	40	102	872	559	112	2,737
June	147	193	173	421	92	75	267	847	643	182	3,041
July	243	188	288	485	63	44	43	876	625	117	2,971
7-Month Average	171	112	182	624	102	63	222	811	575	119	2,981
2017 7-Month Average	211	110	209	624	173	52	298	1,139	748	39	3,603
2016 7-Month Average	151	186	245	373	207	15	250	1,126	797	73	3,424

^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: Congo-Brazzaville (June 2018 forward), 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. • **1981–2017:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2018:** 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 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	4,285	345	730	75	134	361	143	–	673	6,952
February	240	4,098	401	607	80	34	331	96	–	700	6,588
March	229	4,147	338	630	48	12	379	120	–	689	6,590
April	168	3,892	417	680	62	86	308	123	–	844	6,579
May	132	4,159	424	810	49	73	401	167	–	847	7,061
June	202	3,837	334	784	72	122	503	126	–	779	6,759
July	376	3,824	357	668	45	64	358	113	–	752	6,555
August	258	4,023	388	581	74	186	448	67	–	924	6,950
September	250	3,984	374	430	93	118	450	149	–	1,024	6,872
October	230	3,976	270	654	51	71	355	83	–	897	6,587
November	228	4,046	337	841	43	38	384	61	–	854	6,832
December	166	4,373	363	767	59	7	389	88	–	784	6,995
Average	224	4,054	362	682	62	79	389	111	–	814	6,778
2018 January	272	4,424	512	669	69	57	386	80	–	797	7,265
February	187	4,259	477	713	51	56	297	110	–	692	6,840
March	84	4,191	364	784	91	90	356	94	–	925	6,978
April	184	4,269	282	632	64	122	243	205	–	840	6,841
May	123	4,452	437	608	80	72	491	180	–	1,049	7,492
June	283	4,545	240	876	53	85	439	151	–	994	7,665
July	179	4,157	319	681	43	166	454	164	–	1,041	7,205
7-Month Average	187	4,328	375	709	65	93	382	140	–	908	7,188
2017 7-Month Average	222	4,035	373	702	61	75	378	127	–	755	6,729
2016 7-Month Average	151	3,734	522	692	54	88	446	120	–	820	6,629

^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.

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

	Crude Oil ^a	Distillate Fuel Oil	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids		Jet Fuel ^d	Motor Gasoline ^e	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^f	Total
			Propane ^b	Total ^c					
1950 Average	95	34	NA	4	(^d)	68	44	58	305
1955 Average	32	67	NA	12	(s)	95	93	69	368
1960 Average	8	27	NA	8	(s)	37	51	71	202
1965 Average	3	10	NA	21	3	2	41	108	187
1970 Average	14	2	13	27	6	1	54	154	259
1975 Average	6	1	13	26	2	2	15	158	209
1980 Average	287	3	10	21	1	1	33	197	544
1985 Average	204	67	48	64	13	10	197	225	781
1990 Average	109	109	28	41	43	55	211	287	857
1995 Average	95	183	38	59	26	104	136	12	949
2000 Average	50	173	53	78	32	144	139	46	1,040
2001 Average	20	119	31	45	29	133	191	433	971
2002 Average	9	112	55	67	15	124	177	479	984
2003 Average	12	107	37	59	20	125	197	506	1,027
2004 Average	27	110	28	45	40	124	205	497	1,048
2005 Average	32	138	37	60	53	136	251	496	1,165
2006 Average	25	215	45	68	41	142	283	544	1,317
2007 Average	27	268	42	70	41	127	330	569	1,433
2008 Average	29	528	53	101	61	172	355	555	1,802
2009 Average	44	587	85	139	69	195	415	574	2,024
2010 Average	42	656	109	164	84	296	405	706	2,353
2011 Average	47	854	124	249	97	479	424	835	2,986
2012 Average	67	1,007	171	314	132	409	388	886	3,205
2013 Average	134	1,134	402	468	156	373	362	994	3,621
2014 Average	351	1,101	323	703	163	442	364	1,052	4,176
2015 Average	465	1,176	615	966	168	476	326	1,161	4,738
2016 January	490	919	865	1,245	205	586	298	1,234	4,977
February	454	896	876	1,239	171	696	329	1,149	4,934
March	596	1,190	682	1,088	126	615	350	1,127	5,092
April	624	1,283	701	1,150	164	526	207	1,241	5,195
May	788	1,235	854	1,345	184	581	342	1,265	5,739
June	530	1,443	761	1,173	205	567	290	1,228	5,437
July	536	1,353	752	1,161	143	527	261	1,244	5,226
August	720	1,212	664	1,074	200	481	297	1,113	5,097
September	775	1,211	656	1,102	171	569	361	1,250	5,439
October	502	1,004	870	1,233	137	692	251	1,166	4,985
November	606	1,165	832	1,246	197	853	335	1,025	5,426
December	468	1,230	1,073	1,477	200	936	252	1,010	5,574
Average	591	1,179	799	1,211	175	635	298	1,171	5,261
2017 January	711	1,156	1,100	1,456	174	820	217	1,111	5,645
February	1,146	1,237	947	1,441	178	718	453	1,288	6,461
March	930	1,192	973	1,486	175	630	317	1,323	6,054
April	1,128	1,355	916	1,478	203	657	313	1,144	6,277
May	1,098	1,510	859	1,347	172	622	276	1,206	6,232
June	865	1,604	756	1,249	235	707	363	1,229	6,252
July	956	1,750	795	1,282	220	712	342	1,029	6,291
August	817	1,380	716	1,232	198	605	218	1,215	5,665
September	1,463	1,196	923	1,442	129	671	330	1,057	6,289
October	1,720	1,413	1,044	1,431	148	734	388	1,251	7,086
November	1,544	1,358	936	1,495	201	1,090	228	1,227	7,144
December	1,522	1,408	1,002	1,515	175	1,027	259	1,230	7,136
Average	1,158	1,381	914	1,404	184	749	308	1,192	6,376
2018 January	1,342	1,119	894	1,481	187	1,066	264	1,156	6,615
February	1,605	1,053	913	1,430	175	894	332	1,355	6,844
March	1,671	1,150	951	1,452	244	951	340	1,296	7,105
April	1,756	1,457	939	1,678	235	886	321	1,397	7,730
May	2,005	1,306	1,002	1,749	235	685	376	1,160	7,517
June	2,200	1,458	868	1,628	215	686	375	1,239	7,801
July	^R 2,139	1,308	1,093	1,677	267	825	343	1,270	^R 7,827
August	^E 1,541	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	^E 6,450
September	^E 2,194	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	^E 7,411
9-Month Average	^E 1,828	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	^E 7,256
2017 9-Month Average	1,010	1,377	887	1,378	187	682	313	1,177	6,124
2016 9-Month Average	613	1,194	757	1,175	174	571	304	1,206	5,238

^a Includes lease condensate.
^b Through 1983, also includes 40% of "Butane-Propane Mixtures." Through 2012, also includes propylene.
^c Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline (pentanes plus). Through 2012, also includes refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).
^d Beginning in 1965, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. (Through 1964, kerosene-type jet fuel is included with kerosene in "Other.") For 1953–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1952, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended: motor gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other.")
^e Finished motor gasoline. Through 1952, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. Through 1963, also includes aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Through 1980, also includes motor gasoline blending components.
^f Asphalt and road oil, kerosene, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, unfinished oils, waxes, 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. (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. • **1981–2017:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2018:** 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.

This table is new to the *Monthly Energy Review*.

Table 3.3f Petroleum Trade: Exports by Country of Destination
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Brazil	Canada	China	India	Japan	Mexico	Nether-lands	Singa-pore	South Korea	United Kingdom	Other	Total
1960 Average	4	34	NA	NA	62	18	6	NA	NA	12	NA	202
1965 Average	3	26	NA	NA	40	27	10	NA	NA	12	NA	187
1970 Average	7	31	NA	NA	69	33	15	NA	NA	12	NA	259
1975 Average	6	22	NA	1	27	42	23	NA	NA	7	NA	209
1980 Average	4	108	-	1	32	28	23	6	2	7	335	544
1985 Average	3	74	-	2	108	61	44	24	27	14	424	781
1990 Average	2	91	-	6	92	89	54	15	60	11	438	857
1995 Average	16	73	2	3	76	125	33	46	57	14	505	949
2000 Average	28	110	3	3	90	358	42	36	20	10	342	1,040
2001 Average	23	112	6	3	62	274	45	67	14	13	352	971
2002 Average	26	106	14	3	74	254	23	81	11	12	380	984
2003 Average	27	141	24	7	69	228	15	51	10	6	447	1,027
2004 Average	27	158	13	11	63	209	36	41	12	14	464	1,048
2005 Average	39	181	12	11	56	268	25	43	16	21	492	1,165
2006 Average	42	159	11	8	58	255	83	45	21	28	607	1,317
2007 Average	46	189	14	14	54	279	81	71	16	9	660	1,433
2008 Average	54	264	13	10	54	333	131	77	18	17	830	1,802
2009 Average	55	223	44	30	58	322	192	115	23	33	928	2,024
2010 Average	123	233	52	10	88	448	165	128	13	19	1,073	2,353
2011 Average	157	351	73	17	79	570	248	121	15	35	1,320	2,986
2012 Average	166	416	85	36	89	565	239	115	16	41	1,435	3,205
2013 Average	179	549	129	41	117	532	274	136	13	36	1,616	3,621
2014 Average	217	809	89	70	150	559	241	124	46	53	1,817	4,176
2015 Average	188	955	191	78	166	690	226	122	65	89	1,968	4,738
2016 January	243	1,030	239	84	237	737	183	124	126	70	1,902	4,977
February	189	929	266	107	318	633	249	209	59	52	1,923	4,934
March	162	840	242	135	228	891	253	157	75	74	2,034	5,092
April	228	918	272	178	210	791	331	86	98	130	1,953	5,195
May	241	975	218	198	359	773	313	154	163	108	2,239	5,739
June	251	1,064	95	181	208	887	301	104	122	117	2,107	5,437
July	329	1,058	192	205	196	848	262	75	92	89	1,880	5,226
August	298	964	92	133	151	863	360	75	91	123	1,947	5,097
September	211	864	110	138	322	970	258	229	117	139	2,082	5,439
October	273	904	252	133	226	967	225	104	99	73	1,729	4,985
November	381	928	243	54	165	994	177	239	157	37	2,051	5,426
December	315	748	213	134	383	1,199	263	210	91	95	1,924	5,574
Average	260	935	203	140	250	880	265	147	108	92	1,980	5,261
2017 January	270	809	333	102	323	1,120	155	252	124	89	2,067	5,645
February	317	827	611	249	379	980	306	306	159	93	2,233	6,461
March	312	794	387	193	323	883	268	291	128	187	2,288	6,054
April	405	885	452	191	377	909	152	192	251	167	2,297	6,277
May	393	957	384	166	249	887	320	125	197	170	2,383	6,232
June	414	936	272	211	256	1,087	292	237	175	184	2,188	6,252
July	410	980	208	140	316	1,125	269	188	137	195	2,324	6,291
August	415	824	354	239	264	1,022	167	162	179	152	1,889	5,665
September	476	872	531	235	463	1,074	261	174	240	175	1,789	6,289
October	492	655	773	264	393	1,133	312	278	150	211	2,426	7,086
November	444	999	499	217	390	1,377	194	143	257	316	2,308	7,144
December	391	918	576	200	468	1,365	322	182	116	288	2,309	7,136
Average	395	871	447	200	350	1,081	251	210	176	186	2,209	6,376
2018 January	357	923	508	161	354	1,364	289	206	74	145	2,235	6,615
February	394	1,008	608	190	301	1,097	269	233	144	179	2,421	6,844
March	420	864	594	212	321	1,275	208	135	246	282	2,548	7,105
April	355	1,028	426	214	338	1,252	377	200	236	336	2,967	7,730
May	292	1,030	568	264	291	977	340	303	348	279	2,825	7,517
June	411	907	679	413	289	1,020	409	243	499	303	2,629	7,801
July	353	959	545	217	503	1,336	312	121	433	231	2,816	7,827
7-Month Average	368	959	561	239	343	1,191	315	205	284	251	2,636	7,352
2017 7-Month Average	360	885	375	178	317	999	251	226	167	156	2,255	6,168
2016 7-Month Average	235	974	217	156	251	795	270	130	105	91	2,006	5,231

R=Revised. NA=Not available. - =No data reported.

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

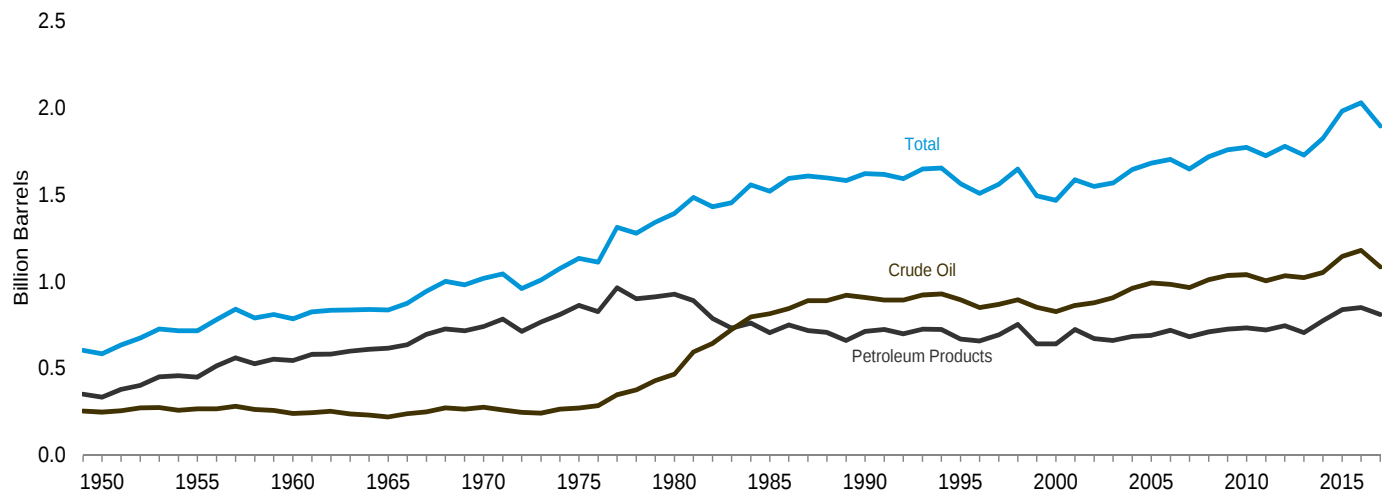
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1960 and monthly data beginning in 1981.

Sources: • **1960–1972:** Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, annual reports. • **1973–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981–2017:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2018:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

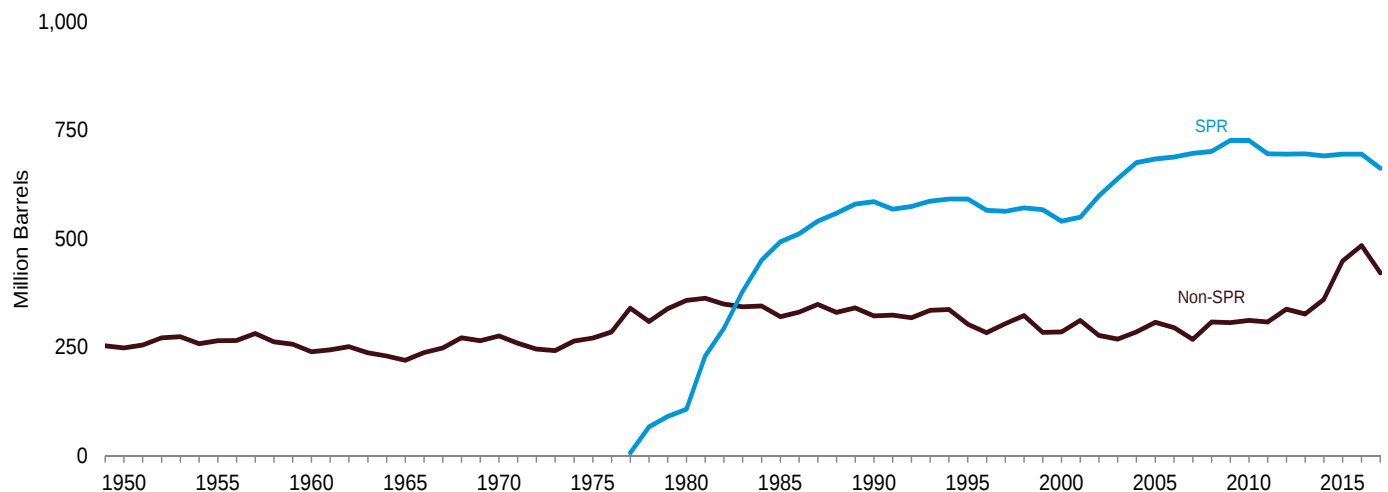
This table is new to the *Monthly Energy Review*.

Figure 3.4 Petroleum Stocks

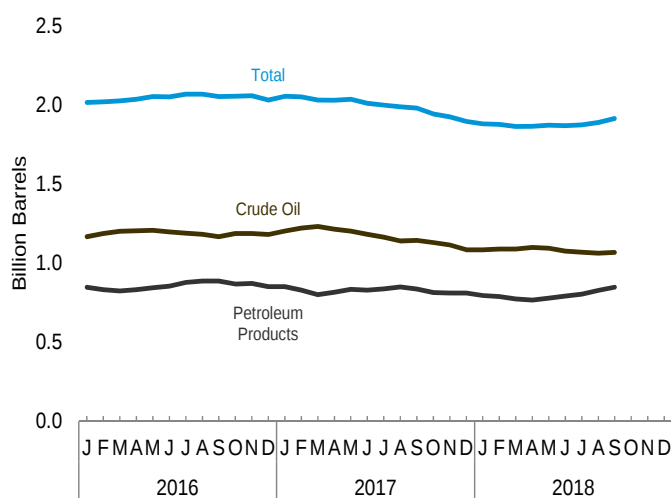
Overview, 1949–2017



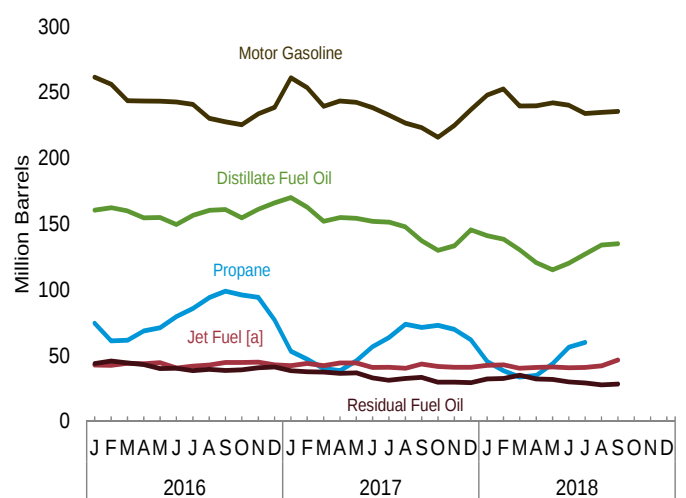
SPR and Non-SPR Crude Oil Stocks, 1949–2017



Overview, Monthly



Selected Products, Monthly



[a] Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

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

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

Source: Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Petroleum Stocks
(Million Barrels)

	Crude Oil ^a			Distillate Fuel Oil ^e	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids				Jet Fuel ^h	Motor Gasoline ⁱ	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^j	Total
					Propane/Propylene			Total ^g					
					Propane	Propylene	Total ^f						
	SPR ^b	Non-SPR ^{c,d}	Total ^d										
1950 Year	--	248	248	72	NA	NA	NA	2	(^h)	116	41	104	583
1955 Year	--	266	266	111	NA	NA	NA	7	3	165	39	123	715
1960 Year	--	240	240	138	NA	NA	NA	23	7	195	45	137	785
1965 Year	--	220	220	155	NA	NA	NA	35	19	175	56	176	836
1970 Year	--	276	276	195	NA	NA	44	74	28	209	54	181	1,018
1975 Year	--	271	271	209	NA	NA	82	133	30	235	74	181	1,133
1980 Year	108	358	466	205	NA	NA	71	137	42	261	92	189	1,392
1985 Year	493	321	814	144	NA	NA	39	82	40	223	50	165	1,519
1990 Year	586	323	908	132	NA	NA	49	104	52	220	49	156	1,621
1995 Year	592	303	895	130	NA	NA	43	100	40	202	37	158	1,563
2000 Year	541	286	826	118	NA	NA	41	88	45	196	36	159	1,468
2001 Year	550	312	862	145	NA	NA	66	128	42	210	41	158	1,586
2002 Year	599	278	877	134	NA	NA	53	113	39	209	31	144	1,548
2003 Year	638	269	907	137	NA	NA	50	101	39	207	38	140	1,568
2004 Year	676	286	961	126	NA	NA	55	111	40	218	42	146	1,645
2005 Year	685	308	992	136	NA	NA	57	117	42	208	37	148	1,682
2006 Year	689	296	984	144	NA	NA	62	125	39	212	42	157	1,703
2007 Year	697	268	965	134	NA	NA	52	106	39	218	39	146	1,648
2008 Year	702	308	1,010	146	NA	NA	55	127	38	214	36	149	1,719
2009 Year	727	307	1,034	166	NA	NA	50	113	43	223	37	142	1,758
2010 Year	727	312	1,039	164	46	4	49	120	43	219	41	145	1,772
2011 Year	696	308	1,004	149	48	7	55	127	41	223	34	146	1,725
2012 Year	695	338	1,033	135	63	5	68	152	40	231	34	154	1,779
2013 Year	696	327	1,023	128	40	5	45	125	37	228	38	149	1,728
2014 Year	691	361	1,052	136	72	6	78	174	38	240	34	151	1,825
2015 Year	695	449	1,144	161	91	5	96	194	40	235	42	164	1,982
2016 January	695	472	1,167	161	75	5	79	164	43	262	44	173	2,014
February	695	492	1,187	162	61	4	66	147	43	256	46	176	2,018
March	695	505	1,200	160	62	5	67	152	44	244	45	179	2,024
April	695	509	1,204	155	69	6	74	168	44	243	43	178	2,035
May	695	512	1,207	155	71	6	77	185	45	243	40	175	2,051
June	695	501	1,196	150	80	6	85	210	41	243	40	170	2,049
July	695	493	1,189	157	86	5	91	229	42	241	39	171	2,066
August	695	487	1,182	160	94	5	99	247	43	230	40	164	2,066
September	695	472	1,167	161	99	5	104	251	45	228	39	161	2,051
October	695	491	1,186	155	96	7	103	243	45	226	39	159	2,053
November	695	491	1,186	161	94	7	102	233	45	234	41	157	2,056
December	695	485	1,180	166	77	7	84	200	43	239	41	161	2,030
2017 January	695	507	1,202	170	53	6	59	165	43	261	39	174	2,053
February	695	525	1,220	163	47	3	51	154	44	254	38	177	2,049
March	692	539	1,230	152	40	4	44	148	42	240	38	181	2,030
April	689	524	1,213	155	38	4	43	153	45	244	37	182	2,028
May	684	517	1,201	154	46	4	50	170	44	242	37	184	2,034
June	679	502	1,181	152	57	4	61	190	41	238	33	175	2,010
July	679	483	1,162	151	64	5	68	206	41	233	31	174	1,998
August	679	460	1,139	148	74	5	79	230	40	227	33	171	1,987
September	674	470	1,143	137	71	5	76	229	44	223	34	168	1,978
October	669	460	1,129	130	73	5	78	231	42	216	30	164	1,941
November	661	453	1,114	133	70	5	75	216	41	225	30	163	1,923
December	663	422	1,084	146	62	5	67	190	41	237	29	167	1,895
2018 January	664	420	1,084	141	46	5	51	157	43	248	32	174	1,879
February	665	424	1,089	139	39	5	44	142	43	253	33	178	1,876
March	665	423	1,089	130	34	4	38	139	40	240	35	188	1,862
April	664	435	1,099	121	35	4	39	145	41	240	32	186	1,864
May	660	433	1,093	115	44	4	48	163	41	242	32	183	1,870
June	660	415	1,075	120	56	4	60	181	41	240	30	180	1,867
July	660	R 409	R 1,069	R 127	60	4	R 64	196	R 41	R 234	R 29	R 176	R 1,872
August	E 660	E 401	E 1,061	E 134	NA	NA	E 74	RF 216	E 42	E 235	E 28	RE 173	E 1,888
September	E 659	E 407	E 1,066	E 135	NA	NA	E 79	F 224	E 47	E 236	E 28	E 177	E 1,913

^a Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

^e Excludes stocks in the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

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

^g 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.

^h 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.")

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

^j 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.

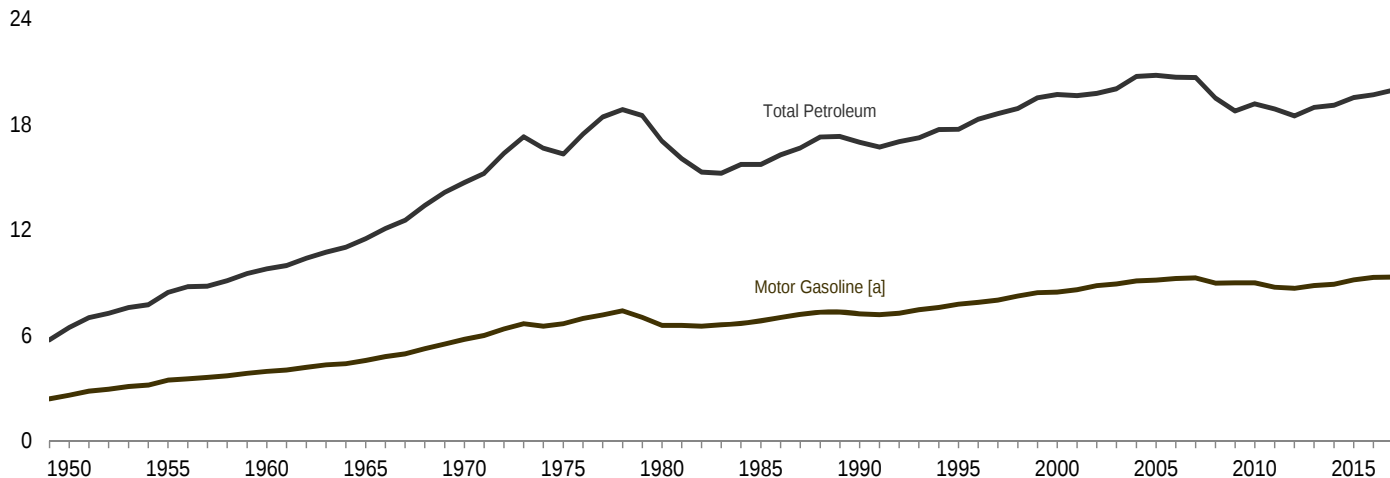
Sources: • **1949–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981–2017:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2018:** 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.

This table has been modified to include columns for "Propane" and "Propylene."

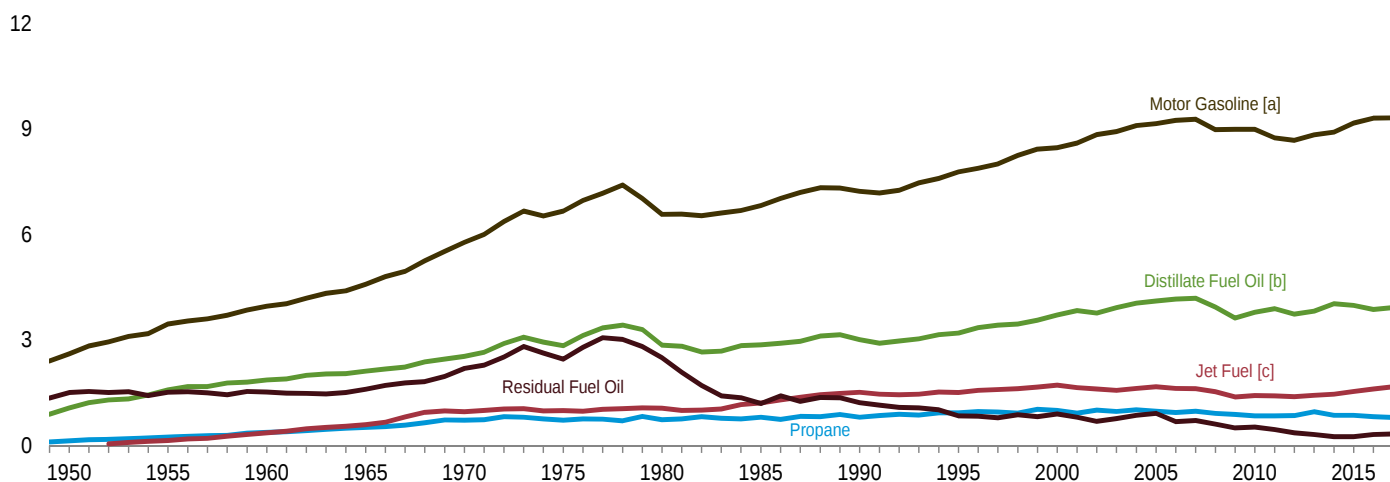
Figure 3.5 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

(Million Barrels per Day)

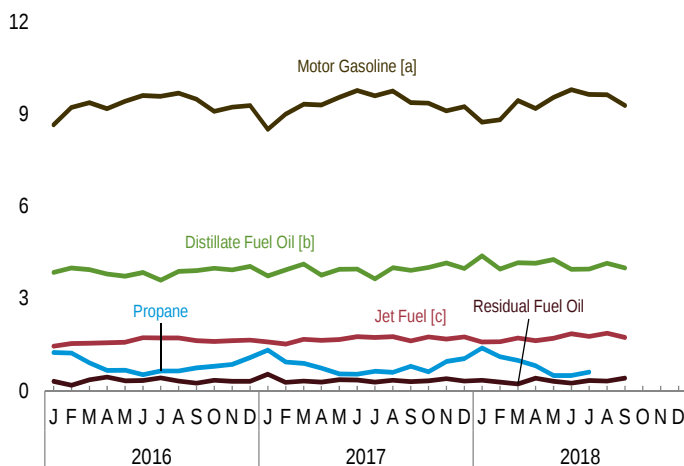
Total Petroleum and Motor Gasoline, 1949–2017



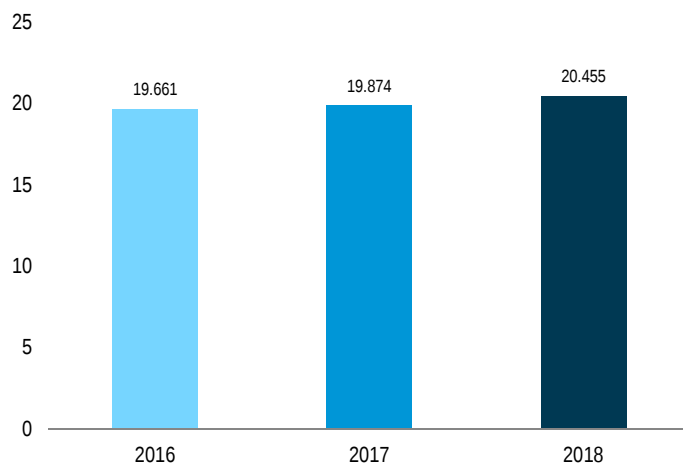
Selected Products, 1949–2017



Selected Products, Monthly



Total, January–September



[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.

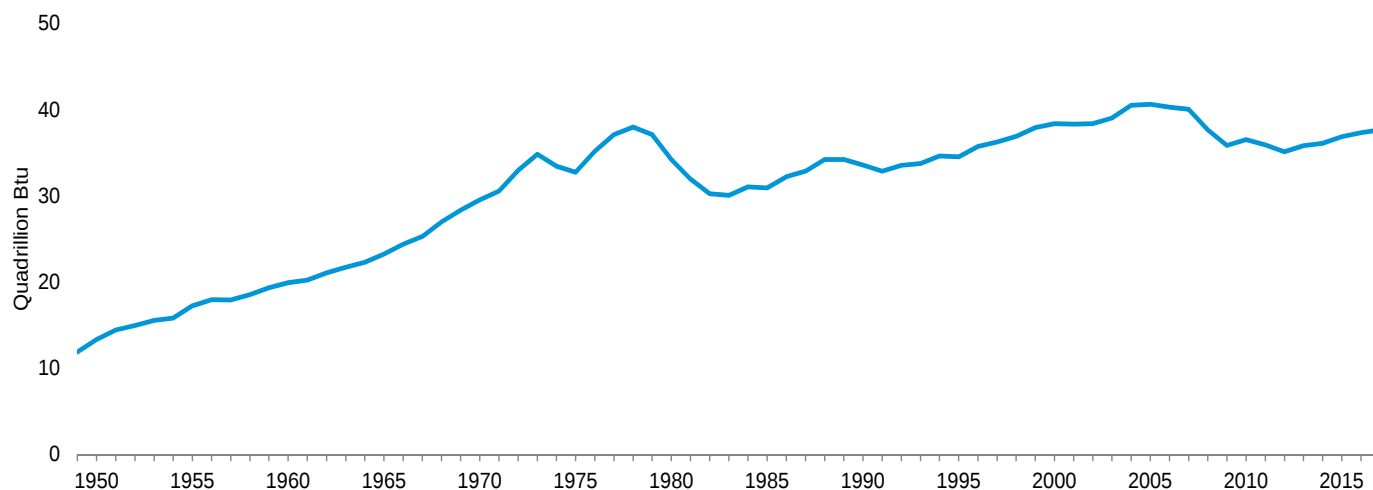
Note: SPR=Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

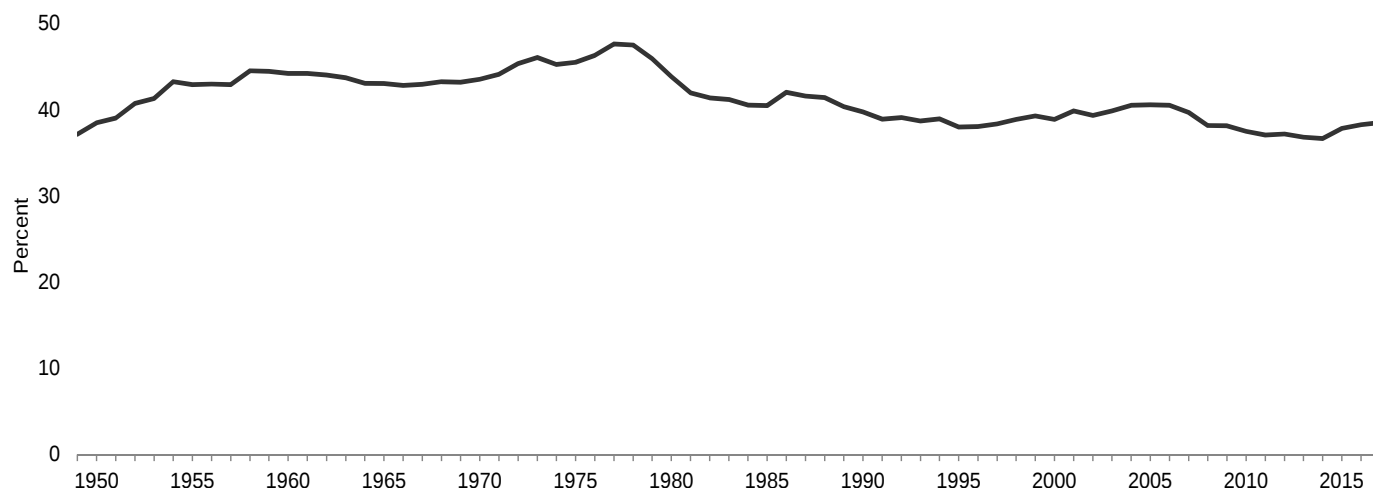
Source: Table 3.5.

Figure 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

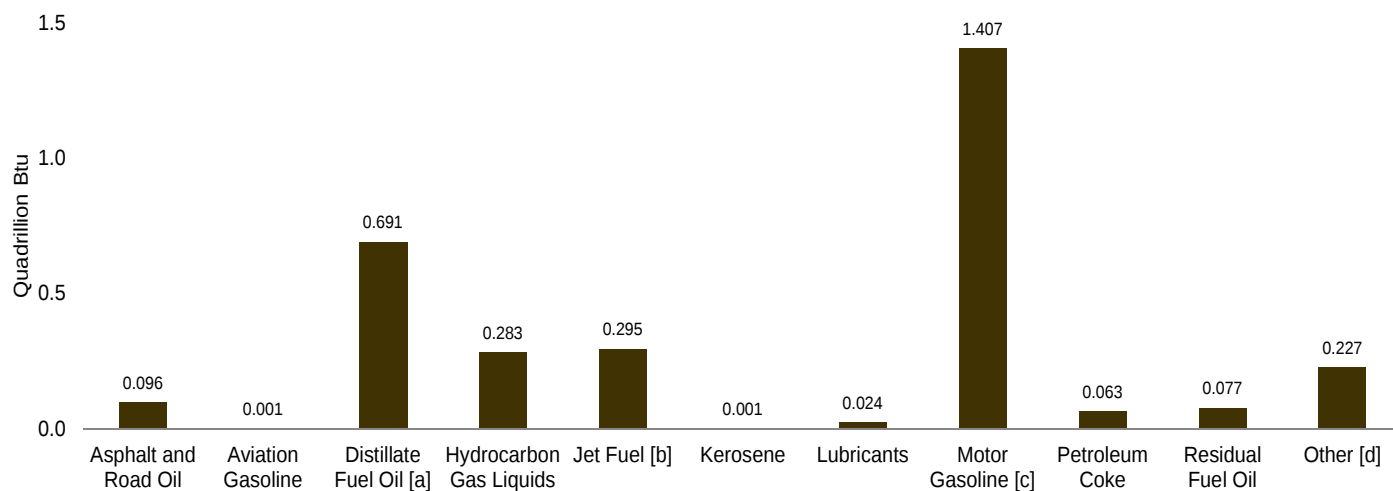
Total, 1949–2017



Petroleum Products Supplied as Share of Total Energy Consumption, 1949–2017



By Product, September 2018



[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.

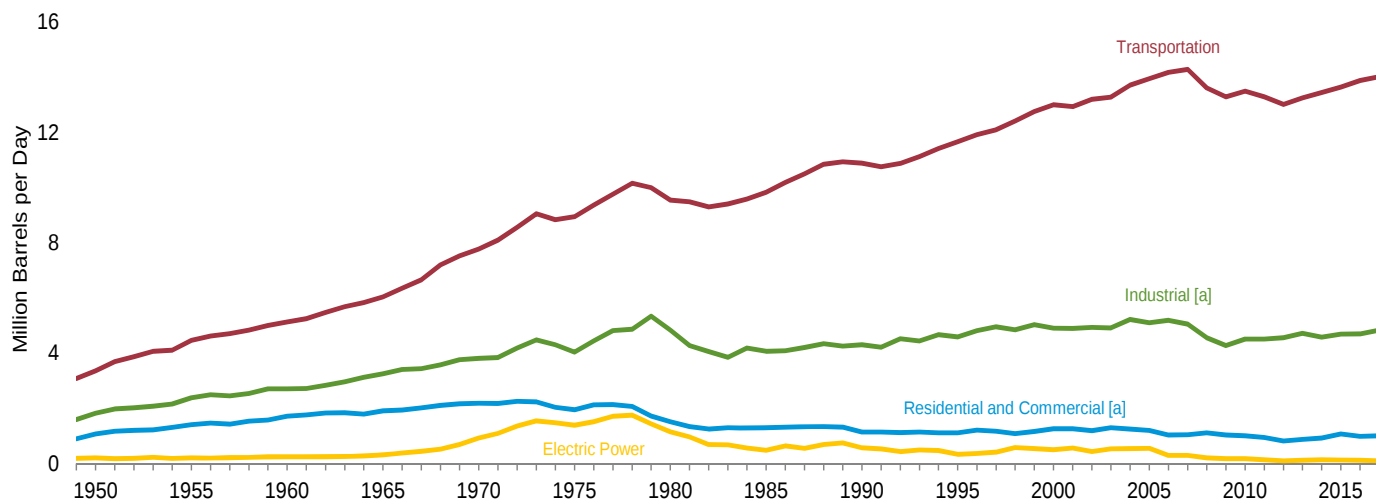
[d] All petroleum products not separately displayed.

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

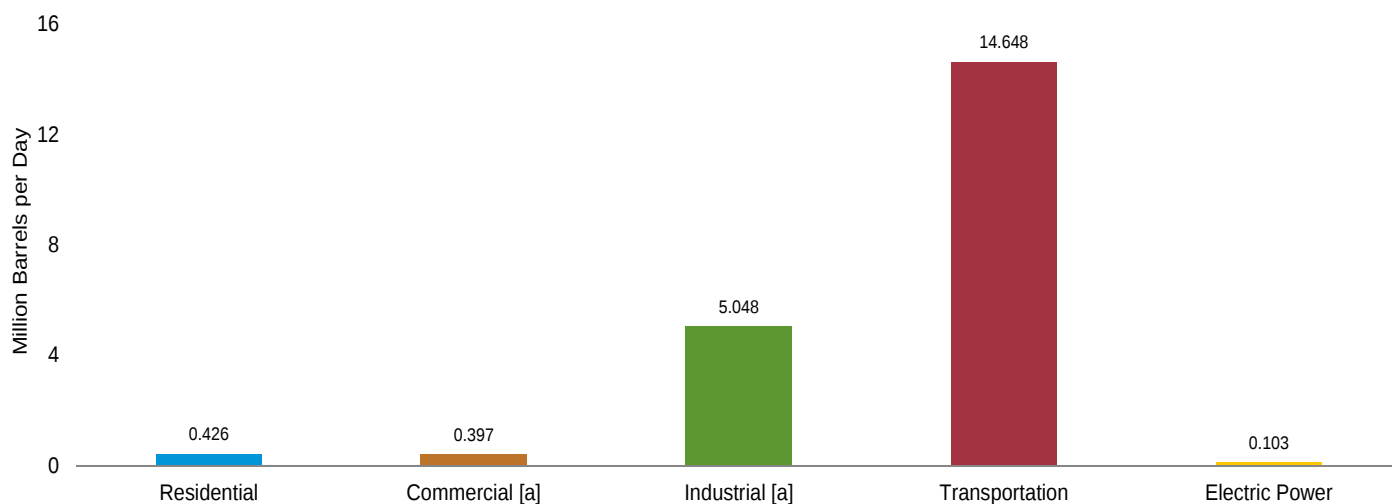
Sources: Tables 1.1 and 3.6.

Figure 3.7 Petroleum Consumption by Sector

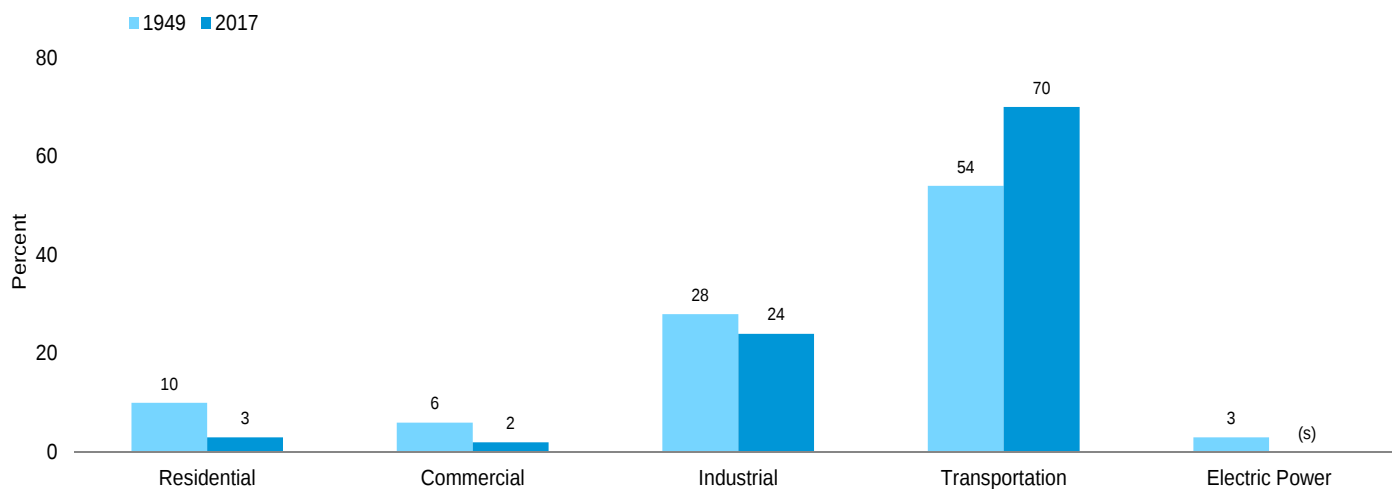
By Sector, 1949–2017



By Sector, July 2018



Sector Shares, 1949 and 2017



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

(s) = Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 3.7a Petroleum Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector ^a						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL ^b	Kero-sene	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	HGL ^b	Kero-sene	Motor Gasoline ^{c,d}	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
		Propane				Propane					
1950 Average	390	104	168	662	123	28	23	52	NA	185	411
1955 Average	562	144	179	885	177	38	24	69	NA	209	519
1960 Average	736	217	171	1,123	232	58	23	35	NA	243	590
1965 Average	805	275	161	1,242	251	74	26	40	NA	281	672
1970 Average	883	392	144	1,419	276	102	30	45	NA	311	764
1975 Average	850	365	78	1,293	276	92	24	46	NA	214	653
1980 Average	617	222	51	890	243	63	20	56	NA	245	626
1985 Average	514	224	77	815	297	68	16	50	NA	99	530
1990 Average	460	252	31	742	252	73	6	58	0	100	489
1995 Average	426	282	36	743	225	78	11	10	(s)	62	385
2000 Average	424	395	46	865	230	107	14	23	(s)	40	415
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	378	14	658	185	100	2	28	(s)	27	343
2011 Average	248	351	9	608	186	102	2	24	(s)	23	336
2012 Average	228	281	4	513	168	96	1	21	(s)	14	300
2013 Average	233	331	4	568	163	108	(s)	22	(s)	11	304
2014 Average	253	349	7	609	169	114	1	29	(s)	3	318
2015 Average	262	318	5	584	171	106	1	^d 204	(s)	2	483
2016 January	306	359	1	666	229	125	(s)	188	(s)	3	546
February	319	346	2	667	239	121	(s)	200	(s)	3	564
March	211	316	8	535	158	110	1	204	(s)	2	476
April	192	291	3	485	144	101	(s)	199	(s)	2	447
May	168	292	6	466	126	102	1	205	0	2	435
June	119	269	8	396	89	94	1	209	(s)	1	394
July	122	290	8	421	92	101	1	208	(s)	1	404
August	95	280	1	376	71	98	(s)	211	0	1	381
September	150	293	10	453	112	102	2	206	0	1	423
October	204	301	14	520	153	105	2	198	0	2	460
November	228	303	2	532	171	106	(s)	201	(s)	2	480
December	358	329	16	703	268	115	2	202	(s)	3	591
Average	206	306	7	518	154	107	1	203	(s)	2	467
2017 January	338	367	18	722	253	128	3	185	(s)	3	573
February	278	318	7	602	209	111	1	196	(s)	3	519
March	236	325	2	563	177	113	(s)	203	(s)	2	496
April	195	300	2	497	146	105	(s)	202	(s)	2	455
May	135	290	2	427	101	101	(s)	208	(s)	1	412
June	168	304	1	473	126	106	(s)	212	(s)	2	446
July	103	312	(s)	415	77	109	(s)	209	(s)	1	396
August	134	268	1	403	101	93	(s)	212	(s)	1	408
September	135	278	11	424	101	97	2	204	(s)	1	405
October	171	297	1	468	128	104	(s)	203	(s)	2	437
November	264	346	2	612	198	121	(s)	198	(s)	3	520
December	356	370	1	727	267	129	(s)	201	(s)	4	602
Average	209	315	4	527	157	110	1	203	(s)	2	472
2018 January	434	415	30	880	326	145	5	190	(s)	4	670
February	309	373	1	684	232	130	(s)	192	(s)	3	558
March	232	369	(s)	601	174	129	(s)	205	(s)	2	511
April	222	340	1	563	166	119	(s)	200	(s)	2	487
May	131	302	6	439	98	105	1	208	0	1	414
June	105	314	1	420	79	110	(s)	213	0	1	403
July	95	330	(s)	426	72	115	(s)	210	0	1	397
7-Month Average	218	349	6	572	163	122	1	203	(s)	2	491
2017 7-Month Average	207	316	5	528	155	110	1	202	(s)	2	471
2016 7-Month Average	205	309	5	519	154	108	1	202	(s)	2	466

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

^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

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

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

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	675	1,781	4	61	140	310	52	1,251	4,509
2011 Average	355	586	693	1,781	2	58	138	295	59	1,240	4,513
2012 Average	340	602	790	1,912	1	53	136	319	30	1,165	4,559
2013 Average	323	601	830	2,056	1	57	142	295	21	1,227	4,722
2014 Average	327	648	697	1,972	1	59	114	290	18	1,151	4,581
2015 Average	343	555	732	2,121	1	64	^f 140	295	15	1,153	4,687
2016 January	195	631	1,082	2,466	(s)	63	132	326	22	1,126	4,961
February	230	685	1,068	2,323	(s)	69	140	305	13	1,362	5,128
March	254	663	760	2,180	1	67	142	306	26	1,107	4,747
April	301	506	552	2,004	(s)	61	139	231	33	1,205	4,480
May	394	444	565	1,982	1	62	143	218	22	1,075	4,342
June	482	508	461	1,900	1	68	146	185	23	1,159	4,473
July	472	331	554	2,023	1	53	146	259	28	1,103	4,418
August	524	517	566	1,924	(s)	58	147	371	21	1,261	4,822
September	439	572	628	2,028	2	58	144	223	17	1,171	4,654
October	417	569	624	2,143	2	61	138	272	24	1,175	4,803
November	310	596	727	2,104	(s)	56	140	436	21	1,101	4,765
December	195	557	945	2,323	3	54	141	329	21	1,201	4,824
Average	351	548	710	2,117	1	61	142	289	23	1,170	4,700
2017 January	183	518	1,150	2,546	3	63	129	362	38	1,133	4,975
February	242	629	870	2,220	1	60	137	182	19	1,180	4,669
March	260	723	760	2,284	(s)	67	142	137	23	1,288	4,923
April	316	460	634	2,113	(s)	60	141	267	20	1,338	4,716
May	367	591	482	2,054	(s)	61	145	295	25	1,227	4,766
June	475	503	433	2,062	(s)	56	149	222	25	1,345	4,836
July	443	358	508	2,160	(s)	54	146	399	20	1,251	4,831
August	543	530	515	1,882	(s)	43	148	249	24	1,195	4,615
September	444	570	690	1,966	2	53	143	303	21	1,137	4,640
October	411	596	526	2,207	(s)	57	142	139	23	1,214	4,790
November	308	672	798	2,427	(s)	57	138	352	29	1,219	5,202
December	209	490	877	2,609	(s)	44	141	339	22	1,214	5,068
Average	351	553	686	2,211	1	56	142	271	24	1,228	4,837
2018 January	204	728	1,136	2,881	5	49	133	303	23	1,232	5,557
February	219	616	892	2,607	(s)	49	134	153	20	1,306	5,104
March	233	756	815	2,563	(s)	63	144	252	16	1,280	5,306
April	242	665	634	2,363	(s)	46	140	264	29	1,072	4,821
May	370	784	384	2,129	1	52	145	284	22	1,159	4,946
June	475	560	398	2,201	(s)	62	149	305	19	1,240	5,011
July	471	554	466	2,353	(s)	59	147	283	23	1,157	5,048
7-Month Average	317	667	674	2,442	1	54	142	265	22	1,205	5,115
2017 7-Month Average	327	540	690	2,206	1	60	141	268	25	1,252	4,819
2016 7-Month Average	333	537	719	2,125	1	63	141	262	24	1,160	4,647

^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.

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	Lubricants	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	^d 6	1,432	70	8,824	389	13,500	38	65	67	170
2011 Average	15	2,849	7	1,425	67	8,591	338	13,292	30	66	41	137
2012 Average	14	2,719	7	1,398	61	8,525	291	13,015	25	41	33	99
2013 Average	12	2,804	7	1,434	65	8,679	253	13,255	26	59	34	119
2014 Average	12	2,928	7	1,470	67	8,778	195	13,456	39	57	41	137
2015 Average	11	2,974	7	1,548	74	^g 8,835	202	13,651	33	54	41	128
2016 January	7	2,645	8	1,449	72	8,334	248	12,763	40	53	34	127
February	11	2,721	8	1,534	79	8,881	128	13,361	31	55	39	126
March	10	2,892	7	1,547	76	9,027	311	13,869	22	58	22	102
April	14	2,936	7	1,566	70	8,837	392	13,821	21	63	23	107
May	11	2,968	7	1,578	70	9,069	275	13,978	26	57	24	107
June	12	3,113	6	1,723	78	9,253	285	14,469	23	61	29	114
July	12	3,027	7	1,720	61	9,224	351	14,402	26	63	43	132
August	14	3,172	6	1,722	66	9,329	254	14,564	24	66	41	131
September	11	3,057	7	1,635	67	9,133	205	14,115	21	62	29	111
October	10	3,039	7	1,610	70	8,757	284	13,777	20	39	30	89
November	12	2,916	7	1,632	64	8,892	258	13,781	27	49	25	101
December	10	2,830	7	1,653	61	8,940	252	13,754	30	53	29	112
Average	11	2,944	7	1,614	70	8,973	271	13,889	26	57	31	113
2017 January	9	2,596	8	1,588	72	8,192	470	12,937	30	57	28	115
February	9	2,794	7	1,517	68	8,675	231	13,301	26	46	26	98
March	10	2,964	7	1,676	76	8,981	270	13,985	26	43	24	93
April	11	2,939	7	1,644	68	8,952	236	13,856	22	25	24	71
May	12	3,102	7	1,669	70	9,197	302	14,359	25	50	27	103
June	17	3,145	7	1,762	64	9,411	292	14,698	22	55	30	108
July	13	3,082	7	1,734	62	9,241	239	14,377	22	52	26	100
August	14	3,218	6	1,762	49	9,392	290	14,731	21	44	30	95
September	10	3,090	6	1,627	61	9,031	252	14,077	24	43	28	95
October	9	3,092	7	1,751	66	9,012	271	14,207	24	35	28	87
November	11	3,000	8	1,685	65	8,774	338	13,881	24	43	25	92
December	12	2,816	8	1,756	50	8,905	242	13,790	46	45	46	137
Average	11	2,987	7	1,682	64	8,982	287	14,021	26	45	29	100
2018 January	10	2,739	9	1,586	56	8,419	209	13,028	167	55	104	326
February	7	2,785	8	1,599	56	8,491	235	13,182	20	49	24	93
March	13	2,987	8	1,718	71	9,097	183	14,078	20	36	21	77
April	13	3,078	8	1,634	53	8,848	354	13,987	23	36	24	83
May	12	3,233	7	1,707	59	9,197	263	14,478	26	27	26	80
June	15	3,184	7	1,854	71	9,436	200	14,767	27	49	30	105
July	16	3,215	7	1,772	68	9,284	285	14,648	22	54	28	103
7-Month Average	12	3,034	8	1,697	62	8,973	247	14,032	44	44	37	125
2017 7-Month Average	11	2,947	7	1,657	69	8,952	293	13,936	25	47	27	98
2016 7-Month Average	11	2,901	7	1,588	72	8,946	285	13,810	27	59	31	116

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

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

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

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

^h 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.

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.

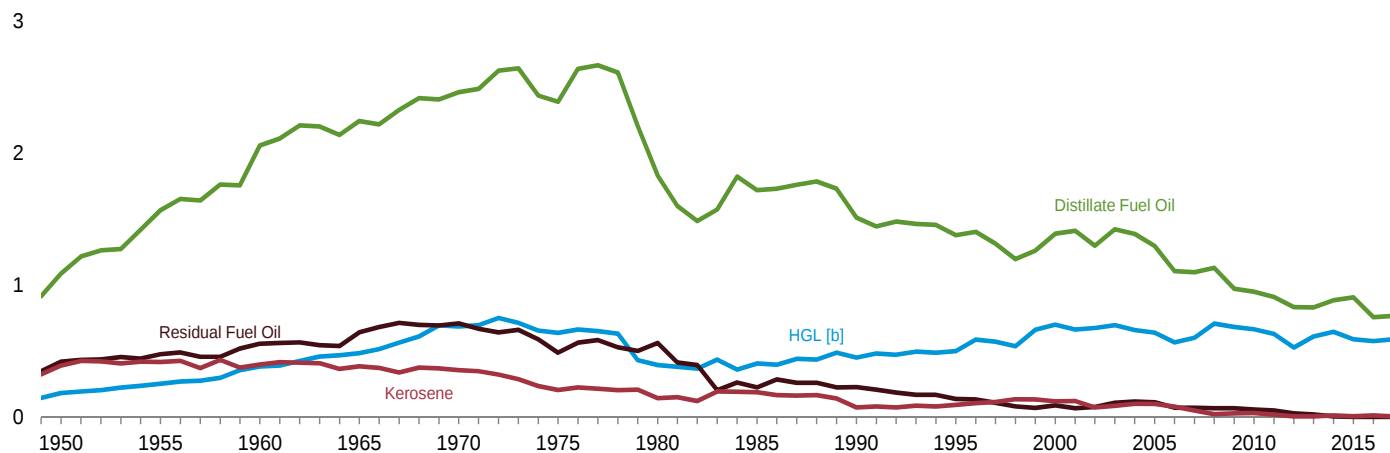
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

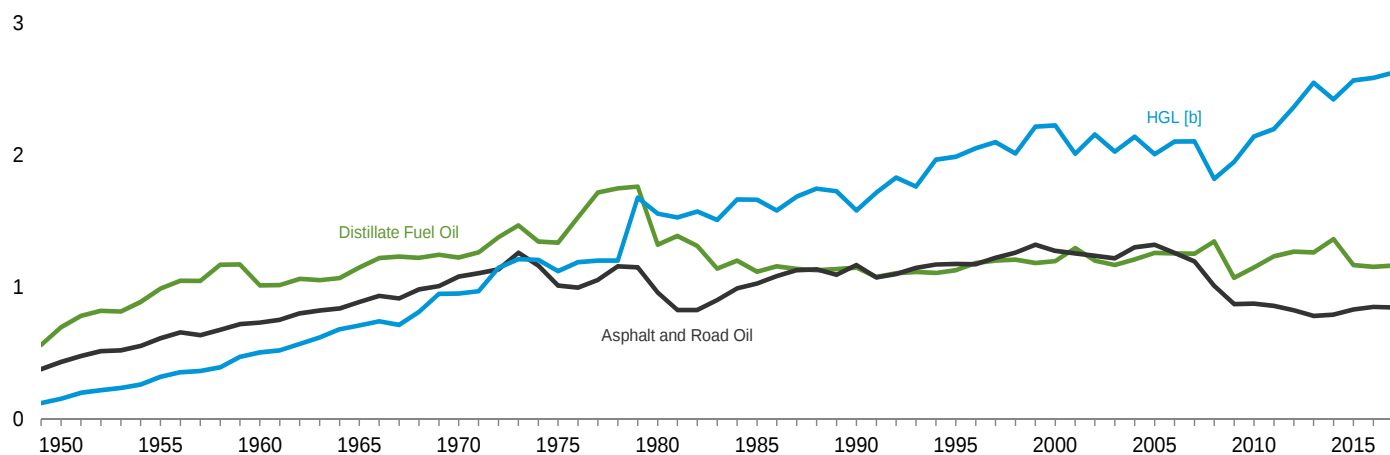
Figure 3.8a Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1949-2017

(Quadrillion Btu)

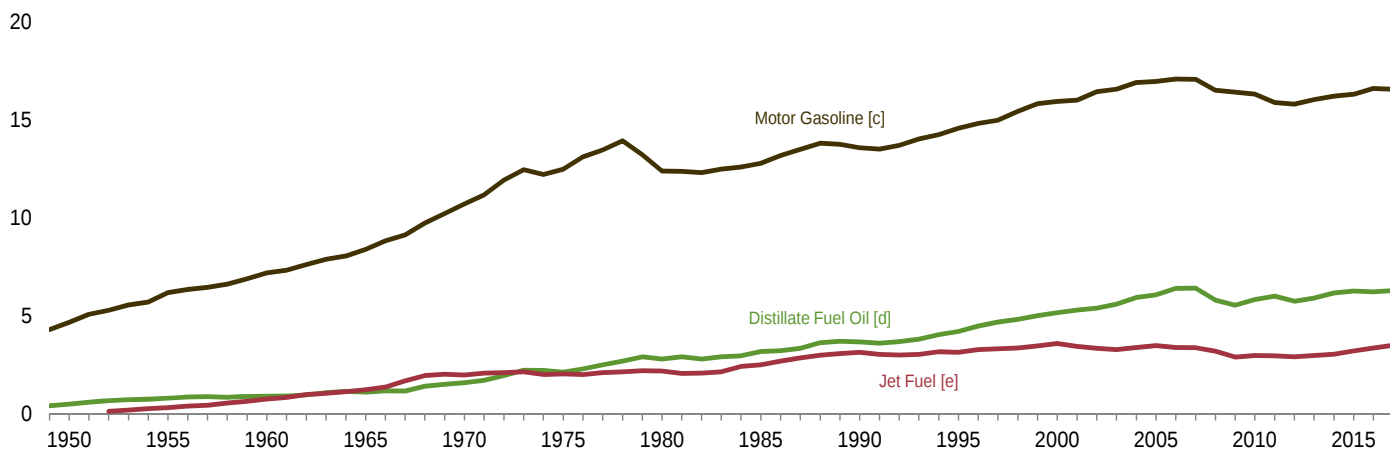
Residential and Commercial [a] Sectors, Selected Products



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.

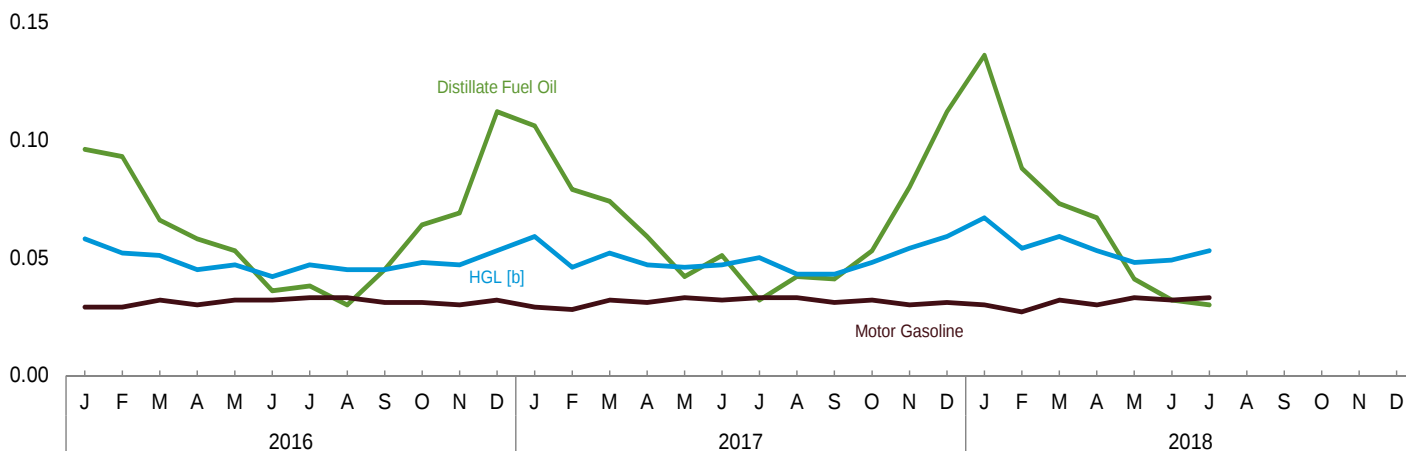
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum>.

Sources: Tables 3.8a–3.8c.

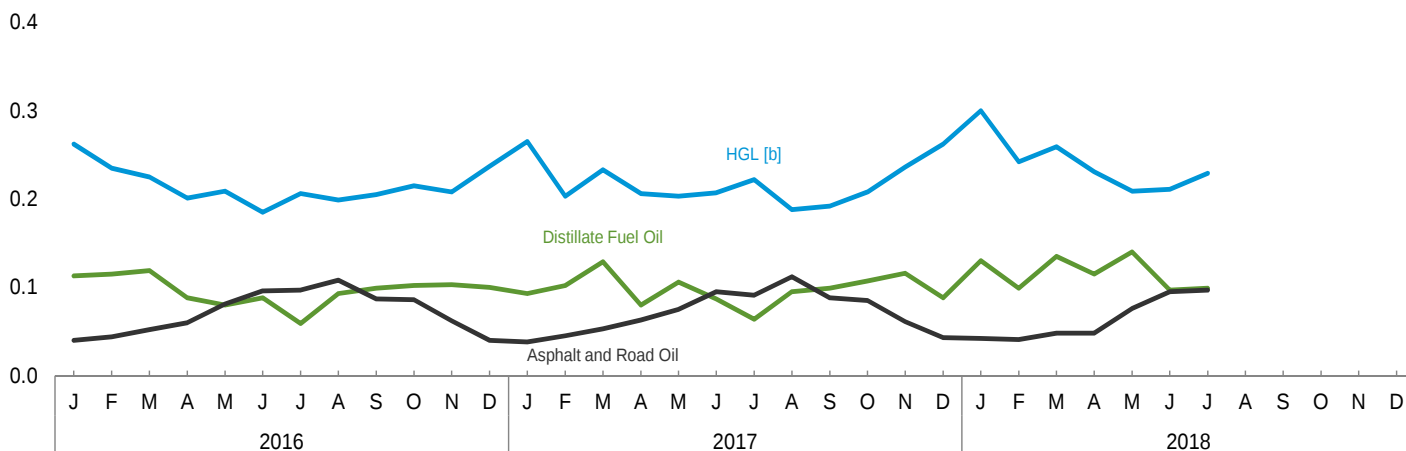
Figure 3.8b Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly

(Quadrillion Btu)

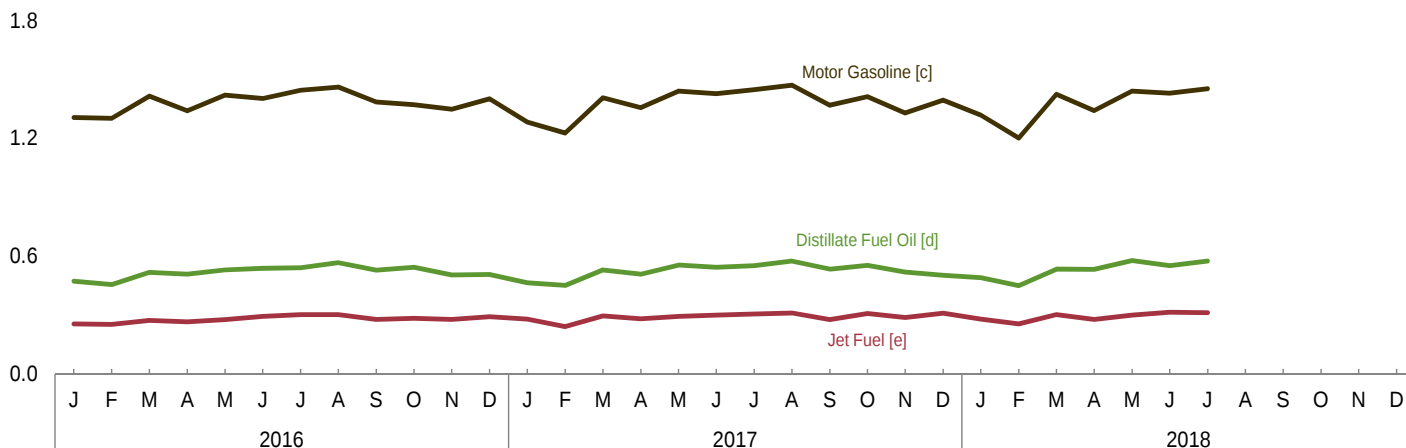
Residential and Commercial [a] Sectors, Selected Products



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 ^{c,d}	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
		Propane				Propane					
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	^R 44	(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	^R 725
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	^R 662
2009 Total	582	547	28	1,157	395	139	4	52	(s)	71	662
2010 Total	562	529	29	1,120	391	140	5	52	(s)	62	650
2011 Total	523	492	19	1,033	391	142	3	44	(s)	54	635
2012 Total	482	395	8	885	355	135	1	39	(s)	31	562
2013 Total	491	463	8	963	344	151	1	40	(s)	24	561
2014 Total	533	489	14	1,036	357	160	2	54	1	8	581
2015 Total	551	445	10	1,007	360	148	1	^d 376	1	4	890
2016 January	55	43	(s)	98	41	15	(s)	29	(s)	1	86
February	53	39	(s)	92	40	13	(s)	29	(s)	1	84
March	38	38	1	77	28	13	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	74
April	33	33	(s)	67	25	12	(s)	30	(s)	(s)	67
May	30	35	1	66	23	12	(s)	32	0	(s)	67
June	21	31	1	53	15	11	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	58
July	22	35	1	58	16	12	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	62
August	17	33	(s)	50	13	12	(s)	33	0	(s)	58
September	26	34	2	61	19	12	(s)	31	0	(s)	63
October	37	36	3	75	27	13	(s)	31	0	(s)	72
November	39	35	(s)	75	30	12	(s)	30	(s)	(s)	73
December	64	39	3	106	48	14	(s)	32	(s)	1	94
Total	435	429	14	878	326	150	2	375	(s)	4	^R 857
2017 January	60	44	3	107	45	15	(s)	29	(s)	1	91
February	45	34	1	80	34	12	(s)	28	(s)	1	74
March	42	39	(s)	81	32	13	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	78
April	34	34	(s)	69	25	12	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	68
May	24	34	(s)	59	18	12	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	63
June	29	35	(s)	64	22	12	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	67
July	18	37	(s)	56	14	13	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	60
August	24	32	(s)	56	18	11	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	63
September	23	32	2	57	18	11	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	60
October	31	35	(s)	66	23	12	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	^R 67
November	46	40	(s)	86	34	14	(s)	30	(s)	1	79
December	64	44	(s)	108	48	15	(s)	^R 31	(s)	1	95
Total	440	440	8	889	330	154	1	374	(s)	5	865
2018 January	78	49	5	132	58	17	1	30	(s)	1	107
February	50	40	(s)	90	38	14	(s)	27	(s)	1	79
March	42	44	(s)	85	31	15	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	79
April	38	39	(s)	78	29	14	(s)	30	(s)	(s)	73
May	23	36	1	60	18	13	(s)	33	0	(s)	63
June	18	36	(s)	54	14	13	(s)	32	0	(s)	59
July	17	39	(s)	56	13	14	(s)	33	0	(s)	60
7-Month Total	266	284	7	557	200	99	1	217	(s)	3	520
2017 7-Month Total	253	257	5	516	190	90	1	216	(s)	3	500
2016 7-Month Total	252	252	6	510	189	88	1	217	(s)	3	498

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

^b Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

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

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

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

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Historical revisions are due to the incorporation of revised thermal conversion factors in Table A3.

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	8,586
2000 Total	1,276	1,199	1,016	2,571	16	190	150	796	241	2,636	9,074
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	^R 308	842	190	2,816	^R 9,169
2003 Total	1,220	1,169	981	2,249	24	159	^R 323	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	^R 354	894	281	3,122	9,641
2006 Total	1,261	1,258	1,105	2,244	30	156	374	938	239	3,276	^R 9,776
2007 Total	1,197	1,256	1,102	2,285	13	161	302	910	193	3,134	^R 9,451
2008 Total	1,012	1,348	870	1,976	4	150	^R 245	870	194	2,788	^R 8,587
2009 Total	873	1,073	910	2,077	4	135	238	805	130	2,483	^R 7,818
2010 Total	878	1,153	946	2,298	7	136	260	694	120	2,645	8,191
2011 Total	859	1,236	970	2,255	4	127	^R 254	663	135	2,621	8,155
2012 Total	827	1,271	1,109	2,451	2	118	252	717	70	2,474	8,183
2013 Total	783	1,266	1,162	2,644	1	125	263	663	48	2,583	8,377
2014 Total	793	1,366	975	2,514	3	131	210	653	41	2,430	8,140
2015 Total	832	1,170	1,025	2,729	2	142	^f 258	663	34	2,435	^R 8,263
2016 January	40	113	129	270	(s)	12	21	62	4	208	731
February	44	115	119	235	(s)	12	21	55	2	235	718
March	52	119	90	234	(s)	13	22	59	5	205	709
April	60	88	64	208	(s)	11	21	43	6	215	653
May	81	80	67	212	(s)	12	22	42	4	199	652
June	96	88	53	198	(s)	12	22	35	4	208	664
July	97	59	66	217	(s)	10	23	50	6	205	666
August	108	93	67	206	(s)	11	23	71	4	233	748
September	87	99	72	214	(s)	11	22	42	3	210	687
October	86	102	74	233	(s)	12	22	52	5	217	728
November	62	103	84	219	(s)	10	21	80	4	197	697
December	40	100	112	253	(s)	10	22	63	4	222	715
Total	853	1,157	997	2,700	2	135	262	653	52	2,553	8,368
2017 January	38	93	137	278	1	12	20	70	7	209	727
February	45	102	93	215	(s)	10	19	32	3	196	622
March	53	129	90	248	(s)	13	22	27	4	237	733
April	63	80	73	221	(s)	11	21	49	4	239	688
May	75	106	57	219	(s)	12	23	57	5	226	723
June	95	87	50	210	(s)	10	23	42	5	240	710
July	91	64	60	232	(s)	10	23	77	4	231	732
August	112	95	61	200	(s)	8	23	48	5	221	712
September	88	99	79	206	(s)	10	22	56	4	204	688
October	85	107	63	240	(s)	11	22	27	4	224	719
November	61	116	92	251	(s)	10	21	65	5	217	748
December	43	88	104	280	(s)	8	22	65	4	224	734
Total	849	1,165	960	2,799	1	125	^R 261	614	56	2,667	8,537
2018 January	42	130	135	313	1	9	21	58	4	227	806
February	41	99	96	256	(s)	8	19	27	4	217	671
March	48	135	97	272	(s)	12	^R 22	48	3	236	777
April	48	115	73	242	(s)	8	21	49	6	192	682
May	76	140	46	224	(s)	10	23	54	4	215	746
June	95	97	46	224	(s)	11	23	57	4	222	732
July	97	99	55	249	(s)	11	23	54	5	215	753
7-Month Total	446	816	548	1,780	1	70	152	348	29	1,524	5,167
2017 7-Month Total	460	660	561	1,622	1	77	151	352	33	1,578	4,935
2016 7-Month Total	471	661	588	1,576	1	82	152	345	32	1,475	4,793

^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.

Historical revisions are due to the incorporation of revised thermal conversion factors in Table A3.

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 3.2 Sources

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

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

1981–2017: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, unpublished revisions, and estimates. (For 1981–1985, refinery and blender net production estimates for propylene are equal to "Propane/Propylene Production at Refineries for Petrochemical Use"; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene. For 1986–1988, refinery and blender net production estimates for propylene are created using the 1989 annual propylene share of "Net Refinery Production of Propane/Propylene"; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene.)

2018: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.5 Sources

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

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

1981–2017: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, unpublished revisions, and estimates. (For 1981–1992, product supplied estimates for propylene are equal to propylene refinery and blender net production from Table 3.2; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene. For 1993–2009, product supplied estimates for propylene are equal to propylene refinery and blender net production from Table 3.2, plus propylene imports from Table 3.3b; and estimates for propane are equal to total propane/propylene minus propylene.)

2018: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.6 Sources

Asphalt and Road Oil

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

Aviation Gasoline

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

Distillate Fuel Oil

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

2009 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 the PSA, PSM, and earlier publications (see sources for Table 3.5). These data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1. Total jet fuel product supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel.

Kerosene

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

Lubricants

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

Motor Gasoline

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

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.

1981–2017: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions.

2018: 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 product 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 product supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector, residential sector, commercial sector, and for highway use.

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

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

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL)—Propane (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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1973–2009: The consumption of lubricants is allocated to the industrial and transportation sectors for all months according to proportions developed from annual sales of lubricants to the two sectors from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Industrial Reports*, "Sales of Lubricating and Industrial Oils and Greases." The 1973 shares are applied to 1973 and 1974; the 1975 shares are applied to 1975 and 1976; and the 1977 shares are applied to 1977 through 2009.

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

Motor Gasoline

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

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

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

Through 2014, transportation sales are the sum of sales for highway use (minus the sales of special fuels, which are primarily diesel fuel and are accounted for in the transportation sector of distillate fuel) and sales for marine use. Beginning in 2015, transportation sales are the sum of sales for highway use (minus the sales of special fuels, which are primarily diesel fuel and are accounted for in the transportation sector of distillate fuel) and sales for boating use and recreational vehicle use.

Petroleum Coke

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

Residual Fuel Oil

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

Residual Fuel Oil, Electric Power Sector

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

Residual Fuel Oil, End-Use Sectors, Annual Data

The aggregate end-use amount is total residual fuel oil product supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector. 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 product supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector, commercial sector, and by industrial combined-heat-and-power plants (see sources for Table 7.4c).

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

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

Other 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.

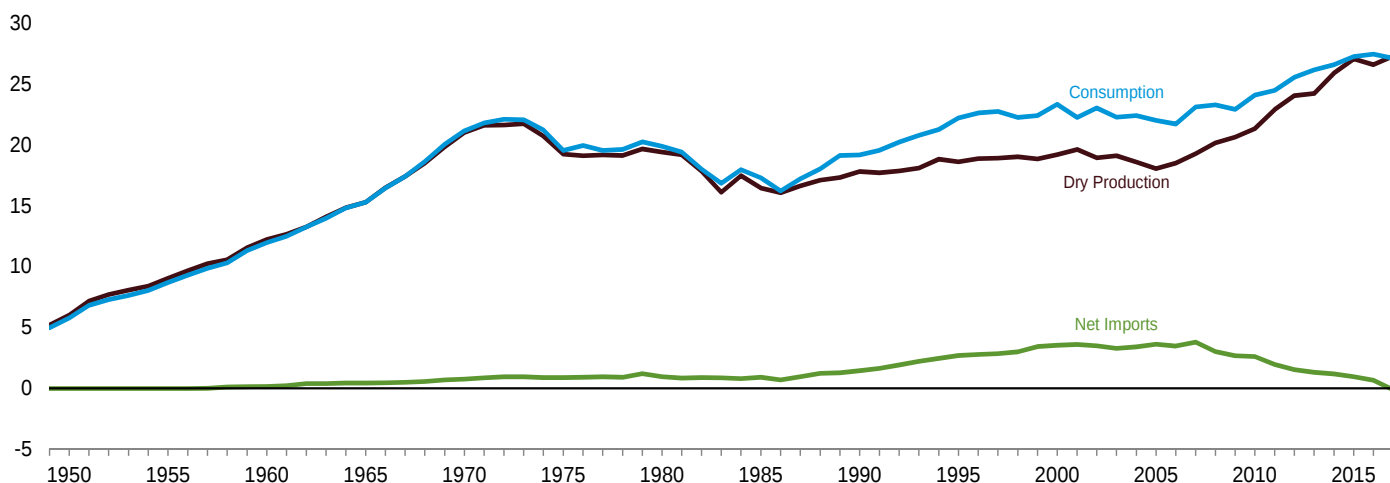
Total Petroleum

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.

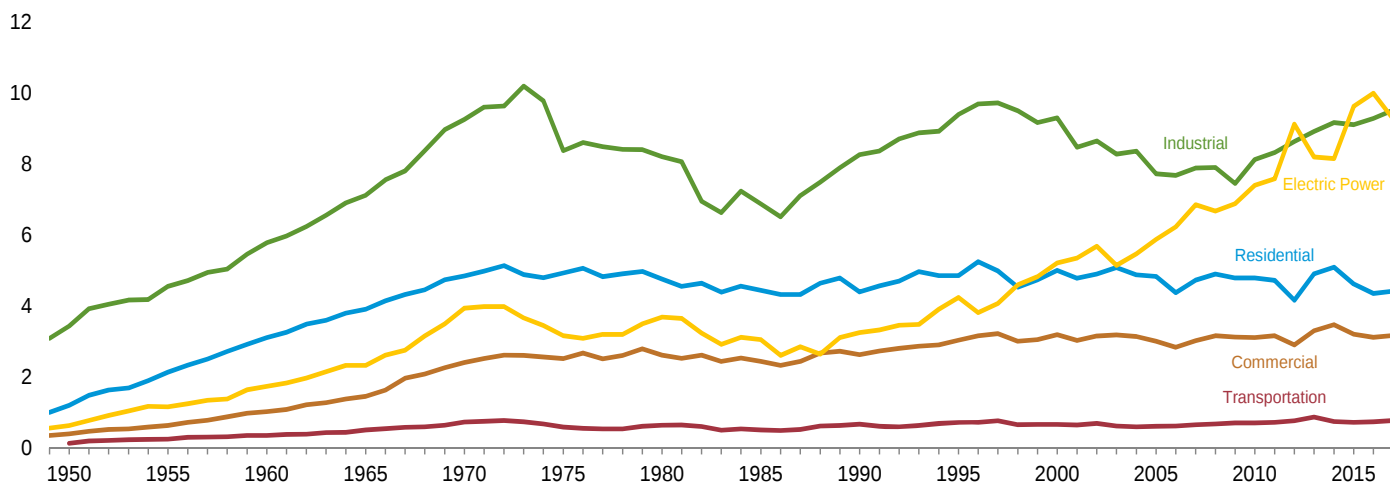
4. Natural Gas

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

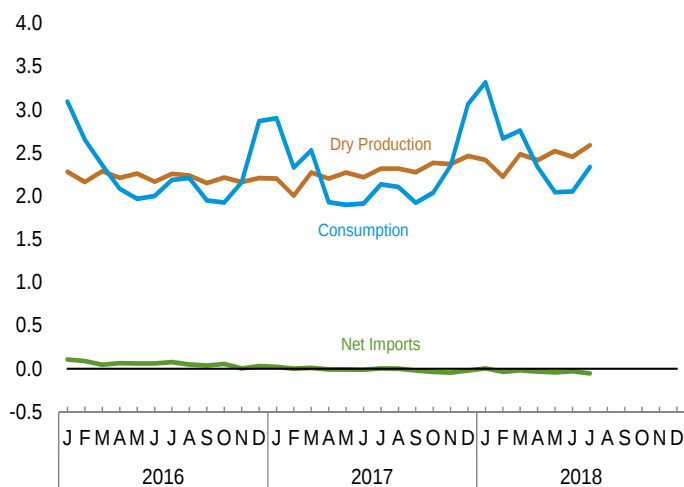
Overview, 1949–2017



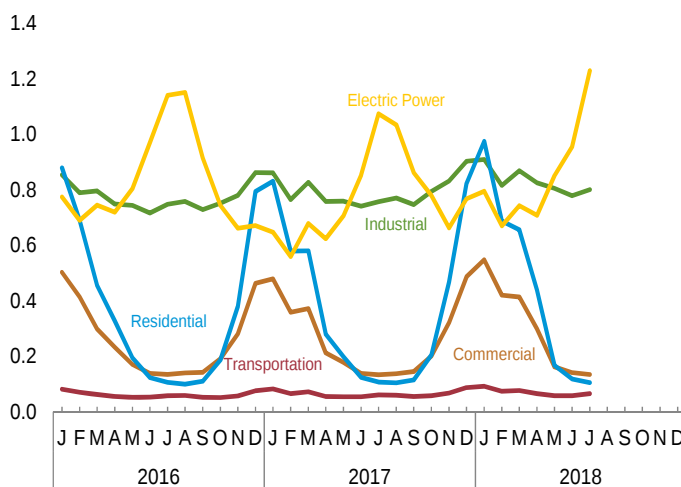
Consumption by Sector, 1949–2017



Overview, Monthly



Consumption by Sector, Monthly



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

Table 4.1 Natural Gas Overview
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Gross Withdrawals ^a	Marketed Production (Wet) ^b	NGPL Production ^c	Dry Gas Production ^d	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels ^e	Trade			Net Storage Withdrawals ^f	Balancing Item ^g	Consumption ^h
						Imports	Exports	Net Imports			
1950 Total	8,480	16,282	260	16,022	NA	0	26	-26	-54	-175	5,767
1955 Total	11,720	19,405	377	19,029	NA	11	31	-20	-68	-247	8,694
1960 Total	15,088	12,771	543	12,228	NA	156	11	144	-132	-274	11,967
1965 Total	17,963	16,040	753	15,286	NA	456	26	430	-118	-319	15,280
1970 Total	23,786	21,921	906	21,014	NA	821	70	751	-398	-228	21,139
1975 Total	21,104	20,109	872	19,236	NA	953	73	880	-344	-235	19,538
1980 Total	21,870	20,180	777	19,403	155	985	49	936	23	-640	19,877
1985 Total	19,607	17,270	816	16,454	126	950	55	894	235	-428	17,281
1990 Total	21,523	18,594	784	17,810	123	1,532	86	1,447	-513	307	19,174
1995 Total	23,744	19,506	908	18,599	110	2,841	154	2,687	415	396	22,207
2000 Total	24,174	20,198	1,016	19,182	90	3,782	244	3,538	829	-306	23,333
2001 Total	24,501	20,570	954	19,616	86	3,977	373	3,604	-1,166	99	22,239
2002 Total	23,941	19,885	957	18,928	68	4,015	516	3,499	467	65	23,027
2003 Total	24,119	19,974	876	19,099	68	3,944	680	3,264	-197	44	22,277
2004 Total	23,970	19,517	927	18,591	60	4,259	854	3,404	-114	461	22,403
2005 Total	23,457	18,927	876	18,051	64	4,341	729	3,612	52	236	22,014
2006 Total	23,535	19,410	906	18,504	66	4,186	724	3,462	-436	103	21,699
2007 Total	24,664	20,196	930	19,266	63	4,608	822	3,785	192	-203	23,104
2008 Total	25,636	21,112	953	20,159	61	3,984	963	3,021	34	2	23,277
2009 Total	26,057	21,648	1,024	20,624	65	3,751	1,072	2,679	-355	-103	22,910
2010 Total	26,816	22,382	1,066	21,316	65	3,741	1,137	2,604	-13	115	24,087
2011 Total	28,479	24,036	1,134	22,902	60	3,469	1,506	1,963	-354	-94	24,477
2012 Total	29,542	25,283	1,250	24,033	61	3,138	1,619	1,519	-9	-66	25,538
2013 Total	29,523	25,562	1,357	24,206	55	2,883	1,572	1,311	546	38	26,155
2014 Total	31,405	27,498	1,608	25,890	60	2,695	1,514	1,181	-254	-283	26,593
2015 Total	32,915	28,772	1,707	27,065	59	2,718	1,784	935	-547	-268	27,244
2016 January	R 2,823	R 2,435	R 155	R 2,280	5	274	169	105	741	R -40	R 3,092
February	R 2,654	R 2,311	R 147	R 2,163	5	252	163	89	411	R -16	R 2,652
March	R 2,825	R 2,442	R 155	R 2,287	5	241	195	46	53	R -34	R 2,356
April	R 2,679	R 2,362	R 150	R 2,211	5	241	178	63	-171	R -25	R 2,084
May	R 2,768	R 2,412	R 154	R 2,259	5	248	188	60	-337	R -21	R 1,966
June	R 2,628	R 2,312	R 147	R 2,165	5	242	183	59	-229	R 1	R 2,001
July	R 2,721	R 2,409	R 153	R 2,256	5	265	189	76	-139	R -11	R 2,187
August	R 2,723	R 2,390	R 152	R 2,238	5	262	214	48	-130	R 48	R 2,208
September	R 2,626	R 2,297	R 146	R 2,151	5	238	202	37	-270	R 25	R 1,948
October	R 2,720	R 2,365	151	R 2,214	5	231	176	55	R -316	R -32	R 1,925
November	R 2,678	R 2,307	147	R 2,161	5	231	228	3	39	R -48	R 2,159
December	R 2,747	R 2,358	150	R 2,207	5	281	251	30	688	R -63	R 2,866
Total	R 32,592	R 28,400	R 1,808	R 26,592	57	3,006	2,335	671	R 340	R -216	R 27,444
2017 January	R 2,749	R 2,355	R 154	R 2,202	5	292	272	20	R 687	R -13	R 2,901
February	R 2,505	R 2,146	R 140	R 2,005	5	255	255	(s)	R 292	R 28	R 2,329
March	R 2,812	R 2,431	R 159	R 2,272	5	281	272	9	R 281	R -39	R 2,529
April	R 2,703	R 2,355	R 154	R 2,201	5	238	247	-9	R -236	R -34	R 1,928
May	R 2,787	R 2,430	R 159	R 2,271	R 5	244	254	-10	R -348	R -22	R 1,897
June	R 2,693	R 2,370	R 155	R 2,215	R 5	240	253	-14	R -287	R -8	R 1,912
July	R 2,764	R 2,479	R 162	R 2,317	R 6	251	248	2	R -155	R -37	R 2,133
August	R 2,781	R 2,478	R 162	R 2,316	R 6	248	247	1	R -201	R -17	R 2,105
September	R 2,767	R 2,434	R 159	R 2,275	5	229	250	-21	R -323	R -14	R 1,923
October	R 2,907	R 2,550	R 166	R 2,384	R 6	244	281	-37	R -254	R -62	R 2,037
November	R 2,884	R 2,535	R 165	R 2,370	6	244	288	-45	R 90	R -70	R 2,351
December	R 3,006	R 2,635	R 172	R 2,463	R 6	278	299	-22	R 707	R -88	R 3,066
Total	R 33,357	R 29,197	R 1,906	R 27,291	R 66	3,042	3,168	-125	R 254	R -375	R 27,110
2018 January	RE 2,959	RE 2,586	171	RE 2,416	R 6	304	301	3	896	R -2	R 3,318
February	RE 2,724	RE 2,385	163	RE 2,222	R 6	241	276	-36	467	R 8	R 2,667
March	RE 3,048	RE 2,673	R 188	RE 2,485	R 6	274	292	-18	285	R (s)	R 2,758
April	RE 2,960	RE 2,598	184	RE 2,414	R 5	244	279	-35	-32	R -15	R 2,336
May	RE 3,082	RE 2,713	192	RE 2,521	R 5	229	273	-44	-423	R -16	R 2,043
June	RE 2,957	RE 2,643	187	RE 2,455	R 6	230	R 261	R -32	-348	R -30	R 2,051
July	E 3,108	E 2,783	197	E 2,586	5	249	303	-54	-186	-15	2,336
7-Month Total	E 20,837	E 18,381	1,281	E 17,099	39	1,770	1,986	-216	658	-71	17,510
2017 7-Month Total	19,012	16,565	1,081	15,483	37	1,800	1,802	-2	235	-125	15,629
2016 7-Month Total	19,098	16,683	1,062	15,621	34	1,763	1,264	499	330	-146	16,337

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

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

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

^d Marketed production (wet) minus NGPL production.

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

^f Net withdrawals from underground storage. For 1980–2014, also includes net withdrawals of liquefied natural gas in above-ground tanks. See Note 4, "Natural Gas Storage," at end of section.

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

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

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

^j For 1989–1992, a small amount of consumption at independent power producers may be counted in both "Other Industrial" and "Electric Power Sector" on

Table 4.3. See Note 7, "Natural Gas Consumption, 1989–1992," at end of section. R=Revised. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 0.5 billion cubic feet and greater than -0.5 billion cubic feet. NA=Not available.

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

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

Sources: • **Imports and Exports:** Table 4.2. • **Consumption:** Table 4.3. • **Balancing Item:** Calculated as consumption minus dry gas production, supplemental gaseous fuels, net imports, and net storage withdrawals. • **All Other Data: 1949–2017**—U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. **2018 forward**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, September 2018, Table 1.

Table 4.2 Natural Gas Trade by Country
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Imports									Exports ^a				
	Algeria ^b	Canada ^c	Egypt ^b	Mexico ^c	Nigeria ^b	Qatar ^b	Trinidad and Tobago ^b	Other ^{b,d}	Total	Canada ^c	Japan ^b	Mexico ^c	Other ^{b,e}	Total
1950 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	23	0	26
1955 Total	0	11	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	20	0	31
1960 Total	0	109	0	47	0	0	0	0	156	6	0	6	0	11
1965 Total	0	405	0	52	0	0	0	0	456	18	0	8	0	26
1970 Total	1	779	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	821	11	44	15	0	70
1975 Total	5	948	0	0	0	0	0	0	953	10	53	9	0	73
1980 Total	86	797	0	102	0	0	0	0	985	(s)	45	4	0	49
1985 Total	24	926	0	0	0	0	0	0	950	(s)	53	2	0	55
1990 Total	84	1,448	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,532	17	53	16	0	86
1995 Total	18	2,816	0	7	0	0	0	0	2,841	28	65	61	0	154
2000 Total	47	3,544	0	12	13	46	99	21	3,782	73	66	106	0	244
2001 Total	65	3,729	0	10	38	23	98	14	3,977	167	66	141	0	373
2002 Total	27	3,785	0	2	8	35	151	8	4,015	189	63	263	0	516
2003 Total	53	3,437	0	0	50	14	378	11	3,944	271	66	343	0	680
2004 Total	120	3,607	0	0	12	12	462	46	4,259	395	62	397	0	854
2005 Total	97	3,700	73	9	8	3	439	11	4,341	358	65	305	0	729
2006 Total	17	3,590	120	13	57	0	389	0	4,186	341	61	322	0	724
2007 Total	77	3,783	115	54	95	18	448	18	4,608	482	47	292	2	822
2008 Total	0	3,589	55	43	12	3	267	15	3,984	559	39	365	0	963
2009 Total	0	3,271	160	28	13	13	236	29	3,751	701	31	338	3	1,072
2010 Total	0	3,280	73	30	42	46	190	81	3,741	739	33	333	32	1,137
2011 Total	0	3,117	35	3	2	91	129	92	3,469	937	18	499	52	1,506
2012 Total	0	2,963	3	(s)	0	34	112	26	3,138	971	14	620	14	1,619
2013 Total	0	2,786	0	1	3	7	70	17	2,883	911	0	661	0	1,572
2014 Total	0	2,635	0	1	0	0	43	16	2,695	770	13	729	3	1,514
2015 Total	0	2,626	0	1	0	0	71	20	2,718	701	8	1,054	20	1,784
2016 January	0	262	0	(s)	0	0	12	0	274	70	0	99	0	169
February	0	242	0	(s)	0	0	10	0	252	62	0	97	3	163
March	0	232	0	(s)	0	0	9	0	241	81	0	103	10	195
April	0	237	0	(s)	0	0	5	0	241	63	0	105	10	178
May	0	243	0	(s)	0	0	5	0	248	63	0	116	10	188
June	0	234	0	(s)	0	0	8	0	242	51	0	116	16	183
July	0	259	0	(s)	0	0	6	0	265	50	0	123	16	189
August	0	254	0	(s)	0	0	8	0	262	55	0	136	23	214
September	0	236	0	(s)	0	0	3	0	238	61	0	127	13	202
October	0	226	0	(s)	0	0	6	0	231	43	0	130	3	176
November	0	222	0	(s)	0	0	6	3	231	75	0	134	20	228
December	0	272	0	(s)	0	0	9	0	281	97	11	119	23	251
Total	0	2,918	0	1	0	0	84	3	3,006	771	11	1,405	148	2,335
2017 January	0	279	0	(s)	3	0	10	0	292	99	11	136	27	272
February	0	246	0	(s)	0	0	8	0	255	88	4	130	34	255
March	0	276	0	(s)	0	0	5	0	281	100	0	140	33	272
April	0	233	0	(s)	0	0	5	0	238	81	7	130	29	247
May	0	239	0	(s)	0	0	5	0	244	64	4	139	47	254
June	0	234	0	(s)	0	0	5	0	240	67	4	159	24	253
July	0	245	0	(s)	0	0	5	0	251	60	0	150	39	248
August	0	240	0	(s)	0	0	8	0	248	66	4	142	35	247
September	0	227	0	(s)	0	0	2	0	229	70	0	136	44	250
October	0	242	0	(s)	0	0	2	0	244	68	7	140	66	281
November	0	237	0	(s)	0	0	6	0	244	74	0	145	69	288
December	0	266	0	1	3	0	8	0	278	81	14	139	65	299
Total	0	2,965	0	1	6	0	70	0	3,042	917	53	1,684	513	3,168
2018 January	0	287	0	(s)	0	0	14	3	304	92	4	147	58	301
February	0	233	0	1	0	0	7	0	241	77	7	141	52	276
March	0	268	0	(s)	0	0	4	3	274	68	0	161	63	292
April	0	241	0	(s)	0	0	3	0	244	63	11	142	64	279
May	0	227	0	(s)	0	0	2	0	229	40	13	152	68	273
June	0	227	0	(s)	0	0	3	0	230	^R 52	10	^R 163	37	^R 261
July	0	243	0	1	0	0	5	0	249	58	13	168	64	303
7-Month Total	0	1,725	0	3	0	0	37	6	1,770	449	58	1,074	405	1,986
2017 7-Month Total	0	1,752	0	1	3	0	44	0	1,800	557	29	982	233	1,802
2016 7-Month Total	0	1,709	0	1	0	0	53	0	1,763	440	0	759	65	1,264

^a Includes re-exports.
^b As liquefied natural gas.
^c By pipeline, except for small amounts of: liquefied natural gas (LNG) imported from Canada in 1973, 1977, 1981, and 2013 forward; LNG exported to Canada in 2007 and 2012 forward; compressed natural gas (CNG) imported from Canada in 2014 forward; CNG exported to Canada in 2013 forward; and LNG exported to Mexico beginning in 1998. See Note 9, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports," at end of section.
^d Australia in 1997–2001 and 2004; Brunei in 2002; Equatorial Guinea in 2007; Indonesia in 1986 and 2000; Malaysia in 1999 and 2002–2005; Norway in 2008–2016; Oman in 2000–2005; Peru in 2010 and 2011; United Arab Emirates in 1996–2000; United Kingdom in 2018; Yemen in 2010–2015; and Other (unassigned) in 2004–2015.
^e Argentina in 2016, 2017 and 2018; Barbados in 2016, 2017 and 2018; Brazil in 2010–2012, and 2014–2017; Chile in 2011, 2016, 2017 and 2018; China in 2011, 2016, 2017 and 2018; Dominican Republic in 2016 and 2017; Egypt in 2015–2018; India in 2010–2012, 2016, 2017 and 2018; Italy in 2016 and 2017; Jordan in 2016 and 2017; Kuwait in 2016 and 2017; Lithuania in 2017; Malta in 2017; Netherlands in 2017; Pakistan in 2017 and 2018; Poland in 2017; Portugal in 2012, 2016, 2017 and 2018; Russia in 2007; South Korea in 2009–2011, 2016, 2017 and 2018; Spain

in 2010–2011, 2016, and 2017; Taiwan in 2015 and 2017; Thailand in 2017; Turkey in 2015–2018; United Arab Emirates in 2016 and 2017; and United Kingdom in 2010 and 2011 and 2017.
R=Revised. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet.
Notes: • See Note 9, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports," at end of section.
• Through 1964, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.65 psia (pounds per square inch absolute) at 60° Fahrenheit; beginning in 1965, the pressure base is 14.73 psia at 60° Fahrenheit. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#naturalgas> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.
Sources: • **1949–1954:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates based on Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, "Natural Gas" chapter.
• **1955–1971:** Federal Power Commission data. • **1972–1987:** EIA, Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas."
• **1988–2017:** EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. • **2018 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, September 2018, Tables 4 and 5; and U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports."

Table 4.3 Natural Gas Consumption by Sector
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	End-Use Sectors									Electric Power Sector ^{f,g}	Total		
	Residential	Commercial ^a	Lease and Plant Fuel	Industrial			Total	Transportation					
				Other Industrial		Total		Pipelines ^d and Distribution ^e	Vehicle Fuel	Total			
				CHP ^b	Non-CHP ^c								
1950 Total	1,198	388	928	(h)	2,498	2,498	3,426	126	NA	126	629	5,767	
1955 Total	2,124	629	1,131	(h)	3,411	3,411	4,542	245	NA	245	1,153	8,694	
1960 Total	3,103	1,020	1,237	(h)	4,535	4,535	5,771	347	NA	347	1,725	11,967	
1965 Total	3,903	1,444	1,156	(h)	5,955	5,955	7,112	501	NA	501	2,321	15,280	
1970 Total	4,837	2,399	1,399	(h)	7,851	7,851	9,249	722	NA	722	3,932	21,139	
1975 Total	4,924	2,508	1,396	(h)	6,968	6,968	8,365	583	NA	583	3,158	19,538	
1980 Total	4,752	2,611	1,026	(h)	7,172	7,172	8,198	635	NA	635	3,682	19,877	
1985 Total	4,433	2,432	966	(h)	5,901	5,901	6,867	504	NA	504	3,044	17,281	
1990 Total	4,391	2,623	1,236	1,055	5,963	7,018	8,255	660	(s)	660	3,245	19,174	
1995 Total	4,850	3,031	1,220	1,258	6,906	8,164	9,384	700	5	705	4,237	22,207	
2000 Total	4,996	3,182	1,151	1,386	6,757	8,142	9,293	642	13	655	5,206	23,333	
2001 Total	4,771	3,023	1,119	1,310	6,035	7,344	8,463	625	15	640	5,342	22,239	
2002 Total	4,889	3,144	1,113	1,240	6,287	7,527	8,640	667	15	682	5,672	23,027	
2003 Total	5,079	3,179	1,122	1,144	6,007	7,150	8,273	591	18	610	5,135	22,277	
2004 Total	4,869	3,129	1,098	1,191	6,066	7,256	8,354	566	21	587	5,464	22,403	
2005 Total	4,827	2,999	1,112	1,084	5,518	6,601	7,713	584	23	607	5,869	22,014	
2006 Total	4,368	2,832	1,142	1,115	5,412	6,527	7,669	584	24	608	6,222	21,699	
2007 Total	4,722	3,013	1,226	1,050	5,604	6,655	7,881	621	25	646	6,841	23,104	
2008 Total	4,892	3,153	1,220	955	5,715	6,670	7,890	648	26	674	6,668	23,277	
2009 Total	4,779	3,119	1,275	990	5,178	6,167	7,443	670	27	697	6,873	22,910	
2010 Total	4,782	3,103	1,286	1,029	5,797	6,826	8,112	674	29	703	7,387	24,087	
2011 Total	4,714	3,155	1,323	1,063	5,931	6,994	8,317	688	30	718	7,574	24,477	
2012 Total	4,150	2,895	1,396	1,149	6,077	7,226	8,622	731	30	761	9,111	25,538	
2013 Total	4,897	3,295	1,483	1,170	6,255	7,425	8,909	833	30	863	8,191	26,155	
2014 Total	5,087	3,466	1,512	1,145	6,501	7,646	9,158	700	35	735	8,146	26,593	
2015 Total	4,613	3,202	1,576	1,222	6,300	7,522	9,098	678	39	718	9,613	27,244	
2016 January	879	503	R 133	103	R 618	R 721	R 854	R 78	R 4	R 82	774	R 3,092	
February	690	R 414	R 126	95	R 568	R 663	R 789	R 67	3	R 70	690	R 2,652	
March	455	298	R 133	99	R 564	R 663	R 796	R 59	R 4	63	745	R 2,356	
April	328	233	R 128	95	525	620	R 749	R 52	3	R 55	719	R 2,084	
May	194	171	R 131	98	515	R 613	R 744	R 49	R 4	R 52	804	R 1,966	
June	123	138	R 126	101	489	590	R 716	R 50	3	R 53	970	R 2,001	
July	106	R 135	R 131	107	509	616	R 748	55	4	R 58	1,140	R 2,187	
August	100	140	R 130	108	519	R 628	R 758	R 55	4	R 59	1,151	R 2,208	
September	110	142	R 125	101	R 503	604	R 729	R 48	R 3	R 52	915	R 1,948	
October	187	191	R 129	99	523	R 623	R 751	48	4	R 51	744	R 1,925	
November	380	R 281	R 126	99	R 556	654	R 780	R 54	R 3	R 57	662	R 2,159	
December	794	R 463	R 128	104	R 630	R 734	R 862	R 73	4	R 76	671	R 2,866	
Total	R 4,347	R 3,110	R 1,545	1,209	R 6,519	R 7,729	R 9,274	R 687	42	R 729	9,985	R 27,444	
2017 January	R 831	R 479	R 126	107	R 628	R 735	861	R 78	4	R 83	647	R 2,901	
February	R 579	R 359	R 115	97	R 554	R 650	765	R 63	R 4	R 66	559	R 2,329	
March	R 580	R 372	R 130	103	R 594	R 697	R 827	R 68	4	R 72	679	R 2,529	
April	R 279	R 212	R 126	98	R 534	R 632	R 758	R 51	4	R 55	624	R 1,928	
May	R 199	R 178	R 130	99	R 530	R 629	R 759	R 50	4	R 54	706	R 1,897	
June	124	138	R 127	100	R 514	R 615	R 741	R 50	4	R 54	854	R 1,912	
July	107	134	R 133	107	R 517	R 624	R 757	R 56	4	R 61	1,074	R 2,133	
August	104	R 137	R 133	103	R 535	R 638	770	R 56	4	R 60	1,034	R 2,105	
September	115	R 145	R 130	98	R 518	R 616	R 747	R 51	4	R 55	862	R 1,923	
October	R 205	201	R 137	100	R 557	R 657	R 794	R 54	4	R 58	780	R 2,037	
November	R 468	R 322	R 136	102	R 594	R 696	R 832	R 63	4	R 67	663	R 2,351	
December	R 822	R 487	R 141	113	R 648	R 761	R 903	R 83	4	R 87	768	R 3,066	
Total	R 4,412	R 3,164	R 1,564	1,226	R 6,723	R 7,949	R 9,514	R 722	R 49	R 770	9,250	R 27,110	
2018 January	R 975	R 548	RE 139	112	658	770	R 909	RE 88	E 4	RE 92	795	R 3,318	
February	687	420	RE 128	99	R 589	R 689	R 816	RE 71	E 3	RE 74	670	R 2,667	
March	R 656	R 414	RE 143	104	R 622	R 726	R 869	RE 73	E 4	RE 77	743	R 2,758	
April	439	299	RE 139	102	R 583	R 685	R 825	RE 62	E 4	RE 66	708	R 2,336	
May	168	162	RE 145	102	R 557	R 659	R 805	RE 54	E 4	RE 58	851	R 2,043	
June	119	141	RE 142	104	R 533	R 637	R 779	RE 55	E 4	RE 58	955	R 2,051	
July	105	135	E 149	110	542	652	801	E 62	E 4	E 66	1,229	R 2,336	
7-Month Total	3,148	2,118	E 985	734	4,085	4,819	5,804	E 466	E 25	E 491	5,950	17,510	
2017 7-Month Total	2,700	1,872	888	710	3,871	4,581	5,469	416	28	445	5,143	15,629	
2016 7-Month Total	2,775	1,892	908	698	3,788	4,486	5,394	409	24	434	5,842	16,337	

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

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

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

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

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

^f The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

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

^h Included in "Non-CHP."

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

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

Notes: • Data are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of section.

• See Note 8, "Natural Gas Data Adjustments, 1993–2000," at end of section.

• See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • Through 1964, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.65 psia (pounds per square inch absolute) at 60° Fahrenheit; beginning in 1965, the pressure base is 14.73 psia at 60° Fahrenheit. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **Residential, Commercial, Lease and Plant Fuel, Other Industrial Total and Pipelines and Distribution: 1949–2017**—U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual* (NGA), annual reports and unpublished revisions. **2018 forward**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly* (NGM), September 2018, Table 2. • **Other Industrial CHP:** Table 7.4c. • **Other Industrial Non-CHP:** Calculated as other industrial total minus other industrial CHP. • **Industrial Total:** Calculated as lease and plant fuel plus other industrial total. • **Vehicle Fuel: 1990 and 1991**—EIA, NGA 2000, (November 2001), Table 95. **1992–1998**—EIA, "Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 1999" (October 1999), Table 10, and "Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 2003" (February 2004), Table 10. Data for compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas in gasoline-equivalent gallons were converted to cubic feet by multiplying by the motor gasoline conversion factor (see Table A3) and dividing by the natural gas end-use sectors conversion factor (see Table A4). **1999–2017**—EIA, NGA, annual reports. **2018 forward**—EIA, NGM, September 2018, Table 2. • **Transportation Total:** Calculated as pipelines and distribution plus vehicle fuel. • **Electric Power Sector:** Table 7.4b. • **Total Consumption:** Calculated as the sum of residential, commercial, industrial total, transportation total, and electric power sector.

Table 4.4 Natural Gas in Underground Storage
(Volumes in Billion Cubic Feet)

	Natural Gas in Underground Storage, End of Period			Change in Working Gas From Same Period Previous Year		Storage Activity		
	Base Gas	Working Gas	Total ^a	Volume	Percent	Withdrawals	Injections	Net ^{b,c}
1950 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	175	230	-54
1955 Total	863	505	1,368	40	8.7	437	505	-68
1960 Total	NA	NA	2,184	NA	NA	713	844	-132
1965 Total	1,848	1,242	3,090	83	7.2	960	1,078	-118
1970 Total	2,326	1,678	4,004	257	18.1	1,459	1,857	-398
1975 Total	3,162	2,212	5,374	162	7.9	1,760	2,104	-344
1980 Total	3,642	2,655	6,297	-99	-3.6	1,910	1,896	14
1985 Total	3,842	2,607	6,448	-270	-9.4	2,359	2,128	231
1990 Total	3,868	3,068	6,936	555	22.1	1,934	2,433	-499
1995 Total	4,349	2,153	6,503	-453	-17.4	2,974	2,566	408
2000 Total	4,352	1,719	6,071	-806	-31.9	3,498	2,684	814
2001 Total	4,301	2,904	7,204	1,185	68.9	2,309	3,464	-1,156
2002 Total	4,340	2,375	6,715	-528	-18.2	3,138	2,670	468
2003 Total	4,303	2,563	6,866	187	7.9	3,099	3,292	-193
2004 Total	4,201	2,696	6,897	133	5.2	3,037	3,150	-113
2005 Total	4,200	2,635	6,835	-61	-2.3	3,057	3,002	55
2006 Total	4,211	3,070	7,281	435	16.5	2,493	2,924	-431
2007 Total	4,234	2,879	7,113	-191	-6.2	3,325	3,133	192
2008 Total	4,232	2,840	7,073	-39	-1.4	3,374	3,340	34
2009 Total	4,277	3,130	7,407	290	10.2	2,966	3,315	-349
2010 Total	4,301	3,111	7,412	-19	-6	3,274	3,291	-17
2011 Total	4,302	3,462	7,764	351	11.3	3,074	3,422	-348
2012 Total	4,372	3,413	7,785	-49	-1.4	2,818	2,825	-7
2013 Total	4,365	2,890	7,255	-523	-15.3	3,702	3,156	546
2014 Total	4,365	3,141	7,506	251	8.7	3,586	3,839	-253
2015 Total	4,372	3,667	8,038	525	16.7	3,100	3,638	-539
2016 January	4,369	2,938	7,307	531	22.1	795	66	729
February	4,369	2,534	6,904	869	52.2	515	111	403
March	4,360	2,486	6,847	1,015	69.0	264	215	49
April	4,364	2,646	7,009	852	47.5	130	294	-164
May	4,366	2,966	7,332	679	29.7	74	402	-329
June	4,369	3,186	7,555	539	20.4	94	316	-222
July	4,369	3,318	7,687	394	13.5	150	283	-133
August	4,369	3,441	7,811	200	6.2	162	285	-124
September	4,369	3,705	8,074	91	2.5	88	351	-262
October	4,371	4,013	8,384	70	1.8	78	387	-308
November	4,372	3,977	8,349	50	1.3	213	178	35
December	4,380	3,297	7,677	-370	-10.1	762	87	676
Total	4,380	3,297	7,677	-370	-10.1	3,325	2,977	348
2017 January	4,378	2,622	7,000	-316	-10.8	R 787	R 113	675
February	4,377	2,337	6,715	-197	-7.8	R 422	R 137	285
March	4,378	2,063	6,440	-424	-17.0	R 449	R 175	274
April	4,379	2,291	6,670	-354	-13.4	R 122	R 352	-230
May	4,385	2,627	7,011	-340	-11.5	R 90	R 430	-341
June	4,354	2,907	7,261	-279	-8.8	R 105	R 386	-281
July	4,356	3,054	7,410	-264	-8.0	R 154	R 303	-150
August	4,355	3,250	7,605	-191	-5.6	R 158	R 353	-196
September	4,355	3,567	7,923	-138	-3.7	R 103	R 419	-317
October	4,354	3,816	8,170	-196	-4.9	R 131	R 378	-247
November	4,353	3,709	8,062	-267	-6.7	R 285	R 199	86
December	4,360	3,033	7,392	-264	-8.0	R 785	R 91	695
Total	4,360	3,033	7,392	-264	-8.0	R 3,590	R 3,337	R 254
2018 January	4,357	2,141	6,498	-481	-18.4	R 1,037	R 141	896
February	4,357	1,673	6,030	-664	-28.4	R 599	R 133	467
March	4,354	1,392	5,746	-670	-32.5	R 449	R 164	285
April	4,350	1,427	5,778	-864	-37.7	R 224	R 256	-32
May	4,352	1,848	6,200	-779	-29.6	R 66	R 489	-423
June	4,354	2,195	6,550	-711	-24.5	R 88	R 436	-348
July	4,355	2,382	6,736	-673	-22.0	175	362	-186
7-Month Total	--	--	--	--	--	2,637	1,979	658
2017 7-Month Total	--	--	--	--	--	2,129	1,896	233
2016 7-Month Total	--	--	--	--	--	2,021	1,689	332

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

^b For 1980–2015, data differ from those shown on Table 4.1, which includes liquefied natural gas storage for that period.

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

R=Revised. --=Not applicable. NA=Not available.

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

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

beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Storage Activity: 1949–1975**—U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1994, Volume 2*, Table 9. **1976–1979**—EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979*, Table 1. **1980–1995**—EIA, *Historical Natural Gas Annual 1930 Through 2000*, Table 11. **1996–2014**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, monthly issues. **2015 forward**—EIA, NGM, September 2018, Table 8. • **All Other Data: 1954–1974**—American Gas Association, *Gas Facts*, annual issues. **1975 and 1976**—Federal Energy Administration (FEA), Form FEA-G318-M-0, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1977 and 1978**—EIA, Form FEA-G318-M-0, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1979–1995**—EIA, Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and FERC, Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1996–2017**—EIA, NGA, annual reports. **2018 forward**—EIA, NGM, September 2018, Table 8.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total underground storage capacity, including active and inactive fields (billion cubic feet)										
Decade	Year-0	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	Year-6	Year-7	Year-8	Year-9
1970s						6,280	6,544	6,678	6,890	6,929
1980s	7,434	7,805	7,915	7,985	8,043	8,087	8,145	8,124	8,124	8,120
1990s	7,794	7,993	7,932	7,989	8,043	7,953	7,980	8,332	8,179	8,229
2000s	8,241	8,182	8,207	8,206	8,255	8,268	8,330	8,402	8,499	8,656
2010s	8,764	8,849	8,991	9,173	9,233	9,231	9,239	9,261		

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

The final monthly and annual storage and withdrawal data for 1980–2016 include both underground and liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage. Annual data on LNG additions and withdrawals are from Form EIA-176. Monthly data are estimated by computing the ratio of each month's underground storage additions and withdrawals to annual underground storage additions and withdrawals and applying the ratio to the annual LNG data.

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

Note 6. Natural Gas Consumption. Natural gas consumption statistics include data for the following: "Residential Sector": residential deliveries; "Commercial Sector": commercial deliveries, including to commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants; "Industrial Sector": lease and plant fuel use, and other industrial deliveries, including to industrial CHP and industrial electricity-only plants also includes the relatively small amount of natural gas consumption for non-combustion use (see Tables 1.11a and 1.11b); "Transportation Sector": pipelines and distribution use, and vehicle fuel use; and "Electric Power Sector": electric utility and independent power producer use.

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

Note 7. Natural Gas Consumption, 1989–1992. Prior to 1993, deliveries to nonutility generators were not separately collected from natural gas companies on Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." As a result, for 1989–1992, those volumes are probably included in both the industrial and electric power sectors and double-counted in total consumption. In 1993, 0.28 trillion cubic feet was reported as delivered to nonutility generators.

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

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

Note 9. Natural Gas Imports and Exports. The United States imports natural gas via pipeline from Canada and Mexico; and imports liquefied natural gas (LNG) via tanker from Algeria, Australia, Brunei, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. In addition, small amounts of LNG arrived from Canada in 1973 (667 million cubic feet), 1977 (572 million cubic feet), 1981 (6 million cubic feet), 2013 (555 million cubic feet), 2014 (132 million cubic feet), 2015 (437 million cubic feet), 2016 (924 million cubic feet), 2017 (1,569 million cubic feet), and 2018 (505 million cubic feet). Also, small amounts of compressed natural gas (CNG) were imported from Canada in 2014 forward. The United States exports natural gas via pipeline to Canada and Mexico; and exports LNG via tanker to Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Malta, Pakistan, Portugal, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and United Kingdom. Also, small amounts of LNG have gone to Mexico since 1998 and to Canada in 2007 and 2012 forward. Small amounts of CNG have been exported to Canada since 2013.

Annual and final monthly data are from the annual EIA Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," which requires data to be reported by month for the calendar year.

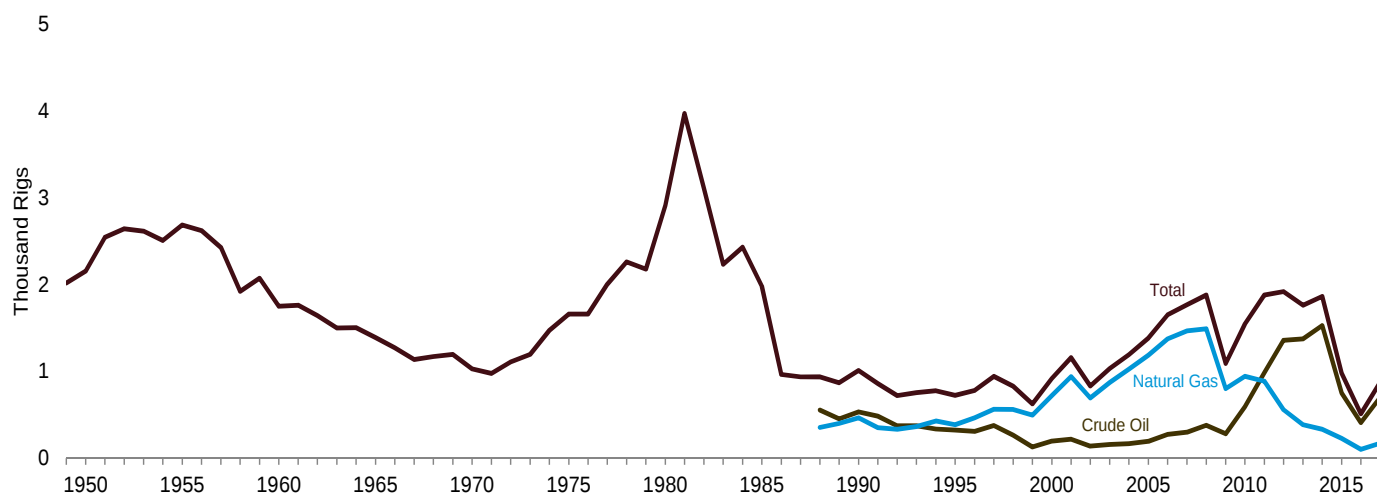
Preliminary monthly data are EIA estimates. For a discussion of estimation procedures, see EIA's *Natural Gas Monthly*. Preliminary data are revised after publication of EIA's *U.S. Imports and Exports of Natural Gas*.

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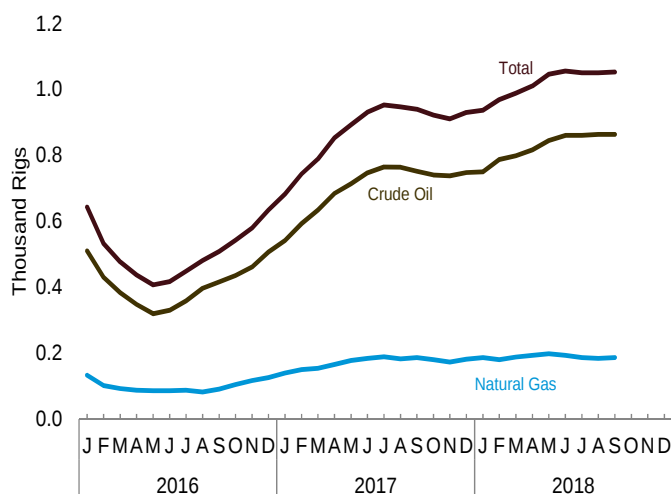
5. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

Figure 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development Indicators

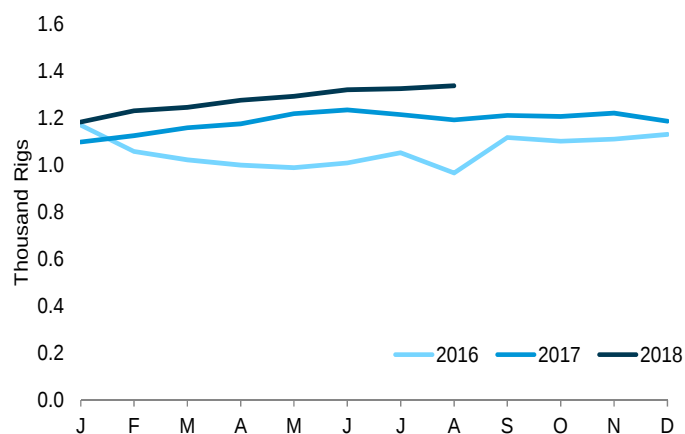
Rotary Rigs in Operation by Type, 1949–2017



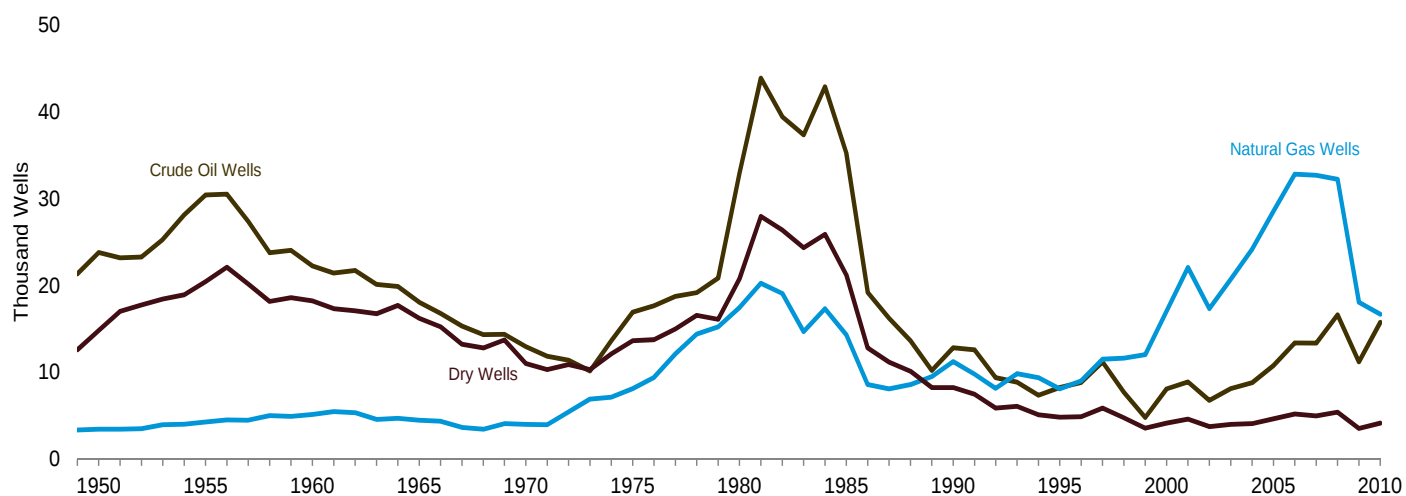
Rotary Rigs in Operation by Type, Monthly



Active Well Service Rig Count, Monthly



Total Wells Drilled by Type, 1949–2010



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

Sources: Tables 5.1 and 5.2.

Table 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Drilling Activity Measurements
(Number of Rigs)

	Rotary Rigs in Operation ^a					Active Well Service Rig Count ^c
	By Site		By Type		Total ^b	
	Onshore	Offshore	Crude Oil	Natural Gas		
1950 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,154	NA
1955 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,686	NA
1960 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,748	NA
1965 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,388	NA
1970 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,028	NA
1975 Average	1,554	106	NA	NA	1,660	2,486
1980 Average	2,678	231	NA	NA	2,909	4,089
1985 Average	1,774	206	NA	NA	1,980	4,716
1990 Average	902	108	532	464	1,010	3,658
1995 Average	622	101	323	385	723	3,041
2000 Average	778	140	197	720	918	2,692
2001 Average	1,003	153	217	939	1,156	2,267
2002 Average	717	113	137	691	830	1,830
2003 Average	924	108	157	872	1,032	1,967
2004 Average	1,095	97	165	1,025	1,192	2,064
2005 Average	1,287	94	194	1,184	1,381	2,222
2006 Average	1,559	90	274	1,372	1,649	2,364
2007 Average	1,695	72	297	1,466	1,768	2,388
2008 Average	1,814	65	379	1,491	1,879	2,515
2009 Average	1,046	44	278	801	1,089	1,722
2010 Average	1,514	31	591	943	1,546	1,854
2011 Average	1,846	32	984	887	1,879	2,075
2012 Average	1,871	48	1,357	558	1,919	2,113
2013 Average	1,705	56	1,373	383	1,761	2,064
2014 Average	1,804	57	1,527	333	1,862	2,024
2015 Average	943	35	750	226	978	1,481
2016 January	615	28	510	133	643	1,170
February	506	26	430	102	532	1,058
March	451	27	384	93	477	1,023
April	411	26	348	88	437	1,000
May	384	24	320	86	407	989
June	396	21	330	86	417	1,009
July	429	20	359	88	449	1,053
August	464	17	397	82	481	967
September	491	18	416	91	509	1,117
October	521	23	436	105	543	1,102
November	558	22	462	117	580	1,111
December	611	23	507	126	634	1,131
Average	486	23	408	100	509	1,061
2017 January	659	24	542	140	683	1,099
February	724	20	593	150	744	1,125
March	770	19	634	154	789	1,159
April	833	20	685	166	853	1,176
May	871	22	714	178	893	1,219
June	909	22	747	184	931	1,235
July	931	22	765	189	953	1,215
August	930	17	764	183	947	1,192
September	922	18	752	187	940	1,212
October	901	21	741	180	922	1,207
November	891	20	738	173	911	1,222
December	911	19	748	182	930	1,187
Average	856	20	703	172	876	1,187
2018 January	919	18	750	187	937	1,183
February	952	17	788	180	969	1,232
March	976	13	799	188	989	1,246
April	995	16	817	193	1,011	1,276
May	1,026	20	845	198	1,046	1,293
June	1,037	19	861	193	1,056	1,321
July	1,032	18	861	187	1,050	1,326
August	1,031	19	864	184	1,050	1,338
September	1,033	20	864	187	1,053	NA
9-Month Average	1,001	18	829	189	1,019	NA
2017 9-Month Average	841	20	690	170	861	1,181
2016 9-Month Average	459	23	387	94	482	1,043

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

^b Sum of rigs drilling for crude oil, rigs drilling for natural gas, and other rigs (not shown) drilling for miscellaneous purposes, such as service wells, injection wells, and stratigraphic tests. Therefore, "Total" values may not equal the sum of "Crude Oil" and "Natural Gas." "Total" values may not equal the sum of "Onshore" and "Offshore" due to independent rounding.

^c The number of rigs doing true workovers (where tubing is pulled from the well), or doing rod string and pump repair operations, and that are, on average, crewed

and working every day of the month.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

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

Sources: • **Rotary Rigs in Operation:** Baker Hughes, Inc., Houston, TX, "North America Rig Count," used with permission. See <http://phx.corporate-ir.net/phoenix.zhtml?c=79687&p=irol-reports>. • **Active Well Service Rig Count:** Assoc. of Energy Service Companies, Friendswood, TX. See <https://www.aesc.net/aesc-rig-counts.html>.

Table 5.2 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Exploratory and Development Wells

	Wells Drilled												Total Footage Drilled
	Exploratory				Development				Total				
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	
	Number												
1950 Total	1,583	431	8,292	10,306	22,229	3,008	6,507	31,744	23,812	3,439	14,799	42,050	157,358
1955 Total	2,236	874	11,832	14,942	28,196	3,392	8,620	40,208	30,432	4,266	20,452	55,150	226,182
1960 Total	1,321	868	9,515	11,704	20,937	4,281	8,697	33,915	22,258	5,149	18,212	45,619	192,176
1965 Total	946	515	8,005	9,466	17,119	3,967	8,221	29,307	18,065	4,482	16,226	38,773	174,882
1970 Total	757	477	6,162	7,396	12,211	3,534	4,869	20,614	12,968	4,011	11,031	28,010	138,556
1975 Total	982	1,248	7,129	9,359	15,966	6,879	6,517	29,362	16,948	8,127	13,646	38,721	180,494
1980 Total	1,777	2,099	9,081	12,957	31,182	15,362	11,704	58,248	32,959	17,461	20,785	71,205	316,943
1985 Total	1,680	1,200	8,954	11,834	33,581	13,124	12,257	58,962	35,261	14,324	21,211	70,796	314,409
1990 Total	778	811	3,652	5,241	12,061	10,435	4,593	27,089	12,839	11,246	8,245	32,330	156,044
1995 Total	570	558	2,024	3,152	7,678	7,524	2,790	17,992	8,248	8,082	4,814	21,144	117,156
2000 Total	288	657	1,341	2,286	7,802	16,394	2,805	27,001	8,090	17,051	4,146	29,287	144,425
2001 Total	357	1,052	1,733	3,142	8,531	21,020	2,865	32,416	8,888	22,072	4,598	35,558	180,141
2002 Total	258	844	1,282	2,384	6,517	16,498	2,472	25,487	6,775	17,342	3,754	27,871	145,159
2003 Total	350	997	1,297	2,644	7,779	19,725	2,685	30,189	8,129	20,722	3,982	32,833	177,239
2004 Total	383	1,671	1,350	3,404	8,406	22,515	2,732	33,653	8,789	24,186	4,082	37,057	204,279
2005 Total	539	2,141	1,462	4,142	10,240	26,449	3,191	39,880	10,779	28,590	4,653	44,022	240,307
2006 Total	646	2,456	1,547	4,649	12,739	30,382	3,659	46,780	13,385	32,838	5,206	51,429	282,675
2007 Total	808	2,794	1,582	5,184	12,563	29,925	3,399	45,887	13,371	32,719	4,981	51,071	301,515
2008 January	88	208	144	440	1,111	2,321	272	3,704	1,199	2,529	416	4,144	25,306
February	82	230	107	419	1,080	2,261	247	3,588	1,162	2,491	354	4,007	24,958
March	66	216	127	409	1,132	2,363	271	3,766	1,198	2,579	398	4,175	26,226
April	68	189	130	387	1,177	2,415	281	3,873	1,245	2,604	411	4,260	26,920
May	88	206	124	418	1,317	2,449	240	4,006	1,405	2,655	364	4,424	27,947
June	63	195	139	397	1,428	2,540	299	4,267	1,491	2,735	438	4,664	28,739
July	79	163	171	413	1,439	2,695	344	4,478	1,518	2,858	515	4,891	29,140
August	67	165	144	376	1,448	2,735	379	4,562	1,515	2,900	523	4,938	28,942
September	52	166	164	382	1,488	2,667	355	4,510	1,540	2,833	519	4,892	28,960
October	80	243	173	496	1,549	2,841	373	4,763	1,629	3,084	546	5,259	31,505
November	97	192	160	449	1,361	2,418	334	4,113	1,458	2,610	494	4,562	29,276
December	67	172	132	371	1,206	2,196	313	3,715	1,273	2,368	445	4,086	26,222
Total	897	2,345	1,715	4,957	15,736	29,901	3,708	49,345	16,633	32,246	5,423	54,302	334,141
2009 January	80	171	99	350	1,192	2,253	250	3,695	1,272	2,424	349	4,045	28,077
February	62	125	88	275	991	1,925	195	3,111	1,053	2,050	283	3,386	25,440
March	59	146	88	293	867	1,771	210	2,848	926	1,917	298	3,141	25,304
April	36	68	93	197	755	1,396	205	2,356	791	1,464	298	2,553	21,406
May	47	90	80	217	584	1,136	156	1,876	631	1,226	236	2,093	20,055
June	44	91	75	210	804	1,297	189	2,290	848	1,388	264	2,500	16,301
July	40	100	101	241	789	1,188	217	2,194	829	1,288	318	2,435	13,543
August	49	84	88	221	867	1,372	207	2,446	916	1,456	295	2,667	15,970
September	61	71	96	228	945	1,170	207	2,322	1,006	1,241	303	2,550	15,547
October	55	79	78	212	966	1,167	222	2,355	1,021	1,246	300	2,567	17,261
November	38	83	85	206	931	1,133	199	2,263	969	1,216	284	2,469	16,236
December	34	98	84	216	894	1,074	213	2,181	928	1,172	297	2,397	16,424
Total	605	1,206	1,055	2,866	10,585	16,882	2,470	29,937	11,190	18,088	3,525	32,803	231,562
2010 January	55	91	81	227	898	1,264	169	2,331	953	1,355	250	2,558	15,304
February	44	71	67	182	871	1,096	144	2,111	915	1,167	211	2,293	16,862
March	59	85	88	232	1,062	1,224	216	2,502	1,121	1,309	304	2,734	15,102
April	49	78	77	204	1,173	1,152	249	2,574	1,222	1,230	326	2,778	17,904
May	48	107	86	241	1,282	1,208	255	2,745	1,330	1,315	341	2,986	17,987
June	61	100	90	251	1,385	1,250	302	2,937	1,446	1,350	392	3,188	19,408
July	46	103	105	254	1,386	1,443	390	3,219	1,432	1,546	495	3,473	20,847
August	56	104	94	254	1,434	1,402	314	3,150	1,490	1,506	408	3,404	22,923
September	57	73	88	218	1,374	1,358	268	3,000	1,431	1,431	356	3,218	23,037
October	75	87	117	279	1,502	1,463	283	3,248	1,577	1,550	400	3,527	22,123
November	62	114	103	279	1,400	1,352	263	3,015	1,462	1,466	366	3,294	24,561
December	57	92	70	219	1,317	1,379	243	2,939	1,374	1,471	313	3,158	23,189
Total	669	1,105	1,066	2,840	15,084	15,591	3,096	33,771	15,753	16,696	4,162	36,611	239,247

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For 1960–1969, data are for well completion reports received by the American Petroleum Institute during the reporting year; for all other years, data are for well completions in a given year. • Through 1989, these well counts include only the original drilling of a hole intended to discover or further develop already discovered crude oil or natural gas resources. Other drilling activities, such as drilling an old well deeper, drilling of laterals from the original well, drilling of service and injection wells, and drilling for resources other than crude oil or natural gas are excluded. Beginning in 1990, a new well is defined as the first hole in the ground whether it is lateral or not. Due to the methodology used to estimate ultimate well counts from the available partially reported data, the counts shown on this page are frequently revised. See Note, "Crude Oil and

Natural Gas Exploratory and Development Wells," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

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

Data for 2011 forward in this table have been removed while EIA evaluates the quality of the data and the estimation methodology.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

Note. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Exploratory and Development Wells. Three well types are considered in the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* drilling statistics: “completed for crude oil,” “completed for natural gas,” and “dry hole.” Wells that productively encounter both crude oil and natural gas are categorized as “completed for crude oil.” Both development wells and exploratory wells (new field wildcats, new pool tests, and extension tests) are included in the statistics. All other classes of wells drilled in connection with the search for producible hydrocarbons are excluded. If a lateral is drilled at the same time as the original hole it is not counted separately, but its footage is included.

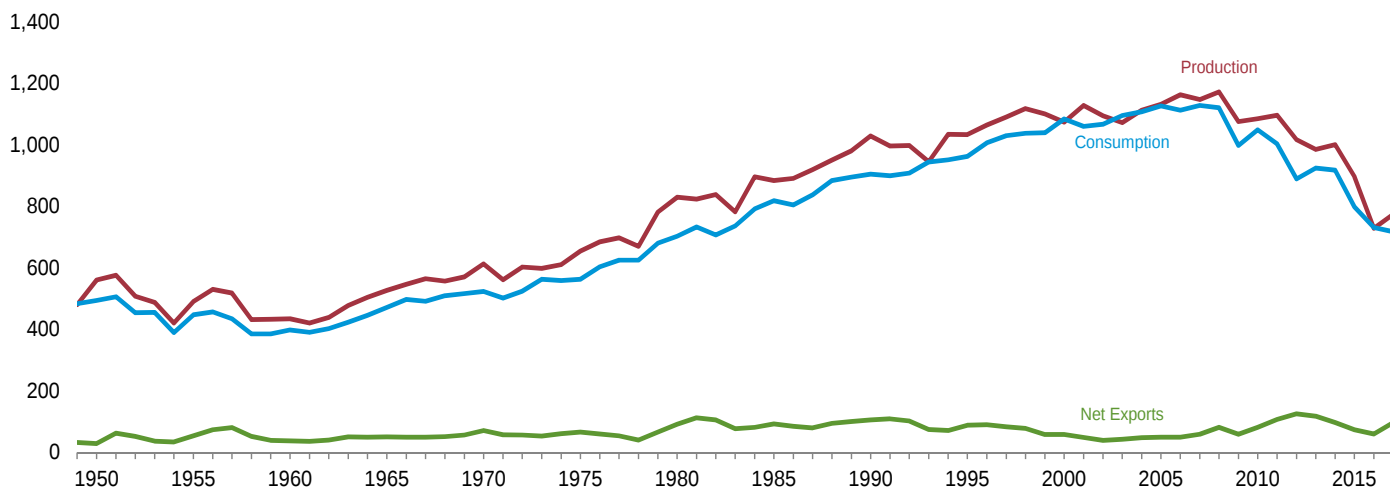
Prior to the March 1985 MER, drilling statistics consisted of completion data for the above types and classes of wells as reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during a given month. Due to time lags between the date of well completion and the date of completion reporting to the API, as-reported well completions proved to be an inaccurate indicator of drilling activity. During 1982, for example, as-reported well completions rose, while the number of actual completions fell. Consequently, the drilling statistics published since the March 1985 MER are U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates produced by statistically imputing well counts and footage based on the partial data available from the API. These estimates are subject to continuous revision as new data, some of which pertain to earlier months and years, become available. Additional information about the EIA estimation methodology may be found in “Estimating Well Completions,” a feature article published in the March 1985 MER.

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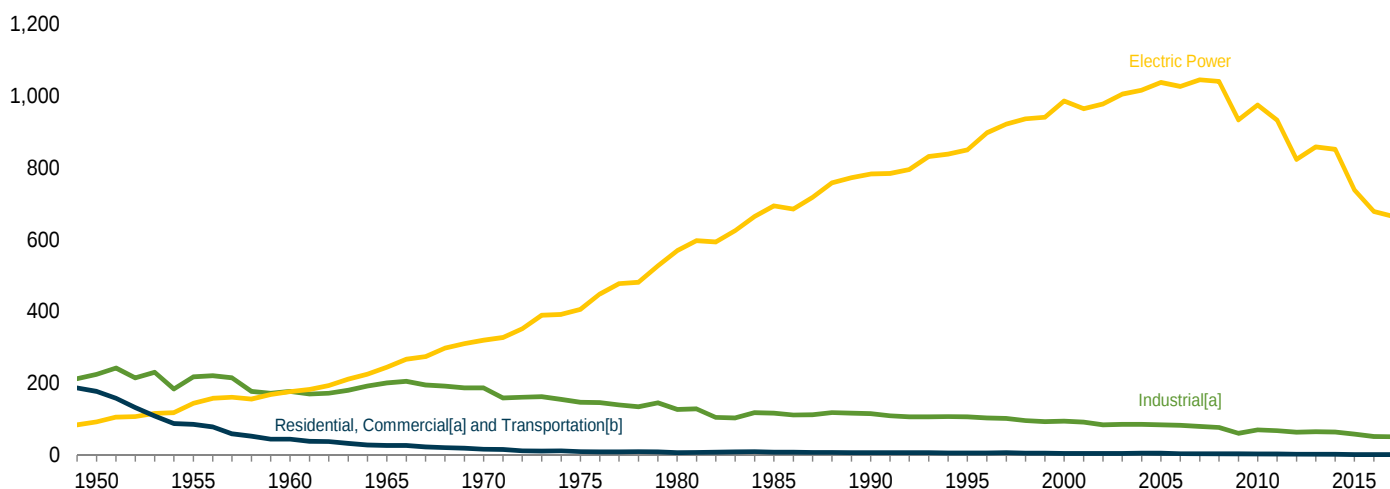
6. Coal

Figure 6.1 Coal
(Million Short Tons)

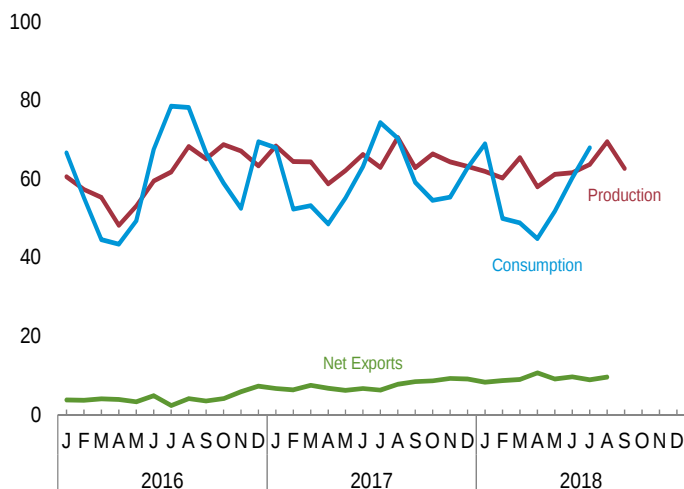
Overview, 1949–2017



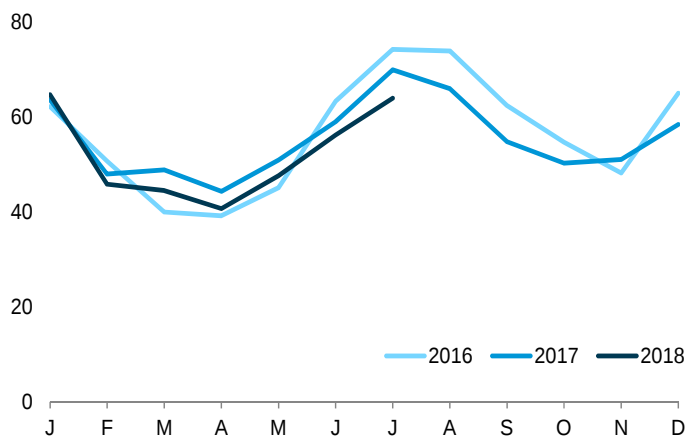
Consumption by Sector, 1949–2017



Overview, Monthly



Electric Power Sector Consumption, Monthly



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

[b] For 1978 forward, small amounts of transportation sector use are

included in "Industrial."

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

Sources: Tables 6.1 and 6.2.

Table 6.1 Coal Overview
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production ^a	Waste Coal Supplied ^b	Trade			Stock Change ^{d,e}	Losses and Unaccounted for ^{e,f}	Consumption
			Imports	Exports	Net Imports ^c			
1950 Total	560,388	NA	365	29,360	-28,995	27,829	9,462	494,102
1955 Total	490,838	NA	337	54,429	-54,092	-3,974	-6,292	447,012
1960 Total	434,329	NA	262	37,981	-37,719	-3,194	1,722	398,081
1965 Total	526,954	NA	184	51,032	-50,848	1,897	2,244	471,965
1970 Total	612,661	NA	36	71,733	-71,697	11,100	6,633	523,231
1975 Total	654,641	NA	940	66,309	-65,369	32,154	-5,522	562,640
1980 Total	829,700	NA	1,194	91,742	-90,548	25,595	10,827	702,730
1985 Total	883,638	NA	1,952	92,680	-90,727	-27,934	2,796	818,049
1990 Total	1,029,076	3,339	2,699	105,804	-103,104	26,542	-1,730	904,498
1995 Total	1,032,974	8,561	9,473	88,547	-79,074	-275	632	962,104
2000 Total	1,073,612	9,089	12,513	58,489	-45,976	-48,309	938	1,084,095
2001 Total	1,127,689	10,085	19,787	48,666	-28,879	41,630	7,120	1,060,146
2002 Total	1,094,283	9,052	16,875	39,601	-22,726	10,215	4,040	1,066,355
2003 Total	1,071,753	10,016	25,044	43,014	-17,970	-26,659	-4,403	1,094,861
2004 Total	1,112,099	11,299	27,280	47,998	-20,718	-11,462	6,887	1,107,255
2005 Total	1,131,498	13,352	30,460	49,942	-19,482	-9,702	9,092	1,125,978
2006 Total	1,162,750	14,409	36,246	49,647	-13,401	42,642	8,824	1,112,292
2007 Total	1,146,635	14,076	36,347	59,163	-22,816	5,812	4,085	1,127,998
2008 Total	1,171,809	14,146	34,208	81,519	-47,311	12,354	5,740	1,120,548
2009 Total	1,074,923	13,666	22,639	59,097	-36,458	39,668	14,985	997,478
2010 Total	1,084,368	13,651	19,353	81,716	-62,363	-13,039	182	1,048,514
2011 Total	1,095,628	13,209	13,088	107,259	-94,171	211	11,506	1,002,948
2012 Total	1,016,458	11,196	9,159	125,746	-116,586	6,902	14,980	889,185
2013 Total	984,842	11,279	8,906	117,659	-108,753	-38,525	1,451	924,442
2014 Total	1,000,049	12,090	11,350	97,257	-85,907	-2,601	11,101	917,731
2015 Total	996,941	9,969	11,318	73,958	-62,640	40,704	5,452	798,115
2016 January	60,569	1,077	693	4,433	-3,740	-9,250	494	66,662
February	57,329	934	819	4,511	-3,693	-387	-253	55,211
March	55,328	818	1,186	5,208	-4,023	4,168	3,380	44,575
April	48,216	642	740	4,583	-3,843	1,360	271	43,384
May	53,123	706	910	4,209	-3,298	-1,802	2,990	49,343
June	59,513	826	641	5,432	-4,790	-11,528	-475	67,551
July	61,784	1,050	990	3,276	-2,286	-15,581	-2,439	78,569
August	68,247	1,064	943	5,003	-4,060	-11,552	-1,372	78,175
September	65,070	766	800	4,273	-3,473	-4,260	7	66,615
October	68,725	541	768	4,863	-4,095	3,482	2,737	58,953
November	67,150	705	706	6,554	-5,847	8,538	937	52,533
December	63,311	1,009	652	7,926	-7,274	-8,630	-3,825	69,501
Total	728,364	10,138	9,850	60,271	-50,421	-45,441	2,452	731,071
2017 January	R 68,414	904	743	7,385	-6,642	-6,407	R 1,123	67,961
February	R 64,389	798	612	6,908	-6,296	4,231	R 2,360	52,299
March	R 64,335	809	560	8,013	-7,453	1,025	R 3,443	53,222
April	R 58,754	505	493	7,236	-6,744	2,109	R 1,879	48,527
May	R 62,115	610	1,053	7,243	-6,190	-2,135	R 3,495	55,176
June	R 66,229	725	651	7,317	-6,666	-5,413	R 2,562	63,138
July	R 62,966	803	956	7,177	-6,221	-10,713	R -6,088	74,350
August	R 70,582	820	839	8,573	-7,734	-5,294	R -1,435	70,398
September	R 62,891	719	513	8,894	-8,381	-3,600	R -320	59,149
October	R 66,368	628	582	9,159	-8,577	1,365	R 2,498	54,555
November	R 64,345	589	368	9,552	-9,185	1,697	R -1,282	55,335
December	R 63,220	838	408	9,495	-9,087	-6,316	R -1,563	62,850
Total	R 774,609	8,748	7,777	96,953	-89,176	-29,451	R 6,671	716,961
2018 January	R 61,937	1,013	500	8,772	-8,273	-13,092	R -1,188	68,957
February	R 60,235	834	349	9,022	-8,673	-1,005	R 3,439	49,963
March	R 65,467	909	518	9,426	-8,908	5,515	R 3,138	48,815
April	R 58,032	R 714	494	11,092	-10,598	R 2,393	R 926	R 44,828
May	R 61,196	R 771	544	9,645	-9,102	R -1,927	R 2,993	R 51,799
June	R 61,557	R 789	509	10,138	-9,629	R -7,556	R 46	R 60,227
July	63,667	RF 791	692	9,532	-8,840	R -10,745	R -1,544	R 67,906
August	69,491	NA	R 484	R 10,052	R -9,569	NA	NA	NA
September	62,641	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9-Month Total	564,224	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2017 9-Month Total	580,677	6,693	6,420	68,747	-62,327	-26,197	7,018	544,221
2016 9-Month Total	529,178	7,883	7,722	40,928	-33,206	-48,831	2,603	550,083

^a Beginning in 2001, includes a small amount of refuse recovery (coal recaptured from a refuse mine and cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible materials).

^b Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and industrial sectors. Beginning in 1989, waste coal supplied is counted as a supply-side item to balance the same amount of waste coal included in "Consumption."

^c Net imports equal imports minus exports. A minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.

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

^e In 1949, stock change is included in "Losses and Unaccounted for."

^f The difference between calculated coal supply and disposition, due to coal

quantities lost or to data reporting problems.

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by Sector
(Thousand Short Tons)

	End-Use Sectors										Electric Power Sector ^{e,f}	Total
	Resi- dential	Commercial			Coke Plants	Industrial			Trans- portation			
		CHP ^a	Other ^b	Total		Other Industrial		Total				
						CHP ^c	Non-CHP ^d					
1950 Total	51,562	(g)	63,021	63,021	104,014	(h)	120,623	120,623	224,637	63,011	91,871	494,102
1955 Total	35,590	(g)	32,852	32,852	107,743	(h)	110,096	110,096	217,839	16,972	143,759	447,012
1960 Total	24,159	(g)	16,789	16,789	81,385	(h)	96,017	96,017	177,402	3,046	176,685	398,081
1965 Total	14,635	(g)	11,041	11,041	95,286	(h)	105,560	105,560	200,846	655	244,788	471,965
1970 Total	9,024	(g)	7,090	7,090	96,481	(h)	90,156	90,156	186,637	298	320,182	523,231
1975 Total	2,823	(g)	6,587	6,587	83,598	(h)	63,646	63,646	147,244	24	405,962	562,640
1980 Total	1,355	(g)	5,097	5,097	66,657	(h)	60,347	60,347	127,004	(h)	569,274	702,730
1985 Total	1,711	(g)	6,068	6,068	41,056	(h)	75,372	75,372	116,429	(h)	693,841	818,049
1990 Total	1,345	1,191	4,189	5,379	38,877	27,781	48,549	76,330	115,207	(h)	782,567	904,498
1995 Total	755	1,419	3,633	5,052	33,011	29,363	43,693	73,055	106,067	(h)	850,230	962,104
2000 Total	454	1,547	2,126	3,673	28,939	28,031	37,177	65,208	94,147	(h)	985,821	1,084,095
2001 Total	481	1,448	2,441	3,888	26,075	25,755	39,514	65,268	91,344	(h)	964,433	1,060,146
2002 Total	533	1,405	2,506	3,912	23,656	26,232	34,515	60,747	84,403	(h)	977,507	1,066,355
2003 Total	551	1,816	1,869	3,685	24,248	24,846	36,415	61,261	85,509	(h)	1,005,116	1,094,861
2004 Total	512	1,917	2,693	4,610	23,670	26,613	35,582	62,195	85,865	(h)	1,016,268	1,107,255
2005 Total	378	1,922	2,420	4,342	23,434	25,875	34,465	60,340	83,774	(h)	1,037,485	1,125,978
2006 Total	290	1,886	1,050	2,936	22,957	25,262	34,210	59,472	82,429	(h)	1,026,636	1,112,292
2007 Total	353	1,927	1,247	3,173	22,715	22,537	34,078	56,615	79,331	(h)	1,045,141	1,127,998
2008 Total	(i)	2,021	1,485	3,506	22,070	21,902	32,491	54,393	76,463	(h)	1,040,580	1,120,548
2009 Total	(i)	1,798	1,412	3,210	15,326	19,766	25,549	45,314	60,641	(h)	933,627	997,478
2010 Total	(i)	1,720	1,361	3,081	21,092	24,638	24,650	49,289	70,381	(h)	975,052	1,048,514
2011 Total	(i)	1,668	1,125	2,793	21,434	22,319	23,919	46,238	67,671	(h)	932,484	1,002,948
2012 Total	(i)	1,450	595	2,045	20,751	20,065	22,773	42,838	63,589	(h)	823,551	889,185
2013 Total	(i)	1,356	595	1,951	21,474	19,761	23,294	43,055	64,529	(h)	857,962	924,442
2014 Total	(i)	1,063	824	1,887	21,297	19,076	23,870	42,946	64,243	(h)	851,602	917,731
2015 Total	(i)	798	706	1,503	19,708	16,984	21,475	38,459	58,167	(h)	738,444	798,115
2016 January	(i)	75	75	150	1,328	1,397	1,652	3,049	4,377	(h)	62,135	66,662
February	(i)	75	75	150	1,361	1,282	1,755	3,037	4,399	(h)	50,661	55,211
March	(i)	74	74	148	1,434	1,275	1,770	3,045	4,479	(h)	39,948	44,575
April	(i)	46	29	74	1,324	1,076	1,751	2,827	4,151	(h)	39,159	43,384
May	(i)	37	23	60	1,367	1,178	1,657	2,835	4,201	(h)	45,082	49,343
June	(i)	46	29	75	1,405	1,243	1,578	2,821	4,226	(h)	63,250	67,551
July	(i)	46	17	64	1,433	1,321	1,515	2,836	4,268	(h)	74,237	78,569
August	(i)	49	19	68	1,395	1,292	1,530	2,822	4,217	(h)	73,890	78,175
September	(i)	50	19	68	1,336	1,157	1,668	2,826	4,161	(h)	62,385	66,615
October	(i)	50	38	88	1,335	1,126	1,782	2,909	4,243	(h)	54,621	58,953
November	(i)	60	45	105	1,326	1,093	1,830	2,923	4,249	(h)	48,179	52,533
December	(i)	75	57	133	1,442	1,280	1,640	2,920	4,362	(h)	65,006	69,501
Total	(i)	683	500	1,183	16,485	14,720	20,129	34,849	51,333	(h)	678,554	731,071
2017 January	(i)	66	72	138	1,431	1,290	1,554	2,844	4,275	(h)	63,548	67,961
February	(i)	54	59	112	1,368	1,087	1,767	2,854	4,222	(h)	47,965	52,299
March	(i)	58	64	122	1,438	1,172	1,664	2,836	4,274	(h)	48,826	53,222
April	(i)	40	25	65	1,441	1,068	1,630	2,697	4,138	(h)	44,324	48,527
May	(i)	40	25	65	1,482	1,098	1,605	2,703	4,185	(h)	50,926	55,176
June	(i)	46	28	74	1,402	1,094	1,617	2,711	4,113	(h)	58,952	63,138
July	(i)	53	17	70	1,494	1,047	1,838	2,885	4,380	(h)	69,900	74,350
August	(i)	49	15	64	1,528	1,065	1,807	2,872	4,400	(h)	65,934	70,398
September	(i)	47	15	62	1,469	1,030	1,809	2,839	4,308	(h)	54,780	59,149
October	(i)	43	38	80	1,470	1,149	1,642	2,791	4,260	(h)	50,214	54,555
November	(i)	50	44	93	1,457	1,142	1,650	2,792	4,249	(h)	50,992	55,335
December	(i)	62	54	116	1,559	1,181	1,605	2,786	4,345	(h)	58,388	62,850
Total	(i)	607	454	1,061	17,538	13,424	20,189	33,613	51,151	(h)	664,749	716,961
2018 January	(i)	69	72	141	1,458	1,270	1,438	2,708	4,166	(h)	64,650	68,957
February	(i)	53	56	109	1,288	1,132	1,611	2,742	4,031	(h)	45,823	49,963
March	(i)	51	53	104	1,482	1,169	1,565	2,734	4,216	(h)	44,496	48,815
April	(i)	45	R 24	R 69	R 1,549	1,043	R 1,516	R 2,558	R 4,107	(h)	40,652	R 44,828
May	(i)	40	R 21	R 61	R 1,596	1,069	R 1,484	R 2,552	R 4,148	(h)	47,590	R 51,799
June	(i)	41	R 22	R 63	R 1,465	1,003	R 1,553	R 2,556	R 4,021	(h)	56,144	R 60,227
July	(i)	46	F 8	F 54	F 1,504	1,008	F 1,435	F 2,444	F 3,948	(h)	63,904	67,906
7-Month Total	(i)	345	E 256	E 601	E 10,343	7,693	E 10,601	E 18,294	E 28,636	(h)	363,258	392,495
2017 7-Month Total	(i)	358	288	646	10,055	7,857	11,675	19,532	29,587	(h)	384,440	414,674
2016 7-Month Total	(i)	399	322	721	9,652	8,772	11,678	20,449	30,101	(h)	374,472	405,294

^a Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and a small number of commercial electricity-only plants, such as those at hospitals and universities. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

^b All commercial sector fuel use other than that in "Commercial CHP."

^c Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and a small number of industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

^d All industrial sector fuel use other than that in "Coke Plants" and "Industrial CHP."

^e The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

^f Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

^g Included in "Commercial Other."

^h Included in "Industrial Non-CHP."

ⁱ Beginning in 2008, residential coal consumption data are no longer collected by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA).
R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

Notes: • CHP monthly values are from Table 7.4c; electric power sector monthly values are from Table 7.4b; all other monthly values are estimates derived from collected quarterly and annual data. See Note 2, "Coal Consumption," at end of section. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Coal Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.3 Coal Stocks by Sector
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Producers and Distributors	End-Use Sectors					Electric Power Sector ^{c,d}	Total
		Residential ^a and Commercial	Industrial			Total		
			Coke Plants	Other ^b	Total			
1950 Year	NA	2,462	16,809	26,182	42,991	45,453	31,842	77,295
1955 Year	NA	998	13,422	15,880	29,302	30,300	41,391	71,691
1960 Year	NA	666	11,122	11,637	22,759	23,425	51,735	75,160
1965 Year	NA	353	10,640	13,122	23,762	24,115	54,525	78,640
1970 Year	NA	300	9,045	11,781	20,826	21,126	71,908	93,034
1975 Year	12,108	233	8,797	8,529	17,326	17,559	110,724	140,391
1980 Year	24,379	NA	9,067	11,951	21,018	21,018	183,010	228,407
1985 Year	33,133	NA	3,420	10,438	13,857	13,857	156,376	203,367
1990 Year	33,418	NA	3,329	8,716	12,044	12,044	156,166	201,629
1995 Year	34,444	NA	2,632	5,702	8,334	8,334	126,304	169,083
2000 Year	31,905	NA	1,494	4,587	6,081	6,081	102,296	140,282
2001 Year	35,900	NA	1,510	6,006	7,516	7,516	138,496	181,912
2002 Year	43,257	NA	1,364	5,792	7,156	7,156	141,714	192,127
2003 Year	38,277	NA	905	4,718	5,623	5,623	121,567	165,468
2004 Year	41,151	NA	1,344	4,842	6,186	6,186	106,669	154,006
2005 Year	34,971	NA	2,615	5,582	8,196	8,196	101,137	144,304
2006 Year	36,548	NA	2,928	6,506	9,434	9,434	140,964	186,946
2007 Year	33,977	NA	1,936	5,624	7,560	7,560	151,221	192,758
2008 Year	34,688	498	2,331	6,007	8,338	8,836	161,589	205,112
2009 Year	47,718	529	1,957	5,109	7,066	7,595	189,467	244,780
2010 Year	49,820	552	1,925	4,525	6,451	7,003	174,917	231,740
2011 Year	51,897	603	2,610	4,455	7,065	7,668	172,387	231,951
2012 Year	46,157	583	2,522	4,475	6,997	7,581	185,116	238,853
2013 Year	45,652	495	2,200	4,097	6,297	6,792	147,884	200,328
2014 Year	38,894	449	2,640	4,196	6,836	7,285	151,548	197,727
2015 Year	35,871	394	2,236	4,382	6,618	7,012	195,548	238,431
2016 January	35,236	373	2,129	4,240	6,368	6,742	187,203	229,181
February	35,258	353	2,022	4,098	6,119	6,472	187,064	228,793
March	35,207	332	1,914	3,956	5,870	6,202	191,553	232,962
April	35,011	334	1,877	3,915	5,792	6,126	193,185	234,322
May	34,053	336	1,839	3,875	5,714	6,050	192,417	232,520
June	32,932	337	1,802	3,834	5,636	5,973	182,086	220,992
July	31,393	348	1,755	3,796	5,551	5,899	168,119	205,411
August	29,126	359	1,707	3,758	5,465	5,825	158,908	193,859
September	27,282	370	1,660	3,720	5,380	5,751	156,567	189,600
October	26,425	367	1,665	3,692	5,357	5,724	160,932	193,082
November	25,645	364	1,670	3,665	5,334	5,698	170,277	201,620
December	25,309	360	1,675	3,637	5,312	5,672	162,009	192,990
2017 January	F 24,974	352	1,579	3,503	5,083	5,434	156,175	186,583
February	F 25,170	343	1,483	3,370	4,853	5,197	160,448	190,814
March	F 25,190	335	1,388	3,237	4,624	4,959	161,690	191,839
April	F 25,169	333	1,467	3,256	4,723	5,056	163,723	193,948
May	F 24,350	331	1,547	3,276	4,823	5,154	162,309	191,813
June	F 23,430	329	1,626	3,296	4,922	5,251	157,719	186,400
July	F 24,983	331	1,641	3,356	4,997	5,328	145,376	175,687
August	F 23,262	334	1,655	3,422	5,077	5,411	141,720	170,393
September	F 21,984	337	1,670	3,487	5,157	5,494	139,315	166,793
October	F 21,532	328	1,686	3,408	5,094	5,422	141,204	168,158
November	F 21,296	319	1,702	3,328	5,030	5,349	143,210	169,855
December	F 21,108	310	1,718	3,249	4,967	5,276	137,155	163,539
2018 January	F 21,878	298	1,648	3,124	4,772	5,070	123,499	150,447
February	F 23,703	287	1,578	3,008	4,586	4,873	120,866	149,442
March	F 23,884	275	1,508	2,892	4,400	4,675	126,398	154,957
April	F 23,667	R 269	R 1,544	R 2,890	R 4,434	R 4,703	128,980	R 157,350
May	F 22,251	R 263	R 1,580	R 2,889	R 4,469	R 4,732	128,440	R 155,423
June	F 21,633	R 257	R 1,616	R 2,888	R 4,504	R 4,761	121,473	R 147,867
July	F 21,800	F 259	F 1,649	F 2,930	F 4,579	F 4,837	110,485	137,122

^a Through 1979, data are for the residential and commercial sectors. Beginning in 2008, data are for the commercial sector only.

^b Through 1979, data are for manufacturing plants and the transportation sector. For 1980–2007, data are for manufacturing plants only. Beginning in 2008, data are for manufacturing plants and coal transformation/processing plants.

^c The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

^d Excludes waste coal. Through 1998, data are for electric utilities only.

Beginning in 1999, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

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

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Electric power sector monthly values

are from Table 7.5; producers and distributors monthly values are estimates derived from collected annual data; all other monthly values are estimates derived from collected quarterly values. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Coal Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Coke Plants—Through 1979, monthly coke plant consumption data were taken directly from reported data. For 1980–1987, coke plant consumption estimates were derived by proportioning reported quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported. Beginning in 1988, monthly coke plant consumption estimates are derived from the reported quarterly data by using monthly ratios of raw steel production data from the American Iron and Steel Institute. The ratios are the monthly raw steel production from open hearth and basic oxygen process furnaces as a proportion of the quarterly production from those kinds of furnaces. Coal coke consumption values also include the relatively small amount consumed for non-combustion use (See Tables 1.11a and 1.11b).

Industrial Other—Through 1977, monthly consumption data for the other industrial sector (all industrial users minus coke plants) were derived by using reported data to modify baseline consumption figures from the most recent U.S. Census Bureau Annual Survey of Manufactures or Census of Manufactures. For 1978 and 1979, monthly estimates were derived from data reported on Forms EIA-3 and EIA-6. For 1980–1987, monthly figures were estimated by proportioning quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported on Form EIA-3. Beginning in 1988, monthly consumption for the other industrial sector is estimated from reported quarterly data by using ratios derived from industrial production indices published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Indices for six major industry groups are used as the basis for calculating the ratios: food manufacturing, which is North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 311; paper manufacturing, NAICS 322; chemical manufacturing, NAICS 325; petroleum and coal products, NAICS 324; non-metallic mineral products manufacturing, NAICS 327; and primary metal manufacturing, NAICS 331. The monthly ratios are computed as the monthly sum of the weighted indices as a proportion of the quarterly sum of the weighted indices by using the 1977 proportion as the weights. Through 2007, quarterly consumption data for the other industrial sector were derived by adding beginning stocks at manufacturing plants to current receipts and subtracting ending stocks at manufacturing plants. In this calculation, current receipts are the greater of either reported receipts from manufacturing plants (Form EIA-3) or reported shipments to the other industrial sector (Form EIA-6), thereby ensuring that agriculture, forestry, fishing, and construction consumption data were included where appropriate. Beginning in 2008, quarterly consumption totals for other industrial coal include data for manufacturing and mining only. Over time, surveyed coal consumption data for agriculture, forestry, fishing, and construction dwindled to about 20–30 thousand short tons annually. Therefore, in 2008, EIA consolidated its programs by eliminating agriculture, forestry, fishing, and construction as surveyed sectors.

Electric Power Sector—Monthly consumption data for electric power plants are taken directly from reported data.

Note 3. Coal Stocks. Coal stocks data are reported by major end-use sector. Forecast data (designated by an “F”) are derived from forecasted values shown in EIA’s *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled “U.S. Coal Supply, Consumption, and Inventories.” The monthly estimates are based on the quarterly values (released in March, June, September, and December) or annual values. The estimates are revised as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

Producers and Distributors—Through 1997, quarterly stocks at producers and distributors were taken directly from reported data. Monthly data were estimated by using one-third of the current quarterly change to indicate the monthly change in stocks. Beginning in 1998, end-of-year stocks are taken from reported data. Monthly stocks are estimated by a model.

Residential and Commercial—Through 1979, stock estimates for the residential and commercial sector were taken directly from reported data. For 1980–2007, stock estimates were not collected. Beginning in 2008, quarterly commercial (excluding residential) stocks data are collected on Form EIA-3 (data for “Commercial and Institutional Coal Users”).

Industrial Coke Plants—Through 1979, monthly stocks at coke plants were taken directly from reported data. Beginning in 1980, coke plant stocks are estimated by using one-third of the current quarterly change to indicate the monthly change in stocks. Quarterly stocks are taken directly from data reported on Form EIA-5.

Industrial Other—Through 1977, stocks for the other industrial sector were derived by using reported data to modify baseline figures from a one-time Bureau of Mines survey of consumers. For 1978–1982, monthly estimates were derived by judgmentally proportioning reported quarterly data based on representative seasonal patterns of supply and demand. Beginning in 1983, other industrial coal stocks are estimated as indicated above for coke plants. Quarterly stocks are taken directly from data reported on Form EIA-3 and therefore include only manufacturing industries; data for agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and construction stocks are not available.

Electric Power Sector—Monthly stocks data at electric power plants are taken directly from reported data.

Note 4. Coal Forecast Values. Data values preceded by “F” in this section are forecast values. They are derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS). The model is driven primarily by data and assumptions about key macroeconomic variables, the world oil price, and weather. The coal forecast relies on other variables as well, such as alternative fuel prices (natural gas and oil) and power generation by sources other than fossil fuels, including nuclear and hydroelectric power. Each month, EIA staff review the model output and make adjustments, if appropriate, based on their knowledge of developments in the coal industry.

The STIFS model results are published monthly in EIA’s *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, which is accessible on the Web at <http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/>.

Table 6.1 Sources

Production

1949–September 1977: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook and Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977 forward: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Weekly Coal Production*.

Waste Coal Supplied

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility.”

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants,” and predecessor forms. 2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants,” and predecessor forms. 2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called, “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”); and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Imports and Exports

1949 forward: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Monthly Reports IM 145 (Imports) and EM 545 (Exports).

Stock Change

1950 forward: Calculated from data in Table 6.3.

Losses and Unaccounted for

1949 forward: Calculated as the sum of production, imports, and waste coal supplied, minus exports, stock change, and consumption.

Consumption

1949 forward: Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Sources

Residential and Commercial Total

Through 2007, coal consumption by the residential and commercial sectors combined is reported to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). EIA estimates the sectors individually using the method described in Note 2, “Consumption,” at the end of Section 6. Data for the residential and commercial sectors combined are from:

1949–1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks.” October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks.”

1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

1998–2007: DOI, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Form 7000-2, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants.”

Commercial Total

Beginning in 2008, coal consumption by the commercial (excluding residential) sector is reported to EIA. Data for total commercial consumption are from: 2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called, “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”); and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS).

Commercial CHP

1989 forward: Table 7.4c.

Commercial Other

1949 forward: Calculated as “Commercial Total” minus “Commercial CHP.”

Industrial Coke Plants

1949–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1980: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, “Coke and Coal Chemicals—Monthly/Annual Supplement.”

1981–1984: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, “Coke Plant Report—Quarterly/Annual Supplement.”

1985 forward: EIA, Form EIA-5, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants”; and, for forecast values, EIA, STIFS.

Other Industrial Total

1949–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants,” and predecessor forms.

1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants,” and predecessor forms and Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

1998–2007: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants,” and predecessor forms, Form EIA-6A, “Coal Distribution Report,” annual, and Form EIA-7A, “Coal Production Report,” annual.

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called, “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”) and Form EIA-7A, “Coal Production Report,” annual; and, for forecast values, EIA, STIFS.

Other Industrial CHP

1989 forward: Table 7.4c.

Other Industrial Non-CHP

1949 forward: Calculated as “Other Industrial Total” minus “Other Industrial CHP.”

Transportation

1949–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks.” October–December 1977: EIA, Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

Electric Power

1949 forward: Table 7.4b.

Table 6.3 Sources

Producers and Distributors

1973–1979: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), Form 6-1419Q, “Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Shipments.”

1980–1997: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly. 1998–2007: EIA, Form EIA-6A, “Coal Distribution Report,” annual. 2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called, “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”); (data for “Commercial and Institutional Coal Users”); and, for forecast values, EIA.

Residential and Commercial

1949–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks.”

October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks.”

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Coal Data”); and, for forecast values, EIA, STIFS.

Industrial Coke Plants

1949–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1980: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, “Coke and Coal Chemicals—Monthly/Annual.”

1981–1984: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, “Coke Plant Report—Quarterly/Annual Supplement.”

1985 forward: EIA, Form EIA-5, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants” and, for forecast values, EIA, STIFS.

Industrial Other

1949–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–2007: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants,” and predecessor forms.

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called, “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”); and, for forecast values, EIA, STIFS.

Electric Power

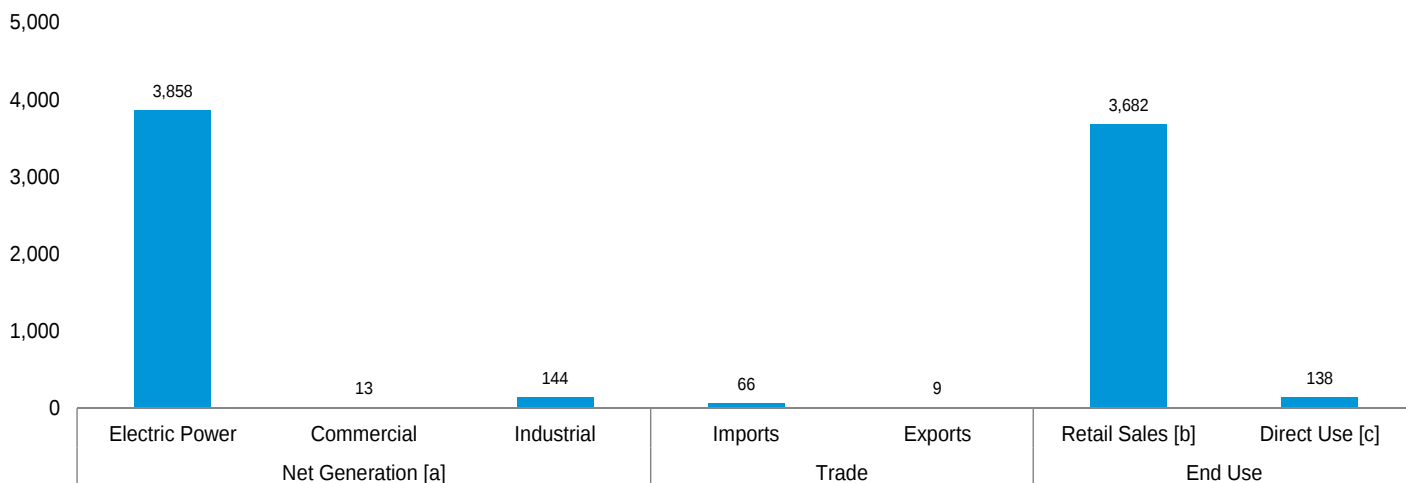
1949 forward: Table 7.5.

7. Electricity

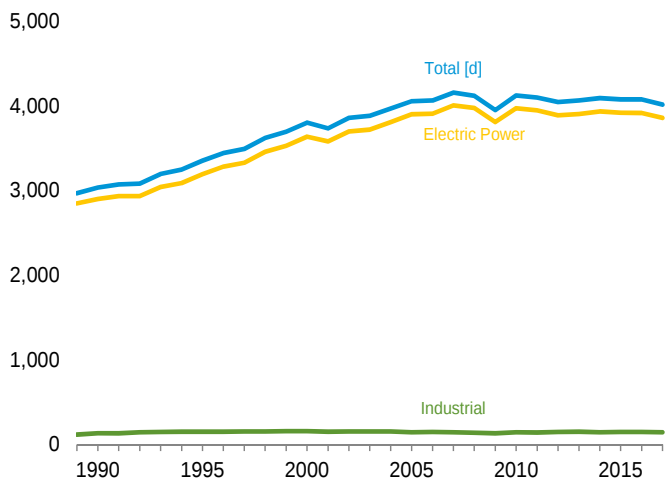
Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview

(Billion Kilowatthours)

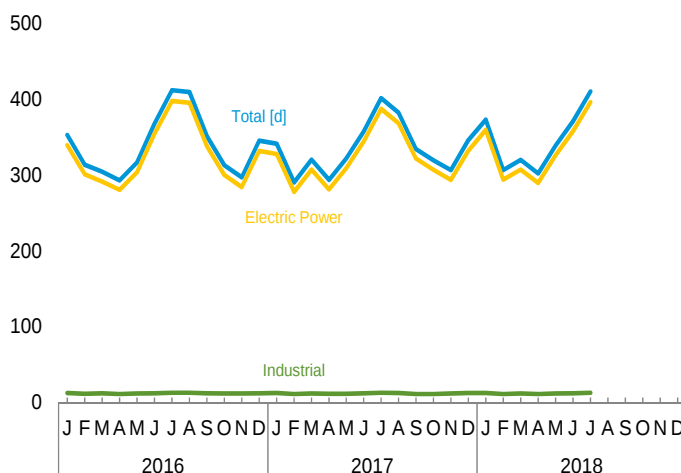
Overview, 2017



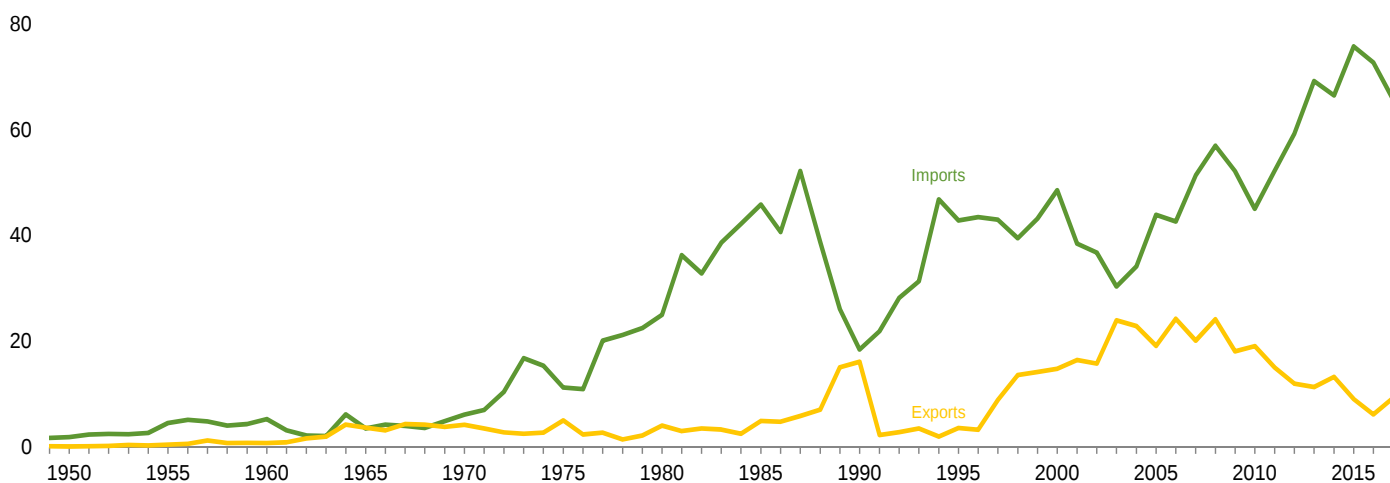
Net Generation [a] by Sector, 1989–2017



Net Generation [a] by Sector, Monthly



Trade, 1949–2017



[a] Data are for utility-scale facilities.

[b] Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.

[c] See “Direct Use” in Glossary.

[d] Includes commercial sector.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity>.
Source: Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Electricity Overview
(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Net Generation ^a				Trade			T&D Losses ^f and Unaccounted for ^g	End Use		
	Electric Power Sector ^b	Com- mercial Sector ^c	Indus- trial Sector ^d	Total	Imports ^e	Exports ^e	Net Imports ^e		Retail Sales ^h	Direct Use ⁱ	Total
1950 Total	329	NA	5	334	2	(s)	2	44	291	NA	291
1955 Total	547	NA	3	550	5	(s)	4	58	497	NA	497
1960 Total	756	NA	4	759	5	1	5	76	688	NA	688
1965 Total	1,055	NA	3	1,058	4	4	(s)	104	954	NA	954
1970 Total	1,532	NA	3	1,535	6	4	2	145	1,392	NA	1,392
1975 Total	1,918	NA	3	1,921	11	5	6	180	1,747	NA	1,747
1980 Total	2,286	NA	3	2,290	25	4	21	216	2,094	NA	2,094
1985 Total	2,470	NA	3	2,473	46	5	41	190	2,324	NA	2,324
1990 Total	2,901	6	^d 131	3,038	18	16	2	203	2,713	125	2,837
1995 Total	3,194	8	151	3,353	43	4	39	229	3,013	151	3,164
2000 Total	3,638	8	157	3,802	49	15	34	244	3,421	171	3,592
2001 Total	3,580	7	149	3,737	39	16	22	202	3,394	163	3,557
2002 Total	3,698	7	153	3,858	37	16	21	248	3,465	166	3,632
2003 Total	3,721	7	155	3,883	30	24	6	228	3,494	168	3,662
2004 Total	3,808	8	154	3,971	34	23	11	266	3,547	168	3,716
2005 Total	3,902	8	145	4,055	44	19	25	269	3,661	150	3,811
2006 Total	3,908	8	148	4,065	43	24	18	266	3,670	147	3,817
2007 Total	4,005	8	143	4,157	51	20	31	298	3,765	126	3,890
2008 Total	3,974	8	137	4,119	57	24	33	286	3,734	132	3,866
2009 Total	3,810	8	132	3,950	52	18	34	261	3,597	127	3,724
2010 Total	3,972	9	144	4,125	45	19	26	264	3,755	132	3,887
2011 Total	3,948	10	142	4,100	52	15	37	255	3,750	133	3,883
2012 Total	3,890	11	146	4,048	59	12	47	263	3,695	138	3,832
2013 Total	3,904	12	150	4,066	69	11	58	256	3,725	143	3,868
2014 Total	3,937	13	144	4,094	67	13	53	244	3,765	139	3,903
2015 Total	3,919	13	146	4,078	76	9	67	244	3,759	141	3,900
2016 January	339	1	12	353	7	(s)	6	26	321	^E 12	333
February	301	1	12	314	5	1	5	11	297	^E 11	308
March	291	1	12	304	6	1	5	12	286	^E 12	297
April	281	1	11	293	5	(s)	4	17	270	^E 11	280
May	304	1	12	317	6	(s)	5	26	285	^E 11	296
June	354	1	12	368	7	1	6	32	330	^E 12	342
July	398	1	13	412	8	1	7	34	372	^E 13	385
August	395	1	13	410	7	1	7	23	381	^E 13	394
September	338	1	12	351	5	1	5	8	337	^E 12	348
October	300	1	12	313	6	(s)	5	10	297	^E 11	308
November	284	1	12	297	6	(s)	6	14	277	^E 11	289
December	332	1	12	345	5	1	5	28	311	^E 12	322
Total	3,918	13	146	4,077	73	6	67	241	3,762	140	3,902
2017 January	328	1	12	342	7	(s)	7	21	315	^E 12	327
February	278	1	11	290	6	1	5	11	274	^E 11	284
March	307	1	12	320	6	1	5	25	289	^E 12	300
April	281	1	12	294	6	1	4	18	269	^E 11	280
May	309	1	12	322	5	1	4	25	290	^E 11	301
June	344	1	12	357	6	1	5	27	324	^E 12	336
July	387	1	13	402	6	1	5	32	362	^E 12	375
August	368	1	13	382	7	1	6	19	357	^E 12	369
September	322	1	11	334	5	1	5	9	319	^E 11	330
October	307	1	11	319	4	1	3	16	296	^E 11	307
November	294	1	12	307	4	1	3	19	280	^E 11	291
December	332	1	13	346	5	1	4	30	308	^E 12	320
Total	3,858	13	144	4,015	66	9	56	251	3,682	^E 138	3,820
2018 January	359	1	13	373	5	1	4	25	340	^E 12	352
February	294	1	11	306	5	1	4	^R 11	288	^E 11	299
March	307	1	12	320	^R 6	1	4	^R 23	290	^E 11	302
April	290	1	11	302	5	^R 2	^R 3	^R 20	274	^E 11	285
May	326	1	12	339	5	1	^R 4	^R 34	297	^E 11	309
June	358	1	12	371	^R 5	1	^R 4	^R 30	333	^E 12	345
July	396	1	13	410	^F 6	^F 1	^F 6	34	369	^E 12	382
7-Month Total	2,331	7	84	2,422	^E 37	^E 8	^E 29	178	2,192	^E 81	2,273
2017 7-Month Total	2,235	7	84	2,326	41	6	36	159	2,123	^E 81	2,204
2016 7-Month Total	2,268	7	85	2,360	42	4	39	158	2,160	^E 81	2,241

^a Electricity net generation at utility-scale facilities. Does not include distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic (PV) generation shown on Table 10.6. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section.

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

^c Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

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

^e Electricity transmitted across U.S. borders. Net imports equal imports minus exports.

^f Transmission and distribution losses (electricity losses that occur between the point of generation and delivery to the customer). See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of Section 2.

^g Data collection frame differences and nonsampling error.

^h Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers by electric utilities and, beginning

in 1996, other energy service providers.

ⁱ Use of electricity that is 1) self-generated, 2) produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of station use.

^R=Revised. ^E=Estimate. NA=Not available. ^F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 billion kilowatthours.

Notes: • See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," and Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section.

• Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 3, "Electricity Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

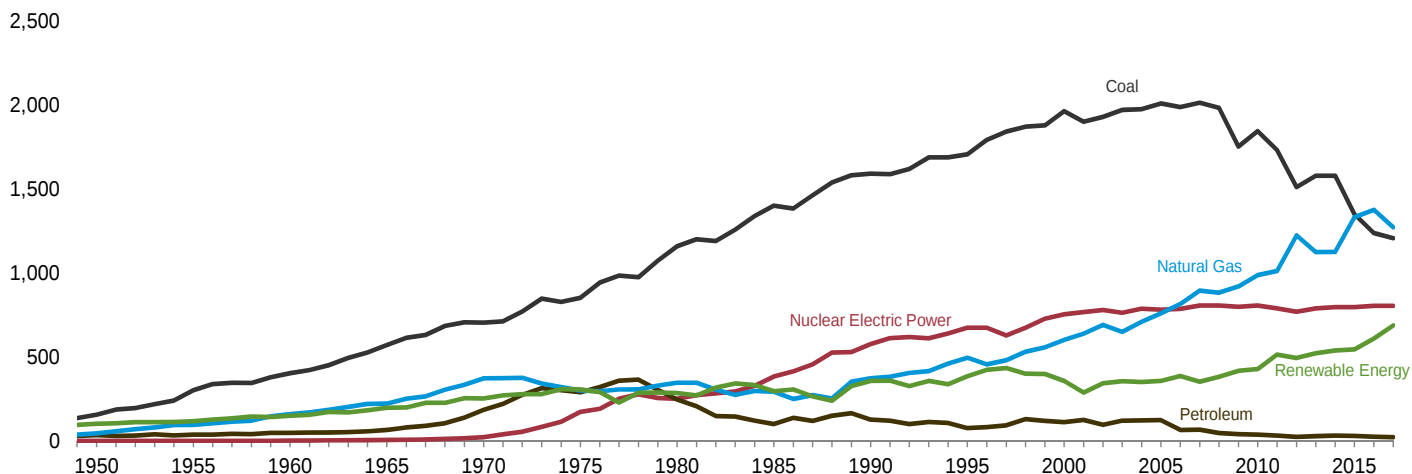
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

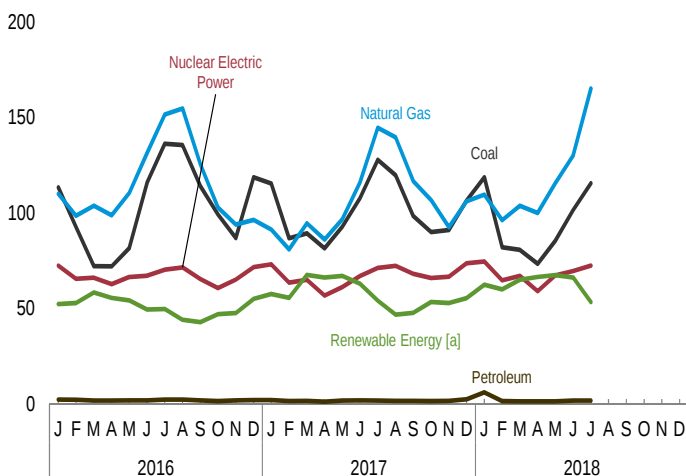
Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation

(Billion Kilowatthours)

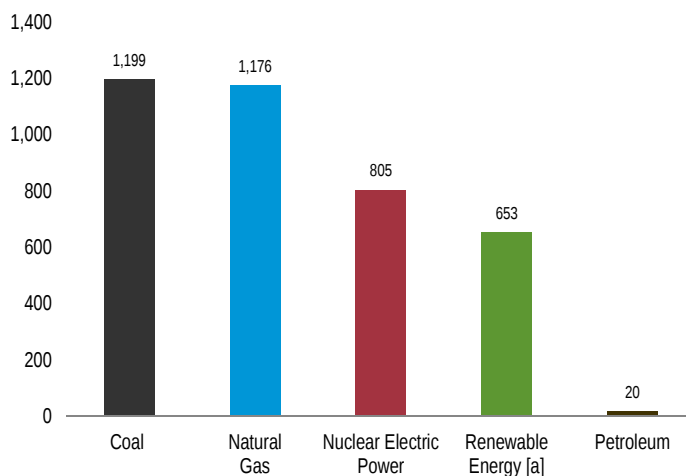
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 1949–2017



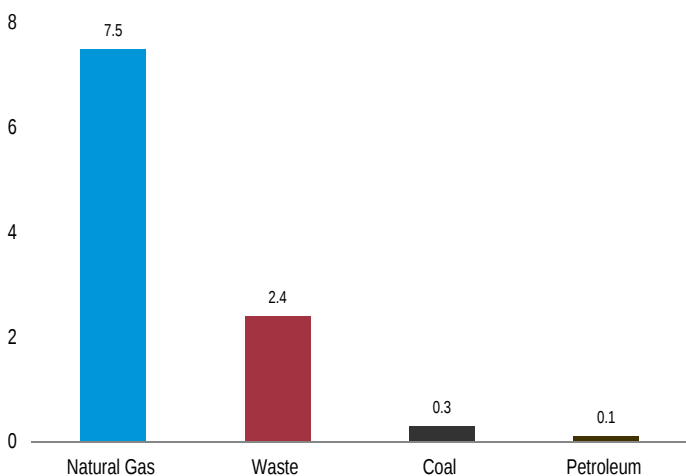
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, Monthly



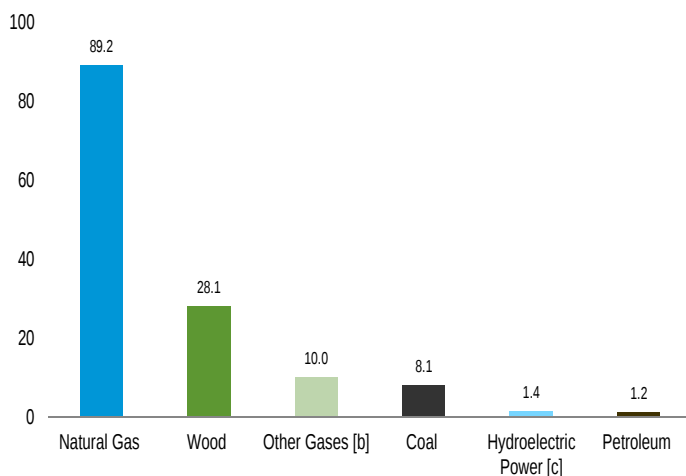
Electric Power Sector, Major Sources, 2017



Commercial Sector, Major Sources, 2017



Industrial Sector, Major Sources, 2017



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

[b] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste derived from fossil fuels.

[c] Conventional hydroelectric power.

Note: Data are for utility-scale facilities.

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

Sources: Tables 7.2a-7.2c.

Table 7.2c Electricity Net Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors
(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Commercial Sector ^a					Industrial Sector ^b							
	Coal ^c	Petro- leum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Biomass	Total ^g	Coal ^c	Petro- leum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Other Gases ^h	Hydro- electric Power ⁱ	Biomass		Total ^k
				Waste ^f							Wood ^j	Waste ^f	
1950 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,946	NA	NA	4,946
1955 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,261	NA	NA	3,261
1960 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,607	NA	NA	3,607
1965 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,134	NA	NA	3,134
1970 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,244	NA	NA	3,244
1975 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,106	NA	NA	3,106
1980 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,161	NA	NA	3,161
1985 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,161	NA	NA	3,161
1990 Total	796	589	3,272	812	5,837	21,107	7,008	60,007	9,641	2,975	25,379	949	130,830
1995 Total	998	379	5,162	1,519	8,232	22,372	6,030	71,717	11,943	5,304	28,868	900	151,025
2000 Total	1,097	432	4,262	1,985	7,903	22,056	5,597	78,798	11,927	4,135	28,652	839	156,673
2001 Total	995	438	4,434	1,007	7,416	20,135	5,293	79,755	8,454	3,145	26,888	596	149,175
2002 Total	992	431	4,310	1,053	7,415	21,525	4,403	79,013	9,493	3,825	29,643	846	152,580
2003 Total	1,206	423	3,899	1,289	7,496	19,817	5,285	78,705	12,953	4,222	27,988	715	154,530
2004 Total	1,340	499	3,969	1,562	8,270	19,773	5,967	78,959	11,684	3,248	28,367	797	153,925
2005 Total	1,353	375	4,249	1,657	8,492	19,466	5,368	72,882	9,687	3,195	28,271	733	144,739
2006 Total	1,310	235	4,355	1,599	8,371	19,464	4,223	77,669	9,923	2,899	28,400	572	148,254
2007 Total	1,371	189	4,257	1,599	8,273	16,694	4,243	77,580	9,411	1,590	28,287	631	143,128
2008 Total	1,261	142	4,188	1,534	7,926	15,703	3,219	76,421	8,507	1,676	26,641	821	137,113
2009 Total	1,096	163	4,225	1,748	8,165	13,686	2,963	75,748	7,574	1,868	25,292	740	132,329
2010 Total	1,111	124	4,725	1,672	8,592	18,441	2,258	81,583	8,343	1,668	25,706	869	144,082
2011 Total	1,049	89	5,487	2,315	10,080	14,490	1,891	81,911	8,624	1,799	26,691	917	141,875
2012 Total	883	196	6,603	2,319	11,301	12,603	2,922	86,500	8,913	2,353	26,725	948	146,107
2013 Total	839	124	7,154	2,567	12,234	12,554	2,531	88,733	8,531	3,463	27,691	1,346	150,015
2014 Total	595	255	7,227	2,681	12,520	12,341	1,934	86,209	8,664	1,282	27,239	1,367	144,083
2015 Total	509	191	7,471	2,637	12,595	10,896	1,552	88,355	9,401	1,410	27,318	1,243	145,712
2016 January	43	9	605	212	1,022	793	135	7,653	851	130	2,392	93	12,497
February	45	9	570	192	967	750	121	7,133	763	115	2,217	92	11,597
March	46	4	579	210	1,011	781	102	7,462	837	142	2,266	108	12,117
April	24	6	551	205	961	670	87	7,067	815	128	2,079	106	11,386
May	20	6	607	218	1,019	740	138	7,341	740	119	2,238	106	11,886
June	23	5	692	202	1,089	814	125	7,661	692	99	2,310	76	12,248
July	24	9	831	216	1,263	873	127	8,165	731	104	2,408	90	12,989
August	26	7	859	215	1,298	847	118	8,291	732	92	2,398	89	13,075
September	29	4	700	206	1,114	762	101	7,706	674	65	2,231	76	12,111
October	27	5	617	202	1,021	693	117	7,527	679	88	2,220	86	11,851
November	35	8	521	210	927	630	124	7,514	662	69	2,323	104	11,852
December	42	9	598	208	1,015	750	118	7,678	720	117	2,375	108	12,283
Total	383	82	7,730	2,496	12,706	9,103	1,412	91,197	8,895	1,269	27,458	1,134	145,890
2017 January	41	15	648	204	1,057	757	98	7,885	769	123	2,372	90	12,484
February	32	8	566	185	934	662	90	6,952	855	112	2,254	82	11,381
March	32	11	638	205	1,066	669	114	7,372	885	127	2,349	91	12,030
April	19	6	532	194	934	593	82	7,171	857	124	2,261	85	11,596
May	19	8	583	212	1,036	637	111	7,252	835	135	2,233	76	11,689
June	23	7	645	198	1,075	706	110	7,489	867	124	2,330	68	12,127
July	29	8	703	210	1,150	699	120	7,977	884	121	2,524	72	12,897
August	27	10	698	211	1,137	700	106	7,634	951	109	2,514	75	12,590
September	27	9	651	195	1,058	652	88	6,993	787	98	2,214	68	11,301
October	24	8	627	200	1,039	680	82	7,087	698	102	2,258	81	11,373
November	27	8	595	202	986	634	112	7,362	834	120	2,282	84	11,846
December	36	NM	626	210	1,046	685	99	8,013	759	119	2,517	89	12,714
Total	335	114	7,512	2,427	12,518	8,074	1,213	89,188	9,982	1,413	28,108	960	144,028
2018 January	42	NM	640	199	1,078	756	119	7,968	730	113	2,459	84	12,652
February	30	9	588	178	959	662	87	7,071	762	114	2,240	79	11,368
March	25	10	610	200	1,021	681	99	7,156	839	124	2,376	87	11,792
April	21	10	591	197	1,003	599	98	7,211	642	121	2,241	82	11,394
May	20	8	609	196	1,039	630	89	7,378	672	126	2,444	76	11,845
June	21	8	670	197	1,121	610	114	7,664	775	114	2,375	64	12,120
July	23	12	780	198	1,212	643	106	8,114	863	114	2,492	71	12,801
7-Month Total	183	96	4,487	1,365	7,433	4,581	713	52,562	5,284	827	16,626	543	83,972
2017 7-Month Total	195	63	4,314	1,409	7,253	4,723	726	52,099	5,952	865	16,323	563	84,205
2016 7-Month Total	225	48	4,436	1,455	7,331	5,421	835	52,481	5,429	837	15,910	672	84,719

^a Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

^b Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

^c Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^d Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

^e Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^f Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^g Includes a small amount of conventional hydroelectric power, other gases, solar photovoltaic (PV) energy, wind, wood, and other, which are not separately displayed. Does not include distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic generation shown on Table 10.6.

^h Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from

fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

ⁱ Conventional hydroelectric power.

^j Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^k Includes photovoltaic (PV) energy, wind, batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). Does not include distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic generation shown on Table 10.6.

NA=Not available. NM=Not meaningful.

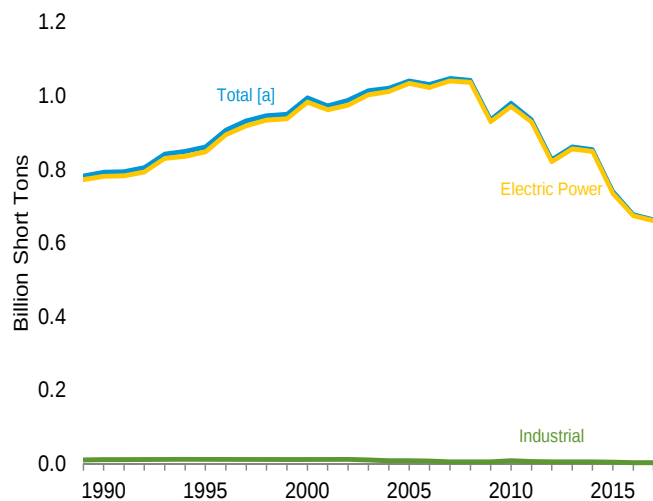
Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

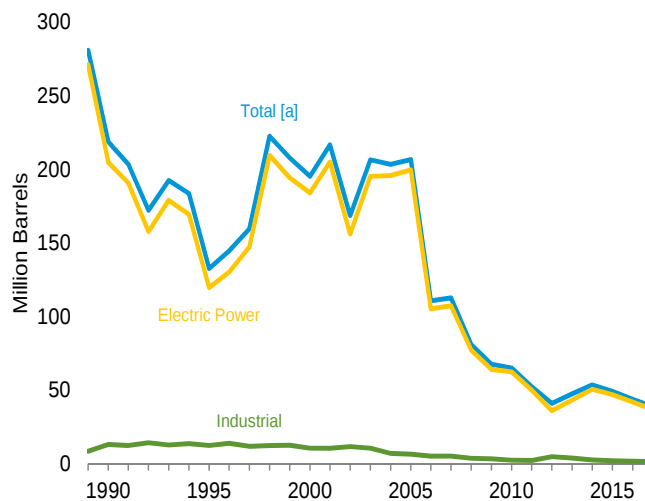
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 7.3 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation

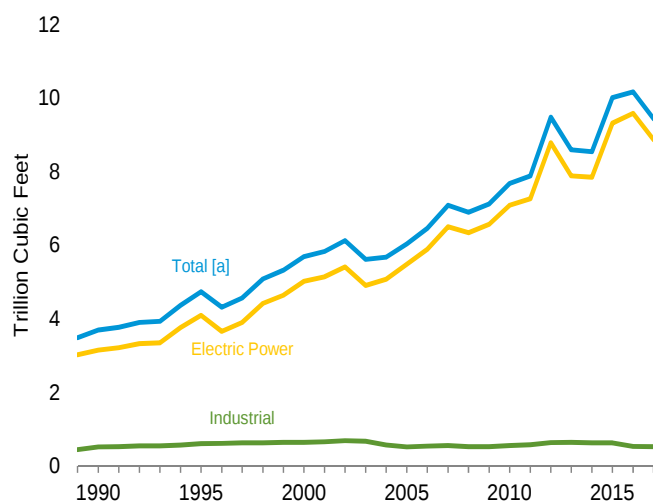
Coal by Sector, 1989–2017



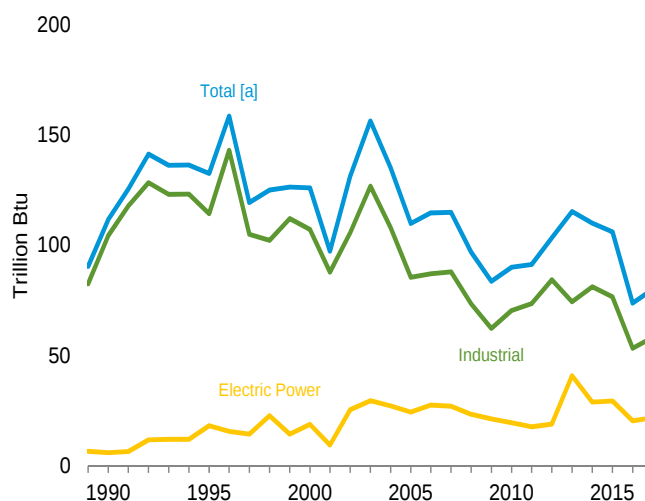
Petroleum by Sector, 1989–2017



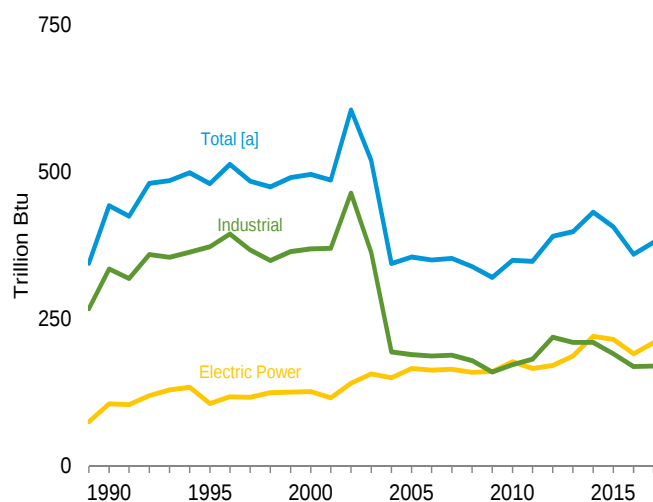
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989–2017



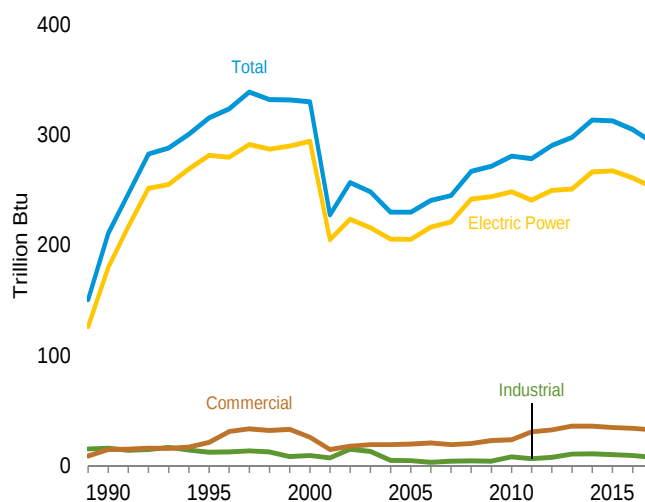
Other Gases [b] by Sector, 1989–2017



Wood by Sector, 1989–2017



Waste by Sector, 1989–2017



[a] Includes commercial sector.

[b] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

Note: Data are for utility-scale facilities.

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

Sources: Tables 7.3a-7.3c.

**Table 7.3a Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation:
Total (All Sectors) (Sum of Tables 7.3b and 7.3c)**

	Coal ^a	Petroleum					Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet		Trillion Btu		
1950 Total	91,871	5,423	69,998	NA	NA	75,421	629	NA	5	NA	NA
1955 Total	143,759	5,412	69,862	NA	NA	75,274	1,153	NA	3	NA	NA
1960 Total	176,685	3,824	84,371	NA	NA	88,195	1,725	NA	2	NA	NA
1965 Total	244,788	4,928	110,274	NA	NA	115,203	2,321	NA	3	NA	NA
1970 Total	320,182	24,123	311,381	NA	636	338,686	3,932	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	(s)	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1990 Total ^k	792,457	18,143	190,652	437	1,914	218,800	3,692	112	442	211	36
1995 Total	860,594	19,615	95,507	680	3,355	132,578	4,738	133	480	316	42
2000 Total	994,933	31,675	143,381	1,450	3,744	195,228	5,691	126	496	330	46
2001 Total	972,691	31,150	165,312	855	3,871	216,672	5,832	97	486	228	160
2002 Total	987,583	23,286	109,235	1,894	6,836	168,597	6,126	131	605	257	191
2003 Total	1,014,058	29,672	142,518	2,947	6,303	206,653	5,616	156	519	249	193
2004 Total	1,020,523	20,163	142,088	2,856	7,677	203,494	5,675	135	344	230	183
2005 Total	1,041,448	20,651	141,518	2,968	8,330	206,785	6,036	110	355	230	173
2006 Total	1,030,556	13,174	58,473	2,174	7,363	110,634	6,462	115	350	241	172
2007 Total	1,046,795	15,683	63,833	2,917	6,036	112,615	7,089	115	353	245	168
2008 Total	1,042,335	12,832	38,191	2,822	5,417	80,932	6,896	97	339	267	172
2009 Total	934,683	12,658	28,576	2,328	4,821	67,668	7,121	84	320	272	170
2010 Total	979,684	14,050	23,997	2,056	4,994	65,071	7,680	90	350	281	184
2011 Total	934,938	11,231	14,251	1,844	5,012	52,387	7,884	91	348	279	205
2012 Total	825,734	9,285	11,755	1,565	3,675	40,977	9,485	103	390	290	204
2013 Total	860,729	9,784	11,766	1,681	4,852	47,492	8,596	115	398	298	200
2014 Total	853,634	14,465	14,704	2,363	4,412	53,593	8,544	110	431	314	200
2015 Total	739,594	12,438	14,124	2,363	4,044	49,145	10,017	106	407	313	204
2016 January	61,983	1,258	1,049	165	342	4,179	786	7	32	25	17
February	50,516	920	1,131	178	330	3,877	702	6	31	24	15
March	39,864	698	678	119	362	3,306	758	6	30	25	16
April	39,065	644	687	90	382	3,330	735	6	25	26	16
May	45,032	808	752	102	370	3,514	819	6	27	26	17
June	63,186	707	864	123	380	3,594	986	6	30	25	17
July	74,132	810	1,348	129	400	4,289	1,158	6	32	26	18
August	73,798	769	1,274	187	419	4,325	1,168	6	34	26	18
September	62,335	640	856	124	376	3,500	932	6	31	25	17
October	54,537	636	929	64	250	2,879	761	5	28	24	16
November	48,076	830	734	107	307	3,204	679	6	29	26	16
December	64,847	943	893	159	336	3,672	686	6	32	27	17
Total	677,371	9,662	11,195	1,548	4,253	43,671	10,170	74	360	305	199
2017 January	63,394	959	853	165	355	3,752	664	6	32	26	15
February	47,878	734	735	100	263	2,883	573	7	30	23	14
March	48,700	817	750	107	273	3,037	693	7	33	25	15
April	44,216	678	735	106	153	2,283	640	7	29	23	15
May	50,843	802	846	105	320	3,352	723	7	30	24	15
June	58,884	676	914	149	341	3,444	871	7	32	25	16
July	69,775	691	814	348	332	3,515	1,092	7	34	25	17
August	65,801	666	931	127	282	3,136	1,049	7	34	25	17
September	54,702	758	827	137	262	3,033	876	6	29	24	14
October	50,129	766	853	111	221	2,833	794	6	32	24	14
November	50,864	742	736	140	267	2,951	679	7	31	24	15
December	58,292	1,439	1,422	197	280	4,460	785	6	33	25	16
Total	663,479	9,727	10,415	1,792	3,349	38,679	9,441	80	380	293	182
2018 January	64,556	5,157	3,208	611	344	10,695	812	6	33	25	16
February	45,738	588	674	115	272	2,738	684	6	30	24	14
March	44,444	636	663	115	226	2,546	755	7	31	25	16
April	40,607	706	713	99	224	2,636	725	6	27	24	15
May	47,563	840	807	133	176	2,661	867	6	32	25	16
June	56,087	818	893	115	310	3,377	972	7	32	25	16
July	63,859	701	859	131	339	3,386	1,245	7	33	24	16
7-Month Total	362,854	9,446	7,818	1,318	1,891	28,039	6,059	44	218	171	107
2017 7-Month Total	383,691	5,356	5,646	1,080	2,037	22,266	5,257	48	219	172	106
2016 7-Month Total	373,778	5,844	6,509	906	2,566	26,089	5,944	44	207	177	115

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1949–1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1949–1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

^d Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

^f Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

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

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

ⁱ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and

tire-derived fuels).

^j Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^k Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.

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

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Data also include fuels consumed to produce useful thermal output at a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See "Table 7.3b Sources" at end of section and sources for Table 7.3c.

**Table 7.3b Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation:
Electric Power Sector** (Subset of Table 7.3a)

	Coal ^a	Petroleum					Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ^j
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1950 Total	91,871	5,423	69,998	NA	NA	75,421	629	NA	5	NA	NA
1955 Total	143,759	5,412	69,862	NA	NA	75,274	1,153	NA	3	NA	NA
1960 Total	176,685	3,824	84,371	NA	NA	88,195	1,725	NA	2	NA	NA
1965 Total	244,788	4,928	110,274	NA	NA	115,203	2,321	NA	3	NA	NA
1970 Total	320,182	24,123	311,381	NA	636	338,686	3,932	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	(s)	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1990 Total ^k	781,301	16,394	183,285	25	1,008	204,745	3,147	6	106	180	(s)
1995 Total	847,854	18,066	88,895	441	2,452	119,663	4,094	18	106	282	2
2000 Total	982,713	29,722	138,047	403	3,155	183,946	5,014	19	126	294	1
2001 Total	961,523	29,056	159,150	374	3,308	205,119	5,142	9	116	205	109
2002 Total	975,251	21,810	104,577	1,243	5,705	156,154	5,408	25	141	224	137
2003 Total	1,003,036	27,441	137,361	1,937	5,719	195,336	4,909	30	156	216	136
2004 Total	1,012,459	18,793	138,831	2,511	7,135	195,809	5,075	27	150	206	131
2005 Total	1,033,567	19,450	138,337	2,591	7,877	199,760	5,485	24	166	205	116
2006 Total	1,022,802	12,578	56,347	1,783	6,905	105,235	5,891	28	163	216	117
2007 Total	1,041,346	15,135	62,072	2,496	5,523	107,316	6,502	27	165	221	117
2008 Total	1,036,891	12,318	37,222	2,608	5,000	77,149	6,342	23	159	242	122
2009 Total	929,692	11,848	27,768	2,110	4,485	64,151	6,567	21	160	244	115
2010 Total	971,245	13,677	23,560	1,848	4,679	62,477	7,085	20	177	249	116
2011 Total	928,857	10,961	13,861	1,655	4,726	50,105	7,265	18	166	241	133
2012 Total	820,762	9,000	11,292	1,339	2,861	35,937	8,788	19	171	250	132
2013 Total	855,546	9,511	11,322	1,488	4,189	43,265	7,888	41	187	251	130
2014 Total	848,803	14,052	14,132	2,157	4,039	50,537	7,849	29	220	266	127
2015 Total	735,433	12,056	13,893	2,086	3,789	46,978	9,322	29	215	268	127
2016 January	61,714	1,232	1,032	148	318	4,001	738	2	17	22	11
February	50,255	895	1,115	162	310	3,722	657	1	17	21	10
March	39,599	682	665	103	345	3,176	711	2	16	21	10
April	38,852	627	674	74	368	3,216	690	2	13	22	10
May	44,777	790	743	65	348	3,336	772	2	13	22	11
June	62,912	691	855	93	360	3,437	937	2	16	22	11
July	73,840	792	1,337	96	380	4,124	1,104	2	17	22	11
August	73,508	749	1,265	168	398	4,172	1,114	2	19	23	11
September	62,072	622	848	99	360	3,368	883	2	17	21	10
October	54,293	617	917	44	232	2,738	714	1	14	20	10
November	47,848	807	723	90	285	3,047	632	2	15	22	10
December	64,570	917	881	142	315	3,517	638	2	17	23	11
Total	674,239	9,421	11,056	1,284	4,018	41,853	9,590	20	191	261	126
2017 January	63,117	928	840	145	341	3,618	613	2	17	22	10
February	47,633	714	726	79	249	2,766	529	2	16	20	9
March	48,456	792	738	90	254	2,892	646	2	18	22	10
April	44,008	658	723	92	139	2,170	595	2	15	20	9
May	50,619	777	836	87	302	3,208	677	2	17	21	10
June	58,650	652	904	131	322	3,295	823	2	18	21	10
July	69,533	663	807	331	310	3,350	1,041	2	19	22	10
August	65,560	634	923	110	264	2,985	1,001	2	19	22	11
September	54,469	727	821	121	246	2,899	832	2	16	20	9
October	49,889	742	843	92	205	2,704	749	2	18	21	10
November	50,628	719	721	123	247	2,800	632	2	17	20	10
December	58,036	1,409	1,401	179	266	4,319	734	2	18	21	10
Total	660,600	9,416	10,280	1,579	3,146	37,005	8,871	22	210	253	119
2018 January	64,273	5,087	3,172	593	332	10,511	761	2	19	22	10
February	45,480	566	662	90	263	2,633	639	2	16	21	10
March	44,187	612	651	96	213	2,424	710	2	17	22	10
April	40,384	680	704	81	208	2,504	678	2	13	21	10
May	47,323	811	800	110	164	2,538	820	2	17	21	10
June	55,857	789	881	97	291	3,223	923	2	18	21	11
July	63,616	662	852	92	322	3,217	1,193	2	18	20	11
7-Month Total	361,120	9,207	7,721	1,160	1,793	27,050	5,723	13	117	148	72
2017 7-Month Total	382,017	5,184	5,572	955	1,918	21,298	4,924	13	120	148	69
2016 7-Month Total	371,950	5,708	6,421	741	2,428	25,012	5,609	12	109	152	73

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1949–1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1949–1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

^d Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

^f Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

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

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

ⁱ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^j Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^k Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

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

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Data also include fuels consumed to produce useful thermal output at a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 7.3c Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors (Subset of Table 7.3a)

	Commercial Sector ^a				Industrial Sector ^b						
	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Biomass	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ
				Waste ^f					Wood ^h	Waste ^f	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1990 Total	417	953	28	15	10,740	13,103	517	104	335	16	36
1995 Total	569	649	43	21	12,171	12,265	601	114	373	13	40
2000 Total	514	823	37	26	11,706	10,459	640	107	369	10	45
2001 Total	532	1,023	36	15	10,636	10,530	654	88	370	7	44
2002 Total	477	834	33	18	11,855	11,608	685	106	464	15	43
2003 Total	582	894	38	19	10,440	10,424	668	127	362	13	46
2004 Total	377	766	33	19	7,687	6,919	566	108	194	5	41
2005 Total	377	585	34	20	7,504	6,440	518	85	189	5	46
2006 Total	347	333	35	21	7,408	5,066	536	87	187	3	45
2007 Total	361	258	34	19	5,089	5,041	554	88	188	4	41
2008 Total	369	166	33	20	5,075	3,617	520	73	179	5	39
2009 Total	317	190	34	23	4,674	3,328	520	62	160	4	42
2010 Total	314	172	39	24	8,125	2,422	555	70	172	8	55
2011 Total	347	137	47	31	5,735	2,145	572	74	182	7	57
2012 Total	307	279	63	33	4,665	4,761	633	84	219	8	54
2013 Total	513	335	67	36	4,670	3,892	642	74	210	11	50
2014 Total	202	462	72	36	4,629	2,594	623	81	210	11	54
2015 Total	163	260	70	35	3,999	1,907	625	77	191	10	58
2016 January	12	14	3	3	258	164	44	5	14	1	4
February	13	13	3	3	248	142	42	5	14	1	4
March	13	6	3	3	252	124	44	5	14	1	4
April	7	8	3	3	206	106	42	5	13	1	4
May	6	8	4	3	249	170	43	5	14	1	5
June	7	7	4	3	266	151	45	4	14	1	5
July	7	11	5	3	285	154	48	4	15	1	5
August	8	10	5	3	282	143	49	4	15	1	5
September	8	7	4	3	254	125	45	4	14	1	5
October	8	7	4	3	237	135	43	4	14	1	4
November	10	11	3	3	218	146	44	4	14	1	4
December	12	13	4	3	266	142	45	4	15	1	4
Total	111	116	46	34	3,021	1,701	534	53	169	10	53
2017 January	12	22	4	3	265	111	47	5	14	1	3
February	10	14	3	3	235	104	41	5	14	1	3
March	9	17	4	3	235	128	43	5	14	1	4
April	5	11	3	3	202	102	43	5	14	1	4
May	6	16	3	3	219	128	43	5	14	1	4
June	7	15	4	3	226	134	44	5	14	1	4
July	8	18	4	3	234	148	47	5	15	1	4
August	8	22	4	3	233	129	45	5	15	1	4
September	8	17	4	3	225	118	41	4	13	1	3
October	7	16	4	3	233	113	41	4	14	1	3
November	7	16	4	3	229	135	43	5	14	1	4
December	10	24	4	3	246	117	47	5	15	1	4
Total	96	206	45	33	2,783	1,467	525	58	170	8	44
2018 January	12	60	4	3	272	NM	47	4	15	1	4
February	8	17	4	2	249	88	41	4	14	1	3
March	7	14	4	3	250	107	42	5	14	1	4
April	6	17	4	3	217	115	43	4	14	1	3
May	6	19	4	3	235	104	44	4	15	1	4
June	6	19	4	3	223	135	45	5	14	1	3
July	7	28	5	3	236	140	47	5	15	1	3
7-Month Total	52	174	27	18	1,682	814	309	31	101	5	24
2017 7-Month Total	56	112	26	19	1,617	855	307	35	99	5	26
2016 7-Month Total	65	68	27	20	1,764	1,010	308	32	97	6	30

^a Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

^b Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

^c Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^d Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

^e Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^f Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

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

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

ⁱ Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous

technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

NM=Not meaningful.

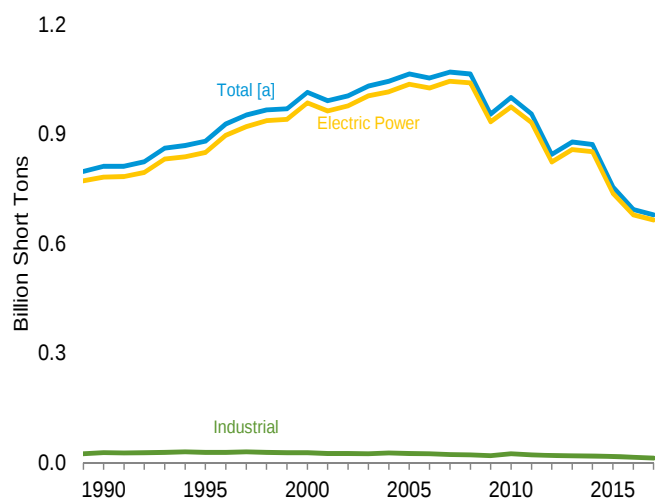
Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Through 1988, data are not available. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1989.

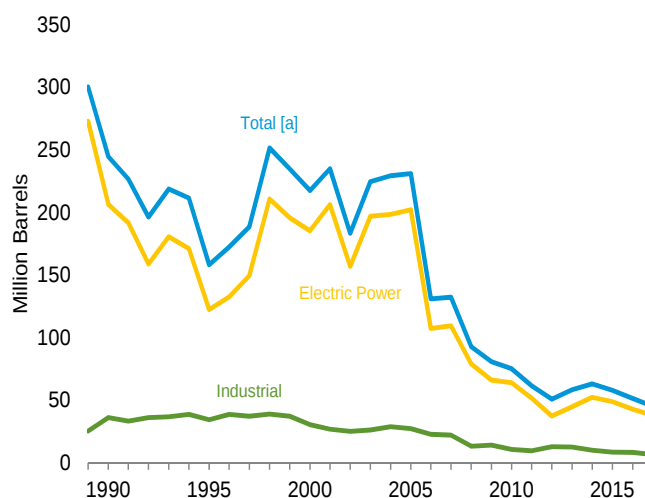
Sources: • **1989–1997:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998–2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001–2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004–2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." • **2008 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Figure 7.4 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output

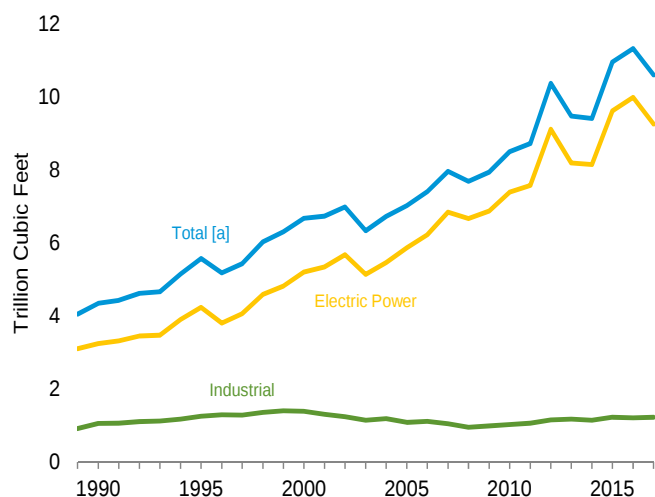
Coal by Sector, 1989–2017



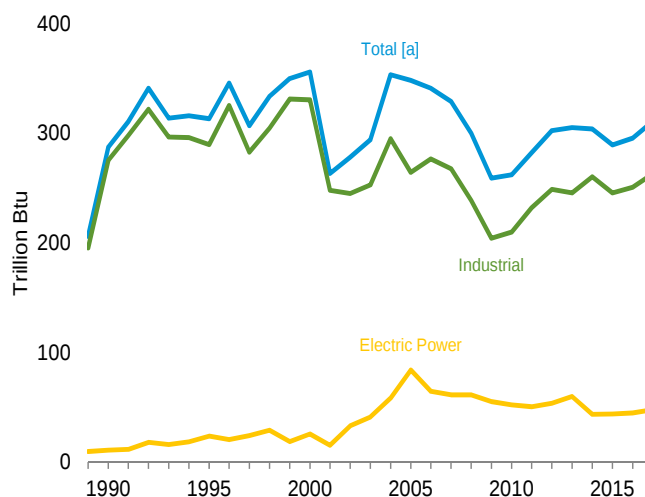
Petroleum by Sector, 1989–2017



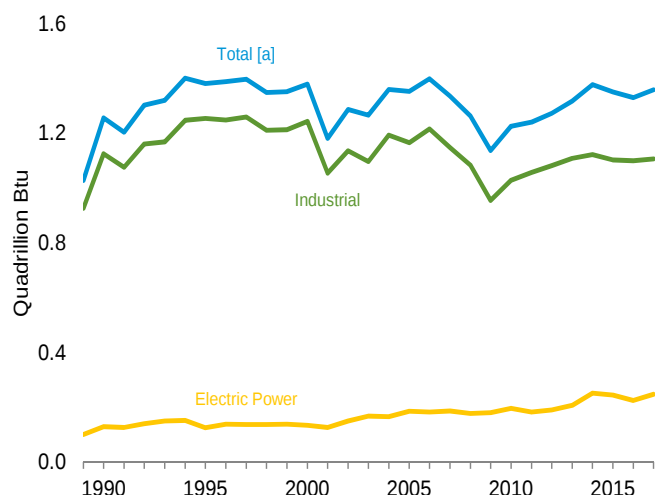
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989–2017



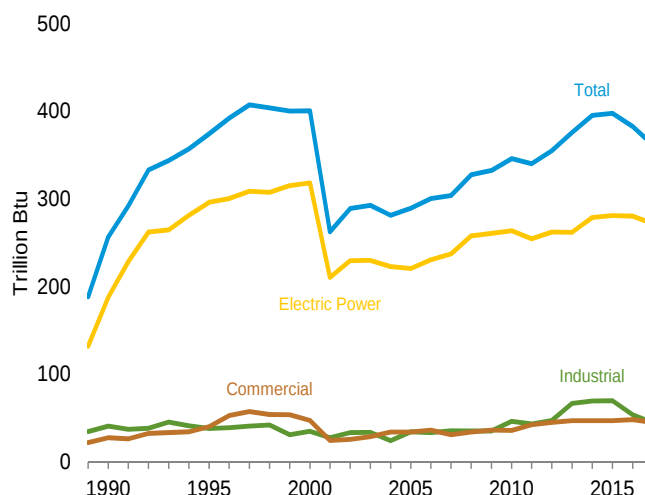
Other Gases [b] by Sector, 1989–2017



Wood by Sector, 1989–2017



Waste by Sector, 1989–2017



[a] Includes commercial sector.

[b] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. Through 2010, also includes propane gas.

Note: Data are for utility-scale facilities.

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

Sources: Tables 7.4a–7.4c.

Table 7.4a Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Total (All Sectors) (Sum of Tables 7.4b and 7.4c)

	Coal ^a	Petroleum					Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ^j
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1950 Total	91,871	5,423	69,998	NA	NA	75,421	629	NA	5	NA	NA
1955 Total	143,759	5,412	69,862	NA	NA	75,274	1,153	NA	3	NA	NA
1960 Total	176,685	3,824	84,371	NA	NA	88,195	1,725	NA	2	NA	NA
1965 Total	244,788	4,928	110,274	NA	NA	115,203	2,321	NA	3	NA	NA
1970 Total	320,182	24,123	311,381	NA	636	338,686	3,932	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	(s)	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1990 Total ^k	811,538	20,194	209,081	1,332	2,832	244,765	4,346	288	1,256	257	86
1995 Total	881,012	21,697	112,168	1,322	4,590	158,140	5,572	313	1,382	374	97
2000 Total	1,015,398	34,572	156,673	2,904	4,669	217,494	6,677	356	1,380	401	109
2001 Total	991,635	33,724	177,137	1,418	4,532	234,940	6,731	263	1,182	263	229
2002 Total	1,005,144	24,749	118,637	3,257	7,353	183,409	6,986	278	1,287	289	252
2003 Total	1,031,778	31,825	152,859	4,576	7,067	224,593	6,337	294	1,266	293	262
2004 Total	1,044,798	23,520	157,478	4,764	8,721	229,364	6,727	353	1,360	282	254
2005 Total	1,065,281	24,446	156,915	4,270	9,113	231,193	7,021	348	1,353	289	237
2006 Total	1,053,783	14,655	69,846	3,396	8,622	131,005	7,404	341	1,399	300	247
2007 Total	1,069,606	17,042	74,616	4,237	7,299	132,389	7,962	329	1,336	304	239
2008 Total	1,064,503	14,137	43,477	3,765	6,314	92,948	7,689	300	1,263	328	212
2009 Total	955,190	14,800	33,672	3,218	5,828	80,830	7,938	259	1,137	333	228
2010 Total	1,001,411	15,247	26,944	2,777	6,053	75,231	8,502	262	1,226	346	237
2011 Total	956,470	11,735	16,877	2,540	6,092	61,610	8,724	282	1,241	340	261
2012 Total	845,066	9,945	13,571	2,185	5,021	50,805	10,371	302	1,273	355	252
2013 Total	879,078	10,277	14,199	2,212	6,338	58,378	9,479	305	1,318	376	236
2014 Total	871,741	15,107	16,615	2,908	5,695	63,106	9,410	304	1,378	395	236
2015 Total	756,226	12,924	16,136	3,008	5,188	58,009	10,952	290	1,351	398	237
2016 January	63,607	1,303	1,185	215	427	4,840	888	25	116	32	20
February	52,019	1,045	1,263	238	425	4,669	794	23	110	31	18
March	41,297	736	762	175	447	3,910	854	26	110	33	19
April	40,280	681	783	131	455	3,871	823	25	100	33	20
May	46,297	876	818	166	466	4,190	912	25	105	33	20
June	64,539	768	928	179	480	4,274	1,082	25	109	30	20
July	75,604	860	1,426	186	502	4,981	1,260	25	113	31	21
August	75,232	803	1,350	230	520	4,983	1,273	25	115	32	22
September	63,592	674	915	174	451	4,016	1,027	24	106	29	20
October	55,798	674	1,017	112	342	3,514	853	23	104	31	19
November	49,331	877	808	153	406	3,867	769	24	110	33	19
December	66,362	982	977	214	431	4,327	785	26	132	34	20
Total	693,958	10,278	12,231	2,173	5,352	51,441	11,322	296	1,330	383	238
2017 January	64,904	1,009	949	225	428	4,326	765	26	117	34	19
February	49,106	762	799	144	325	3,332	665	25	109	30	17
March	50,057	849	819	143	358	3,600	792	27	114	32	18
April	45,432	705	805	146	222	2,768	731	24	107	30	17
May	52,064	837	919	153	396	3,891	814	26	109	29	18
June	60,092	703	994	189	433	4,049	964	26	113	29	18
July	71,001	718	871	389	412	4,035	1,192	27	118	30	19
August	67,048	696	998	167	367	3,695	1,147	27	120	30	20
September	55,857	787	885	170	337	3,526	970	25	107	27	17
October	51,406	798	923	155	302	3,387	889	25	111	30	17
November	52,184	790	829	175	338	3,485	774	26	112	31	17
December	59,631	1,572	1,569	253	348	5,135	892	26	121	32	19
Total	678,780	10,227	11,362	2,310	4,266	45,228	10,597	311	1,359	362	216
2018 January	65,989	5,425	3,499	697	412	11,683	919	27	117	33	18
February	47,008	620	740	165	334	3,193	780	25	109	30	17
March	45,715	683	737	156	284	2,994	857	27	113	33	18
April	41,740	738	779	141	296	3,137	820	33	108	31	17
May	48,699	880	877	177	236	3,114	962	25	112	30	18
June	57,187	858	1,009	162	371	3,884	1,069	26	113	29	19
July	64,958	751	915	194	404	3,881	1,350	27	117	28	19
7-Month Total	371,296	9,954	8,555	1,694	2,336	31,885	6,756	191	789	212	126
2017 7-Month Total	392,655	5,583	6,157	1,390	2,574	26,000	5,924	181	787	213	126
2016 7-Month Total	383,643	6,268	7,164	1,289	3,202	30,733	6,614	175	763	223	138

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1949–1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1949–1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

^d Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

^f Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

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

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

ⁱ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes

non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^j Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^k Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.

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

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See "Table 7.4b Sources" at end of section and sources for Table 7.4c.

Table 7.4b Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Electric Power Sector (Subset of Table 7.4a)

	Coal ^a	Petroleum					Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ^j
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1950 Total	91,871	5,423	69,998	NA	NA	75,421	629	NA	5	NA	NA
1955 Total	143,759	5,412	69,862	NA	NA	75,274	1,153	NA	3	NA	NA
1960 Total	176,685	3,824	84,371	NA	NA	88,195	1,725	NA	2	NA	NA
1965 Total	244,788	4,928	110,274	NA	NA	115,203	2,321	NA	3	NA	NA
1970 Total	320,182	24,123	311,381	NA	636	338,686	3,932	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	(s)	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1990 Total ^k	782,567	16,567	184,915	26	1,008	206,550	3,245	11	129	188	(s)
1995 Total	850,230	18,553	90,023	499	2,674	122,447	4,237	24	125	296	2
2000 Total	985,821	30,016	138,513	454	3,275	185,358	5,206	25	134	318	1
2001 Total	964,433	29,274	159,504	377	3,427	206,291	5,342	15	126	211	113
2002 Total	977,507	21,876	104,773	1,267	5,816	156,996	5,672	33	150	230	143
2003 Total	1,005,116	27,632	138,279	2,026	5,799	196,932	5,135	41	167	230	140
2004 Total	1,016,268	19,107	139,816	2,713	7,372	198,498	5,464	58	165	223	138
2005 Total	1,037,485	19,675	139,409	2,685	8,083	202,184	5,869	84	185	221	123
2006 Total	1,026,636	12,646	57,345	1,870	7,101	107,365	6,222	65	182	231	125
2007 Total	1,045,141	15,327	63,086	2,594	5,685	109,431	6,841	61	186	237	124
2008 Total	1,040,580	12,547	38,241	2,670	5,119	79,056	6,668	61	177	258	131
2009 Total	933,627	12,035	28,782	2,210	4,611	66,081	6,873	55	180	261	124
2010 Total	975,052	13,790	24,503	1,877	4,777	64,055	7,387	52	196	264	124
2011 Total	932,484	11,021	14,803	1,658	4,837	51,667	7,574	50	182	255	143
2012 Total	823,551	9,080	12,203	1,339	2,974	37,495	9,111	54	190	262	143
2013 Total	857,962	9,598	12,283	1,489	4,285	44,794	8,191	60	207	262	139
2014 Total	851,602	14,235	15,132	2,208	4,132	52,235	8,146	44	251	279	137
2015 Total	738,444	12,193	14,929	2,131	3,907	48,787	9,613	44	244	281	136
2016 January	62,135	1,240	1,058	149	329	4,093	774	4	21	23	12
February	50,661	910	1,143	176	321	3,832	690	3	20	22	11
March	39,948	691	680	111	357	3,265	745	4	19	24	11
April	39,159	631	688	75	376	3,272	719	3	15	24	11
May	45,082	796	757	65	354	3,391	804	3	16	24	12
June	63,250	697	866	94	368	3,499	970	4	18	23	12
July	74,237	797	1,345	97	389	4,186	1,140	4	20	24	12
August	73,890	754	1,277	169	408	4,241	1,151	4	21	24	12
September	62,385	627	859	100	370	3,436	915	4	19	22	11
October	54,621	623	932	45	244	2,818	744	3	16	22	11
November	48,179	813	735	92	295	3,116	662	4	18	24	11
December	65,006	930	901	151	326	3,614	671	4	21	25	12
Total	678,554	9,510	11,242	1,322	4,138	42,763	9,985	45	224	281	139
2017 January	63,548	939	864	160	351	3,718	647	4	21	24	11
February	47,965	719	741	84	259	2,842	559	4	19	22	10
March	48,826	798	745	91	265	2,961	679	4	22	24	11
April	44,324	662	731	93	149	2,234	624	4	18	21	10
May	50,926	783	846	88	313	3,280	706	4	20	22	11
June	58,952	658	914	134	332	3,366	854	4	21	23	11
July	69,900	668	818	332	320	3,421	1,074	4	22	23	12
August	65,934	639	932	111	275	3,057	1,034	4	22	23	12
September	54,780	734	831	122	256	2,968	862	4	19	21	10
October	50,214	749	857	93	216	2,778	780	4	21	22	10
November	50,992	727	738	124	258	2,877	663	4	20	22	10
December	58,388	1,440	1,428	189	277	4,444	768	4	21	23	11
Total	664,749	9,519	10,446	1,621	3,272	37,947	9,250	48	247	272	130
2018 January	64,650	5,171	3,228	621	343	10,734	795	4	22	24	11
February	45,823	571	672	91	272	2,692	670	4	19	22	11
March	44,496	619	661	98	223	2,492	743	4	20	24	11
April	40,652	686	713	82	219	2,576	708	4	16	22	11
May	47,590	820	811	110	170	2,592	851	4	19	22	11
June	56,144	796	893	98	294	3,255	955	4	20	23	12
July	63,904	667	861	93	332	3,282	1,229	4	21	22	12
7-Month Total	363,258	9,331	7,839	1,194	1,852	27,624	5,950	28	138	159	79
2017 7-Month Total	384,440	5,230	5,659	981	1,990	21,822	5,143	28	142	160	76
2016 7-Month Total	374,472	5,764	6,538	766	2,494	25,538	5,842	26	130	164	81

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1949–1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1949–1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

^d Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

^f Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

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

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

ⁱ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and

tire-derived fuels).

^j Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^k Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

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

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 7.4c Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Commercial and Industrial Sectors (Subset of Table 7.4a)

	Commercial Sector ^a				Industrial Sector ^b						
	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Biomass	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ
				Waste ^f					Wood ^h	Waste ^f	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1990 Total	1,191	2,056	46	28	27,781	36,159	1,055	275	1,125	41	86
1995 Total	1,419	1,245	78	40	29,363	34,448	1,258	290	1,255	38	95
2000 Total	1,547	1,615	85	47	28,031	30,520	1,386	331	1,244	35	108
2001 Total	1,448	1,832	79	25	25,755	26,817	1,310	248	1,054	27	101
2002 Total	1,405	1,250	74	26	26,232	25,163	1,240	245	1,136	34	92
2003 Total	1,816	1,449	58	29	24,846	26,212	1,144	253	1,097	34	103
2004 Total	1,917	2,009	72	34	26,613	28,857	1,191	295	1,193	24	94
2005 Total	1,922	1,630	68	34	25,875	27,380	1,084	264	1,166	34	94
2006 Total	1,886	935	68	36	25,262	22,706	1,115	277	1,216	33	102
2007 Total	1,927	752	70	31	22,537	22,207	1,050	268	1,148	36	98
2008 Total	2,021	671	66	34	21,902	13,222	955	239	1,084	35	60
2009 Total	1,798	521	76	36	19,766	14,228	990	204	955	35	82
2010 Total	1,720	437	86	36	24,638	10,740	1,029	210	1,029	47	91
2011 Total	1,668	333	87	43	22,319	9,610	1,063	232	1,057	43	94
2012 Total	1,450	457	111	45	20,065	12,853	1,149	249	1,082	47	81
2013 Total	1,356	887	118	47	19,761	12,697	1,170	246	1,109	67	69
2014 Total	1,063	758	119	47	19,076	10,112	1,145	260	1,122	70	72
2015 Total	798	622	116	47	16,984	8,600	1,222	246	1,103	70	73
2016 January	75	68	11	4	1,397	679	103	22	95	5	6
February	75	49	10	4	1,282	788	95	20	89	5	5
March	74	21	10	4	1,275	624	99	22	90	6	5
April	46	26	9	4	1,076	573	95	22	85	5	6
May	37	22	10	4	1,178	776	98	22	89	5	6
June	46	21	11	4	1,243	754	101	21	91	3	6
July	46	45	13	4	1,321	749	107	21	92	3	6
August	49	28	14	4	1,292	714	108	21	93	4	7
September	50	16	11	4	1,157	564	101	20	86	3	6
October	50	16	10	4	1,126	680	99	20	88	5	6
November	60	47	9	4	1,093	704	99	20	91	5	6
December	75	46	10	4	1,280	667	104	22	111	5	5
Total	683	404	127	48	14,720	8,273	1,209	251	1,100	54	70
2017 January	66	71	12	4	1,290	537	107	22	96	5	5
February	54	48	10	4	1,087	442	97	21	89	5	4
March	58	56	10	4	1,172	583	103	23	92	5	5
April	40	29	9	4	1,068	504	98	21	88	4	5
May	40	40	9	4	1,098	571	99	22	89	3	5
June	46	32	10	4	1,094	650	100	22	91	2	5
July	53	36	11	4	1,047	579	107	23	96	2	6
August	49	51	11	4	1,065	587	103	23	98	3	6
September	47	41	10	4	1,030	517	98	22	87	2	5
October	43	39	10	4	1,149	570	100	21	90	4	4
November	50	43	10	4	1,142	565	102	21	92	5	5
December	62	84	11	4	1,181	608	113	22	99	5	5
Total	607	569	121	45	13,424	6,712	1,226	263	1,107	45	58
2018 January	69	208	11	4	1,270	NM	112	23	95	5	5
February	53	54	10	3	1,132	447	99	21	89	4	4
March	51	47	10	4	1,169	455	104	23	92	5	5
April	45	41	10	4	1,043	520	102	29	91	4	4
May	40	39	9	4	1,069	483	102	21	93	4	5
June	41	39	10	4	1,003	590	104	22	92	2	5
July	46	62	12	4	1,008	537	110	23	96	2	5
7-Month Total	345	490	73	26	7,693	3,771	734	162	648	27	32
2017 7-Month Total	358	312	70	27	7,857	3,866	710	154	641	27	34
2016 7-Month Total	399	252	74	28	8,772	4,944	698	149	631	32	40

^a Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

^b Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

^c Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^d Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

^e Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^f Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

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

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

ⁱ Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous

technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

NM=Not meaningful.

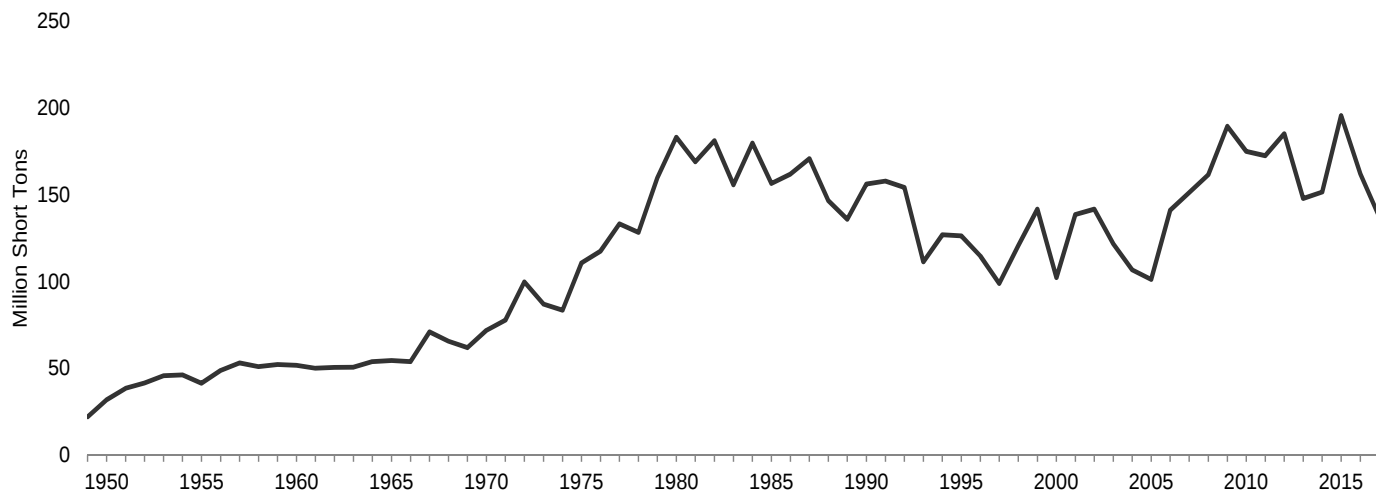
Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1989.

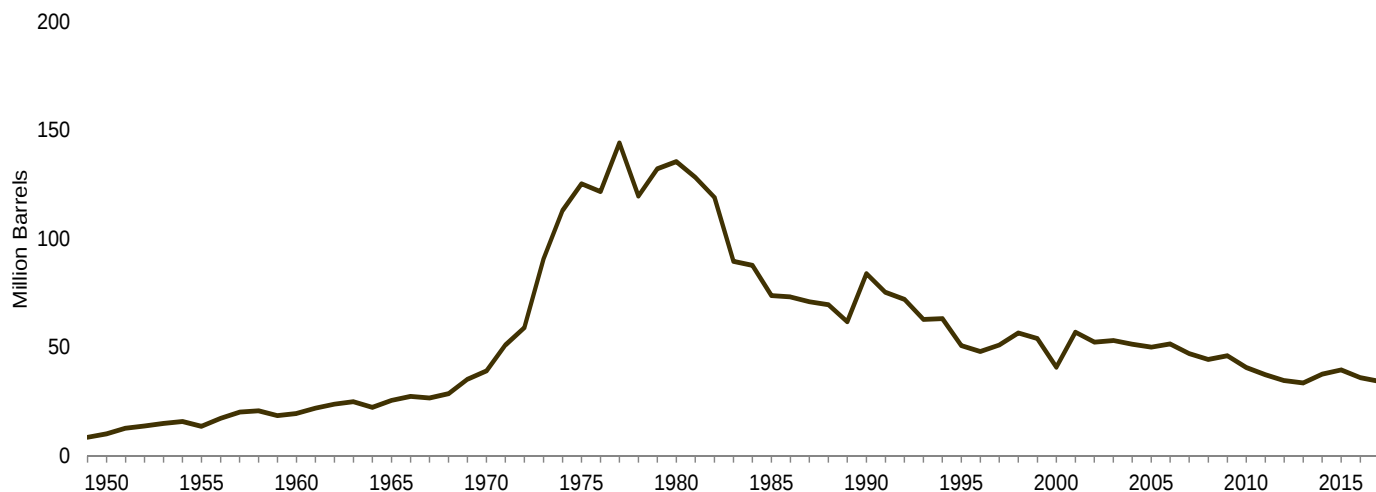
Sources: • **1989–1997:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998–2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001–2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004–2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." • **2008 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Figure 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

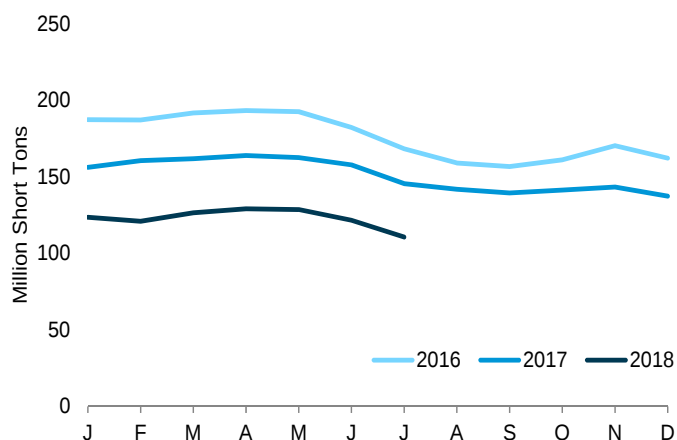
Coal, 1949–2017



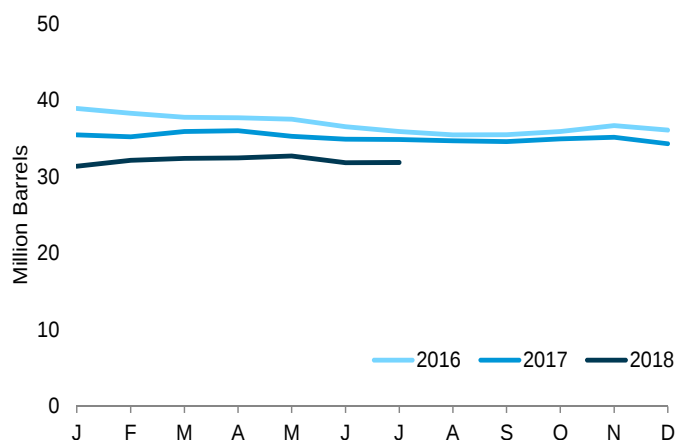
Total Petroleum, 1949–2017



Coal, Monthly



Total Petroleum, Monthly



Note: Data are for utility-sale facilities.

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

Source: Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

	Coal ^a	Petroleum				Total ^{e,f}
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels
1950 Year	31,842	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,201
1955 Year	41,391	NA	NA	NA	NA	13,671
1960 Year	51,735	NA	NA	NA	NA	19,572
1965 Year	54,525	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,647
1970 Year	71,908	NA	NA	NA	239	39,151
1975 Year	110,724	16,432	108,825	NA	31	125,413
1980 Year	183,010	30,023	105,351	NA	52	135,635
1985 Year	156,376	16,386	57,304	NA	49	73,933
1990 Year	156,166	16,471	67,030	NA	94	83,970
1995 Year	126,304	15,392	35,102	NA	65	50,821
2000 Year ^g	102,296	15,127	24,748	NA	211	40,932
2001 Year	138,496	20,486	34,594	NA	390	57,031
2002 Year	141,714	17,413	25,723	800	1,711	52,490
2003 Year	121,567	19,153	25,820	779	1,484	53,170
2004 Year	106,669	19,275	26,596	879	937	51,434
2005 Year	101,137	18,778	27,624	1,012	530	50,062
2006 Year	140,964	18,013	28,823	1,380	674	51,583
2007 Year	151,221	18,395	24,136	1,902	554	47,203
2008 Year	161,589	17,761	21,088	1,955	739	44,498
2009 Year	189,467	17,886	19,068	2,257	1,394	46,181
2010 Year	174,917	16,758	16,629	2,319	1,019	40,800
2011 Year	172,387	16,649	15,491	2,707	508	37,387
2012 Year	185,116	16,433	12,999	2,792	495	34,698
2013 Year	147,884	16,068	12,926	2,679	390	33,622
2014 Year	151,548	18,309	12,764	2,432	827	37,643
2015 Year	195,548	17,955	12,566	2,363	1,340	39,586
2016 January	187,203	17,930	12,020	2,357	1,320	38,907
February	187,064	17,662	11,645	2,337	1,323	38,262
March	191,553	17,501	11,733	2,335	1,240	37,768
April	193,185	17,637	11,982	2,169	1,181	37,693
May	192,417	17,856	12,094	2,189	1,071	37,495
June	182,086	17,859	11,936	2,197	905	36,519
July	168,119	17,726	11,696	2,183	858	35,897
August	158,908	17,820	11,595	2,150	780	35,464
September	156,567	17,852	11,640	2,145	768	35,476
October	160,932	18,017	11,630	2,184	813	35,893
November	170,277	18,324	11,953	2,227	833	36,668
December	162,009	17,855	11,789	2,195	845	36,064
2017 January	156,175	17,496	11,847	2,125	794	35,440
February	160,448	17,287	11,710	2,097	822	35,204
March	161,690	17,006	12,542	2,075	855	35,897
April	163,723	16,948	12,306	2,071	933	35,991
May	162,309	16,817	12,036	2,027	881	35,287
June	157,719	16,644	11,890	2,016	868	34,887
July	145,376	16,804	11,691	1,975	875	34,845
August	141,720	16,644	11,500	1,928	919	34,667
September	139,315	16,354	11,379	1,914	988	34,588
October	141,204	16,378	11,325	1,943	1,058	34,934
November	143,210	16,388	11,377	1,906	1,089	35,117
December	137,155	15,833	10,992	1,898	1,113	34,288
2018 January	123,499	14,730	9,829	1,818	999	31,369
February	120,866	14,979	10,283	1,850	1,001	32,116
March	126,398	14,962	10,252	1,854	1,061	32,372
April	128,980	14,881	10,186	1,858	1,106	32,455
May	128,440	15,102	10,099	1,930	1,111	32,684
June	121,473	14,846	10,044	1,825	1,022	31,827
July	110,485	14,818	9,551	1,789	1,138	31,846

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite; excludes waste coal.

^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2 and 4. For 1973–1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant stocks of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1973–1979, data are for steam plant stocks of petroleum. For 1980–2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

^d Jet fuel and kerosene. Through 2003, data also include a small amount of waste oil.

^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

^f Distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil. Beginning in 1970, also includes petroleum coke. Beginning in 2002, also includes other liquids.

^g Through 1998, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1999, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose

primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

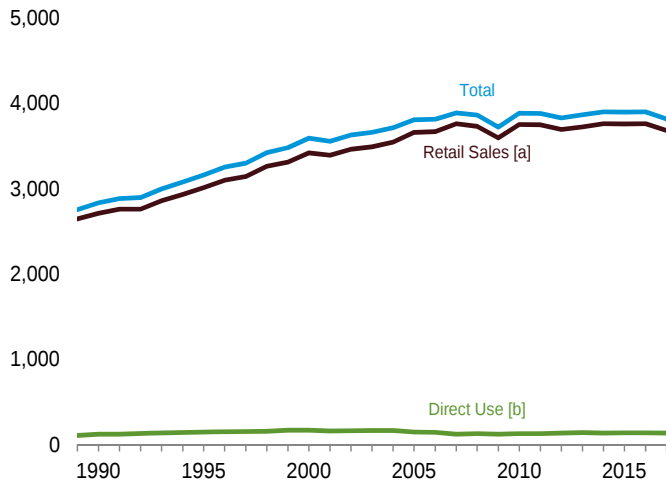
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **1949–September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **October 1977–1981:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1982–1988:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1989–1997:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998–2000:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001–2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004–2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." • **2008 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

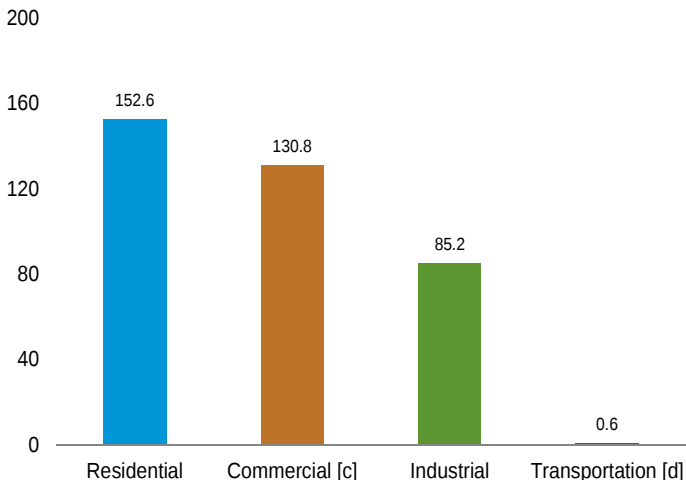
Figure 7.6 Electricity End Use

(Billion Kilowatthours)

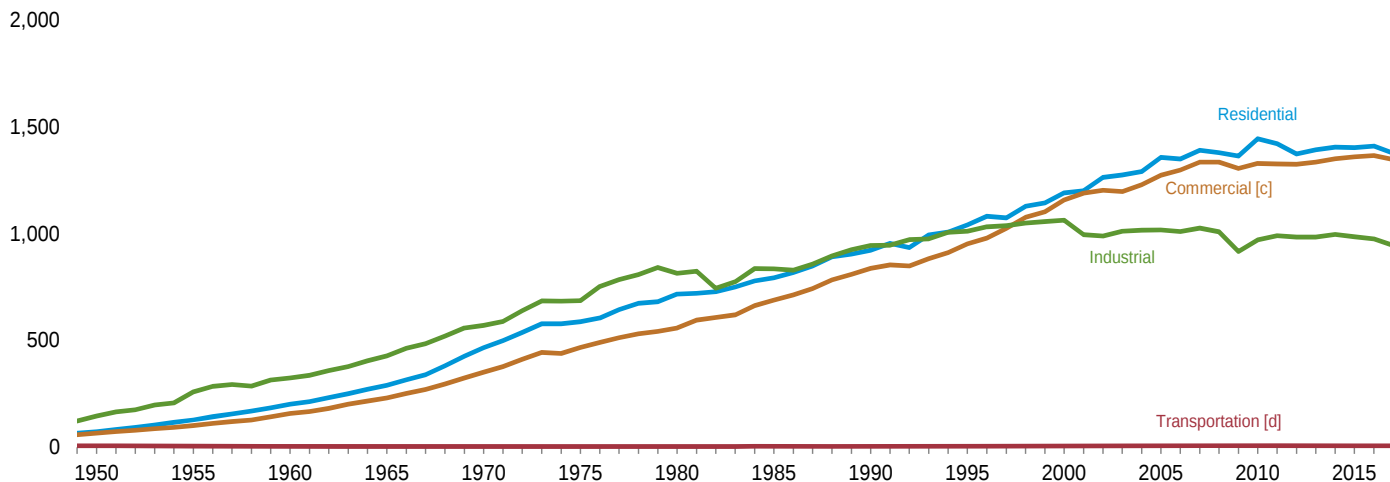
Electricity End Use Overview, 1989–2017



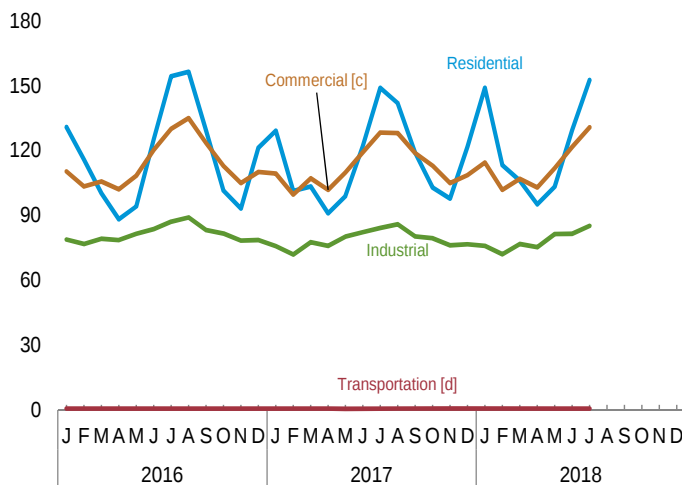
Retail Sales [a] by Sector, July 2018



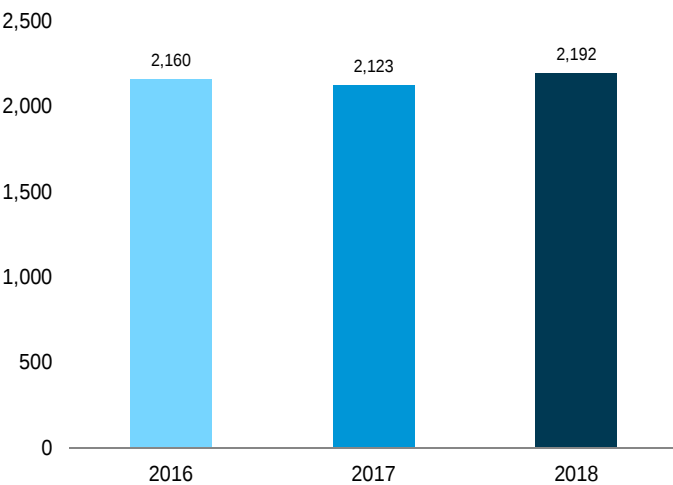
Retail Sales [a] by Sector, 1949–2017



Retail Sales [a] by Sector, Monthly



Retail Sales [a] Total, January–July



[a] Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by utilities and other energy service providers.

[b] See “Direct Use” in Glossary.

[c] Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, inter-

departmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

[d] Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.

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

Source: Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Electricity End Use
(Million Kilowatthours)

	Retail Sales ^a					Direct Use ^f	Total End Use ^g
	Residential	Commercial ^b	Industrial ^c	Transportation ^d	Total Retail Sales ^e		
1950 Total	72,200	E 65,971	146,479	E 6,793	291,443	NA	291,443
1955 Total	128,401	E 102,547	259,974	E 5,826	496,748	NA	496,748
1960 Total	201,463	E 159,144	324,402	E 3,066	688,075	NA	688,075
1965 Total	291,013	E 231,126	428,727	E 2,923	953,789	NA	953,789
1970 Total	466,291	E 352,041	570,854	E 3,115	1,392,300	NA	1,392,300
1975 Total	588,140	E 468,296	687,680	E 2,974	1,747,091	NA	1,747,091
1980 Total	717,495	558,643	815,067	3,244	2,094,449	NA	2,094,449
1985 Total	793,934	689,121	836,772	4,147	2,323,974	NA	2,323,974
1990 Total	924,019	838,263	945,522	4,751	2,712,555	124,529	2,837,084
1995 Total	1,042,501	953,117	1,012,693	4,975	3,013,287	150,677	3,163,963
2000 Total	1,192,446	1,159,347	1,064,239	5,382	3,421,414	170,943	3,592,357
2001 Total	1,201,607	1,190,518	996,609	5,724	3,394,458	162,649	3,557,107
2002 Total	1,265,180	1,204,531	990,238	5,517	3,465,466	166,184	3,631,650
2003 Total	1,275,824	1,198,728	1,012,373	6,810	3,493,734	168,295	3,662,029
2004 Total	1,291,982	1,230,425	1,017,850	7,224	3,547,479	168,470	3,715,949
2005 Total	1,359,227	1,275,079	1,019,156	7,506	3,660,969	150,016	3,810,984
2006 Total	1,351,520	1,299,744	1,011,298	7,358	3,669,919	146,927	3,816,845
2007 Total	1,392,241	1,336,315	1,027,832	8,173	3,764,561	125,670	3,890,231
2008 Total	1,380,662	1,336,133	1,009,516	7,653	3,733,965	132,197	3,866,161
2009 Total	1,364,758	1,306,853	917,416	7,768	3,596,795	126,938	3,723,733
2010 Total	1,445,708	1,330,199	971,221	7,712	3,754,841	131,910	3,886,752
2011 Total	1,422,801	1,328,057	991,316	7,672	3,749,846	132,754	3,882,600
2012 Total	1,374,515	1,327,101	985,714	7,320	3,694,650	137,657	3,832,306
2013 Total	1,394,812	1,337,079	985,352	7,625	3,724,868	143,462	3,868,330
2014 Total	1,407,208	1,352,158	997,576	7,758	3,764,700	138,574	3,903,274
2015 Total	1,404,096	1,360,752	986,508	7,637	3,758,992	141,168	3,900,160
2016 January	130,972	110,410	78,848	660	320,890	E 11,921	332,811
February	115,959	103,452	76,748	646	296,806	E 11,078	307,884
March	100,227	105,739	79,237	609	285,812	E 11,576	297,388
April	88,244	102,045	78,647	595	269,531	E 10,886	280,418
May	94,198	108,437	81,491	581	284,708	E 11,379	296,087
June	125,211	120,363	83,672	631	329,878	E 11,759	341,637
July	154,409	130,038	87,076	648	372,172	E 12,567	384,739
August	156,442	135,019	89,101	631	381,192	E 12,673	393,865
September	129,363	123,493	83,259	637	336,752	E 11,661	348,413
October	101,508	112,963	81,597	613	296,681	E 11,350	308,031
November	93,244	105,060	78,421	592	277,317	E 11,268	288,585
December	121,281	110,172	78,616	653	310,722	E 11,726	322,448
Total	1,411,058	1,367,191	976,715	7,497	3,762,462	139,844	3,902,306
2017 January	129,253	109,414	75,814	666	315,148	E 11,940	327,088
February	101,349	99,607	71,958	636	273,550	E 10,859	284,410
March	103,434	107,171	77,587	644	288,836	E 11,547	300,383
April	90,966	101,796	75,917	590	269,269	E 11,049	280,318
May	98,977	109,912	80,147	583	289,619	E 11,221	300,839
June	122,034	119,289	82,224	629	324,176	E 11,641	335,817
July	149,075	128,324	84,240	630	362,268	E 12,387	374,655
August	142,026	128,144	85,905	641	356,716	E 12,104	368,820
September	119,077	118,836	80,260	619	318,793	E 10,898	329,691
October	102,983	113,036	79,471	626	296,116	E 10,944	307,060
November	97,870	104,959	76,195	598	279,622	E 11,315	290,937
December	121,775	108,720	76,724	663	307,882	E 12,133	320,014
Total	1,378,819	1,349,208	946,443	7,524	3,681,995	E 138,037	3,820,032
2018 January	148,985	114,531	75,948	748	340,212	E 12,106	352,319
February	113,334	101,791	71,996	638	287,759	E 10,870	298,629
March	106,061	106,965	76,785	625	290,435	E 11,298	301,733
April	95,132	102,941	75,342	608	274,023	E 10,931	284,954
May	103,356	111,951	81,402	591	297,299	E 11,361	308,660
June	129,487	121,659	81,561	628	333,335	E 11,675	345,010
July	152,639	130,850	85,218	640	369,346	E 12,356	381,703
7-Month Total	848,993	790,688	548,251	4,478	2,192,410	E 80,597	2,273,007
2017 7-Month Total	795,088	775,513	547,888	4,377	2,122,866	E 80,644	2,203,510
2016 7-Month Total	809,221	780,485	565,720	4,371	2,159,797	E 81,167	2,240,964

^a Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

^b Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

^c Industrial sector. Through 2002, excludes agriculture and irrigation; beginning in 2003, includes agriculture and irrigation.

^d Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.

^e The sum of "Residential," "Commercial," "Industrial," and "Transportation."

^f Use of electricity that is 1) self-generated, 2) produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities

that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of station use.

^g The sum of "Total Retail Sales" and "Direct Use."

E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

Notes: • See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Note 1. Coverage of Electricity Statistics. Data in Section 7 cover the following:

Through 1984, data for electric utilities also include institutions (such as universities) and military facilities that generated electricity primarily for their own use; beginning in 1985, data for electric utilities exclude institutions and military facilities. Beginning in 1989, data for the commercial sector include institutions and military facilities.

The generation, consumption, and stocks data in Section 7 are for utility-scale facilities—those with a combined generation nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more. Data exclude distributed (small-scale) facilities—those with a combined generator nameplate capacity of less than 1 megawatt. For data on distributed solar photovoltaic (PV) generation in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, see Table 10.6.

Note 2. Classification of Power Plants into Energy-Use Sectors. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) classifies power plants (both electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power plants) into energy-use sectors based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in 1997. Plants with a NAICS code of 22 are assigned to the Electric Power Sector. Those with NAICS codes beginning with 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting); 21 (mining, including oil and gas extraction); 23 (construction); 31–33 (manufacturing); 2212 (natural gas distribution); and 22131 (water supply and irrigation systems) are assigned to the Industrial Sector. Those with all other codes are assigned to the Commercial Sector. Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," asks respondents to indicate the primary purpose of the facility by assigning a NAICS code from the list at http://www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_860/instructions.pdf.

Note 3. Electricity Forecast Values. Data values preceded by "F" in this section are forecast values. They are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS). STIFS is driven primarily by data and assumptions about key macroeconomic variables, energy prices, and weather. The electricity forecast relies on additional variables such as alternative fuel prices (natural gas and oil) and power generation by sources other than fossil fuels, including nuclear, renewables, and hydroelectric power. Each month, EIA staff review the model output and make adjustments, if appropriate, based on their knowledge of developments in the electricity industry.

The STIFS model results are published monthly in EIA's Short-Term Energy Outlook, which is accessible on the Web at <http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/>.

Table 7.1 Sources

Net Generation, Electric Power Sector

1949 forward: Table 7.2b.

Net Generation, Commercial and Industrial Sectors

1949 forward: Table 7.2c.

Trade

1949–September 1977: Unpublished Federal Power Commission data.

October 1977–1980: Unpublished Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) data.

1981: U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Energy Emergency Operations, "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico for Calendar Year 1981," April 1982 (revised June 1982).

1982 and 1983: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Exchanges Across International Borders*.

1984–1986: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Transactions Across International Borders*.

1987 and 1988: DOE, ERA, Form ERA-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

1989: DOE, Fossil Energy, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

1990–2000: National Energy Board of Canada; and DOE, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

2001–May 2011: National Energy Board of Canada; DOE, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, Form OE-781R, "Monthly Electricity Imports and Exports Report," and predecessor form; and California Independent System Operator.

June 2011–2015: National Energy Board of Canada; California Independent System Operator; and EIA estimates for Texas transfers.

2016 forward: EIA, Form EIA-111, "Quarterly Electricity Imports and Exports Report"; and for forecast values, EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS).

T&D Losses and Unaccounted for

1949 forward: Calculated as the sum of total net generation and imports minus end use and exports.

End Use

1949 forward: Table 7.6.

Table 7.2b Sources

1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1982–1988: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility."

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report".

Table 7.2c Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power, 1949–1988

1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FPC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants.

October 1977–1978: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FERC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants.

1979: FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates for all other plants.

1980–1988: Estimated by EIA as the average generation over the 6-year period of 1974–1979.

All Data, 1989 Forward

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility."

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report".

Table 7.3b Sources

1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1982–1988: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility."

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report".

Table 7.4b Sources

1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1982–1988: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility."

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report".

Table 7.6 Sources

Retail Sales, Residential and Industrial

1949–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."

October 1977–February 1980: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."

March 1980–1982: FERC, Form FPC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

1983: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

1984–2003: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

2004 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly (EPM)*, September 2018, Table 5.1.

Retail Sales, Commercial

1949–2002: Data are estimates. See estimation methodology at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf.

2003: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

2004 forward: EIA, EPM, September 2018, Table 5.1.

Retail Sales, Transportation

1949–2002: Data are estimates. See estimation methodology at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf.

2003: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

2004 forward: EIA, EPM, September 2018, Table 5.1.

Direct Use, Annual

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility."

2001–2016: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2016*, August 2018, Table 2.2.

2017: Sum of monthly estimates.

Direct Use, Monthly

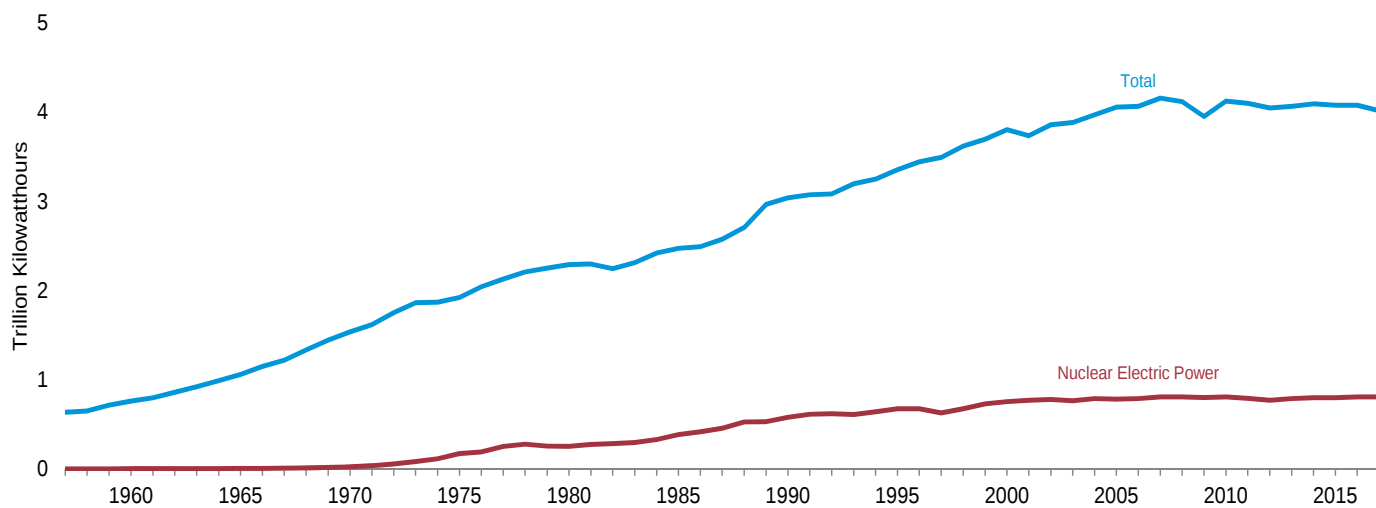
1989 forward: Annual shares are calculated as annual direct use divided by annual commercial and industrial net generation (on Table 7.1). Then monthly direct use estimates are calculated as the annual share multiplied by the monthly commercial and industrial net generation values. For 2017 and 2018, the 2016 annual share is used.

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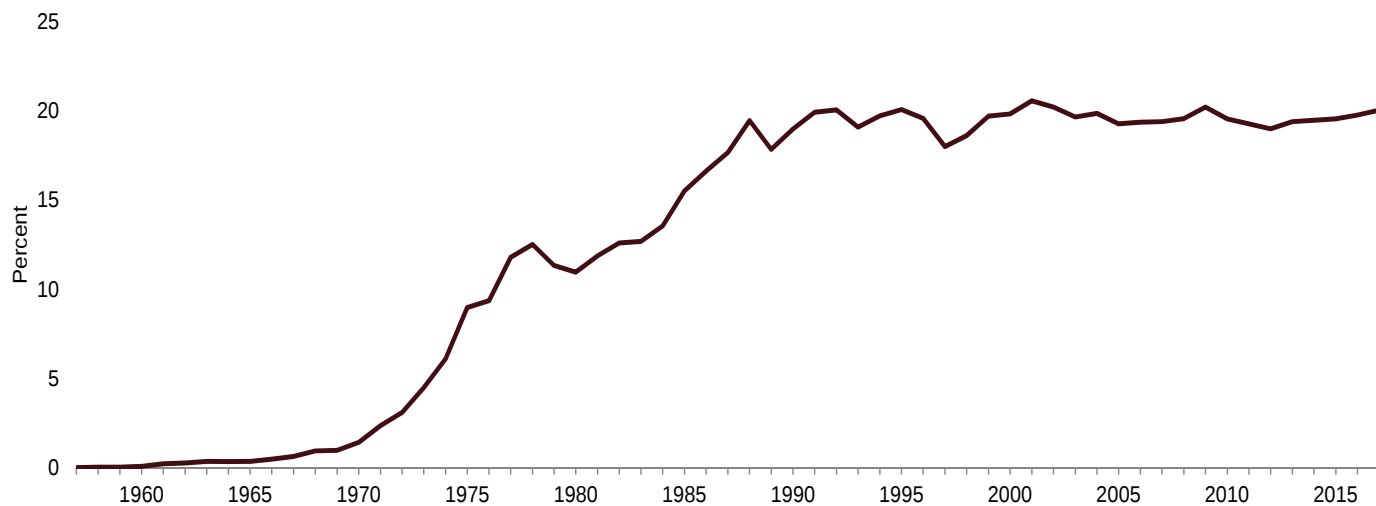
8. Nuclear Energy

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

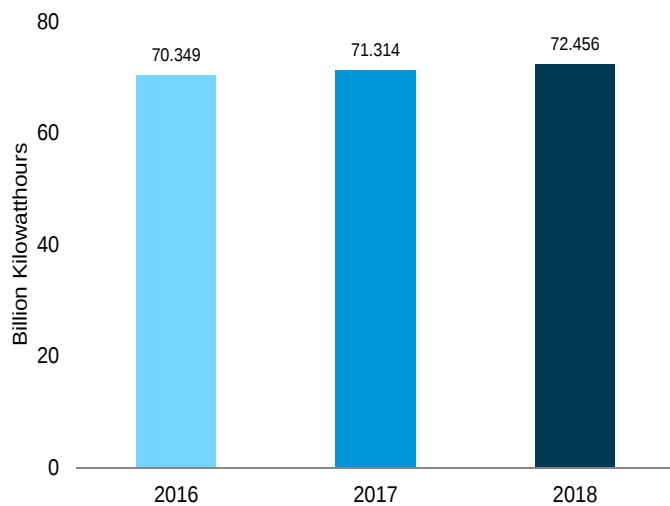
Electricity Net Generation, 1957–2017



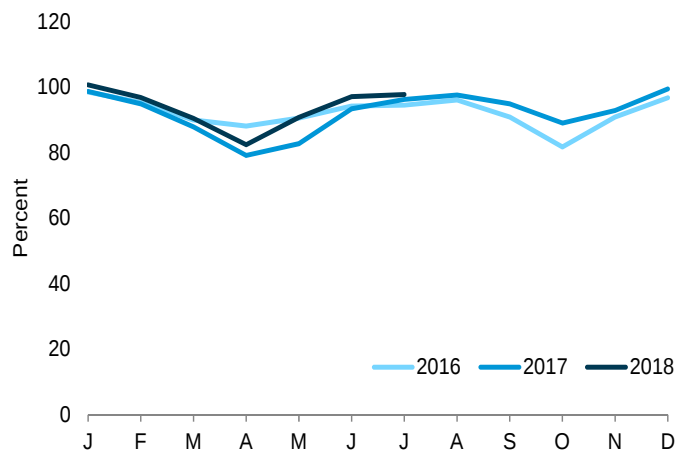
Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation, 1957–2017



Nuclear Electricity Net Generation—July



Capacity Factor, Monthly



Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#nuclear>.
 Sources: Tables 7.2a and 8.1.

Table 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

	Total Operable Units ^{a,b}	Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units ^{b,c}	Nuclear Electricity Net Generation	Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation	Capacity Factor ^d
	Number	Million Kilowatts	Million Kilowatthours	Percent	
1957 Total	1	0.055	10	(s)	NA
1960 Total	3	.411	518	.1	NA
1965 Total	13	.793	3,657	.3	NA
1970 Total	20	7.004	21,804	1.4	NA
1975 Total	57	37.267	172,505	9.0	55.9
1980 Total	71	51.810	251,116	11.0	56.3
1985 Total	96	79.397	383,691	15.5	58.0
1990 Total	112	99.624	576,862	19.0	66.0
1995 Total	109	99.515	673,402	20.1	77.4
2000 Total	104	97.860	753,893	19.8	88.1
2001 Total	104	98.159	768,826	20.6	89.4
2002 Total	104	98.657	780,064	20.2	90.3
2003 Total	104	99.209	763,733	19.7	87.9
2004 Total	104	99.628	788,528	19.9	90.1
2005 Total	104	99.988	781,986	19.3	89.3
2006 Total	104	100.334	787,219	19.4	89.6
2007 Total	104	100.266	806,425	19.4	91.8
2008 Total	104	100.755	806,208	19.6	^d 91.1
2009 Total	104	101.004	798,855	20.2	90.3
2010 Total	104	101.167	806,968	19.6	91.1
2011 Total	104	^c 101.419	790,204	19.3	89.1
2012 Total	104	101.885	769,331	19.0	86.1
2013 Total	100	99.240	789,016	19.4	89.9
2014 Total	99	98.569	797,166	19.5	91.7
2015 Total	99	98.672	797,178	19.6	92.3
2016 January	99	98.921	72,525	20.6	98.5
February	99	98.921	65,638	20.9	95.3
March	99	98.921	66,149	21.7	89.9
April	99	98.921	62,732	21.4	88.1
May	99	98.921	66,576	21.0	90.5
June	99	100.043	67,175	18.3	94.2
July	100	100.043	70,349	17.1	94.5
August	100	100.043	71,526	17.5	96.1
September	100	100.043	65,448	18.6	90.9
October	99	99.565	60,733	19.4	81.7
November	99	99.565	65,179	21.9	90.9
December	99	99.565	71,662	20.8	96.7
Total	99	99.565	805,694	19.8	92.3
2017 January	99	^E 99.616	73,121	21.4	^E 98.7
February	99	^E 99.616	63,560	21.9	^E 94.9
March	99	^E 99.616	65,093	20.3	^E 87.8
April	99	^E 99.616	56,743	19.3	^E 79.1
May	99	^E 99.616	61,313	19.1	^E 82.7
June	99	^E 99.616	67,011	18.8	^E 93.4
July	99	^E 99.635	71,314	17.8	^E 96.2
August	99	^E 99.635	72,384	18.9	^E 97.6
September	99	^E 99.635	68,098	20.4	^E 94.9
October	99	^E 99.635	65,995	20.7	^E 89.0
November	99	^E 99.635	66,618	21.7	^E 92.9
December	99	^E 99.635	73,700	21.3	^E 99.4
Total	99	^E 99.635	804,950	20.0	^E 92.2
2018 January	99	^{RE} 99.629	74,649	20.0	^E 100.7
February	99	^{RE} 99.629	64,790	21.1	^E 96.8
March	99	^{RE} 99.629	67,033	21.0	^E 90.4
April	99	^{RE} 99.629	59,087	19.6	^E 82.4
May	99	^{RE} 99.629	67,320	19.9	^E 90.8
June	99	^{RE} 99.629	69,688	18.8	^E 97.1
July	99	^E 99.629	72,456	17.7	^E 97.7
7-Month Total	99	^E 99.629	475,023	19.6	^E 93.7
2017 7-Month Total	99	^E 99.635	458,155	19.7	^E 90.4
2016 7-Month Total	100	100.043	471,145	20.0	93.0

^a Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at end of period. See Note 1, "Operable Nuclear Reactors," at end of section.

^b At end of period.

^c For the definition of "Net Summer Capacity," see Note 2, "Nuclear Capacity," at end of section. Beginning in 2011, monthly capacity values are estimated in two steps: 1) uprates and derates reported on Form EIA-860M are added to specific months; and 2) the difference between the resulting year-end capacity (from data reported on Form EIA-860M) and final capacity (reported on Form EIA-860) is allocated to the month of January.

^d Beginning in 2008, capacity factor data are calculated using a new

methodology. For an explanation of the method of calculating the capacity factor, see Note 2, "Nuclear Capacity," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.05%.

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

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#nuclear> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1957 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Note 1. Operable Nuclear Reactors. A reactor is defined as operable when it possesses a full-power license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its predecessor, the Atomic Energy Commission, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the year or month shown. The definition includes units retaining full-power licenses during long, non-routine shutdowns that for a time rendered them unable to generate electricity.

Note 2. Nuclear Capacity. Nuclear generating units may have more than one type of net capacity rating, including the following:

(a) Net Summer Capacity—The steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load, exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand. Auxiliary power of a typical nuclear power plant is about 5% of gross generation.

(b) Net Design Capacity or Net Design Electrical Rating (DER)—The nominal net electrical output of a unit, specified by the utility and used for plant design.

Through 2007, the monthly capacity factors are calculated as the monthly nuclear electricity net generation divided by the maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation for that month. The maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation is the number of hours in the month (assuming 24-hour days, with no adjustment for changes to or from Daylight Savings Time) multiplied by the net summer capacity of operable nuclear generating units at the end of the month. That fraction is then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. Annual capacity factors are calculated as the annual nuclear electricity net generation divided by the annual maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation (the sum of the monthly values for maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation). For the methodology used to calculate capacity factors beginning in 2008, see U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Monthly*, Appendix C notes on “Average Capacity Factors.”

Table 8.1 Sources

Total Operable Units and Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units

1957–1982: Compiled from various sources, primarily U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, “U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones.”

1983 forward: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report,” and predecessor forms; Form EIA-860M, “Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report”; and monthly updates as appropriate. See <https://www.eia.gov/nuclear/generation/index.html> for a list of operable units.

Nuclear Electricity Net Generation and Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation

1957 forward: Table 7.2a.

Capacity Factor

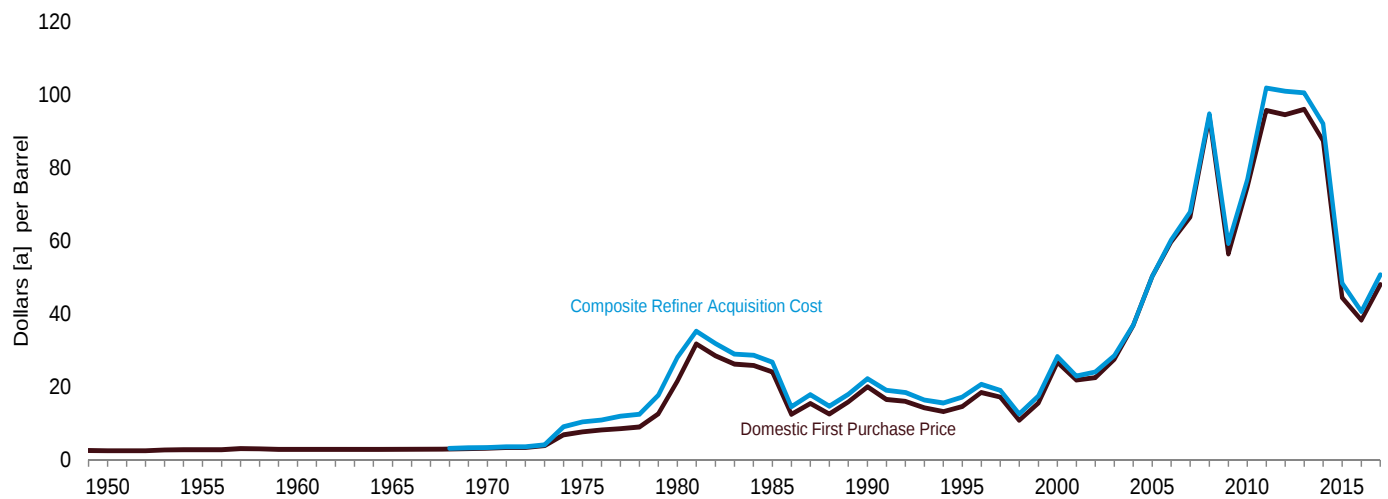
1973–2007: Calculated by EIA using the method described above in Note 2.

2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report”; Form EIA-860M, “Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report”; and Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.”

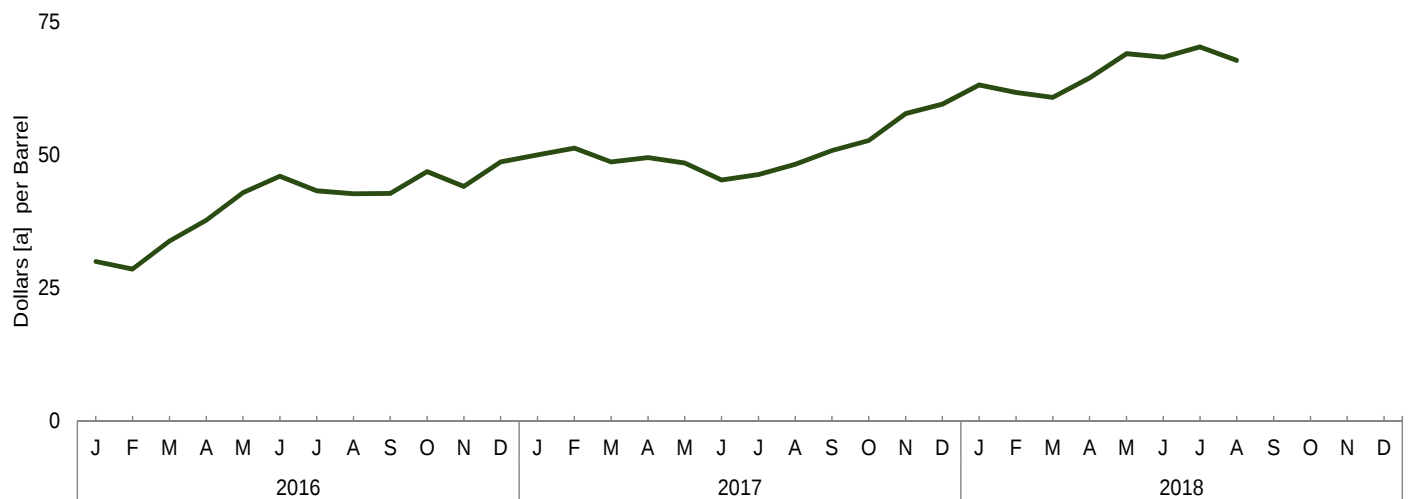
9. Energy Prices

Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

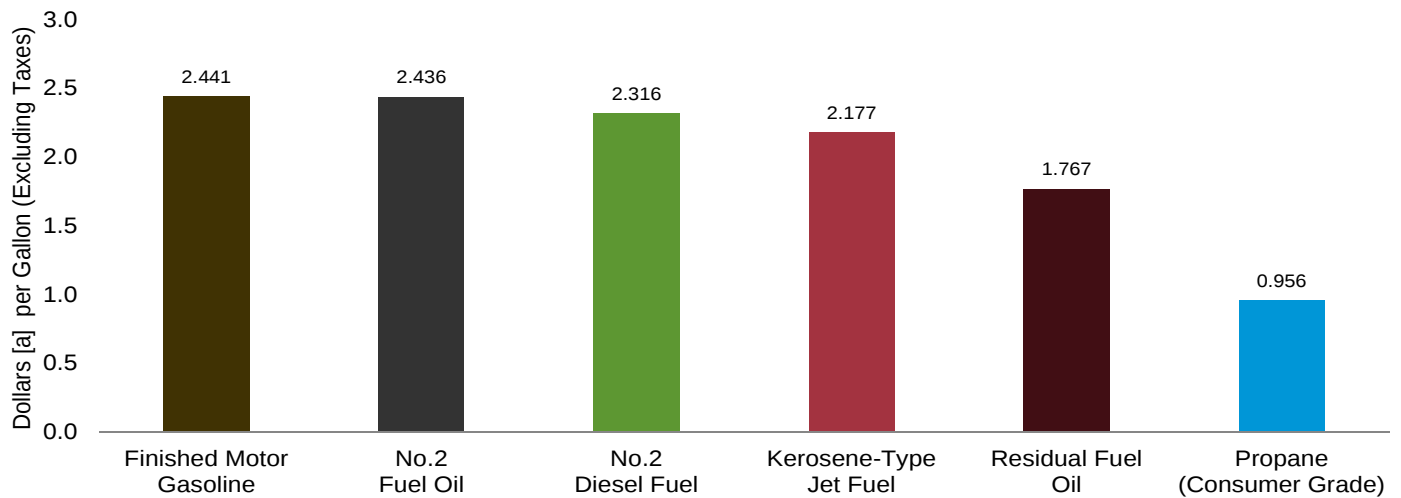
Crude Oil Prices, 1949–2017



Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



Refiner Prices to End Users: Select Products, July 2018



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

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

Sources: Tables 9.1, 9.5 and 9.7.

Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary
(Dollars^a per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price ^c	F.O.B. Cost of Imports ^d	Landed Cost of Imports ^e	Refiner Acquisition Cost ^b		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1950 Average	2.51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1955 Average	2.77	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960 Average	2.88	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1965 Average	2.86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970 Average	3.18	NA	NA	^E 3.46	^E 2.96	^E 3.40
1975 Average	7.67	11.18	12.70	8.39	13.93	10.38
1980 Average	21.59	32.37	33.67	24.23	33.89	28.07
1985 Average	24.09	25.84	26.67	26.66	26.99	26.75
1990 Average	20.03	20.37	21.13	22.59	21.76	22.22
1995 Average	14.62	15.69	16.78	17.33	17.14	17.23
2000 Average	26.72	26.27	27.53	29.11	27.70	28.26
2001 Average	21.84	20.46	21.82	24.33	22.00	22.95
2002 Average	22.51	22.63	23.91	24.65	23.71	24.10
2003 Average	27.56	25.86	27.69	29.82	27.71	28.53
2004 Average	36.77	33.75	36.07	38.97	35.90	36.98
2005 Average	50.28	47.60	49.29	52.94	48.86	50.24
2006 Average	59.69	57.03	59.11	62.62	59.02	60.24
2007 Average	66.52	66.36	67.97	69.65	67.04	67.94
2008 Average	94.04	90.32	93.33	98.47	92.77	94.74
2009 Average	56.35	57.78	60.23	59.49	59.17	59.29
2010 Average	74.71	74.19	76.50	78.01	75.86	76.69
2011 Average	95.73	101.66	102.92	100.71	102.63	101.87
2012 Average	94.52	99.78	101.00	100.72	101.09	100.93
2013 Average	95.99	96.56	96.99	102.91	98.11	100.49
2014 Average	87.39	85.65	88.16	94.05	89.56	92.02
2015 Average	44.39	41.91	45.38	49.94	46.38	48.39
2016 January	27.02	23.67	27.36	32.17	27.48	29.99
February	25.52	24.68	27.04	30.28	26.66	28.53
March	31.87	29.74	32.06	35.29	32.24	33.82
April	35.59	32.73	35.43	39.30	35.90	37.71
May	41.02	38.31	40.73	44.77	40.88	42.88
June	43.96	41.92	43.55	47.57	44.13	45.96
July	40.71	38.76	41.05	44.88	41.48	43.26
August	40.46	38.26	40.40	44.18	41.21	42.70
September	40.55	38.28	40.81	44.47	40.86	42.73
October	45.00	42.36	43.97	48.66	44.76	46.85
November	41.65	40.12	42.59	46.10	41.80	44.06
December	47.12	44.52	46.74	50.45	46.72	48.66
Average	38.29	36.37	38.56	42.41	38.75	40.66
2017 January	48.19	44.62	47.05	51.81	48.12	49.99
February	49.41	45.91	48.08	53.15	49.38	51.24
March	46.39	44.09	46.26	50.60	46.53	48.65
April	47.23	43.60	46.00	51.34	47.47	49.47
May	45.19	43.92	46.15	49.58	47.21	48.47
June	42.17	41.34	43.85	46.26	44.03	45.25
July	43.42	42.09	44.82	47.59	44.76	46.27
August	44.96	44.18	46.93	48.76	47.62	48.22
September	47.17	46.50	49.80	51.07	50.46	50.78
October	49.12	47.22	51.11	53.71	51.40	52.67
November	55.19	52.11	56.10	58.92	56.30	57.75
December	56.98	53.68	56.96	61.10	57.44	59.53
Average	48.05	45.58	48.50	52.05	49.12	50.68
2018 January	62.25	55.73	58.19	66.08	59.39	63.13
February	61.20	53.42	56.73	64.68	57.94	61.71
March	60.68	53.35	56.32	64.03	56.75	60.80
April	63.50	58.53	60.61	67.14	61.25	64.42
May	66.16	^R 62.95	^R 65.15	71.31	66.08	69.00
June	^R 62.80	^R 62.80	^R 65.31	^R 69.55	^R 66.85	^R 68.31
July	^R 67.00	^R 62.51	^R 65.05	^R 73.31	^R 66.77	^R 70.28
August	NA	NA	NA	^E 71.96	^E 62.80	^E 67.72

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
^b See Note 1, "Crude Oil Refinery Acquisition Costs," at end of section.
^c See Note 2, "Crude Oil Domestic First Purchase Prices," at end of section.
^d See Note 3, "Crude Oil F.O.B. Costs," at end of section.
^e See Note 4, "Crude Oil Landed Costs," at end of section.
^R=Revised. ^{NA}=Not available. ^E=Estimate.
Notes: • Domestic first purchase prices and refinery acquisition costs for the current two months are preliminary. F.O.B. and landed costs for the current three months are preliminary. • Through 1980, F.O.B. and landed costs reflect the

period of reporting; beginning in 1981, they reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are the averages of the monthly prices, weighted by volume.
• Geographic coverage is the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all U.S. Territories and Possessions.
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.2 F.O.B. Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries
(Dollars^a per Barrel)

	Selected Countries							Persian Gulf Nations ^b	Total OPEC ^c	Total Non-OPEC ^c
	Angola	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average ^d	W	W	—	7.81	3.25	—	5.39	3.68	5.43	4.80
1975 Average	10.97	—	11.44	11.82	10.87	—	11.04	10.88	11.34	10.62
1980 Average	33.45	W	31.06	35.93	28.17	34.36	24.81	28.92	32.21	32.85
1985 Average	26.30	—	25.33	28.04	22.04	27.64	23.64	23.31	25.67	25.96
1990 Average	20.23	20.75	19.26	22.46	20.36	23.43	19.55	18.54	20.40	20.32
1995 Average	16.58	16.73	15.64	17.40	W	16.94	13.86	W	15.36	16.02
2000 Average	27.90	29.04	25.39	28.70	24.62	27.21	24.45	24.72	25.56	26.77
2001 Average	23.25	24.25	18.89	24.85	18.98	23.30	18.01	18.89	19.73	21.04
2002 Average	24.09	24.64	21.60	25.38	23.92	24.50	20.13	23.38	22.18	22.93
2003 Average	28.22	28.89	24.83	29.40	25.03	28.76	23.81	25.17	25.36	26.21
2004 Average	37.26	37.73	31.55	38.71	34.08	37.30	31.78	33.08	33.95	33.58
2005 Average	52.48	51.89	43.00	55.95	47.96	54.48	46.39	47.21	49.60	45.79
2006 Average	62.23	59.77	52.91	65.69	56.09	66.03	55.80	56.02	59.18	55.35
2007 Average	67.80	67.93	61.35	76.64	W	69.96	64.10	69.93	69.58	62.69
2008 Average	95.66	91.17	84.61	102.06	93.03	96.33	88.06	91.44	93.15	87.15
2009 Average	57.07	57.90	56.47	64.61	57.87	65.63	55.58	59.53	58.53	57.16
2010 Average	78.18	72.56	72.46	80.83	76.44	W	70.30	75.65	75.23	73.24
2011 Average	111.82	100.21	100.90	115.35	107.08	—	97.23	106.47	105.34	98.49
2012 Average	111.23	106.43	101.84	114.51	106.65	—	100.15	105.45	104.39	95.71
2013 Average	107.71	101.24	98.40	110.06	101.16	W	97.52	100.62	100.57	93.67
2014 Average	W	80.75	86.55	W	95.60	—	84.51	94.03	89.76	82.95
2015 Average	W	47.52	44.90	W	47.53	—	40.73	46.95	43.25	41.19
2016 January	W	W	24.12	W	26.24	—	20.73	25.73	25.05	22.66
February	W	24.91	24.50	37.83	27.46	—	22.57	26.58	27.01	23.35
March	35.33	30.47	29.01	W	34.14	—	27.31	32.32	31.37	28.35
April	W	33.57	30.79	W	37.13	—	29.07	35.67	34.08	31.92
May	W	39.00	39.04	W	42.44	W	36.65	40.55	40.51	37.04
June	49.56	41.64	42.27	48.79	45.16	—	39.33	43.77	43.73	40.22
July	45.00	36.91	39.99	W	42.11	—	35.69	40.91	39.61	38.09
August	W	36.80	38.73	W	42.48	—	37.56	40.44	40.44	36.78
September	W	40.36	38.44	W	42.31	—	36.95	40.37	40.01	37.18
October	W	40.59	42.91	W	47.10	—	40.38	45.17	44.66	40.37
November	W	39.80	39.55	W	42.50	W	38.39	41.40	42.31	38.33
December	W	45.27	45.34	W	48.79	W	44.75	47.95	47.44	42.34
Average	42.68	35.28	36.22	46.20	39.30	W	34.71	38.76	38.51	34.81
2017 January	—	47.92	45.50	W	W	—	45.94	47.61	47.30	43.25
February	W	46.97	45.91	W	51.03	—	45.69	50.01	49.11	43.63
March	W	46.05	42.10	W	48.54	—	42.47	47.78	46.83	41.73
April	W	46.76	44.32	W	50.00	W	43.71	48.93	47.16	41.46
May	W	44.70	44.85	W	47.95	—	42.27	47.14	46.08	42.66
June	W	41.30	41.86	48.88	45.41	—	39.16	44.45	43.52	40.28
July	W	44.44	44.33	50.26	46.94	—	41.72	45.95	45.40	40.39
August	W	47.16	46.33	52.18	49.33	—	45.41	48.06	48.32	41.38
September	—	W	48.06	W	53.41	—	49.22	51.74	52.36	43.26
October	—	52.69	49.01	58.58	55.44	—	52.51	50.92	53.93	44.21
November	—	W	54.66	W	60.22	W	55.88	59.12	58.89	48.57
December	—	W	55.32	W	62.09	—	58.27	60.36	61.52	49.87
Average	W	48.34	46.66	54.77	51.30	W	45.60	50.16	49.55	43.30
2018 January	W	61.24	58.75	W	65.03	W	62.07	63.50	64.12	51.34
February	W	59.66	56.74	W	63.19	W	55.72	61.90	61.07	49.79
March	—	W	56.73	W	65.04	W	56.84	61.90	60.90	49.09
April	W	65.95	57.68	W	68.33	W	63.17	66.05	66.09	53.73
May	—	W	63.32	W	^R 70.57	W	66.56	^R 69.66	^R 70.07	58.99
June	W	W	^R 64.46	W	^R 71.52	^R W	^R 65.00	^R 69.80	^R 69.26	^R 59.94
July	W	68.32	66.23	—	70.79	—	W	70.21	67.74	60.63

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

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

^c See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary for exact years of each country's membership. On this table, "Total OPEC" for all years includes Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela; Angola is included in "Total OPEC" 2007 forward; Gabon is included in "Total OPEC" 1974–1995 and July 2016 forward; Ecuador is included in "Total OPEC" 1973–1992 and 2008 forward; Indonesia is included in "Total OPEC" 1973–2008 and 2016.

^d Based on October, November, and December data only.

^R=Revised. —=No data reported. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • The Free on Board (F.O.B.) cost at the country of origin excludes all

costs related to insurance and transportation. See "F.O.B. (Free on Board)" in Glossary, and Note 3, "Crude Oil F.O.B. Costs," at end of section. • Values for the current two months are preliminary. • Through 1980, prices reflect the period of reporting; beginning in 1981, prices reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. • Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.3 Landed Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries
(Dollars^a per Barrel)

	Selected Countries								Persian Gulf Nations ^b	Total OPEC ^c	Total Non-OPEC ^c
	Angola	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average ^d	W	5.33	W	—	9.08	5.37	—	5.99	5.91	6.85	5.64
1975 Average	11.81	12.84	—	12.61	12.70	12.50	—	12.36	12.64	12.70	12.70
1980 Average	34.76	30.11	W	31.77	37.15	29.80	35.68	25.92	30.59	33.56	33.99
1985 Average	27.39	25.71	—	25.63	28.96	24.72	28.36	24.43	25.50	26.86	26.53
1990 Average	21.51	20.48	22.34	19.64	23.33	21.82	22.65	20.31	20.55	21.23	20.98
1995 Average	17.66	16.65	17.45	16.19	18.25	16.84	17.91	14.81	16.78	16.61	16.95
2000 Average	29.57	26.69	29.68	26.03	30.04	26.58	29.26	26.05	26.77	27.29	27.80
2001 Average	25.13	20.72	25.88	19.37	26.55	20.98	25.32	19.81	20.73	21.52	22.17
2002 Average	25.43	22.98	25.28	22.09	26.45	24.77	26.35	21.93	24.13	23.83	23.97
2003 Average	30.14	26.76	30.55	25.48	31.07	27.50	30.62	25.70	27.54	27.70	27.68
2004 Average	39.62	34.51	39.03	32.25	40.95	37.11	39.28	33.79	36.53	36.84	35.29
2005 Average	54.31	44.73	53.42	43.47	57.55	50.31	55.28	47.87	49.68	51.36	47.31
2006 Average	64.85	53.90	62.13	53.76	68.26	59.19	67.44	57.37	58.92	61.21	57.14
2007 Average	71.27	60.38	70.91	62.31	78.01	70.78	72.47	66.13	69.83	71.14	63.96
2008 Average	98.18	90.00	93.43	85.97	104.83	94.75	96.95	90.76	93.59	95.49	90.59
2009 Average	61.32	57.60	58.50	57.35	68.01	62.14	63.87	57.78	62.15	61.90	58.58
2010 Average	80.61	72.80	74.25	72.86	83.14	79.29	80.29	72.43	78.60	78.28	74.68
2011 Average	114.05	89.92	102.57	101.21	116.43	108.83	118.45	100.14	108.01	107.84	98.64
2012 Average	114.95	84.24	107.07	102.45	116.88	108.15	W	101.58	107.74	107.56	95.05
2013 Average	110.81	84.41	103.00	99.06	112.87	102.60	111.23	99.34	102.53	102.98	91.99
2014 Average	99.25	81.30	88.29	87.48	102.16	94.91	W	86.88	95.30	93.10	84.67
2015 Average	51.73	41.99	49.53	45.51	54.70	49.78	W	42.87	49.43	47.44	44.09
2016 January	34.83	26.32	26.23	24.82	W	30.96	—	21.64	30.85	28.94	26.33
February	33.04	24.62	26.32	25.19	39.44	31.86	W	23.49	30.91	29.63	25.43
March	36.68	29.31	33.38	29.65	42.86	36.19	W	28.83	34.84	34.02	30.35
April	40.91	34.19	36.71	31.91	W	39.75	—	31.20	38.00	36.80	34.42
May	49.14	38.43	42.28	39.67	W	43.46	W	38.14	42.56	42.48	39.55
June	49.06	41.97	43.88	42.50	51.05	45.90	—	40.04	44.70	44.70	42.65
July	47.04	39.41	40.90	40.30	48.46	43.80	W	37.00	42.77	41.78	40.48
August	49.43	37.84	40.78	39.34	50.20	43.67	W	38.66	42.74	42.46	39.01
September	46.15	38.62	43.43	38.86	49.91	44.22	—	38.11	43.31	42.62	39.60
October	48.88	41.79	43.44	43.44	W	46.95	—	41.61	45.50	45.65	42.64
November	49.08	39.81	42.97	40.20	52.80	47.04	W	39.53	45.68	44.98	40.52
December	53.63	43.34	48.83	45.84	55.62	50.38	W	45.69	49.38	49.07	44.83
Average	44.65	36.27	38.86	36.64	48.11	42.14	W	35.50	41.20	40.54	37.09
2017 January	—	44.70	49.17	46.35	54.74	50.40	W	47.53	49.35	49.22	45.76
February	W	44.97	49.66	46.57	54.42	52.27	—	46.28	50.92	50.48	46.26
March	W	43.00	48.29	42.97	W	50.36	W	43.91	49.58	48.91	44.03
April	W	43.05	48.38	44.65	W	50.18	W	44.53	49.03	48.47	44.31
May	W	44.24	45.92	45.51	51.83	49.17	W	43.50	47.37	47.36	45.23
June	50.74	41.76	44.89	42.36	50.36	47.97	W	40.88	46.86	45.77	42.67
July	50.20	41.60	46.72	45.17	50.89	48.22	—	42.25	47.48	46.91	43.36
August	52.23	43.18	48.56	46.86	53.18	51.43	W	46.16	49.71	49.55	45.41
September	56.59	45.14	52.43	49.63	57.99	55.03	W	50.98	52.93	53.53	47.42
October	W	45.68	53.95	50.28	59.35	58.34	W	53.05	55.14	55.71	48.21
November	61.03	51.16	59.52	55.47	64.27	61.66	62.24	57.19	59.63	59.83	53.67
December	W	51.15	61.58	56.01	67.20	63.52	—	58.80	61.48	62.13	53.90
Average	54.17	44.93	50.60	47.73	56.48	52.56	56.11	47.02	51.42	51.26	46.67
2018 January	66.55	51.20	63.25	59.85	69.15	64.81	W	62.79	63.94	64.83	54.64
February	W	48.23	62.55	57.37	69.60	65.30	68.19	55.98	63.21	62.93	52.91
March	70.27	47.01	63.59	56.99	70.59	66.77	W	57.72	63.72	63.56	51.07
April	W	52.22	66.34	58.62	W	69.44	73.82	63.51	67.09	66.99	56.36
May	W	^R 58.19	70.63	^R 64.03	^R 79.38	^R 71.28	W	67.45	^R 70.85	^R 71.50	^R 61.72
June	^R 76.28	^R 58.61	^R 70.64	^R 65.37	W	^R 71.97	^R 72.88	^R 65.70	^R 71.25	^R 70.45	^R 62.96
July	75.66	59.41	71.20	66.83	W	70.92	—	63.57	70.47	69.78	62.75

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
^b Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

^c See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary for exact years of each country's membership. On this table, "Total OPEC" for all years includes Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela; Angola is included in "Total OPEC" 2007 forward; Gabon is included in "Total OPEC" 1974–1995 and July 2016 forward; Ecuador is included in "Total OPEC" 1973–1992 and 2008 forward; Indonesia is included in "Total OPEC" 1973–2008 and 2016.

^d Based on October, November, and December data only.

^R=Revised. —=No data reported. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • See "Landed Costs" in Glossary, and Note 4, "Crude Oil Landed Costs," at end of section. • Values for the current two months are preliminary.
 • Through 1980, prices reflect the period of reporting; beginning in 1981, prices

reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. • Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **October 1973–September 1977:** Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **October 1977–December 1977:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **1978–2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2008*, Table 22. • **2008 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, October 2018, Table 22.

Table 9.4 Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices
(Dollars^a per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Platt's / Bureau of Labor Statistics Data				U.S. Energy Information Administration Data			
	Motor Gasoline by Grade				Regular Motor Gasoline by Area Type			On-Highway Diesel Fuel
	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium ^b	All Grades ^c	Conventional Gasoline Areas ^d	Reformulated Gasoline Areas ^e	All Areas	
1950 Average	0.268	NA	NA	NA	--	--	--	--
1955 Average	.291	NA	NA	NA	--	--	--	--
1960 Average	.311	NA	NA	NA	--	--	--	--
1965 Average	.312	NA	NA	NA	--	--	--	--
1970 Average	.357	NA	NA	NA	--	--	--	--
1975 Average	.567	NA	NA	NA	--	--	--	--
1980 Average	1.191	1.245	NA	1.221	--	--	--	--
1985 Average	1.115	1.202	1.340	1.196	--	--	--	--
1990 Average	1.149	1.164	1.349	1.217	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995 Average	--	1.147	1.336	1.205	1.103	1.163	1.111	1.109
2000 Average	--	1.510	1.693	1.563	1.462	1.543	1.484	1.491
2001 Average	--	1.461	1.657	1.531	1.384	1.498	1.420	1.401
2002 Average	--	1.358	1.556	1.441	1.313	1.408	1.345	1.319
2003 Average	--	1.591	1.777	1.638	1.516	1.655	1.561	1.509
2004 Average	--	1.880	2.068	1.923	1.812	1.937	1.852	1.810
2005 Average	--	2.295	2.491	2.338	2.240	2.335	2.270	2.402
2006 Average	--	2.589	2.805	2.635	2.533	2.654	2.572	2.705
2007 Average	--	2.801	3.033	2.849	2.767	2.857	2.796	2.885
2008 Average	--	3.266	3.519	3.317	3.213	3.314	3.246	3.803
2009 Average	--	2.350	2.607	2.401	2.315	2.433	2.353	2.467
2010 Average	--	2.788	3.047	2.836	2.742	2.864	2.782	2.992
2011 Average	--	3.527	3.792	3.577	3.476	3.616	3.521	3.840
2012 Average	--	3.644	3.922	3.695	3.552	3.757	3.618	3.968
2013 Average	--	3.526	3.843	3.584	3.443	3.635	3.505	3.922
2014 Average	--	3.367	3.713	3.425	3.299	3.481	3.358	3.825
2015 Average	--	2.448	2.866	2.510	2.334	2.629	2.429	2.707
2016 January	--	1.967	2.455	2.034	1.843	2.170	1.949	2.143
February	--	1.767	2.248	1.833	1.681	1.936	1.764	1.998
March	--	1.958	2.411	2.021	1.895	2.124	1.969	2.090
April	--	2.134	2.585	2.196	2.027	2.293	2.113	2.152
May	--	2.264	2.710	2.324	2.199	2.413	2.268	2.315
June	--	2.363	2.807	2.422	2.303	2.497	2.366	2.423
July	--	2.225	2.702	2.287	2.157	2.411	2.239	2.405
August	--	2.155	2.629	2.218	2.119	2.300	2.178	2.351
September	--	2.208	2.682	2.269	2.161	2.339	2.219	2.394
October	--	2.243	2.719	2.304	2.186	2.382	2.249	2.454
November	--	2.187	2.675	2.246	2.105	2.343	2.182	2.439
December	--	2.230	2.698	2.289	2.192	2.385	2.254	2.510
Average	--	2.142	2.610	2.204	2.070	2.296	2.143	2.304
2017 January	--	2.351	2.815	2.409	2.285	2.482	2.349	2.580
February	--	2.299	2.793	2.360	2.227	2.467	2.304	2.568
March	--	2.323	2.827	2.386	2.243	2.498	2.325	2.554
April	--	2.418	2.909	2.479	2.340	2.579	2.417	2.583
May	--	2.386	2.894	2.448	2.303	2.577	2.391	2.560
June	--	2.337	2.859	2.400	2.257	2.536	2.347	2.511
July	--	2.281	2.800	2.344	2.211	2.486	2.300	2.496
August	--	2.374	2.883	2.436	2.297	2.557	2.380	2.595
September	--	2.630	3.120	2.688	2.570	2.802	2.645	2.785
October	--	2.484	2.996	2.545	2.430	2.663	2.505	2.794
November	--	2.548	3.056	2.608	2.474	2.751	2.564	2.909
December	--	2.459	2.985	2.521	2.388	2.663	2.477	2.909
Average	--	2.408	2.911	2.469	2.333	2.586	2.415	2.650
2018 January	--	2.539	3.042	2.596	2.467	2.738	2.555	3.018
February	--	2.575	3.091	2.632	2.488	2.795	2.587	3.046
March	--	2.572	3.101	2.631	2.488	2.808	2.591	2.988
April	--	2.737	3.258	2.795	2.652	2.978	2.757	3.096
May	--	2.907	3.423	2.963	2.808	3.096	2.901	3.244
June	--	2.914	3.440	2.970	2.802	3.078	2.891	3.253
July	--	2.873	3.399	2.930	2.770	3.015	2.849	3.233
August	--	2.862	3.384	2.919	2.768	2.983	2.836	3.218
September	--	2.873	3.400	2.930	2.769	2.979	2.836	3.262

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
^b The 1981 average (available in Web file) is based on September through December data only.
^c Also includes grades of motor gasoline not shown separately.
^d Any area that does not require the sale of reformulated gasoline.
^e "Reformulated Gasoline Areas" are ozone nonattainment areas designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that require the use of reformulated gasoline (RFG). Areas are reclassified each time a shift in or out of an RFG program occurs due to federal or state regulations.
NA=Not available. --=Not applicable.
Notes: • See Note 5, "Motor Gasoline Prices," at end of section. • See "Motor Gasoline Grades," "Motor Gasoline, Conventional," "Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated," and "Motor Gasoline, Reformulated" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage: for columns 1–4, current coverage is 85 urban areas; for columns 5–7, coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia; for column 8, coverage is the 48 contiguous

states and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1973.
Sources: • **Motor Gasoline by Grade, Monthly Data: October 1973 forward**—U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), *U.S. City Average Gasoline Prices*. • **Motor Gasoline by Grade, Annual Data: 1949–1973**—*Platt's Oil Price Handbook and Oilmanac*, 1974, 51st Edition. **1974 forward**—calculated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) as simple averages of the BLS monthly data. • **Regular Motor Gasoline by Area Type:** EIA, calculated as simple averages of weighted weekly estimates from "Weekly U.S. Retail Gasoline Prices, Regular Grade." • **On-Highway Diesel Fuel:** EIA, calculated as simple averages of weighted weekly estimates from "Weekly Retail On-Highway Diesel Prices."

Table 9.5 Refiner Prices of Residual Fuel Oil(Dollars^a per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Less Than or Equal to 1%		Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Greater Than 1%		Average	
	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users
1978 Average	0.293	0.314	0.245	0.275	0.263	0.298
1980 Average	.608	.675	.479	.523	.528	.607
1985 Average	.610	.644	.560	.582	.577	.610
1990 Average	.472	.505	.372	.400	.413	.444
1995 Average	.383	.436	.338	.377	.363	.392
2000 Average	.627	.708	.512	.566	.566	.602
2001 Average	.523	.642	.428	.492	.476	.531
2002 Average	.546	.640	.508	.544	.530	.569
2003 Average	.728	.804	.588	.651	.661	.698
2004 Average	.764	.835	.601	.692	.681	.739
2005 Average	1.115	1.168	.842	.974	.971	1.048
2006 Average	1.202	1.342	1.085	1.173	1.136	1.218
2007 Average	1.406	1.436	1.314	1.350	1.350	1.374
2008 Average	1.918	2.144	1.843	1.889	1.866	1.964
2009 Average	1.337	1.413	1.344	1.306	1.342	1.341
2010 Average	1.756	1.920	1.679	1.619	1.697	1.713
2011 Average	2.389	2.736	2.316	2.257	2.336	2.401
2012 Average	2.548	3.025	2.429	2.433	2.457	2.592
2013 Average	2.363	2.883	2.249	2.353	2.278	2.482
2014 Average	2.153	2.694	1.996	2.221	2.044	2.325
2015 Average	.971	1.529	.999	1.227	.996	1.285
2016 January	.477	W	.502	.641	.499	.710
February	.475	NA	.508	.606	.504	.632
March	.582	NA	.555	.672	.558	.693
April	.633	W	.614	.734	.616	.782
May	.729	W	.722	.868	.723	.922
June	.850	W	.823	.911	.825	.983
July	.876	W	.834	.948	.835	1.030
August	.842	W	.811	.924	.815	.990
September	.846	W	.855	1.059	.854	1.076
October	.961	W	.935	1.091	.938	1.115
November	.920	NA	.907	1.040	.908	1.106
December	1.024	W	1.031	1.206	1.030	1.230
Average	.736	1.138	.746	.897	.745	.945
2017 January	1.099	W	1.121	1.249	1.119	1.309
February	1.174	W	1.115	1.243	1.121	1.291
March	1.103	W	1.075	1.186	1.077	1.239
April	1.038	W	1.039	1.147	1.039	1.201
May	.986	W	1.047	1.153	1.043	1.213
June	.937	W	.995	1.129	.991	1.195
July	1.026	W	1.040	1.154	1.039	1.211
August	1.042	W	1.081	1.142	1.079	1.204
September	1.150	W	1.137	1.295	1.138	1.314
October	1.153	W	1.178	1.249	1.176	1.304
November	1.302	W	1.277	1.384	1.279	1.413
December	1.254	W	1.249	1.447	1.249	1.484
Average	1.112	W	1.117	1.237	1.116	1.287
2018 January	1.301	W	1.311	1.476	1.310	1.507
February	1.221	W	1.325	1.415	1.319	1.490
March	1.227	W	1.306	1.386	1.302	1.452
April	1.311	W	1.349	1.438	1.348	1.504
May	1.462	W	1.501	1.615	1.500	1.667
June	1.487	W	^R 1.558	1.643	^R 1.553	1.731
July	1.543	W	1.583	1.709	1.581	1.767

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

R=Revised. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and commercial consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary.

• Through 1982, prices are U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)

estimates. See Note 6, "Historical Petroleum Prices," at end of section.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1978 and monthly data beginning in 1982.

Sources: • **1978–2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 17.• **2008 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, October 2018, Table 16.

Table 9.6 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale(Dollars^a per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	0.434	0.537	0.386	0.404	0.369	0.365	0.237
1980 Average	.941	1.128	.868	.864	.803	.801	.415
1985 Average	.835	1.130	.794	.874	.776	.772	.398
1990 Average	.786	1.063	.773	.839	.697	.694	.386
1995 Average	.626	.975	.539	.580	.511	.538	.344
2000 Average	.963	1.330	.880	.969	.886	.898	.595
2001 Average	.886	1.256	.763	.821	.756	.784	.540
2002 Average	.828	1.146	.716	.752	.694	.724	.431
2003 Average	1.002	1.288	.871	.955	.881	.883	.607
2004 Average	1.288	1.627	1.208	1.271	1.125	1.187	.751
2005 Average	1.670	2.076	1.723	1.757	1.623	1.737	.933
2006 Average	1.969	2.490	1.961	2.007	1.834	2.012	1.031
2007 Average	2.182	2.758	2.171	2.249	2.072	2.203	1.194
2008 Average	2.586	3.342	3.020	2.851	2.745	2.994	1.437
2009 Average	1.767	2.480	1.719	1.844	1.657	1.713	.921
2010 Average	2.165	2.874	2.185	2.299	2.147	2.214	1.212
2011 Average	2.867	3.739	3.014	3.065	2.907	3.034	1.467
2012 Average	2.929	3.919	3.080	3.163	3.031	3.109	1.033
2013 Average	2.812	3.869	2.953	3.084	2.966	3.028	1.048
2014 Average	2.618	3.687	2.763	2.882	2.741	2.812	1.165
2015 Average	1.726	2.764	1.592	1.735	1.565	1.667	.555
2016 January	1.187	2.122	1.022	1.183	.976	1.015	.460
February	1.046	1.908	1.017	1.155	.948	1.043	.470
March	1.335	2.230	1.100	1.208	1.070	1.189	.497
April	1.476	2.457	1.155	1.193	1.113	1.251	.458
May	1.613	2.528	1.311	1.327	1.291	1.432	.511
June	1.643	2.591	1.428	1.445	1.404	1.531	.497
July	1.490	2.505	1.354	1.297	1.305	1.426	.476
August	1.508	2.405	1.313	1.408	1.307	1.440	.453
September	1.514	2.506	1.366	1.402	1.341	1.471	.494
October	1.568	2.551	1.471	1.580	1.443	1.592	.608
November	1.427	2.433	1.406	1.485	1.386	1.469	.588
December	1.585	2.462	1.511	1.685	1.507	1.606	.703
Average	1.454	2.404	1.295	1.383	1.239	1.378	.523
2017 January	1.627	2.614	1.561	1.761	1.560	1.636	.788
February	1.625	2.592	1.592	1.657	1.553	1.641	.792
March	1.634	2.618	1.520	1.580	1.495	1.581	.671
April	1.723	2.724	1.545	1.572	1.499	1.627	.641
May	1.668	2.620	1.459	1.481	1.447	1.552	.631
June	1.574	2.552	1.378	1.360	1.375	1.465	.585
July	1.621	2.608	1.436	1.468	1.392	1.533	.634
August	1.711	2.710	1.587	1.630	1.522	1.681	.742
September	1.826	2.893	1.771	1.809	1.668	1.847	.864
October	1.730	2.716	1.704	1.805	1.695	1.852	.942
November	1.806	2.841	1.795	1.961	1.781	1.936	.997
December	1.720	2.691	1.846	2.034	1.841	1.918	.991
Average	1.689	2.682	1.603	1.730	1.600	1.691	.800
2018 January	1.849	2.900	1.969	2.209	1.990	2.042	.990
February	1.823	2.893	1.911	2.088	1.889	1.972	.889
March	1.889	2.904	1.893	1.969	1.848	1.952	.827
April	2.054	3.085	2.032	2.075	1.982	2.099	.792
May	2.205	3.181	2.175	2.205	2.143	2.258	.867
June	2.135	3.138	2.152	2.145	2.089	2.203	.807
July	2.148	3.111	2.140	2.133	2.079	2.192	.854

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.^b See Note 5, "Motor Gasoline Prices," at end of section.

Notes: • Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are shown in Table 9.7; they are sales made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Through 1982, prices are U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6, "Historical Petroleum

Prices," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1978 and monthly data beginning in 1982.

Sources: • **1978–2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 4.
• **2008 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, October 2018, Table 4.

Table 9.7 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users(Dollars^a per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	0.484	0.516	0.387	0.421	0.400	0.377	0.335
1980 Average	1.035	1.084	.868	.902	.788	.818	.482
1985 Average	.912	1.201	.796	1.030	.849	.789	.717
1990 Average	.883	1.120	.766	.923	.734	.725	.745
1995 Average	.765	1.005	.540	.589	.562	.560	.492
2000 Average	1.106	1.306	.899	1.123	.927	.935	.603
2001 Average	1.032	1.323	.775	1.045	.829	.842	.506
2002 Average	.947	1.288	.721	.990	.737	.762	.419
2003 Average	1.156	1.493	.872	1.224	.933	.944	.577
2004 Average	1.435	1.819	1.207	1.160	1.173	1.243	.839
2005 Average	1.829	2.231	1.735	1.957	1.705	1.786	1.089
2006 Average	2.128	2.682	1.998	2.244	1.982	2.096	1.358
2007 Average	2.345	2.849	2.165	2.263	2.241	2.267	1.489
2008 Average	2.775	3.273	3.052	3.283	2.986	3.150	1.892
2009 Average	1.888	2.442	1.704	2.675	1.962	1.834	1.220
2010 Average	2.301	3.028	2.201	3.063	2.462	2.314	1.481
2011 Average	3.050	3.803	3.054	3.616	3.193	3.117	1.709
2012 Average	3.154	3.971	3.104	3.843	3.358	3.202	1.139
2013 Average	3.049	3.932	2.979	3.842	3.335	3.122	1.028
2014 Average	2.855	3.986	2.772	W	3.329	2.923	1.097
2015 Average	2.003	W	1.629	W	2.016	1.819	.481
2016 January	1.505	W	1.038	W	1.450	1.198	.377
February	1.332	W	1.032	W	1.407	1.185	.409
March	1.552	W	1.133	W	1.555	1.317	.481
April	1.725	W	1.187	W	1.631	1.386	.472
May	1.869	W	1.342	W	1.733	1.555	.533
June	1.961	W	1.464	W	1.861	1.661	.514
July	1.804	W	1.393	W	1.814	1.577	.491
August	1.754	W	1.330	W	NA	1.577	.460
September	1.788	W	1.394	W	1.805	1.601	.507
October	1.819	W	1.506	W	1.941	1.706	.599
November	1.759	W	1.426	W	1.787	1.599	.557
December	1.849	W	1.539	W	1.997	1.718	.666
Average	1.730	W	1.319	W	1.716	1.511	.498
2017 January	1.900	W	1.584	W	NA	1.747	.774
February	1.862	W	1.615	W	2.033	1.755	.814
March	1.904	W	1.554	W	1.909	1.699	.657
April	1.997	W	1.595	W	2.081	1.747	.652
May	1.963	W	1.492	2.637	NA	1.693	.650
June	1.906	W	1.434	2.600	1.739	1.618	.611
July	1.871	W	1.478	2.621	1.728	1.665	.667
August	1.952	W	1.613	2.579	1.904	1.792	.768
September	2.154	W	1.795	2.703	2.044	1.959	.895
October	2.042	W	1.743	W	2.048	1.982	.972
November	2.122	W	1.831	W	2.134	2.047	1.011
December	2.034	W	1.869	W	2.263	2.037	1.028
Average	1.976	W	1.629	W	2.010	1.811	.772
2018 January	2.108	W	2.012	W	2.206	2.144	.971
February	2.127	W	1.970	W	2.365	2.107	.948
March	2.160	W	1.924	W	2.484	2.076	.842
April	2.315	W	2.080	W	2.486	2.201	.839
May	2.494	W	2.221	3.219	2.478	2.368	.916
June	2.469	W	R 2.196	3.292	2.413	2.340	.883
July	2.441	W	2.177	W	2.436	2.316	.956

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.^b See Note 5, "Motor Gasoline Prices," at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. Sales for resale are shown in Table 9.6; they are sales made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Through 1982, prices are U.S. Energy

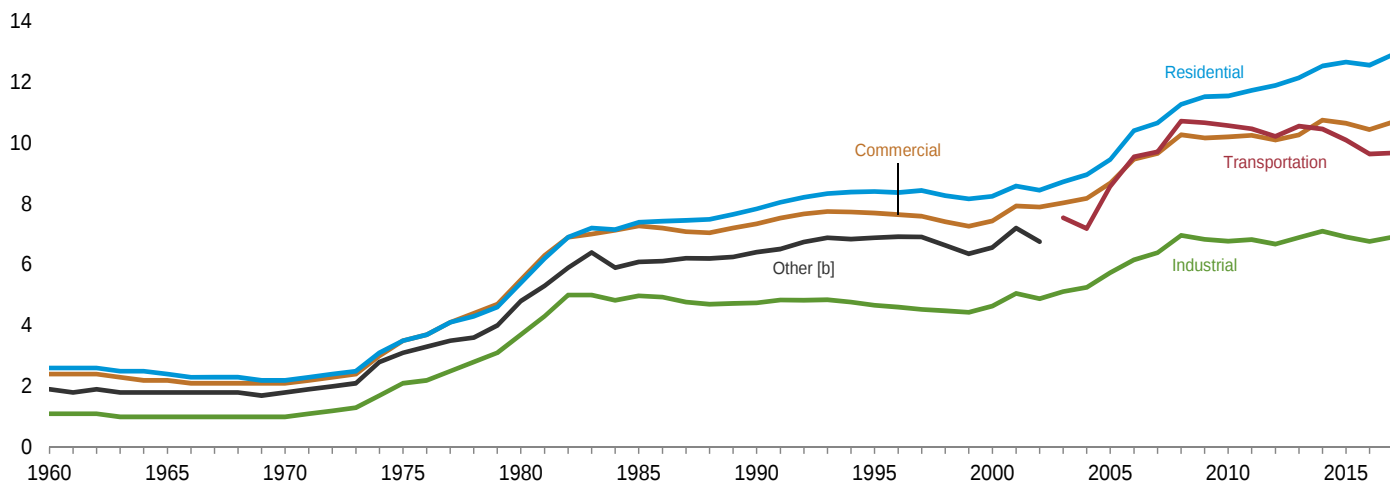
Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6, "Historical Petroleum Prices," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1978 and monthly data beginning in 1982.Sources: • **1978–2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 2. • **2008 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, October 2018, Table 2.

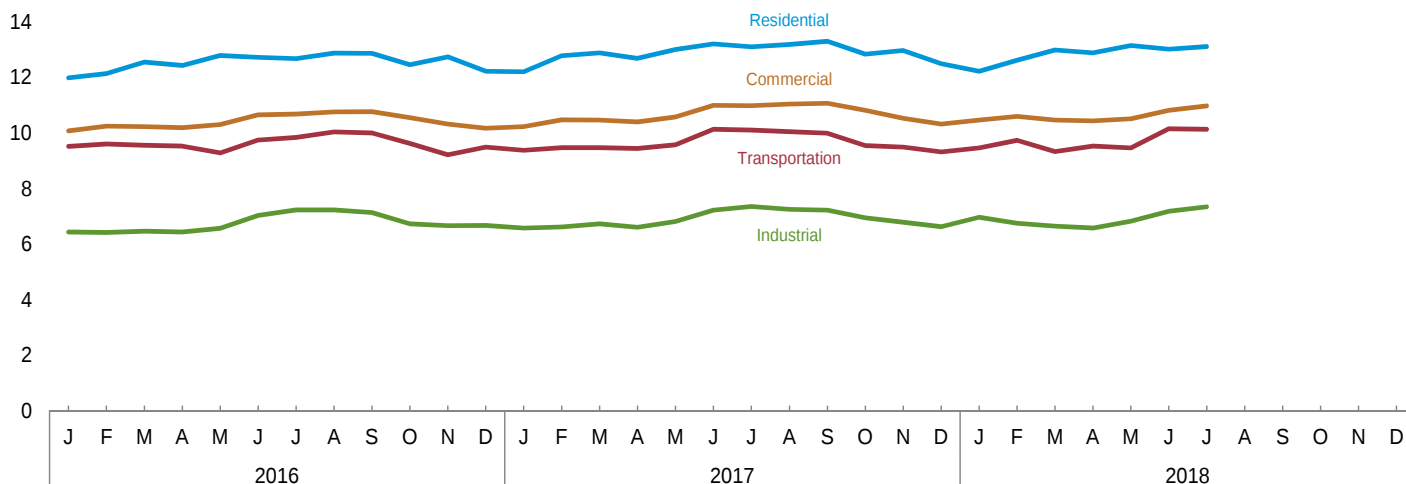
Figure 9.2 Average Retail Prices of Electricity

(Cents [a] per Kilowatthour)

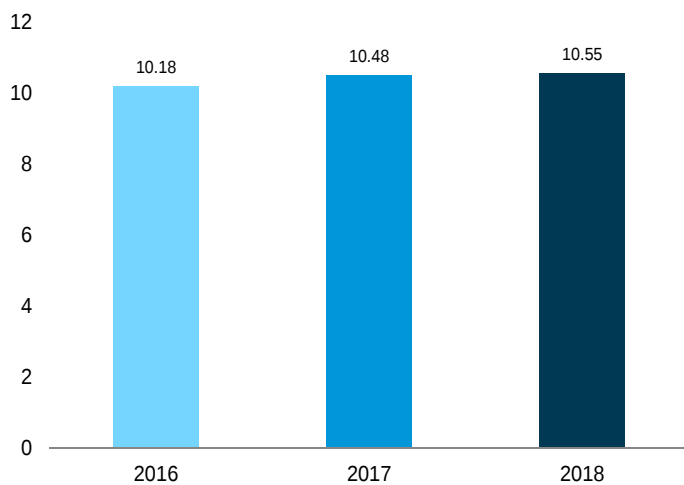
By Sector, 1960–2017



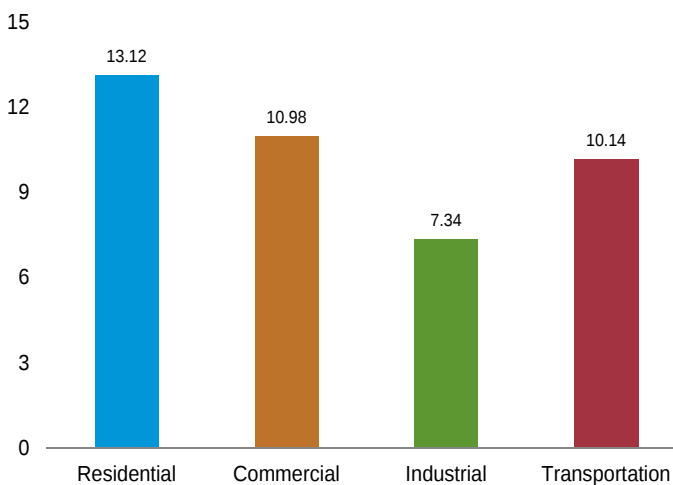
By Sector, Monthly



Total, January–July



By Sector, July 2018



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See “Nominal Dollars” in Glossary.
[b] Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agricultural and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

Note: Includes taxes.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices>.
Source: Table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Average Retail Prices of Electricity
(Cents^a per Kilowatthour, Including Taxes)

	Residential	Commercial ^b	Industrial ^c	Transportation ^d	Other ^e	Total
1960 Average	2.60	2.40	1.10	NA	1.90	1.80
1965 Average	2.40	2.20	1.00	NA	1.80	1.70
1970 Average	2.20	2.10	1.00	NA	1.80	1.70
1975 Average	3.50	3.50	2.10	NA	3.10	2.90
1980 Average	5.40	5.50	3.70	NA	4.80	4.70
1985 Average	7.39	7.27	4.97	NA	6.09	6.44
1990 Average	7.83	7.34	4.74	NA	6.40	6.57
1995 Average	8.40	7.69	4.66	NA	6.88	6.89
2000 Average	8.24	7.43	4.64	NA	6.56	6.81
2001 Average	8.58	7.92	5.05	NA	7.20	7.29
2002 Average	8.44	7.89	4.88	NA	6.75	7.20
2003 Average	8.72	8.03	5.11	7.54	--	7.44
2004 Average	8.95	8.17	5.25	7.18	--	7.61
2005 Average	9.45	8.67	5.73	8.57	--	8.14
2006 Average	10.40	9.46	6.16	9.54	--	8.90
2007 Average	10.65	9.65	6.39	9.70	--	9.13
2008 Average	11.26	10.26	6.96	10.71	--	9.74
2009 Average	11.51	10.16	6.83	10.66	--	9.82
2010 Average	11.54	10.19	6.77	10.56	--	9.83
2011 Average	11.72	10.24	6.82	10.46	--	9.90
2012 Average	11.88	10.09	6.67	10.21	--	9.84
2013 Average	12.13	10.26	6.89	10.55	--	10.07
2014 Average	12.52	10.74	7.10	10.45	--	10.44
2015 Average	12.65	10.64	6.91	10.09	--	10.41
2016 January	11.99	10.08	6.44	9.52	--	9.97
February	12.14	10.25	6.42	9.61	--	10.00
March	12.56	10.23	6.46	9.56	--	10.00
April	12.43	10.19	6.44	9.53	--	9.83
May	12.79	10.31	6.57	9.28	--	10.06
June	12.73	10.66	7.03	9.75	--	10.52
July	12.68	10.68	7.23	9.84	--	10.70
August	12.88	10.76	7.23	10.04	--	10.81
September	12.87	10.77	7.14	10.00	--	10.68
October	12.46	10.55	6.73	9.62	--	10.15
November	12.75	10.32	6.66	9.22	--	10.10
December	12.23	10.17	6.67	9.49	--	10.09
Average	12.55	10.43	6.76	9.63	--	10.27
2017 January	12.21	10.23	6.58	9.38	--	10.16
February	12.78	10.48	6.62	9.47	--	10.31
March	12.89	10.47	6.73	9.47	--	10.33
April	12.69	10.40	6.61	9.44	--	10.10
May	13.01	10.58	6.81	9.58	--	10.37
June	13.21	11.00	7.22	10.14	--	10.87
July	13.11	10.99	7.35	10.11	--	11.02
August	13.19	11.04	7.25	10.05	--	10.98
September	13.30	11.07	7.22	9.99	--	10.93
October	12.84	10.82	6.95	9.55	--	10.48
November	12.97	10.53	6.79	9.49	--	10.36
December	12.50	10.32	6.63	9.32	--	10.26
Average	12.90	10.68	6.91	9.67	--	10.54
2018 January	12.23	10.47	6.97	9.46	--	10.46
February	12.62	10.60	6.75	9.74	--	10.43
March	12.99	10.47	6.64	9.33	--	10.37
April	12.89	10.44	6.58	9.53	--	10.23
May	13.15	10.51	6.82	9.46	--	10.42
June	13.02	10.82	7.18	10.15	--	10.78
July	13.12	10.98	7.34	10.14	--	11.02
7-Month Average	12.84	10.63	6.91	9.69	--	10.55
2017 7-Month Average	12.85	10.61	6.86	9.66	--	10.48
2016 7-Month Average	12.47	10.36	6.67	9.59	--	10.18

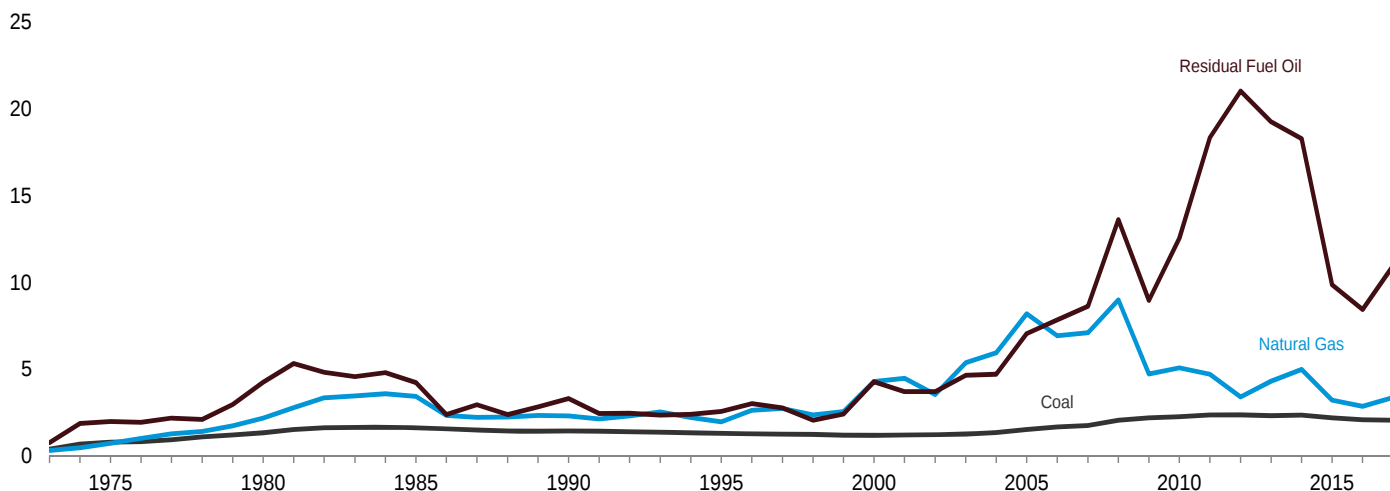
^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.
^b Commercial sector. For 1960–2002, prices exclude public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.
^c Industrial sector. For 1960–2002, prices exclude agriculture and irrigation.
^d Transportation sector, including railroads and railways.
^e Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.
 NA=Not available. -- =Not applicable.
 Notes: • Beginning in 2003, the category "Other" has been replaced by "Transportation," and the categories "Commercial" and "Industrial" have been redefined. • Prices are calculated by dividing revenue by sales. Revenue may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of energy service provider billing and accounting procedures. That lack of correspondence could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices. • Prices include state and local taxes, energy or demand charges, customer service charges, environmental surcharges, franchise fees, fuel adjustments, and other miscellaneous charges applied to end-use customers during normal billing operations. Prices do not include deferred charges, credits, or other adjustments, such as fuel or revenue from purchased power, from previous reporting periods. • Through 1979, data are for Classes A and B privately owned electric utilities only.

(Class A utilities are those with operating revenues of \$2.5 million or more; Class B utilities are those with operating revenues between \$1 million and \$2.5 million.) For 1980–1982, data are for selected Class A utilities whose electric operating revenues were \$100 million or more during the previous year. For 1983, data are for a selected sample of electric utilities. Beginning in 1984, data are for a census of electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers. • See Note 7, "Electricity Retail Prices," at end of section for plant coverage, and for information on preliminary and final values. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
 Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1960 and monthly data beginning in 1976.
 Sources: • **1960–September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **October 1977–February 1980:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **March 1980–1982:** FERC, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1983:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1984–2010:** EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report." • **2011 forward:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, September 2018, Table 5.3.

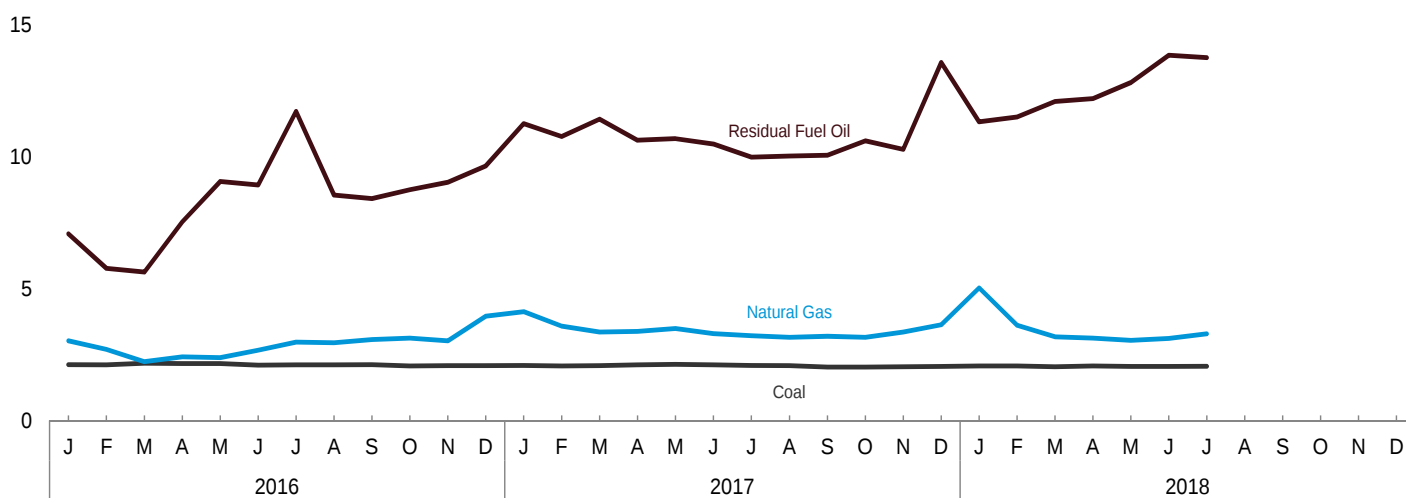
Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants

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

Costs, 1973–2017

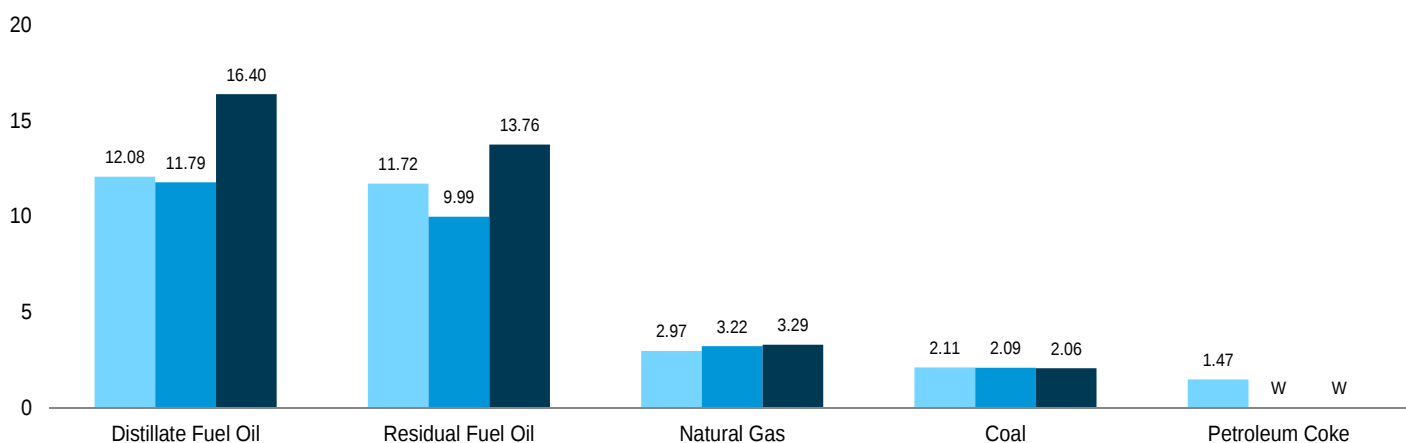


Costs, Monthly



By Fuel Type

July 2016 July 2017 July 2018



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

W= Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

Source: Table 9.9.

Table 9.9 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants(Dollars^a per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

	Coal	Petroleum				Natural Gas ^e	All Fossil Fuels ^f
		Residual Fuel Oil ^b	Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	Petroleum Coke	Total ^d		
1973 Average	0.41	0.79	NA	NA	0.80	0.34	0.48
1975 Average	.81	2.01	NA	NA	2.02	.75	1.04
1980 Average	1.35	4.27	NA	NA	4.35	2.20	1.93
1985 Average	1.65	4.24	NA	NA	4.32	3.44	2.09
1990 Average	1.45	3.32	5.38	.80	3.35	2.32	1.69
1995 Average	1.32	2.59	3.99	.65	2.57	1.98	1.45
2000 Average	1.20	4.29	6.65	.58	4.18	4.30	1.74
2001 Average	1.23	3.73	6.30	.78	3.69	4.49	1.73
2002 Average^g	1.25	3.73	5.34	.78	3.34	3.56	1.86
2003 Average	1.28	4.66	6.82	.72	4.33	5.39	2.28
2004 Average	1.36	4.73	8.02	.83	4.29	5.96	2.48
2005 Average	1.54	7.06	11.72	1.11	6.44	8.21	3.25
2006 Average	1.69	7.85	13.28	1.33	6.23	6.94	3.02
2007 Average	1.77	8.64	14.85	1.51	7.17	7.11	3.23
2008 Average	2.07	13.62	21.46	2.11	10.87	9.01	4.12
2009 Average	2.21	8.98	13.22	1.61	7.02	4.74	3.04
2010 Average	2.27	12.57	16.61	2.28	9.54	5.09	3.26
2011 Average	2.39	18.35	22.46	3.03	12.48	4.72	3.29
2012 Average	2.38	21.03	23.49	2.24	12.48	3.42	2.83
2013 Average	2.34	19.26	23.03	2.18	11.57	4.33	3.09
2014 Average	2.37	18.30	21.88	1.98	11.60	5.00	3.31
2015 Average	2.22	9.89	14.06	1.84	6.74	3.23	2.65
2016 January	2.12	7.08	8.90	1.38	4.56	3.02	2.52
February	2.11	5.77	8.78	1.30	3.66	2.70	2.36
March	2.17	5.63	9.46	1.41	3.62	2.23	2.21
April	2.16	7.53	9.97	1.35	4.53	2.42	2.31
May	2.16	9.07	10.76	1.32	5.70	2.39	2.31
June	2.10	8.93	12.22	1.41	6.13	2.67	2.39
July	2.11	11.72	12.08	1.47	6.38	2.97	2.55
August	2.11	8.55	11.41	1.75	5.24	2.95	2.52
September	2.12	8.42	11.29	2.07	5.23	3.07	2.55
October	2.07	8.75	12.04	1.98	5.85	3.13	2.51
November	2.08	9.03	12.01	2.26	6.24	3.02	2.47
December	2.08	9.65	12.22	2.07	5.93	3.96	2.82
Average	2.11	8.45	10.90	1.65	5.24	2.87	2.47
2017 January	2.09	11.25	12.95	2.14	7.68	4.13	2.82
February	2.07	10.77	12.92	2.00	6.29	3.58	2.60
March	2.08	11.43	12.34	2.06	7.62	3.36	2.62
April	2.11	10.63	12.99	2.00	6.95	3.38	2.62
May	2.13	10.69	12.21	W	W	3.49	W
June	2.11	10.48	11.48	W	W	3.30	W
July	2.09	9.99	11.79	W	W	3.22	W
August	2.08	10.03	12.95	W	W	3.16	W
September	2.03	10.06	14.51	W	W	3.20	W
October	2.03	10.61	14.12	W	W	3.16	W
November	2.04	10.28	14.86	W	W	3.36	W
December	2.05	13.58	14.59	2.17	8.76	3.63	2.75
Average	2.08	10.99	13.21	W	W	3.39	W
2018 January	2.07	11.33	15.96	2.38	11.32	5.03	3.50
February	2.07	11.51	14.99	2.43	8.26	3.61	2.79
March	2.04	W	W	2.54	W	3.18	W
April	2.07	12.21	16.25	2.56	7.97	3.13	2.58
May	2.05	12.82	16.77	2.41	10.30	3.04	2.56
June	2.05	13.85	16.91	2.73	9.14	3.11	2.61
July	2.06	13.76	16.40	W	W	3.29	W
7-Month Average	2.06	W	W	W	W	3.47	W
2017 7-Month Average	2.10	10.90	12.38	W	W	3.47	W
2016 7-Month Average	2.13	8.13	10.27	1.37	4.91	2.65	2.39

^a Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.^b For 1973–2001, electric utility data are for heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 5 and 6, and small amounts of fuel oil no. 4).^c For 1973–2001, electric utility data are for light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2).^d For all years, includes residual fuel oil and distillate fuel oil. For 1990 forward, also includes petroleum coke. For 1973–2012, also includes jet fuel, kerosene, and waste oil. For 1983–2012, also includes other petroleum, such as propane and refined motor oil.^e Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. For 1973–2000, data also include a small amount of blast furnace gas and other gases derived from fossil fuels.^f Weighted average of costs shown under "Coal," "Petroleum," and "Natural Gas."^g Through 2001, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 2002, data also include independent power producers, and electric generating plants in the

commercial and industrial sectors.

NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Receipts are purchases of fuel. • Yearly costs are averages of monthly values, weighted by quantities in Btu. • For this table, there are several breaks in the data series related to what plants and fuels are covered. Beginning in 2013, data cover all regulated generating plants; plus unregulated plants whose total fossil-fueled nameplate generating capacity is 50 megawatts or more for coal, and 200 megawatts or more for natural gas, residual fuel oil, distillate fuel oil, and petroleum coke. For data coverage before 2013, see EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, Appendix C, Form EIA-923 notes, "Receipts and cost and quality of fossil fuels" section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

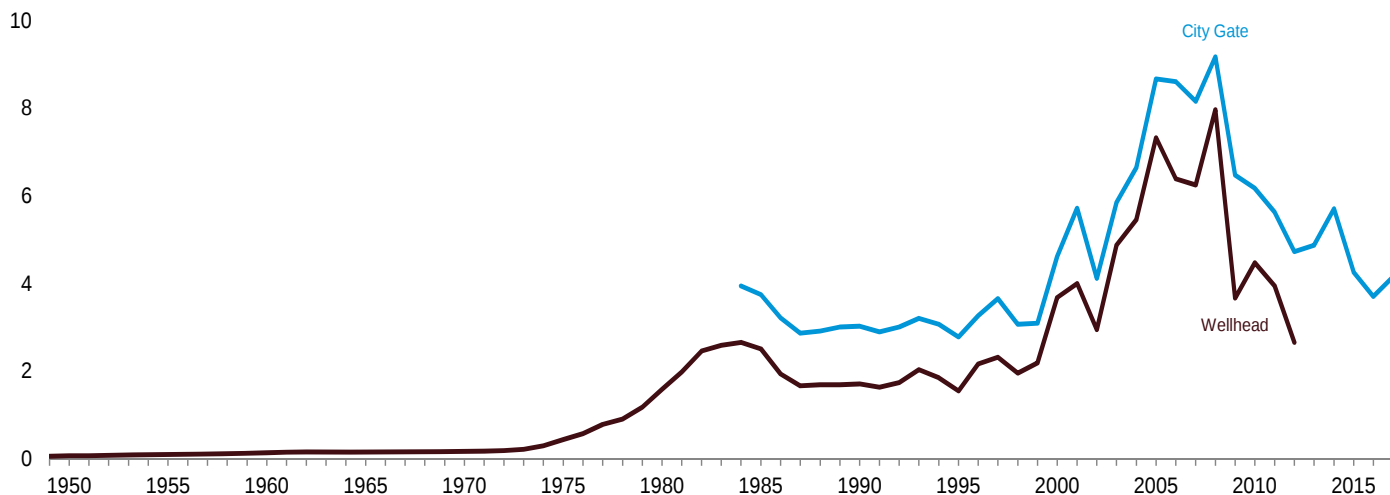
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

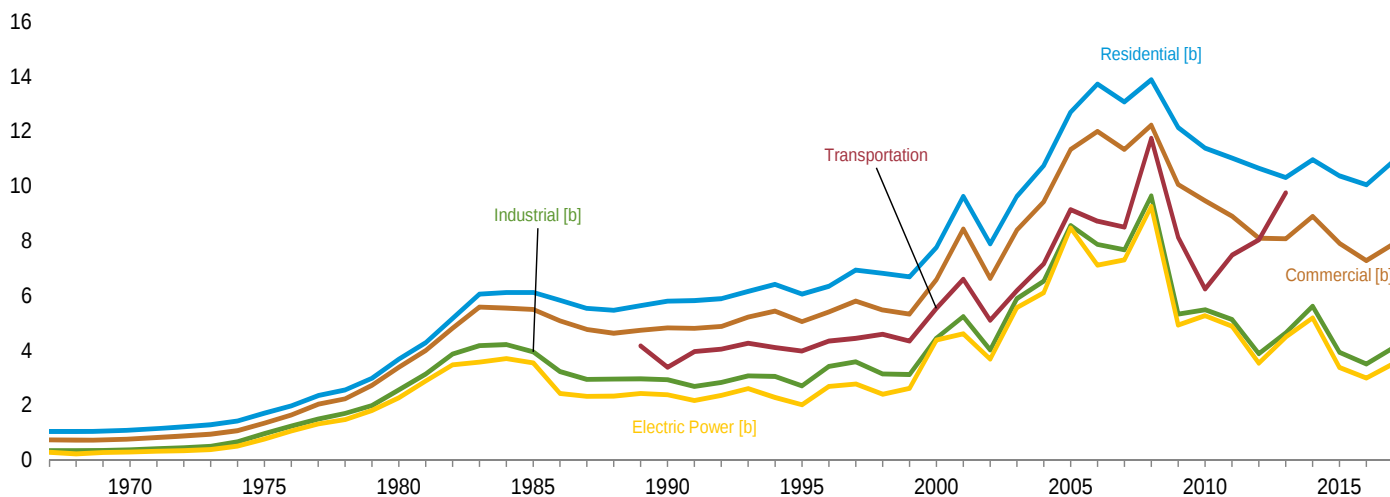
Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices

(Dollars [a] per Thousand Cubic Feet)

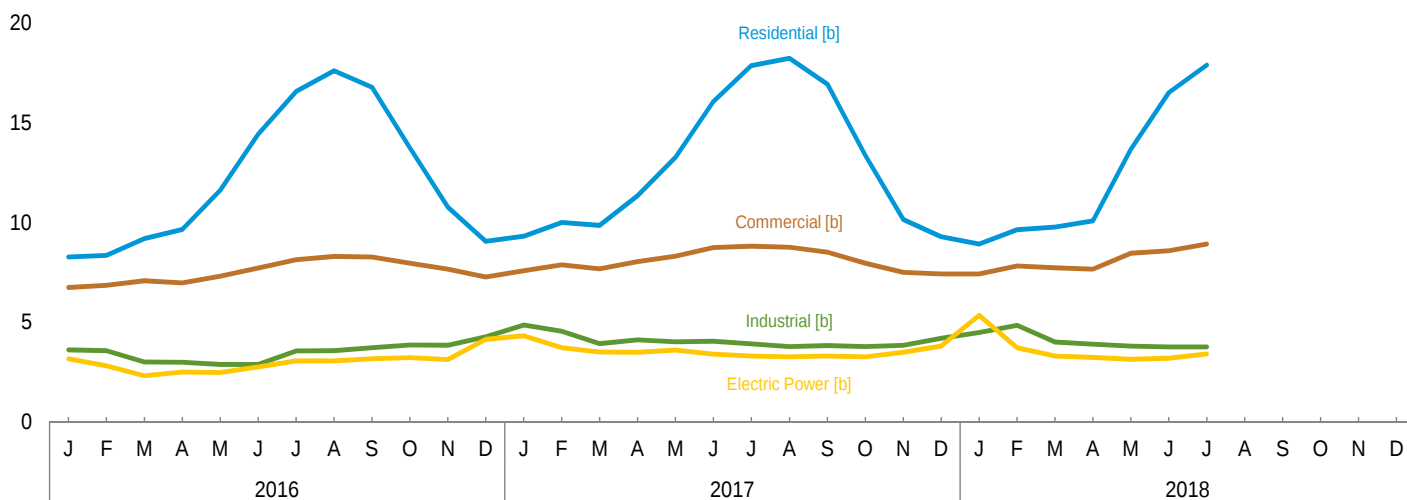
Wellhead and Citygate, 1949–2017



Consuming Sectors, 1967–2017



Consuming Sectors, Monthly



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See “Nominal Dollars” in Glossary.
[b] Includes taxes.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices>.
Source: Table 9.10.

Table 9.10 Natural Gas Prices
(Dollars^a per Thousand Cubic Feet)

	Wellhead Price ^f	City-gate Price ^g	Consuming Sectors ^b								
			Residential		Commercial ^c		Industrial ^d		Transportation	Electric Power ^e	
			Price ^h	Percentage of Sector ⁱ	Price ^h	Percentage of Sector ⁱ	Price ^h	Percentage of Sector ⁱ	Vehicle Fuel ^j Price ^h	Price ^h	Percentage of Sector ^{i,k}
1950 Average	0.07	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1955 Average	.10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960 Average	.14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1965 Average	.16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970 Average	.17	NA	1.09	NA	.77	NA	.37	NA	NA	.29	NA
1975 Average	.44	NA	1.71	NA	1.35	NA	.96	NA	NA	.77	96.1
1980 Average	1.59	NA	3.68	NA	3.39	NA	2.56	NA	NA	2.27	96.9
1985 Average	2.51	3.75	6.12	NA	5.50	NA	3.95	68.8	NA	3.55	94.0
1990 Average	1.71	3.03	5.80	99.2	4.83	86.6	2.93	35.2	3.39	2.38	76.8
1995 Average	1.55	2.78	6.06	99.0	5.05	76.7	2.71	24.5	3.98	2.02	71.4
2000 Average	3.68	4.62	7.76	92.6	6.59	63.9	4.45	19.8	5.54	4.38	50.5
2001 Average	4.00	5.72	9.63	92.4	8.43	66.0	5.24	20.8	6.60	4.61	40.2
2002 Average	2.95	4.12	7.89	97.9	6.63	77.4	4.02	22.7	5.10	3.68	83.9
2003 Average	4.88	5.85	9.63	97.5	8.40	78.2	5.89	22.1	6.19	5.57	91.2
2004 Average	5.46	6.65	10.75	97.7	9.43	78.0	6.53	23.6	7.16	6.11	89.8
2005 Average	7.33	8.67	12.70	98.1	11.34	82.1	8.56	24.0	9.14	8.47	91.3
2006 Average	6.39	8.61	13.73	98.1	12.00	80.8	7.87	23.4	8.72	7.11	93.4
2007 Average	6.25	8.16	13.08	98.0	11.34	80.4	7.68	22.2	8.50	7.31	92.2
2008 Average	7.97	9.18	13.89	97.5	12.23	79.7	9.65	20.4	11.75	9.26	101.1
2009 Average	3.67	6.48	12.14	97.4	10.06	77.8	5.33	18.8	8.13	4.93	101.1
2010 Average	4.48	6.18	11.39	97.4	9.47	77.5	5.49	18.0	6.25	5.27	100.8
2011 Average	3.95	5.63	11.03	96.3	8.91	67.3	5.13	16.3	7.48	4.89	101.2
2012 Average	E 2.66	4.73	10.65	95.8	8.10	65.2	3.88	16.2	8.04	3.54	95.5
2013 Average	NA	4.88	10.32	95.7	8.08	65.8	4.64	16.6	9.76	4.49	94.9
2014 Average	NA	5.71	10.97	95.5	8.90	65.8	5.62	15.9	NA	5.19	94.6
2015 Average	NA	4.26	10.38	95.6	7.91	65.7	3.93	14.8	NA	3.38	94.6
2016 January	NA	3.39	8.28	96.0	6.75	70.4	3.62	R 15.4	NA	3.18	95.1
February	NA	3.48	8.36	95.8	6.86	69.4	R 3.58	R 15.8	NA	2.83	95.2
March	NA	3.49	9.19	95.6	7.08	66.7	R 3.02	R 15.5	NA	2.33	95.7
April	NA	3.22	9.65	95.6	6.98	65.0	R 3.00	R 14.6	NA	2.52	95.9
May	NA	3.44	11.62	95.4	7.32	60.2	2.90	R 14.7	NA	2.49	96.0
June	NA	3.84	14.43	95.7	7.72	58.0	2.89	R 14.7	NA	2.77	95.7
July	NA	4.42	R 16.56	95.9	8.14	56.9	R 3.57	R 14.3	NA	3.07	95.4
August	NA	4.33	17.60	95.8	8.30	54.7	3.59	R 14.7	NA	3.07	95.6
September	NA	4.60	16.78	96.0	R 8.28	56.2	3.74	14.6	NA	3.18	95.7
October	NA	4.19	13.74	95.9	7.96	59.9	R 3.87	R 14.5	NA	3.23	95.4
November	NA	3.90	10.77	96.0	7.67	63.5	R 3.86	R 14.6	NA	3.14	95.5
December	NA	3.96	9.06	96.0	7.27	68.2	R 4.27	R 15.0	NA	4.15	95.4
Average	NA	3.71	10.05	95.8	7.28	64.8	R 3.51	R 14.9	NA	2.99	95.6
2017 January	NA	4.21	R 9.32	R 95.9	R 7.58	70.5	R 4.87	R 15.0	NA	4.33	81.8
February	NA	4.13	R 10.01	R 95.8	R 7.89	R 69.0	R 4.56	R 14.9	NA	3.74	82.8
March	NA	3.84	R 9.86	95.7	R 7.68	R 67.7	R 3.94	14.9	NA	3.52	80.0
April	NA	R 4.20	R 11.34	R 95.2	R 8.04	65.0	R 4.13	14.5	NA	3.50	81.1
May	NA	4.42	R 13.26	R 95.5	R 8.31	60.8	R 4.03	R 13.9	NA	3.61	81.4
June	NA	R 4.82	R 16.06	R 94.4	R 8.75	58.2	R 4.06	R 14.5	NA	3.41	80.2
July	NA	R 4.73	R 17.86	95.8	R 8.81	R 57.2	R 3.93	R 14.6	NA	3.32	78.3
August	NA	R 4.61	R 18.22	R 95.6	8.76	55.9	R 3.79	14.2	NA	3.27	79.0
September	NA	R 4.52	R 16.92	96.1	R 8.52	56.2	R 3.84	R 13.7	NA	3.31	79.0
October	NA	R 4.03	R 13.36	R 96.4	R 7.97	R 61.5	R 3.79	14.2	NA	3.27	79.4
November	NA	R 3.97	R 10.15	96.0	R 7.51	R 65.8	R 3.85	R 14.5	NA	3.50	79.6
December	NA	4.00	R 9.29	96.5	R 7.42	R 69.1	R 4.21	15.0	NA	3.81	80.4
Average	NA	4.16	R 10.91	95.9	R 7.88	65.4	R 4.10	14.5	NA	3.52	80.1
2018 January	NA	4.29	R 8.92	96.1	R 7.43	R 71.2	R 4.49	R 14.9	NA	5.35	86.3
February	NA	R 3.99	R 9.64	96.0	R 7.83	R 69.0	R 4.86	14.6	NA	3.74	90.8
March	NA	3.71	R 9.78	95.9	R 7.74	R 68.4	R 4.02	15.0	NA	3.32	89.7
April	NA	R 3.64	R 10.08	95.6	7.67	65.2	R 3.91	R 14.8	NA	3.25	88.3
May	NA	4.14	13.67	94.8	8.47	59.7	R 3.81	R 13.8	NA	3.15	86.1
June	NA	R 4.46	R 16.51	95.7	R 8.59	R 57.7	R 3.78	R 13.8	NA	3.21	87.5
July	NA	4.67	17.88	95.8	8.92	56.1	3.77	13.6	NA	3.42	85.8
7-Month Average	NA	4.03	10.31	95.8	7.84	66.5	4.11	14.4	NA	3.61	87.5
2017 7-Month Average	NA	4.20	10.77	95.7	7.94	66.2	4.23	14.6	NA	3.60	80.5
2016 7-Month Average	NA	3.50	9.48	95.8	7.06	66.0	3.24	15.0	NA	2.76	95.6

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

^b See Note 8, "Natural Gas Prices," at end of section.

^c Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

^d Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

^e The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 2001, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 2002, data also include independent power producers.

^f See "Natural Gas Wellhead Price" in Glossary.

^g See "Citygate" in Glossary.

^h Includes taxes.

ⁱ The percentage of the sector's consumption in Table 4.3 for which price data are available. For details on how the percentages are derived, see Table 9.10 sources at end of section.

^j Much of the natural gas delivered for vehicle fuel represents deliveries to fueling stations that are used primarily or exclusively by fleet vehicles. Thus, the prices are often those associated with the cost of gas in the operation of fleet vehicles.

^k Percentages exceed 100% when reported natural gas receipts are greater than reported natural gas consumption—this can occur when combined-heat-and-power plants report fuel receipts related to non-electric generating activities.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Prices are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. • Prices are intended to include all taxes. See Note 8, "Natural Gas Prices," at end of section. • Wellhead annual and year-to-date prices are simple averages of the monthly prices; all other annual and year-to-date prices are volume-weighted averages of the monthly prices. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1976.

Sources: See end of section.

Note 1. Crude Oil Refinery Acquisition Costs. Beginning with January 1981, refiner acquisition costs of crude oil are from data collected on U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report." Those costs were previously published from data collected on Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) Form ERA-49, "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report." Form ERA-49 was discontinued with the decontrol of crude oil on January 28, 1981. Crude oil purchases and costs are defined for Form EIA-14 in accordance with conventions used for Form ERA-49. The respondents for the two forms are also essentially the same. However, due to possible different interpretations of the filing requirements and a different method for handling prior period adjustments, care must be taken when comparing the data collected on the two forms.

The refiner acquisition cost of crude oil is the average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1331. Imported crude oil is either that oil reported on Form ERA-51, "Transfer Pricing Report," or any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Form ERA-49 excluded unfinished oils but included the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report," included unfinished oils but excluded SPR. Imported averages derived from Form ERA-49 exclude oil purchased for SPR, whereas the composite averages derived from Form ERA-49 include SPR. None of the prices derived from Form EIA-14 include either unfinished oils or SPR.

Note 2. Crude Oil Domestic First Purchase Prices. The average domestic first purchase price represents the average price at which all domestic crude oil is purchased. Crude oil domestic first purchase prices were derived as follows: for 1949–1973, weighted average domestic first purchase values as reported by state agencies and calculated by the Bureau of Mines; for 1974 and 1975, weighted averages of a sample survey of major first purchasers' purchases; for 1976 forward, weighted averages of all first purchasers' purchases. The data series was previously called "Actual Domestic Wellhead Price."

Note 3. Crude Oil F.O.B. Costs. F.O.B. literally means "Free on Board." It denotes a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available with an agreement on a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Note 4. Crude Oil Landed Costs. The landed cost of imported crude oil from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Prior to April 1975, imported crude costs to U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean were not included in the landed cost, and costs of crude oil from countries that export only small amounts to the United States were also excluded. Beginning in April 1975, however, coverage was expanded to include U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean. Landed costs do not include supplemental fees.

Note 5. Motor Gasoline Prices. Several different series of motor gasoline prices are published in this section. U.S. city average retail prices of motor gasoline by grade are calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the development of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices include all federal, state, and local taxes paid at the time of sale. Prior to 1977, prices were collected in 56 urban areas. From 1978 forward, prices are collected from a new sample of service stations in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers—about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-serve).

Regular motor gasoline prices by area type are determined by EIA in a weekly survey of retail motor gasoline outlets (Form EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey"). Prices include all federal, state, and local taxes paid at the time of sale. A representative sample of outlets by geographic area and size is randomly selected from a sampling frame of approximately 115,000 retail motor gasoline outlets. Monthly and annual prices are simple averages of weighted

weekly estimates from "Weekly U.S. Retail Gasoline Prices, Regular Grade." For more information on the survey methodology, see EIA, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, Appendix B, "Weekly Petroleum Price Surveys" section.

Refiner prices of finished motor gasoline for resale and to end users are determined by EIA in a monthly survey of refiners and gas plant operators (Form EIA-782A). The prices do not include any federal, state, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Estimates of prices prior to January 1983 are based on Form FEA-P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices," and also exclude all federal, state, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Sales for resale are those made to purchasers who are other-than-ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are sales made directly to the consumer of the product, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and utilities) and residential and commercial consumers.

Note 6. Historical Petroleum Prices. Starting in January 1983, Form EIA-782, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," replaced 10 previous surveys. Every attempt was made to continue the most important price series. However, prices published through December 1982 and those published since January 1983 do not necessarily form continuous data series due to changes in survey forms, definitions, instructions, populations, samples, processing systems, and statistical procedures. To provide historical data, continuous series were generated for annual data 1978–1982 and for monthly data 1981 and 1982 by estimating the prices that would have been published had Form EIA-782 survey and system been in operation at that time. This form of estimation was performed after detailed adjustment was made for product and sales type matching and for discontinuity due to other factors. An important difference between the previous and present prices is the distinction between wholesale and resale and between retail and end user. The resale category continues to include sales among resellers. However, sales to bulk consumers, such as utility, industrial, and commercial accounts previously included in the wholesale category, are now counted as made to end users. The end-user category continues to include retail sales through company-owned and operated outlets but also includes sales to the bulk consumers such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities. Additional information may be found in "Estimated Historic Time Series for the EIA-782," a feature article by Paula Weir, printed in the December 1983 [3] *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, published by EIA.

Note 7. Electricity Retail Prices. Average annual retail prices of electricity have the following plant coverage: Through 1979, annual data are for Classes A and B privately owned electric utilities only. For 1980–1982, annual data are for selected Class A utilities whose electric operating revenues were \$100 million or more during the previous year. For 1983, annual data are for a selected sample of electric utilities. Beginning in 1984, data are for a census of electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, annual data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Average monthly retail prices of electricity have the following plant coverage: Through 1985, monthly data are derived from selected privately owned electric utilities and, therefore, are not national averages. Beginning in 1986, monthly data are based on a sample of publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, monthly data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Preliminary monthly data are from Form EIA-861M (formerly Form EIA-826), "Monthly Electric Power Industry Report," which is a monthly collection of data from approximately 450 of the largest publicly and privately owned electric utilities as well as a census of energy service providers with retail sales in deregulated states; a model is then applied to the collected data to estimate for the entire universe of U.S. electric utilities. Preliminary annual data are the sum of the monthly revenues divided by the sum of the monthly sales. When final annual data become available each year from Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report," their ratios to the preliminary Form EIA-861M values are used to derive adjusted final monthly values.

Note 8. Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas prices are intended to include all taxes. Instructions on the data collection forms specifically direct that all federal, state, and local taxes, surcharges, and/or adjustments billed to consumers are to be included. However, sales and other taxes itemized on more than 3,000 consumers' bills are sometimes excluded by the reporting utilities. Delivered-to-consumers prices for 1987 forward represent natural gas delivered and sold to residential, commercial, industrial, vehicle fuel, and electric power consumers. They do not include the price of natural

gas delivered on behalf of third parties to residential, commercial, industrial, and vehicle fuel customers except for certain states in the residential and commercial sectors for 2002 forward. Volumes of natural gas delivered on behalf of third parties are included in the consumption data shown in Table 4.3. Additional information is available in EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, Appendix C.

Table 9.1 Sources

Domestic First Purchase Price

1949–1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.

1977: Federal Energy Administration, based on Form FEA-P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's Monthly Report."

1978–2009: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Annual* 2009, Table 1.

2010 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, October 2018, Table 1.

F.O.B. and Landed Cost of Imports

October 1973–September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

October–December 1977: EIA, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

1978–2009: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual* 2009, Table 1.

2010 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, October 2018, Table 1.

Refiner Acquisition Cost

1968–1973: EIA estimates. The cost of domestic crude oil was derived by adding estimated transportation costs to the reported average domestic first purchase price. The cost of imported crude oil was derived by adding an estimated ocean transport cost based on the published "Average Freight Rate Assessment" to the average "Free Alongside Ship" value published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

1974–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.

1977: January–September, FEA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report."

1977: October–December, EIA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report."

1978–2009: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual* 2009, Table 1.

2010 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, October 2018, Table 1.

Table 9.2 Sources

October 1973–September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

October 1977–December 1977: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

1978–2009: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual* 2009, Table 21.

2010 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, October 2018, Table 21.

Table 9.9 Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for

Electric Utility Plants." October 1977–December 1977: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."

1978 and 1979: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."

1980–1989: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, May issues.

1990–2000: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2003, Table 26.

2001–2007: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, October 2008, Table 4.1; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants"; and EIA, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

2008 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, September 2018, Table 4.1; and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Table 9.10 Sources

All Prices Except Vehicle Fuel and Electric Power

1949–2014: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual* (NGA), annual reports and unpublished revisions.

2015 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly* (NGM), September 2018, Table 3.

Vehicle Fuel Price

1989–2015: EIA, NGA, annual reports.

Electric Power Sector Price

1967–1972: EIA, NGA, annual reports.

1973–1998: EIA, NGA 2000, Table 96.

1999–2002: EIA, NGM, October 2004, Table 4.

2003–2007: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants," and EIA, Form EIA-423 "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

2008 forward: Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Percentage of Residential Sector

1989–2013: EIA, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to residential consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to residential consumers.

2014 forward: EIA, Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers."

Percentage of Commercial Sector

1987–2014: EIA, NGA, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to commercial consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to commercial consumers.

2015 forward: EIA, NGM, September 2018, Table 3.

Percentage of Industrial Sector

1982–2014: EIA, NGA, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to industrial consumers

minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to industrial consumers.

2015 forward: EIA, NGM, September 2018, Table 3.

Percentage of Electric Power Sector

1973–2001: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities reported on Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants" (and predecessor forms) divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (for 1973 –1988, see *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, Table 7.3b; for 1989–2001, see MER, Table 7.4b).

2002–2007: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities and independent power producers reported on Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants," and EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report," divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (see MER, Table 7.4b).

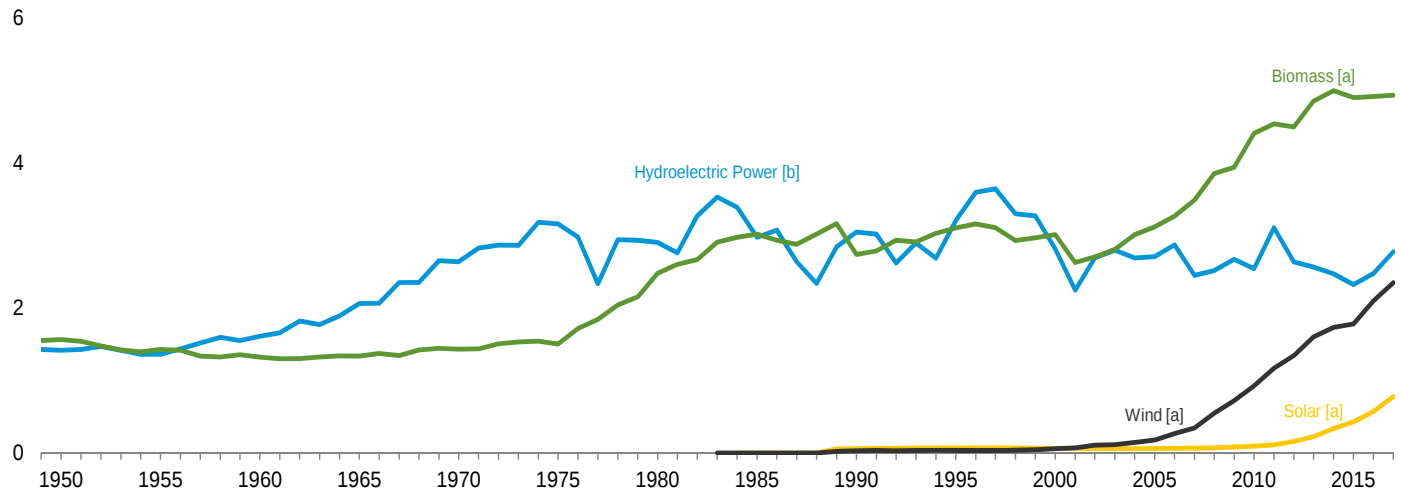
2008 forward: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities and independent power producers reported on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (see MER, Table 7.4b).

10. Renewable Energy

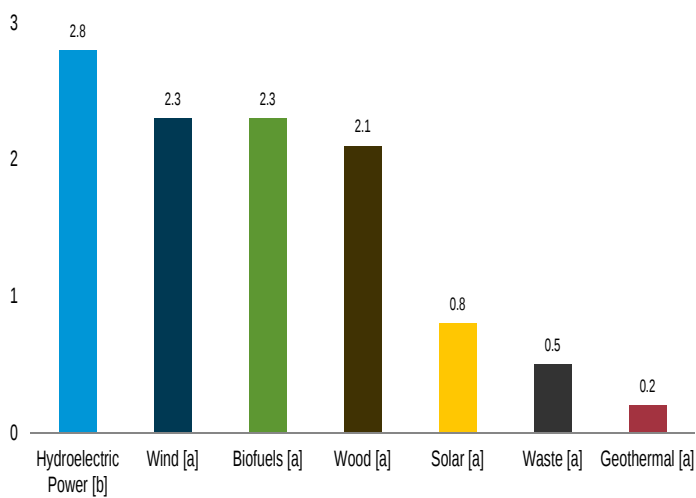
Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

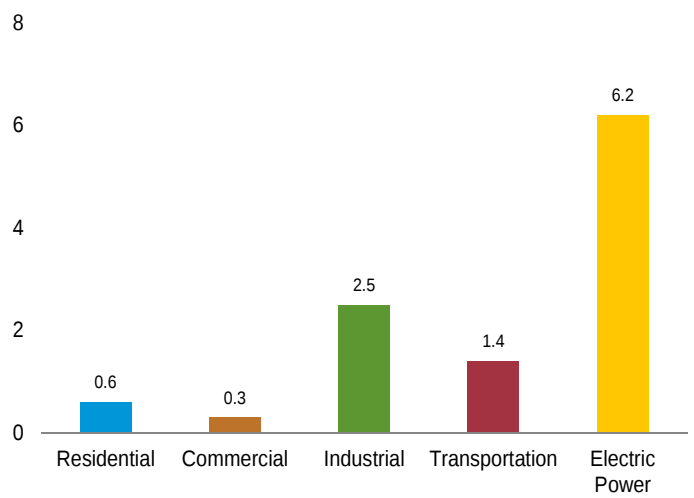
Major Sources, 1949–2017



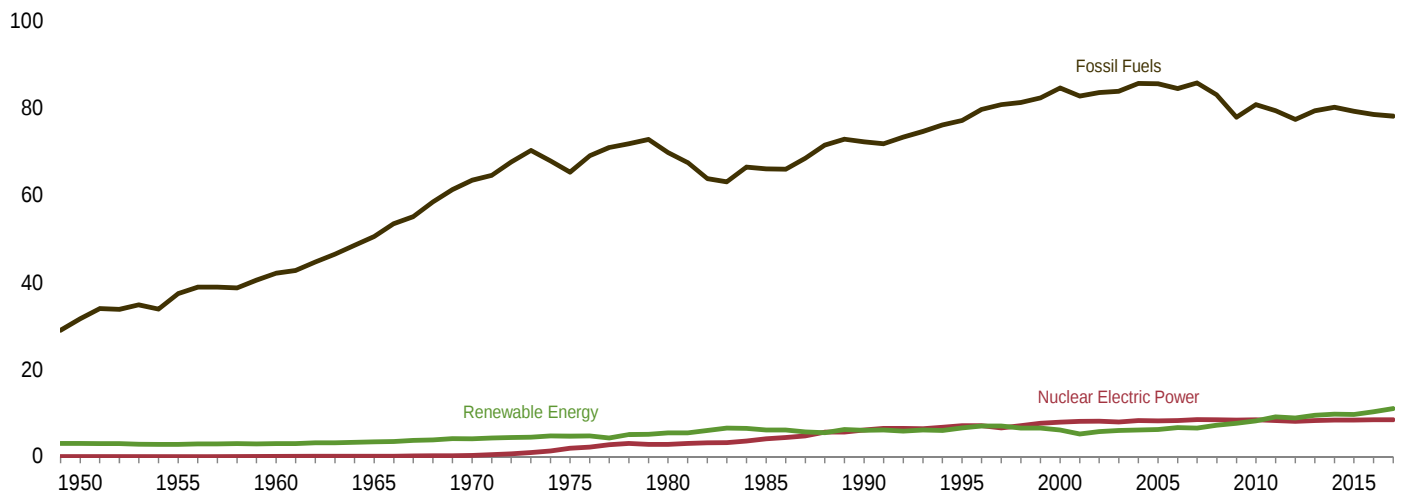
By Source, 2017



By Sector, 2017



Compared With Other Resources, 1949–2017



[a] See Table 10.1 for definition.

[b] Conventional hydroelectric power.

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

Sources: Tables 1.3 and 10.1–10.2c.

Table 10.1 Renewable Energy Production and Consumption by Source
(Trillion Btu)

	Production ^a			Consumption								
	Biomass		Total Renewable Energy ^d	Hydro-electric Power ^e	Geo-thermal ^f	Solar ^g	Wind ^h	Biomass				Total Renewable Energy
	Bio-fuels ^b	Total ^c						Wood ⁱ	Waste ^j	Bio-fuels ^k	Total	
1950 Total	NA	1,562	2,978	1,415	NA	NA	NA	1,562	NA	NA	1,562	2,978
1955 Total	NA	1,424	2,784	1,360	NA	NA	NA	1,424	NA	NA	1,424	2,784
1960 Total	NA	1,320	2,928	1,608	(s)	NA	NA	1,320	NA	NA	1,320	2,928
1965 Total	NA	1,335	3,396	2,059	2	NA	NA	1,335	NA	NA	1,335	3,396
1970 Total	NA	1,431	4,070	2,634	6	NA	NA	1,429	2	NA	1,431	4,070
1975 Total	NA	1,499	4,687	3,155	34	NA	NA	1,497	2	NA	1,499	4,687
1980 Total	NA	2,475	5,428	2,900	53	NA	NA	2,474	2	NA	2,475	5,428
1985 Total	93	3,016	6,084	2,970	97	(s)	(s)	2,687	236	93	3,016	6,084
1990 Total	111	2,735	6,040	3,046	171	59	29	2,216	408	111	2,735	6,040
1995 Total	198	3,099	6,557	3,205	152	68	33	2,370	531	200	3,101	6,559
2000 Total	233	3,006	6,102	2,811	164	63	57	2,262	511	236	3,008	6,104
2001 Total	254	2,624	5,162	2,242	164	62	70	2,006	364	253	2,622	5,160
2002 Total	308	2,705	5,731	2,689	171	60	105	1,995	402	303	2,701	5,726
2003 Total	401	2,805	5,942	2,793	173	58	113	2,002	401	403	2,806	5,944
2004 Total	486	2,996	6,063	2,688	178	58	142	2,121	389	498	3,008	6,075
2005 Total	561	3,101	6,221	2,703	181	58	178	2,137	403	574	3,114	6,233
2006 Total	716	3,212	6,586	2,869	181	61	264	2,099	397	766	3,262	6,637
2007 Total	970	3,472	6,510	2,446	186	65	341	2,089	413	983	3,485	6,523
2008 Total	1,374	3,868	7,191	2,511	192	74	546	2,059	435	1,357	3,851	7,174
2009 Total	1,570	3,953	7,620	2,669	200	78	721	1,931	452	1,553	3,936	7,604
2010 Total	1,868	4,452	8,212	2,539	208	90	923	2,116	468	1,821	4,405	8,166
2011 Total	2,029	4,630	9,224	3,103	212	111	1,168	2,139	462	1,933	4,534	9,128
2012 Total	1,929	4,529	8,866	2,629	212	157	1,340	2,133	467	1,892	4,492	8,829
2013 Total	1,981	4,824	9,426	2,562	214	225	1,601	2,347	496	2,007	4,850	9,452
2014 Total	2,103	5,029	9,774	2,467	214	337	1,728	2,410	516	2,067	4,992	9,738
2015 Total	2,161	4,914	9,650	2,321	212	426	1,777	2,235	518	2,145	4,898	9,634
2016 January	185	417	867	236	18	26	170	184	42	171	398	848
February	176	396	857	223	17	35	186	173	40	173	387	848
March	190	417	933	253	18	43	203	177	44	187	408	924
April	175	388	883	239	16	48	192	166	43	173	382	877
May	189	411	894	235	18	55	174	173	43	192	408	891
June	189	412	850	215	17	56	151	175	40	192	407	845
July	196	422	862	198	17	61	163	181	41	201	423	863
August	198	429	814	181	18	61	125	183	42	204	429	813
September	187	405	780	151	17	55	151	172	39	194	404	780
October	194	412	827	160	18	49	188	172	41	195	407	822
November	192	415	827	174	18	41	179	175	43	195	413	825
December	203	456	933	208	19	37	214	200	45	202	447	924
Total	2,275	4,982	10,328	2,472	210	569	2,096	2,131	503	2,279	4,913	10,260
2017 January	197	432	933	257	18	35	192	184	44	181	409	911
February	177	391	878	227	16	39	205	169	39	166	375	862
March	197	428	1,031	279	18	64	241	181	43	191	415	1,018
April	183	400	996	271	18	70	238	171	39	184	395	991
May	197	417	1,023	297	17	82	209	176	39	201	416	1,022
June	192	414	981	281	17	87	182	177	38	199	414	981
July	196	427	909	238	18	81	146	185	40	197	422	904
August	203	437	851	196	18	79	121	187	40	205	432	847
September	192	408	834	175	17	74	159	171	37	190	398	825
October	201	425	898	159	17	68	229	178	40	197	415	888
November	203	428	891	183	18	47	215	177	41	194	412	875
December	205	444	926	208	18	46	210	188	42	196	425	907
Total	2,344	5,050	11,153	2,770	211	774	2,347	2,145	482	2,302	4,929	11,032
2018 January	198	435	984	235	18	49	248	188	43	190	421	970
February	182	404	935	236	17	57	221	173	40	164	377	908
March	200	433	1,016	239	18	75	252	184	43	190	417	1,000
April	190	414	1,020	255	16	87	247	176	41	178	395	1,001
May	201	429	1,043	280	18	100	216	183	40	200	423	1,037
June	200	427	1,030	253	18	107	225	182	38	194	414	1,017
July	210	443	926	219	18	99	147	188	38	201	427	911
7-Month Total	1,381	2,985	6,954	1,717	124	574	1,556	1,275	282	1,316	2,874	6,843
2017 7-Month Total	1,340	2,908	6,752	1,849	123	459	1,412	1,243	283	1,320	2,846	6,690
2016 7-Month Total	1,300	2,864	6,147	1,599	120	325	1,238	1,230	293	1,290	2,813	6,095

^a For hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and biomass waste, production equals consumption. For biofuels, production equals total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. For wood, through 2015, production equals consumption; beginning in 2016, production equals consumption plus densified biomass exports.

^b Total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

^c Wood and wood-derived fuels, biomass waste, and total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

^d Hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and biomass.

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

^f Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6), and geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

^g Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6), and solar thermal direct use energy.

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

ⁱ Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^j Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^k Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, and other renewable fuels consumption; plus losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

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

Notes: • Most data for the residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors are estimates. See notes and sources for Tables 10.2a and 10.2b. • See Note, "Renewable Energy Production and Consumption," at end of section.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **Production:** Tables 10.2a–10.4 and U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-63C, "Densified Biomass Fuel Report."

• **Consumption:** Tables 10.2a–10.2c.

Table 10.2a Renewable Energy Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors
(Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector ^a								
	Geo-thermal ^b	Solar ^c	Biomass	Total	Hydro-electric Power ^e	Geo-thermal ^b	Solar ^f	Wind ^g	Biomass				Total
			Wood ^d						Wood ^d	Waste ^h	Fuel Ethanol ^{i,j}	Total	
1950 Total	NA	NA	1,006	1,006	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	NA	NA	19	19
1955 Total	NA	NA	775	775	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	NA	NA	15	15
1960 Total	NA	NA	627	627	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	NA	12	12
1965 Total	NA	NA	468	468	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	9	9
1970 Total	NA	NA	401	401	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	8	8
1975 Total	NA	NA	425	425	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	8	8
1980 Total	NA	NA	850	850	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	NA	NA	21	21
1985 Total	NA	NA	1,010	1,010	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	NA	(s)	24	24
1990 Total	6	55	580	640	1	3	(s)	—	66	28	(s)	94	98
1995 Total	7	63	520	589	1	5	(s)	—	72	40	(s)	113	119
2000 Total	9	58	420	486	1	8	1	—	71	47	(s)	119	128
2001 Total	9	55	370	435	1	8	1	—	67	25	(s)	92	101
2002 Total	10	53	380	443	(s)	9	1	—	69	26	(s)	95	105
2003 Total	13	52	400	465	1	11	1	—	71	29	1	101	114
2004 Total	14	51	410	475	1	12	1	—	70	34	1	105	120
2005 Total	16	50	430	496	1	14	2	—	70	34	1	105	121
2006 Total	18	53	380	451	1	14	2	—	65	36	1	103	120
2007 Total	22	55	420	497	1	14	4	—	70	31	2	103	121
2008 Total	26	58	470	555	1	15	6	—	73	34	2	109	130
2009 Total	33	60	500	593	1	17	7	(s)	73	36	3	112	137
2010 Total	37	65	440	542	1	19	11	(s)	72	36	3	111	142
2011 Total	40	71	450	560	(s)	20	19	(s)	69	43	3	115	154
2012 Total	40	79	420	538	(s)	20	32	1	61	45	3	108	161
2013 Total	40	91	580	711	(s)	20	41	1	70	47	3	120	182
2014 Total	40	109	587	735	(s)	20	52	1	76	47	4	127	200
2015 Total	40	127	436	602	(s)	20	57	1	79	47	i 26	152	230
2016 January	3	8	30	41	(s)	2	3	(s)	7	4	2	13	19
February	3	10	28	40	(s)	2	4	(s)	7	4	2	12	18
March	3	13	30	46	(s)	2	5	(s)	7	4	2	13	20
April	3	14	29	46	(s)	2	6	(s)	7	4	2	13	20
May	3	16	30	49	(s)	2	6	(s)	7	4	2	13	21
June	3	17	29	48	(s)	2	6	(s)	7	4	2	13	21
July	3	17	30	50	(s)	2	6	(s)	7	4	2	14	22
August	3	17	30	50	(s)	2	6	(s)	7	4	2	14	22
September	3	15	29	47	(s)	2	6	(s)	7	4	2	13	20
October	3	13	30	46	(s)	2	5	(s)	7	4	2	13	20
November	3	11	29	43	(s)	2	4	(s)	7	4	2	13	19
December	3	10	30	43	(s)	2	4	(s)	7	4	2	13	19
Total	40	160	349	549	2	20	62	1	84	48	26	158	242
2017 January	3	10	28	41	(s)	2	4	(s)	7	4	2	13	19
February	3	11	26	39	(s)	2	4	(s)	7	4	2	12	18
March	3	16	28	47	(s)	2	6	(s)	7	4	2	13	21
April	3	18	27	48	(s)	2	7	(s)	7	4	2	13	22
May	3	19	28	51	(s)	2	8	(s)	7	4	2	13	23
June	3	20	27	51	(s)	2	8	(s)	7	4	2	13	23
July	3	20	28	52	(s)	2	8	(s)	7	4	2	13	23
August	3	20	28	52	(s)	2	8	(s)	7	4	2	13	23
September	3	18	27	48	(s)	2	7	(s)	7	4	2	12	21
October	3	16	28	48	(s)	2	6	(s)	7	4	2	13	21
November	3	12	27	43	(s)	2	5	(s)	7	4	2	13	20
December	3	12	28	43	(s)	2	5	(s)	7	4	2	13	20
Total	40	191	334	565	2	20	76	1	84	45	26	155	255
2018 January	3	12	33	48	(s)	2	5	(s)	7	4	2	13	20
February	3	13	30	45	(s)	2	6	(s)	7	3	2	12	20
March	3	18	33	54	(s)	2	8	(s)	7	4	2	13	23
April	3	20	32	55	(s)	2	9	(s)	7	4	2	13	23
May	3	23	33	59	(s)	2	9	(s)	7	4	2	13	25
June	3	23	32	58	(s)	2	10	(s)	7	4	2	13	25
July	3	24	33	60	(s)	2	10	(s)	7	4	2	13	25
7-Month Total	23	133	224	380	2	11	57	1	49	26	15	90	161
2017 7-Month Total	23	114	194	331	2	11	45	1	49	27	15	90	149
2016 7-Month Total	23	94	203	321	1	11	37	1	49	28	15	91	142

^a Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

^b Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

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

^d Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

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

^g Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

^h Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes

non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

ⁱ The fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) portion of motor fuels, such as E10, consumed by the commercial sector.

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

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

Notes: • Data are estimates, except for commercial sector hydroelectric power, wind, and waste. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2b Renewable Energy Consumption: Industrial and Transportation Sectors
(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector ^a										Transportation Sector		
	Hydro- electric Power ^b	Geo- thermal ^c	Solar ^d	Wind ^e	Biomass					Total	Biomass		
					Wood ^f	Waste ^g	Fuel Ethanol ^{h,i}	Losses and Co- products ^j	Total		Fuel Ethanol ^{i,k}	Bio- diesel ^l	Total ^m
1950 Total	69	NA	NA	NA	532	NA	NA	NA	532	602	NA	NA	NA
1955 Total	38	NA	NA	NA	631	NA	NA	NA	631	669	NA	NA	NA
1960 Total	39	NA	NA	NA	680	NA	NA	NA	680	719	NA	NA	NA
1965 Total	33	NA	NA	NA	855	NA	NA	NA	855	888	NA	NA	NA
1970 Total	34	NA	NA	NA	1,019	NA	NA	NA	1,019	1,053	NA	NA	NA
1975 Total	32	NA	NA	NA	1,063	NA	NA	NA	1,063	1,096	NA	NA	NA
1980 Total	33	NA	NA	NA	1,600	NA	NA	NA	1,600	1,633	NA	NA	NA
1985 Total	33	NA	NA	NA	1,645	230	1	42	1,918	1,951	50	NA	50
1990 Total	31	2	(s)	–	1,442	192	1	49	1,684	1,717	60	NA	60
1995 Total	55	3	(s)	–	1,652	195	2	86	1,934	1,992	112	NA	112
2000 Total	42	4	(s)	–	1,636	145	1	99	1,881	1,928	135	NA	135
2001 Total	33	5	(s)	–	1,443	129	3	108	1,681	1,719	141	1	142
2002 Total	39	5	(s)	–	1,396	146	3	130	1,676	1,720	168	2	170
2003 Total	43	3	(s)	–	1,363	142	4	168	1,678	1,725	228	2	230
2004 Total	33	4	(s)	–	1,476	132	6	201	1,815	1,852	286	3	290
2005 Total	32	4	(s)	–	1,452	148	7	227	1,834	1,871	327	12	339
2006 Total	29	4	1	–	1,472	130	10	280	1,892	1,926	442	33	475
2007 Total	16	5	1	–	1,413	145	10	369	1,937	1,958	557	45	602
2008 Total	17	5	1	–	1,339	143	12	519	2,012	2,035	786	39	825
2009 Total	18	4	2	–	1,178	154	13	603	1,948	1,972	894	41	935
2010 Total	16	4	3	–	1,409	168	17	727	2,320	2,343	1,041	33	1,075
2011 Total	17	4	4	(s)	1,438	165	17	756	2,375	2,401	1,045	113	1,158
2012 Total	22	4	7	(s)	1,462	159	17	711	2,349	2,382	1,045	115	1,162
2013 Total	33	4	9	(s)	1,489	187	18	709	2,403	2,449	1,072	182	1,278
2014 Total	12	4	11	1	1,495	190	14	757	2,456	2,484	1,093	181	1,292
2015 Total	13	4	14	(s)	1,476	190	18	776	2,460	2,491	1,110	191	1,326
2016 January	1	(s)	1	(s)	127	15	1	66	209	212	88	13	102
February	1	(s)	1	(s)	119	15	1	63	197	200	90	15	107
March	1	(s)	2	(s)	121	16	2	67	206	210	96	17	116
April	1	(s)	2	(s)	115	15	1	61	193	196	89	18	108
May	1	(s)	2	(s)	121	15	2	66	204	207	97	23	122
June	1	(s)	2	(s)	121	13	2	66	202	205	97	21	122
July	1	(s)	2	(s)	124	14	2	69	208	211	99	27	128
August	1	(s)	2	(s)	124	14	2	70	209	213	101	28	131
September	1	(s)	2	(s)	117	13	1	66	197	200	94	26	124
October	1	(s)	2	(s)	120	15	2	68	204	207	96	25	123
November	1	(s)	1	(s)	122	15	1	67	206	208	95	26	124
December	1	(s)	1	(s)	143	16	2	71	231	234	100	26	127
Total	12	4	19	1	1,474	174	18	801	2,467	2,503	1,143	266	1,434
2017 January	1	(s)	1	(s)	128	15	1	71	216	219	91	13	107
February	1	(s)	1	(s)	118	14	1	63	197	199	84	14	100
March	1	(s)	2	(s)	124	15	2	70	210	214	96	19	118
April	1	(s)	2	(s)	119	14	1	64	198	202	94	21	117
May	1	(s)	2	(s)	121	13	2	69	205	209	100	25	128
June	1	(s)	2	(s)	122	12	2	67	202	206	100	25	128
July	1	(s)	3	(s)	127	13	2	68	210	214	99	24	125
August	1	(s)	2	(s)	129	13	2	71	214	218	103	26	130
September	1	(s)	2	(s)	118	12	2	67	198	202	96	22	120
October	1	(s)	2	(s)	122	14	2	70	207	210	99	22	123
November	1	(s)	2	(s)	122	15	2	71	209	212	97	21	120
December	1	(s)	1	(s)	131	15	2	71	218	221	97	21	121
Total	13	4	24	1	1,480	165	18	821	2,485	2,527	1,155	253	1,436
2018 January	1	(s)	2	(s)	127	15	2	70	213	216	98	18	117
February	1	(s)	2	(s)	118	14	1	63	196	199	81	14	98
March	1	(s)	2	(s)	124	15	2	69	210	214	96	20	117
April	1	(s)	2	(s)	122	14	1	66	203	207	88	20	109
May	1	(s)	3	(s)	124	14	2	69	209	213	103	21	126
June	1	(s)	3	(s)	123	12	2	69	205	209	98	22	121
July	1	(s)	3	(s)	128	13	2	72	214	218	101	22	125
7-Month Total	8	2	16	1	865	97	10	478	1,450	1,477	664	136	813
2017 7-Month Total	8	2	14	(s)	858	97	10	472	1,438	1,462	663	141	822
2016 7-Month Total	8	2	11	(s)	848	102	10	459	1,420	1,442	658	134	805

^a Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

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

^c Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

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

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

^f Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^g Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

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

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

is smaller.

^j Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

^k The fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) portion of motor fuels, such as E10 and E85, consumed by the transportation sector.

^l Although there is biodiesel use in other sectors, all biodiesel consumption is assigned to the transportation sector.

^m Beginning in 2009, includes other renewable fuels consumption, which includes other renewable diesel fuel imports minus stock change, and other renewable fuels imports. See "Renewable Diesel Fuel (Other)" and "Renewable Fuels (Other)" in Glossary.

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

Notes: • Data are estimates, except for industrial sector hydroelectric power in 1949–1978 and 1989 forward, and wind. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2c Renewable Energy Consumption: Electric Power Sector
(Trillion Btu)

	Hydro-electric Power ^a	Geo-thermal ^b	Solar ^c	Wind ^d	Biomass			Total
					Wood ^e	Waste ^f	Total	
1950 Total	1,346	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	5	1,351
1955 Total	1,322	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	3	1,325
1960 Total	1,569	(s)	NA	NA	2	NA	2	1,571
1965 Total	2,026	2	NA	NA	3	NA	3	2,031
1970 Total	2,600	6	NA	NA	1	2	4	2,609
1975 Total	3,122	34	NA	NA	(s)	2	2	3,158
1980 Total	2,867	53	NA	NA	3	2	4	2,925
1985 Total	2,937	97	(s)	(s)	8	7	14	3,049
1990 Total^g	3,014	161	4	29	129	188	317	3,524
1995 Total	3,149	138	5	33	125	296	422	3,747
2000 Total	2,768	144	5	57	134	318	453	3,427
2001 Total	2,209	142	6	70	126	211	337	2,763
2002 Total	2,650	147	6	105	150	230	380	3,288
2003 Total	2,749	146	5	113	167	230	397	3,411
2004 Total	2,655	148	6	142	165	223	388	3,339
2005 Total	2,670	147	6	178	185	221	406	3,406
2006 Total	2,839	145	5	264	182	231	412	3,665
2007 Total	2,430	145	6	341	186	237	423	3,345
2008 Total	2,494	146	9	546	177	258	435	3,630
2009 Total	2,650	146	9	721	180	261	441	3,967
2010 Total	2,521	148	12	923	196	264	459	4,064
2011 Total	3,085	149	17	1,167	182	255	437	4,855
2012 Total	2,606	148	40	1,339	190	262	453	4,586
2013 Total	2,529	151	83	1,600	207	262	470	4,833
2014 Total	2,454	151	165	1,726	251	279	530	5,026
2015 Total	2,308	148	228	1,776	244	281	525	4,985
2016 January	235	12	13	170	21	23	44	475
February	222	11	20	186	20	22	43	482
March	251	12	24	202	19	24	43	533
April	238	11	26	192	15	24	39	506
May	234	12	31	174	16	24	40	491
June	213	12	32	150	18	23	41	448
July	197	12	36	163	20	24	44	451
August	180	12	36	125	21	24	45	399
September	150	12	33	151	19	22	41	388
October	159	12	29	188	16	22	37	426
November	173	13	25	179	18	24	42	432
December	207	13	22	213	21	25	46	501
Total	2,459	146	328	2,094	224	281	505	5,531
2017 January	256	13	20	191	21	24	45	525
February	225	11	23	205	19	22	41	505
March	278	13	40	241	22	24	46	618
April	269	13	44	238	18	21	40	603
May	296	12	53	209	20	22	42	611
June	279	12	57	182	21	23	44	573
July	236	13	50	145	22	23	46	490
August	195	13	49	121	22	23	46	423
September	174	12	47	159	19	21	41	433
October	158	12	44	229	21	22	43	486
November	182	12	28	215	20	22	43	480
December	207	13	28	210	21	23	45	502
Total	2,755	147	483	2,345	247	272	519	6,249
2018 January	233	13	30	248	22	24	45	569
February	235	12	37	221	19	22	42	546
March	238	13	47	252	20	24	44	593
April	254	11	56	247	16	22	39	606
May	278	13	65	216	19	22	42	614
June	252	12	71	225	20	23	43	604
July	218	13	63	147	21	22	42	482
7-Month Total	1,707	87	368	1,554	138	159	297	4,013
2017 7-Month Total	1,839	86	286	1,411	142	160	302	3,925
2016 7-Month Total	1,590	83	182	1,237	130	164	293	3,386

^a Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

^b Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

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

^d Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

^e Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^f Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and

tire-derived fuels).

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

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

Notes: • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: Tables 7.2b, 7.4b, and A6.

Table 10.3 Fuel Ethanol Overview

	Feed-stock ^a	Losses and Co-products ^b	Denaturant ^c	Production ^d			Trade ^d	Stocks ^{d,f}	Stock Change ^{d,g}	Consumption ^d			Consumption Minus Denaturant ^h
							Net Imports ^e						
	TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	TBtu
1981 Total	13	6	40	1,978	83	7	NA	NA	NA	1,978	83	7	7
1985 Total	93	42	294	14,693	617	52	NA	NA	NA	14,693	617	52	51
1990 Total	111	49	356	17,802	748	63	NA	NA	NA	17,802	748	63	62
1995 Total	198	86	647	32,325	1,358	115	387	2,186	-207	32,919	1,383	117	114
2000 Total	233	99	773	38,627	1,622	138	116	3,400	-624	39,367	1,653	140	137
2001 Total	253	108	841	42,028	1,765	150	315	4,298	898	41,445	1,741	148	144
2002 Total	307	130	1,019	50,956	2,140	182	306	6,200	1,902	49,360	2,073	176	171
2003 Total	400	168	1,335	66,772	2,804	238	292	5,978	-222	67,286	2,826	240	233
2004 Total	482	201	1,621	81,058	3,404	289	3,542	6,002	24	84,576	3,552	301	293
2005 Total	550	227	1,859	92,961	3,904	331	3,234	5,563	-439	96,634	4,059	344	335
2006 Total	683	280	2,326	116,294	4,884	414	17,408	8,760	3,197	130,505	5,481	465	453
2007 Total	907	368	3,105	155,263	6,521	553	10,457	10,535	1,775	163,945	6,886	584	569
2008 Total	1,286	518	4,433	221,637	9,309	790	12,610	14,226	3,691	230,556	9,683	821	800
2009 Total	1,503	602	5,688	260,424	10,938	928	4,720	16,594	2,368	262,776	11,037	936	910
2010 Total	1,823	726	6,506	316,617	13,298	1,127	-9,115	17,941	1,347	306,155	12,858	1,090	1,061
2011 Total	1,904	754	6,649	331,646	13,929	1,181	-24,365	18,238	297	306,984	12,893	1,093	1,065
2012 Total	1,801	709	6,264	314,714	13,218	1,120	-5,891	20,350	2,112	306,711	12,882	1,092	1,064
2013 Total	1,805	707	6,181	316,493	13,293	1,126	-5,761	16,424	-3,926	314,658	13,216	1,120	1,092
2014 Total	1,938	755	6,476	340,781	14,313	1,212	-18,371	18,739	2,315	320,095	13,444	1,139	1,111
2015 Total	1,998	774	6,636	352,553	14,807	1,254	-17,632	21,596	2,857	332,064	13,947	1,181	1,153
2016 January	172	66	617	30,452	1,279	108	-2,294	23,347	1,751	26,407	1,109	94	92
February	162	63	586	28,810	1,210	103	-2,024	23,171	-176	26,962	1,132	96	93
March	175	67	601	30,957	1,300	110	-2,612	22,730	-441	28,786	1,209	102	100
April	159	61	557	28,208	1,185	100	-2,919	21,336	-1,394	26,683	1,121	95	93
May	171	66	586	30,346	1,275	108	-1,627	20,962	-374	29,093	1,222	104	101
June	172	66	567	30,443	1,279	108	-1,045	21,284	322	29,076	1,221	103	101
July	178	68	570	31,469	1,322	112	-1,641	21,381	97	29,731	1,249	106	103
August	180	69	564	31,856	1,338	113	-1,924	21,198	-183	30,115	1,265	107	105
September	170	65	544	30,048	1,262	107	-2,315	20,713	-485	28,218	1,185	100	98
October	175	67	563	31,006	1,302	110	-2,946	20,113	-600	28,660	1,204	102	100
November	173	67	559	30,706	1,290	109	-3,074	19,463	-650	28,282	1,188	101	98
December	185	71	606	32,680	1,373	116	-2,583	19,758	295	29,802	1,252	106	104
Total	2,072	798	6,920	366,981	15,413	1,306	-27,002	19,758	-1,838	341,817	14,356	1,216	1,187
2017 January	185	71	600	32,887	1,381	117	-2,844	22,679	2,921	27,122	1,139	96	94
February	165	63	545	29,307	1,231	104	-3,605	23,195	516	25,186	1,058	90	87
March	182	70	603	32,393	1,361	115	-3,023	23,981	786	28,584	1,201	102	99
April	167	64	545	29,639	1,245	105	-1,918	23,671	-310	28,031	1,177	100	97
May	180	69	562	31,863	1,338	113	-2,831	22,855	-816	29,848	1,254	106	104
June	173	66	543	30,794	1,293	110	-2,045	21,770	-1,085	29,834	1,253	106	104
July	177	68	559	31,384	1,318	112	-2,553	21,167	-603	29,434	1,236	105	102
August	184	70	577	32,672	1,372	116	-2,029	21,186	19	30,624	1,286	109	106
September	173	66	535	30,701	1,289	109	-1,757	21,507	321	28,623	1,202	102	100
October	182	70	536	32,212	1,353	115	-2,419	21,663	156	29,637	1,245	105	103
November	184	71	523	32,631	1,371	116	-2,069	23,203	1,540	29,022	1,219	103	101
December	186	71	529	32,952	1,384	117	-4,175	23,043	-160	28,937	1,215	103	101
Total	2,138	819	6,657	379,435	15,936	1,349	-31,268	23,043	3,285	344,882	14,485	1,226	1,199
2018 January	182	69	504	32,428	1,362	115	-2,104	24,229	ⁱ 1,181	29,143	1,224	104	102
February	166	63	441	29,519	1,240	105	-5,298	24,335	106	24,115	1,013	86	84
March	181	69	484	32,216	1,353	115	-5,122	22,883	-1,452	28,546	1,199	102	100
April	172	65	462	30,532	1,282	109	-3,866	23,256	373	26,293	1,104	93	92
May	181	69	487	32,215	1,353	115	-2,280	22,636	-620	30,555	1,283	109	106
June	180	68	473	31,924	1,341	114	-3,609	21,880	-756	29,071	1,221	103	101
July	188	72	519	33,496	1,407	119	-2,487	22,802	922	30,087	1,264	107	105
7-Month Total ...	1,251	476	3,370	222,330	9,338	791	-24,765	22,802	-246	197,811	8,308	703	689
2017 7-Month Total ...	1,229	471	3,957	218,267	9,167	776	-18,819	21,167	1,409	198,039	8,318	704	688
2016 7-Month Total ...	1,189	458	4,084	210,685	8,849	750	-14,160	21,381	-215	196,740	8,263	700	683

^a Total corn and other biomass inputs to the production of undenatured ethanol used for fuel ethanol.

^b Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of fuel ethanol—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

^c The amount of denaturant in fuel ethanol produced.

^d Includes denaturant.

^e Through 2009, data are for fuel ethanol imports only; data for fuel ethanol exports are not available. Beginning in 2010, data are for fuel ethanol imports minus fuel ethanol (including industrial alcohol) exports.

^f Stocks are at end of period.

^g A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase.

^h Consumption of fuel ethanol minus denaturant. Data for fuel ethanol minus denaturant are used to develop data for "Renewable Energy/Biomass" in Tables 10.1–10.2b, as well as in Sections 1 and 2.

ⁱ Derived from the preliminary 2017 stocks value (23,048 thousand barrels), not the final 2017 value (23,043 thousand barrels) that is shown under "Stocks."

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Mbbl = thousand barrels. MMgal = million U.S. gallons. TBtu = trillion Btu. • Fuel ethanol data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the approximate heat content of fuel ethanol—see Table A3. • Through 1980, data are not available. For 1981–1992, data are estimates. For 1993–2008, only data for feedstock, losses and co-products, and denaturant are estimates. Beginning in 2009, only data for feedstock, and losses and co-products, are estimates. • See "Denaturant," "Ethanol," "Fuel Ethanol," and "Fuel Ethanol Minus Denaturant" in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#renewable> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1981.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.4 Biodiesel and Other Renewable Fuels Overview

	Biodiesel													Other Renew- able Fuels ^f
	Feed- stock ^a	Losses and Co- prod- ucts ^b	Production			Trade			Stocks ^d	Stock Change ^e	Consumption			
						Imports	Exports	Net Imports ^c						
			TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl			Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	
2001 Total	1	(s)	204	9	1	81	41	40	NA	NA	244	10	1	NA
2002 Total	1	(s)	250	10	1	197	57	140	NA	NA	390	16	2	NA
2003 Total	2	(s)	338	14	2	97	113	-17	NA	NA	322	14	2	NA
2004 Total	4	(s)	666	28	4	101	128	-27	NA	NA	639	27	3	NA
2005 Total	12	(s)	2,162	91	12	214	213	1	NA	NA	2,163	91	12	NA
2006 Total	32	(s)	5,963	250	32	1,105	856	250	NA	NA	6,213	261	33	NA
2007 Total	63	1	11,662	490	62	3,455	6,696	-3,241	NA	NA	8,422	354	45	NA
2008 Total	88	1	16,145	678	87	7,755	16,673	-8,918	NA	NA	7,228	304	39	NA
2009 Total	67	1	12,281	516	66	1,906	6,546	-4,640	711	711	^g 7,663	322	41	(s)
2010 Total	44	1	8,177	343	44	564	2,588	-2,024	672	-39	6,192	260	33	(s)
2011 Total	125	2	23,035	967	123	890	1,799	-908	2,005	^h 1,028	21,099	886	113	(s)
2012 Total	128	2	23,588	991	126	853	3,056	-2,203	1,984	-20	21,406	899	115	3
2013 Total	176	2	32,368	1,359	173	8,152	4,675	3,477	3,810	1,825	34,020	1,429	182	24
2014 Total	165	2	30,452	1,279	163	4,578	1,974	2,604	3,131	-679	33,735	1,417	181	18
2015 Total	163	2	30,080	1,263	161	8,399	2,091	6,308	3,943	813	35,575	1,494	191	25
2016 January	14	(s)	2,490	105	13	248	42	206	4,222	279	2,416	101	13	1
February	14	(s)	2,504	105	13	287	49	238	4,133	-89	2,831	119	15	2
March	16	(s)	2,861	120	15	565	234	331	4,167	34	3,159	133	17	3
April	16	(s)	2,856	120	15	969	246	723	4,358	192	3,388	142	18	1
May	18	(s)	3,222	135	17	1,117	335	782	4,091	-268	4,272	179	23	2
June	17	(s)	3,205	135	17	1,630	220	1,410	4,726	635	3,980	167	21	3
July	18	(s)	3,331	140	18	1,681	250	1,431	4,443	-283	5,045	212	27	2
August	18	(s)	3,385	142	18	1,873	235	1,638	4,265	-177	5,201	218	28	2
September	17	(s)	3,206	135	17	1,835	150	1,685	4,227	-38	4,929	207	26	4
October	19	(s)	3,433	144	18	1,822	114	1,708	4,690	463	4,678	196	25	2
November	19	(s)	3,408	143	18	2,184	143	2,041	5,314	624	4,825	203	26	3
December	19	(s)	3,425	144	18	2,668	80	2,588	6,398	1,083	4,929	207	26	1
Total	203	3	37,327	1,568	200	16,879	2,098	14,781	6,398	2,455	49,653	2,085	266	25
2017 January	12	(s)	2,208	93	12	241	42	199	6,397	(s)	2,407	101	13	3
February	12	(s)	2,238	94	12	549	59	490	6,475	78	2,650	111	14	1
March	15	(s)	2,761	116	15	650	136	514	6,189	-286	3,561	150	19	3
April	16	(s)	3,020	127	16	681	283	398	5,706	-484	3,901	164	21	2
May	18	(s)	3,242	136	17	948	239	709	4,909	-797	4,748	199	25	3
June	18	(s)	3,344	140	18	1,736	226	1,510	5,052	144	4,711	198	25	3
July	19	(s)	3,560	150	19	1,670	453	1,217	5,405	353	4,424	186	24	3
August	19	(s)	3,559	149	19	1,582	387	1,195	5,356	-49	4,803	202	26	2
September	19	(s)	3,507	147	19	205	100	105	4,849	-507	4,119	173	22	2
October	19	(s)	3,515	148	19	386	217	169	4,485	-364	4,047	170	22	2
November	19	(s)	3,523	148	19	222	49	173	4,233	-252	3,948	166	21	1
December	19	(s)	3,515	148	19	504	35	469	4,268	35	3,949	166	21	2
Total	206	3	37,993	1,596	204	9,374	2,228	7,146	4,268	-2,130	47,269	1,985	253	28
2018 January	16	(s)	2,945	124	16	246	102	144	4,557	ⁱ -193	3,282	138	18	1
February	16	(s)	2,996	126	16	146	103	43	4,924	367	2,672	112	14	2
March	19	(s)	3,493	147	19	457	255	202	4,916	-8	3,702	155	20	2
April	18	(s)	3,344	140	18	308	217	91	4,681	-235	3,670	154	20	1
May	19	(s)	3,538	149	19	325	382	-57	4,257	-424	3,905	164	21	3
June	20	(s)	3,718	156	20	296	275	21	3,845	-412	4,150	174	22	1
July	21	(s)	3,892	163	21	157	259	-102	3,583	-262	4,052	170	22	2
7-Month Total	130	2	23,925	1,005	128	1,935	1,594	341	3,583	-1,166	25,433	1,068	136	13
2017 7-Month Total	111	2	20,373	856	109	6,475	1,439	5,036	5,405	-993	26,402	1,109	141	18
2016 7-Month Total	111	2	20,469	860	110	6,497	1,376	5,121	4,443	499	25,090	1,054	134	13

^a Total vegetable oil and other biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel—calculated by multiplying biodiesel production by 5.433 million Btu per barrel. See "Biodiesel Feedstock" entry in the "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation" at the end of Appendix A.

^b Losses and co-products from the production of biodiesel. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of biodiesel—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

^c Net imports equal imports minus exports.

^d Stocks are at end of period. Includes biodiesel stocks at (or in) refineries, pipelines, and bulk terminals. Beginning in 2011, also includes stocks at biodiesel production plants.

^e A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase.

^f Other renewable fuels consumption, which includes other renewable diesel fuel imports minus stock change, and other renewable fuels imports. See "Renewable Diesel Fuel (Other)" and "Renewable Fuels (Other)" in Glossary.

^g In 2009, because of incomplete data coverage and differing data sources, a "Balancing Item" amount of 733 thousand barrels (653 thousand barrels in January 2009; 80 thousand barrels in February 2009) is used to balance biodiesel supply

and disposition.

^h Derived from the final 2010 stocks value for bulk terminals and biodiesel production plants (977 thousand barrels), not the final 2010 value for bulk terminals only (672 thousand barrels) that is shown under "Stocks."

ⁱ Derived from the preliminary 2017 stocks value (4,750 thousand barrels), not the final 2017 value (4,268 thousand barrels) that is shown under "Stocks."

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu, or less than 500 barrels and greater than -500 barrels.

Notes: • Mbbl = thousand barrels. MMgal = million U.S. gallons. TBtu = trillion Btu. • Biodiesel data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.359 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of biodiesel—see Table A1). • Through 2000, data are not available. Beginning in 2001, data not from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) surveys are estimates. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#renewable> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 2001.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.5 Solar Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

	Distributed ^a Solar Energy ^b						Utility-Scale ^c Solar Energy ^b					Total ^k
	Heat ^f	Electricity ^d				Total ^g	Electricity ^e					
		Residential Sector	Commercial Sector	Industrial Sector	Total		Commercial Sector ^h	Industrial Sector ⁱ	Electric Power Sector ^j	Total		
1985 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	
1990 Total	55	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	55	-	-	4	4	59	
1995 Total	63	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	63	-	-	5	5	68	
2000 Total	57	(s)	1	(s)	1	58	-	-	5	5	63	
2001 Total	55	(s)	1	(s)	1	56	-	-	6	6	62	
2002 Total	53	1	1	(s)	2	54	-	-	6	6	60	
2003 Total	51	1	1	(s)	2	53	-	-	5	5	58	
2004 Total	50	1	1	(s)	2	53	-	-	6	6	58	
2005 Total	49	1	2	(s)	3	52	-	-	6	6	58	
2006 Total	51	2	2	1	5	56	-	-	5	5	61	
2007 Total	53	2	4	1	7	59	-	-	6	6	65	
2008 Total	54	4	6	1	11	65	(s)	-	9	9	74	
2009 Total	55	5	7	2	14	69	(s)	-	9	9	78	
2010 Total	56	9	11	3	23	79	(s)	(s)	12	12	90	
2011 Total	58	13	19	4	36	93	1	(s)	17	18	111	
2012 Total	59	20	30	7	56	116	1	(s)	40	41	157	
2013 Total	61	31	38	9	78	138	3	(s)	83	86	225	
2014 Total	62	47	49	11	107	169	4	(s)	165	168	337	
2015 Total	62	65	53	14	132	194	4	(s)	228	232	426	
2016 January	3	5	3	1	9	12	(s)	(s)	13	14	26	
February	4	6	4	1	11	14	(s)	(s)	20	21	35	
March	5	8	5	2	14	19	(s)	(s)	24	24	43	
April	6	9	5	2	16	21	(s)	(s)	26	27	48	
May	6	10	6	2	17	24	(s)	(s)	31	32	55	
June	6	10	6	2	18	24	(s)	(s)	32	32	56	
July	7	11	6	2	18	25	1	(s)	36	36	61	
August	6	10	6	2	18	24	1	(s)	36	37	61	
September	6	9	5	2	16	22	(s)	(s)	33	34	55	
October	5	8	5	2	14	19	(s)	(s)	29	29	49	
November	4	7	4	1	12	16	(s)	(s)	25	26	41	
December	4	6	4	1	11	15	(s)	(s)	22	22	37	
Total	62	98	57	19	174	236	5	(s)	328	333	569	
2017 January	3	6	4	1	11	15	(s)	(s)	20	20	35	
February	4	7	4	1	13	16	(s)	(s)	23	23	39	
March	5	11	6	2	18	23	(s)	(s)	40	41	64	
April	6	12	6	2	20	26	(s)	(s)	44	44	70	
May	6	13	7	2	23	29	1	(s)	53	53	82	
June	6	14	7	2	23	30	1	(s)	57	58	87	
July	7	14	8	2	24	30	1	(s)	50	51	81	
August	6	13	7	2	23	30	1	(s)	49	50	79	
September	6	12	7	2	21	26	1	(s)	47	48	74	
October	5	11	6	2	18	24	(s)	(s)	44	45	68	
November	4	8	5	2	15	19	(s)	(s)	28	29	47	
December	4	8	4	1	14	17	(s)	(s)	28	28	46	
Total	63	129	71	23	223	285	5	(s)	483	489	774	
2018 January	3	9	5	2	15	19	(s)	(s)	30	30	49	
February	4	9	5	2	16	20	(s)	(s)	37	37	57	
March	5	13	7	2	22	27	(s)	(s)	47	47	75	
April	6	15	8	2	25	31	1	(s)	56	56	87	
May	6	16	9	3	28	34	1	(s)	65	65	100	
June	7	17	9	2	28	35	1	(s)	71	72	107	
July	7	17	10	3	29	36	1	(s)	63	63	99	
7-Month Total	37	96	53	16	164	202	4	(s)	368	372	574	
2017 7-Month Total	37	77	42	14	132	170	3	(s)	286	290	459	
2016 7-Month Total	37	58	34	11	103	140	3	(s)	182	185	325	

^a Data are estimates for distributed (small-scale) facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity less than 1 megawatt).

^b See "Photovoltaic Energy" and "Solar Thermal Energy" in Glossary.

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

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

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

^f Solar thermal direct use energy in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors for all end uses, such as pool heating, hot water heating, and space heating.

^g Data are the sum of "Distributed Solar Energy Heat" and "Distributed Solar Energy Electricity."

^h Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at

end of Section 7.

ⁱ Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

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

^k Data are the sum of "Distributed Solar Energy Total" and "Utility-Scale Solar Energy Total."

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

Notes: • Distributed (small-scale) solar energy data for all years, and utility-scale solar energy data for the current two years, are estimates. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#renewable> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1984.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.6 Solar Electricity Net Generation
(Million Kilowatthours)

	Distributed ^a Solar Generation ^b				Utility-Scale ^c Solar Generation ^b				Total
	Residential Sector	Commercial Sector	Industrial Sector	Total	Commercial Sector ^d	Industrial Sector ^e	Electric Power Sector ^f	Total	
1985 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11	11
1990 Total	12	17	4	32	—	—	367	367	399
1995 Total	20	29	6	56	—	—	497	497	552
2000 Total	39	55	12	107	—	—	493	493	600
2001 Total	47	67	15	129	—	—	543	543	672
2002 Total	56	79	18	153	—	—	555	555	708
2003 Total	65	93	21	178	—	—	534	534	712
2004 Total	81	115	25	221	—	—	575	575	796
2005 Total	121	172	38	332	—	—	550	550	882
2006 Total	177	251	56	484	—	—	508	508	991
2007 Total	250	355	79	683	—	—	612	612	1,295
2008 Total	401	570	126	1,097	(s)	—	864	864	1,962
2009 Total	539	766	170	1,475	(s)	—	891	891	2,366
2010 Total	900	1,170	259	2,329	5	2	1,206	1,212	3,541
2011 Total	1,358	1,911	423	3,692	84	7	1,727	1,818	5,509
2012 Total	2,058	3,169	702	5,929	148	14	4,164	4,327	10,256
2013 Total	3,217	4,023	891	8,131	294	17	8,724	9,036	17,167
2014 Total	4,947	5,146	1,139	11,233	371	16	17,304	17,691	28,924
2015 Total	6,999	5,689	1,451	14,139	416	21	24,456	24,893	39,032
2016 January	520	346	113	980	26	1	1,458	1,486	2,465
February	622	398	124	1,145	39	2	2,201	2,242	3,386
March	835	520	171	1,525	44	2	2,571	2,617	4,143
April	951	566	186	1,703	46	2	2,831	2,880	4,583
May	1,058	616	206	1,879	48	3	3,375	3,425	5,304
June	1,099	623	206	1,928	53	3	3,418	3,473	5,401
July	1,146	640	214	2,000	55	3	3,886	3,945	5,945
August	1,113	620	209	1,942	58	3	3,908	3,969	5,911
September	989	556	190	1,735	48	2	3,584	3,635	5,370
October	884	493	174	1,552	42	2	3,147	3,191	4,743
November	726	393	139	1,257	36	2	2,729	2,767	4,024
December	653	387	128	1,167	33	1	2,389	2,424	3,591
Total	10,595	6,158	2,060	18,812	529	27	35,497	36,054	54,866
2017 January	697	414	133	1,244	22	NM	2,128	2,152	3,396
February	783	454	147	1,383	26	NM	2,469	2,497	3,880
March	1,147	630	209	1,987	48	NM	4,381	4,433	6,419
April	1,284	700	227	2,211	50	NM	4,721	4,774	6,985
May	1,415	774	252	2,440	65	4	5,698	5,766	8,207
June	1,468	781	254	2,503	71	8	6,174	6,252	8,755
July	1,495	818	264	2,578	63	7	5,435	5,505	8,083
August	1,446	798	258	2,501	60	7	5,334	5,401	7,903
September	1,292	713	235	2,240	58	6	5,103	5,168	7,408
October	1,156	633	214	2,002	53	6	4,771	4,830	6,832
November	903	501	170	1,574	31	4	3,085	3,120	4,694
December	837	485	155	1,476	29	NM	3,027	3,059	4,536
Total	13,922	7,700	2,518	24,139	578	54	52,326	52,958	77,097
2018 January	951	540	164	1,655	29	NM	3,229	3,262	4,917
February	1,008	594	172	1,774	39	5	3,994	4,037	5,812
March	1,395	779	241	2,414	46	6	5,047	5,099	7,513
April	1,596	863	263	2,721	58	8	6,045	6,111	8,833
May	1,757	951	291	2,999	71	NM	7,012	7,091	10,090
June	1,803	995	267	3,066	87	11	7,717	7,815	10,880
July	1,848	1,041	290	3,179	70	10	6,789	6,869	10,049
7-Month Total	10,358	5,763	1,688	17,809	401	51	39,833	40,285	58,094
2017 7-Month Total	8,288	4,571	1,486	14,345	345	27	31,006	31,379	45,724
2016 7-Month Total	6,230	3,709	1,220	11,159	312	16	19,740	20,068	31,227

^a Data are estimates for solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation at small-scale facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity less than 1 megawatt) connected to the electric power grid.

^b See "Photovoltaic Energy" and "Solar Thermal Energy" in Glossary.

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

^d Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

^e Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

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

NA=Not available. NM=Not meaningful due to large standard error. —=No data reported. (s)=Less than 0.5 million kilowatthours.

Notes: • Distributed (small-scale) solar generation data for all years, and utility-scale solar energy data for the current two years, are estimates. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#renewable> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1984.

Sources: • **Distributed Solar Generation: 1989–2013**—Calculated as distributed solar energy consumption (see Table 10.5) divided by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors (see Table A6). **2014 forward**—U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Electric Power Monthly*, monthly reports, Tables 1.1, 1.2.C, 1.2.D, and 1.2.E. • **Utility-Scale Solar Generation: 1984–1988**—EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." **1989–1997**: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." **1998–2000**: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." **2001–2003**: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." **2004–2007**: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." **2008 forward**: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." • **Total**: Calculated as distributed solar generation plus utility-scale solar generation.

Note. Renewable Energy Production and Consumption. In Tables 1.1, 1.3, and 10.1, renewable energy consumption consists of: conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6); geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6), and geothermal heat pump and geothermal direct use energy; solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6), and solar thermal direct use energy; wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6); wood and wood-derived fuels consumption; biomass waste (municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass) consumption; fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, and other renewable fuels consumption; and losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. In Tables 1.1, 1.2, and 10.1, renewable energy production is assumed to equal consumption for all renewable energy sources except biofuels and wood. Biofuels production comprises biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. Wood production is the sum of wood consumption and densified biomass exports.

Table 10.2a Sources

Residential Sector, Geothermal

1989–2011: Annual estimates by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) based on data from Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center.

2012 forward: Annual estimates assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2011.

(For 1989 forward, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Residential Sector, Solar

1989 forward: Residential sector solar consumption is the sum of the values for "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Heat" (which includes solar thermal direct use energy in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors) from Table 10.5 and "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Residential Sector" from Table 10.5.

Residential Sector, Wood

1949–1979: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–2013: Annual estimates are based on EIA, Form EIA-457, "Residential Energy Consumption Survey"; and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration regional heating degree-day data.

2014 forward: Annual estimates based on residential wood consumption growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook* data system.

(For 1973 forward, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Residential Sector, Total Renewable Energy

1949–1988: Residential sector total renewable energy consumption is equal to residential sector wood consumption.

1989 forward: Residential sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for geothermal, solar, and wood.

Commercial Sector, Hydroelectric Power

1989 forward: Commercial sector conventional hydroelectricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Commercial Sector, Geothermal

1989–2011: Annual estimates by EIA based on data from Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center.

2012 forward: Annual estimates assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2011.

(For 1989 forward, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Commercial Sector, Solar

1989 forward: Commercial sector solar consumption is the sum of the values for "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Commercial Sector" from Table 10.5 and "Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Commercial Sector" from Table 10.5.

Commercial Sector, Wind

2009 forward: Commercial sector wind electricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Commercial Sector, Wood

1949–1979: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.

1984: Annual estimate assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 1983.

1985–1988: Annual estimates interpolated by EIA.

(For 1973–1988, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

1989 forward: Monthly/annual commercial sector combined-heat-and-power (CHP) wood consumption data are from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms. Annual estimates for commercial sector non-CHP wood consumption are based on EIA, Form EIA-871, "Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey" (for 2014 forward, the annual estimates are based on commercial sector wood consumption growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook* data system). For 1989 forward, monthly estimates for commercial sector non-CHP wood consumption are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Commercial sector total wood consumption is the sum of commercial sector CHP and non-CHP wood consumption.

Commercial Sector, Biomass Waste

1989 forward: Table 7.4c.

Commercial Sector, Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)

1981 forward: The commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to commercial sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7a divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Commercial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Note that there is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors; beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of fuel ethanol consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

Commercial Sector, Total Biomass

1949–1980: Commercial sector total biomass consumption is equal to commercial sector wood consumption.

1981–1988: Commercial sector total biomass consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for wood and fuel ethanol (minus denaturant).

1989 forward: Commercial sector total biomass consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for wood, waste, and fuel ethanol (minus denaturant).

Commercial Sector, Total Renewable Energy

1949–1988: Commercial sector total renewable energy consumption is equal to commercial sector total biomass consumption.

1989–2007: Commercial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, and total biomass.

2008: Commercial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, and total biomass.

2009 forward: Commercial sector total renewable energy is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and total biomass.

Table 10.2b Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power

1949 forward: Industrial sector conventional hydroelectricity net generation data from Table 7.2c are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Industrial Sector, Geothermal

1989–2009: Annual estimates by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) based on data from Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center.

2010 forward: Annual estimates assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2009.

(For 1989 forward, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Industrial Sector, Solar

1989 forward: Industrial sector solar consumption is the sum of the values for "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Industrial Sector" from Table 10.5 and "Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Industrial Sector" from Table 10.6.

Industrial Sector, Wind

2011 forward: Industrial sector wind electricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Industrial Sector, Wood

1949–1979: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.

1984: Annual estimate is from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 1.

1985 and 1986: Annual estimates interpolated by EIA.

1987: Annual estimate is from EIA, *Estimates of Biofuels Consumption in the United States During 1987*, Table 2.

1988: Annual estimate interpolated by EIA.

(For 1973–1988, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

1989 forward: Monthly/annual industrial sector combined-heat-and-power (CHP) wood consumption data are from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms. Annual estimates for industrial sector non-CHP wood consumption are based on EIA, Form EIA-846, "Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey" (for 2015 forward, the annual estimates are assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2014). For 1989 forward, monthly estimates for industrial sector non-CHP wood consumption are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Industrial sector total wood consumption is the sum of industrial sector CHP and non-CHP wood consumption.

Industrial Sector, Biomass Waste

1981: Annual estimate is calculated as total waste consumption (from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8) minus electric power sector waste consumption (from MER, Table 10.2c).

1982 and 1983: Annual estimates are calculated as total waste consumption (based on *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8) minus electric power sector waste consumption (from MER, Table 10.2c).

1984: Annual estimate is calculated as total waste consumption (from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8) minus electric power sector waste consumption (from MER, Table 10.2c).

1985 and 1986: Annual estimates interpolated by EIA.

1987: Annual estimate is calculated as total waste consumption (from EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8) minus electric power sector waste consumption (from MER, Table 10.2c).

1988: Annual estimate interpolated by EIA.

(For 1973–1988, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

1989 forward: Monthly/annual industrial sector combined-heat-and-power (CHP) consumption data are from Table 7.4c. Annual estimates for industrial sector non-CHP waste consumption are based on information presented in Government Advisory Associates, *Resource Recovery Yearbook* and *Methane Recovery Yearbook*, and information provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Landfill Methane Outreach Program (for 2014 forward, the annual estimates are assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2013). For 1989 forward, monthly estimates for industrial sector non-CHP waste consumption are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Industrial sector total waste consumption is the sum of industrial sector CHP and non-CHP waste consumption.

Industrial Sector, Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)

1981 forward: The industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to industrial sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7b divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Industrial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Note that there is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors; beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of fuel ethanol consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

Industrial Sector, Biomass Losses and Co-products

1981 forward: Calculated as fuel ethanol losses and co-products from Table 10.3 plus biodiesel losses and co-products from Table 10.4.

Industrial Sector, Total Biomass

1949–1980: Industrial sector total biomass consumption is equal to industrial sector wood consumption.

1981 forward: Industrial sector total biomass consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for wood, waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biomass losses and co-products.

Industrial Sector, Total Renewable Energy

1949–1988: Industrial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power and total biomass.

1989–2009: Industrial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, and total biomass.

2010: Industrial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, and total biomass.

2011 forward: Industrial sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, wind, and total biomass.

Transportation Sector, Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)

1981 forward: The transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to transportation sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7c divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Note that there is a discontinuity in this time series between 2014 and 2015 due to a change in the method for allocating motor gasoline consumption to the end-use sectors; beginning in 2015, the commercial and industrial sector shares of fuel ethanol consumption are larger than in 2014, while the transportation sector share is smaller.

Transportation Sector, Biodiesel

2001 forward: Table 10.4. Transportation sector biodiesel consumption is assumed to equal total biodiesel consumption.

Transportation Sector, Other Renewable Fuels

2009 forward: Table 10.4.

Transportation Sector, Total Renewable Energy

1981–2000: Transportation sector total renewable energy consumption is equal to transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption.

2001–2008: Transportation sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) and biodiesel.

2009 forward: Transportation sector total renewable energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, and other renewable fuels.

Table 10.3 Sources

Feedstock

1981 forward: Calculated as fuel ethanol production (in thousand barrels) minus denaturant, and then multiplied by the fuel ethanol feedstock factor—see Table A3.

Losses and Co-products

1981 forward: Calculated as fuel ethanol feedstock plus denaturant minus fuel ethanol production.

Denaturant

1981–2008: Data in thousand barrels for petroleum denaturant in fuel ethanol produced are estimated as 2% of fuel ethanol production; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 4.645 million Btu per barrel (the estimated

quantity-weighted factor of natural gasoline and conventional motor gasoline used as denaturant).

2009–2017: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, annual reports, Table 1. Data in thousand barrels for net production of natural gasoline at renewable fuels and oxygenate plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 4.620 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of natural gasoline). Data in thousand barrels for net production of conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components at renewable fuels and oxygenate plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.222 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of motor gasoline blending components). Total denaturant is the sum of the values for natural gasoline, conventional motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components.

2018: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, monthly reports, Table 1. Data in thousand barrels for net production of natural gasoline at renewable fuels and oxygenate plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 4.620 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of natural gasoline). Data in thousand barrels for net production of conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components at renewable fuels and oxygenate plants are multiplied by -1; these data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.222 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of motor gasoline blending components). Total denaturant is the sum of the values for natural gasoline, conventional motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components.

Production

1981–1992: Fuel ethanol production is assumed to equal fuel ethanol consumption—see sources for "Consumption."

1993–2004: Calculated as fuel ethanol consumption plus fuel ethanol stock change minus fuel ethanol net imports. These data differ slightly from the original production data from EIA, Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report," and predecessor form, which were not reconciled and updated to be consistent with the final balance.

2005–2008: EIA, Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report."

2009–2017: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for net production of fuel ethanol at renewable fuels and oxygenate plants.

2018: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for net production of fuel ethanol at renewable fuels and oxygenate plants.

Trade, Stocks, and Stock Change

1992–2017: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1.

2018: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1.

Consumption

1981–1989: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10; and interpolated values for 1982, 1983, 1985, 1986, and 1988.

1990–1992: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biomass Energy Consumption 1992*, Table D2; and interpolated value for 1991.

1993–2004: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Tables 2 and 16. Calculated as 10% of oxygenated finished motor gasoline field production (Table 2), plus fuel ethanol refinery input (Table 16).

2005–2008: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Tables 1 and 15. Calculated as motor gasoline blending components adjustments (Table 1), plus finished motor gasoline adjustments (Table 1), plus fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs (Table 15).

2009–2017: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1. Calculated as fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs minus fuel ethanol adjustments.

2018: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1. Calculated as fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs minus fuel ethanol adjustments.

Consumption Minus Denaturant

1981 forward: Calculated as fuel ethanol consumption minus the amount of denaturant in fuel ethanol consumed. Denaturant in fuel ethanol consumed is estimated by multiplying denaturant in fuel ethanol produced by the fuel ethanol consumption-to-production ratio.

Table 10.4 Sources

Biodiesel Feedstock

2001 forward: Calculated as biodiesel production in thousand barrels multiplied by 5.433 million Btu per barrel (the biodiesel feedstock factor—see "Biodiesel Feedstock" entry in the "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation" at the end of Appendix A).

Biodiesel Losses and Co-products

2001 forward: Calculated as biodiesel feedstock minus biodiesel production.

Biodiesel Production

2001–2005: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation, Bioenergy Program records. Annual data are derived from quarterly data. Monthly data are estimated by dividing the annual data by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

2006: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, "M311K—Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks," data for soybean oil consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel). In addition, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates that 14.4 million gallons of yellow grease were consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel).

2007: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, "M311K—Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks," data for all fats and oils consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel).

2008: EIA, *Monthly Biodiesel Production Report*, December 2009 (release date October 2010), Table 11. Monthly data for 2008 are estimated based on U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, M311K data, multiplied by the EIA 2008 annual value's share of the M311K 2008 annual value.

2009 and 2010: EIA, *Monthly Biodiesel Production Report*, monthly reports, Table 1.

2011–2017: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, annual reports, Table 1, data for renewable fuels except fuel ethanol.

2018: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, monthly reports, Table 1, data for renewable fuels except fuel ethanol.

Biodiesel Trade

2001–2011: For imports, U.S. Department of Agriculture, data for the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule codes: 3824.90.40.20, "Fatty Esters Animal/Vegetable Mixture" (data through June 2010); and 3824.90.40.30, "Biodiesel/Mixes" (data for July 2010–2011). For exports, U.S. Department of Agriculture, data for the following Schedule B codes: 3824.90.40.00, "Fatty Substances Animal/Vegetable/Mixture" (data through 2010); and 3824.90.40.30, "Biodiesel <70%" (data for 2011). (The data above are converted from pounds to gallons by dividing by 7.4.) Although these categories include products other than biodiesel (such as biodiesel coprocessed with petroleum feedstocks; and products destined for soaps, cosmetics, and other items), biodiesel is the largest component. In the absence of other reliable data for biodiesel trade, EIA sees these data as good substitutes.

2012–2017: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Tables 25 and 31, data for biomass-based diesel fuel.

2018: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Tables 37 and 49, data for biomass-based diesel fuel.

Biodiesel Stocks and Stock Change

2009 forward: EIA, biodiesel data from EIA-22M, "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey"; and biomass-based diesel fuel data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report."

Biodiesel Consumption

2001–2008: Calculated as biodiesel production plus biodiesel net imports.

January and February 2009: EIA, PSA, Table 1, data for refinery and blender net inputs of renewable fuels except fuel ethanol.

March 2009 forward: Calculated as biodiesel production plus biodiesel net imports minus biodiesel stock change.

Other Renewable Fuels

2009 forward: Imports data for "Other Renewable Diesel Fuel" are from EIA, PSA Table 25 and PSM Table 37 (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Imports data for "Other Renewable Fuels" are from EIA, PSA Table 25 and PSM Table 37 (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1). Stock change data for "Other Renewable Diesel Fuel" are from EIA, EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). "Other Renewable Fuels" in Table 10.4 is calculated as other renewable diesel fuel imports plus other renewable fuels imports minus other renewable diesel fuel stock change.

Table 10.5 Sources

Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Heat

Annual Data

1989–2009: Annual estimates by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) based on EIA, Form EIA-63A, "Annual Solar Thermal Collector/Reflector Shipments Report." Solar energy consumption by solar thermal non-electric applications (mainly in the residential sector, but with some in the commercial and industrial sectors) is based on assumptions about the stock of equipment in place and other factors.

2010 forward: Annual estimates based on commercial sector solar thermal growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook (AEO)* data system. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

Monthly Data

1989–2013: Monthly estimates for each year are obtained by allocating a given year's annual value to the months in that year. Each month's allocator is the average of that month's "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Total" values in 2014 and 2015. The allocators, when rounded, are as follows: January—5%; February—6%; March—8%; April—9%; May—10%; June—10%; July—10%; August—10%; September—9%; October—9%; November—7%; and December—7%.

2014 forward: Once all 12 months of "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Total" data are available for a given year, they are used as allocators and applied to the annual estimate in order to derive monthly estimates for that year. Initial monthly estimates for the current year use the previous year's allocators.

Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Residential Sector

Beginning in 2014, monthly and annual data for residential sector distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic generation are from EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, Table 1.2.E. Those data are converted to consumption data in Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in MER Table A6.

Backcasts for earlier periods are developed as follows:

Annual Data

1989–2003: Annual growth rates are calculated based on distributed (small-scale) solar electricity consumption in all sectors. Consumption is estimated using information on shipments of solar panels from EIA, Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Cell/Module Shipments Report," and assumptions about the stock of equipment in place and other factors. The growth rates are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates.

2004–2008: Annual growth rates based on commercial sector solar photovoltaic growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook (AEO)* data system are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

2009–2013: Annual growth rates based on residential sector solar photovoltaic growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook (AEO)* data system are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

Monthly Data

1989–2013: See "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Heat, Monthly Data."

Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Commercial Sector

Beginning in 2014, monthly and annual data for commercial sector distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic generation are from EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, Table 1.2.C. Those data are converted to consumption data in Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in MER Table A6.

Backcasts for earlier periods are developed as follows:

Annual Data

1989–2003: Annual growth rates based on EIA, Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Cell/Module Shipments Report," are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates. (See "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Residential Sector" sources above for details.)

2004–2013: Annual growth rates based on commercial sector solar photovoltaic growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook (AEO)* data system are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

Monthly Data

1989–2013: See "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Heat, Monthly Data."

Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Industrial Sector

Beginning in 2014, monthly and annual data for industrial sector distributed (small-scale) solar photovoltaic generation are from EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, Table 1.2.D. Those data are converted to consumption data in Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in MER Table A6.

Backcasts for earlier periods are developed as follows:

Annual Data

1989–2003: Annual growth rates based on EIA, Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Cell/Module Shipments Report," are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates. (See "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Residential Sector" sources above for details.)

2004–2013: Annual growth rates based on commercial sector solar photovoltaic growth rates from EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook (AEO)* data system are applied to more recent data to create historical annual estimates. (Annual estimates are subject to revision when a new AEO is released.)

Monthly Data

1989–2013: See "Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Heat, Monthly Data."

Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Total

1989 forward: Distributed (small-scale) solar energy consumption for total electricity is the sum of the distributed solar energy consumption (for electricity) values for the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.

Distributed Solar Energy Consumption: Total

1989 forward: Distributed (small-scale) solar energy consumption total is the sum of distributed solar energy consumption values for heat and total electricity.

Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Commercial Sector

2008 forward: Commercial sector solar photovoltaic and solar thermal electricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Industrial Sector

2010 forward: Industrial sector solar photovoltaic and solar thermal electricity net generation data from EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Electric Power Sector

1984 forward: Electric power sector solar photovoltaic and solar thermal electricity net generation data from Table 7.2b are converted to Btu by multiplying the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6.

Utility-Scale Solar Energy Consumption: Electricity, Total

1984 forward: Utility-scale solar energy consumption for total electricity is the sum of the utility-scale solar energy consumption (for electricity) values for the commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors.

Solar Energy Consumption: Total

1984 forward: Total solar energy consumption is the sum of the values for total distributed solar energy consumption and total utility-scale solar energy consumption.

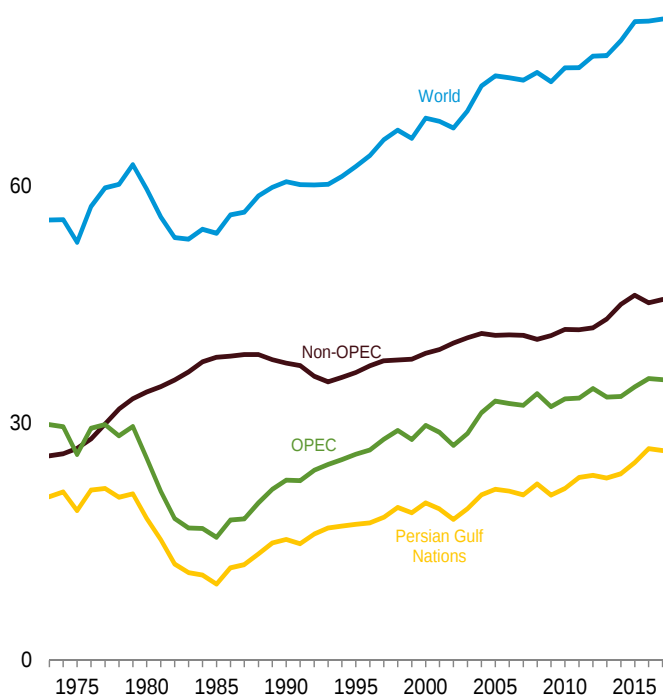
11. International Petroleum

Figure 11.1a World Crude Oil Production Overview

(Million Barrels per Day)

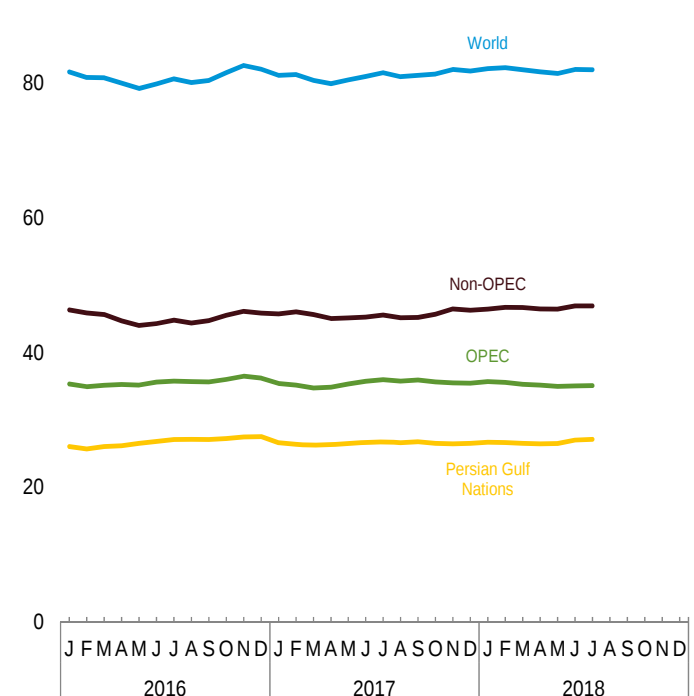
World Production, 1973–2017

90



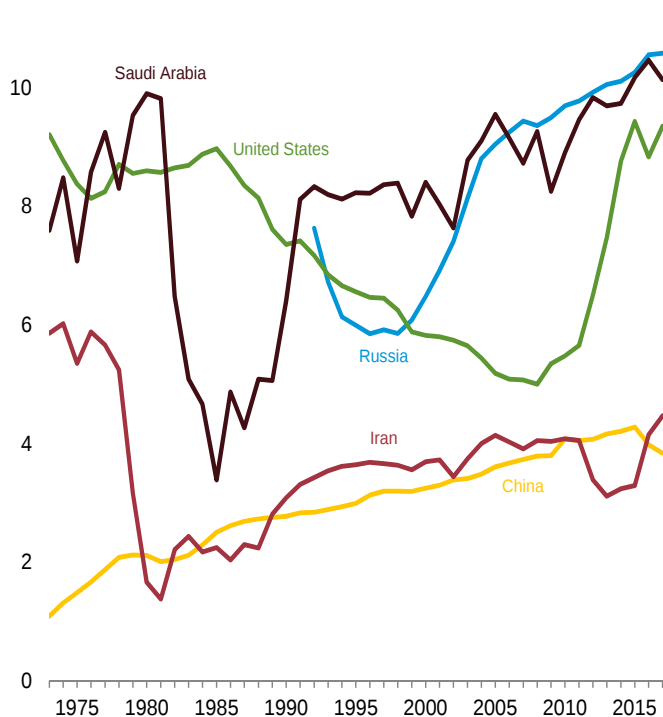
World Production, Monthly

100



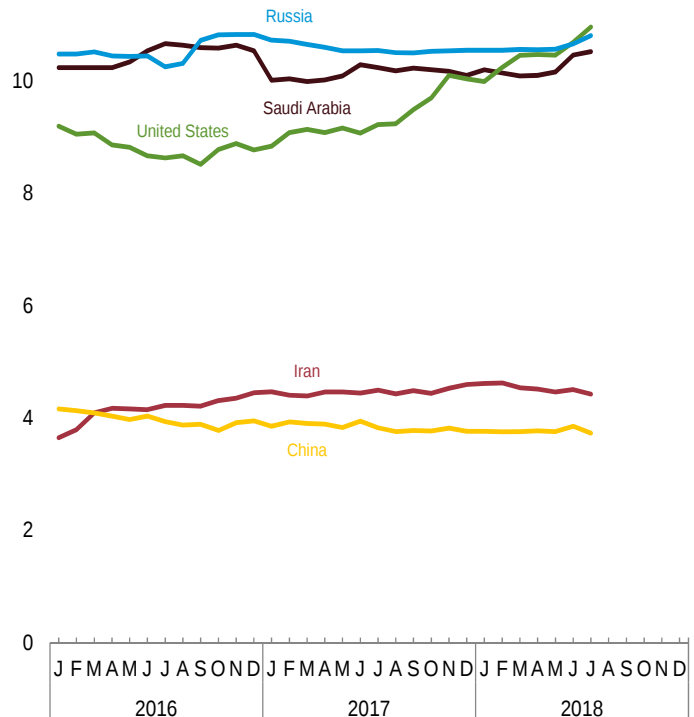
Selected Producers, 1973–2017

12



Selected Producers, Monthly

12



Notes: • OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. • The Persian Gulf Nations are Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Production from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait

and Saudi Arabia is included in "Persian Gulf Nations."

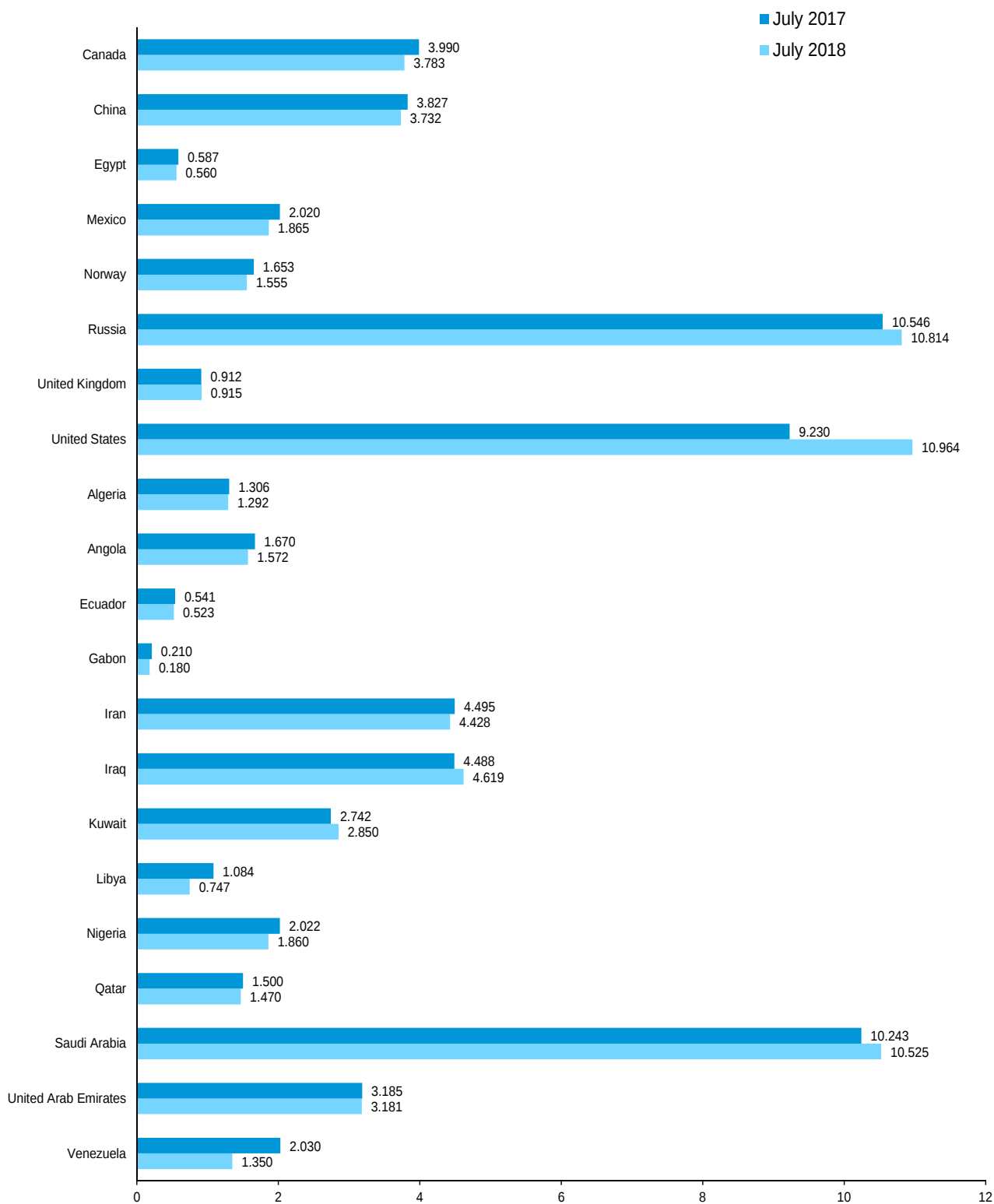
Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#international>.

Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

Figure 11.1b World Crude Oil Production by Selected Countries

(Million Barrels per Day)

Selected Non-OPEC and OPEC Countries



Note: OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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

Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

Table 11.1a World Crude Oil Production: Selected OPEC Members
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Angola	Ecuador	Gabon	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait ^a	Libya	Nigeria	Qatar	Saudi Arabia ^a	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela	Total OPEC ^b
1973 Average	1,097	162	209	150	5,861	2,018	3,020	2,175	2,054	570	7,596	1,533	3,366	29,811
1975 Average	983	165	161	223	5,350	2,262	2,084	1,480	1,783	438	7,075	1,664	2,346	26,013
1980 Average	1,106	150	204	175	1,662	2,514	1,656	1,787	2,055	472	9,900	1,709	2,168	25,558
1985 Average	1,036	231	281	172	2,250	1,433	1,023	1,059	1,495	301	3,388	1,193	1,677	15,539
1990 Average	1,180	475	285	270	3,088	2,040	1,175	1,375	1,810	406	6,410	2,117	2,137	22,768
1995 Average	1,162	646	392	365	3,643	560	2,057	1,390	1,993	442	8,231	2,233	2,750	26,058
1996 Average	1,227	709	396	368	3,686	579	2,062	1,401	2,001	510	8,218	2,278	2,938	26,590
1997 Average	1,259	714	388	370	3,664	1,155	2,007	1,446	2,132	550	8,362	2,316	3,280	27,950
1998 Average	1,226	735	375	352	3,634	2,150	2,085	1,390	2,153	696	8,389	2,345	3,167	29,046
1999 Average	1,177	745	373	331	3,557	2,508	1,898	1,319	2,130	665	7,833	2,169	2,826	27,902
2000 Average	1,214	746	395	315	3,696	2,571	2,079	1,410	2,165	742	8,404	2,368	3,155	29,707
2001 Average	1,265	742	412	270	3,724	2,390	1,998	1,367	2,256	730	8,031	2,205	3,010	28,836
2002 Average	1,349	896	393	251	3,444	2,023	1,894	1,319	2,118	709	7,634	2,082	2,604	27,178
2003 Average	1,516	903	411	241	3,743	1,308	2,136	1,421	2,275	807	8,775	2,348	2,335	28,672
2004 Average	1,582	1,052	528	239	4,001	2,011	2,376	1,515	2,329	901	9,101	2,478	2,557	31,272
2005 Average	1,692	1,239	532	266	4,139	1,878	2,529	1,651	2,627	978	9,550	2,535	2,565	32,773
2006 Average	1,699	1,398	536	237	4,028	1,996	2,535	1,736	2,440	996	9,152	2,636	2,511	32,483
2007 Average	1,708	1,724	511	244	3,912	2,086	2,464	1,787	2,350	1,083	8,722	2,603	2,490	32,236
2008 Average	1,705	1,951	505	248	4,050	2,375	2,586	1,803	2,165	1,173	9,261	2,821	2,510	33,723
2009 Average	1,585	1,877	486	242	4,037	2,391	2,350	1,696	2,208	1,275	8,250	2,560	2,520	32,067
2010 Average	1,540	1,909	486	246	4,080	2,399	2,300	1,710	2,408	1,451	8,900	2,570	2,410	33,048
2011 Average	1,540	1,756	500	241	4,054	2,626	2,530	485	2,474	1,550	9,458	2,849	2,500	33,129
2012 Average	1,532	1,787	504	230	3,387	2,983	2,635	1,432	2,457	1,522	9,832	2,994	2,500	34,344
2013 Average	1,462	1,803	526	220	3,113	3,054	2,650	978	2,307	1,540	9,693	2,938	2,500	33,294
2014 Average	1,420	1,742	556	220	3,239	3,368	2,642	530	2,347	1,537	9,735	3,010	2,500	33,340
2015 Average	1,429	1,802	543	213	3,293	4,045	2,784	484	2,171	1,498	10,168	3,149	2,500	34,568
2016 January	1,350	1,798	534	210	3,652	4,467	2,931	451	2,159	1,470	10,240	3,245	2,400	35,352
February	1,350	1,793	540	210	3,792	4,217	2,891	441	2,120	1,490	10,240	3,025	2,400	34,950
March	1,350	1,798	552	210	4,093	4,217	2,911	401	1,993	1,510	10,240	3,050	2,400	35,150
April	1,350	1,793	555	210	4,173	4,467	2,681	411	2,010	1,510	10,240	3,060	2,400	35,275
May	1,350	1,818	556	210	4,162	4,347	2,891	366	1,673	1,510	10,340	3,240	2,300	35,185
June	1,330	1,823	550	210	4,150	4,397	2,891	411	1,811	1,510	10,540	3,270	2,280	35,603
July	1,350	1,829	545	210	4,224	4,407	2,931	391	1,764	1,510	10,670	3,290	2,220	35,785
August	1,350	1,833	549	210	4,226	4,452	2,941	331	1,694	1,510	10,640	3,320	2,210	35,705
September	1,350	1,768	560	210	4,210	4,472	2,941	391	1,726	1,450	10,600	3,350	2,200	35,643
October	1,350	1,618	552	200	4,312	4,557	2,941	631	1,854	1,480	10,590	3,330	2,190	36,008
November	1,350	1,698	544	220	4,356	4,637	2,951	661	1,984	1,500	10,640	3,360	2,180	36,476
December	1,350	1,668	544	220	4,450	4,677	2,951	701	1,684	1,500	10,540	3,360	2,150	36,219
Average	1,348	1,770	548	211	4,151	4,444	2,905	466	1,871	1,496	10,461	3,243	2,277	35,615
2017 January	1,340	1,658	536	200	4,467	4,553	2,812	759	1,849	1,520	10,020	3,205	2,100	35,411
February	1,340	1,688	535	185	4,405	4,433	2,752	769	1,869	1,500	10,040	3,185	2,090	35,191
March	1,316	1,630	531	190	4,392	4,418	2,742	669	1,730	1,500	9,992	3,165	2,090	34,727
April	1,306	1,700	528	210	4,464	4,413	2,742	614	1,780	1,500	10,022	3,145	2,080	34,861
May	1,306	1,660	533	200	4,464	4,463	2,742	859	1,900	1,500	10,093	3,165	2,080	35,351
June	1,306	1,690	540	200	4,445	4,478	2,752	929	1,945	1,500	10,293	3,185	2,030	35,736
July	1,306	1,670	541	210	4,495	4,488	2,742	1,084	2,022	1,500	10,243	3,185	2,030	35,980
August	1,306	1,690	536	200	4,431	4,513	2,742	969	2,027	1,500	10,183	3,185	2,025	35,758
September	1,306	1,670	529	200	4,490	4,553	2,762	1,004	2,038	1,500	10,233	3,185	2,010	35,934
October	1,256	1,695	526	200	4,439	4,403	2,772	1,039	2,021	1,490	10,204	3,175	1,960	35,665
November	1,276	1,600	521	190	4,532	4,333	2,742	1,059	2,065	1,490	10,174	3,145	1,890	35,508
December	1,306	1,640	520	200	4,596	4,393	2,732	999	2,099	1,500	10,105	3,165	1,710	35,467
Average	1,306	1,666	531	199	4,469	4,454	2,753	897	1,946	1,500	10,134	3,174	2,007	35,468
2018 January	1,282	1,632	513	200	4,617	4,445	2,760	1,092	2,140	1,460	10,205	3,181	1,675	35,700
February	1,272	1,622	513	200	4,624	4,485	2,760	1,067	2,110	1,460	10,145	3,141	1,660	35,568
March	1,232	1,592	511	200	4,538	4,495	2,770	1,062	2,080	1,470	10,095	3,121	1,580	35,293
April	1,232	1,587	517	190	4,515	4,455	2,760	1,082	2,060	1,460	10,105	3,131	1,540	35,180
May	1,262	1,592	516	200	4,462	4,505	2,760	1,067	1,880	1,460	10,165	3,111	1,470	34,991
June	1,282	1,562	517	200	4,508	4,589	2,770	827	1,810	1,470	10,465	3,151	1,405	35,069
July	1,292	1,572	523	180	4,428	4,619	2,850	747	1,860	1,470	10,525	3,181	1,350	35,080
7-Month Average	1,265	1,594	516	196	4,526	4,514	2,776	991	1,990	1,464	10,245	3,145	1,524	35,266
2017 7-Month Average	1,317	1,670	535	199	4,448	4,464	2,755	813	1,871	1,503	10,101	3,176	2,071	35,325
2016 7-Month Average	1,347	1,808	547	210	4,036	4,361	2,876	410	1,931	1,501	10,359	3,170	2,342	35,331

^a Except for the period from August 1990 through May 1991, includes about one-half of the production in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone. Kuwait Neutral Zone output was discontinued following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, but was resumed in June 1991. As of July 2015 all Neutral Zone production is offline. Data for Saudi Arabia include approximately 150 thousand barrels per day from the Abu Safah field produced on behalf of Bahrain.

^b See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. On Tables 11.1a and 11.1b, countries are classified as "OPEC" or "Non-OPEC" in all years based on their status in the most current year. For example, Equatorial Guinea joined OPEC in May 2017 and is thus included in "Total OPEC" for all

years.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Data are for crude oil and lease condensate; they exclude natural gas plant liquids. • Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 11.1b World Crude Oil Production: Persian Gulf Nations, Non-OPEC, and World
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Persian Gulf Nations ^b	Selected Non-OPEC ^a Producers									Total Non-OPEC ^a	World
		Canada	China	Egypt	Mexico	Norway	Former U.S.S.R.	Russia	United Kingdom	United States		
1973 Average	20,668	1,798	1,090	165	465	32	8,324	--	2	9,208	25,833	55,679
1975 Average	18,934	1,430	1,490	235	705	189	9,523	--	12	8,375	26,779	52,828
1980 Average	17,961	1,435	2,114	595	1,936	486	11,706	--	1,622	8,597	33,935	59,558
1985 Average	9,630	1,471	2,505	887	2,745	773	11,585	--	2,530	8,971	38,306	53,965
1990 Average	15,278	1,553	2,774	873	2,553	1,630	10,975	--	1,820	7,355	37,564	60,497
1995 Average	17,208	1,805	2,990	920	2,711	2,766	--	5,995	2,489	6,560	36,376	62,434
1996 Average	17,367	1,837	3,131	922	2,944	3,091	--	5,850	2,568	6,465	37,228	63,818
1997 Average	18,095	1,922	3,200	856	3,104	3,142	--	5,920	2,518	6,452	37,856	65,806
1998 Average	19,337	1,981	3,198	834	3,160	3,011	--	5,854	2,616	6,252	37,985	67,032
1999 Average	18,667	1,907	3,195	852	2,998	3,019	--	6,079	2,684	5,881	38,065	65,967
2000 Average	19,897	1,977	3,249	768	3,104	3,222	--	6,479	2,275	5,822	38,220	68,527
2001 Average	19,114	2,029	3,300	720	3,218	3,226	--	6,917	2,282	5,801	39,296	68,132
2002 Average	17,824	2,171	3,390	715	3,263	3,131	--	7,408	2,292	5,744	40,112	67,290
2003 Average	19,154	2,306	3,409	713	3,459	3,042	--	8,132	2,093	5,649	40,788	69,460
2004 Average	20,906	2,398	3,485	673	3,476	2,954	--	8,805	1,845	5,441	41,323	72,595
2005 Average	21,644	2,369	3,609	623	3,423	2,698	--	9,043	1,649	5,184	41,097	73,869
2006 Average	21,377	2,525	3,673	616	3,345	2,491	--	9,247	1,490	5,086	41,138	73,621
2007 Average	20,904	2,628	3,736	608	3,143	2,270	--	9,437	1,498	5,074	41,095	73,331
2008 Average	22,301	2,579	3,790	633	2,839	2,182	--	9,357	1,391	5,000	40,578	74,301
2009 Average	20,898	2,579	3,796	649	2,646	2,067	--	9,495	1,328	5,349	41,054	73,121
2010 Average	21,736	2,741	4,078	636	2,621	1,871	--	9,694	1,233	5,478	41,839	74,887
2011 Average	23,102	2,901	4,052	637	2,600	1,760	--	9,774	1,026	5,654	41,779	74,908
2012 Average	23,394	3,138	4,074	642	2,593	1,612	--	9,922	888	6,502	42,023	76,367
2013 Average	23,037	3,325	4,164	645	2,562	1,533	--	10,054	801	7,467	43,155	76,449
2014 Average	23,582	3,613	4,208	645	2,469	1,562	--	10,107	787	8,759	45,007	78,348
2015 Average	24,989	3,677	4,278	652	2,302	1,610	--	10,253	893	9,431	46,148	80,716
2016 January	26,054	3,877	4,166	632	2,294	1,657	--	10,485	1,003	9,197	46,316	81,668
February	25,704	3,797	4,133	623	2,247	1,675	--	10,485	1,014	9,055	45,880	80,829
March	26,070	3,767	4,091	623	2,249	1,632	--	10,522	987	9,081	45,636	80,786
April	26,180	3,429	4,036	626	2,210	1,666	--	10,450	989	8,866	44,712	79,988
May	26,539	2,811	3,973	625	2,207	1,608	--	10,440	991	8,824	44,009	79,194
June	26,807	3,112	4,034	621	2,213	1,480	--	10,453	897	8,670	44,286	79,889
July	27,081	3,657	3,938	620	2,192	1,762	--	10,254	980	8,635	44,822	80,608
August	27,138	3,855	3,874	614	2,179	1,603	--	10,316	841	8,670	44,359	80,064
September	27,072	3,849	3,887	609	2,146	1,430	--	10,729	826	8,519	44,740	80,383
October	27,259	3,893	3,780	608	2,135	1,766	--	10,826	760	8,787	45,522	81,531
November	27,493	4,135	3,915	598	2,105	1,785	--	10,832	948	8,888	46,116	82,592
December	27,527	3,968	3,949	590	2,067	1,706	--	10,830	961	8,778	45,847	82,067
Average	26,748	3,679	3,981	616	2,187	1,648	--	10,551	933	8,831	45,186	80,801
2017 January	26,622	4,097	3,855	589	2,054	1,653	--	10,733	970	8,840	45,713	81,124
February	26,360	4,137	3,929	583	2,051	1,693	--	10,713	945	9,083	46,055	81,246
March	26,254	3,917	3,903	573	2,053	1,745	--	10,654	943	9,140	45,643	80,370
April	26,331	3,577	3,891	582	2,046	1,738	--	10,603	915	9,085	45,051	79,912
May	26,472	3,690	3,829	588	2,053	1,636	--	10,543	930	9,168	45,122	80,473
June	26,698	3,793	3,944	590	2,042	1,576	--	10,543	937	9,074	45,258	80,994
July	26,698	3,990	3,827	587	2,020	1,653	--	10,546	912	9,230	45,557	81,537
August	26,599	4,154	3,758	594	1,962	1,584	--	10,507	831	9,244	45,169	80,927
September	26,768	3,950	3,779	602	1,761	1,473	--	10,503	885	9,495	45,194	81,128
October	26,528	3,902	3,770	597	1,933	1,576	--	10,530	944	9,703	45,687	81,352
November	26,461	4,230	3,820	593	1,896	1,520	--	10,543	979	10,103	46,495	82,003
December	26,536	4,287	3,764	595	1,903	1,567	--	10,553	741	10,040	46,293	81,760
Average	26,528	3,977	3,838	589	1,981	1,618	--	10,580	911	9,352	45,600	81,068
2018 January	26,708	4,131	^R 3,763	560	1,953	1,652	--	10,550	^R 1,035	^E 9,995	^R 46,453	^R 82,153
February	26,655	4,284	^R 3,753	560	1,919	1,596	--	10,552	^R 957	^E 10,248	^R 46,718	^R 82,286
March	26,529	4,309	3,758	560	1,888	1,549	--	10,566	909	^E 10,461	^R 46,694	^R 81,987
April	26,466	3,996	3,774	560	1,911	1,544	--	10,562	^R 1,027	^E 10,475	^R 46,480	^R 81,660
May	26,503	^R 4,206	3,761	560	1,891	1,348	--	10,569	^R 923	^{RE} 10,464	^R 46,421	^R 81,412
June	26,993	^R 4,198	3,857	560	^R 1,871	1,517	--	10,663	^R 854	^{RE} 10,695	^R 46,932	^R 82,001
July	27,113	3,783	3,732	560	1,865	1,555	--	10,814	915	^E 10,964	46,903	81,983
7-Month Average	26,710	4,128	3,771	560	1,900	1,537	--	10,612	946	^E 10,474	46,656	81,922
2017 7-Month Average	26,492	3,884	3,882	585	2,046	1,670	--	10,618	936	9,089	45,481	80,805
2016 7-Month Average	26,353	3,492	4,052	624	2,230	1,640	--	10,441	980	8,904	45,093	80,424

^a See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. On Tables 11.1a and 11.1b, countries are classified as "OPEC" or "Non-OPEC" in all years based on their status in the most current year. For example, Equatorial Guinea joined OPEC in May 2017 and is thus included in "Total OPEC" for all years.

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

R=Revised. -- =Not applicable. E=Estimate.

Notes: • Data are for crude oil and lease condensate; they exclude natural gas

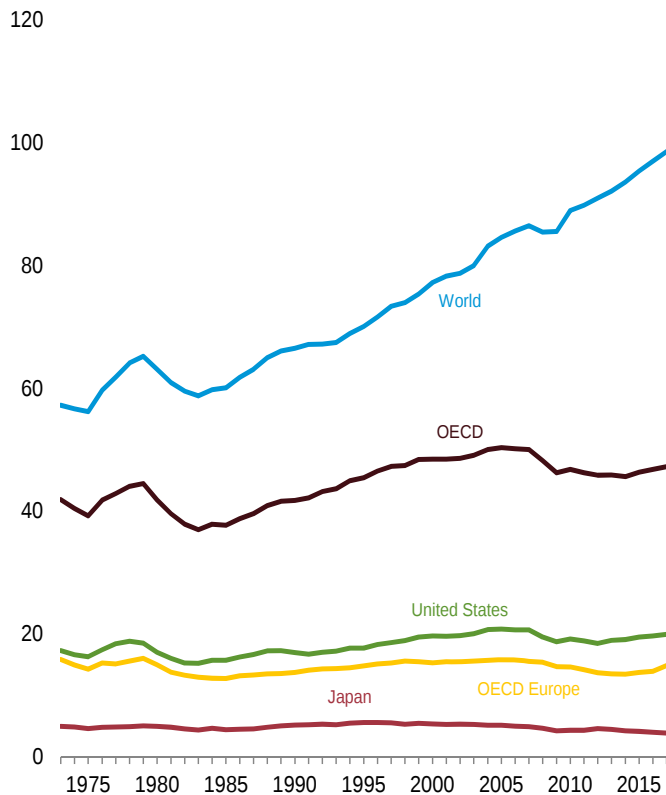
plant liquids. • Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available. • Data for countries may not sum to World totals due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

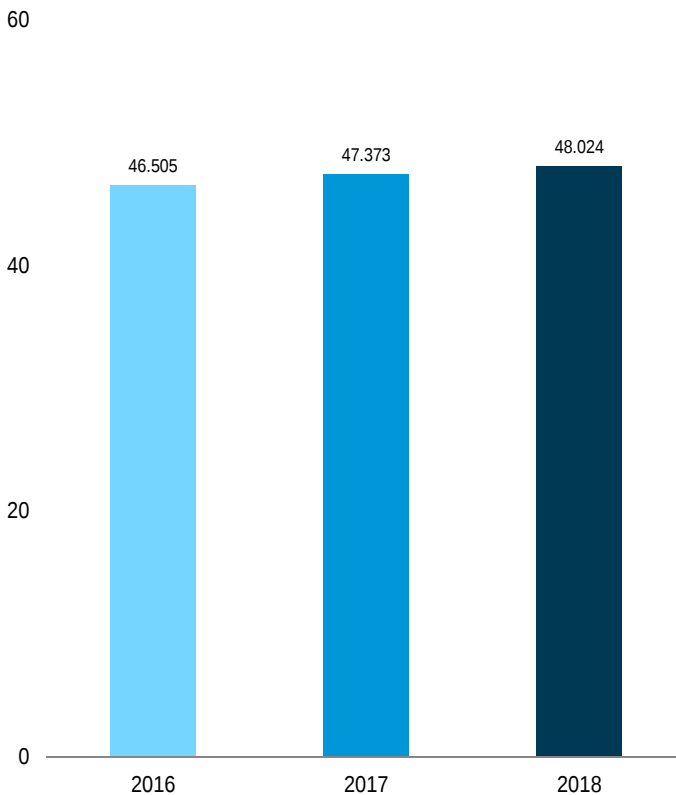
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries
(Million Barrels per Day)

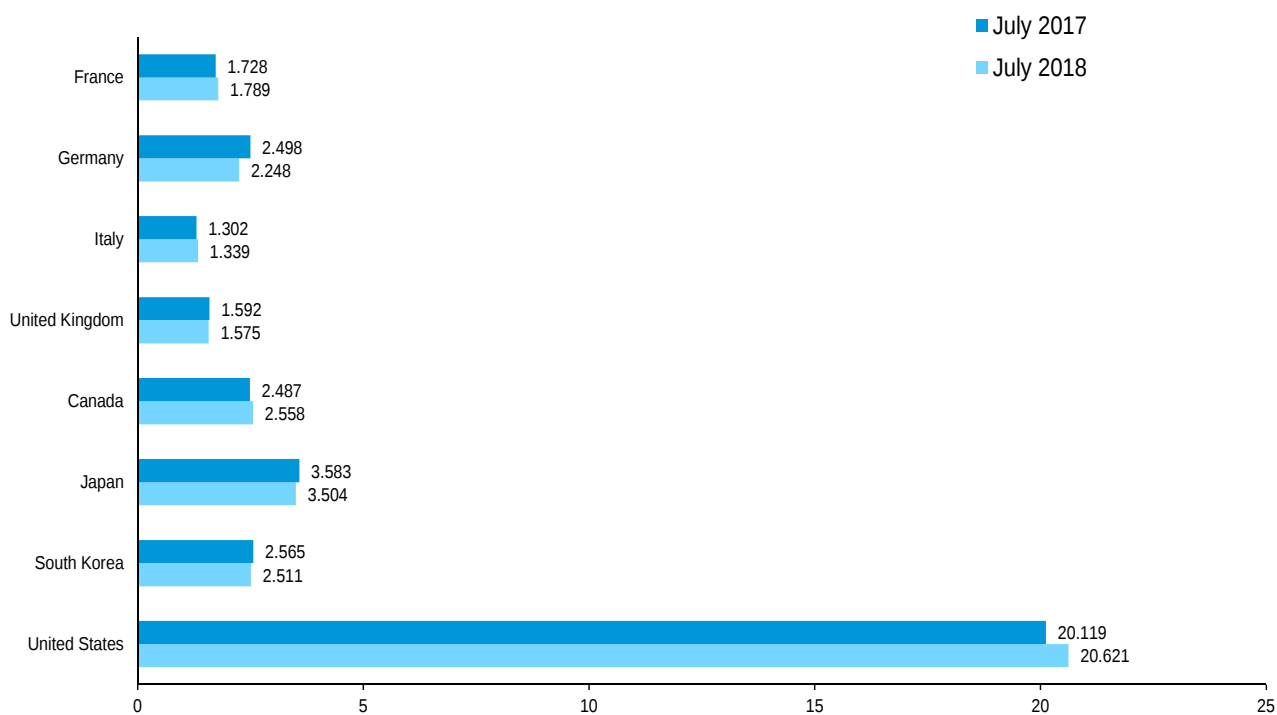
Overview, 1973–2017



OECD Total, July



By Selected OECD Countries



Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#international>.
Source: Table 11.2.

Table 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	France	Germany ^a	Italy	United Kingdom	OECD Europe ^b	Canada	Japan	South Korea	United States	Other OECD ^c	OECD ^d	World
1973 Average	2,601	3,324	2,068	2,341	15,879	1,729	4,949	281	17,308	1,768	41,913	57,237
1975 Average	2,252	2,957	1,855	1,911	14,314	1,779	4,621	311	16,322	1,885	39,232	56,198
1980 Average	2,256	3,082	1,934	1,725	14,995	1,873	4,960	537	17,056	2,449	41,870	63,113
1985 Average	1,753	2,651	1,705	1,617	12,769	1,514	4,436	552	15,726	2,699	37,696	60,082
1990 Average	1,827	2,682	1,868	1,776	13,759	1,722	5,217	1,048	16,988	3,030	41,764	66,539
1995 Average	1,915	2,882	1,942	1,816	14,835	1,799	5,581	2,008	17,725	3,517	45,465	70,088
1996 Average	1,943	2,922	1,920	1,852	15,148	1,853	5,587	2,101	18,309	3,554	46,552	71,637
1997 Average	1,962	2,917	1,934	1,810	15,291	1,940	5,545	2,255	18,620	3,640	47,292	73,363
1998 Average	2,040	2,923	1,943	1,792	15,591	1,931	5,348	1,917	18,917	3,711	47,415	73,954
1999 Average	2,034	2,836	1,891	1,811	15,500	2,016	5,486	2,084	19,519	3,808	48,414	75,354
2000 Average	2,001	2,767	1,854	1,765	15,350	2,008	5,361	2,135	19,701	3,899	48,454	77,257
2001 Average	2,054	2,807	1,835	1,747	15,529	2,029	5,269	2,132	19,649	3,852	48,459	78,263
2002 Average	1,991	2,710	1,870	1,739	15,489	2,040	5,314	2,149	19,761	3,857	48,610	78,718
2003 Average	2,001	2,679	1,860	1,759	15,613	2,155	5,296	2,175	20,034	3,824	49,096	79,974
2004 Average	2,008	2,648	1,829	1,789	15,715	2,233	5,159	2,155	20,731	4,035	50,029	83,142
2005 Average	1,990	2,624	1,781	1,819	15,794	2,326	5,164	2,191	20,802	4,101	50,378	84,570
2006 Average	1,991	2,636	1,777	1,805	15,840	2,322	5,038	2,180	20,687	4,116	50,183	85,629
2007 Average	1,975	2,407	1,729	1,751	15,568	2,412	4,904	2,240	20,680	4,259	50,064	86,476
2008 Average	1,935	2,533	1,667	1,729	15,423	2,324	4,667	2,142	19,498	4,200	48,254	85,450
2009 Average	1,859	2,434	1,544	1,649	14,701	2,269	4,266	2,188	18,771	4,082	46,278	85,515
2010 Average	1,818	2,467	1,544	1,624	14,667	2,380	4,340	2,269	19,180	3,984	46,819	88,942
2011 Average	1,778	2,392	1,494	1,582	14,196	2,408	4,353	2,259	18,887	4,181	46,284	89,795
2012 Average	1,736	2,389	1,370	1,534	13,726	2,453	4,631	2,322	18,487	4,227	45,845	90,961
2013 Average	1,714	2,435	1,260	1,512	13,542	2,429	4,487	2,328	18,967	4,138	45,891	92,104
2014 Average	1,691	2,374	1,266	1,518	13,465	2,387	4,261	2,348	19,100	4,052	45,613	93,589
2015 Average	1,691	2,368	1,274	1,556	13,762	2,417	4,142	2,473	19,534	4,031	46,359	95,413
2016 January	1,565	2,274	1,092	1,490	12,831	2,462	4,365	2,670	19,063	4,059	45,450	NA
February	1,677	2,440	1,226	1,639	13,801	2,426	4,650	2,726	19,847	4,235	47,685	NA
March	1,714	2,448	1,236	1,535	13,855	2,395	4,376	2,509	19,728	4,131	46,994	NA
April	1,658	2,451	1,265	1,608	13,937	2,352	3,943	2,493	19,340	4,058	46,123	NA
May	1,657	2,259	1,230	1,546	13,552	2,396	3,550	2,550	19,328	3,980	45,356	NA
June	1,575	2,286	1,286	1,651	13,967	2,483	3,531	2,519	19,846	4,112	46,458	NA
July	1,677	2,372	1,289	1,548	13,981	2,492	3,750	2,448	19,776	4,059	46,505	NA
August	1,697	2,425	1,235	1,605	14,509	2,623	3,831	2,660	20,275	4,137	48,034	NA
September	1,733	2,399	1,303	1,643	14,471	2,549	3,693	2,617	19,757	4,074	47,161	NA
October	1,662	2,431	1,221	1,591	14,213	2,438	3,748	2,507	19,650	3,965	46,522	NA
November	1,560	2,475	1,190	1,593	14,010	2,481	4,128	2,755	19,659	4,127	47,159	NA
December	1,654	2,347	1,271	1,561	13,993	2,558	4,567	2,818	19,984	4,193	48,114	NA
Average	1,652	2,383	1,237	1,583	13,925	2,471	4,010	2,605	19,687	4,094	46,793	96,974
2017 January	1,737	2,342	1,132	1,450	14,087	2,373	4,148	2,597	19,323	3,182	45,708	NA
February	1,704	2,421	1,184	1,658	14,480	2,349	4,533	2,664	19,190	3,466	46,682	NA
March	1,708	2,577	1,235	1,497	14,694	2,398	4,250	2,599	20,060	3,522	47,523	NA
April	1,624	2,438	1,149	1,634	14,404	2,182	3,786	2,451	19,595	3,493	45,911	NA
May	1,669	2,492	1,234	1,519	14,799	2,435	3,500	2,521	20,066	3,562	46,883	NA
June	1,746	2,495	1,324	1,634	15,327	2,460	3,469	2,492	20,561	3,552	47,861	NA
July	1,728	2,498	1,302	1,592	15,229	2,487	3,583	2,565	20,119	3,390	47,373	NA
August	1,712	2,500	1,233	1,589	15,160	2,583	3,693	2,548	20,251	3,517	47,752	NA
September	1,847	2,475	1,283	1,650	15,573	2,498	3,624	2,611	19,641	3,477	47,424	NA
October	1,622	2,416	1,294	1,569	15,078	2,504	3,596	2,564	19,990	3,335	47,066	NA
November	1,676	2,556	1,240	1,632	15,142	2,586	4,093	2,680	20,307	3,507	48,316	NA
December	1,692	2,309	1,220	1,603	14,755	2,475	4,497	2,721	20,323	3,496	48,266	NA
Average	1,705	2,460	1,236	1,584	14,895	2,445	3,894	2,584	19,958	3,458	47,233	98,556
2018 January	1,590	2,176	1,163	1,441	13,895	2,360	4,257	2,704	20,461	3,444	47,120	NA
February	1,784	2,464	1,301	1,702	15,196	2,377	4,556	2,686	19,619	3,566	47,999	NA
March	1,759	2,377	1,281	1,573	14,922	2,236	4,031	2,502	20,573	3,601	47,866	NA
April	1,699	2,299	1,270	1,634	14,717	2,253	3,604	2,544	19,941	3,448	46,505	NA
May	1,657	2,233	1,261	1,561	14,588	2,408	3,437	2,559	20,357	3,524	46,872	NA
June	1,714	2,274	1,292	1,655	15,027	2,371	3,238	2,537	20,705	3,540	47,418	NA
July	1,789	2,248	1,339	1,575	15,382	2,558	3,504	2,511	20,621	3,448	48,024	NA
7-Month Average	1,712	2,294	1,272	1,590	14,812	2,366	3,797	2,576	20,335	3,509	47,396	NA
2017 7-Month Average	1,702	2,467	1,223	1,567	14,719	2,384	3,889	2,555	19,852	3,451	46,851	NA
2016 7-Month Average	1,646	2,361	1,231	1,573	13,700	2,429	4,020	2,558	19,558	4,089	46,356	NA

^a Data are for unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

^b "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom; for 1984 forward, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia; and, for 2000 forward, Slovenia.

^c "Other OECD" consists of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories; for 1984 forward, Mexico; for 2000 forward, Chile, Estonia, and Israel; and, for 2016 forward, Latvia.

^d The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consists of "OECD Europe," Canada, Japan, South Korea, the United States, and "Other OECD."

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

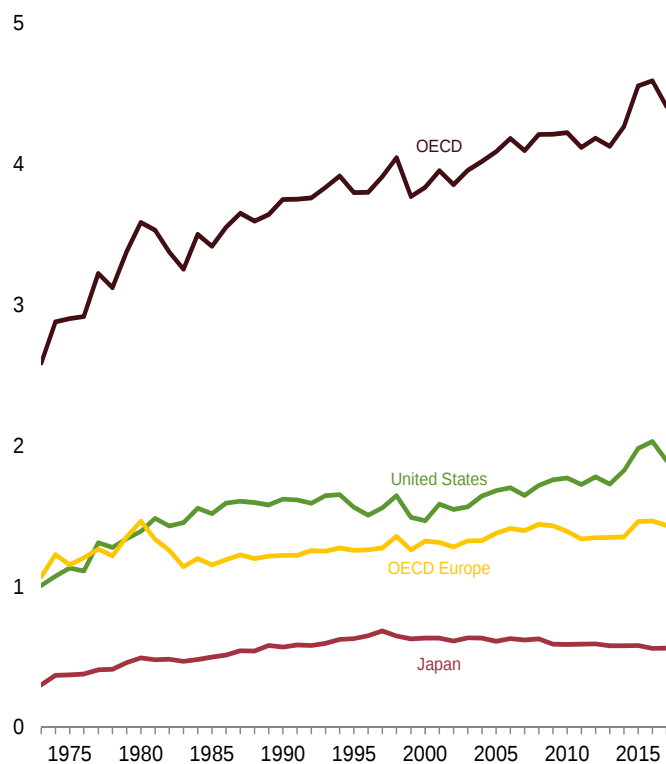
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#international> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1. • **Chile, East Germany, Former Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, South Korea, Non-OECD Countries, U.S. Territories, and World: 1973–1979**—U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), International Energy Database. • **Countries Other Than United States: 1980–2008**—EIA, International Energy Statistics (IES). • **OECD Countries, and U.S. Territories: 2009 forward**—EIA, IES. • **World: 2009 forward**—EIA, International Energy Statistics Database. • **All Other Data**—International Energy Agency (IEA), *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances in OECD Countries*, various issues.

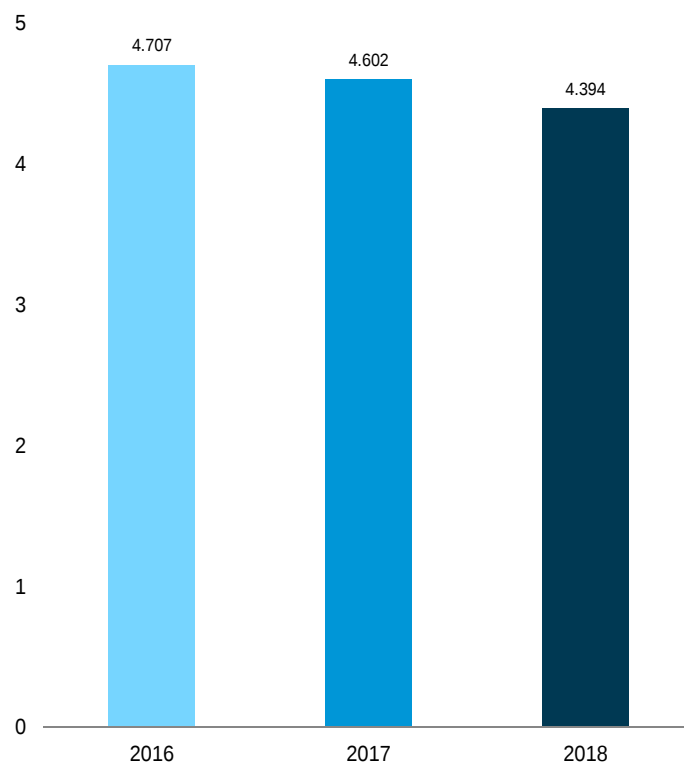
Figure 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries

(Billion Barrels)

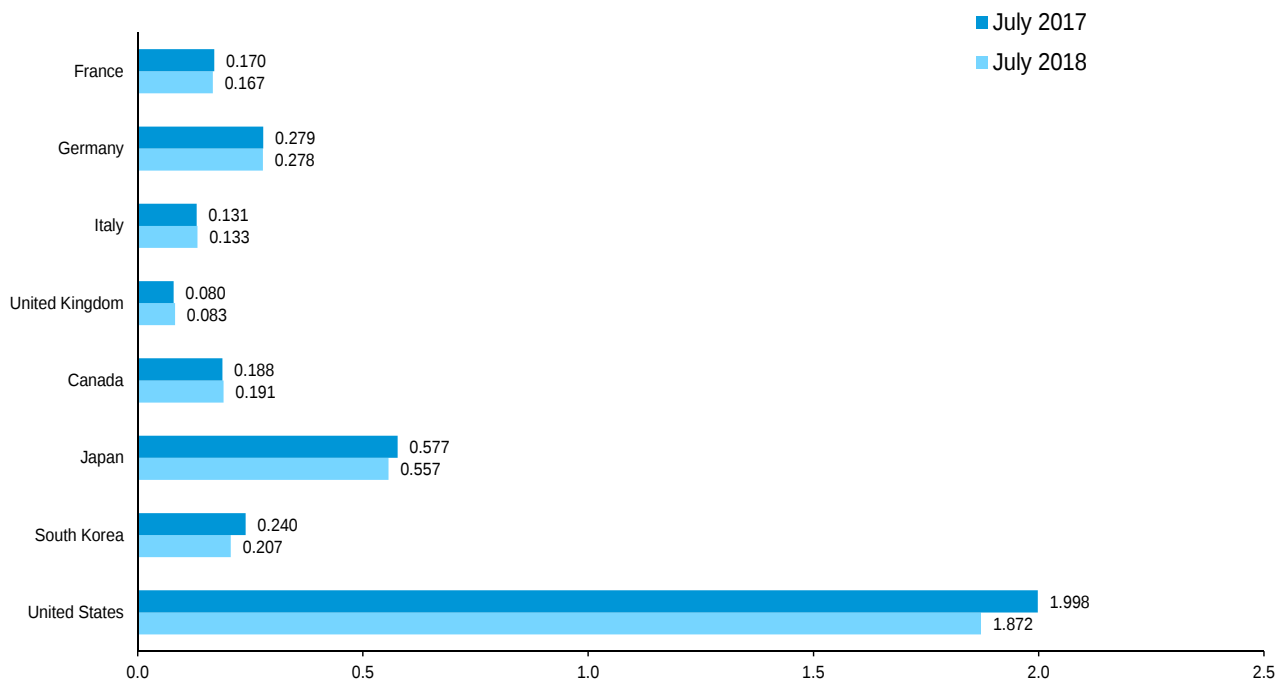
Overview, End of Year, 1973–2017



OECD Stocks, End of Month, July



Selected OECD Countries, End of Month



Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

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

Source: Table 11.3.

Table 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries
(Million Barrels)

	France	Germany ^a	Italy	United Kingdom	OECD Europe ^b	Canada	Japan	South Korea	United States	Other OECD ^c	OECD ^d
1973 Year	201	181	152	156	1,070	140	303	NA	1,008	67	2,588
1975 Year	225	187	143	165	1,154	174	375	NA	1,133	67	2,903
1980 Year	243	319	170	168	1,464	164	495	NA	1,392	72	3,587
1985 Year	139	277	156	131	1,154	112	500	13	1,519	119	3,417
1990 Year	143	280	171	103	1,222	143	572	64	1,621	126	3,749
1995 Year	155	302	162	101	1,257	132	631	92	1,563	125	3,799
1996 Year	154	303	152	103	1,261	127	651	123	1,507	131	3,800
1997 Year	161	299	147	100	1,274	144	685	124	1,560	126	3,913
1998 Year	169	323	153	104	1,358	139	649	129	1,647	123	4,045
1999 Year	160	290	148	101	1,261	141	629	132	1,493	115	3,771
2000 Year	170	272	157	100	1,324	143	634	140	1,468	127	3,836
2001 Year	165	273	151	113	1,315	154	634	143	1,586	122	3,954
2002 Year	170	253	156	104	1,282	155	615	140	1,548	113	3,854
2003 Year	179	273	153	100	1,325	165	636	155	1,568	106	3,956
2004 Year	177	267	154	101	1,328	154	635	149	1,645	109	4,020
2005 Year	185	283	151	95	1,380	168	612	135	1,682	114	4,090
2006 Year	182	283	153	103	1,413	169	631	152	1,703	115	4,182
2007 Year	180	275	152	92	1,398	163	621	143	1,648	123	4,096
2008 Year	179	279	148	93	1,441	162	629	135	1,719	125	4,211
2009 Year	175	284	146	89	1,432	157	591	155	1,758	119	4,213
2010 Year	168	287	143	83	1,393	184	590	165	1,772	120	4,224
2011 Year	165	281	135	80	1,338	178	592	167	1,725	119	4,119
2012 Year	162	288	126	80	1,347	174	594	181	1,779	109	4,184
2013 Year	167	290	125	78	1,350	170	580	185	1,728	116	4,127
2014 Year	168	284	119	78	1,354	193	581	197	1,825	118	4,268
2015 Year	168	285	117	81	1,462	188	582	228	1,982	114	4,556
2016 January	171	287	120	83	1,502	187	580	219	2,014	117	4,618
February	169	289	123	81	1,512	183	564	233	2,018	114	4,623
March	166	289	120	77	1,497	184	560	236	2,024	115	4,616
April	171	286	126	77	1,496	180	566	230	2,035	117	4,624
May	167	289	123	81	1,503	169	574	235	2,051	119	4,649
June	167	288	121	82	1,494	175	573	238	2,049	123	4,653
July	169	290	125	75	1,516	186	577	238	2,066	125	4,707
August	167	287	130	80	1,501	186	585	233	2,066	121	4,692
September	167	285	127	78	1,483	185	587	239	2,051	120	4,665
October	163	287	128	77	1,467	190	587	238	2,053	119	4,653
November	166	283	126	80	1,472	190	573	238	2,056	112	4,641
December	162	285	124	82	1,466	183	562	230	2,030	120	4,592
2017 January	166	285	129	82	^R 1,521	185	562	238	2,053	^R 109	^R 4,666
February	166	285	131	82	^R 1,525	187	556	236	2,049	^R 107	^R 4,659
March	168	280	134	81	^R 1,518	185	546	238	2,030	^R 109	^R 4,627
April	165	283	131	84	^R 1,525	181	558	240	2,028	^R 109	^R 4,643
May	167	280	132	81	^R 1,503	180	572	238	2,034	^R 113	^R 4,639
June	165	277	134	81	^R 1,495	183	566	236	2,010	^R 109	^R 4,599
July	170	279	131	80	^R 1,493	188	577	240	1,998	^R 106	^R 4,602
August	170	278	131	80	^R 1,481	186	582	240	1,987	^R 104	^R 4,580
September	165	274	128	78	^R 1,456	186	571	244	1,978	^R 102	^R 4,536
October	165	273	125	79	^R 1,436	184	575	241	1,941	^R 104	^R 4,483
November	164	271	125	82	^R 1,441	185	574	235	1,923	^R 98	^R 4,456
December	166	279	125	80	^R 1,434	189	563	231	1,895	^R 98	^R 4,409
2018 January	167	283	125	83	1,478	186	560	225	1,879	105	4,434
February	165	278	130	80	1,475	184	545	230	1,876	105	4,415
March	166	280	126	79	1,466	192	539	213	1,862	106	4,377
April	168	277	129	79	1,468	186	553	207	1,864	103	4,380
May	168	277	128	81	1,458	190	559	202	1,870	104	4,384
June	168	278	125	83	^R 1,456	190	549	210	1,867	101	^R 4,373
July	167	278	133	83	1,463	191	557	207	1,872	104	4,394

^a Through December 1983, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1984, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

^b "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom; for 1984 forward, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia; and, for 2000 forward, Slovenia.

^c "Other OECD" consists of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories; for 1984 forward, Mexico; for 2000 forward, Chile, Estonia, and Israel; and, for 2016 forward, Latvia.

^d The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consists of "OECD Europe," Canada, Japan, South Korea, the United States, and "Other OECD."

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Petroleum stocks include crude

oil (including strategic reserves), unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, and refined products. • In the United States in January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys, thereby affecting subsequent stocks reported. New-basis end-of-year U.S. stocks, in million barrels, would have been 1,121 in 1974, 1,425 in 1980, and 1,461 in 1982. • 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/#international> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.4. • **U.S. Territories:** 1983 forward—U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Energy Database.

• **All Other Data:** 1973–1982—International Energy Agency (IEA), *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances*, various issues. 1983—IEA, Monthly Oil and Gas Statistics Database. 1984 forward—IEA, Monthly Oil Data Service, October 12, 2018.

Tables 11.1a and 11.1b Sources

United States

Table 3.1.

All Other Countries and World, Annual Data

1973–1979: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.

1980 forward: EIA, International Energy Statistics Database, October 2018.

All Other Countries and World, Monthly Data

1973–1980: Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW), Oil & Gas Journal (OGJ), and EIA adjustments.

1981–1993: PIW, OGJ, and other industry sources.

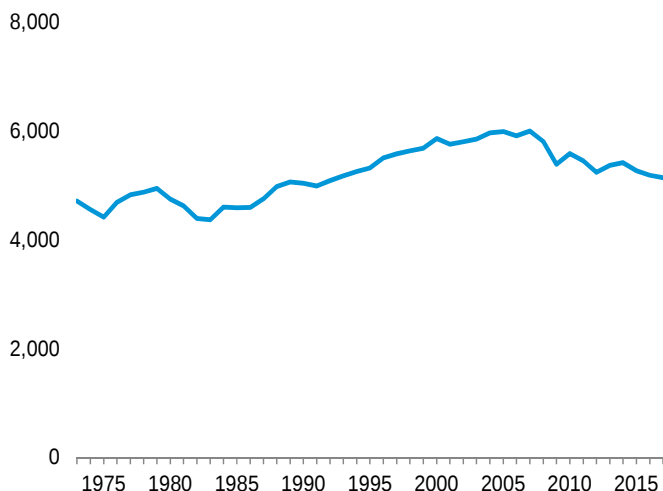
1994 forward: EIA, International Energy Statistics Database, October 2018.

12. Environment

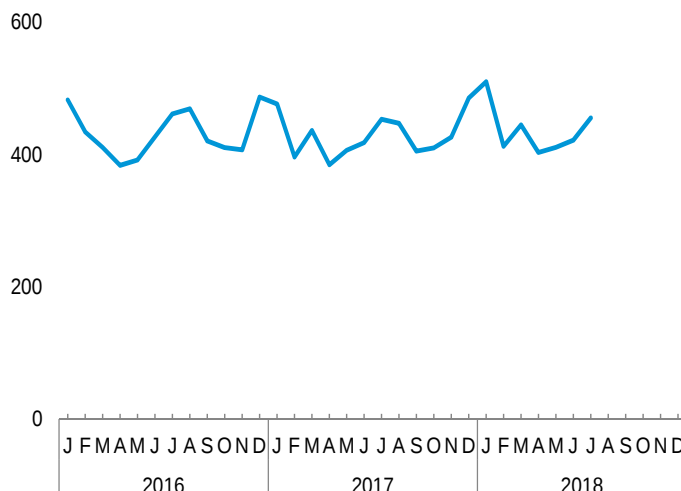
Figure 12.1 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Source

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide)

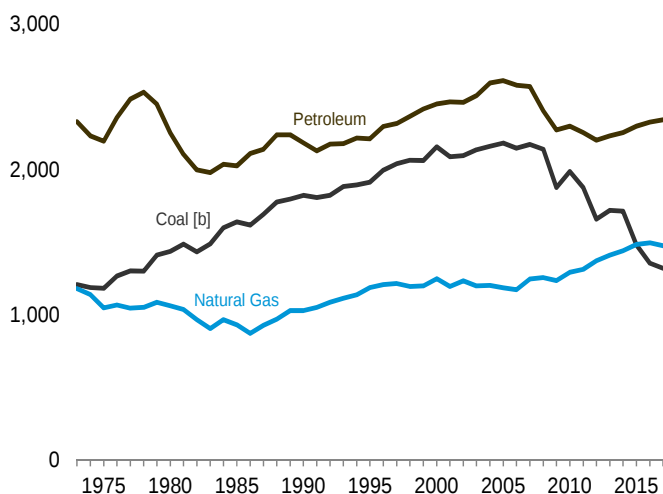
Total [a], 1973–2017



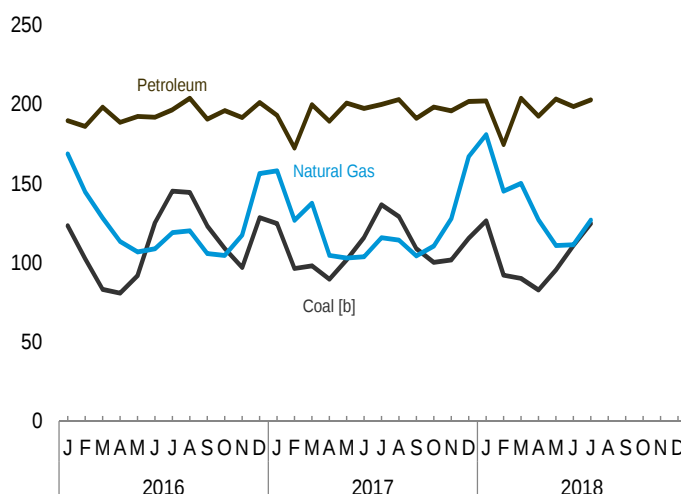
Total [a], Monthly



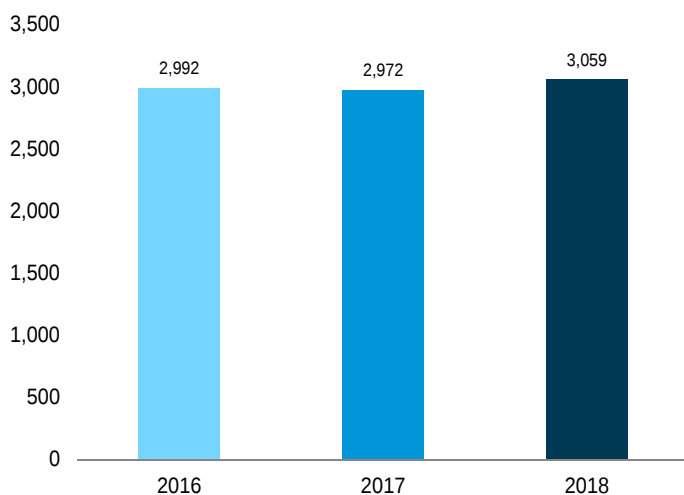
By Major Source, 1973–2017



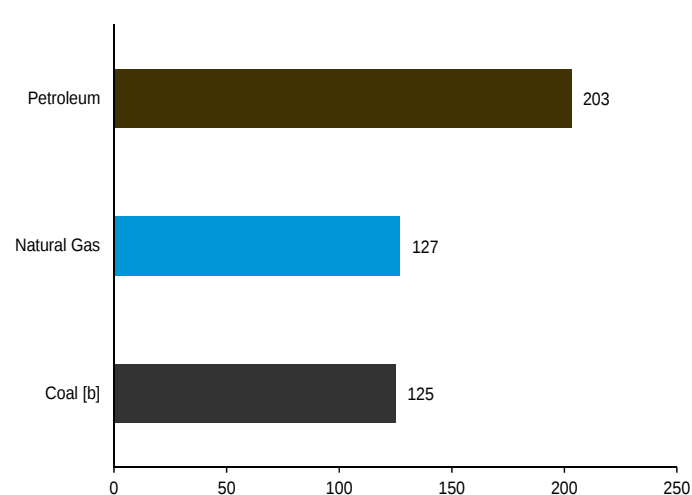
By Major Source, Monthly



Total [a], January–July



By Major Source, July 2018



[a] Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption.

[b] Includes coal coke net imports.

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

Source: Table 12.1.

Table 12.1 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Source
(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

	Coal ^b	Natural Gas ^c	Petroleum										Total	Total ^{h,i}
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil ^d	HGL ^e	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline ^f	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^g		
1973 Total	1,207	1,179	6	480	76	155	32	13	911	54	506	97	2,330	4,715
1975 Total	1,181	1,046	5	442	70	146	24	11	911	51	442	93	2,195	4,421
1980 Total	1,436	1,061	4	446	80	156	24	13	900	49	452	129	2,253	4,750
1985 Total	1,638	929	3	445	83	178	17	12	930	55	216	86	2,025	4,593
1990 Total	1,821	1,026	3	470	76	223	6	13	988	70	221	114	2,184	5,038
1995 Total	1,913	1,186	3	498	91	222	8	13	R 1,042	76	152	107	R 2,212	R 5,321
1996 Total	1,995	1,207	3	524	97	232	9	12	R 1,062	80	152	125	R 2,297	R 5,510
1997 Total	2,040	1,214	3	534	95	234	10	13	R 1,073	80	143	131	R 2,317	R 5,582
1998 Total	2,064	1,193	2	537	91	238	12	14	R 1,105	93	158	116	R 2,367	R 5,635
1999 Total	2,062	1,198	3	555	100	245	11	14	R 1,125	97	148	119	R 2,417	R 5,687
2000 Total	2,156	1,246	3	579	104	254	10	14	R 1,133	87	162	106	R 2,452	R 5,864
2001 Total	2,088	1,193	2	597	94	243	11	13	R 1,149	90	145	125	R 2,467	R 5,759
2002 Total	2,095	1,231	2	586	96	237	6	12	R 1,181	97	125	121	R 2,464	R 5,803
2003 Total	2,136	1,196	2	610	93	231	8	11	R 1,186	96	138	134	R 2,510	R 5,854
2004 Total	2,160	1,201	2	632	95	240	10	12	R 1,209	107	155	136	R 2,596	R 5,969
2005 Total	2,182	1,183	2	639	90	246	10	12	R 1,208	106	164	135	R 2,613	R 5,990
2006 Total	2,147	1,170	2	645	85	240	8	11	R 1,216	106	122	147	R 2,582	R 5,911
2007 Total	2,172	1,246	2	647	89	238	5	12	R 1,208	100	129	143	R 2,573	R 6,002
2008 Total	2,140	1,255	2	610	85	226	2	11	R 1,139	93	111	126	R 2,404	R 5,811
2009 Total	1,876	1,233	2	559	83	204	3	10	R 1,126	87	91	107	R 2,272	R 5,393
2010 Total	1,986	1,292	2	585	86	210	3	11	R 1,110	82	96	115	R 2,299	R 5,588
2011 Total	1,876	1,311	2	599	80	209	2	10	R 1,077	79	82	114	R 2,254	R 5,452
2012 Total	1,657	1,372	2	574	84	206	1	9	R 1,071	79	66	110	R 2,202	R 5,242
2013 Total	1,718	1,409	2	581	92	210	1	10	R 1,086	77	57	116	R 2,233	R 5,371
2014 Total	1,714	1,440	2	614	87	216	1	10	R 1,095	76	46	108	R 2,254	R 5,419
2015 Total	1,480	1,483	1	607	91	227	1	11	R 1,125	76	47	112	R 2,299	R 5,273
2016 January	123	169	(s)	50	9	18	(s)	1	90	7	5	10	190	483
February	103	145	(s)	48	8	18	(s)	1	90	6	3	12	186	434
March	83	128	(s)	51	8	19	(s)	1	98	7	5	9	198	411
April	81	R 113	(s)	47	6	19	(s)	1	93	5	7	10	189	384
May	92	107	(s)	48	7	20	(s)	1	98	5	5	9	192	392
June	125	109	(s)	48	6	21	(s)	1	97	4	5	10	192	427
July	145	119	(s)	46	7	21	(s)	1	100	6	6	9	197	462
August	144	120	(s)	50	6	21	(s)	1	101	8	5	11	204	469
September	123	106	(s)	49	7	20	(s)	1	96	5	4	10	191	421
October	109	105	(s)	51	7	20	(s)	1	R 94	6	5	11	196	411
November	97	R 117	(s)	49	7	20	(s)	1	93	9	4	9	192	407
December	129	156	(s)	52	9	21	(s)	1	96	7	5	10	201	487
Total	1,354	R 1,494	1	589	88	237	1	11	R 1,144	76	59	120	R 2,326	R 5,186
2017 January	125	158	(s)	48	10	20	(s)	1	88	8	8	10	193	477
February	96	127	(s)	46	7	17	(s)	1	85	4	4	9	172	R 396
March	98	138	(s)	53	8	21	(s)	1	97	3	5	11	200	436
April	90	105	(s)	47	7	20	(s)	1	R 93	5	4	12	189	384
May	102	103	(s)	51	7	21	(s)	1	99	6	5	10	201	R 406
June	116	104	(s)	49	6	21	(s)	1	98	5	5	11	R 197	418
July	137	116	(s)	47	7	22	(s)	1	100	8	4	11	200	453
August	129	114	(s)	52	6	22	(s)	1	101	5	5	10	203	447
September	109	104	(s)	49	7	20	(s)	1	94	6	4	10	191	405
October	100	R 111	(s)	52	8	22	(s)	1	97	3	5	11	198	410
November	102	128	(s)	52	8	20	(s)	1	91	7	6	10	196	426
December	115	167	(s)	51	9	22	(s)	1	96	7	5	11	202	485
Total	1,318	R 1,473	1	596	90	247	1	10	R 1,140	69	61	126	R 2,342	R 5,146
2018 January	126	181	(s)	57	11	20	1	1	90	7	5	11	202	R 510
February	92	R 145	(s)	46	8	18	(s)	1	83	3	4	11	175	413
March	90	150	(s)	54	9	21	(s)	1	98	5	3	12	204	445
April	R 83	127	(s)	52	7	20	(s)	1	93	5	6	8	192	403
May	R 96	111	(s)	55	6	21	(s)	1	99	6	5	10	203	R 411
June	111	R 111	(s)	49	6	22	(s)	1	99	6	4	11	199	422
July	125	127	(s)	51	7	22	(s)	1	100	6	5	10	203	455
7-Month Total	722	952	1	364	56	145	1	6	662	39	32	73	1,377	3,059
2017 7-Month Total	763	850	1	341	52	141	1	6	661	40	36	74	1,352	2,972
2016 7-Month Total	752	890	1	338	51	136	1	6	664	41	36	69	1,343	2,992

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

^b Includes coal coke net imports.

^c Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

^d Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.

^e Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

^f Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.

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

^h Includes electric power sector use of geothermal energy and non-biomass waste. See Table 12.6.

ⁱ Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons.

Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption, plus the relatively small amount of emissions from the non-combustion use of fossil fuels. See "Section 12 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

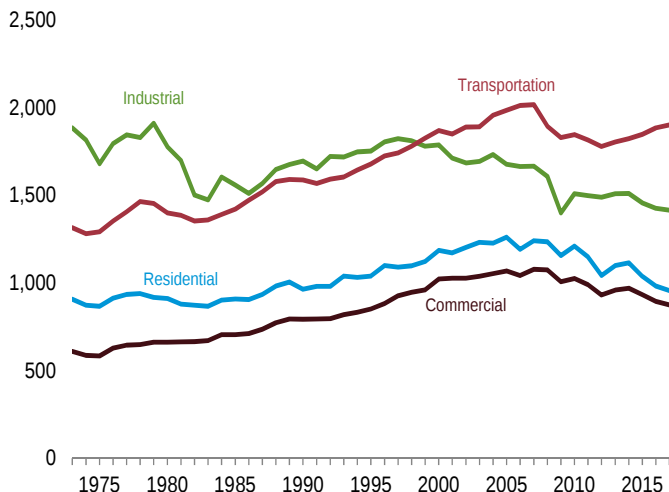
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment> (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

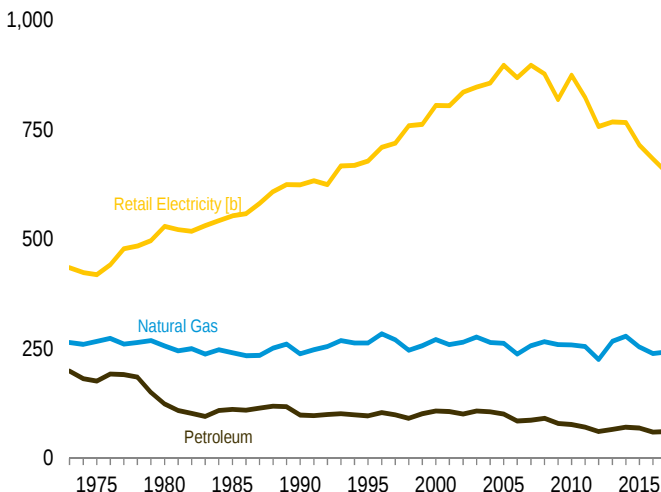
Figure 12.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Sector

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide)

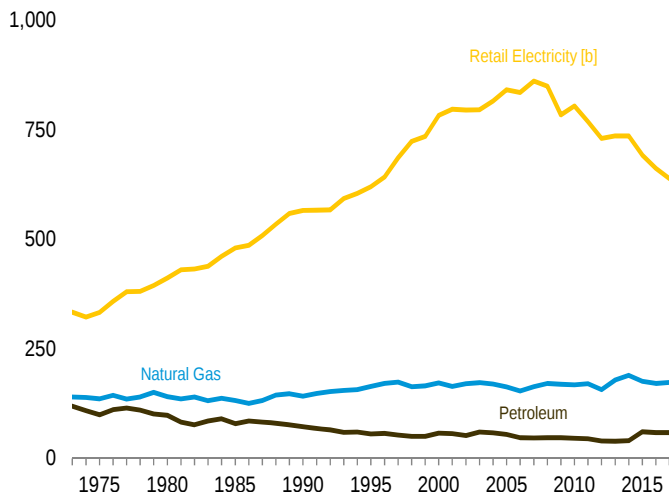
Total [a] by End-Use Sector [b], 1973–2017



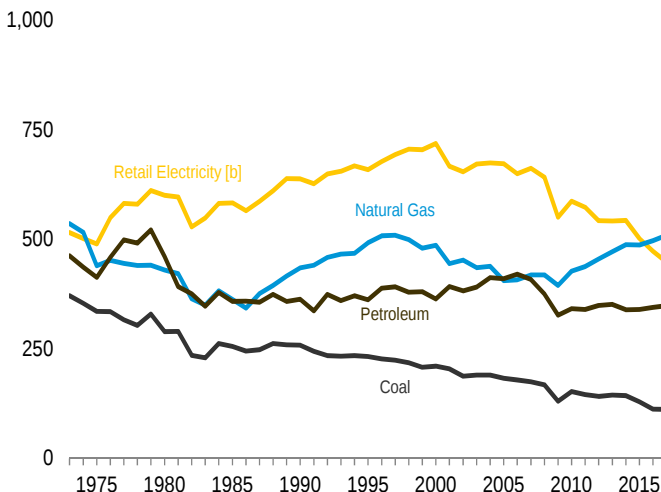
Residential Sector by Major Source, 1973–2017



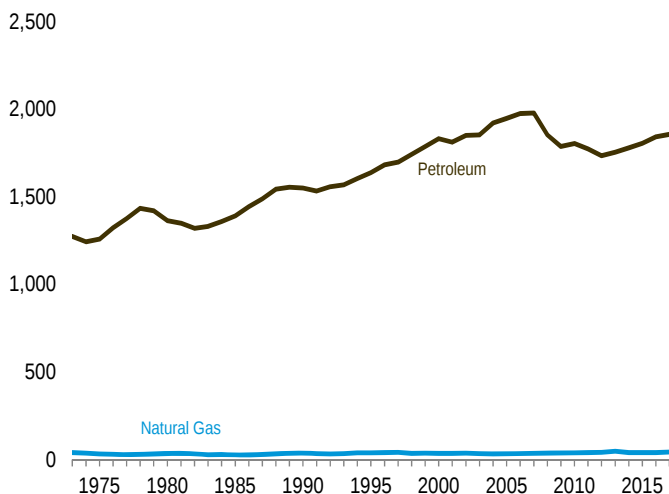
Commercial Sector by Major Source, 1973–2017



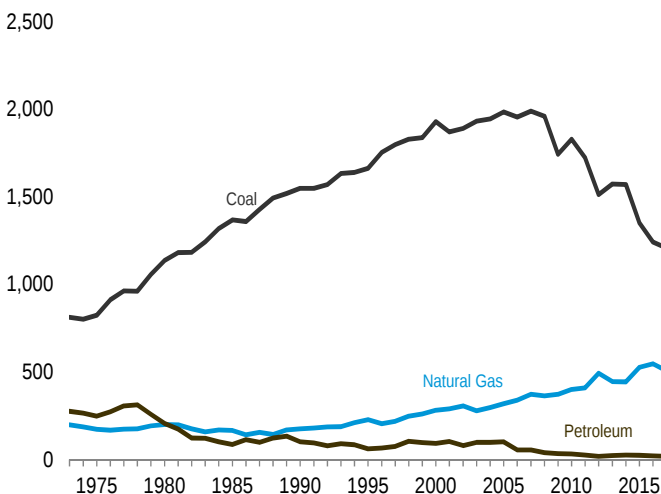
Industrial Sector by Major Source, 1973–2017



Transportation Sector by Major Source, 1973–2017



Electric Power Sector by Major Source, 1973–2017



[a] Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption.

[b] Emissions from energy consumption in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total

electricity retail sales.

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

Sources: Tables 12.2–12.6.

Table 12.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Residential Sector
(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum				Retail Electricity ^e	Total ^f
			Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGL ^d	Kerosene	Total		
1973 Total	9	264	147	36	16	199	435	907
1975 Total	6	266	132	32	12	176	419	867
1980 Total	3	256	96	20	8	124	529	911
1985 Total	4	241	80	20	11	111	553	909
1990 Total	3	238	72	22	5	98	624	963
1995 Total	2	263	66	25	5	96	678	1,039
1996 Total	2	284	68	30	6	104	710	1,099
1997 Total	2	270	64	29	7	99	719	1,090
1998 Total	1	247	56	27	8	91	759	1,097
1999 Total	1	257	60	33	8	102	762	1,122
2000 Total	1	271	66	35	7	108	805	1,185
2001 Total	1	259	66	33	7	106	805	1,171
2002 Total	1	265	63	34	4	101	835	1,203
2003 Total	1	276	68	34	5	108	847	1,232
2004 Total	1	264	67	32	6	106	856	1,227
2005 Total	1	262	62	32	6	101	897	1,261
2006 Total	1	237	52	28	5	85	869	1,191
2007 Total	1	257	53	31	3	86	897	1,241
2008 Total	NA	266	55	35	2	91	877	1,234
2009 Total	NA	259	43	35	2	79	819	1,157
2010 Total	NA	259	41	33	2	77	874	1,210
2011 Total	NA	255	38	31	1	71	823	1,149
2012 Total	NA	225	35	25	1	61	757	1,043
2013 Total	NA	267	36	29	1	66	768	1,100
2014 Total	NA	278	39	31	1	71	766	1,115
2015 Total	NA	253	40	28	1	69	714	1,037
2016 January	NA	48	4	3	(s)	7	65	120
February	NA	38	4	2	(s)	6	52	96
March	NA	25	3	2	(s)	5	41	71
April	NA	18	2	2	(s)	5	37	60
May	NA	11	2	2	(s)	4	43	58
June	NA	7	2	2	(s)	4	65	75
July	NA	6	2	2	(s)	4	84	93
August	NA	6	1	2	(s)	3	83	R 92
September	NA	6	2	2	(s)	4	64	74
October	NA	10	3	2	(s)	5	49	64
November	NA	21	3	2	(s)	5	43	69
December	NA	44	5	2	(s)	7	62	113
Total	NA	239	32	27	1	60	683	982
2017 January	NA	46	4	3	(s)	7	63	116
February	NA	32	3	2	(s)	6	44	82
March	NA	32	3	2	(s)	6	46	R 83
April	NA	15	2	2	(s)	5	39	59
May	NA	11	2	2	(s)	4	46	61
June	NA	7	2	2	(s)	4	59	70
July	NA	6	1	2	(s)	4	77	87
August	NA	6	2	2	(s)	4	71	81
September	NA	6	2	2	(s)	4	56	66
October	NA	11	2	2	(s)	4	47	63
November	NA	26	3	3	(s)	6	46	R 78
December	NA	45	5	3	(s)	7	60	R 112
Total	NA	R 242	32	28	1	61	653	R 956
2018 January	NA	54	6	3	(s)	9	73	136
February	NA	38	4	3	(s)	6	48	92
March	NA	36	3	3	(s)	6	45	87
April	NA	24	3	2	(s)	5	40	69
May	NA	9	2	2	(s)	4	47	60
June	NA	7	1	2	(s)	4	61	71
July	NA	6	1	2	(s)	4	77	86
7-Month Total	NA	173	19	18	(s)	38	391	602
2017 7-Month Total	NA	148	19	16	(s)	35	375	558
2016 7-Month Total	NA	153	18	16	(s)	35	386	574

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

^b Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

^c Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.

^d Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

^e Emissions from energy consumption (for electricity and a small amount of useful thermal output) in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Tables 7.6 and 12.6.

^f Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7.

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

Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption. See "Section 12 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 12.3 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Commercial Sector
(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum							Retail Electricity ^f	Total ^g
			Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGL ^d	Kerosene	Motor Gasoline ^e	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total		
1973 Total	15	141	47	9	5	6	NA	52	120	334	609
1975 Total	14	136	43	8	4	6	NA	39	100	333	583
1980 Total	11	141	38	6	3	8	NA	44	98	412	662
1985 Total	13	132	46	6	2	7	NA	18	79	480	704
1990 Total	12	142	39	6	1	8	0	18	73	566	793
1995 Total	11	164	35	7	2	1	(s)	11	56	620	851
1996 Total	12	171	35	8	2	2	(s)	11	57	643	883
1997 Total	12	174	32	8	2	3	(s)	9	54	686	926
1998 Total	9	164	31	7	2	3	(s)	7	50	724	947
1999 Total	10	165	32	9	2	2	(s)	6	51	735	960
2000 Total	9	173	36	9	2	3	(s)	7	58	783	1,022
2001 Total	9	164	37	9	2	3	(s)	6	57	797	1,027
2002 Total	9	170	32	9	1	3	(s)	6	52	795	1,026
2003 Total	8	173	36	10	1	4	(s)	9	60	796	1,037
2004 Total	10	170	34	10	1	3	(s)	10	58	815	1,053
2005 Total	9	163	33	8	2	3	(s)	9	55	841	1,069
2006 Total	6	154	29	8	1	3	(s)	6	47	835	1,043
2007 Total	7	164	28	8	1	4	(s)	6	46	861	1,078
2008 Total	8	171	28	10	(s)	3	(s)	6	47	849	1,075
2009 Total	7	169	29	9	(s)	R 3	(s)	6	47	784	1,007
2010 Total	7	168	29	9	(s)	3	(s)	5	46	804	1,025
2011 Total	6	171	29	9	(s)	3	(s)	4	45	768	990
2012 Total	4	157	26	9	(s)	3	(s)	2	40	731	932
2013 Total	4	179	25	10	(s)	3	(s)	2	39	736	958
2014 Total	4	190	26	10	(s)	4	(s)	1	41	736	970
2015 Total	3	176	26	9	(s)	25	(s)	(s)	61	692	932
2016 January	(s)	28	3	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	55	89
February	(s)	23	3	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	46	75
March	(s)	16	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	43	65
April	(s)	13	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	43	61
May	(s)	9	2	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	5	49	63
June	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	4	63	74
July	(s)	7	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	4	70	82
August	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	71	83
September	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	61	73
October	(s)	11	2	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	5	54	70
November	(s)	15	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	48	69
December	(s)	25	4	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	56	88
Total	2	171	24	9	(s)	25	(s)	(s)	59	662	894
2017 January	(s)	26	3	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	53	86
February	(s)	20	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	44	69
March	(s)	R 20	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	48	74
April	(s)	12	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	44	61
May	(s)	10	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	4	51	65
June	(s)	8	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	58	70
July	(s)	7	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	4	67	78
August	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	4	64	76
September	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	4	56	68
October	(s)	11	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	52	68
November	(s)	18	3	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	49	73
December	(s)	27	3	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	53	87
Total	2	R 174	24	10	(s)	25	(s)	(s)	59	639	R 874
2018 January	(s)	30	4	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	7	56	94
February	(s)	23	3	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	43	72
March	(s)	23	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	46	74
April	(s)	16	2	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	43	65
May	(s)	9	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	51	64
June	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	57	69
July	(s)	7	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	66	77
7-Month Total	1	116	15	6	(s)	14	(s)	(s)	36	362	515
2017 7-Month Total	1	103	14	6	(s)	14	(s)	(s)	34	364	502
2016 7-Month Total	1	104	14	6	(s)	14	(s)	(s)	34	369	509

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

^b Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

^c Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.

^d Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

^e Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.

^f Emissions from energy consumption (for electricity and a small amount of useful thermal output) in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Tables 7.6 and 12.6.

^g Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7.

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

Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption. See "Section 12 Methodology and Sources" at end of section.

• See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 12.4 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Industrial Sector
(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

	Coal	Coal Coke Net Imports	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum									Retail Elec- tricity ^g	Total ^h
				Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGL ^d	Kero- sene	Lubri- cants	Motor Gasoline ^e	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^f	Total		
1973 Total	371	-1	536	106	28	11	7	18	53	142	97	463	515	1,884
1975 Total	336	2	440	97	27	9	6	16	51	115	93	413	490	1,680
1980 Total	289	-4	430	96	54	13	7	11	49	103	129	461	601	1,776
1985 Total	256	-2	363	81	55	3	6	15	54	57	86	358	583	1,558
1990 Total	258	1	435	84	46	1	7	13	67	32	114	363	638	1,695
1995 Total	233	7	492	82	58	1	7	14	68	25	107	362	659	1,752
1996 Total	227	3	508	86	59	1	6	14	72	25	125	389	678	1,804
1997 Total	224	5	509	88	58	1	7	15	70	22	131	392	694	1,824
1998 Total	219	8	500	88	56	2	7	14	80	16	116	379	706	1,811
1999 Total	208	7	480	86	57	1	7	11	85	14	119	381	704	1,780
2000 Total	211	7	486	87	58	1	7	11	77	17	106	364	719	1,787
2001 Total	204	3	444	94	51	2	6	21	79	14	125	392	667	1,712
2002 Total	188	7	453	88	52	1	6	22	79	13	121	382	654	1,684
2003 Total	190	6	435	85	48	2	6	23	78	15	134	391	672	1,694
2004 Total	190	16	438	88	52	2	6	26	85	17	136	413	674	1,732
2005 Total	183	5	406	92	48	3	6	25	82	20	135	410	672	1,677
2006 Total	179	7	408	91	47	2	6	26	85	16	147	421	650	1,664
2007 Total	175	3	418	91	50	1	6	21	83	13	143	408	662	1,666
2008 Total	168	5	419	98	38	(s)	6	17	78	13	126	375	642	1,608
2009 Total	131	-3	395	78	38	(s)	5	16	73	9	107	327	550	1,400
2010 Total	153	-1	427	84	43	1	5	17	68	8	115	342	587	1,508
2011 Total	146	1	438	90	39	(s)	5	17	65	9	114	340	574	1,498
2012 Total	141	(s)	455	93	50	(s)	4	17	70	5	110	349	543	1,489
2013 Total	145	-2	472	92	53	(s)	5	17	65	3	116	351	542	1,508
2014 Total	143	-2	488	100	45	(s)	5	14	64	3	108	339	543	1,511
2015 Total	129	-2	487	85	53	(s)	5	17	65	2	112	340	502	1,456
2016 January	10	(s)	46	8	6	(s)	(s)	1	6	(s)	10	32	39	126
February	10	(s)	42	8	5	(s)	(s)	1	5	(s)	12	33	34	119
March	10	(s)	43	9	4	(s)	(s)	1	6	(s)	9	30	32	115
April	9	(s)	40	6	4	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	10	27	33	109
May	9	(s)	40	6	4	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	9	25	37	111
June	9	(s)	^R 38	6	3	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	10	25	44	^R 116
July	9	(s)	40	4	4	(s)	(s)	2	5	(s)	9	24	47	121
August	9	(s)	41	7	4	(s)	(s)	2	7	(s)	11	31	47	^R 127
September	9	(s)	39	7	4	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	10	27	41	117
October	9	(s)	40	7	4	(s)	(s)	1	5	(s)	11	30	39	118
November	9	-1	42	8	4	(s)	(s)	1	8	(s)	9	30	36	117
December	10	(s)	46	7	5	(s)	(s)	1	6	(s)	10	31	40	127
Total	113	-2	^R 497	84	51	(s)	5	17	64	4	120	345	473	^R 1,426
2017 January	9	(s)	46	7	6	(s)	(s)	1	7	1	10	32	37	124
February	9	(s)	41	7	4	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	9	26	32	107
March	9	(s)	44	9	5	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	11	30	34	118
April	9	(s)	^R 41	6	4	(s)	(s)	1	5	(s)	12	28	33	111
May	9	(s)	41	8	4	(s)	(s)	2	6	(s)	10	30	37	116
June	9	(s)	40	6	3	(s)	(s)	1	4	(s)	11	27	40	115
July	10	(s)	41	5	4	(s)	(s)	2	7	(s)	11	29	44	123
August	10	(s)	41	7	4	(s)	(s)	2	5	(s)	10	28	43	121
September	9	(s)	40	7	4	(s)	(s)	1	5	(s)	10	29	38	115
October	9	(s)	42	8	4	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	11	28	37	116
November	9	(s)	^R 45	8	5	(s)	(s)	1	6	(s)	10	32	36	121
December	10	(s)	48	6	5	(s)	(s)	1	6	(s)	11	31	38	126
Total	112	-3	^R 509	85	52	(s)	5	17	60	4	126	349	448	1,415
2018 January	9	(s)	49	10	6	(s)	(s)	1	6	(s)	11	35	37	^R 129
February	9	(s)	44	7	5	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	11	28	31	^R 110
March	9	(s)	47	10	5	(s)	(s)	1	5	(s)	12	33	33	122
April	9	(s)	^R 44	8	4	(s)	(s)	1	5	(s)	8	28	32	112
May	^R 9	(s)	43	10	3	(s)	(s)	2	5	(s)	10	31	37	120
June	9	(s)	42	7	3	(s)	(s)	^R 1	6	(s)	11	29	38	^R 117
July	9	(s)	43	7	4	(s)	(s)	2	5	(s)	10	28	43	123
7-Month Total	63	-2	311	60	31	(s)	3	10	34	2	73	212	250	834
2017 7-Month Total	65	-1	293	48	30	(s)	3	10	34	2	74	202	256	814
2016 7-Month Total	66	-1	289	48	29	(s)	3	10	34	2	69	196	267	817

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

^b Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

^c Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.

^d Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

^e Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.

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

^g Emissions from energy consumption (for electricity and a small amount of useful thermal output) in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Tables 7.6 and 12.6.

^h Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons and greater than -0.5 million metric tons.

Notes: • Data are estimates from carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption, plus the relatively small amount of emissions from the non-combustion use of fossil fuels. See "Section 12 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 12.5 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Transportation Sector
(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

		Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum							Retail Elec- tricity ^f	Total ^g	
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	HGL ^d	Jet Fuel	Lubri- cants	Motor Gasoline ^e	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
1973 Total	(s)	39	6	163	3	152	6	886	57	1,273	2	1,315
1975 Total	(s)	32	5	155	3	145	6	889	56	1,258	2	1,292
1980 Total	(h)	34	4	204	1	155	6	881	110	1,363	2	1,400
1985 Total	(h)	28	3	232	2	178	6	908	62	1,391	3	1,421
1990 Total	(h)	36	3	268	1	223	7	967	80	1,548	3	1,588
1995 Total	(h)	38	3	307	1	222	6	R 1,026	72	R 1,637	3	R 1,679
1996 Total	(h)	39	3	327	1	232	6	R 1,046	67	R 1,681	3	R 1,724
1997 Total	(h)	41	3	341	1	234	6	R 1,055	56	R 1,698	3	R 1,742
1998 Total	(h)	35	2	352	1	238	7	R 1,088	53	R 1,741	3	R 1,779
1999 Total	(h)	36	3	365	1	245	7	R 1,113	52	R 1,786	3	R 1,826
2000 Total	(h)	36	3	377	1	254	7	R 1,119	70	R 1,830	4	R 1,870
2001 Total	(h)	35	2	387	1	243	6	R 1,125	46	R 1,810	4	R 1,849
2002 Total	(h)	37	2	394	1	237	6	R 1,156	53	R 1,849	4	R 1,890
2003 Total	(h)	33	2	408	1	231	6	R 1,159	45	R 1,853	5	R 1,891
2004 Total	(h)	32	2	433	1	240	6	R 1,180	58	R 1,921	5	R 1,957
2005 Total	(h)	33	2	444	2	246	6	R 1,180	66	R 1,946	5	R 1,984
2006 Total	(h)	33	2	467	2	240	5	R 1,187	71	R 1,974	5	R 2,012
2007 Total	(h)	35	2	469	1	238	6	R 1,183	78	R 1,977	5	R 2,018
2008 Total	(h)	37	2	424	3	226	5	R 1,119	73	R 1,852	5	R 1,893
2009 Total	(h)	38	2	405	2	204	5	R 1,107	62	R 1,786	5	R 1,829
2010 Total	(h)	38	2	426	1	210	6	R 1,089	70	R 1,803	5	R 1,846
2011 Total	(h)	39	2	437	1	209	6	R 1,057	61	R 1,772	4	R 1,815
2012 Total	(h)	41	2	416	1	206	5	1,051	53	R 1,733	4	1,779
2013 Total	(h)	47	2	424	1	210	5	1,066	46	1,754	4	1,805
2014 Total	(h)	40	2	443	1	216	6	1,077	35	R 1,778	4	1,823
2015 Total	(h)	40	1	449	1	227	6	R 1,083	37	R 1,804	4	1,848
2016 January	(h)	5	(s)	34	(s)	18	1	87	4	143	(s)	148
February	(h)	4	(s)	33	(s)	18	1	86	2	R 139	(s)	144
March	(h)	3	(s)	37	(s)	19	1	94	5	156	(s)	R 159
April	(h)	3	(s)	36	(s)	19	(s)	89	6	151	(s)	154
May	(h)	3	(s)	38	(s)	20	(s)	94	4	157	(s)	160
June	(h)	3	(s)	39	(s)	21	1	93	4	157	(s)	161
July	(h)	3	(s)	39	(s)	21	(s)	96	5	162	(s)	166
August	(h)	3	(s)	41	(s)	21	(s)	97	4	164	(s)	167
September	(h)	3	(s)	38	(s)	20	(s)	92	3	153	(s)	156
October	(h)	3	(s)	39	(s)	20	(s)	91	4	155	(s)	158
November	(h)	3	(s)	36	(s)	20	(s)	89	4	150	(s)	153
December	(h)	4	(s)	36	(s)	21	(s)	93	4	154	(s)	159
Total	(h)	R 40	1	445	1	237	6	R 1,102	49	R 1,841	4	R 1,885
2017 January	(h)	R 5	(s)	33	(s)	20	1	85	7	146	(s)	151
February	(h)	R 4	(s)	32	(s)	17	(s)	R 81	3	135	(s)	R 139
March	(h)	4	(s)	38	(s)	21	1	R 93	4	157	(s)	161
April	(h)	3	(s)	36	(s)	20	(s)	90	4	150	(s)	154
May	(h)	3	(s)	40	(s)	21	(s)	96	5	161	(s)	165
June	(h)	3	(s)	39	(s)	21	(s)	95	4	160	(s)	163
July	(h)	3	(s)	40	(s)	22	(s)	96	4	162	(s)	165
August	(h)	3	(s)	41	(s)	22	(s)	98	4	166	(s)	169
September	(h)	3	(s)	38	(s)	20	(s)	91	4	153	(s)	156
October	(h)	3	(s)	40	(s)	22	(s)	94	4	160	(s)	163
November	(h)	R 4	(s)	37	(s)	20	(s)	88	5	151	(s)	155
December	(h)	R 5	(s)	36	(s)	22	(s)	R 92	4	155	(s)	160
Total	(h)	R 42	1	451	1	247	5	R 1,098	52	R 1,855	4	R 1,901
2018 January	(h)	5	(s)	35	(s)	20	(s)	87	3	146	(s)	151
February	(h)	4	(s)	32	(s)	18	(s)	80	3	134	(s)	138
March	(h)	4	(s)	38	(s)	21	(s)	95	3	158	(s)	162
April	(h)	R 4	(s)	38	(s)	20	(s)	89	5	153	(s)	157
May	(h)	3	(s)	41	(s)	21	(s)	95	4	163	(s)	166
June	(h)	3	(s)	40	(s)	22	(s)	95	3	161	(s)	164
July	(h)	4	(s)	41	(s)	22	(s)	96	4	165	(s)	169
7-Month Total	(h)	27	1	266	(s)	145	3	638	26	1,079	2	1,108
2017 7-Month Total	(h)	24	1	258	(s)	141	3	636	31	1,071	2	1,097
2016 7-Month Total	(h)	24	1	256	(s)	136	3	640	30	1,066	2	1,092

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

^b Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

^c Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.

^d Hydrocarbon gas liquids.

^e Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.

^f Emissions from energy consumption (for electricity and a small amount of useful thermal output) in the electric power sector are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Tables 7.6 and 12.6.

^g Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7.

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

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons.

Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption, plus the relatively small amount of emissions from the non-combustion use of fossil fuels. See "Section 12 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 12.6 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption: Electric Power Sector
(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum				Geo-thermal	Non-Biomass Waste ^d	Total ^e
			Distillate Fuel Oil ^c	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total			
1973 Total	812	199	20	2	254	276	NA	NA	1,286
1975 Total	824	172	17	(s)	231	248	NA	NA	1,244
1980 Total	1,137	200	12	1	194	207	NA	NA	1,544
1985 Total	1,367	166	6	1	79	86	NA	NA	1,619
1990 Total	1,548	176	7	3	92	102	(s)	6	1,831
1995 Total	1,661	228	8	8	45	61	(s)	10	1,960
1996 Total	1,752	205	8	8	50	66	(s)	10	2,033
1997 Total	1,797	219	8	10	56	75	(s)	10	2,101
1998 Total	1,828	248	10	13	82	105	(s)	10	2,192
1999 Total	1,836	260	10	11	76	97	(s)	10	2,204
2000 Total	1,927	281	13	10	69	91	(s)	10	2,310
2001 Total	1,870	290	12	11	79	102	(s)	11	2,273
2002 Total	1,890	306	9	18	52	79	(s)	13	2,288
2003 Total	1,931	278	12	18	69	98	(s)	11	2,319
2004 Total	1,943	297	8	22	69	99	(s)	11	2,350
2005 Total	1,984	319	8	24	69	101	(s)	11	2,416
2006 Total	1,954	338	5	21	28	55	(s)	12	2,358
2007 Total	1,987	372	6	17	31	54	(s)	11	2,425
2008 Total	1,959	362	5	15	19	39	(s)	12	2,373
2009 Total	1,741	373	5	13	14	33	(s)	11	2,158
2010 Total	1,828	399	6	14	12	32	(s)	11	2,270
2011 Total	1,723	409	5	14	7	26	(s)	11	2,170
2012 Total	1,511	493	4	9	6	19	(s)	11	2,034
2013 Total	1,571	444	4	13	6	23	(s)	11	2,050
2014 Total	1,569	444	6	12	7	26	(s)	11	2,050
2015 Total	1,350	527	5	11	7	24	(s)	11	1,913
2016 January	114	42	1	1	1	2	(s)	1	159
February	93	38	(s)	1	1	2	(s)	1	133
March	73	41	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	117
April	72	39	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	114
May	82	44	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	129
June	116	53	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	172
July	136	62	(s)	1	1	2	(s)	1	201
August	135	63	(s)	1	1	2	(s)	1	201
September	114	50	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	167
October	100	41	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	143
November	88	36	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	127
December	119	37	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	158
Total	1,241	547	4	12	6	22	(s)	11	1,821
2017 January	115	35	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	154
February	87	31	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	120
March	89	37	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	128
April	81	34	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	117
May	92	39	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	134
June	107	47	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	156
July	127	59	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	188
August	120	^R 56	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	179
September	99	47	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	149
October	91	43	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	136
November	93	36	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	131
December	106	42	1	1	1	2	(s)	1	151
Total	1,207	506	4	10	5	19	(s)	11	^R 1,743
2018 January	117	43	2	1	2	5	(s)	1	167
February	83	37	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	122
March	81	41	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	124
April	74	39	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	115
May	86	^R 46	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	1	135
June	102	52	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	157
July	116	67	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	186
7-Month Total	660	325	4	5	4	13	(s)	7	1,005
2017 7-Month Total	698	281	2	6	3	11	(s)	7	997
2016 7-Month Total	685	320	2	7	3	13	(s)	7	1,025

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

^b Natural gas, excluding supplemental gaseous fuels.

^c Distillate fuel oil, excluding biodiesel.

^d Municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels. Through 1994, also includes blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

^e Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7.

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

Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy

consumption. See "Section 12 Methodology and Sources" at end of section.

• See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Data exclude emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7 and Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 12.7 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Consumption

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide^a)

	By Source					By Sector					
	Wood ^b	Biomass Waste ^c	Fuel Ethanol ^d	Bio-diesel	Total	Residential	Commercial ^e	Industrial ^f	Transportation	Electric Power ^g	Total
1973 Total	143	(s)	NA	NA	143	33	1	109	NA	(s)	143
1975 Total	140	(s)	NA	NA	141	40	1	100	NA	(s)	141
1980 Total	232	(s)	NA	NA	232	80	2	150	NA	(s)	232
1985 Total	252	14	3	NA	270	95	2	168	3	1	270
1990 Total	208	24	4	NA	237	54	8	147	4	23	237
1995 Total	222	30	8	NA	260	49	9	166	8	28	260
1996 Total	229	32	6	NA	266	51	10	170	6	30	266
1997 Total	222	30	7	NA	259	40	10	172	7	30	259
1998 Total	205	30	8	NA	242	36	9	160	8	30	242
1999 Total	208	29	8	NA	245	37	9	161	8	30	245
2000 Total	212	27	9	NA	248	39	9	161	9	29	248
2001 Total	188	33	10	(s)	231	35	9	147	10	31	231
2002 Total	187	36	12	(s)	235	36	9	144	12	35	235
2003 Total	188	36	16	(s)	240	38	9	141	16	37	240
2004 Total	199	35	20	(s)	255	38	10	151	20	36	255
2005 Total	200	37	23	1	261	40	10	150	23	37	261
2006 Total	197	36	31	2	266	36	9	151	33	38	266
2007 Total	196	37	39	3	276	39	9	146	41	39	276
2008 Total	193	39	55	3	290	44	10	139	57	40	290
2009 Total	181	41	62	3	287	47	10	125	64	41	287
2010 Total	199	42	73	2	316	41	10	149	74	42	316
2011 Total	201	42	73	8	324	42	11	151	80	40	324
2012 Total	200	42	73	8	324	39	10	153	80	42	324
2013 Total	220	45	75	13	353	54	11	158	87	43	353
2014 Total	226	47	76	13	362	55	12	158	88	49	362
2015 Total	210	47	79	14	350	41	13	157	90	48	350
2016 January	17	4	6	1	28	3	1	13	7	4	28
February	16	4	6	1	27	3	1	13	7	4	27
March	17	4	7	1	29	3	1	13	8	4	29
April	16	4	6	1	27	3	1	12	7	4	27
May	16	4	7	2	29	3	1	13	8	4	29
June	16	4	7	2	29	3	1	13	8	4	29
July	17	4	7	2	30	3	1	13	9	4	30
August	17	4	7	2	30	3	1	13	9	4	30
September	16	4	7	2	28	3	1	12	8	4	28
October	16	4	7	2	28	3	1	13	8	3	28
November	16	4	7	2	29	3	1	13	8	4	29
December	19	4	7	2	32	3	1	15	9	4	32
Total	200	46	81	20	346	33	14	155	98	47	346
2017 January	17	4	6	1	29	3	1	13	7	4	29
February	16	4	6	1	26	2	1	12	7	4	26
March	17	4	7	1	29	3	1	13	8	4	29
April	16	4	7	2	28	3	1	13	8	4	28
May	16	4	7	2	29	3	1	13	9	4	29
June	17	3	7	2	29	3	1	13	9	4	29
July	17	4	7	2	30	3	1	13	8	4	30
August	18	4	7	2	30	3	1	13	9	4	30
September	16	3	7	2	28	3	1	12	8	4	28
October	17	4	7	2	29	3	1	13	8	4	29
November	17	4	7	2	29	3	1	13	8	4	29
December	18	4	7	2	30	3	1	14	8	4	30
Total	201	44	82	19	346	31	14	155	98	48	346
2018 January	18	4	7	1	30	3	1	13	8	4	30
February	16	4	6	1	27	3	1	12	7	4	27
March	17	4	7	1	29	3	1	13	8	4	29
April	17	4	6	1	28	3	1	13	7	4	28
May	17	4	7	2	30	3	1	13	9	4	30
June	17	3	7	2	29	3	1	13	8	4	29
July	18	3	7	2	30	3	1	13	9	4	30
7-Month Total	120	26	47	10	202	21	8	91	56	27	202
2017 7-Month Total	117	26	47	10	200	18	8	90	56	28	200
2016 7-Month Total	115	27	47	10	199	19	8	89	55	27	199

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

^b Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^c Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

^d Fuel ethanol minus denaturant.

^e Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

^f Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

^g The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

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

Notes: • Carbon dioxide emissions from biomass energy consumption are excluded from the energy-related carbon dioxide emissions reported in Tables 12.1–12.6. See Note 2, "Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion," at end of section. • Data are estimates. See "Section 12 Methodology and Sources" at end of section. • See "Carbon Dioxide" in Glossary. • See Note 1, "Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Note 1. Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases. Greenhouse gases are those gases—such as water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride—that are transparent to solar (short-wave) radiation but opaque to long-wave (infrared) radiation, thus preventing long-wave radiant energy from leaving Earth's atmosphere. The net effect is a trapping of absorbed radiation and a tendency to warm the planet's surface.

Energy-related carbon dioxide emissions account for about 98% of U.S. CO₂ emissions. The vast majority of CO₂ emissions come from fossil fuel combustion, with smaller amounts from the non-combustion use of fossil fuels, as well as from electricity generation using geothermal energy and non-biomass waste. Other sources of CO₂ emissions include industrial processes, such as cement and limestone production. Data in the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* Tables 12.1–12.6 are estimates for U.S. CO₂ emissions from energy consumption, plus the non-combustion use of fossil fuels (excluded are estimates for CO₂ emissions from biomass energy consumption, which appear in MER Table 12.7).

For annual U.S. estimates for emissions of CO₂ from all sources, as well as for emissions of other greenhouse gases, see EIA's *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases Report* at http://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/ghg_report/.

Note 2. Accounting for Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Biomass Energy Combustion. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the combustion of biomass to produce energy are excluded from the energy-related CO₂ emissions reported in MER Tables 12.1–12.6, but appear in MER Table 12.7. According to current international convention (see the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's "2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories"), carbon released through biomass combustion is excluded from reported energy-related emissions. The release of carbon from biomass combustion is assumed to be balanced by the uptake of carbon when the feedstock is grown, resulting in zero net emissions over some period of time. (This is not to say that biomass energy is carbon-neutral. Energy inputs are required in order to grow, fertilize, and harvest the feedstock and to produce and process the biomass into fuels.)

However, analysts have debated whether increased use of biomass energy may result in a decline in terrestrial carbon stocks, leading to a net positive release of carbon rather than the zero net release assumed by its exclusion from reported energy-related emissions. For example, the clearing of forests for biofuel crops could result in an initial release of carbon that is not fully recaptured in subsequent use of the land for agriculture.

To reflect the potential net emissions, the international convention for greenhouse gas inventories is to report biomass emissions in the category "agriculture, forestry, and other land use," usually based on estimates of net changes in carbon stocks over time.

This indirect accounting of CO₂ emissions from biomass can potentially lead to confusion in accounting for and understanding the flow of CO₂ emissions within energy and non-energy systems. In recognition of this issue, reporting of CO₂ emissions from biomass combustion alongside other energy-related CO₂ emissions offers an alternative accounting treatment. It is important, however, to avoid misinterpreting emissions from fossil energy and biomass energy sources as necessarily additive. Instead, the combined total of direct CO₂ emissions from biomass and energy-related CO₂ emissions implicitly assumes that none of the carbon emitted was previously or subsequently reabsorbed in terrestrial sinks or that other emissions sources offset any such sequestration.

Section 12 Methodology and Sources

To estimate carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption for the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, Tables 12.1–12.7, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) uses the following methodology and sources:

Step 1. Determine Fuel Consumption

Coal—Coal sectoral (residential, commercial, coke plants, other industrial, transportation, electric power) consumption data in thousand short tons are from MER Table 6.2. Coal sectoral consumption data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the coal heat content factors in MER Table A5.

Coal Coke Net Imports—Coal coke net imports data in trillion Btu are derived from coal coke imports and exports data in MER Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

Natural Gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels)—Natural gas sectoral consumption data in trillion Btu are from MER Tables 2.2–2.6.

Petroleum—Total and sectoral consumption (product supplied) data in thousand barrels per day for asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, distillate fuel oil, hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL), jet fuel, kerosene, lubricants, motor gasoline, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil are from MER Tables 3.5 and 3.7a–3.7c. For the component products of HGL (ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, isobutane/isobutylene, and natural gasoline) and "other petroleum" (aviation gasoline blending components, crude oil, motor gasoline blending components, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, still gas, unfinished oils, waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products), consumption (product supplied) data in thousand barrels per day are from EIA's *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, and earlier publications (see sources for MER Table 3.5). Petroleum consumption data by product are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the petroleum heat content factors in MER Tables A1 and A3.

Biomass—Sectoral consumption data in trillion Btu for wood, biomass waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biodiesel are from MER Tables 10.2a–10.2c.

Step 2. Remove Biofuels From Petroleum

Distillate Fuel Oil—Beginning in 2009, the distillate fuel oil data (for total and transportation sector) in Step 1 include biodiesel, a non-fossil renewable fuel. To remove the biodiesel portion from distillate fuel oil, data in thousand barrels per day for refinery and blender net inputs of renewable diesel fuel (from the PSA/PSM) are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in MER Table A1, and then subtracted from the distillate fuel oil consumption values.

Motor Gasoline—Beginning in 1993, the motor gasoline data (for total, commercial sector, industrial sector, and transportation sector) in Step 1 include fuel ethanol, a non-fossil renewable fuel. To remove the fuel ethanol portion from motor gasoline, data in trillion Btu for fuel ethanol consumption (from MER Tables 10.2a, 10.2b, and 10.3) are subtracted from the motor gasoline consumption values. (Note that about 2% of fuel ethanol is fossil-based petroleum denaturant, to make the fuel ethanol undrinkable. For 1993–2008, petroleum denaturant is double counted in the PSA product supplied statistics, in both the original product category—e.g., natural gasoline—and also in the finished motor gasoline category; for this time period for MER Section 12, petroleum denaturant is removed along with the fuel ethanol from motor gasoline, but left in the original product. Beginning in 2009, petroleum denaturant is counted only in the PSA/PSM product supplied statistics for motor gasoline; for this time period for MER Section 12, petroleum denaturant is left in motor gasoline.)

Step 3. Remove Carbon Sequestered by Non-Combustion Use

The following fuels have industrial non-combustion uses as chemical feedstocks and other products: coal, natural gas, asphalt and road oil, distillate fuel oil, hydrocarbon gas liquids (ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, isobutane/isobutylene, and natural gasoline), lubricants (which have industrial and transportation non-combustion uses), naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, petroleum coke, residual fuel oil, special naphthas, still gas, waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products. In the non-combustion use of these fuels, some of the carbon is sequestered, and is thus subtracted from the fuel consumption values in Steps 1 and 2.

Estimates of annual non-combustion use and associated carbon sequestration are developed by EIA using the methodology detailed in "Documentation for *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 2008*" at https://www.eia.gov/environment/archive/1605/ggrpt/documentation/pdf/0638_2008.pdf.

To obtain monthly estimates of non-combustion use and associated carbon sequestration, monthly patterns for industrial consumption and product supplied data series are used. For coal non-combustion use, the monthly pattern

for coke plants coal consumption from MER Table 6.2 is used. For natural gas, the monthly pattern for other industrial non-CHP natural gas consumption from MER Table 4.3 is used. For distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil, the monthly patterns for industrial consumption from MER Table 3.7b are used. For the other petroleum products, the monthly patterns for product supplied from the PSA and PSM are used. See Tables 1.11a and 1.11b for estimates of fossil fuel non-combustion uses.

Step 4. Determine Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions data in million metric tons are calculated by multiplying consumption values in trillion Btu from Steps 1 and 2 (minus the carbon sequestered in non-combustion use in Step 3) by the CO₂ emissions factors at http://www.eia.gov/environment/archive/1605/ggrpt/excel/CO2_coeffs_09_v2.xls.

Coal—CO₂ emissions for coal are calculated for each sector (residential, commercial, coke plants, other industrial, transportation, electric power). Total coal emissions are the sum of the sectoral coal emissions.

Coal Coke Net Imports—CO₂ emissions for coal coke net imports are calculated.

Natural Gas—CO₂ emissions for natural gas are calculated for each sector (residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, electric power). Total natural gas emissions are the sum of the sectoral natural gas emissions.

Petroleum—CO₂ emissions are calculated for each petroleum product. Total petroleum emissions are the sum of the product emissions. Total HGL emissions are the sum of the emissions for the component products (ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, isobutane/isobutylene, and natural gasoline); residential, commercial, and transportation sector HGL emissions are estimated by multiplying consumption values in trillion Btu from MER Tables 3.8a and 3.8c by the propane emissions factor; industrial sector HGL emissions are estimated as total HGL emissions minus emissions by the other sectors.

Geothermal and Non-Biomass Waste—Annual CO₂ emissions data for geothermal and non-biomass waste are EIA estimates based on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report" (and predecessor forms). Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual data by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. (Annual estimates for the current year are set equal to those of the previous year.)

Biomass—CO₂ emissions for wood, biomass waste, fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), and biodiesel are calculated for each sector. Total emissions for each biomass fuel are the sum of the sectoral emissions. The following factors, in million metric tons CO₂ per quadrillion Btu, are used: wood—93.80; biomass waste—90.70; fuel ethanol—68.44; and biodiesel—73.84. For 1973–1988, the biomass portion of waste in MER Tables 10.2a–10.2c is estimated as 67%; for 1989–2000, the biomass portion of waste is estimated as 67% in 1989 to 58% in 2000, based on the biogenic shares of total municipal solid waste shown in EIA's "Methodology for Allocating Municipal Solid Waste to Biogenic and Non-Biogenic Energy," Table 1 at <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/pdf/historical/msw.pdf>.

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Appendices

Appendix A: British Thermal Unit Conversion Factors

The thermal conversion factors presented in the following tables can be used to estimate the heat content in British thermal units (Btu) of a given amount of energy measured in physical units, such as barrels or cubic feet. For example, 10 barrels of asphalt has a heat content of approximately 66.36 million Btu (10 barrels x 6.636 million Btu per barrel = 66.36 million Btu).

The heat content rates (i.e., thermal conversion factors) provided in this section represent the gross (or higher or upper) energy content of the fuels. Gross heat content rates are applied in all Btu calculations for the *Monthly Energy Review* and are commonly used in energy calculations in the United States; net (or lower) heat content rates are typically used in European energy calculations. The difference between the two rates is the amount of energy that is consumed to vaporize water that is created during the combustion process. Generally, the difference ranges from 2% to 10%, depending on the specific fuel and its hydrogen content. Some fuels, such as unseasoned wood, can be more than 40% different in their gross and net heat content rates. See "Heat Content" and "British Thermal Unit (Btu)" in the Glossary for more information.

In general, the annual thermal conversion factors presented in Tables A2 through A6 are computed from final annual data or from the best available data and labeled "preliminary." Often, the current year's factors are labeled "estimate," and are set equal to the previous year's values until data become available to calculate the factors. The source of each factor is described in the section entitled "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6 in this appendix.

Table A1. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum and Other Liquids
(Million Btu per Barrel, Except as Noted)

Commodity	Heat Content	Commodity	Heat Content
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.636	Motor Gasoline Blending Components (MGBC)	
Aviation Gasoline (Finished)	5.048	Through 2006	5.253
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	5.048	Beginning in 2007	5.222
Biodiesel	5.359	Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	4.247
Crude Oil—see Table A2		Petrochemical Feedstocks	
Distillate Fuel Oil—see Table A3 for averages		Naphtha Less Than 401°F	5.248
15 ppm sulfur and under	5.770	Other Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401°F	5.825
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	5.817	Petroleum Coke—see Table A3 for averages	
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	5.825	Total, through 2003	6.024
Fuel Ethanol—see Table A3		Catalyst, beginning in 2004	^a 6.287
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids		Marketable, beginning in 2004	5.719
Ethane/Ethylene	3.082	Plant Condensate	5.418
Propane/Propylene	3.836	Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	^b 5.359; ^b 5.494
Normal Butane/Butylene	4.326	Residual Fuel Oil	6.287
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3.974	Special Naphthas	5.248
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	4.620	Still Gas	^c 6.287; ^c 6.000
Hydrogen	^a 6.287	Unfinished Oils	5.825
Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type	5.670	Unfractionated Stream	5.418
Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type	5.355	Waxes	5.537
Kerosene	5.670	Miscellaneous Products	5.796
Lubricants	6.065	Other Hydrocarbons	5.825
Motor Gasoline (Finished)—see Tables A2/A3			

^a Per residual fuel oil equivalent barrel (6.287 million Btu per barrel).

^b The biodiesel heat content factor, 5.359 million Btu per barrel, is used for "Biomass-Based Diesel Fuel" and "Other Renewable Fuels"; however, a factor of 5.494 million Btu per barrel is used for "Other Renewable Diesel Fuel."

^c Through 2015, the still gas heat content factor is 6.000 million Btu per fuel oil equivalent barrel; beginning in 2016, the factor is 6.287 million Btu per residual fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

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

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

Table A2. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Production, Imports, and Exports
(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Production		Imports				Exports			
			Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products		Total	Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products		Total
	Crude Oil ^a	Natural Gas Plant Liquids		Motor Gasoline ^b	Total Products			Motor Gasoline ^c	Total Products	
1950	5.800	4.522	5.943	5.253	6.263	6.080	5.800	5.253	5.751	5.766
1955	5.800	4.406	5.924	5.253	6.234	6.040	5.800	5.253	5.765	5.768
1960	5.800	4.295	5.911	5.253	6.161	6.021	5.800	5.253	5.835	5.834
1965	5.800	4.264	5.872	5.253	6.123	5.997	5.800	5.253	5.742	5.743
1970	5.800	4.146	5.822	5.253	6.088	5.985	5.800	5.253	5.811	5.810
1975	5.800	3.984	5.821	5.253	5.935	5.858	5.800	5.253	5.747	5.748
1980	5.800	3.914	5.812	5.253	5.748	5.796	5.800	5.253	5.841	5.820
1981	5.800	3.930	5.818	5.253	5.659	5.775	5.800	5.253	5.837	5.821
1982	5.800	3.872	5.826	5.253	5.664	5.775	5.800	5.253	5.829	5.820
1983	5.800	3.839	5.825	5.253	5.677	5.774	5.800	5.253	5.800	5.800
1984	5.800	3.812	5.823	5.253	5.613	5.745	5.800	5.253	5.867	5.850
1985	5.800	3.815	5.832	5.253	5.572	5.736	5.800	5.253	5.819	5.814
1986	5.800	3.797	5.903	5.253	5.624	5.808	5.800	5.253	5.839	5.832
1987	5.800	3.804	5.901	5.253	5.599	5.820	5.800	5.253	5.860	5.858
1988	5.800	3.800	5.900	5.253	5.618	5.820	5.800	5.253	5.842	5.840
1989	5.800	3.826	5.906	5.253	5.641	5.833	5.800	5.253	5.869	5.857
1990	5.800	3.822	5.934	5.253	5.614	5.849	5.800	5.253	5.838	5.833
1991	5.800	3.807	5.948	5.253	5.636	5.873	5.800	5.253	5.827	5.823
1992	5.800	3.804	5.953	5.253	5.623	5.877	5.800	5.253	5.774	5.777
1993	5.800	3.801	5.954	5.253	5.539	5.866	5.800	5.253	5.681	5.693
1994	5.800	3.794	5.950	5.253	5.416	5.835	5.800	5.253	5.693	5.704
1995	5.800	3.796	5.938	5.253	5.345	5.830	5.800	5.253	5.692	5.703
1996	5.800	3.777	5.947	5.253	5.373	5.828	5.800	5.253	5.663	5.678
1997	5.800	3.762	5.954	5.253	5.333	5.836	5.800	5.253	5.663	5.678
1998	5.800	3.769	5.953	5.253	5.314	5.833	5.800	5.253	5.505	5.539
1999	5.800	3.744	5.942	5.253	5.291	5.815	5.800	5.253	5.530	5.564
2000	5.800	3.733	5.959	5.253	5.309	5.823	5.800	5.253	5.529	5.542
2001	5.800	3.735	5.976	5.253	5.330	5.838	5.800	5.253	5.637	5.641
2002	5.800	3.729	5.971	5.253	5.362	5.845	5.800	5.253	5.517	5.519
2003	5.800	3.739	5.970	5.253	5.381	5.845	5.800	5.253	5.628	5.630
2004	5.800	3.724	5.981	5.253	5.429	5.853	5.800	5.253	5.532	5.539
2005	5.800	3.724	5.977	5.253	5.436	5.835	5.800	5.253	5.504	5.513
2006	5.800	3.712	5.980	5.253	5.431	5.836	5.800	5.219	5.415	5.423
2007	5.800	3.701	5.985	5.222	5.483	5.857	5.800	5.188	5.465	5.471
2008	5.800	3.706	5.990	5.222	5.459	5.861	5.800	5.215	5.587	5.591
2009	5.800	3.692	5.988	5.222	5.509	5.878	5.800	5.221	5.674	5.677
2010	5.800	3.674	5.989	5.222	5.545	5.892	5.800	5.214	5.601	5.604
2011	5.800	3.672	6.008	5.222	5.538	5.905	5.800	5.216	5.526	5.530
2012	5.800	3.683	6.165	5.222	5.501	6.035	5.800	5.217	5.520	5.526
2013	5.800	3.714	6.010	5.222	5.497	5.899	5.800	5.216	5.470	5.482
2014	5.800	3.723	6.035	5.222	5.518	5.929	5.800	5.218	5.369	5.406
2015	5.717	3.744	6.065	5.222	5.504	5.941	5.682	5.218	5.279	5.319
2016	5.722	3.714	6.053	5.222	5.491	5.929	5.724	5.218	5.184	5.245
2017	5.723	3.699	6.050	5.222	5.489	5.930	5.738	5.221	5.151	5.258
2018	E 5.723	E 3.699	E 6.050	E 5.222	E 5.489	E 5.930	E 5.738	E 5.221	E 5.151	E 5.258

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Excludes fuel ethanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and other oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.

^c Through 2005, excludes fuel ethanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. Beginning in 2006, includes MTBE, but excludes fuel ethanol and other oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.

E=Estimate.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

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

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

Table A3. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption and Fuel Ethanol
(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Total Petroleum ^a Consumption by Sector						Distillate Fuel Oil Consumption ^f	Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids Consumption ^g	Motor Gasoline (Finished) Consumption ^h	Petroleum Coke Consumption ⁱ	Fuel Ethanol ^j	Fuel Ethanol Feedstock Factor ^k
	Residential	Commercial ^b	Industrial ^b	Transportation ^{b,c}	Electric Power ^{d,e}	Total ^{b,c}						
1950	5.473	5.817	5.953	5.461	6.254	5.649	5.825	4.011	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1955	5.469	5.781	5.881	5.407	6.254	5.591	5.825	4.011	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1960	5.417	5.781	5.818	5.387	6.267	5.555	5.825	4.011	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1965	5.364	5.760	5.748	5.386	6.267	5.532	5.825	4.011	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1970	5.260	5.708	5.595	5.393	6.252	5.503	5.825	^g 3.779	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1975	5.253	5.649	5.513	5.392	6.250	5.494	5.825	3.739	5.253	6.024	NA	NA
1980	5.321	5.751	5.366	5.441	6.254	5.479	5.825	3.746	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.586
1981	5.283	5.693	5.299	5.433	6.258	5.448	5.825	3.715	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.562
1982	5.266	5.698	5.247	5.423	6.258	5.415	5.825	3.678	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.539
1983	5.140	5.591	5.254	5.416	6.255	5.406	5.825	3.633	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.515
1984	5.307	5.657	5.207	5.418	6.251	5.395	5.825	3.677	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.492
1985	5.263	5.598	5.199	5.423	6.247	5.387	5.825	3.676	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.469
1986	5.268	5.632	5.269	5.426	6.257	5.418	5.825	3.710	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.446
1987	5.239	5.594	5.233	5.429	6.249	5.403	5.825	3.734	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.423
1988	5.257	5.597	5.228	5.433	6.250	5.410	5.825	3.719	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.400
1989	5.194	5.549	5.219	5.438	^d 6.240	5.410	5.825	3.747	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.377
1990	5.145	5.553	5.253	5.442	6.244	5.411	5.825	3.712	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.355
1991	5.094	5.528	5.167	5.441	6.246	5.384	5.825	3.708	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.332
1992	5.124	5.513	5.168	5.443	6.238	5.378	5.825	3.722	5.253	6.024	3.563	6.309
1993	5.102	^b 5.504	^b 5.177	^{b,R} 5.412	6.230	^{b,R} 5.363	5.825	3.709	^{h,R} 5.217	6.024	3.563	6.287
1994	5.095	5.512	5.149	^R 5.413	6.213	^R 5.353	^f 5.820	3.730	^R 5.214	6.024	3.563	6.264
1995	5.060	5.475	5.121	^R 5.409	6.187	^R 5.336	5.820	3.718	^R 5.204	6.024	3.563	6.242
1996	4.995	5.430	5.114	^R 5.416	6.194	^R 5.333	5.820	3.708	^R 5.211	6.024	3.563	6.220
1997	4.986	^R 5.387	5.119	^R 5.410	6.198	^R 5.332	5.820	3.704	^R 5.205	6.024	3.563	6.198
1998	4.972	^R 5.361	5.136	^R 5.406	6.210	^R 5.344	5.819	3.697	^R 5.203	6.024	3.563	6.176
1999	4.899	^R 5.287	5.091	^R 5.406	6.204	^R 5.323	5.819	3.706	^R 5.202	6.024	3.563	6.167
2000	4.905	^R 5.312	5.056	^R 5.415	6.188	^R 5.321	5.819	3.692	^R 5.201	6.024	3.563	6.159
2001	4.934	^R 5.321	5.141	^R 5.405	6.199	^R 5.340	5.819	3.685	^R 5.201	6.024	3.563	6.151
2002	4.883	^R 5.289	5.092	^R 5.403	6.172	^R 5.318	5.819	3.671	^R 5.199	6.024	3.563	6.143
2003	4.918	5.312	5.143	^R 5.400	6.182	^R 5.335	5.819	3.688	^R 5.197	6.024	3.563	6.106
2004	4.949	5.323	5.144	^R 5.407	6.134	^R 5.339	5.818	3.677	^R 5.196	ⁱ 5.982	3.563	6.069
2005	4.913	5.359	5.179	^R 5.408	6.126	^R 5.351	5.818	3.674	^R 5.192	5.982	3.563	6.032
2006	4.883	^R 5.295	^R 5.158	^R 5.405	6.038	^R 5.333	5.803	3.644	^R 5.185	5.987	3.563	5.995
2007	4.830	^R 5.269	^R 5.121	^R 5.376	6.064	^R 5.303	5.784	3.641	^R 5.142	5.996	3.563	5.959
2008	4.769	^R 5.155	^R 5.146	^R 5.342	6.013	^R 5.278	5.780	3.645	^R 5.106	5.992	3.563	5.922
2009	4.661	^R 5.215	5.014	^{c,R} 5.320	5.987	^{c,R} 5.231	5.781	3.595	^R 5.089	6.017	3.563	5.901
2010	4.661	^R 5.193	4.977	^R 5.316	5.956	^R 5.217	5.778	3.600	^R 5.067	6.059	3.561	5.880
2011	4.654	5.174	4.951	^R 5.316	5.900	^R 5.209	5.776	3.543	^R 5.063	6.077	3.560	5.859
2012	4.711	5.124	4.903	5.307	5.925	5.191	5.774	3.559	^R 5.062	6.084	3.560	5.838
2013	4.645	5.052	4.861	^R 5.303	5.892	^R 5.173	5.774	3.579	^R 5.060	6.089	3.559	5.817
2014	4.661	5.014	4.868	5.302	5.906	5.177	5.773	3.558	^R 5.059	6.100	3.558	5.797
2015	4.718	^R 5.049	4.830	^R 5.304	5.915	^R 5.171	5.773	3.576	^R 5.057	6.085	3.558	5.776
2016	4.628	^R 5.021	^R 4.864	^R 5.306	5.885	^R 5.179	5.773	3.543	^R 5.055	6.104	3.558	5.755
2017	^E 4.617	^{RE} 5.016	^E 4.835	^{RE} 5.308	^P 5.896	^R 5.171	5.772	3.527	^R 5.053	6.132	3.556	5.735
2018	^E 4.617	^{RE} 5.016	^E 4.835	^{RE} 5.308	^E 5.896	^{RE} 5.171	^E 5.772	^E 3.527	^{RE} 5.053	^E 6.132	^E 3.556	5.715

^a Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned directly as fuel. Quantity-weighted averages of the petroleum products included in each category are calculated by using heat content values for individual products shown in Tables A1 and A3.

^b Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

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

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

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

^f There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1993 and 1994; beginning in 1994, the single constant factor is replaced by a quantity-weighted factor.

Quantity-weighted averages of the sulfur-content categories of distillate fuel oil are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1. Excludes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

^g There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1966 and 1967; beginning in 1967, the single constant factor is replaced by a quantity-weighted factor.

Quantity-weighted averages of the major components of hydrocarbon gas liquids are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

^h Through 1992, excludes oxygenates. Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline; and for 1993–2006, also includes methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and other oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.

ⁱ There is a discontinuity in this time series between 2003 and 2004; beginning in 2004, the single constant factor is replaced by a quantity-weighted factor.

Quantity-weighted averages of the two categories of petroleum coke are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

^j Includes denaturant (petroleum added to ethanol to make it undrinkable). Fuel ethanol factors are weighted average heat contents for undenatured ethanol (3.539 million Btu per barrel) and products used as denaturant (natural gasoline, finished motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components—see Tables A1 and A3 for factors). The factor for 2009 is used as the estimated factor for 1980–2008.

^k Corn input to the production of undenatured ethanol (million Btu corn per barrel undenatured ethanol), used as the factor to estimate total biomass inputs to the production of undenatured ethanol. Observed ethanol yields (gallons undenatured ethanol per bushel of corn) are 2.5 in 1980, 2.666 in 1998, 2.68 in 2002, 2.78 in 2008, and 2.82 in 2012; yields in other years are estimated. Corn is assumed to have a gross heat content of 0.392 million Btu per bushel. Undenatured ethanol is assumed to have a gross heat content of 3.539 million Btu per barrel.

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

Note: The heat content values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

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

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

Revisions to "Motor Gasoline (Finished) Consumption" are due to the incorporation of a new method that better accounts for fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

Table A4. Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas
(Btu per Cubic Foot)

	Production		Consumption ^a			Imports	Exports
	Marketed	Dry	End-Use Sectors ^b	Electric Power Sector ^c	Total		
1950	1,119	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	--	1,035
1955	1,120	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035
1960	1,107	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035
1965	1,101	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032
1970	1,102	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,031
1975	1,095	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,014
1980	1,098	1,026	1,024	1,035	1,026	1,022	1,013
1981	1,103	1,027	1,025	1,035	1,027	1,014	1,011
1982	1,107	1,028	1,026	1,036	1,028	1,018	1,011
1983	1,115	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,024	1,010
1984	1,109	1,031	1,030	1,035	1,031	1,005	1,010
1985	1,112	1,032	1,031	1,038	1,032	1,002	1,011
1986	1,110	1,030	1,029	1,034	1,030	997	1,008
1987	1,112	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,031	999	1,011
1988	1,109	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1,018
1989	1,107	1,031	1,032	^c 1,028	1,031	1,004	1,019
1990	1,105	1,029	1,029	1,027	1,029	1,012	1,018
1991	1,108	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,014	1,022
1992	1,110	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,011	1,018
1993	1,106	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,027	1,020	1,016
1994	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,028	1,022	1,011
1995	1,106	1,026	1,027	1,021	1,026	1,021	1,011
1996	1,109	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,022	1,011
1997	1,107	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,023	1,011
1998	1,109	1,031	1,033	1,024	1,031	1,023	1,011
1999	1,107	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,027	1,022	1,006
2000	1,107	1,025	1,026	1,021	1,025	1,023	1,006
2001	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,026	1,028	1,023	1,010
2002	1,103	1,024	1,025	1,020	1,024	1,022	1,008
2003	1,103	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,028	1,025	1,009
2004	1,104	1,026	1,026	1,027	1,026	1,025	1,009
2005	1,104	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,025	1,009
2006	1,103	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,025	1,009
2007	1,102	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,009
2008	1,100	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,009
2009	1,101	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,009
2010	1,098	1,023	1,023	1,022	1,023	1,025	1,009
2011	1,142	1,022	1,022	1,021	1,022	1,025	1,009
2012	1,091	1,024	1,025	1,022	1,024	1,025	1,009
2013	1,101	1,027	1,028	1,025	1,027	1,025	1,009
2014	1,116	1,032	1,033	1,029	1,032	1,025	1,009
2015	1,124	1,037	1,038	1,035	1,037	1,025	1,009
2016	^R 1,128	1,037	1,039	1,034	1,037	1,025	1,009
2017	^R 1,129	^R 1,036	^R 1,038	^P 1,033	^R 1,036	1,025	1,009
2018	^{RE} 1,129	^{RE} 1,036	^{RE} 1,038	^E 1,033	^{RE} 1,036	^E 1,025	^E 1,009

^a Consumption factors are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^b Residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.

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

R=Revised. P=Preliminary. E=Estimate. -- =Not applicable.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

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

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

Table A5. Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke
(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Coal									Coal Coke
	Production ^a	Waste Coal Supplied ^b	Consumption					Imports	Exports	Imports and Exports
			Residential and Commercial Sectors ^c	Industrial Sector		Electric Power Sector ^{e,f}	Total			
				Coke Plants	Other ^d					
1950	25.090	NA	24.461	26.798	24.820	23.937	24.989	25.020	26.788	24.800
1955	25.201	NA	24.373	26.794	24.821	24.056	24.982	25.000	26.907	24.800
1960	24.906	NA	24.226	26.791	24.609	23.927	24.713	25.003	26.939	24.800
1965	24.775	NA	24.028	26.787	24.385	23.780	24.537	25.000	26.973	24.800
1970	23.842	NA	23.203	26.784	22.983	22.573	23.440	25.000	26.982	24.800
1975	22.897	NA	22.261	26.782	22.436	21.642	22.506	25.000	26.562	24.800
1980	22.415	NA	22.543	26.790	22.690	21.295	21.947	25.000	26.384	24.800
1981	22.308	NA	22.474	26.794	22.585	21.085	21.713	25.000	26.160	24.800
1982	22.239	NA	22.695	26.797	22.712	21.194	21.674	25.000	26.223	24.800
1983	22.052	NA	22.775	26.798	22.691	21.133	21.576	25.000	26.291	24.800
1984	22.010	NA	22.844	26.799	22.543	21.101	21.573	25.000	26.402	24.800
1985	21.870	NA	22.646	26.798	22.020	20.959	21.366	25.000	26.307	24.800
1986	21.913	NA	22.947	26.798	22.198	21.084	21.462	25.000	26.292	24.800
1987	21.922	NA	23.404	26.799	22.381	21.136	21.517	25.000	26.291	24.800
1988	21.823	NA	23.571	26.799	22.360	20.900	21.328	25.000	26.299	24.800
1989	21.765	^b 10.391	23.650	26.800	22.347	^e 20.898	21.307	25.000	26.160	24.800
1990	21.822	9.303	23.137	26.799	22.457	20.779	21.197	25.000	26.202	24.800
1991	21.681	10.758	23.114	26.799	22.460	20.730	21.120	25.000	26.188	24.800
1992	21.682	10.396	23.105	26.799	22.250	20.709	21.068	25.000	26.161	24.800
1993	21.418	10.638	22.994	26.800	22.123	20.677	21.010	25.000	26.335	24.800
1994	21.394	11.097	23.112	26.800	22.068	20.589	20.929	25.000	26.329	24.800
1995	21.326	11.722	23.118	26.800	21.950	20.543	20.880	25.000	26.180	24.800
1996	21.322	12.147	23.011	26.800	22.105	20.547	20.870	25.000	26.174	24.800
1997	21.296	12.158	22.494	26.800	22.172	20.518	20.830	25.000	26.251	24.800
1998	21.418	12.639	21.620	27.426	23.164	20.516	20.881	25.000	26.800	24.800
1999	21.070	12.552	23.880	27.426	22.489	20.490	20.818	25.000	26.081	24.800
2000	21.072	12.360	25.020	27.426	22.433	20.511	20.828	25.000	26.117	24.800
2001	^a 20.772	12.169	24.909	27.426	22.622	20.337	20.671	25.000	25.998	24.800
2002	20.673	12.165	22.962	27.426	22.562	20.238	20.541	25.000	26.062	24.800
2003	20.499	12.360	22.242	27.425	22.468	20.082	20.387	25.000	25.972	24.800
2004	20.424	12.266	22.324	27.426	22.473	19.980	20.290	25.000	26.108	24.800
2005	20.348	12.093	22.342	26.279	22.178	19.988	20.246	25.000	25.494	24.800
2006	20.310	12.080	22.066	26.271	22.050	19.931	20.181	25.000	25.453	24.800
2007	20.340	12.090	22.069	26.329	22.371	19.909	20.168	25.000	25.466	24.800
2008	20.208	12.121	^c 23.035	26.281	22.304	19.713	19.979	25.000	25.399	24.800
2009	19.963	12.076	22.852	26.334	21.823	19.521	19.741	25.000	25.633	24.800
2010	20.173	11.960	22.611	26.295	21.846	19.623	19.870	25.000	25.713	24.800
2011	20.142	11.604	22.099	26.299	21.568	19.341	19.600	25.000	25.645	24.800
2012	20.215	11.539	21.300	28.636	21.449	19.211	19.544	23.128	24.551	24.800
2013	20.182	11.103	21.233	28.705	21.600	19.174	19.513	22.379	24.605	24.800
2014	20.146	11.474	21.307	28.458	21.525	19.290	19.611	22.187	25.032	24.800
2015	19.880	11.527	20.699	28.526	21.258	19.146	19.482	22.633	25.048	24.800
2016	19.977	11.496	20.078	28.608	21.055	19.153	19.459	22.327	25.655	24.800
2017	^P 20.033	^P 12.798	^P 19.465	^P 28.673	^P 20.779	^P 19.015	^P 19.334	^P 21.480	^P 24.631	^P 24.800
2018	^E 20.033	^E 12.798	^E 19.465	^E 28.673	^E 20.779	^E 19.015	^E 19.334	^E 21.480	^E 24.631	^E 24.800

^a Beginning in 2001, includes a small amount of refuse recovery (coal recaptured from a refuse mine, and cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible materials).

^b Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and industrial sectors. Beginning in 1989, waste coal supplied is counted as a supply-side item to balance the same amount of waste coal included in "Consumption."

^c Through 2007, used as the thermal conversion factor for coal consumption by the residential and commercial sectors. Beginning in 2008, used as the thermal conversion factor for coal consumption by the commercial sector only.

^d Includes transportation. Excludes coal synfuel plants.

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

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

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

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

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

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

	Approximate Heat Rates ^a for Electricity Net Generation						Heat Content ^l of Electricity ^k
	Fossil Fuels ^b				Nuclear ^h	Noncombustible Renewable Energy ^{g,i}	
	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Total Fossil Fuels ^{f,g}			
1950	NA	NA	NA	14,030	--	14,030	3,412
1955	NA	NA	NA	11,699	--	11,699	3,412
1960	NA	NA	NA	10,760	11,629	10,760	3,412
1965	NA	NA	NA	10,453	11,804	10,453	3,412
1970	NA	NA	NA	10,494	10,977	10,494	3,412
1975	NA	NA	NA	10,406	11,013	10,406	3,412
1980	NA	NA	NA	10,388	10,908	10,388	3,412
1981	NA	NA	NA	10,453	11,030	10,453	3,412
1982	NA	NA	NA	10,454	11,073	10,454	3,412
1983	NA	NA	NA	10,520	10,905	10,520	3,412
1984	NA	NA	NA	10,440	10,843	10,440	3,412
1985	NA	NA	NA	10,447	10,622	10,447	3,412
1986	NA	NA	NA	10,446	10,579	10,446	3,412
1987	NA	NA	NA	10,419	10,442	10,419	3,412
1988	NA	NA	NA	10,324	10,602	10,324	3,412
1989	NA	NA	NA	10,432	10,583	10,432	3,412
1990	NA	NA	NA	10,402	10,582	10,402	3,412
1991	NA	NA	NA	10,436	10,484	10,436	3,412
1992	NA	NA	NA	10,342	10,471	10,342	3,412
1993	NA	NA	NA	10,309	10,504	10,309	3,412
1994	NA	NA	NA	10,316	10,452	10,316	3,412
1995	NA	NA	NA	10,312	10,507	10,312	3,412
1996	NA	NA	NA	10,340	10,503	10,340	3,412
1997	NA	NA	NA	10,213	10,494	10,213	3,412
1998	NA	NA	NA	10,197	10,491	10,197	3,412
1999	NA	NA	NA	10,226	10,450	10,226	3,412
2000	NA	NA	NA	10,201	10,429	10,201	3,412
2001	10,378	10,742	10,051	^b 10,333	10,443	10,333	3,412
2002	10,314	10,641	9,533	10,173	10,442	10,173	3,412
2003	10,297	10,610	9,207	10,125	10,422	10,125	3,412
2004	10,331	10,571	8,647	10,016	10,428	10,016	3,412
2005	10,373	10,631	8,551	9,999	10,436	9,999	3,412
2006	10,351	10,809	8,471	9,919	10,435	9,919	3,412
2007	10,375	10,794	8,403	9,884	10,489	9,884	3,412
2008	10,378	11,015	8,305	9,854	10,452	9,854	3,412
2009	10,414	10,923	8,160	9,760	10,459	9,760	3,412
2010	10,415	10,984	8,185	9,756	10,452	9,756	3,412
2011	10,444	10,829	8,152	9,716	10,464	9,716	3,412
2012	10,498	10,991	8,039	9,516	10,479	9,516	3,412
2013	10,459	10,713	7,948	9,541	10,449	9,541	3,412
2014	10,428	10,814	7,907	9,510	10,459	9,510	3,412
2015	10,495	10,687	7,878	9,319	10,458	9,319	3,412
2016	10,493	10,811	7,870	9,232	10,459	9,232	3,412
2017	^E 10,493	^E 10,811	^E 7,870	^E 9,232	^E 10,459	^E 9,232	3,412
2018	^E 10,493	^E 10,811	^E 7,870	^E 9,232	^E 10,459	^E 9,232	3,412

^a The values in columns 1–6 of this table are for net heat rates. See "Heat Rate" in Glossary.

^b Through 2000, heat rates are for fossil-fueled steam-electric plants at electric utilities. Beginning in 2001, heat rates are for all fossil-fueled plants at electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers.

^c Includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, and, beginning in 2002, waste coal and coal synfuel.

^d Includes distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke, and waste oil.

^e Includes natural gas and supplemental gaseous fuels.

^f Includes coal, petroleum, natural gas, and, beginning in 2001, other gases (blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels).

^g The fossil-fuels heat rate is used as the thermal conversion factor for electricity net generation from noncombustible renewable energy (hydro, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic, and wind) to approximate the quantity of fossil fuels replaced by these sources. Through 2000, also used as the thermal conversion factor for wood and waste electricity net generation at electric utilities; beginning in 2001, Btu data for wood and waste at electric utilities are available from surveys.

^h Used as the thermal conversion factor for nuclear electricity net generation.

ⁱ Technology-based geothermal heat rates are no longer used in Btu calculations in this report. For technology-based geothermal heat rates for 1960–2010, see the *Annual Energy Review 2010*, Table A6.

^j See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

^k The value of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour is a constant. It is used as the thermal conversion factor for electricity retail sales, and electricity imports and exports.

E=Estimate. NA=Not available. --=Not applicable.

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

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows this table.

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Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum and Natural Gas Liquids

Asphalt. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million British thermal units (Btu) per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Assumed by EIA to be 5.048 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Aviation Gasoline (Finished)**.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.048 million Btu per barrel as adopted by the Bureau of Mines from the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation publication *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Butane-Propane Mixture. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines calculation of 4.130 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 60% normal butane and 40% propane. See **Normal Butane/Butylene** and **Propane/Propylene**.

Crude Oil Exports. • 1949–2014: Assumed by EIA to be 5.800 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for crude oil produced in the United States. See **Crude Oil Production**. • 2015 forward: Calculated annually by EIA based on conversion of American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity ranges of crude oil exports as reported in trade data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Specific gravity (SG) = $141.5 / (131.5 + \text{API gravity})$. The higher heating value (HHV) in million Btu per barrel = $\text{SG} * (7.801796 - 1.3213 * \text{SG}^2)$.

Crude Oil Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil imported weighted by the quantities imported. Thermal conversion factors for each type were calculated on a foreign country basis, by determining the average American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity of crude oil imported from each foreign country from Form ERA-60 in 1977 and converting average API gravity to average Btu content by using National Bureau of Standards, Miscellaneous Publication No. 97, *Thermal Properties of Petroleum Products*, 1933.

Crude Oil Production. • 1949–2014: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.800 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, “Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950.” • 2015 forward: Calculated annually by EIA based on conversion of American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity ranges of crude oil production as reported on Form EIA-914, “Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report.” Specific gravity (SG) = $141.5 / (131.5 + \text{API gravity})$. The higher heating value (HHV) in million Btu per barrel = $\text{SG} * (7.801796 - 1.3213 * \text{SG}^2)$.

Distillate Fuel Oil Consumption. • 1949–1993: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, “Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950.” • 1994 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for **Distillate Fuel Oil, 15 ppm Sulfur and Under** (5.770 million Btu per barrel), **Distillate Fuel Oil, Greater Than 15 ppm to 500 ppm Sulfur** (5.817 million Btu per barrel), and **Distillate Fuel Oil, Greater Than 500 ppm Sulfur** (5.825 million Btu per barrel).

Distillate Fuel Oil, 15 ppm Sulfur and Under. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.770 million Btu per barrel (137,380 Btu per gallon) for U.S. conventional diesel from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, “The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model” (GREET), version GREET1_2013, October 2013.

Distillate Fuel Oil, Greater Than 15 ppm to 500 ppm Sulfur. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.817 million Btu per barrel (138,490 Btu per gallon) for low-sulfur diesel from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne Laboratory, “The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model” (GREET), version GREET1_2013, October 2013.

Distillate Fuel Oil, Greater Than 500 ppm Sulfur. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, “Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950.”

Ethane/Ethylene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.082 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Ethane-Propane Mixture. EIA calculation of 3.308 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 70% ethane and 30% propane. See **Ethane/Ethylene** and **Propane/Propylene**.

Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids. • 1949–1966: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, “Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products, 1956,” Table 4 footnote, constant value of 4.011 million Btu per barrel. • 1967 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all hydrocarbon gas liquids consumed (see Table A1) weighted by the quantities consumed. The component products of hydrocarbon gas liquids are ethane (including ethylene), propane (including propylene), normal butane (including butylene), isobutane (including isobutylene), butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and natural gasoline (pentanes plus). For 1967–1980, quantities consumed are from EIA, Energy Data Reports, “Petroleum Statement, Annual,” Table 1. For 1981 forward, quantities consumed are from EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table 2.

Hydrogen. Assumed by EIA to be 6.287 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Residual Fuel Oil**.

Isobutane/Isobutylene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.974 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel for “Jet Fuel, Commercial” as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.355 million Btu per barrel for “Jet Fuel, Military” as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Kerosene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, “Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950.”

Lubricants. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.065 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Miscellaneous Products. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.796 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. • 1949–2006: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for “Gasoline, Motor Fuel” as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. • 2007 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.222 million Btu per barrel (124,340 Btu per gallon) for gasoline blendstock from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, “The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model” (GREET), version GREET1_2013, October 2013.

Motor Gasoline Exports. • 1949–2005: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for “Gasoline, Motor Fuel” as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. • 2006 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for gasoline blendstock and the methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) blended into motor gasoline exports. The factor for gasoline blendstock is 5.253 million Btu per barrel in 2006 and 5.222 million Btu per barrel beginning in 2007 (see **Motor Gasoline Blending Components**). For MTBE, EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.247 million Btu per barrel (101,130 Btu per gallon) from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, “The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model” (GREET), version GREET1_2013, October 2013.

Motor Gasoline (Finished) Consumption. • 1949–1992: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for “Gasoline, Motor Fuel” as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. • 1993–2006: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for gasoline blendstock and the oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. The factor for gasoline blendstock is 5.253 million Btu per barrel (the motor gasoline factor used for previous years). The factors for fuel ethanol are shown in Table A3

(see **Fuel Ethanol, Denatured**). The following factors for other oxygenates are from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, “The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model” (GREET), version GREET1_2013, October 2013—methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE): 4.247 million Btu per barrel (101,130 Btu per gallon); tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME): 4.560 million Btu per barrel (108,570 Btu per gallon); ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE): 4.390 million Btu per barrel (104,530 Btu per gallon); methanol: 2.738 million Btu per barrel (65,200 Btu per gallon); and butanol: 4.555 million Btu per barrel (108,458 Btu per gallon). • 2007 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for gasoline blendstock and fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. The factor for gasoline blendstock is 5.222 million Btu per barrel (124,340 Btu per gallon), which is from the GREET model (see above). The factors for fuel ethanol are shown in Table A3 (see **Fuel Ethanol, Denatured**).

Motor Gasoline Imports. • 1949–2006: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for “Gasoline, Motor Fuel” as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947–1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. • 2007 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.222 million Btu per barrel (124,340 Btu per gallon) for gasoline blendstock from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, “The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model” (GREET), version GREET1_2013, October 2013.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each natural gas plant liquid produced weighted by the quantities produced.

Natural Gasoline. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.620 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual 1956*.

Normal Butane/Butylene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 4.326 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Other Hydrocarbons. Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Unfinished Oils**.

Oxygenates (Excluding Fuel Ethanol). EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.247 million Btu per barrel (101,130 Btu per gallon) for methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, “The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model” (GREET), version GREET1_2013, October 2013.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha Less Than 401 Degrees Fahrenheit. Assumed by EIA to be 5.248 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Special Naphthas**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Other Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401 Degrees Fahrenheit. Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Distillate Fuel Oil**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Still Gas. Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Still Gas**.

Petroleum Coke, Catalyst. Assumed by EIA to be 6.287 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Residual Fuel Oil**.

Petroleum Coke, Marketable. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.719 million Btu per barrel, calculated by dividing 28,595,925 Btu per short ton for petroleum coke (from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, “The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model” (GREET), version GREET1_October 2013) by 5.0 barrels per short ton (as given in the Bureau of Mines Form 6-1300-M and successor EIA forms).

Petroleum Coke, Total. • 1949–2003: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.024 million Btu per barrel as reported in Btu per short ton in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, “Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950.” The Bureau of Mines calculated this factor by dividing 30.120 million Btu per short ton, as given in the referenced Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, by 5.0 barrels per short ton, as given in the Bureau of Mines Form 6-1300-M and successor EIA forms. • 2004 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the conversion factors for **Petroleum Coke, Catalyst** (6.287 million Btu per barrel) and **Petroleum Coke, Marketable** (5.719 million Btu per barrel).

Petroleum Consumption, Commercial Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector weighted by the estimated quantities

consumed by the commercial sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil consumed by the electric power sector weighted by the quantities consumed by the electric power sector. Data are from Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms.

Petroleum Consumption, Industrial Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the industrial sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Residential Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the residential sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the residential sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the residential sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Total. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed weighted by the quantities consumed.

Petroleum Consumption, Transportation Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the transportation sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Products Exports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product exported weighted by the quantities exported.

Petroleum Products Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product imported weighted by the quantities imported.

Plant Condensate. Estimated to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel by EIA from data provided by McClanahan Consultants, Inc., Houston, Texas.

Propane/Propylene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.836 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol. For “Biomass-Based Diesel Fuel” and “Other Renewable Fuels,” EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.359 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Biodiesel**. For “Other Renewable Diesel Fuel,” EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.494 million Btu per barrel (130,817 Btu per gallon) for renewable diesel II (UOP-HDO) from U.S. Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, “The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model” (GREET), version GREET1_2013, October 2013.

Residual Fuel Oil. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.287 million Btu per barrel as reported in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, “Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950.”

Road Oil. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of **Asphalt** and was first published by the Bureau of Mines in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Special Naphthas. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.248 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of the total gasoline (aviation and motor) factor and was first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Still Gas. • 1949–2015: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimated thermal conversion factor of 6.000 million Btu per barrel, first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*. • 2016 forward: Assumed by EIA to be 6.287 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Residual Fuel Oil**.

Total Petroleum Exports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for crude oil and each petroleum product exported weighted by the quantities exported. See **Crude Oil Exports** and **Petroleum Products Exports**.

Total Petroleum Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil and petroleum product imported weighted by the quantities imported. See **Crude Oil Imports** and **Petroleum Products Imports**.

Unfinished Oils. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for **Distillate Fuel Oil** and first published it in EIA's *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 3, 1977*.

Unfractionated Stream. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for **Plant Condensate** and first published it in EIA's *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 2, 1981*.

Waxes. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.537 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Approximate Heat Content of Biofuels

Biodiesel. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor for biodiesel to be 5.359 million Btu per barrel, or 17,253 Btu per pound.

Biodiesel Feedstock. EIA used soybean oil input to the production of biodiesel (million Btu soybean oil per barrel biodiesel) as the factor to estimate total biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel. EIA assumed that 7.65 pounds of soybean oil are needed to produce one gallon of biodiesel, and 5.433 million Btu of soybean oil are needed to produce one barrel of biodiesel. EIA also assumed that soybean oil has a gross heat content of 16,909 Btu per pound, or 5.483 million Btu per barrel.

Ethanol (Undenatured). EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel published in "Oxygenate Flexibility for Future Fuels," a paper presented by William J. Piel of the ARCO Chemical Company at the National Conference on Reformulated Gasolines and Clean Air Act Implementation, Washington, DC, October 1991.

Fuel Ethanol (Denatured). • 1981–2008: EIA used the 2009 factor. • 2009 forward: Calculated by EIA as the annual quantity-weighted average of the thermal conversion factors for undenatured ethanol (3.539 million Btu per barrel), natural gasoline used as denaturant (4.620 million Btu per barrel), and conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components used as denaturant (5.253 million Btu per barrel). The quantity of ethanol consumed is from EIA's *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, Table 1, data for renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production of fuel ethanol. The quantity of natural gasoline used as denaturant is from PSA/PSM, Table 1, data for renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production of natural gasoline, multiplied by -1. The quantity of conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components used as denaturant is from PSA/PSM, Table 1, data for renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production of conventional motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components, multiplied by -1.

Fuel Ethanol Feedstock. EIA used corn input to the production of undenatured ethanol (million Btu corn per barrel undenatured ethanol) as the annual factor to estimate total biomass inputs to the production of undenatured ethanol. EIA used the following observed ethanol yields (in gallons undenatured ethanol per bushel of corn) from U.S. Department of Agriculture: 2.5 in 1980, 2.666 in 1998, 2.68 in 2002; and from University of Illinois at Chicago, Energy Resources Center, "2012 Corn Ethanol: Emerging Plant Energy and Environmental Technologies": 2.78 in 2008, and 2.82 in 2012. EIA estimated the ethanol yields in other years. EIA also assumed that corn has a gross heat content of 0.392 million Btu per bushel.

Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

Natural Gas Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas Consumption, End-Use Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) by the quantity consumed. The heat content of natural gas consumed by the end-use sectors is calculated as the total heat content of natural gas consumed minus the heat content of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector. The quantity of natural gas consumed by the end-use sectors is calculated as the total quantity of natural gas consumed minus the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector. Data are from Form EIA-176, “Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition”; and Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas Consumption, Total. • 1949–1962: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 1,035 Btu per cubic foot as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*. • 1963–1979: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor calculated annually by the American Gas Association (AGA) and published in *Gas Facts*, an AGA annual publication. • 1980 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed by the total quantity consumed.

Natural Gas Exports. • 1949–1972: Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for dry natural gas consumed (see **Natural Gas Consumption, Total**). • 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas exported by the quantity exported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, “Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas.” Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Imports. • 1949–1972: Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for dry natural gas consumed (see **Natural Gas Consumption, Total**). • 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas imported by the quantity imported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, “Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas.” Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Production, Dry. Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for dry natural gas consumed. See **Natural Gas Consumption, Total**.

Natural Gas Production, Marketed. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of dry natural gas produced (see **Natural Gas Production, Dry**) and natural gas liquids produced (see **Natural Gas Liquids Production**) by the total quantity of marketed natural gas produced.

Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

Coal Coke Imports and Exports. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimate of 24,800 million Btu per short ton.

Coal Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms.

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Coke Plants. • 1949–2011: Calculated annually by EIA based on the reported volatility (low, medium, or high) of coal received by coke plants. (For 2011, EIA used the following volatility factors, in million Btu per short ton: low volatile—26,680; medium volatile—27,506; and high volatile—25,652.) Data are from Form EIA-5, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants,” and predecessor forms. • 2012 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by coke plants by the quantity received. Through June 2014, data are from Form EIA-5, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants”; beginning in July 2014, data are from Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”).

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Other. • 1949–2007: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by manufacturing plants by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants,” and predecessor forms. • 2008 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by manufacturing, gasification, and liquefaction plants by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”).

Coal Consumption, Residential and Commercial Sectors. • 1949–1999: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by the residential and commercial sectors by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-6,

“Coal Distribution Report,” and predecessor forms. • 2000–2007: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms. • 2008 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal received by commercial and institutional users by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”).

Coal Consumption, Total. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of coal consumed by all sectors by the total quantity consumed.

Coal Exports. • 1949–2011: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of steam coal and metallurgical coal exported by the quantity exported. Data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, “Monthly Report EM 545,” and predecessor forms. • 2012 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of steam coal and metallurgical coal exported by the quantity exported. The average heat content of steam coal is derived from receipts data from Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”), and Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.” Through June 2014, the average heat content of metallurgical coal is derived from receipts data from Form EIA-5, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants”; beginning in July 2014, the average heat content of metallurgical coal is derived from receipts data from Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”). Data for export quantities are from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, “Monthly Report EM 545.”

Coal Imports. • 1949–1963: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal imported by the quantity imported. Data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, “Monthly Report IM 145,” and predecessor forms. • 1964–2011: Assumed by EIA to be 25,000 million Btu per short ton. • 2012 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal imported (received) by the quantity imported (received). Data are from Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”); Form EIA-5, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants” (data through June 2014); and Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.”

Coal Production. • 1949–2011: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of domestic coal (excluding waste coal) received by the quantity received. Data are from Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Users”; Form EIA-5, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants”; Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report”; and predecessor forms. • 2012 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of domestic coal (excluding waste coal) received and exported by the quantity received and exported. Data are from Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”); Form EIA-5, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants” (data through June 2014); Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report”; U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, “Monthly Report EM 545”; and predecessor forms.

Waste Coal Supplied. • 1989–2000: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of waste coal consumed by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility,” and predecessor form. • 2001 forward: Calculated by EIA by dividing the heat content of waste coal received (or consumed) by the quantity received (or consumed). Receipts data are from Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Survey of Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Coal Users” (formerly called “Quarterly Survey of Non-Electric Sector Coal Data”), and predecessor forms. Consumption data are from Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms.

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

Electricity Net Generation, Coal. • 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms. The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, and beginning in 2002, waste coal and coal synfuel.

Electricity Net Generation, Natural Gas. • 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms. The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using natural gas and supplemental gaseous fuels.

Electricity Net Generation, Noncombustible Renewable Energy. There is no generally accepted practice for measuring the thermal conversion rates for power plants that generate electricity from hydro, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic, and wind energy sources. Therefore, EIA calculates a rate factor that is equal to the annual average heat rate factor for fossil-fueled power plants in the United States (see “Electricity Net Generation, Total Fossil Fuels”). By using that factor it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing those sources during periods of interruption, such as droughts. See Appendix E for more information.

Electricity Net Generation, Nuclear. • 1957–1984: Calculated annually by dividing the total heat content consumed in nuclear generating units by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear generating units. The heat content and electricity generation were reported on Form FERC-1, “Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others”; Form EIA-412, “Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities”; and predecessor forms. For 1982, the factors were published in EIA, *Historical Plant Cost and Annual Production Expenses for Selected Electric Plants 1982*, page 215. For 1983 and 1984, the factors were published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 13. • 1985 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate data reported on Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report,” and predecessor forms.

Electricity Net Generation, Petroleum. • 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms. The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke, and waste oil.

Electricity Net Generation, Total Fossil Fuels. • 1949–1955: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published by EIA in *Thermal-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses—1981* and *Steam-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses—1978*. • 1956–1988: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 9. • 1989–2000: Calculated annually by EIA by using heat rate data reported on Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report,” and predecessor forms; and net generation data reported on Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.” The computation includes data for all electric utility steam-electric plants using fossil fuels. • 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report,” and predecessor forms. The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using coal, petroleum, natural gas, and other gases (blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels).

Appendix B: Metric Conversion Factors, Metric Prefixes, and Other Physical Conversion Factors

Data presented in the *Monthly Energy Review* and in other U.S. Energy Information Administration publications are expressed predominately in units that historically have been used in the United States, such as British thermal units, barrels, cubic feet, and short tons. The metric conversion factors presented in Table B1 can be used to calculate the metric-unit equivalents of values expressed in U.S. Customary units. For example, 500 short tons are the equivalent of 453.6 metric tons (500 short tons x 0.9071847 metric tons/short ton = 453.6 metric tons).

In the metric system of weights and measures, the names of multiples and subdivisions of any unit may be derived by combining the name of the unit with prefixes, such as deka, hecto, and kilo, meaning, respectively, 10, 100, 1,000, and deci, centi, and milli, meaning, respectively, one-tenth, one-hundredth, and one-thousandth. Common metric prefixes can be found in Table B2.

The conversion factors presented in Table B3 can be used to calculate equivalents in various physical units commonly used in energy analyses. For example, 10 barrels are the equivalent of 420 U.S. gallons (10 barrels x 42 gallons/barrel = 420 gallons).

Table B1. Metric Conversion Factors

Type of Unit	U.S. Unit		Equivalent in	Metric Units
Mass	1 short ton (2,000 lb)	=	0.907 184 7	metric tons (t)
	1 long ton	=	1.016 047	metric tons (t)
	1 pound (lb)	=	0.453 592 37 ^a	kilograms (kg)
	1 pound uranium oxide (lb U ₃ O ₈)	=	0.384 647 ^b	kilograms uranium (kgU)
	1 ounce, avoirdupois (avdp oz)	=	28.349 52	grams (g)
Volume	1 barrel of oil (bbl)	=	0.158 987 3	cubic meters (m ³)
	1 cubic yard (yd ³)	=	0.764 555	cubic meters (m ³)
	1 cubic foot (ft ³)	=	0.028 316 85	cubic meters (m ³)
	1 U.S. gallon (gal)	=	3.785 412	liters (L)
	1 ounce, fluid (fl oz)	=	29.573 53	milliliters (mL)
	1 cubic inch (in ³)	=	16.387 06	milliliters (mL)
Length	1 mile (mi)	=	1.609 344 ^a	kilometers (km)
	1 yard (yd)	=	0.914 4 ^a	meters (m)
	1 foot (ft)	=	0.304 8 ^a	meters (m)
	1 inch (in)	=	2.54 ^a	centimeters (cm)
Area	1 acre	=	0.404 69	hectares (ha)
	1 square mile (mi ²)	=	2.589 988	square kilometers (km ²)
	1 square yard (yd ²)	=	0.836 127 4	square meters (m ²)
	1 square foot (ft ²)	=	0.092 903 04 ^a	square meters (m ²)
	1 square inch (in ²)	=	6.451 6 ^a	square centimeters (cm ²)
Energy	1 British thermal unit (Btu) ^c	=	1,055.055 852 62 ^a	joules (J)
	1 calorie (cal)	=	4.186 8 ^a	joules (J)
	1 kilowatthour (kWh)	=	3.6 ^a	megajoules (MJ)
Temperature^d	32 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	0 ^a	degrees Celsius (°C)
	212 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	100 ^a	degrees Celsius (°C)

[a] Exact conversion.

[b] Calculated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

[c] The Btu used in this table is the International Table Btu adopted by the Fifth International Conference on Properties of Steam, London, 1956.

[d] To convert degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to degrees Celsius (°C) exactly, subtract 32, then multiply by 5/9.

Notes: • Spaces have been inserted after every third digit to the right of the decimal for ease of reading. • Most metric units belong to the International System of Units (SI), and the liter, hectare, and metric ton are accepted for use with the SI units. For more information about the SI units, see <http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/index.html>.

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

Sources: • General Services Administration, Federal Standard 376B, *Preferred Metric Units for General Use by the Federal Government* (Washington, DC, January 1993), pp. 9–11, 13, and 16. • U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Special Publications 330, 811, and 814. • American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, ANSI/IEEE Std268-1992, pp. 28 and 29.

Table B2. Metric Prefixes

Unit Multiple	Prefix	Symbol	Unit Subdivision	Prefix	Symbol
10 ¹	deka	da	10 ⁻¹	deci	d
10 ²	hecto	h	10 ⁻²	centi	c
10 ³	kilo	k	10 ⁻³	milli	m
10 ⁶	mega	M	10 ⁻⁶	micro	μ
10 ⁹	giga	G	10 ⁻⁹	nano	n
10 ¹²	tera	T	10 ⁻¹²	pico	p
10 ¹⁵	peta	P	10 ⁻¹⁵	femto	f
10 ¹⁸	exa	E	10 ⁻¹⁸	atto	a
10 ²¹	zetta	Z	10 ⁻²¹	zepto	z
10 ²⁴	yotta	Y	10 ⁻²⁴	yocto	y

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

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *The International System of Units (SI)*, NIST Special Publication 330, 1991 Edition (Washington, DC, August 1991), p.10.

Table B3. Other Physical Conversion Factors

Energy Source	Original Unit		Equivalent in Final Units
Petroleum	1 barrel (bbl)	=	42 ^a U.S. gallons (gal)
Coal	1 short ton	=	2,000 ^a pounds (lb)
	1 long ton	=	2,240 ^a pounds (lb)
	1 metric ton (t)	=	1,000 ^a kilograms (kg)
Wood	1 cord (cd)	=	1.25 ^b shorts tons
	1 cord (cd)	=	128 ^a cubic feet (ft ³)

[a] Exact conversion.

[b] Calculated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices*, NIST Handbook 44, 1994 Edition (Washington, DC, October 1993), pp. B-10, C-17, and C-21.

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Appendix C: Population, U.S. Gross Domestic Product, and U.S. Gross Output

Table C1. Population, U.S. Gross Domestic Product, and U.S. Gross Output

	Population			U.S. Gross Domestic Product			U.S. Gross Output ^a
	United States ^b	World	United States as Share of World	Billion Nominal Dollars ^d	Billion Chained (2009) Dollars ^e	Implicit Price Deflator ^c (2009 = 1.00000)	Billion Nominal Dollars ^d
	Million People		Percent				
1950	152.3	2,557.6	6.0	300.2	2,184.0	0.13745	NA
1955	165.9	2,782.1	6.0	426.2	2,739.0	.15559	NA
1960	180.7	3,043.0	5.9	543.3	3,108.7	.17476	NA
1965	194.3	3,350.7	5.8	743.7	3,976.7	.18702	NA
1970	205.1	3,713.3	5.5	1,075.9	4,722.0	.22784	NA
1975	216.0	4,088.8	5.3	1,688.9	5,385.4	.31361	NA
1980	227.2	4,445.4	5.1	2,862.5	6,450.4	.44377	NA
1981	229.5	4,526.8	5.1	3,211.0	6,617.7	.48520	NA
1982	231.7	4,607.2	5.0	3,345.0	6,491.3	.51530	NA
1983	233.8	4,688.6	5.0	3,638.1	6,792.0	.53565	NA
1984	235.8	4,767.7	4.9	4,040.7	7,285.0	.55466	NA
1985	237.9	4,849.9	4.9	4,346.7	7,593.8	.57240	NA
1986	240.1	4,934.2	4.9	4,590.2	7,860.5	.58395	NA
1987	242.3	5,021.1	4.8	4,870.2	8,132.6	.59885	8,639.9
1988	244.5	5,108.7	4.8	5,252.6	8,474.5	.61982	9,359.5
1989	246.8	5,196.0	4.8	5,657.7	8,786.4	.64392	9,969.6
1990	249.6	5,284.3	4.7	5,979.6	8,955.0	.66773	10,511.1
1991	253.0	5,367.5	4.7	6,174.0	8,948.4	.68996	10,676.5
1992	256.5	5,452.2	4.7	6,539.3	9,266.6	.70569	11,242.4
1993	259.9	5,534.4	4.7	6,878.7	9,521.0	.72248	11,857.6
1994	263.1	5,614.5	4.7	7,308.8	9,905.4	.73785	12,647.2
1995	266.3	5,695.8	4.7	7,664.1	10,174.8	.75324	13,451.6
1996	269.4	5,776.3	4.7	8,100.2	10,561.0	.76699	14,259.9
1997	272.6	5,854.8	4.7	8,608.5	11,034.9	.78012	15,355.4
1998	275.9	5,932.0	4.7	9,089.2	11,525.9	.78859	16,171.3
1999	279.0	6,008.6	4.6	9,660.6	12,065.9	.80065	17,244.8
2000	282.2	6,084.7	4.6	10,284.8	12,559.7	.81887	18,564.6
2001	285.0	6,160.9	4.6	10,621.8	12,682.2	.83754	18,863.1
2002	287.6	6,237.2	4.6	10,977.5	12,908.8	.85039	19,175.0
2003	290.1	6,313.9	4.6	11,510.7	13,271.1	.86735	20,135.1
2004	292.8	6,390.6	4.6	12,274.9	13,773.5	.89120	21,697.3
2005	295.5	6,467.4	4.6	13,093.7	14,234.2	.91988	23,514.9
2006	298.4	6,545.2	4.6	13,855.9	14,613.8	.94814	24,888.0
2007	301.2	6,623.5	4.5	14,477.6	14,873.7	.97337	26,151.3
2008	304.1	6,702.2	4.5	14,718.6	14,830.4	.99246	26,825.7
2009	306.8	6,780.8	4.5	14,418.7	14,418.7	1.00000	24,657.2
2010	309.3	6,858.6	4.5	14,964.4	14,783.8	1.01221	26,093.5
2011	311.6	6,936.0	4.5	15,517.9	15,020.6	1.03311	27,536.0
2012	314.0	7,013.9	4.5	16,155.3	15,354.6	1.05214	28,663.2
2013	316.2	7,092.1	4.5	16,691.5	15,612.2	1.06913	29,601.2
2014	318.6	7,170.0	4.4	17,427.6	16,013.3	1.08832	31,034.0
2015	321.0	7,247.9	4.4	18,120.7	16,471.5	1.10012	31,431.4
2016	323.4	7,326.0	4.4	18,624.5	16,716.2	1.11416	32,084.9
2017	325.7	7,405.1	4.4	19,386.8	17,092.7	1.13422	NA

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

^b Resident population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia estimated for July 1 of each year.

^c The gross domestic product implicit price deflator is used to convert nominal dollars to chained (2009) dollars.

^d See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

^e See "Chained Dollars" in Glossary.

NA=Not available.

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

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

Sources: • **United States Population: 1949–1989**—U.S. Department of

Commerce (DOC), U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports Series P-25 (June 2000). **1990–1999**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, "Time Series of Intercensal State Population Estimates" (April 2002). **2000–2009**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, "Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico" (September 2011). **2010 forward**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico" (December 2017). • **World Population: 1950 forward**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, International Database (December 2017). • **United States as Share of World Population:** Calculated as U.S. population divided by world population. • **U.S. Gross Domestic Product: 1949 forward**—DOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), National Income and Product Accounts (January 2018), Tables 1.1.5, 1.1.6, and 1.1.9. • **U.S. Gross Output: 1987 forward**—DOC, BEA, GDP by Industry data (November 2017).

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Appendix D: Estimated Primary Energy Consumption in the United States, Selected Years, 1635-1945

Table D1. Estimated Primary Energy Consumption in the United States, Selected Years, 1635–1945 (Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy			Electricity Net Imports ^b	Total
	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Total	Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Biomass	Total		
						Wood ^a			
1635	NA	--	--	NA	--	(s)	(s)	--	(s)
1645	NA	--	--	NA	--	0.001	0.001	--	0.001
1655	NA	--	--	NA	--	.002	.002	--	.002
1665	NA	--	--	NA	--	.005	.005	--	.005
1675	NA	--	--	NA	--	.007	.007	--	.007
1685	NA	--	--	NA	--	.009	.009	--	.009
1695	NA	--	--	NA	--	.014	.014	--	.014
1705	NA	--	--	NA	--	.022	.022	--	.022
1715	NA	--	--	NA	--	.037	.037	--	.037
1725	NA	--	--	NA	--	.056	.056	--	.056
1735	NA	--	--	NA	--	.080	.080	--	.080
1745	NA	--	--	NA	--	.112	.112	--	.112
1755	NA	--	--	NA	--	.155	.155	--	.155
1765	NA	--	--	NA	--	.200	.200	--	.200
1775	NA	--	--	NA	--	.249	.249	--	.249
1785	NA	--	--	NA	--	.310	.310	--	.310
1795	NA	--	--	NA	--	.402	.402	--	.402
1805	NA	--	--	NA	--	.537	.537	--	.537
1815	NA	--	--	NA	--	.714	.714	--	.714
1825	NA	--	--	NA	--	.960	.960	--	.960
1835	NA	--	--	NA	--	1.305	1.305	--	1.305
1845	NA	--	--	NA	--	1.757	1.757	--	1.757
1850	0.219	--	--	0.219	--	2.138	2.138	--	2.357
1855	.421	--	--	.421	--	2.389	2.389	--	2.810
1860	.518	--	0.003	.521	--	2.641	2.641	--	3.162
1865	.632	--	.010	.642	--	2.767	2.767	--	3.409
1870	1.048	--	.011	1.059	--	2.893	2.893	--	3.952
1875	1.440	--	.011	1.451	--	2.872	2.872	--	4.323
1880	2.054	--	.096	2.150	--	2.851	2.851	--	5.001
1885	2.840	0.082	.040	2.962	--	2.683	2.683	--	5.645
1890	4.062	.257	.156	4.475	0.022	2.515	2.537	--	7.012
1895	4.950	.147	.168	5.265	.090	2.306	2.396	--	7.661
1900	6.841	.252	.229	7.322	.250	2.015	2.265	--	9.587
1905	10.001	.372	.610	10.983	.386	1.843	2.229	--	13.212
1910	12.714	.540	1.007	14.261	.539	1.765	2.304	--	16.565
1915	13.294	.673	1.418	15.385	.659	1.688	2.347	0.002	17.734
1920	15.504	.813	2.676	18.993	.738	1.610	2.348	.003	21.344
1925	14.706	1.191	4.280	20.177	.668	1.533	2.201	.004	22.382
1930	13.639	1.932	5.897	21.468	.752	1.455	2.207	.005	23.680
1935	10.634	1.919	5.675	18.228	.806	1.397	2.203	.005	20.436
1940	12.535	2.665	7.760	22.960	.880	1.358	2.238	.007	25.205
1945	15.972	3.871	10.110	29.953	1.442	^a 1.261	2.703	.009	32.665

^a There is a discontinuity in the "Wood" time series between 1945 (in this table) and 1949 (in Table 10.1). Through 1945, data are for fuelwood only; beginning in 1949, data are for wood and wood-derived fuels.

^b Electricity transmitted across U.S. borders. Net imports equal imports minus exports.

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

Notes: • For years not shown, data are not available. • See Tables 1.3 and 10.1 for continuation of these data series beginning in 1949. • See Note, "Geographic Coverage of Statistics for 1635–1945," at end of section.

Sources: • **Fossil Fuels:** *Energy in the American Economy, 1850–1975*, Table VII. • **Conventional Hydroelectric Power:** *Energy in the American Economy, 1850–1975*, Table II. • **Wood: 1635–1845**—U.S. Department of Agriculture,

Circular No. 641, *Fuel Wood Used in the United States 1630–1930*, February 1942. This source estimates fuelwood consumption in cords per decade, which were converted to Btu using the conversion factor of 20 million Btu per cord. The annual average value for each decade was assigned to the fifth year of the decade on the assumption that annual use was likely to increase during any given decade and the average annual value was more likely to reflect mid-decade yearly consumption than use at either the beginning or end of the decade. Values thus begin in 1635 and are plotted at 10-year intervals. **1850–1945**—*Energy in the American Economy, 1850–1975*, Table VII. • **Electricity Net Imports:** *Energy in the American Economy, 1850–1975*, Tables I and VI. Electricity net imports are assumed to equal hydroelectric consumption minus hydroelectric production (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour).

Note. Geographic Coverage of Statistics for 1635–1945.

Table D1 presents estimates of U.S. energy consumption by energy source for a period that begins a century and a half before the original 13 colonies formed a political union and continues through the decades during which the United States was still expanding territorially. The question thus arises, what exactly is meant by “U.S. consumption” of an energy source for those years when the United States did not formally exist or consisted of less territory than is now encompassed by the 50 states and the District of Columbia?

The documents used to assemble the estimates, and (as far as possible) the sources of those documents, were reviewed carefully for clues to geographic coverage. For most energy sources, the extent of coverage expanded more rapidly than the nation, defined as all the official states and the District of Columbia. Estimates or measurements of consumption of each energy source generally appear to follow settlement patterns. That is, they were made for areas of the continent that were settled enough to have economically significant consumption even though those areas were not to become states for years. The wood data series, for example, begins in 1635 and includes 12 of the original colonies (excepting Georgia), as well as Maine, Vermont, and the area that would become the District of Columbia. By the time the series reaches 1810, the rest of the continental states are all included, although the last of the 48 states to achieve statehood did not do so until 1912. Likewise, the coal data series begins in 1850 but includes consumption in areas, such as Utah and Washington (state), which were significant coal producing regions but had not yet attained statehood. (Note: No data were available on state-level historical coal consumption. The coal data shown in Table D1 through 1945 describe *apparent* consumption, i.e., production plus imports minus exports. The geographic coverage for coal was therefore based on a tally of coal-*producing* states listed in various historical issues of *Minerals Yearbook*. It is likely that coal was consumed in states where it was not mined in significant quantities.)

By energy source, the extent of coverage can be summarized as follows:

- Coal—35 coal-producing states by 1885.
- Natural Gas—All 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, and Alaska by 1885.
- Petroleum—All 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, and Alaska by 1885.
- Conventional Hydroelectric Power—Coverage for 1890 and 1895 is uncertain, but probably the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. Coverage for 1900–1945 is the 48 contiguous states, and the District of Columbia.
- Wood—All 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia by 1810.

Appendix E: Alternative Approaches for Deriving Energy Contents of Noncombustible Renewables

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

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

Fossil Fuel Equivalency Approach

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

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

Captured Energy Approach

Captured energy (Tables E1a and E1b) reflects the primary energy captured for economic use and does not include losses. Thus, it is the net energy available for direct consumption after transformation of a noncombustible renewable into electricity. In other words, captured energy is the energy measured as the “output” of a generating unit, such as electricity from a wind turbine or solar plant. The captured energy approach is often used to show the economically significant energy transformations in the United States. There is no market for the resource-specific energy apart from its immediate, site-specific energy conversion, and there is no substantive opportunity cost to its continued exploitation.²

Incident Energy Approach

Incident energy is the mechanical, radiation, or thermal energy that is measurable as the “input” of the device. EIA defines “incident energy” for noncombustible renewables as the gross energy that first strikes an energy conversion device:

- For hydroelectric, the energy contained in the water passing through the penstock (a closed conduit for carrying water to the turbines)
- For geothermal, the energy contained in the hot fluid at the surface of the wellbore
- For wind, the energy contained in the wind that passes through the rotor disc
- For solar, the energy contained in the sunlight that strikes the panel or collector mirror

The incident energy approach to converting noncombustible renewable electricity to Btu could, in theory, be used to account for “losses” that are due to the inability to convert 100% of incident energy to a useful form of energy. EIA does not publish total primary energy consumption estimates based on the incident energy approach because it would be difficult to obtain accurate estimates of input energy without creating undue burden on survey respondents. Few renewable electricity power plants track cumulative input energy due to its lack of economic significance or other purpose. In addition, estimated energy efficiencies of renewable conversion technologies vary significantly across technologies, site-specific configurations, and environmental factors.³

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

²There is an initial opportunity cost when a facility is first built: water behind a dam might flood land that could have been used for other purposes, or a solar panel might shade an area that could have used the sunlight. But that is a “fixed” opportunity cost that does not change during the operation of the plant.

³Based on EIA research conducted in 2016, engineering estimates of conversion efficiencies for noncombustible renewables range from less than 20% for solar photovoltaics and geothermal to 90% for large-scale hydroelectricity plants. Those estimates are notional indications of the energy output as a percent of energy input at each technology based on typical equipment operating within the normal operating range for that technology.

Table E1a. Noncombustible Renewable Primary Energy Consumption: Conventional Hydroelectric Power, Geothermal, and Wind (Trillion Btu)

	Conventional Hydroelectric Power ^a			Geothermal ^b				Wind ^c		
	Trans- formed Into Electricity ^{d,e}	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^f	Total Primary Energy ^g	Direct Consump- tion ^h	Trans- formed Into Electricity ^{d,i}	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^f	Total Primary Energy ^j	Trans- formed Into Electricity ^{d,i}	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^f	Total Primary Energy ^g
1950	344	1,071	1,415	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1955	397	963	1,360	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960	510	1,098	1,608	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	NA	NA	NA
1965	672	1,387	2,059	NA	1	1	2	NA	NA	NA
1970	856	1,777	2,634	NA	2	4	6	NA	NA	NA
1975	1,034	2,120	3,155	NA	11	23	34	NA	NA	NA
1980	953	1,948	2,900	NA	17	35	53	NA	NA	NA
1981	900	1,858	2,758	NA	19	40	59	NA	NA	NA
1982	1,066	2,200	3,266	NA	17	34	51	NA	NA	NA
1983	1,144	2,383	3,527	NA	21	43	64	(s)	(s)	(s)
1984	1,107	2,279	3,386	NA	26	54	81	(s)	(s)	(s)
1985	970	2,000	2,970	NA	32	66	97	(s)	(s)	(s)
1986	1,003	2,068	3,071	NA	35	73	108	(s)	(s)	(s)
1987	863	1,772	2,635	NA	37	76	112	(s)	(s)	(s)
1988	771	1,563	2,334	NA	35	71	106	(s)	(s)	(s)
1989	^e 928	1,909	2,837	9	ⁱ 50	102	162	ⁱ 7	15	22
1990	999	2,047	3,046	10	53	108	171	10	19	29
1991	986	2,030	3,016	11	54	112	178	10	21	31
1992	864	1,754	2,617	12	55	112	179	10	20	30
1993	957	1,935	2,892	13	57	116	186	10	21	31
1994	888	1,796	2,683	13	53	107	173	12	24	36
1995	1,061	2,145	3,205	14	46	92	152	11	22	33
1996	1,185	2,405	3,590	15	49	99	163	11	22	33
1997	1,216	2,424	3,640	16	50	100	167	11	22	34
1998	1,103	2,194	3,297	18	50	100	168	10	21	31
1999	1,090	2,177	3,268	19	51	101	171	15	31	46
2000	940	1,871	2,811	21	48	96	164	19	38	57
2001	740	1,502	2,242	22	47	95	164	23	47	70
2002	902	1,787	2,689	24	49	98	171	35	70	105
2003	941	1,851	2,793	27	49	97	173	38	75	113
2004	916	1,773	2,688	30	51	98	178	48	93	142
2005	922	1,781	2,703	34	50	97	181	61	117	178
2006	987	1,882	2,869	37	50	95	181	91	173	264
2007	845	1,602	2,446	41	50	95	186	118	223	341
2008	869	1,642	2,511	46	51	96	192	189	357	546
2009	933	1,736	2,669	54	51	95	200	252	469	721
2010	888	1,651	2,539	60	52	97	208	323	600	923
2011	1,090	2,013	3,103	64	52	97	212	410	758	1,168
2012	943	1,686	2,629	64	53	95	212	480	860	1,340
2013	916	1,646	2,562	64	54	97	214	573	1,029	1,601
2014	885	1,582	2,467	64	54	97	214	620	1,108	1,728
2015	850	1,471	2,321	64	54	94	212	651	1,127	1,777
2016	914	1,559	2,472	64	54	92	210	774	1,321	2,096
2017	1,024	1,746	2,770	64	55	93	211	868	1,480	2,347

^a Conventional hydroelectricity net generation. Through 1989, also includes hydroelectric pumped storage.

^b Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy; and geothermal electricity net generation.

^c Wind electricity net generation.

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

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

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

^g Electricity net generation in kilowatthours multiplied by the total fossil fuels

heat rate factors (see Table A6).

^h Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Solar ^a						Total ^b		
	Distributed ^c			Utility-Scale ^d		Total Primary Energy ⁱ	Captured Energy ^j	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^g	Total Primary Energy ⁱ
	Direct Consumption ^e	Transformed Into Electricity ^f	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^g	Transformed Into Electricity ^{f,h}	Adjustment for Fossil Fuel Equivalence ^g				
1950	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	344	1,071	1,415
1955	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	397	963	1,360
1960	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	510	1,098	1,608
1965	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	673	1,388	2,061
1970	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	858	1,781	2,639
1975	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,045	2,143	3,188
1980	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	970	1,983	2,953
1981	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	920	1,898	2,817
1982	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,082	2,234	3,316
1983	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,165	2,426	3,591
1984	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,133	2,334	3,467
1985	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,002	2,066	3,068
1986	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,038	2,141	3,179
1987	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	900	1,847	2,747
1988	NA	NA	NA	(s)	(s)	(s)	807	1,634	2,441
1989	52	(s)	(s)	^h 1	2	54	1,047	2,029	3,075
1990	55	(s)	(s)	1	3	59	1,128	2,177	3,305
1991	56	(s)	(s)	2	3	62	1,120	2,166	3,286
1992	58	(s)	(s)	1	3	63	1,000	1,889	2,889
1993	60	(s)	(s)	2	3	65	1,099	2,075	3,173
1994	62	(s)	(s)	2	3	67	1,029	1,931	2,960
1995	63	(s)	(s)	2	3	68	1,196	2,263	3,458
1996	63	(s)	(s)	2	4	69	1,325	2,531	3,856
1997	62	(s)	(s)	2	3	68	1,358	2,551	3,909
1998	61	(s)	1	2	3	67	1,245	2,319	3,564
1999	60	(s)	1	2	3	66	1,237	2,313	3,550
2000	57	(s)	1	2	3	63	1,087	2,009	3,096
2001	55	(s)	1	2	4	62	890	1,648	2,538
2002	53	1	1	2	4	60	1,066	1,960	3,025
2003	51	1	1	2	4	58	1,109	2,028	3,138
2004	50	1	1	2	4	58	1,097	1,969	3,067
2005	49	1	2	2	4	58	1,119	2,001	3,120
2006	41	2	3	2	3	61	1,218	2,156	3,375
2007	53	2	4	2	4	65	1,110	1,928	3,038
2008	54	4	7	3	6	74	1,216	2,107	3,323
2009	55	5	9	3	6	78	1,353	2,315	3,668
2010	56	8	15	4	8	90	1,390	2,370	3,760
2011	58	13	23	6	11	111	1,692	2,902	4,594
2012	59	20	36	15	26	157	1,634	2,703	4,337
2013	61	28	50	31	55	225	1,726	2,877	4,602
2014	62	38	68	60	108	337	1,783	2,963	4,746
2015	62	48	84	85	147	426	1,814	2,922	4,736
2016	62	64	109	123	210	569	2,055	3,291	5,346
2017	63	82	140	181	308	774	2,335	3,768	6,103

^a Solar thermal direct use energy; and solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal electricity net generation.

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

^c Distributed (small-scale) facilities (electric generators have a combined generator nameplate capacity of less than 1 megawatt).

^d Utility-scale facilities (combined generator nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more).

^e Solar thermal direct use energy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

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

Glossary

Alcohol: The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol). See Fuel ethanol.

Alternative fuel: Alternative fuels, for transportation applications, include the following: methanol; denatured ethanol, and other alcohols; fuel mixtures containing 85 percent or more by volume of methanol, denatured ethanol, and other alcohols with motor gasoline or other fuels; natural gas; liquefied petroleum gas (propane); hydrogen; coal-derived liquid fuels; fuels (other than alcohol) derived from biological materials (biofuels such as soy diesel fuel); electricity (including electricity from solar energy); and "... any other fuel the Secretary determines, by rule, is substantially not petroleum and would yield substantial energy security benefits and substantial environmental benefits." The term "alternative fuel" does not include alcohol or other blended portions of primarily petroleum-based fuels used as oxygenates or extenders, i.e., MTBE, ETBE, other ethers, and the 10-percent ethanol portion of gasohol.

Alternative-fuel vehicle (AFV): A vehicle designed to operate on an alternative fuel (e.g., compressed natural gas, methane blend, or electricity). The vehicle could be either a dedicated vehicle designed to operate exclusively on alternative fuel or a nondedicated vehicle designed to operate on alternative fuel and/or a traditional fuel.

Anthracite: The highest rank of coal; used primarily for residential and commercial space heating. It is a hard, brittle, and black lustrous coal, often referred to as hard coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. The moisture content of fresh-mined anthracite generally is less than 15 percent. The heat content of anthracite ranges from 22 to 28 million Btu per short ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of anthracite coal consumed in the United States averages 25 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). *Note:* Since the 1980's, anthracite refuse or mine waste has been used for steam-electric power generation. This fuel typically has a heat content of 15 million Btu per ton or less.

Anthropogenic: Made or generated by a human or caused by human activity. The term is used in the context of global climate change to refer to gaseous emissions that are the result of human activities, as well as other potentially climate-altering activities, such as deforestation.

Asphalt: A dark brown-to-black cement-like material obtained by petroleum processing and containing bitumens as the predominant component; used primarily for road construction. It includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. *Note:* The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM: The American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components: Naphthas that will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and natural gasoline. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates. See Aviation Gasoline, Finished.

Aviation gasoline, finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. *Note:* Data on blending components are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation gasoline blending components: Naphthas that will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and natural gasoline. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates. See Aviation gasoline, finished.

Barrel (Petroleum): A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. Gallons.

Base gas: The quantity of natural gas needed to maintain adequate reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. Base gas usually is not withdrawn and remains in the reservoir. All natural gas native to a depleted reservoir is included in the base gas volume.

Biodiesel: A fuel typically made from soybean, canola, or other vegetable oils; animal fats; and recycled grease. It can serve as a substitute for petroleum-derived diesel fuel or distillate fuel oil. For U.S. Energy Information Administration reporting, it is a fuel composed of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated B100, and meeting the requirements of ASTM (American Society for Testing & Materials) D 6751.

Biofuels: Liquid fuels and blending components produced from biomass (plant) feedstocks, used primarily for transportation. See Biodiesel and Fuel ethanol.

Biogenic: Produced by biological processes of living organisms. *Note:* EIA uses the term “biogenic” to refer only to organic nonfossil material of biological origin.

Biomass: Organic nonfossil material of biological origin constituting a renewable energy source. See Biodiesel, Biofuels, Biomass waste, Densified biomass, Fuel ethanol, and Wood and wood-derived fuels.

Biomass-based diesel fuel: Biodiesel and other renewable diesel fuel or diesel fuel blending components derived from biomass, but excluding renewable diesel fuel coprocessed with petroleum feedstocks. See Renewable diesel fuel (other).

Biomass waste: Organic non-fossil material of biological origin that is a byproduct or a discarded product. “Biomass waste” includes municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural crop byproducts, straw, and other biomass solids, liquids, and gases; but excludes wood and wood-derived fuels (including black liquor), biofuels feedstock, biodiesel, and fuel ethanol. *Note:* EIA “biomass waste” data also include energy crops grown specifically for energy production, which would not normally constitute waste.

Bituminous coal: A dense coal, usually black, sometimes dark brown, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material, used primarily as fuel in steam-electric power generation, with substantial quantities also used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make coke. Bituminous coal is the most abundant coal in active U.S. mining regions. Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. The heat content of bituminous coal ranges from 21 to 30 million Btu per short ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of bituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 24 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Black liquor: A byproduct of the paper production process, alkaline spent liquor that can be used as a source of energy. Alkaline spent liquor is removed from the digesters in the process of chemically pulping wood. After evaporation, the residual “black” liquor is burned as a fuel in a recovery furnace that permits the recovery of certain basic chemicals.

British thermal unit (Btu): The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of liquid water by 1 degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (approximately 39 degrees Fahrenheit). See Heat content.

Btu: See British thermal unit.

Btu conversion factor: A factor for converting energy data between one unit of measurement and British thermal units (Btu). Btu conversion factors are generally used to convert energy data from physical units of measure (such as barrels, cubic feet, or short tons) into the energy-equivalent measure of Btu. (See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices> for further information on Btu conversion factors.)

Butane (C₄H₁₀): A straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C₄H₁₀): A branch-chain saturated (paraffinic) hydrocarbon extracted from both natural gas and refinery gas streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of 11 degrees Fahrenheit. See Paraffinic hydrocarbons.

Normal Butane (C₄H₁₀): A straight-chain saturated (paraffinic) hydrocarbon extracted from both natural gas and refinery gas streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of 31 degrees Fahrenheit. See Paraffinic hydrocarbons.

Butylene (C₄H₈): An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. Butylene is used in the production of gasoline and various petrochemical products. See Olefinic hydrocarbons (olefins).

Capacity factor: The ratio of the electrical energy produced by a generating unit for a given period of time to the electrical energy that could have been produced at continuous full-power operation during the same period.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂): A colorless, odorless, non-poisonous gas that is a normal part of Earth's atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is a product of fossil-fuel combustion as well as other processes. It is considered a greenhouse gas as it traps heat (infrared energy) radiated by the Earth into the atmosphere and thereby contributes to the potential for global warming. The global warming potential (GWP) of other greenhouse gases is measured in relation to that of carbon dioxide, which by international scientific convention is assigned a value of one (1).

Chained dollars: A measure used to express real prices. Real prices are those that have been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they usually reflect buying power relative to a reference year. Prior to 1996, real prices were expressed in constant dollars, a measure based on the weights of goods and services in a single year, usually a recent year. In 1996, the U.S. Department of Commerce introduced the chained-dollar measure. The new measure is based on the average weights of goods and services in successive pairs of years. It is "chained" because the second year in each pair, with its weights, becomes the first year of the next pair. The advantage of using the chained-dollar measure is that it is more closely related to any given period and is therefore subject to less distortion over time.

CIF: See cost, insurance, freight.

Citygate: A point or measuring station at which a distribution gas utility receives gas from a natural gas pipeline company or transmission system.

Climate change: A term used to refer to all forms of climatic inconsistency, but especially to significant change from one prevailing climatic condition to another. In some cases, "climate change" has been used synonymously with the term "global warming"; scientists, however, tend to use the term in a wider sense inclusive of natural changes in climate, including climatic cooling.

Coal: A readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time. See Anthracite, Bituminous coal, Lignite, Subbituminous coal, Waste coal, and Coal synfuel.

Coal coke: A solid carbonaceous residue derived from low-ash, low-sulfur bituminous coal from which the volatile constituents are driven off by baking in an oven at temperatures as high as 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit so that the fixed carbon and residual ash are fused together. Coke is used as a fuel and as a reducing agent in smelting iron ore in a blast furnace. Coke from coal is grey, hard, and porous and has a heating value of 24.8 million Btu per ton.

Coal stocks: Coal quantities that are held in storage for future use and disposition. *Note:* When coal data are collected for a particular reporting period (month, quarter, or year), coal stocks are commonly measured as of the last day of the period.

Coal synfuel: Coal-based solid fuel that has been processed by a coal synfuel plant; and coal-based fuels such as briquettes, pellets, or extrusions, which are formed from fresh or recycled coal and binding materials.

Coal synfuel plant: A plant engaged in the chemical transformation of coal into coal synfuel.

Coke: See Coal coke and Petroleum coke.

Coking Coal: Bituminous coal suitable for making coke. See Coal coke.

Combined heat and power (CHP) plant: A plant designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source. *Note:* This term is being used in place of the term "cogenerator" that was used by EIA in the past. CHP better describes the facilities because some of the plants included do not produce heat and power in a sequential fashion and, as a result, do not meet the legal definition of cogeneration specified in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA).

Commercial sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of: businesses; federal, state, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. It also includes sewage treatment facilities. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. *Note:* This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above-mentioned commercial establishments. See End-use sectors and Energy-use sectors.

Completion: The installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or gas. If a well is equipped to produce only oil or gas from one zone or reservoir, the definition of a well (classified as an oil well or gas well) and the definition of a completion are identical. However, if a well is equipped to produce oil and/or gas separately from more than one reservoir, a well is not synonymous with a completion.

Conventional hydroelectric power: Hydroelectric power generated from flowing water that is not created by hydroelectric pumped storage.

Conventional motor gasoline: See Motor gasoline conventional.

Conversion factor: A factor for converting data between one unit of measurement and another (such as between short tons and British thermal units, or between barrels and gallons). (See <http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices>. See Btu conversion factor and Thermal conversion factor.

Cost, insurance, freight (CIF): A sales transaction in which the seller pays for the transportation and insurance of the goods to the port of destination specified by the buyer.

Crude oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include: 1) small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casing head) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included; 2) small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals; and 3) drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, oil sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

Crude oil f.o.b. price: The crude oil price actually charged at the oil-producing country's port of loading. Includes deductions for any rebates and discounts or additions of premiums, where applicable. It is the actual price paid with no adjustment for credit terms.

Crude oil (including lease condensate): A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Where identifiable, liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded.

Crude oil landed cost: The price of crude oil at the port of discharge, including charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. The cost does not include charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage).

Crude oil refinery input: The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Crude oil stocks: Stocks of crude oil and lease condensate held at refineries, in pipelines, at pipeline terminals, and on leases.

Crude oil used directly: Crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Crude oil well: A well completed for the production of crude oil from one or more oil zones or reservoirs. Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.

Cubic foot (natural gas): The amount of natural gas contained at standard temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds standard per square inch) in a cube whose edges are one foot long.

Degree Day Normals: Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961–1990). The averages may be simple degree day normals or population-weighted degree day normals.

Degree Days, Cooling (CDD): A measure of how warm a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the base temperature (65 degrees) from the average of the day's high and low temperatures, with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's cooling degree days are summed to create a cooling degree day measure for a specified reference period. Cooling degree days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of air conditioning energy requirements or use.

Degree Days, Heating (HDD): A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree days are summed to create a heating degree day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

Degree Days, Population-weighted: Heating or cooling degree days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree days are recorded. To compute state population-weighted degree days, each state is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the state. Degree day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and those products are then summed to arrive at the state population-weighted degree day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree days, the nation is divided into nine Census regions, each comprising from three to eight states, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the nation. Degree day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and those products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree day figure.

Denaturant: Petroleum, typically natural gasoline or conventional motor gasoline, added to fuel ethanol to make it unfit for human consumption. Fuel ethanol is denatured, usually prior to transport from the ethanol production facility, by adding 2 to 5 volume percent denaturant. See Fuel ethanol and Fuel ethanol minus denaturant.

Densified biomass fuel: Raw biomass, primarily wood, that has been condensed into a homogeneously sized, energy-dense product, such as wood pellets, intended for use as fuel. It is mainly used for residential and commercial space heating and electricity generation.

Design electrical rating, net: The nominal net electrical output of a nuclear unit as specified by the electric utility for the purpose of plant design.

Development well: A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Diesel fuel: A fuel composed of distillate fuel oils obtained in petroleum refining operation or blends of such distillate fuel oils with residual fuel oil used in motor vehicles. The boiling point and specific gravity are higher for diesel fuels than for gasoline.

Direct use: Use of electricity that 1) is self-generated, 2) is produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) is used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of station use.

Distillate fuel oil: A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electricity generation.

Dry hole: An exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well.

Dry natural gas production: See Natural gas (dry) production.

E85: A fuel containing a mixture of 85 percent ethanol and 15 percent motor gasoline.

Electric power plant: A station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

Electric power sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public-i.e., North American Industry Classification System 22 plants. See also combined heat and power (CHP) plant, Electricity-only plant, Electric utility, and Independent power producer.

Electric utility: Any entity that generates, transmits, or distributes electricity and recovers the cost of its generation, transmission or distribution assets and operations, either directly or indirectly, through cost-based rates set by a separate regulatory authority (e.g., State Public Service Commission), or is owned by a governmental unit or the consumers that the entity serves. Examples of these entities include: investor-owned entities, public power districts, public utility districts, municipalities, rural electric cooperatives, and state and federal agencies. Electric utilities may have Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval for interconnection agreements and wholesale trade tariffs covering either cost-of-service and/or market-based rates under the authority of the Federal Power Act. See Electric power sector.

Electrical system energy losses: The amount of energy lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, including plant and unaccounted-for uses.

Electricity: A form of energy characterized by the presence and motion of elementary charged particles generated by friction, induction, or chemical change.

Electricity generation: The process of producing electric energy, or the amount of electric energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, commonly expressed in kilowatthours (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

Electricity generation, gross: The total amount of electric energy produced by generating units and measured at the generating terminal in kilowatthours (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

Electricity generation, net: The amount of gross electricity generation less station use (the electric energy consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries). *Note:* Electricity required for pumping at hydroelectric pumped-storage plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.

Electricity only plant: A plant designed to produce electricity only. See also combined heat and power (CHP) plant.

Electricity retail sales: The amount of electricity sold to customers purchasing electricity for their own use and not for resale.

End use sectors: The residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors of the economy.

Energy: The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to accomplish tasks. Electrical energy is usually measured in kilowatthours, while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units.

Energy consumption: The use of energy as a source of heat or power or as an input in the manufacturing process.

Energy service provider: An energy entity that provides service to a retail or end-use customer.

Energy use sectors: A group of major energy-consuming components of U.S. society developed to measure and analyze energy use. The sectors most commonly referred to in EIA are: residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric power.

Ethane (C₂H₆): A straight-chain saturated (paraffinic) hydrocarbon extracted predominantly from the natural gas stream, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of -127 degrees Fahrenheit. See Paraffinic hydrocarbons.

Ethanol (C₂H₅OH): A clear, colorless, flammable alcohol. Ethanol is typically produced biologically from biomass feedstocks such as agricultural crops and cellulosic residues from agricultural crops or wood. Ethanol can also be produced chemically from ethylene. See Biomass, Fuel ethanol, and Fuel ethanol minus denaturant.

Ether: A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C₂H₄): An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. Ethylene is used as a petrochemical feedstock for many chemical applications and the production of consumer goods. See Olefinic hydrocarbons (olefins).

Exploratory well: A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an area previously considered an unproductive area, to find a new reservoir in a known field (i.e., one previously found to be producing oil or gas in another reservoir), or to extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

Exports: Shipments of goods from within the 50 states and the District of Columbia to U.S. possessions and territories or to foreign countries.

Federal Energy Administration (FEA): A predecessor of the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC): The Federal agency with jurisdiction over interstate electricity sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, natural gas pricing, oil pipeline rates, and gas pipeline certification. FERC is an independent regulatory agency within the U.S. Department of Energy and is the successor to the Federal Power Commission.

Federal Power Commission (FPC): The predecessor agency of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Federal Power Commission was created by an Act of Congress under the Federal Water Power Act on June 10, 1920. It was charged originally with regulating the electric power and natural gas industries. It was abolished on September 30, 1977, when the U.S. Department of Energy was created. Its functions were divided between the U.S. Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent regulatory agency.

First purchase price: The price for domestic crude oil reported by the company that owns the crude oil the first time it is removed from the lease boundary.

Flared natural gas: Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at gas processing plants.

F.O.B. (free on board): A sales transaction in which the seller makes the product available for pick up at a specified port or terminal at a specified price and the buyer pays for the subsequent transportation and insurance.

Footage drilled: Total footage for wells in various categories, as reported for any specified period, includes (1) the deepest total depth (length of well bores) of all wells drilled from the surface, (2) the total of all bypassed footage drilled in connection with reported wells, and (3) all new footage drilled for directional sidetrack wells. Footage reported for directional sidetrack wells does not include footage in the common bore, which is reported as footage for the original well. In the case of old wells drilled deeper, the reported footage is that which was drilled below the total depth of the old well.

Former U.S.S.R.: See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.).

Fossil Fuel: An energy source formed in the Earth's crust from decayed organic material, such as petroleum, coal, and natural gas.

Fossil fueled steam electric power plant: An electricity generation plant in which the prime mover is a turbine rotated by high-pressure steam produced in a boiler by heat from burning fossil fuels.

Fuel ethanol: Ethanol intended for fuel use. Fuel ethanol in the United States must be anhydrous (less than 1 percent water). Fuel ethanol is denatured (made unfit for human consumption), usually prior to transport from the ethanol production facility, by adding 2 to 5 volume percent petroleum, typically natural gasoline or conventional motor gasoline. Fuel ethanol is used principally for blending in low concentrations with motor gasoline as an oxygenate or octane enhancer. In high concentrations, it is used to fuel alternative-fuel vehicles specially designed for its use. See Alternative-fuel vehicle, Denaturant, E85, Ethanol, Fuel ethanol minus denaturant, and Oxygenates.

Fuel ethanol minus denaturant: An unobserved quantity of anhydrous, biomass-derived, undenatured ethanol for fuel use. The quantity is obtained by subtracting the estimated denaturant volume from fuel ethanol volume. Fuel ethanol minus denaturant is counted as renewable energy, while denaturant is counted as nonrenewable fuel. See Denaturant, Ethanol, Fuel ethanol, Nonrenewable fuels, Oxygenates, and Renewable energy.

Full power operation: Operation of a nuclear generating unit at 100 percent of its design capacity. Full-power operation precedes commercial operation.

Gasohol: A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration between 5.7 percent and 10 percent by volume. See Motor gasoline, oxygenated.

Gas well: A well completed for production of natural gas from one or more gas zones or reservoirs. Such wells contain no completions for the production of crude oil.

Geothermal energy: Hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust and used for geothermal heat pumps, water heating, or electricity generation.

Global warming: An increase in the near-surface temperature of the Earth. Global warming has occurred in the distant past as the result of natural influences, but the term is today most often used to refer to the warming some scientists predict will occur as a result of increased anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases. See Climate change.

Global warming potential (GWP): An index used to compare the relative radiative forcing of different gases without directly calculating the changes in atmospheric concentrations. GWPs are calculated as the ratio of the radiative forcing that would result from the emission of one kilogram of a greenhouse gas to that from the emission of one kilogram of carbon dioxide over a fixed period of time, such as 100 years.

Greenhouse gases: Those gases, such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride, that are transparent to solar (short-wave) radiation but opaque to long-wave (infrared) radiation, thus preventing long-wave radiant energy from leaving Earth's atmosphere. The net effect is a trapping of absorbed radiation and a tendency to warm the planet's surface.

Gross domestic product (GDP): The total value of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. As long as the labor and property are located in the United States, the supplier (that is, the workers and, for property, the owners) may be either U.S. residents or residents of foreign countries.

GT/IC: Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

Heat content: The amount of heat energy available to be released by the transformation or use of a specified physical unit of an energy form (e.g., a ton of coal, a barrel of oil, a kilowatthour of electricity, a cubic foot of natural gas, or a pound of steam). The amount of heat energy is commonly expressed in British thermal units (Btu). *Note:* Heat content of combustible energy forms can be expressed in terms of either gross heat content (higher or upper heating value) or net heat content (lower heating value), depending upon whether or not the available heat energy includes or excludes the energy used to vaporize water (contained in the original energy form or created during the combustion process). The U.S. Energy Information Administration typically uses gross heat content values.

Heat rate: A measure of generating station thermal efficiency commonly stated as Btu per kilowatthour. *Note:* Heat rates can be expressed as either gross or net heat rates, depending whether the electricity output is gross or net generation. Heat rates are typically expressed as net heat rates.

Hydrocarbon: An organic chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon in the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase. The molecular structure of hydrocarbon compounds varies from the simplest (methane, the primary constituent of natural gas) to the very heavy and very complex.

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

Hydroelectric power: The production of electricity from the kinetic energy of falling water.

Hydroelectric power plant: A plant in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water.

Hydroelectric pumped storage: Hydroelectricity that is generated during peak load periods by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine generators located in a power plant at a lower level.

Hydrogen (H): The lightest of all gases, hydrogen occurs chiefly in combination with oxygen in water. It also exists in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Imports: Receipts of goods into the 50 states and the District of Columbia from U.S. possessions and territories or from foreign countries.

Independent power producer: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities for the generation of electricity for use primarily by the public, and that is not an electric utility.

Industrial sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity: manufacturing (NAICS codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); and construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. *Note:* This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities. See End use sectors and Energy use sectors.

Injections (natural gas): Natural gas injected into storage reservoirs.

Isobutane (C₄H₁₀): A branch-chain saturated (paraffinic) hydrocarbon extracted from both natural gas and refinery gas streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of 11 degrees Fahrenheit. See Paraffinic hydrocarbons.

Isobutylene (C₄H₈): A branch-chain olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. Isobutylene is used in the production of gasoline and various petrochemical products. See Olefinic hydrocarbons (olefins).

Isopentane (C₅H₁₂): A saturated branched-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Jet fuel: A refined petroleum product used in jet aircraft engines. See Jet fuel, Kerosene type and Jet fuel, Naphtha type.

Jet fuel, kerosene type: A kerosene-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military turbo jet and turbo prop aircraft engines.

Jet fuel, naphtha type: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range having an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20% to 90% distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines because it has a lower freeze point than other aviation fuels and meets engine requirements at high altitudes and speeds.

Kerosene: A light petroleum distillate that is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as a light source when burned in wick-fed lamps. Kerosene has a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Included are No. 1-K and No. 2-K, the two grades recognized by ASTM Specification D 3699 as well as all other grades of kerosene called range or stove oil, which have properties similar to those of No. 1 fuel oil. See Jet fuel, kerosene-type.

Kilowatt: A unit of electrical power equal to 1,000 watts.

Kilowatthour (kWh): A measure of electricity defined as a unit of work or energy, measured as 1 kilowatt (1,000 watts) of power expended for 1 hour. One kilowatthour is equivalent to 3,412 Btu. See Watthour.

Landed costs: The dollar-per-barrel price of crude oil at the port of discharge. Included are the charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. Not included are charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage charges).

Lease and plant fuel: Natural gas used in well, field, and lease operations (such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors) and used as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

Lease condensate: Light liquid hydrocarbons recovered from lease separators or field facilities at associated and non-associated natural gas wells. Mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons. Normally enters the crude oil stream after production.

Lignite: The lowest rank of coal, often referred to as brown coal, used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent. The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million Btu per short ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 13 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Liquefied natural gas (LNG): Natural gas (primarily methane) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to -260 degrees Fahrenheit at atmospheric pressure.

Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG): A group of hydrocarbon gases, primarily propane, normal butane, and isobutane, derived from crude oil refining or natural gas processing. These gases may be marketed individually or mixed. They

can be liquefied through pressurization (without requiring cryogenic refrigeration) for convenience of transportation or storage. Excludes ethane and olefins. *Note:* In some EIA publications, LPG includes ethane and marketed refinery olefin streams, in accordance with definitions used prior to January 2014.

Liquefied refinery gases (LRG): Hydrocarbon gas liquids produced in refineries from processing of crude oil and unfinished oils. They are retained in the liquid state through pressurization and/or refrigeration. The reported categories include ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and refinery olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene).

Low power testing: The period of time between a nuclear generating unit's initial fuel loading date and the issuance of its operating (full-power) license. The maximum level of operation during that period is 5 percent of the unit's design thermal rating.

Lubricants: Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Excluded are byproducts of lubricating oil refining, such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. Included are all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Lubricant categories are paraffinic and naphthenic.

Marketed production (natural gas): See Natural gas marketed production.

Methane (CH₄): A colorless, flammable, odorless hydrocarbon gas which is the major component of natural gas. It is also an important source of hydrogen in various industrial processes. Methane is a greenhouse gas. See Greenhouse gases.

Methanol (CH₃OH): A light, volatile alcohol eligible for gasoline blending. See Motor gasoline blending and oxygenates.

Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) ((CH₃)₃COCH₃): An ether intended for gasoline blending. See Motor gasoline blending and oxygenates.

Miscellaneous petroleum products: All finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere—for example, petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils.

Motor gasoline blending components: Naphtha (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock (RBOB) but exclude oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and natural gasoline. *Note:* Oxygenates are reported as individual components and are included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

Motor gasoline, conventional: Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated motor gasoline categories. *Note:* This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock. Conventional motor gasoline can be leaded or unleaded; regular, midgrade, or premium. See Motor gasoline grades.

Motor gasoline (finished): A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10 percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90 percent recovery point. Motor gasoline includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. *Note:* Volumetric data on blending components, such as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline. See Motor gasoline, conventional; Motor gasoline, oxygenated; and Motor gasoline, reformulated.

Motor gasoline grades: The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) is classified by three grades: regular, midgrade, and premium. *Note:* Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower.

Regular Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88. *Note:* Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See Motor gasoline grades.

Midgrade Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90. *Note:* Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See Motor gasoline grades.

Premium Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90. *Note:* Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See Motor gasoline grades.

Motor gasoline, oxygenated: Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight and required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas designated by EPA as carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment areas. *Note:* Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside CO nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. Other data on gasohol are included in data on conventional gasoline.

Motor gasoline, reformulated: Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. *Note:* This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Motor gasoline retail prices: Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Those prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers-about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

Motor gasoline (total): For stock level data, a sum including finished motor gasoline stocks plus stocks of motor gasoline blending components but excluding stocks of oxygenates.

MTBE: See Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether.

NAICS (North American Industry Classification System): A coding system developed jointly by the United States, Canada, and Mexico to classify businesses and industries according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. NAICS replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. For additional information on NAICS, go to <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>.

Naphtha: A generic term applied to a refined or partially refined petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 degrees and 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Natural Gas: A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, primarily methane, used as a fuel for electricity generation and in a variety of ways in buildings, and as raw material input and fuel for industrial processes.

Natural gas, dry: Natural gas which remains after: 1) the liquefiable hydrocarbon portion has been removed from the gas stream (i.e., gas after lease, field, and/or plant separation); and 2) any volumes of nonhydrocarbon gases have been removed where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. *Note:* Dry natural gas is also known as consumer-grade natural gas. The parameters for measurement are cubic feet at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute.

Natural gas (dry) production: The process of producing consumer-grade natural gas. Natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs is reduced by volumes used at the production (lease) site and by processing losses. Volumes used at the production site include 1) the volume returned to reservoirs in cycling, repressuring of oil reservoirs, and conservation operations; and 2) vented natural gas and flared natural gas. Processing losses include 1) nonhydrocarbon gases (e.g., water vapor, carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen) removed from the gas stream; and 2) gas

converted to liquid form, such as lease condensate and natural gas plant liquids. Volumes of dry gas withdrawn from gas storage reservoirs are not considered part of production. Dry natural gas production equals natural gas marketed production less natural gas plant liquids production.

Natural gas liquids (NGL): A group of hydrocarbons including ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and natural gasoline. Generally include natural gas plant liquids and all liquefied refinery gases except olefins. See Paraffinic hydrocarbons.

Natural gas marketed production: Gross withdrawals of natural gas from production reservoirs, less gas used for reservoir repressuring; nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating and processing operations; and quantities of vented natural gas and flared natural gas.

Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL): Those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated as liquids at natural gas processing, fractionating, and cycling plants. Products obtained include ethane, liquefied petroleum gases (propane, normal butane and isobutane), and natural gasoline. Component products may be fractionated or mixed. Lease condensate and plant condensate are excluded. *Note:* Some EIA publications categorize NGPL production as field production, in accordance with definitions used prior to January 2014.

Natural gas wellhead price: The wellhead price of natural gas is calculated by dividing the total reported value at the wellhead by the total quantity produced as reported by the appropriate agencies of individual producing states and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. The price includes all costs prior to shipment from the lease, including gathering and compression costs, in addition to state production, severance, and similar charges.

Natural gasoline: A commodity product commonly traded in natural gas liquids (NGL) markets that comprises liquid hydrocarbons (mostly pentanes and hexanes) and generally remains liquid at ambient temperatures and atmospheric pressure. Natural gasoline is equivalent to pentanes plus.

Net summer capacity: The maximum output, commonly expressed in kilowatts (kW) or megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of summer peak demand (period of June 1 through September 30). This output reflects a reduction in capacity due to electricity use for station service or auxiliaries.

Neutral Zone: A 6,200 square-mile area shared equally between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia under a 1992 agreement. The Neutral Zone contains an estimated 5 billion barrels of oil and 8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

Nominal dollars: A measure used to express nominal price.

Nominal price: The price paid for a product or service at the time of the transaction. Nominal prices are those that have not been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they reflect buying power in the year in which the transaction occurred.

Non-biomass waste: Material of non-biological origin that is a byproduct or a discarded product. "Non-biomass waste" includes municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, such as plastics, and tire-derived fuels.

Non-combustion use: Fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and petroleum products) that are not burned to release energy and instead used directly as construction materials, chemical, feedstocks, lubricants, solvents, waxes, and other products.

Nonhydrocarbon gases: Typical nonhydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir natural gas are carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

Nonrenewable fuels: Fuels that cannot be easily made or "renewed," such as crude oil, natural gas, and coal.

Normal butane (C₄H₁₀): A straight-chain saturated (paraffinic) hydrocarbon extracted from both natural gas and refinery gas streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of 31 degrees Fahrenheit. See Paraffinic hydrocarbons.

Nuclear electric power (nuclear power): Electricity generated by the use of the thermal energy released from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.

Nuclear electric power plant: A single-unit or multiunit facility in which heat produced in one or more reactors by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive one or more steam turbines.

Nuclear reactor: An apparatus in which a nuclear fission chain reaction can be initiated, controlled, and sustained at a specific rate. A reactor includes fuel (fissionable material), moderating material to control the rate of fission, a heavy-walled pressure vessel to house reactor components, shielding to protect personnel, a system to conduct heat away from the reactor, and instrumentation for monitoring and controlling the reactor's systems.

OECD: See Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Offshore: That geographic area that lies seaward of the coastline. In general, the coastline is the line of ordinary low water along with that portion of the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea or the line marking the seaward limit of inland water.

Oil: See Crude oil.

Olefinic hydrocarbons (olefins): Unsaturated hydrocarbon compounds with the general formula C_nH_{2n} containing at least one carbon-to-carbon double-bond. Olefins are produced at crude oil refineries and petrochemical plants and are not naturally occurring constituents of oil and natural gas. Sometimes referred to as alkenes or unsaturated hydrocarbons. Excludes aromatics.

Olefins: See Olefinic hydrocarbons (olefins).

OPEC: See Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Operable unit (nuclear): In the United States, a nuclear generating unit that has completed low-power testing and been issued a full-power operating license by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or equivalent permission to operate.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): An international organization helping governments tackle the economic, social and governance challenges of a globalized economy. Its membership comprises about 30 member countries. With active relationships with some 70 other countries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society, it has a global reach. For details about the organization, see <http://www.oecd.org>.

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): An intergovernmental organization whose stated objective is to "coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of member countries." It was created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10–14, 1960. Current and former members (with years of membership) include Algeria (1969 forward), Angola (2007 forward), Congo-Brazzaville (2018), Ecuador (1973–1992 and 2007 forward), Equatorial Guinea (2017), Gabon (1974–1995 and 2016 forward), Indonesia (1962–2008 and 2016), Iran (1960 forward), Iraq (1960 forward), Kuwait (1960 forward), Libya (1962 forward), Nigeria (1971 forward), Qatar (1961 forward), Saudi Arabia (1960 forward), United Arab Emirates (1967 forward), and Venezuela (1960 forward).

Other hydrocarbons: Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite. Excludes natural gas used for fuel or hydrogen feedstock.

Oxygenates: Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates.

PAD Districts: Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 states and the District of Columbia into five districts for the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. The districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which were established in 1942.

Paraffinic hydrocarbons: Saturated hydrocarbon compounds with the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} containing only single bonds. Sometimes referred to as alkanes or natural gas liquids.

Pentanes plus: A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas in a gas processing plant. Pentanes plus is equivalent to natural gasoline.

Petrochemical feedstocks: Chemical feedstocks derived from refined or partially refined petroleum fractions, principally for use in the manufacturing of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics.

Petroleum: A broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids. *Note:* Volumes of finished petroleum products include nonhydrocarbon compounds, such as additives and detergents, after they have been blended into the products.

Petroleum coke: A residue high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (of 42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. See Petroleum coke, Catalyst and Petroleum coke, marketable.

Petroleum coke, catalyst: The carbonaceous residue that is deposited on the catalyst used in many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking). Carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon producing heat and carbon dioxide (CO₂). The carbonaceous residue is not recoverable as a product. See Petroleum coke.

Petroleum coke, marketable: Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers that may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. Marketable petroleum coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining. See Petroleum coke.

Petroleum consumption: See Products supplied (petroleum).

Petroleum imports: Imports of petroleum into the 50 states and the District of Columbia from foreign countries and from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories and possessions. Included are imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and withdrawals from bonded warehouses for onshore consumption, offshore bunker use, and military use. Excluded are receipts of foreign petroleum into bonded warehouses and into U.S. territories and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.

Petroleum products: Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, hydrocarbon gas liquids, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum stocks, primary: For individual products, quantities that are held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals that have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that are in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but are included in other oils estimates and total.

Pipeline fuel: Gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

Plant condensate: Liquid hydrocarbons recovered at inlet separators or scrubbers in natural gas processing plants at atmospheric pressure and ambient temperatures. Mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Primary Energy: Energy in the form that it is first accounted for in a statistical energy balance, before any transformation to secondary or tertiary forms of energy. For example, coal can be converted to synthetic gas, which can be converted to electricity; in this example, coal is primary energy, synthetic gas is secondary energy, and electricity is tertiary energy. See Primary energy production and Primary energy consumption.

Primary Energy Consumption: Consumption of primary energy. The U.S. Energy Information Administration includes the following in U.S. primary energy consumption: coal consumption; coal coke net imports; petroleum consumption (petroleum products supplied); dry natural gas—excluding supplemental gaseous fuels—consumption; nuclear electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the nuclear plants heat rate); conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the average heat rate of fossil-fuel fired plants); geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the average annual heat rate of fossil-fueled fired plants), geothermal heat pump energy and geothermal direct-use energy; solar

thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the average annual heat rate of fossil-fueled fired plants), and solar thermal direct-use energy; wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the average annual heat rate of fossil-fueled fired plants); wood and wood-derived fuels consumption; biomass waste consumption; fuel ethanol and biodiesel consumption; losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel; and electricity net imports (converted to Btu using the electricity heat content of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour). Primary energy consumption also includes all non-combustion use of fossil fuels. See Total Energy Consumption. Energy sources produced from other energy sources—e.g. Coal coke from coal—are included in primary energy consumption only if their energy content has not already been included as part of the original energy source. As a result, U.S. primary energy consumption does include net imports of coal coke, but it does not include the coal coke produced from domestic coal.

Primary energy production: Production of primary energy. The U.S. Energy Information Administration includes the following in U.S. primary energy production: coal production, waste coal supplied, and coal refuse recovery; crude oil and lease condensate production; natural gas plant liquids production; dry natural gas—excluding supplemental gaseous fuels—production; nuclear electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the nuclear plants heat rate); conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump energy and geothermal direct use energy; solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy; wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); wood and wood-derived fuels production; biomass waste consumption; and biofuels feedstock.

Prime mover: The engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine that drives an electric generator; or, for reporting purposes, a device that converts energy to electricity directly.

Product supplied (petroleum): Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas-processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted-for crude oil (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis) minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, and minus exports.

Propane (C₃H₈): A straight-chain saturated (paraffinic) hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of -44 degrees Fahrenheit. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association specifications for commercial (HD-5) propane. See Paraffinic hydrocarbons.

Propylene (C₃H₆): An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. Propylene is an important petrochemical feedstock. See Olefinic hydrocarbons (olefins).

Real dollars: These are dollars that have been adjusted for inflation.

Real price: A price that has been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. Real prices, which are expressed in constant dollars, usually reflect buying power relative to a base year.

Refiner acquisition cost of crude oil: The cost of crude oil to the refiner, including transportation and fees. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Refinery and blender net inputs: Raw materials, unfinished oils, and blending components processed at refineries, or blended at refineries or petroleum storage terminals to produce finished petroleum products. Included are gross inputs of crude oil, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbon raw materials, hydrogen, oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol), and renewable fuels (including fuel ethanol). Also included are net inputs of unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components. Net inputs are calculated as gross inputs minus gross production. Negative net inputs indicate gross inputs are less than gross production. Examples of negative net inputs include reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) produced at refineries for shipment to blending terminals, and unfinished oils produced and added to inventory in advance of scheduled maintenance of a refinery crude oil distillation unit.

Refinery and blender net production: Liquefied refinery gases, and finished petroleum products produced at a refinery or petroleum storage terminal blending facility. Net production equals gross production minus gross inputs. Negative net production indicates gross production is less than gross inputs for a finished petroleum product. Examples of negative net production include reclassification of one finished product to another finished product, or reclassification of a finished product to unfinished oils or blending components.

Refinery gas: Still gas consumed as refinery fuel.

Refinery (petroleum): An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refuse mine: A surface site where coal is recovered from previously mined coal. It may also be known as a silt bank, culm bank, refuse bank, slurry dam, or dredge operation.

Refuse recovery: The recapture of coal from a refuse mine or the coal recaptured by that process. The resulting product has been cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible materials.

Renewable diesel fuel: See Biomass-based diesel fuel and Renewable diesel fuel (other).

Renewable diesel fuel (other): Diesel fuel and diesel fuel blending components produced from renewable sources that are coprocessed with petroleum feedstocks and meet requirements of advanced biofuels. *Note:* This category "other" pertains to the petroleum supply data system. See Biomass-based diesel fuel.

Renewable energy: Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible (unlike, for example, the fossil fuels, of which there is a finite supply). Renewable sources of energy include conventional hydroelectric power, biomass, geothermal, solar, and wind.

Renewable fuels except fuel ethanol: See Biomass-based diesel fuel, Renewable diesel fuel (other), and renewable fuels (other).

Renewable fuels (other): Fuels and fuel blending components, except biomass-based diesel fuel, renewable diesel fuel (other), and fuel ethanol, produced from renewable biomass. *Note:* This category "other" pertains to the petroleum supply data system.

Repressuring: The injection of a pressurized fluid (such as air, gas, or water) into oil and gas reservoir formations to effect greater ultimate recovery.

Residential sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, and lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. See End-use sectors and Energy-use sectors.

Residual fuel oil: A general classification for the heavier oils, known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils, that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations. It conforms to ASTM Specifications D 396 and D 975 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C. No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity, is also known as Navy Special and is defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E, including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-770). It is used in steam-powered vessels in government service and inshore power plants. No. 6 fuel oil includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes.

Road oil: Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades, from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Rotary rig: A machine used for drilling wells that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Short ton (coal): A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

SIC (Standard Industrial Classification): A set of codes developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget which categorizes industries into groups with similar economic activities. Replaced by NAICS (North American Industry Classification System).

Small-scale: Generators at a site that has a total generating nameplate capacity of less than 1 megawatt (MW).

Solar Energy: See Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy and Solar thermal energy.

Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy: Energy, radiated by the sun that is converted into direct-current electricity by solar photovoltaic cells. Examples of solar PV technologies include solar panels on residential and commercial rooftops (generally small-scale solar PV energy) and mirrors or dishes that concentrate solar rays onto solar PV panels (concentrating PV or CPV). Utility-scale solar PV electric generation typically relies on installations of solar PV panels on or near the ground (solar farms).

Solar thermal energy: Energy, radiated by the sun that is converted into electricity or heat by means of solar concentrating collectors. Examples of solar thermal energy technologies include pool heaters, dark water bladders, or thermal panels (generally small-scale solar thermal energy). Utility-scale solar thermal electric generation typically relies on a large array of mirrors to heat fluids and turn a turbine, which generates electricity

Special naphthas: All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Station use: Energy that is used to operate an electric power plant. It includes energy consumed for plant lighting, power, and auxiliary facilities, regardless of whether the energy is produced at the plant or comes from another source.

Steam coal: All nonmetallurgical coal.

Steam-electric power plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where fossil fuels are burned.

Still gas: Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane and ethane. May contain hydrogen and small/trace amounts of other gases. Still gas is typically consumed as refinery fuel or used as petrochemical feedstock. Still gas burned for refinery fuel may differ in composition from marketed still gas sold to other users. See Refinery gas.

Stocks: See Coal stocks, Crude oil stocks, or Petroleum stocks, primary.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR): Petroleum stocks maintained by the federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Subbituminous coal: A coal whose properties range from those of lignite to those of bituminous coal and used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It may be dull, dark brown to black, soft and crumbly, at the lower end of the range, to bright, jet black, hard, and relatively strong, at the upper end. Subbituminous coal contains 20 to 30 percent inherent moisture by weight. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 17 to 24 million Btu per short ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of subbituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 17 to 18 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Supplemental gaseous fuels: Synthetic natural gas, propane-air, coke oven gas, still gas (refinery gas), biomass gas, air injected for Btu stabilization, and manufactured gas commingled and distributed with natural gas.

Synthetic natural gas (SNG): (Also referred to as substitute natural gas) A manufactured product, chemically similar in most respects to natural gas, resulting from the conversion or reforming of hydrocarbons that may easily be substituted for or interchanged with pipeline-quality natural gas.

Thermal conversion factor: A factor for converting data between physical units of measure (such as barrels, cubic feet, or short tons) and thermal units of measure (such as British thermal units, calories, or joules); or for converting data between different thermal units of measure. See Btu conversion factor.

Total energy consumption: Primary energy consumption in the end-use sectors, plus electricity retail sales and electrical system energy losses.

Transportation sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of all vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people and/or goods from one physical location to another. Included are automobiles; trucks; buses; motorcycles; trains, subways, and other rail vehicles; aircraft; and ships, barges, and other waterborne vehicles. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation (e.g., construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse tractors and forklifts) are classified in the sector of their primary use. See End-use sectors and Energy-use sectors.

Underground Storage: The storage of natural gas in underground reservoirs at a different location from which it was produced.

Unfinished oils: All oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Unfinished oils are produced by partial refining of crude oil and include naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

Unfractionated streams: Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquids components, excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.): A political entity that consisted of 15 constituent republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. The U.S.S.R. ceased to exist as of December 31, 1991.

United States: The 50 states and the District of Columbia. Note: The United States has varying degrees of jurisdiction over a number of territories and other political entities outside the 50 states and the District of Columbia, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Wake Island, and the Northern Mariana Islands. EIA data programs may include data from some or all of these areas in U.S. totals. For these programs, data products will contain notes explaining the extent of geographic coverage included under the term "United States."

Useful thermal output: The thermal energy made available in a combined-heat-and-power system for use in any industrial or commercial process, heating or cooling application, or delivered to other end users, i.e., total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than electrical generation.

U.S.S.R.: See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.).

Utility-scale: Generators at a site that has a total generating nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt (MW) or more.

Vented natural gas: Natural gas released into the air on the production site or at processing plants.

Vessel Bunkering: Includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, such as pleasure craft, fishing boats, tugboats, and ocean-going vessels, including vessels operated by oil companies. Excluded are volumes sold to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Waste: See Biomass waste and Non-biomass waste.

Waste coal: Usable material that is a byproduct of previous coal processing operations. Waste coal is usually composed of mixed coal, soil, and rock (mine waste). Most waste coal is burned as-is in unconventional fluidized-bed combustors. For some uses, waste coal may be partially cleaned by removing some extraneous noncombustible constituents. Examples of waste coal include fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste.

Watt (W): The unit of electrical power equal to one ampere under a pressure of one volt. A watt is equal to 1/746 horsepower.

Watt-hour (Wh): The electrical energy unit of measure equal to one watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour. **Wax:** A solid or semi-solid material consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained or derived from petroleum fractions, or through a Fischer-Tropsch type process, in which the straight-chained paraffin series predominates. This includes all marketable wax, whether crude or refined, with a congealing point (ASTM D 938) between 100 and 200 degrees Fahrenheit and a maximum oil content (ASTM D 3235) of 50 weight percent.

Wellhead price: The value of crude oil or natural gas at the mouth of the well.

Wind energy: Kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators.

Wood and wood-derived fuels: Wood and products derived from wood that are used as fuel, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, black liquor, red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, densified biomass (including wood pellets), and other wood-based solids and liquids.

Working gas: The quantity of natural gas in the reservoir that is in addition to the cushion or base gas. It may or may not be completely withdrawn during any particular withdrawal season. Conditions permitting, the total working capacity could be used more than once during any season. Volumes of working gas are reported in thousand cubic feet at standard temperature and pressure.

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