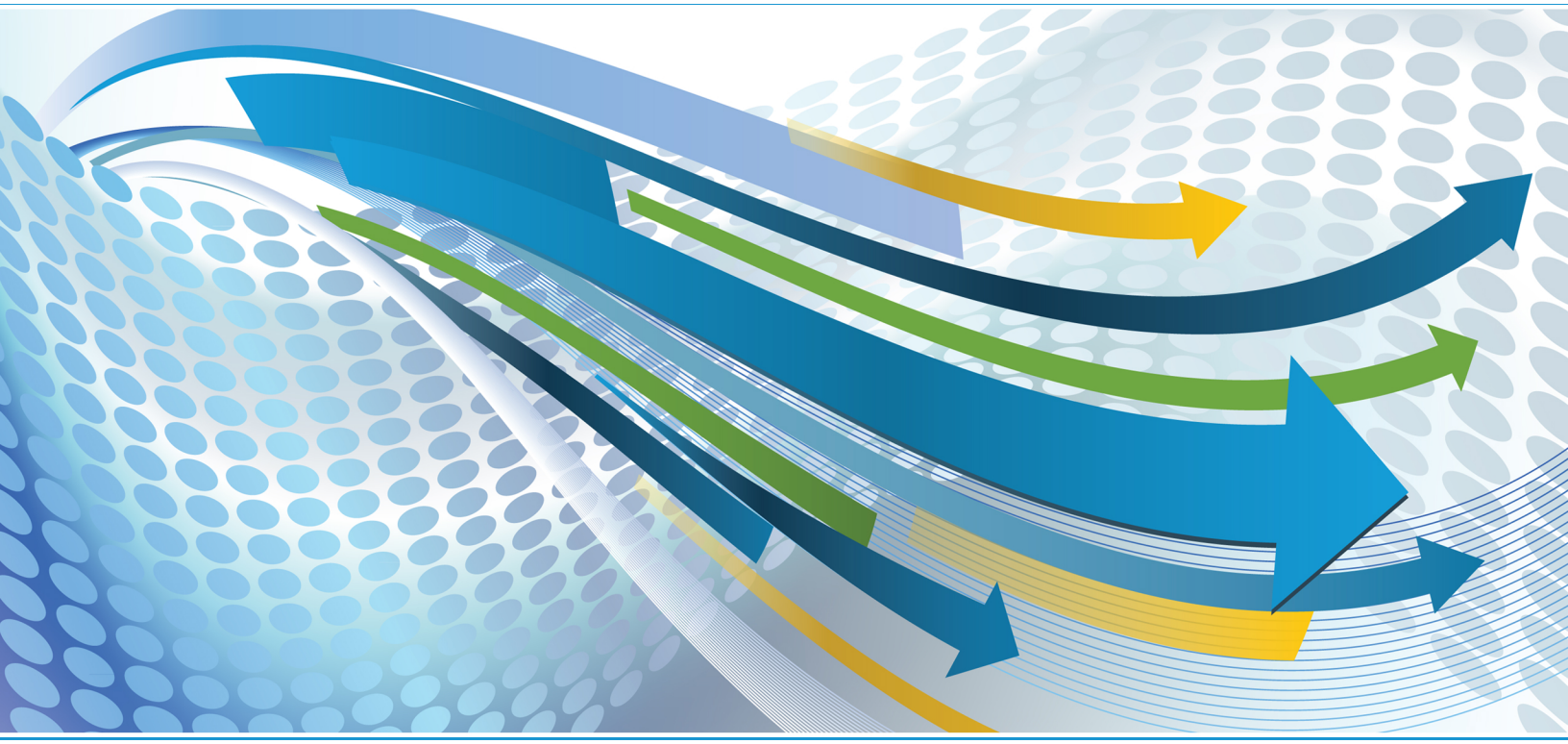
DOE/EIA-0035(2016/4)

April 2016

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, 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 the content of the MER 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 and comma-separated values (CSV) files. 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 and CSV files.

Comprehensive Changes: Each month, most MER tables and figures carry a new month of data, which is usually preliminary (and sometimes estimated or even forecast) and likely to be revised in the succeeding month.

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 (AER*) and MER. Analysts may wish to use the data in this report in conjunction with the AER which offers annual data beginning in 1949 for many related supplemental data series that are not found in the MER. The AER is available at http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual.

Electronic Access

The MER is available on EIA's website in a variety of formats at http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly.

- Full report and sections: PDF files
- Report tables: PDF files
- Table data (unrounded): Excel and CSV files
- Graphs: PDF files

Note: PDF files display selected annual and monthly data; Excel and CSV files display all available annual and monthly data, often at a greater level of precision than the PDF files.

Timing of Release: The MER is posted on the EIA website no later than the last work day of the month at http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly.

Released: April 26, 2016

DOE/EIA-0035(2016/04)

Monthly Energy Review

April 2016

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

Contacts

The *Monthly Energy Review* is prepared by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Statistics, Office of Survey Development and Statistical Integration, Integrated Energy Statistics Team, under the direction of Barbara T. Fichman, 202-586-5737 (barbara.fichman@eia.gov). Questions and comments specifically related to the *Monthly Energy Review* may be addressed to Alexander Sun, 202-287-5948 (alexander.sun@eia.gov).

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

Section	**1.**	**Energy Overview**	Dianne R. Dunn	202-586-2792 dianne.dunn@eia.gov
Section	**2.**	**Energy Consumption by Sector**	Dianne R. Dunn	202-586-2792 dianne.dunn@eia.gov
Section	**3.**	**Petroleum**	Jennifer Barrick	202-586-6254 jennifer.barrick@eia.gov
Section	**4.**	**Natural Gas**	Jennifer Wade	202-586-4749 jennifer.wade@eia.gov
Section	**5.**	**Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development**	Gary Long	202-586-3467 gary.long@eia.gov
Section	**6.**	**Coal**	Sundar Thapa	202-586-3836 sundar.thapa@eia.gov
Section	**7.**	**Electricity**	Ronald S. Hankey	202-586-2630 ronald.hankey@eia.gov
Section	**8.**	**Nuclear Energy**	Stan Kaplan	202-586-5114 stan.kaplan@eia.gov
Section	**9.**	**Energy Prices**		
		Petroleum	Maureen Klein	202-586-8013 maureen.klein@eia.gov
		Natural Gas	Jennifer Wade	202-586-4749 jennifer.wade@eia.gov
		Average Retail Prices of Electricity	Peter Wong	202-586-7574 peter.wong@eia.gov
		Cost of Fuel at Electric Generating Plants	Rebecca Peterson	202-586-4509 rebecca.peterson@eia.gov
Section	**10.**	**Renewable Energy**	Stan Kaplan	202-586-5114 stan.kaplan@eia.gov
Section	**11.**	**International Petroleum**	Patricia Smith	202-586-6925 patricia.smith@eia.gov
Section	**12.**	**Environment**	Perry Lindstrom	202-586-0934 perry.lindstrom@eia.gov

Contents

Tables

Tables

Tables

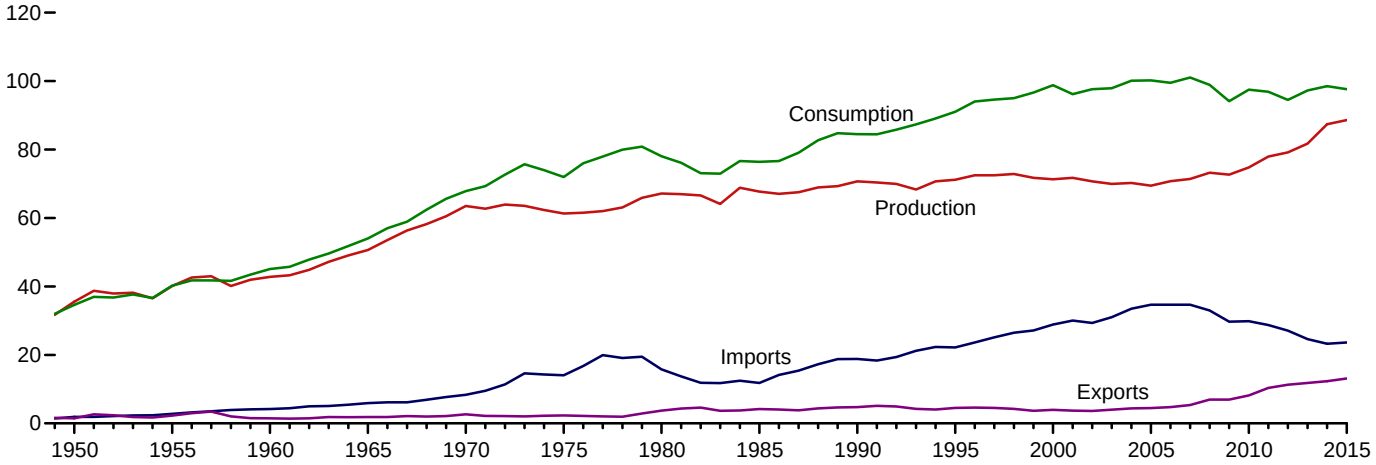
Figures

Figures

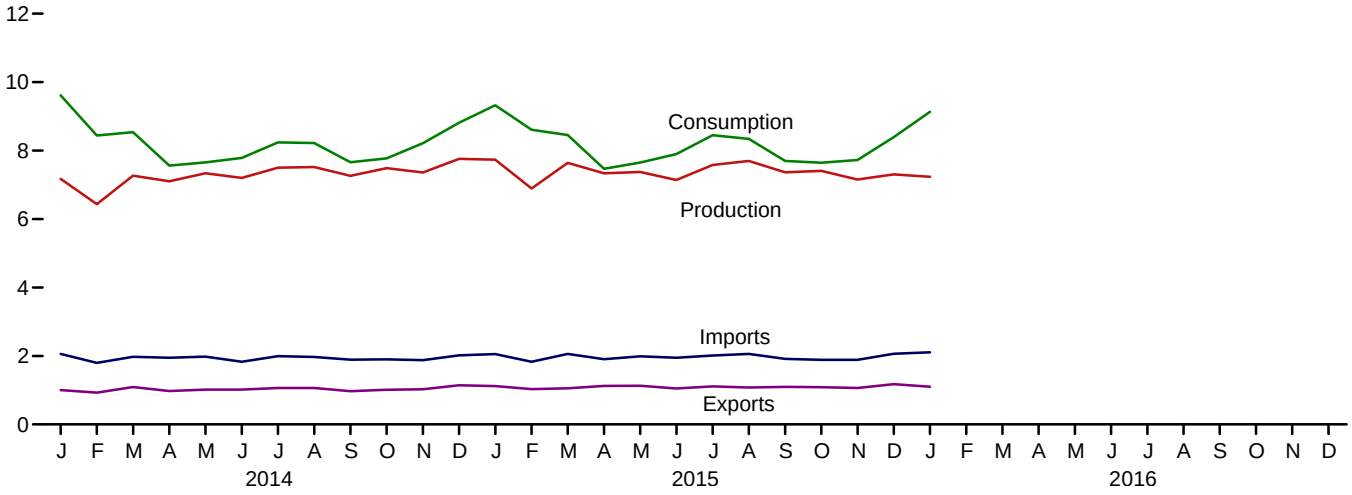
1. Energy Overview

Figure 1.1 Primary Energy Overview
(Quadrillion Btu)

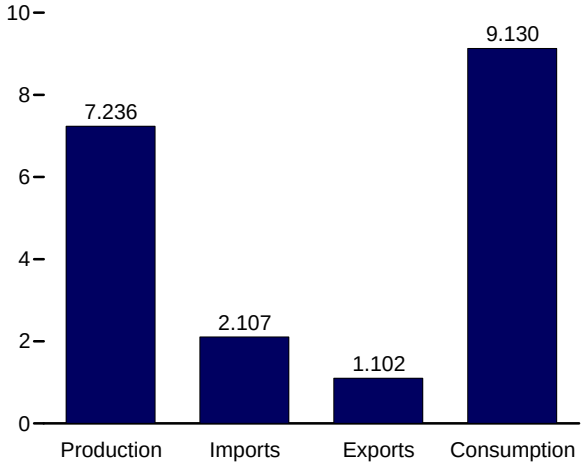
Overview, 1949–2015



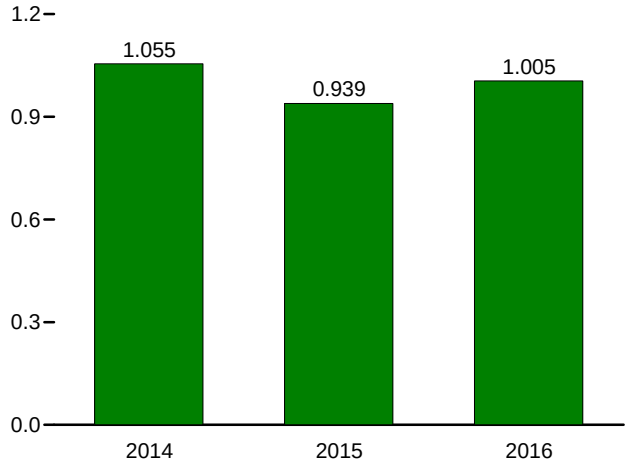
Overview, Monthly



Overview, January 2016



Net Imports, January



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**	**6.041**	**70.705**	**18.817**	**4.752**	**14.065**	**-.284**	**72.332**	**6.104**	**6.041**	**84.485**
1995 Total	**57.540**	**7.075**	**6.558**	**71.174**	**22.180**	**4.496**	**17.684**	**2.174**	**77.262**	**7.075**	**6.560**	**91.032**
2000 Total	**57.366**	**7.862**	**6.104**	**71.332**	**28.865**	**3.962**	**24.904**	**2.583**	**84.735**	**7.862**	**6.106**	**98.819**
2001 Total	**58.541**	**8.029**	**5.164**	**71.735**	**30.052**	**3.731**	**26.321**	**-1.883**	**82.906**	**8.029**	**5.163**	**96.172**
2002 Total	**56.834**	**8.145**	**5.734**	**70.713**	**29.331**	**3.608**	**25.722**	**1.211**	**83.700**	**8.145**	**5.729**	**97.647**
2003 Total	**56.033**	**7.960**	**5.946**	**69.938**	**31.007**	**4.013**	**26.994**	**.989**	**83.992**	**7.960**	**5.948**	**97.921**
2004 Total	**55.942**	**8.223**	**6.067**	**70.232**	**33.492**	**4.351**	**29.141**	**.721**	**85.754**	**8.223**	**6.079**	**100.094**
2005 Total	**55.049**	**8.161**	**6.226**	**69.436**	**34.659**	**4.462**	**30.197**	**.560**	**85.709**	**8.161**	**6.239**	**100.193**
2006 Total	**55.935**	**8.215**	**6.594**	**70.744**	**34.649**	**4.727**	**29.921**	**-1.173**	**84.570**	**8.215**	**6.645**	**99.492**
2007 Total	**56.436**	**8.459**	**6.520**	**71.415**	**34.679**	**5.338**	**29.341**	**.270**	**85.928**	**8.459**	**6.533**	**101.027**
2008 Total	**57.590**	**8.426**	**7.206**	**73.223**	**32.970**	**6.949**	**26.021**	**-.338**	**83.178**	**8.426**	**7.189**	**98.906**
2009 Total	**56.672**	**8.355**	**7.641**	**72.667**	**29.690**	**6.920**	**22.770**	**-1.300**	**78.042**	**8.355**	**7.624**	**94.138**
2010 Total	**58.217**	**8.434**	**8.112**	**74.764**	**29.866**	**8.176**	**21.690**	**1.026**	**80.891**	**8.434**	**8.066**	**97.480**
2011 Total	**60.531**	**8.269**	**9.155**	**77.955**	**28.748**	**10.373**	**18.375**	**.571**	**79.447**	**8.269**	**9.059**	**96.902**
2012 Total	**62.279**	**8.062**	**8.813**	**79.155**	**27.068**	**11.267**	**15.801**	**-.469**	**77.487**	**8.062**	**8.777**	**94.487**
2013 Total	**64.173**	**8.244**	**9.330**	**81.747**	**24.623**	**11.788**	**12.835**	**2.655**	**79.440**	**8.244**	**9.356**	**97.238**
2014 January	R 5.582	.765	.827	R 7.175	2.058	1.003	1.055	R 1.381	8.012	.765	.820	9.612
February	5.071	.655	.709	R 6.436	1.798	.927	.871	1.135	R 7.070	.655	.706	8.442
March	R 5.756	.653	.858	7.267	1.977	1.092	.885	.386	7.020	.653	.852	R 8.537
April	5.647	.590	.864	7.101	1.949	.975	.974	-.512	R 6.099	.590	.862	7.563
May	R 5.818	.658	.860	R 7.336	1.979	1.016	.962	R -.644	6.122	.658	.858	R 7.653
June	R 5.634	.713	.858	R 7.204	1.829	1.018	.811	R -.229	6.205	.713	.853	7.786
July	R 5.925	.752	.824	R 7.501	1.995	1.064	.931	-.194	R 6.648	.752	.821	R 8.239
August	R 6.016	.744	.758	R 7.518	1.972	1.064	.908	R -.205	R 6.696	.744	.761	8.221
September	R 5.844	.706	.714	R 7.264	1.889	.969	.920	R -.523	R 6.224	.706	.713	R 7.661
October	R 6.069	.653	.764	R 7.486	1.899	1.012	.888	-.602	R 6.338	.653	.765	R 7.771
November	R 5.867	.681	.811	R 7.360	1.879	1.027	.852	R .003	R 6.709	.681	.808	R 8.214
December	R 6.160	.767	.830	7.757	2.015	1.142	.873	R .186	R 7.213	.767	.822	R 8.817
Total	R **69.388**	**8.338**	**9.678**	R **87.403**	**23.237**	**12.307**	**10.930**	R **.182**	R **80.355**	**8.338**	**9.641**	R **98.515**
2015 January	R 6.120	.777	.839	R 7.736	2.056	R 1.117	R .939	R .647	7.701	.777	.826	9.322
February	R 5.453	.664	.777	R 6.894	1.830	1.029	.801	R .914	7.158	.664	.772	8.608
March	R 6.128	.675	.840	R 7.642	2.060	1.054	1.006	R -.197	6.923	.675	.834	8.452
April	R 5.884	.625	.829	R 7.338	1.904	1.123	.782	R -.651	5.997	.625	R .826	7.469
May	R 5.864	.689	.821	R 7.373	1.988	1.130	.858	R -.582	6.118	.689	R .822	7.649
June	R 5.639	.717	.782	R 7.139	1.947	1.049	.898	R -.140	6.374	.717	.785	7.897
July	R 6.021	.747	.811	R 7.579	2.015	1.112	.903	R -.033	6.868	.747	.812	8.448
August	R 6.157	.757	.783	R 7.698	2.058	1.078	.980	R -.334	6.777	.757	.787	8.343
September	R 5.937	.695	.734	R 7.366	1.915	1.097	.818	R -.486	6.243	.695	.740	7.698
October	R 5.999	.634	.774	R 7.406	1.888	1.087	.801	R -.562	6.221	.634	R .774	7.645
November	R 5.702	.630	.823	R 7.155	1.888	R 1.062	R .826	R -.257	R 6.257	.630	.820	7.724
December	R 5.697	.728	.881	R 7.306	2.066	1.174	.892	R .197	6.774	.728	.876	8.396
Total	R **70.601**	**8.338**	**9.694**	R **88.632**	**23.616**	R **13.112**	R **10.503**	R **-1.485**	R **79.412**	**8.338**	R **9.675**	**97.651**
2016 January	5.596	.759	.881	7.236	2.107	1.102	1.005	.889	7.482	.759	.869	9.130

[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.

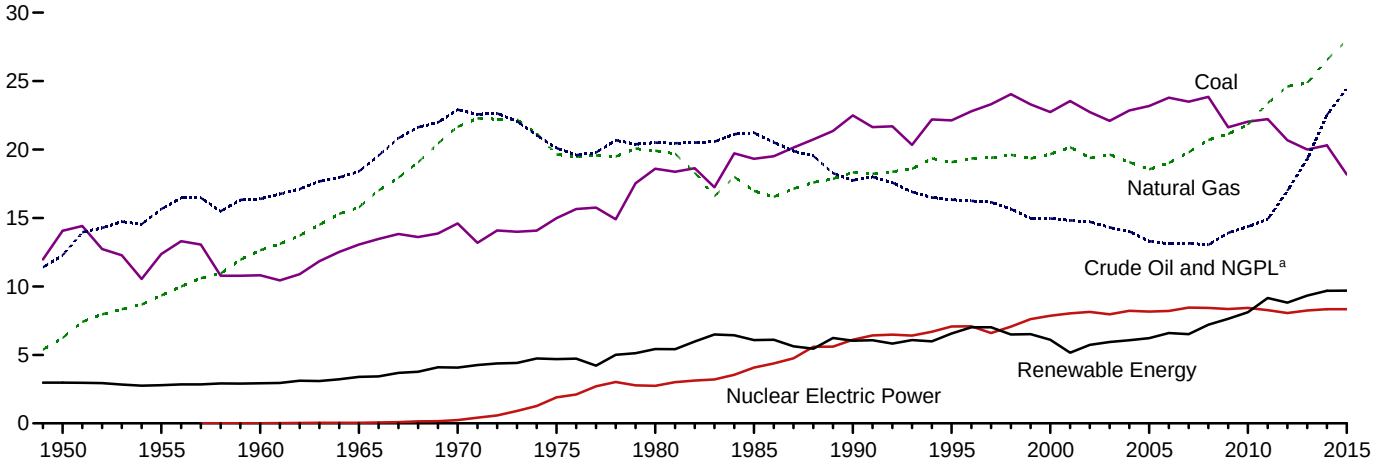
Notes: • See "Primary Energy," "Primary Energy Production," and "Primary Energy Consumption," in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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.

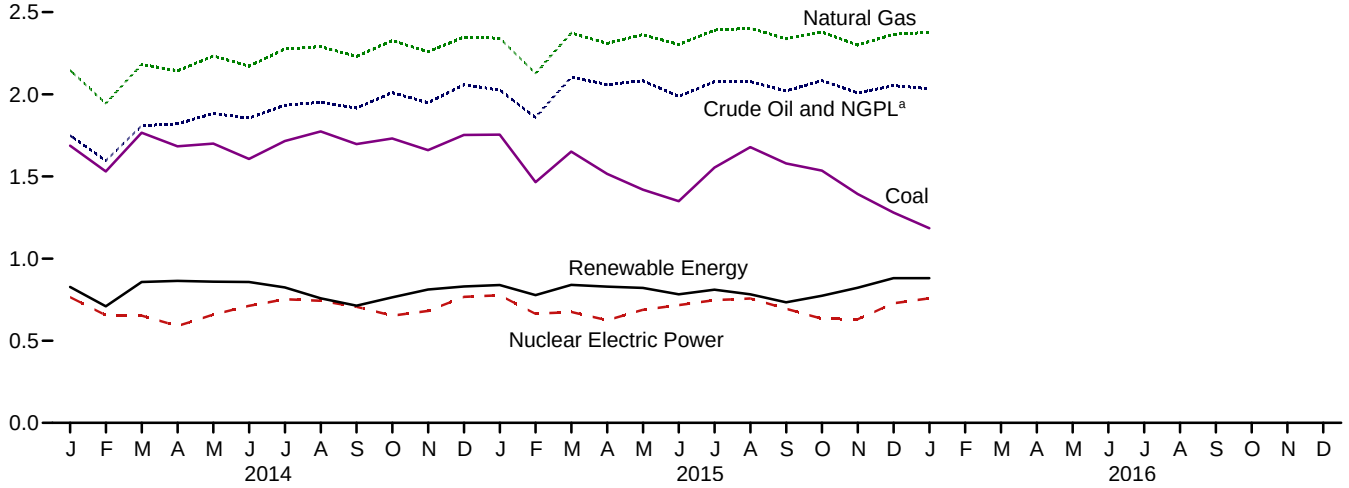
Sources: • **Production:** Table 1.2. • **Trade:** Tables 1.4a and 1.4b. • **Stock Change and Other:** Calculated as consumption minus production and net imports. • **Consumption:** Table 1.3.

Figure 1.2 Primary Energy Production
(Quadrillion Btu)

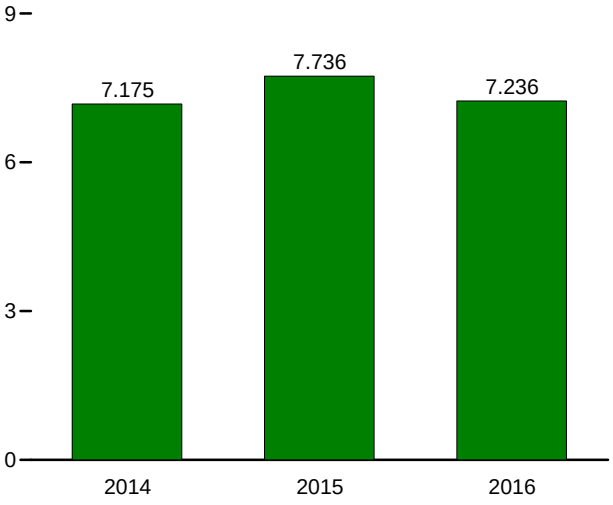
By Source, 1949–2015



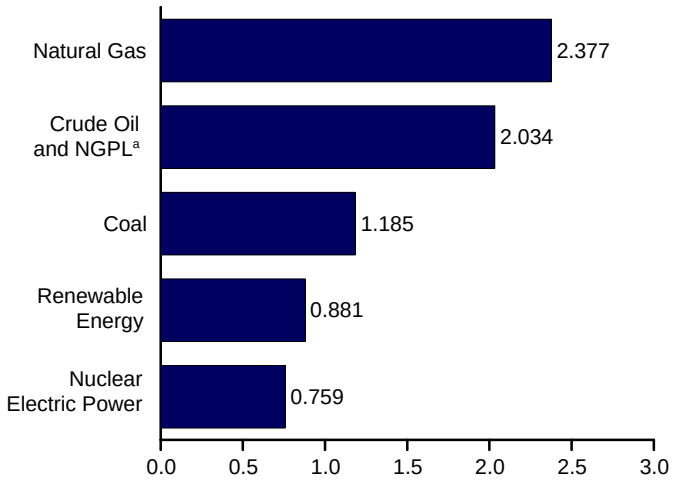
By Source, Monthly



Total, January



By Source, January 2016



[a] Natural gas plant liquids.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary.
Source: Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Primary Energy Production by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels					Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[a]						Total
	Coal[b]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil[c]	NGPL[d]	Total		Hydro-electric Power[e]	Geo-thermal	Solar/ PV	Wind	Bio-mass	Total	
1950 Total	**14.060**	**6.233**	**11.447**	**0.823**	**32.563**	**0.000**	**1.415**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.562**	**2.978**	**35.540**
1955 Total	**12.370**	**9.345**	**14.410**	**1.240**	**37.364**	**.000**	**1.360**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.424**	**2.784**	**40.148**
1960 Total	**10.817**	**12.656**	**14.935**	**1.461**	**39.869**	**.006**	**1.608**	**(s)**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.320**	**2.928**	**42.803**
1965 Total	**13.055**	**15.775**	**16.521**	**1.883**	**47.235**	**.043**	**2.059**	**.002**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.335**	**3.396**	**50.674**
1970 Total	**14.607**	**21.666**	**20.401**	**2.512**	**59.186**	**.239**	**2.634**	**.006**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.431**	**4.070**	**63.495**
1975 Total	**14.989**	**19.640**	**17.729**	**2.374**	**54.733**	**1.900**	**3.155**	**.034**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.499**	**4.687**	**61.320**
1980 Total	**18.598**	**19.908**	**18.249**	**2.254**	**59.008**	**2.739**	**2.900**	**.053**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.475**	**5.428**	**67.175**
1985 Total	**19.325**	**16.980**	**18.992**	**2.241**	**57.539**	**4.076**	**2.970**	**.097**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**3.016**	**6.084**	**67.698**
1990 Total	**22.488**	**18.326**	**15.571**	**2.175**	**58.560**	**6.104**	**3.046**	**.171**	**.059**	**.029**	**2.735**	**6.041**	**70.705**
1995 Total	**22.130**	**19.082**	**13.887**	**2.442**	**57.540**	**7.075**	**3.205**	**.152**	**.069**	**.033**	**3.099**	**6.558**	**71.174**
2000 Total	**22.735**	**19.662**	**12.358**	**2.611**	**57.366**	**7.862**	**2.811**	**.164**	**.066**	**.057**	**3.006**	**6.104**	**71.332**
2001 Total	**23.547**	**20.166**	**12.282**	**2.547**	**58.541**	**8.029**	**2.242**	**.164**	**.064**	**.070**	**2.624**	**5.164**	**71.735**
2002 Total	**22.732**	**19.382**	**12.160**	**2.559**	**56.834**	**8.145**	**2.689**	**.171**	**.063**	**.105**	**2.705**	**5.734**	**70.713**
2003 Total	**22.094**	**19.633**	**11.960**	**2.346**	**56.033**	**7.960**	**2.793**	**.173**	**.062**	**.113**	**2.805**	**5.946**	**69.938**
2004 Total	**22.852**	**19.074**	**11.550**	**2.466**	**55.942**	**8.223**	**2.688**	**.178**	**.063**	**.142**	**2.996**	**6.067**	**70.232**
2005 Total	**23.185**	**18.556**	**10.974**	**2.334**	**55.049**	**8.161**	**2.703**	**.181**	**.063**	**.178**	**3.101**	**6.226**	**69.436**
2006 Total	**23.790**	**19.022**	**10.768**	**2.356**	**55.935**	**8.215**	**2.869**	**.181**	**.068**	**.264**	**3.212**	**6.594**	**70.744**
2007 Total	**23.493**	**19.786**	**10.749**	**2.409**	**56.436**	**8.459**	**2.446**	**.186**	**.076**	**.341**	**3.472**	**6.520**	**71.415**
2008 Total	**23.851**	**20.703**	**10.616**	**2.419**	**57.590**	**8.426**	**2.511**	**.192**	**.089**	**.546**	**3.868**	**7.206**	**73.223**
2009 Total	**21.624**	**21.139**	**11.335**	**2.574**	**56.672**	**8.355**	**2.669**	**.200**	**.098**	**.721**	**3.953**	**7.641**	**72.667**
2010 Total	**22.038**	**21.806**	**11.592**	**2.781**	**58.217**	**8.434**	**2.539**	**.208**	**.126**	**.923**	**4.316**	**8.112**	**74.764**
2011 Total	**22.221**	**23.406**	**11.934**	**2.970**	**60.531**	**8.269**	**3.103**	**.212**	**.171**	**1.168**	**4.501**	**9.155**	**77.955**
2012 Total	**20.677**	**24.610**	**13.747**	**3.246**	**62.279**	**8.062**	**2.629**	**.212**	**.227**	**1.340**	**4.406**	**8.813**	**79.155**
2013 Total	**20.001**	**24.859**	**15.781**	**3.532**	**64.173**	**8.244**	**2.562**	**.214**	**.305**	**1.601**	**4.647**	**9.330**	**81.747**
2014 January	R 1.687	2.146	1.438	.311	R 5.582	.765	.206	.018	.029	.170	.404	.827	R 7.175
February	R 1.531	1.945	1.313	.283	5.071	.655	.165	.016	.027	.133	.367	.709	R 6.436
March	1.766	2.182	1.482	.327	R 5.756	.653	.231	.018	.034	.169	.406	.858	7.267
April	1.684	2.143	1.491	.330	5.647	.590	.242	.018	.035	.177	.392	.864	7.101
May	R 1.700	2.234	1.542	.341	R 5.818	.658	.252	.018	.038	.148	.403	.860	R 7.336
June	R 1.607	2.171	1.510	.346	R 5.634	.713	.245	.018	.039	.150	.406	.858	R 7.204
July	R 1.716	2.275	1.574	.359	R 5.925	.752	.232	.018	.038	.116	.420	.824	R 7.501
August	R 1.774	2.291	1.588	.363	R 6.016	.744	.188	.018	.039	.097	.416	.758	R 7.518
September	R 1.697	2.231	1.559	.357	R 5.844	.706	.153	.018	.038	.110	.396	.714	R 7.264
October	R 1.731	2.327	1.641	.369	R 6.069	.653	.163	.018	.038	.138	.407	.764	R 7.486
November	R 1.660	2.259	R 1.600	.348	R 5.867	.681	.177	.018	.034	.179	.403	.811	R 7.360
December	R 1.752	2.349	R 1.694	.364	R 6.160	.767	.212	.018	.031	.140	.428	.830	7.757
Total	R **20.306**	**26.552**	R **18.434**	**4.096**	R **69.388**	**8.338**	**2.467**	**.214**	**.420**	**1.728**	**4.849**	**9.678**	R **87.403**
2015 January	R 1.754	E 2.340	E 1.679	.346	R 6.120	.777	.234	R .020	R .037	.145	R .403	.839	R 7.736
February	R 1.465	E 2.128	E 1.535	.325	R 5.453	.664	.217	.018	R .038	.142	R .362	.777	R 6.894
March	R 1.651	E 2.372	E 1.735	.369	R 6.128	.675	.237	.019	R .047	.146	R .391	.840	R 7.642
April	R 1.515	E 2.310	E 1.687	.372	R 5.884	.625	.215	.018	R .049	.170	R .378	.829	R 7.338
May	R 1.419	E 2.363	E 1.704	.377	R 5.864	.689	.192	.019	R .050	.164	R .396	.821	R 7.373
June	R 1.350	E 2.303	E 1.621	.366	R 5.639	.717	.191	.018	R .050	.128	R .394	.782	R 7.139
July	R 1.554	E 2.390	E 1.696	.381	R 6.021	.747	.201	.019	R .052	.130	R .409	.811	R 7.579
August	R 1.678	E 2.402	E 1.691	.385	R 6.157	.757	.185	.019	R .052	.124	R .402	.783	R 7.698
September	R 1.579	E 2.337	E 1.645	.376	R 5.937	.695	.154	.017	R .047	.132	R .383	.734	R 7.366
October	R 1.536	E 2.379	E 1.686	.398	R 5.999	.634	.159	.018	R .045	.156	R .396	.774	R 7.406
November	R 1.393	RE 2.300	RE 1.623	.386	R 5.702	.630	.184	.018	R .043	.187	R .390	.823	R 7.155
December	R 1.280	E 2.365	RE 1.660	.392	R 5.697	.728	.220	.019	R .041	.191	R .410	.881	R 7.306
Total	R **18.176**	RE **27.989**	RE **19.962**	**4.474**	R **70.601**	**8.338**	**2.389**	**.224**	R **.550**	**1.816**	R **4.715**	**9.694**	R **88.632**
2016 January	1.185	E 2.377	E 1.650	.383	5.596	.759	.243	.019	.044	.176	.399	.881	7.236

[a] 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.

[b] Beginning in 1989, includes waste coal supplied. Beginning in 2001, also includes a small amount of refuse recovery. See Table 6.1.

[c] Includes lease condensate.

[d] Natural gas plant liquids.

[e] Conventional hydroelectric power.

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

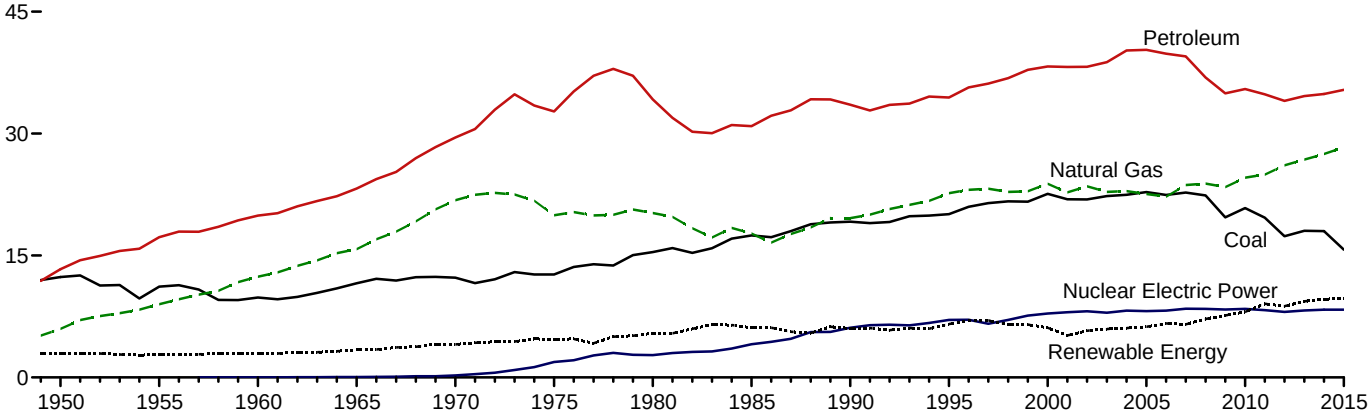
Notes: • See "Primary Energy Production" in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

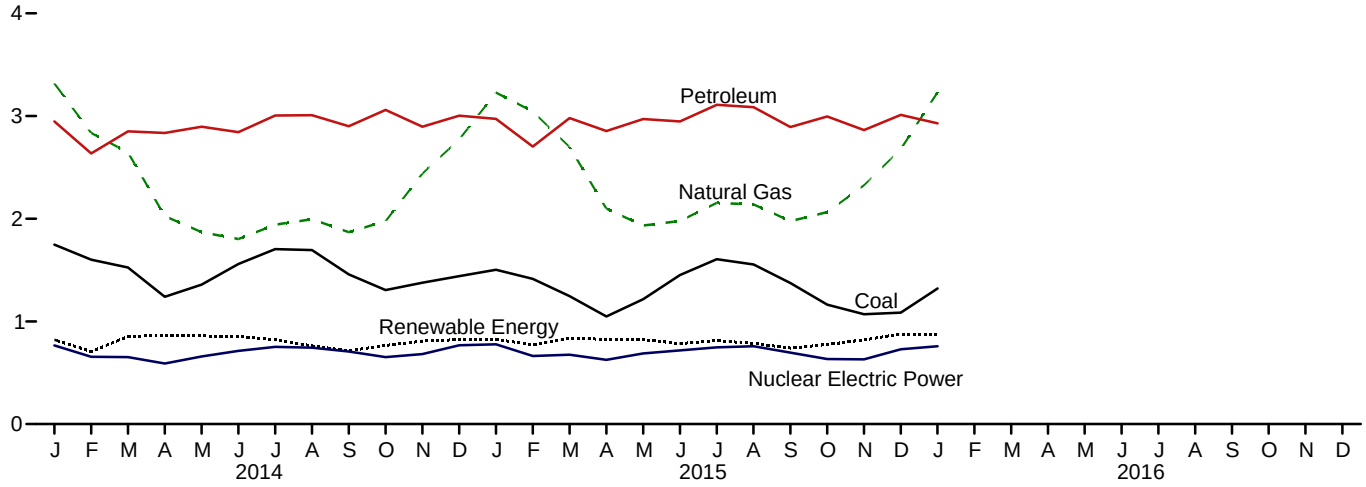
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

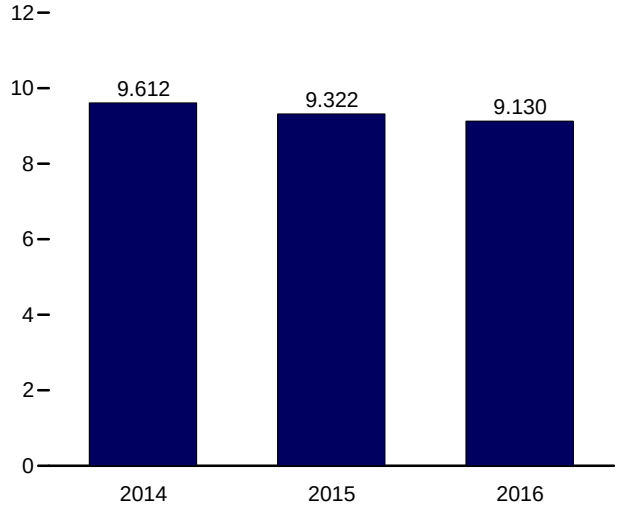
By Source,[a] 1949–2015



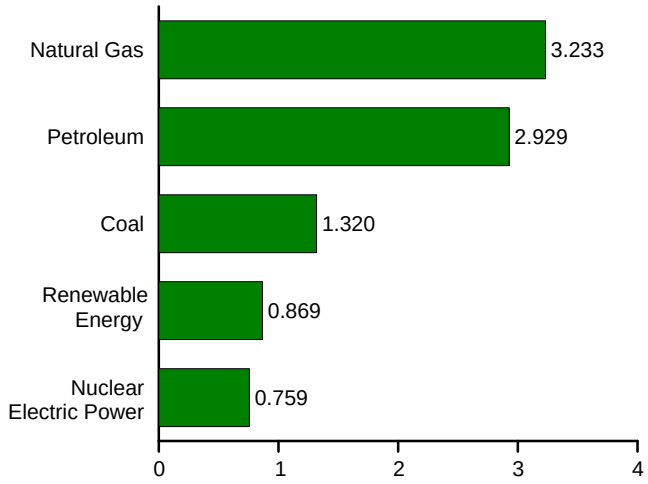
By Source,[a] Monthly



Total, January



By Source,[a] January 2016



[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					Renewable Energy[a]						
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum[c]	Total[d]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Power[e]	Geothermal	Solar/PV	Wind	Biomass	Total	Total[f]
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**	**6.041**	**84.485**
1995 Total	**20.089**	**22.671**	**34.441**	**77.262**	**7.075**	**3.205**	**.152**	**.069**	**.033**	**3.101**	**6.560**	**91.032**
2000 Total	**22.580**	**23.824**	**38.266**	**84.735**	**7.862**	**2.811**	**.164**	**.066**	**.057**	**3.008**	**6.106**	**98.819**
2001 Total	**21.914**	**22.773**	**38.190**	**82.906**	**8.029**	**2.242**	**.164**	**.064**	**.070**	**2.622**	**5.163**	**96.172**
2002 Total	**21.904**	**23.510**	**38.226**	**83.700**	**8.145**	**2.689**	**.171**	**.063**	**.105**	**2.701**	**5.729**	**97.647**
2003 Total	**22.321**	**22.831**	**38.790**	**83.992**	**7.960**	**2.793**	**.173**	**.062**	**.113**	**2.806**	**5.948**	**97.921**
2004 Total	**22.466**	**22.923**	**40.227**	**85.754**	**8.223**	**2.688**	**.178**	**.063**	**.142**	**3.008**	**6.079**	**100.094**
2005 Total	**22.797**	**22.565**	**40.303**	**85.709**	**8.161**	**2.703**	**.181**	**.063**	**.178**	**3.114**	**6.239**	**100.193**
2006 Total	**22.447**	**22.239**	**39.824**	**84.570**	**8.215**	**2.869**	**.181**	**.068**	**.264**	**3.262**	**6.645**	**99.492**
2007 Total	**22.749**	**23.663**	**39.491**	**85.928**	**8.459**	**2.446**	**.186**	**.076**	**.341**	**3.485**	**6.533**	**101.027**
2008 Total	**22.387**	**23.843**	**36.907**	**83.178**	**8.426**	**2.511**	**.192**	**.089**	**.546**	**3.851**	**7.189**	**98.906**
2009 Total	**19.691**	**23.416**	**34.959**	**78.042**	**8.355**	**2.669**	**.200**	**.098**	**.721**	**3.936**	**7.624**	**94.138**
2010 Total	**20.834**	**24.575**	**35.489**	**80.891**	**8.434**	**2.539**	**.208**	**.126**	**.923**	**4.270**	**8.066**	**97.480**
2011 Total	**19.658**	**24.955**	**34.824**	**79.447**	**8.269**	**3.103**	**.212**	**.171**	**1.168**	**4.405**	**9.059**	**96.902**
2012 Total	**17.378**	**26.089**	**34.016**	**77.487**	**8.062**	**2.629**	**.212**	**.227**	**1.340**	**4.369**	**8.777**	**94.487**
2013 Total	**18.039**	**26.805**	**34.613**	**79.440**	**8.244**	**2.562**	**.214**	**.305**	**1.601**	**4.673**	**9.356**	**97.238**
2014 January	1.748	3.317	2.948	8.012	.765	.206	.018	.029	.170	.397	.820	9.612
February	1.601	2.835	2.636	R 7.070	.655	.165	.016	.027	.133	.364	.706	8.442
March	R 1.524	2.645	2.851	7.020	.653	.231	.018	.034	.169	.401	.852	R 8.537
April	R 1.240	2.025	2.835	R 6.099	.590	.242	.018	.035	.177	.390	.862	7.563
May	1.358	1.870	2.896	6.122	.658	.252	.018	.038	.148	.401	.858	R 7.653
June	1.560	1.803	2.843	6.205	.713	.245	.018	.039	.150	.402	.853	7.786
July	R 1.703	1.942	3.004	R 6.648	.752	.232	.018	.038	.116	.417	.821	R 8.239
August	R 1.694	1.996	3.009	R 6.696	.744	.188	.018	.039	.097	.418	.761	8.221
September	R 1.458	1.869	2.900	R 6.224	.706	.153	.018	.038	.110	.394	.713	R 7.661
October	R 1.305	1.976	3.059	R 6.338	.653	.163	.018	.038	.138	.408	.765	R 7.771
November	R 1.377	2.439	2.896	R 6.709	.681	.177	.018	.034	.179	.399	.808	R 8.214
December	R 1.441	2.772	3.003	R 7.213	.767	.212	.018	.031	.140	.420	.822	R 8.817
Total	**R 18.008**	**27.488**	**34.881**	**R 80.355**	**8.338**	**2.467**	**.214**	**.420**	**1.728**	**4.812**	**9.641**	**R 98.515**
2015 January	1.503	3.228	2.972	7.701	.777	.234	R .020	R .037	.145	R .390	.826	9.322
February	1.414	3.043	2.702	7.158	.664	.217	.018	R .038	.142	R .357	.772	8.608
March	1.245	2.699	2.980	6.923	.675	.237	.019	R .047	.146	R .386	.834	8.452
April	1.048	2.098	2.854	5.997	.625	.215	.018	R .049	.170	R .375	R .826	7.469
May	1.216	1.933	2.970	6.118	.689	.192	.019	R .050	.164	R .397	R .822	7.649
June	1.452	1.979	2.947	6.374	.717	.191	.018	R .050	.128	R .397	.785	7.897
July	1.605	2.154	3.110	6.868	.747	.201	.019	R .052	.130	R .410	.812	8.448
August	1.554	2.138	3.086	6.777	.757	.185	.019	R .052	.124	R .406	.787	8.343
September	1.373	1.977	2.892	6.243	.695	.154	.017	R .047	.132	R .389	.740	7.698
October	1.163	2.064	2.996	6.221	.634	.159	.018	R .045	.156	R .397	R .774	7.645
November	1.070	2.326	2.863	R 6.257	.630	.184	.018	R .043	.187	R .388	.820	7.724
December	1.086	2.678	3.011	6.774	.728	.220	.019	R .041	.191	R .406	.876	8.396
Total	**15.728**	**28.318**	**35.383**	**R 79.412**	**8.338**	**2.389**	**.224**	**R .550**	**1.816**	**R 4.696**	**R 9.675**	**97.651**
2016 January	1.320	3.233	2.929	7.482	.759	.243	.019	.044	.176	.386	.869	9.130

[a] 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.

[b] Natural gas only; excludes supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

[c] Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel. Does not include biofuels that have been blended with petroleum—biofuels are included in "Biomass."

[d] Includes coal coke net imports. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

[e] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[f] 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.

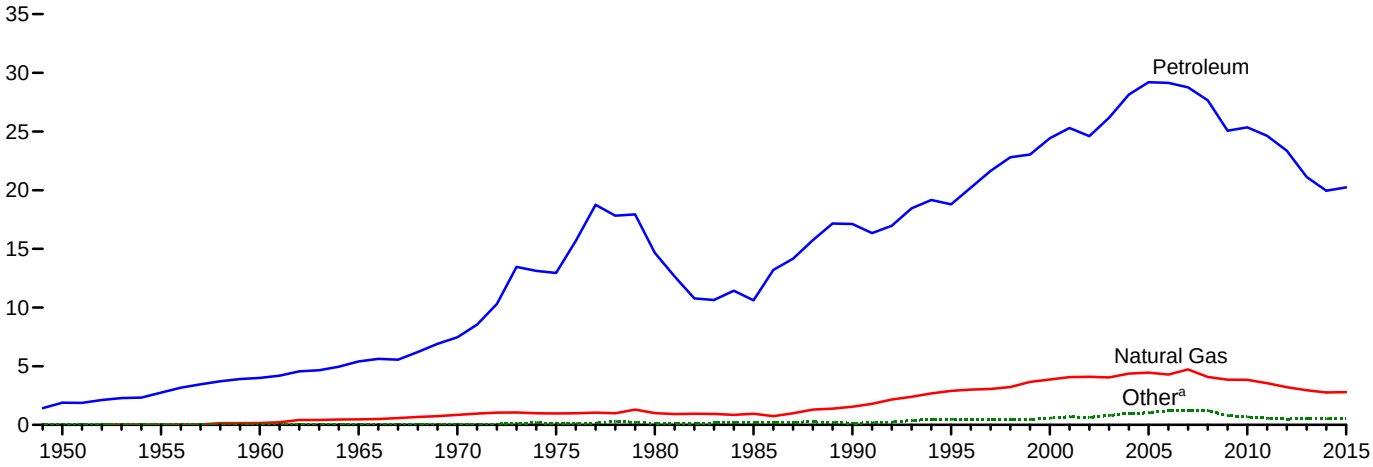
Notes: • See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary. • See Table D1 for estimated energy consumption for 1635–1945. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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.

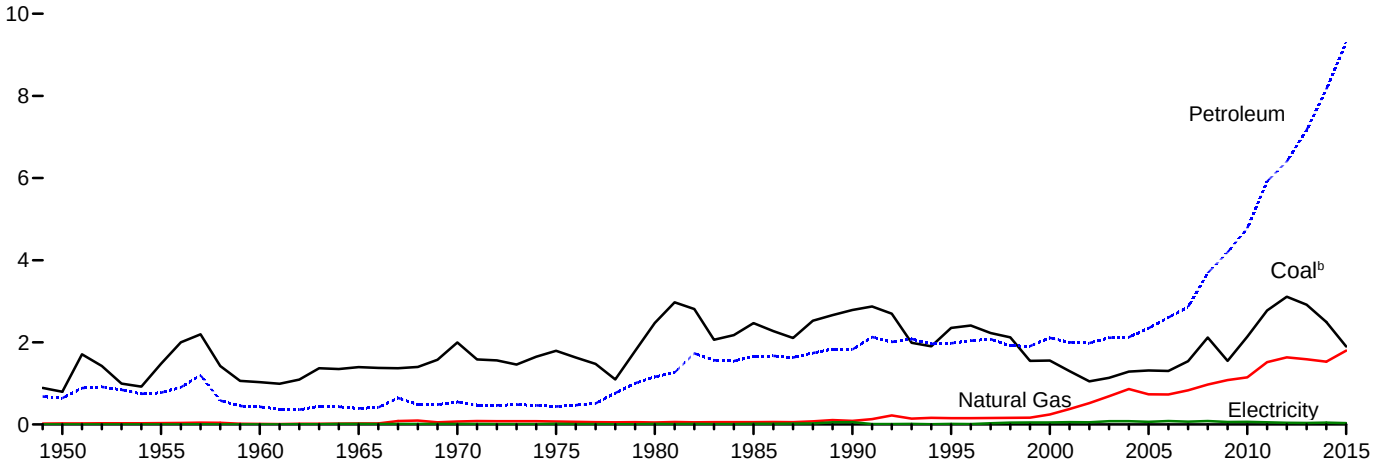
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.4a Primary Energy Imports and Exports
(Quadrillion Btu)

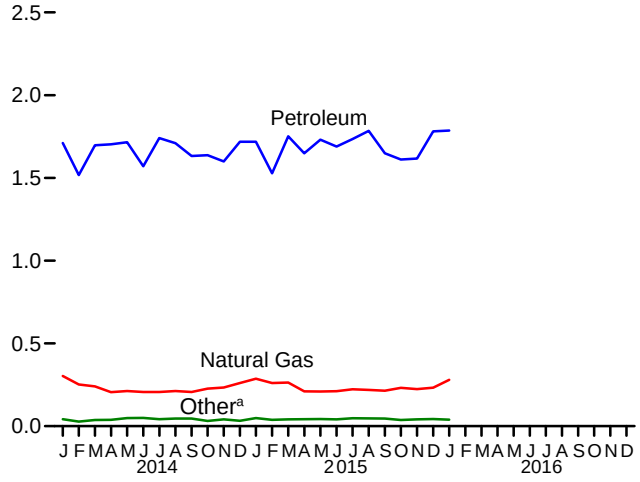
Imports by Source, 1949–2015



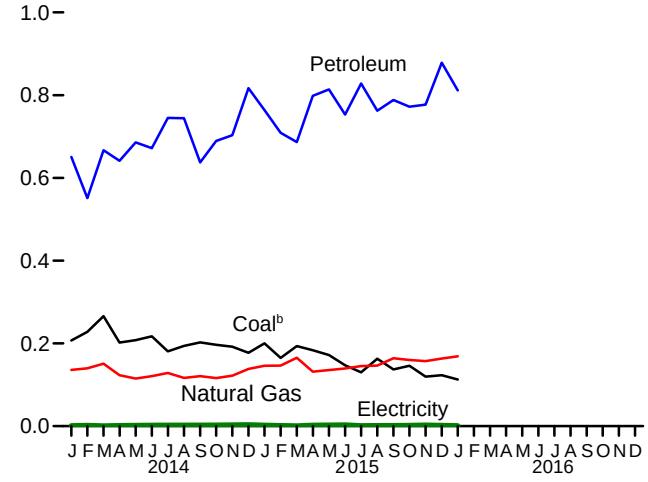
Exports by Source, 1949–2015



Imports by Source, Monthly



Exports by Major Source, Monthly

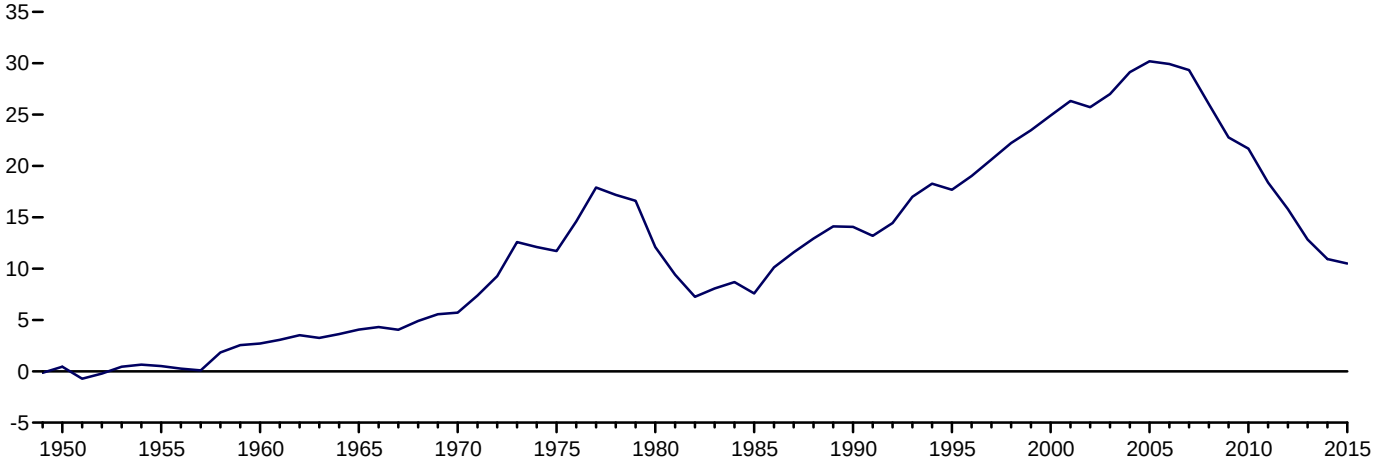


[a] Coal, coal coke, biofuels, and electricity.
[b] Includes coal coke.

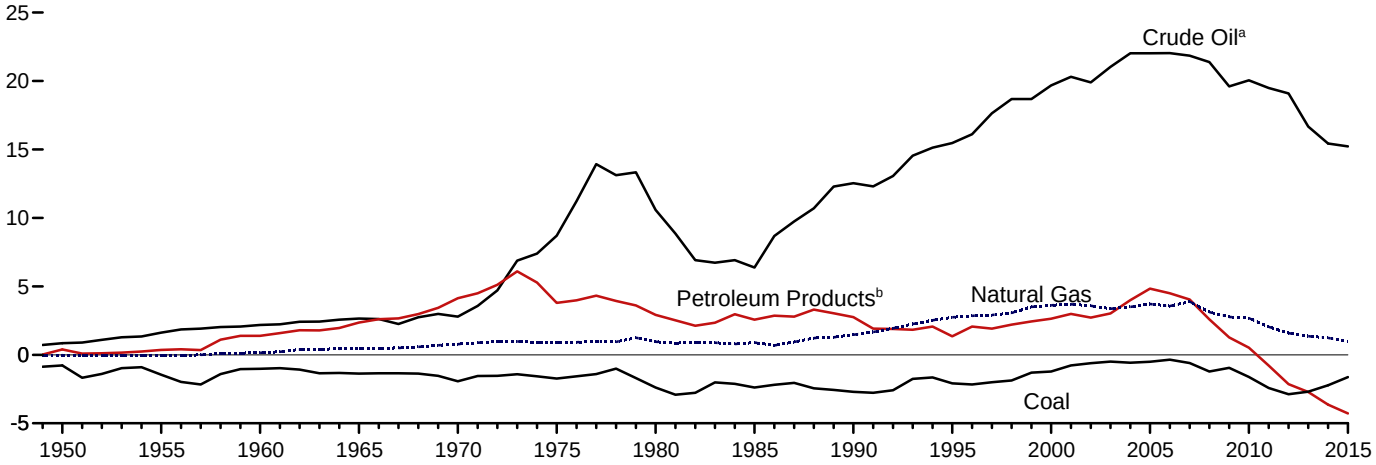
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary.
Sources: Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

Figure 1.4b Primary Energy Net Imports
(Quadrillion Btu)

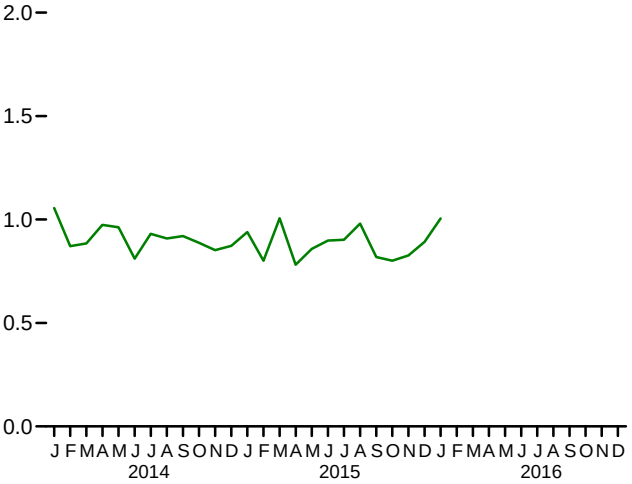
Total, 1949–2015



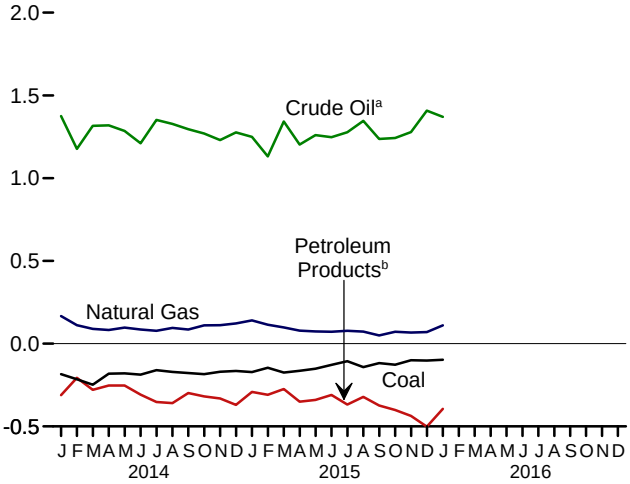
By Major Source, 1949–2015



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, pentanes plus, 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								
				Petroleum					
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products[b]	Total	Biofuels[c]	Electricity	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 January	.023	(s)	.303	1.420	.291	1.710	.003	.019	2.058
February	.013	(s)	.252	1.216	.300	1.517	.002	.015	1.798
March	.018	(s)	.240	1.361	.336	1.697	.003	.019	1.977
April	.020	(s)	.206	1.368	.335	1.703	.004	.016	1.949
May	.028	(s)	.212	1.341	.375	1.716	.005	.018	1.979
June	.030	.001	.207	1.280	.291	1.571	.002	.019	1.829
July	.020	(s)	.206	1.427	.313	1.740	.006	.021	1.995
August	.024	(s)	.212	1.398	.312	1.710	.004	.023	1.972
September	.025	(s)	.207	1.357	.276	1.633	.003	.021	1.889
October	.013	.001	.226	1.337	.300	1.637	.004	.018	1.899
November	.022	(s)	.233	1.321	.278	1.599	.005	.019	1.879
December	.013	(s)	.260	1.352	.367	1.719	.005	.018	2.015
Total	**.248**	**.002**	**2.763**	**16.178**	**3.773**	**19.951**	**.046**	**.227**	**23.237**
2015 January	.028	(s)	.286	1.338	.381	1.718	.003	.021	2.056
February	.019	(s)	.261	1.201	.326	1.528	.003	.019	1.830
March	.019	(s)	.264	1.417	.334	1.751	.004	.023	2.060
April	.019	(s)	.210	1.305	.344	1.649	.004	.022	1.904
May	.020	(s)	.209	1.355	.376	1.731	.005	.023	1.988
June	.018	(s)	.211	1.322	.366	1.689	.006	.023	1.947
July	.024	(s)	.223	1.371	.364	1.735	.009	.023	2.015
August	.021	(s)	.219	1.429	.355	1.784	.009	.024	2.058
September	.020	.002	.214	1.308	.341	1.649	.008	.023	1.915
October	.019	(s)	.232	1.332	.279	1.611	.009	.018	1.888
November	.019	(s)	.224	1.334	.282	1.617	.008	.020	1.888
December	.021	.001	.233	1.478	.303	1.781	.009	.020	2.066
Total	**.247**	**.003**	**2.786**	**16.192**	**4.052**	**20.244**	**.077**	**.258**	**23.616**
2016 January	.015	(s)	.280	1.436	.350	1.786	.003	.024	2.107

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

[b] Petroleum products, unfinished oils, pentanes plus, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.

[c] Fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) and biodiesel.

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]
				Petroleum						
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Crude Oil[b]	Petroleum Products[c]	Total	Biofuels[d]	Electricity	Total	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 January	.207	.001	.136	.045	.602	.646	.008	.004	1.003	1.055
February	.228	.002	.140	.040	.507	.547	.006	.004	.927	.871
March	.266	.001	.151	.045	.615	.660	.008	.007	1.092	.885
April	.202	.001	.123	.049	.588	.637	.007	.005	.975	.974
May	.208	.002	.115	.055	.628	.683	.006	.003	1.016	.962
June	.217	.002	.121	.069	.600	.668	.006	.004	1.018	.811
July	.181	.002	.128	.076	.666	.741	.007	.004	1.064	.931
August	.194	.003	.116	.070	.671	.741	.006	.003	1.064	.908
September	.202	.003	.121	.061	.574	.635	.005	.003	.969	.920
October	.197	.002	.116	.068	.618	.686	.007	.003	1.012	.888
November	.192	.002	.122	.091	.610	.700	.008	.003	1.027	.852
December	.177	.003	.138	.076	.737	.813	.007	.004	1.142	.873
Total	**2.472**	**.023**	**1.528**	**.744**	**7.414**	**8.158**	**.081**	**.045**	**12.307**	**10.930**
2015 January	.200	.002	R .146	.088	.673	.761	.006	.003	R 1.117	R .939
February	.165	.001	.146	.070	.635	.704	.007	.005	1.029	.801
March	.193	.001	.165	.075	.608	.683	.008	.003	1.054	1.006
April	.183	.002	.132	.102	.694	.796	.007	.002	1.123	.782
May	.172	.003	.135	.095	.716	.812	.007	.002	1.130	.858
June	.147	.003	.139	.075	.676	.751	.006	.002	1.049	.898
July	.130	.001	.145	.095	.731	.826	.008	.002	1.112	.903
August	.163	.001	.146	.083	.677	.760	.006	.002	1.078	.980
September	.137	.002	.164	.071	.715	.786	.006	.002	1.097	.818
October	.146	.002	.160	.090	.680	.770	.007	.002	1.087	.801
November	.120	.002	R .157	.056	.719	.775	.005	.002	R 1.062	R .826
December	.123	.002	.163	.071	.805	.876	.007	.003	1.174	.892
Total	**1.880**	**.021**	R **1.800**	**.970**	**8.330**	**9.300**	**.081**	**.031**	R **13.112**	R **10.503**
2016 January	.113	.001	.169	.065	.744	.809	.007	.002	1.102	1.005

[a] Net imports equal imports minus exports.
[b] Crude oil and lease condensate.
[c] Petroleum products, unfinished oils, pentanes plus, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.
[d] Through 2010, data are for biodiesel only. Beginning in 2011, data are for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) and biodiesel.

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

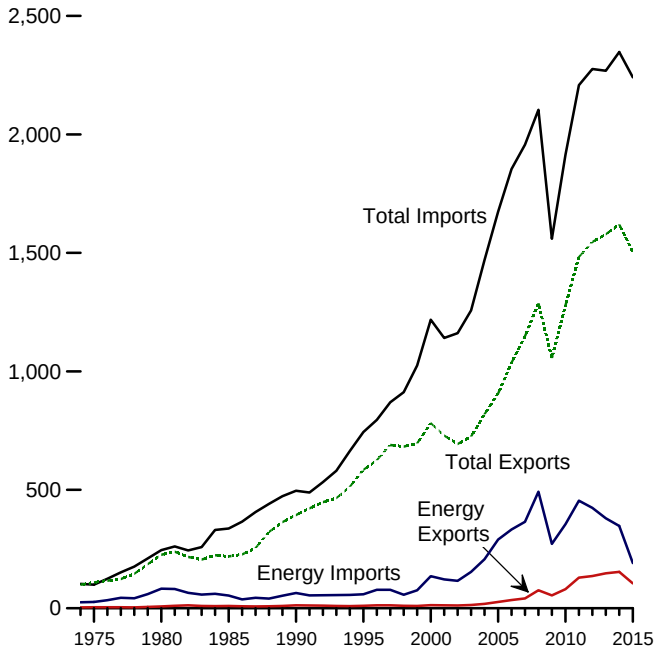
Notes: • See "Primary Energy" in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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.

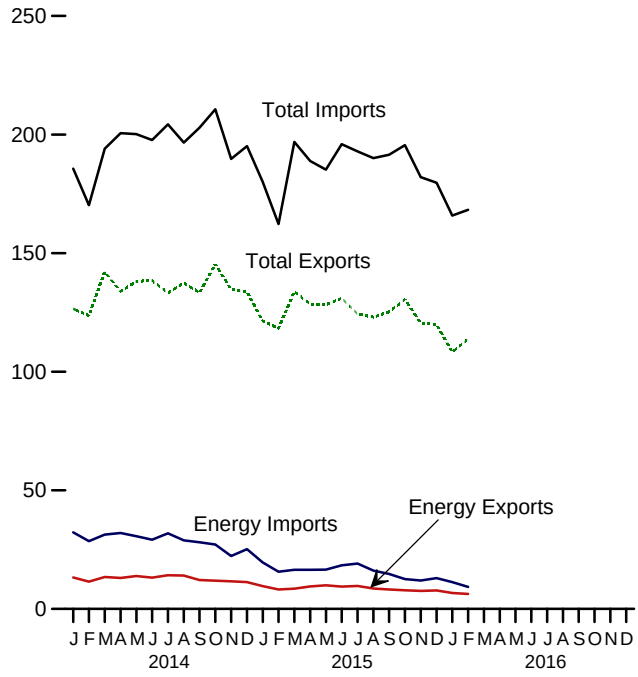
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Billion Dollars[a])

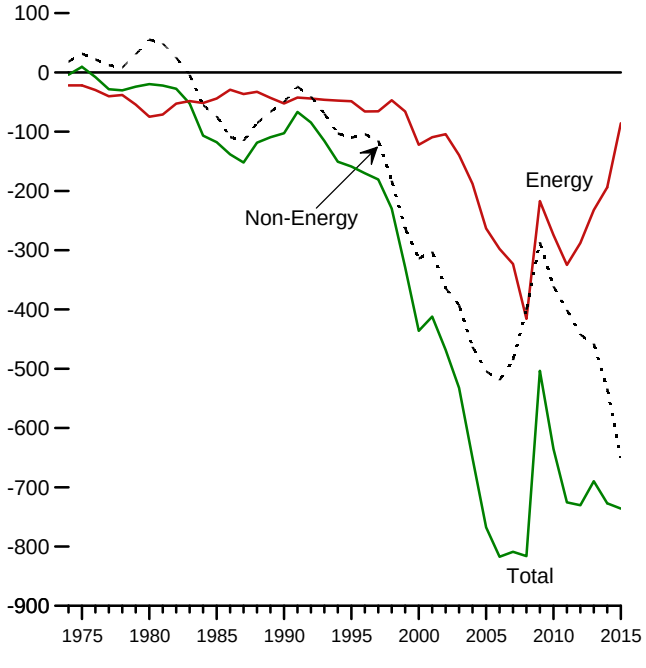
Imports and Exports, 1974–2015



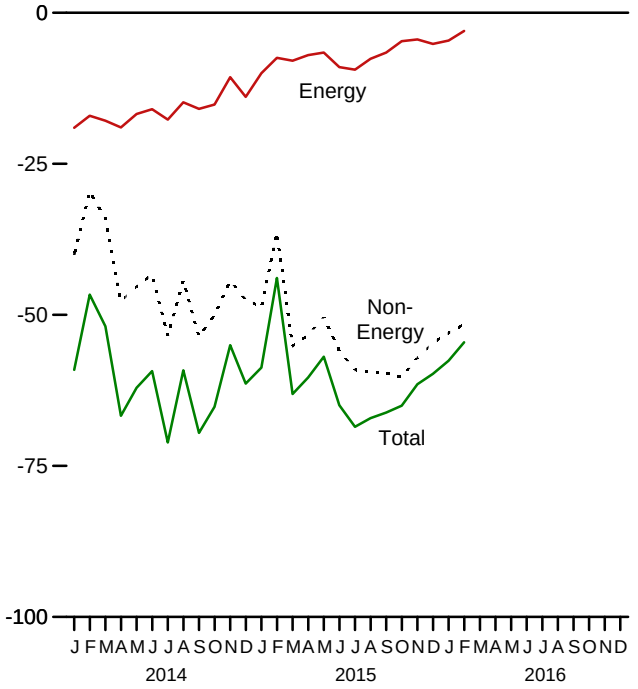
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974–2015



Trade Balance, Monthly



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
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 January	10,994	29,460	-18,466	13,242	32,260	-19,018	-40,080	126,517	185,615	-59,098
February	9,157	25,711	-16,554	11,515	28,561	-17,046	-29,603	123,591	170,240	-46,649
March	10,656	28,912	-18,256	13,454	31,311	-17,857	-34,033	142,184	194,074	-51,890
April	10,395	30,519	-20,124	13,041	32,016	-18,975	-47,733	133,875	200,582	-66,708
May	11,386	29,201	-17,815	13,895	30,655	-16,760	-45,300	138,122	200,182	-62,060
June	11,093	27,668	-16,575	13,214	29,166	-15,952	-43,367	138,358	197,677	-59,319
July	12,032	30,447	-18,415	14,221	31,891	-17,670	-53,454	133,198	204,322	-71,124
August	12,032	27,585	-15,553	14,096	28,901	-14,805	-44,369	137,420	196,594	-59,174
September	9,983	26,778	-16,795	12,165	28,079	-15,914	-53,613	133,360	202,887	-69,527
October	9,776	25,875	-16,099	11,928	27,122	-15,194	-50,020	145,436	210,650	-65,214
November	9,924	20,859	-10,935	11,649	22,309	-10,660	-44,347	134,726	189,733	-55,007
December	9,500	23,700	-14,200	11,276	25,206	-13,930	-47,454	133,746	195,129	-61,384
Total	**126,928**	**326,715**	**-199,787**	**153,696**	**347,477**	**-193,781**	**-533,372**	**1,620,532**	**2,347,685**	**-727,153**
2015 January	7,939	18,094	-10,155	9,622	19,614	-9,992	-48,724	121,398	180,113	-58,716
February	6,705	13,737	-7,033	8,227	15,694	-7,466	-36,433	118,348	162,246	-43,899
March	6,824	15,019	-8,195	8,538	16,467	-7,929	-55,173	133,785	196,886	-63,102
April	7,791	15,549	-7,758	9,480	16,485	-7,005	-53,362	128,505	188,872	-60,367
May	8,341	15,552	-7,211	9,966	16,550	-6,584	-50,348	128,259	185,191	-56,932
June	8,021	17,474	-9,453	9,421	18,406	-8,985	-55,954	130,994	195,933	-64,939
July	8,339	18,079	-9,740	9,699	19,125	-9,426	-59,101	124,391	192,918	-68,527
August	7,144	15,192	-8,048	8,575	16,187	-7,612	-59,472	123,011	190,095	-67,084
September	6,846	13,836	-6,990	8,198	14,768	-6,570	-59,596	125,281	191,447	-66,166
October	6,510	11,662	-5,152	7,884	12,597	-4,713	-60,323	130,463	195,499	-65,036
November	6,308	11,093	-4,785	7,582	11,983	-4,401	-57,085	120,570	182,056	-61,486
December	6,505	12,150	-5,645	7,817	12,968	-5,151	-54,614	119,909	179,674	-59,765
Total	**87,272**	**177,438**	**-90,166**	**105,009**	**190,845**	**-85,836**	**-650,183**	**1,504,914**	**2,240,933**	**-736,019**
2016 January	5,513	10,281	-4,768	6,719	11,312	-4,593	[R] -53,006	[R] 108,273	[R] 165,873	[R] -57,599
February	5,137	8,379	-3,242	6,293	9,290	-2,997	-51,548	113,762	168,306	-54,545
2-Month Total	**10,650**	**18,660**	**-8,010**	**13,013**	**20,603**	**-7,590**	**-104,554**	**222,035**	**334,179**	**-112,144**
2015 2-Month Total	**14,644**	**31,831**	**-17,187**	**17,849**	**35,308**	**-17,459**	**-85,156**	**239,745**	**342,360**	**-102,614**
2014 2-Month Total	**20,151**	**55,171**	**-35,020**	**24,757**	**60,821**	**-36,064**	**-69,683**	**250,108**	**355,855**	**-105,747**

[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.

R=Revised.

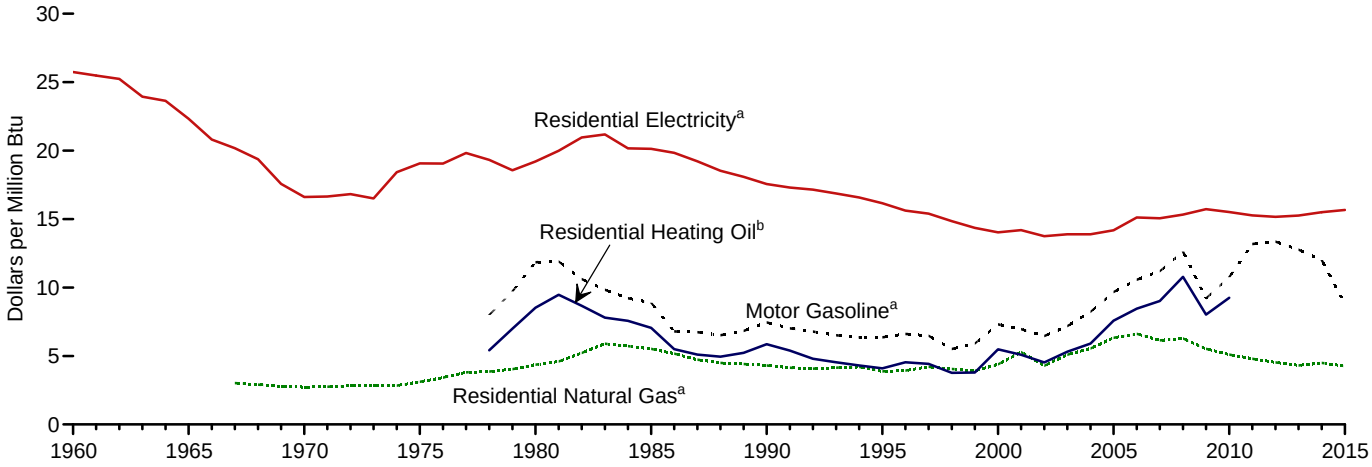
Notes: • Monthly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. • See Note, "Merchandise Trade Value," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries 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.

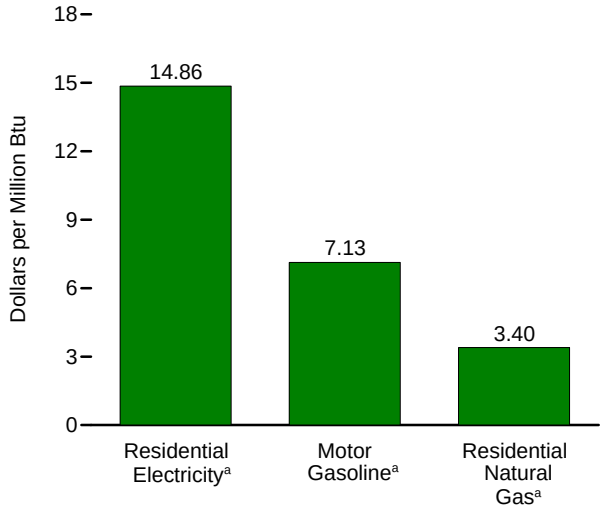
Sources: See end of section.

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

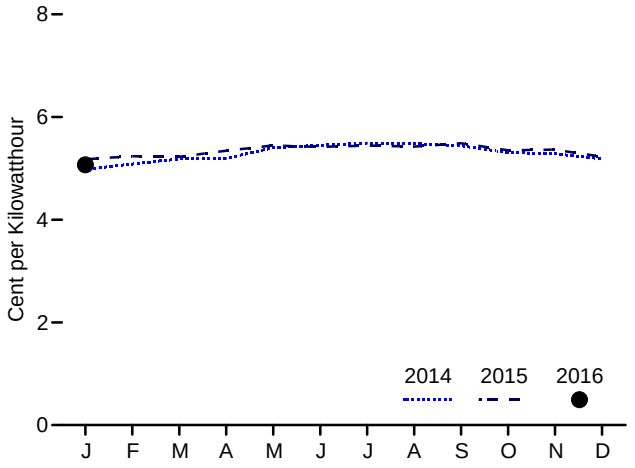
Costs, 1960–2015



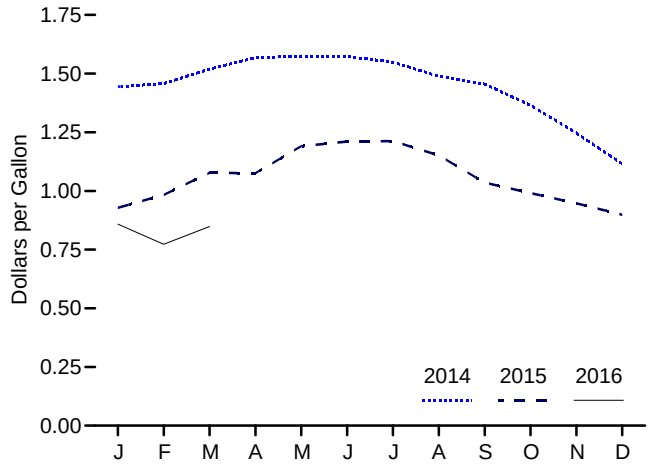
Costs, January 2016



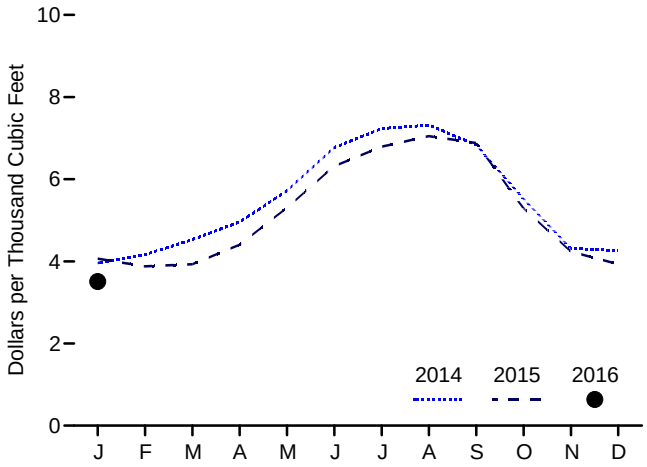
Residential Electricity,[a] Monthly



Motor Gasoline,[a] Monthly



Residential Natural Gas,[a] Monthly



[a] Includes taxes.
[b] Excludes taxes.
Note: See "Real Dollars" in Glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary.
Source: Table 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**	**6.36**	**0.569**	**4.10**	**3.98**	**3.87**	**5.51**	**16.15**
2000 Average	**172.2**	**0.908**	**7.31**	**0.761**	**5.49**	**4.51**	**4.39**	**4.79**	**14.02**
2001 Average	**177.1**	**0.864**	**6.96**	**0.706**	**5.09**	**5.44**	**5.28**	**4.84**	**14.20**
2002 Average	**179.9**	**0.801**	**6.46**	**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**	**8.22**	**0.819**	**5.91**	**5.69**	**5.55**	**4.74**	**13.89**
2005 Average	**195.3**	**1.197**	**9.67**	**1.051**	**7.58**	**6.50**	**6.33**	**4.84**	**14.18**
2006 Average	**201.6**	**1.307**	**10.58**	**1.173**	**8.46**	**6.81**	**6.63**	**5.16**	**15.12**
2007 Average	**207.342**	**1.374**	**11.20**	**1.250**	**9.01**	**6.31**	**6.14**	**5.14**	**15.05**
2008 Average	**215.303**	**1.541**	**12.62**	**1.495**	**10.78**	**6.45**	**6.28**	**5.23**	**15.33**
2009 Average	**214.537**	**1.119**	**9.21**	**1.112**	**8.02**	**5.66**	**5.52**	**5.37**	**15.72**
2010 Average	**218.056**	**1.301**	**10.76**	**1.283**	**9.25**	**5.22**	**5.11**	**5.29**	**15.51**
2011 Average	**224.939**	**1.590**	**13.18**	**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**	**12.76**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.43**	**4.31**	**5.21**	**15.26**
2014 January	233.916	1.444	11.99	NA	NA	3.96	3.84	4.98	14.60
February	234.781	1.458	12.10	NA	NA	4.16	4.03	5.09	14.91
March	236.293	1.519	12.61	NA	NA	4.53	4.39	5.18	15.19
April	237.072	1.568	13.01	NA	NA	4.96	4.81	5.19	15.22
May	237.900	1.574	13.07	NA	NA	5.72	5.54	5.40	15.83
June	238.343	1.573	13.06	NA	NA	6.77	6.56	5.45	15.97
July	238.250	1.549	12.86	NA	NA	7.23	7.01	5.49	16.10
August	237.852	1.488	12.35	NA	NA	7.32	7.09	5.48	16.07
September	238.031	1.455	12.08	NA	NA	6.84	6.62	5.44	15.95
October	237.433	1.365	11.33	NA	NA	5.52	5.35	5.31	15.55
November	236.151	1.247	10.35	NA	NA	4.32	4.18	5.28	15.49
December	234.812	1.115	9.25	NA	NA	4.26	4.13	5.18	15.19
Average	**236.736**	**1.447**	**12.01**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.63**	**4.49**	**5.29**	**15.50**
2015 January	233.707	0.929	7.71	NA	NA	4.07	3.94	5.18	15.17
February	234.722	0.983	8.16	NA	NA	3.88	3.76	5.24	15.35
March	236.119	1.077	8.94	NA	NA	3.93	3.81	5.23	15.32
April	236.599	1.076	8.93	NA	NA	4.40	4.27	5.34	15.66
May	237.805	1.191	9.88	NA	NA	5.30	5.14	5.45	15.96
June	238.638	1.211	10.05	NA	NA	6.32	6.12	5.42	15.88
July	238.654	1.212	10.06	NA	NA	6.79	6.58	5.44	15.95
August	238.316	1.152	9.56	NA	NA	7.05	6.83	5.43	15.90
September	237.945	1.035	8.59	NA	NA	6.88	6.67	5.49	16.09
October	237.838	0.991	8.23	NA	NA	5.29	5.13	5.35	15.69
November	237.336	0.948	7.87	NA	NA	4.24	4.11	5.36	15.72
December	236.525	0.898	7.46	NA	NA	3.93	3.81	5.23	15.32
Average	**237.017**	**1.059**	**8.79**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.38**	**4.24**	**5.35**	**15.67**
2016 January	236.916	0.859	7.13	NA	NA	[R] 3.51	[R] 3.40	[R] 5.07	[R] 14.86
February	237.111	0.773	6.42	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
March	238.132	0.849	7.04	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.

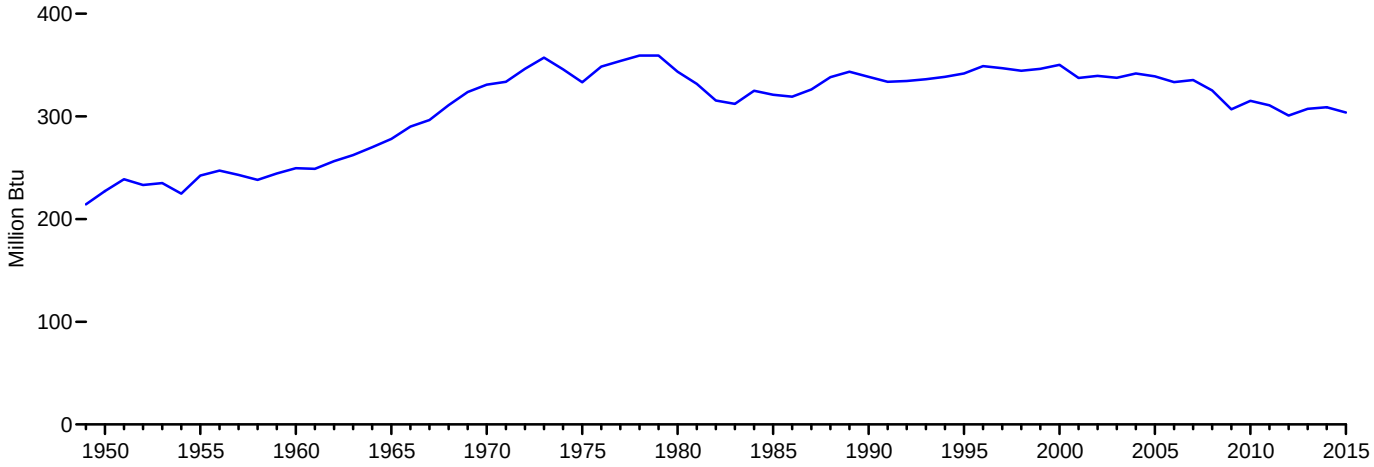
Notes: • See "Real Dollars" in Glossary. • Fuel costs are calculated by using the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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.

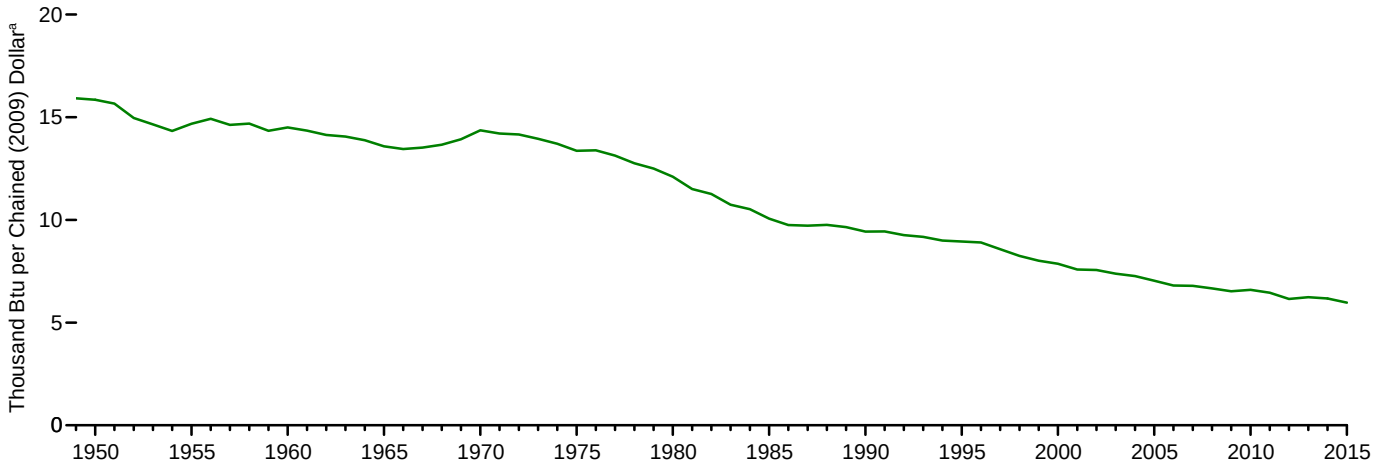
Sources: • **Fuel Prices:** Tables 9.4 (All Grades), 9.8, and 9.10, adjusted by the CPI; and *Monthy Energy Review,* September 2012, Table 9.8c. • **Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers:** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, series ID CUUR0000SA0. • **Conversion Factors:** Tables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

Figure 1.7 Primary Energy Consumption and Energy Expenditures Indicators

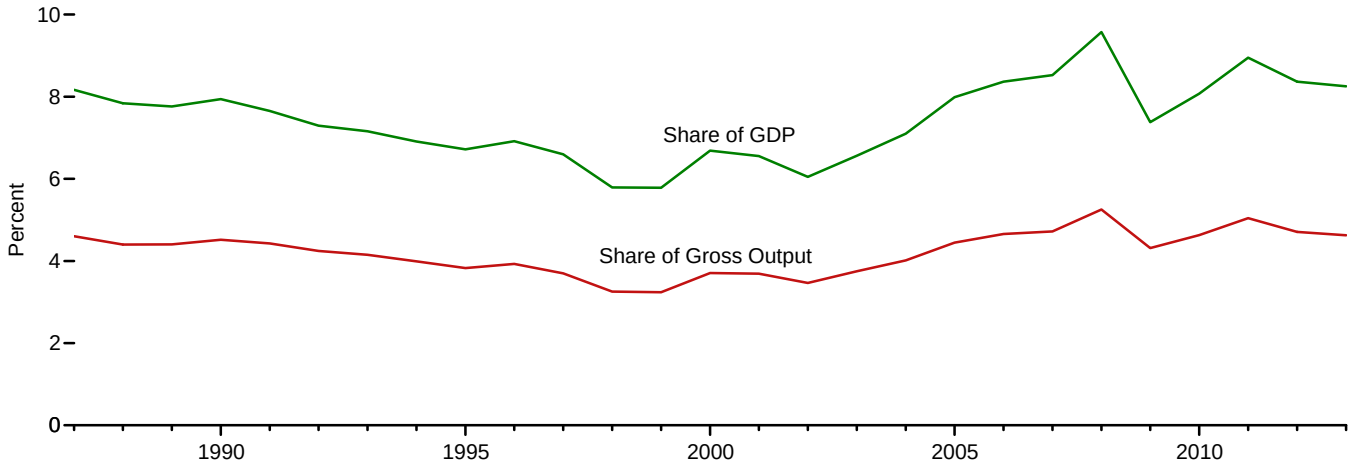
Energy Consumption per Capita, 1949–2015



Primary Energy Consumption per Real Dollar [a] of Gross Domestic Product, 1949–2015



Energy Expenditures as Share of Gross Domestic Product and Gross Output,[b] 1987–2013



[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	4,439	20.6	824
1980	78.067	344	12.10	374,347	1,647	13.1	NA	4,771	21.0	740
1981	76.106	332	11.50	427,898	1,865	13.3	NA	4,646	20.2	702
1982	73.099	316	11.26	426,479	1,841	12.7	NA	4,405	19.0	679
1983	72.971	312	10.74	417,617	1,786	11.5	NA	4,377	18.7	644
1984	76.632	325	10.52	435,371	1,846	10.8	NA	4,614	19.6	633
1985	76.392	321	10.06	438,531	1,843	10.1	NA	4,600	19.3	606
1986	76.647	319	9.75	384,284	1,600	8.4	NA	4,608	19.2	586
1987	79.054	326	9.72	397,819	1,642	8.2	4.6	4,766	19.7	586
1988	82.709	338	9.76	411,739	1,684	7.8	4.4	4,984	20.4	588
1989	84.786	344	9.65	439,235	1,780	7.8	4.4	5,070	20.5	577
1990	84.485	338	9.43	474,831	1,902	7.9	4.5	5,039	20.2	563
1991	84.438	334	9.44	472,543	1,868	7.7	4.4	4,993	19.7	558
1992	85.783	334	9.26	477,024	1,860	7.3	4.2	5,087	19.8	549
1993	87.366	336	9.18	492,383	1,894	7.2	4.2	5,185	19.9	545
1994	89.088	339	8.99	504,988	1,919	6.9	4.0	5,261	20.0	531
1995	91.032	342	8.95	514,755	1,933	6.7	3.8	5,323	20.0	523
1996	94.022	349	8.90	560,409	2,080	6.9	3.9	5,510	20.5	522
1997	94.602	347	8.57	568,075	2,084	6.6	3.7	5,584	20.5	506
1998	95.019	344	8.24	526,394	1,908	5.8	3.3	5,635	20.4	489
1999	96.650	346	8.01	558,739	2,002	5.8	3.2	5,688	20.4	471
2000	98.819	350	7.87	687,824	2,438	6.7	3.7	5,868	20.8	467
2001	96.172	337	7.58	696,347	2,444	6.6	3.7	5,761	20.2	454
2002	97.647	339	7.56	664,072	2,309	6.0	3.5	5,804	20.2	450
2003	97.921	338	7.38	755,205	2,603	6.6	3.8	5,853	20.2	441
2004	100.094	342	7.27	871,337	2,976	7.1	4.0	5,970	20.4	433
2005	100.193	339	7.04	1,045,910	3,539	8.0	4.4	5,993	20.3	421
2006	99.492	333	6.81	1,159,022	3,884	8.4	4.7	5,910	19.8	404
2007	101.027	335	6.79	1,234,037	4,097	8.5	4.7	6,001	19.9	403
2008	98.906	325	6.67	1,409,247	4,634	9.6	5.3	5,809	19.1	392
2009	94.138	307	6.53	1,063,889	3,468	7.4	4.3	5,386	17.6	374
2010	97.480	315	6.59	1,208,443	3,906	8.1	4.6	5,576	18.0	377
2011	96.902	311	6.45	1,388,618	4,455	8.9	5.0	5,439	17.4	362
2012	94.487	301	6.15	1,351,513	4,303	8.4	4.7	5,227	16.6	340
2013	97.238	307	6.24	1,375,306	4,346	8.3	4.6	5,355	16.9	344
2014	R 98.515	309	6.17	NA	NA	NA	NA	R 5,408	17.0	339
2015	97.651	304	5.97	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,271	16.4	322

[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.

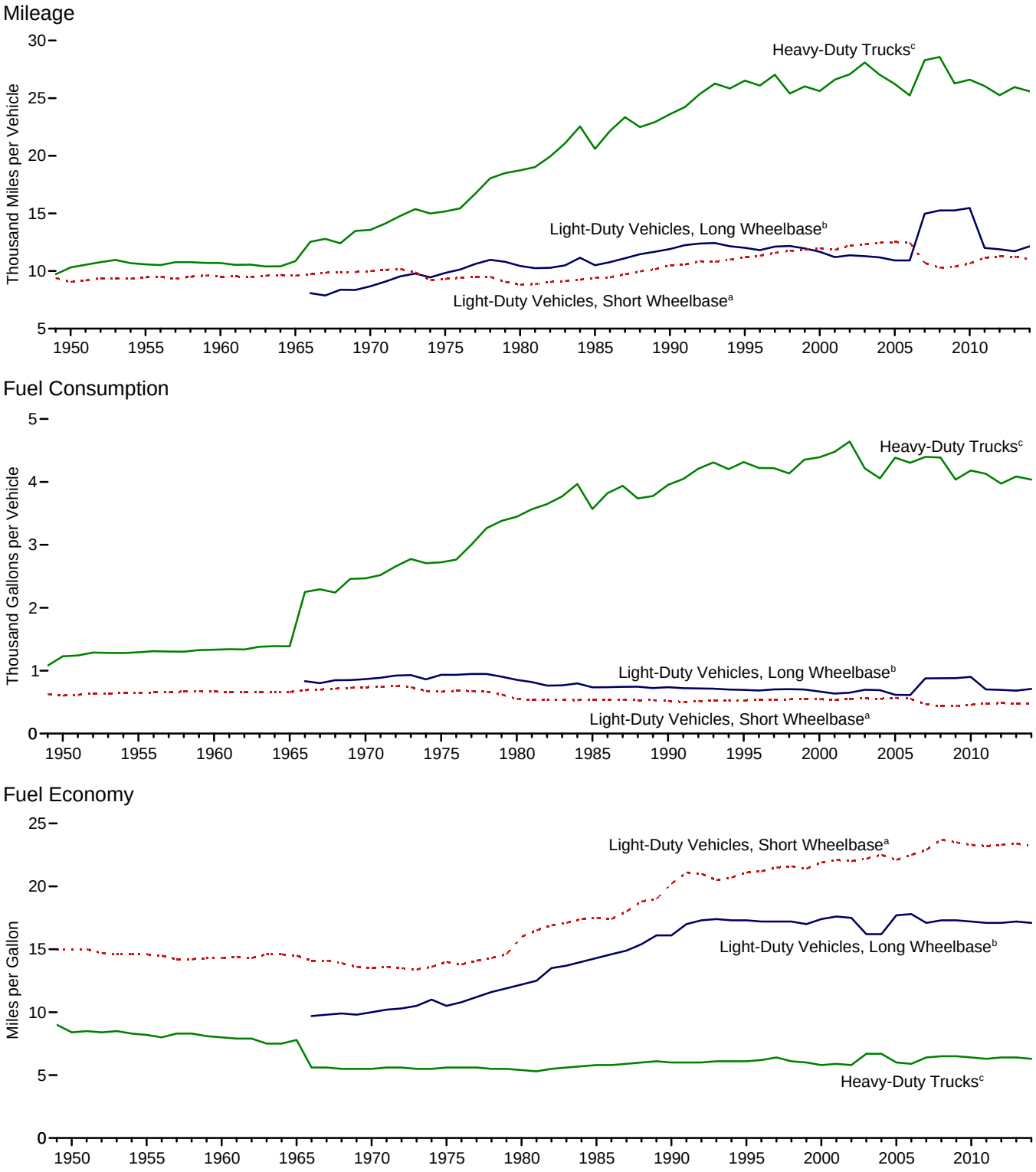
R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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 2013" (July 2015), 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, 1949–2014



[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 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.

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[P]	11,048	476	23.2	12,138	710	17.1	25,594	4,036	6.3	11,621	666	17.5

[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 January	1,304	1,305	1,518	1,483	760	1,014	650	834	437	970
February	1,141	1,104	1,322	1,347	494	690	478	705	449	799
March	1,116	1,026	1,094	1,031	461	564	351	583	375	683
April	582	505	496	512	158	182	81	405	276	325
May	254	179	205	200	37	49	11	218	131	127
June	46	20	27	41	1	1	0	86	61	28
July	4	7	29	30	1	1	0	11	9	10
August	32	19	19	21	1	0	0	37	11	13
September	110	74	120	126	11	17	4	100	37	57
October	358	311	418	389	119	162	37	273	122	221
November	785	757	937	1,021	442	626	390	654	353	614
December	941	896	1,009	1,102	478	627	421	837	511	706
Total	**6,674**	**6,203**	**7,194**	**7,304**	**2,963**	**3,932**	**2,422**	**4,743**	**2,773**	**4,552**
2015 January	R 1,336	R 1,260	1,335	1,267	645	R 836	625	818	R 469	891
February	R 1,415	R 1,319	1,405	1,306	R 668	865	R 499	600	331	R 867
March	R 1,103	R 1,002	951	R 803	360	445	R 278	482	283	584
April	R 589	R 481	455	399	133	146	56	395	R 292	300
May	R 147	R 101	159	R 215	22	37	14	267	R 208	R 119
June	R 85	30	45	40	1	1	0	42	25	24
July	7	4	12	12	0	0	0	24	8	6
August	8	9	25	33	0	1	0	20	13	11
September	R 43	27	39	50	8	13	1	78	57	32
October	R 458	R 391	R 364	355	144	R 164	42	R 247	110	227
November	610	R 529	R 603	650	238	313	R 217	R 683	R 467	444
December	723	R 625	R 773	R 960	281	R 402	R 358	R 937	R 616	R 581
Total	**R 6,523**	**R 5,779**	**R 6,164**	**R 6,088**	**R 2,499**	**R 3,223**	**R 2,091**	**R 4,594**	**R 2,880**	**R 4,086**
2016 January	1,130	1,120	1,240	1,303	662	859	565	916	563	870

[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 January	0	0	0	0	20	0	5	3	14	7
February	0	0	0	0	45	1	8	7	10	12
March	0	0	0	0	43	5	21	20	15	15
April	0	0	1	4	82	26	96	47	26	37
May	8	26	54	65	209	147	226	119	72	113
June	69	131	176	194	350	329	457	272	127	242
July	201	219	133	200	399	307	502	391	274	301
August	109	150	197	261	380	376	557	272	228	292
September	32	65	46	78	279	236	381	206	190	183
October	0	6	2	12	126	60	195	85	86	74
November	0	0	0	0	31	0	10	9	19	11
December	0	0	0	0	36	4	15	0	7	10
Total	**420**	**596**	**610**	**814**	**2,001**	**1,493**	**2,474**	**1,432**	**1,068**	**1,297**
2015 January	0	0	0	0	R 34	3	5	2	11	9
February	0	0	0	0	R 18	0	6	11	14	7
March	0	0	0	3	84	21	40	33	28	30
April	0	0	1	8	130	52	R 142	R 41	23	53
May	R 31	R 71	R 82	R 55	240	175	R 259	R 77	28	125
June	39	R 113	R 139	R 202	R 392	352	R 454	R 316	R 178	255
July	193	248	202	290	R 453	443	R 585	326	R 221	R 336
August	R 207	228	169	202	408	R 341	R 559	R 363	R 266	315
September	86	R 135	128	168	R 293	235	R 422	R 233	R 195	R 223
October	0	1	7	13	133	R 59	R 189	R 85	R 99	R 77
November	0	0	0	0	102	16	R 52	3	12	30
December	0	2	2	0	R 98	23	R 24	0	10	26
Total	**557**	**799**	**728**	**942**	**R 2,387**	**R 1,719**	**R 2,736**	**R 1,489**	**R 1,086**	**R 1,487**
2016 January	0	0	0	0	24	2	9	0	8	7

[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.

Energy Overview

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

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

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

Table 1.2 Sources

Coal
1949–1988: Coal production data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the coal production heat content factors in Table A5.
1989 forward: Coal production data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the coal production heat content factors in Table A5. Waste coal supplied data from Table 6.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the waste coal supplied heat content factors in Table A5. Coal production (including waste coal supplied) is equal to coal production plus waste coal supplied.

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

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

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

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

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

Renewable Energy
1949 forward: Table 10.1.

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

Table 1.3 Sources

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

Natural Gas
1949–1979: Natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total natural gas consumption heat content factors in Table A4.
1980 forward: Natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.1 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total natural gas consumption heat content factors in Table A4. Supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu are estimated using the method described in Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at the end of Section 4. Natural gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus supplemental gaseous fuels.

Petroleum
1949–1992: Petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to total petroleum products supplied from Table 3.6.
1993–2008: Petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to total petroleum products supplied from Table 3.6 minus fuel ethanol consumption from Table 10.3.
2009 forward: Petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to: total petroleum products supplied from Table 3.6; minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3; minus refinery and blender net inputs of renewable fuels (excluding fuel ethanol) from U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*/*Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table 1 (for biomass-based diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel

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

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

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

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

Renewable Energy
1949 forward: Table 10.1.

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

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

Table 1.4a Sources

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

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

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

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

Petroleum Products
1949–1992: Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) imports are equal to total petroleum imports from Table 3.3b minus crude oil imports from Table 3.3b; petroleum products (excluding biofuels) imports data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum products imports heat content factors in Table A2.
1993–2008: Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) imports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) imports (see 1949–1992 sources above) minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports (see "Biofuels—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below).
2009 forward: Renewable fuels (excluding fuel ethanol) imports data are from U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, Tables 1 and 25, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, Tables 1 and 37 (for biomass-based diesel fuel and other renewable fuels, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1; for other renewable diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) imports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) imports (see 1949–1992 sources above) minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports (see "Biofuels—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below) minus renewable fuels (excluding fuel ethanol) imports.

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

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

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

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

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

2001–2008: Total biofuels imports are equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) imports plus biodiesel imports.
2009 forward: Total biofuels imports are the sum of imports values for fuel ethanol (minus denaturant), biodiesel, and other renewable fuels.

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

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

Table 1.4b Sources

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

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

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

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

Petroleum Products
1949–2009: Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) exports are equal to total petroleum exports from Table 3.3b minus crude oil exports from Table 3.3b; petroleum products (excluding biofuels) exports data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum products exports heat content factors in Table A2.
2010: Petroleum products (including biofuels) exports are equal to total petroleum exports from Table 3.3b minus crude oil exports from Table 3.3b; petroleum products (including biofuels) exports data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the total petroleum products exports heat content factors in Table A2. Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) exports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) exports minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports (see "Biofuels—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below).
2011 forward: Biomass-based diesel fuel exports data are from U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, Table 31, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, Table 49, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1. Petroleum products (excluding biofuels) exports are equal to petroleum products (including biofuels) exports (see 2010 sources above) minus fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports (see "Biofuels—Fuel Ethanol (Minus Denaturant)" sources below) minus biomass-based diesel fuel exports.

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

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

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

Total Biofuels
2001–2009: Total biofuels exports are equal to biodiesel exports.
2010 forward: Total biofuels exports are equal to fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) exports plus biodiesel exports.

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

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

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

Table 1.5 Sources

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

Petroleum Exports
1974–1987: "U.S. Exports," FT-410, December issues.
1988 and 1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Revisions.

1990–1992: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Report.
1993–2009: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revisions.
2010–2011: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," 2012 Annual Revisions.
2012–2014: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," 2014 Annual Revisions.
2015 and 2016: "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 and 2016: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Energy Exports and Imports
1974–1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.
1988: January–July, monthly FT-900 supplement, 1989 issues. August–December, monthly FT-900, 1989 issues.
1989: Monthly FT-900, 1990 issues.
1990–1992: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Report.
1993–2009: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revisions.
2010–2011: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," 2012 Annual Revisions.
2012–2014: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," 2014 Annual Revisions.
2015 and 2016: "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.

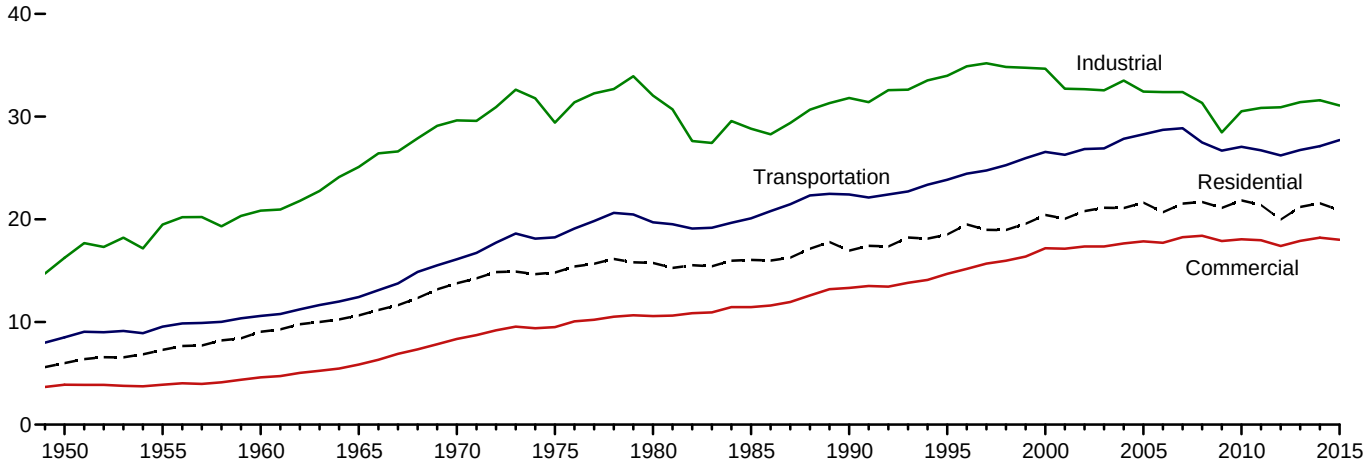
Total Merchandise
1974–1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.
1988: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions," August 18, 1989.
1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions," July 10, 1990.
1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final 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 and 2016: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

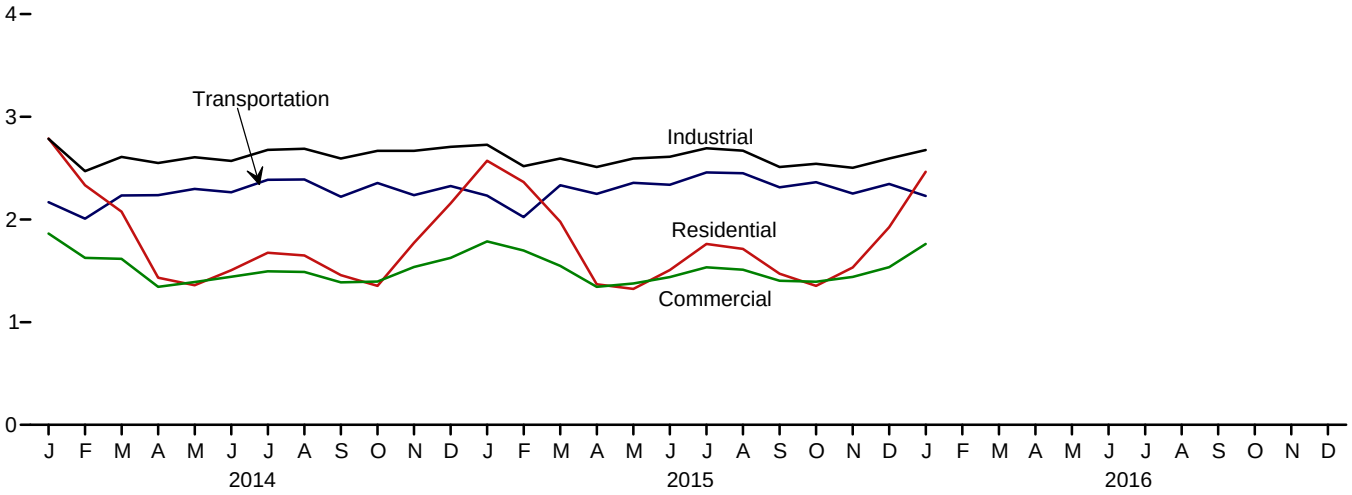
2. Energy Consumption by Sector

Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

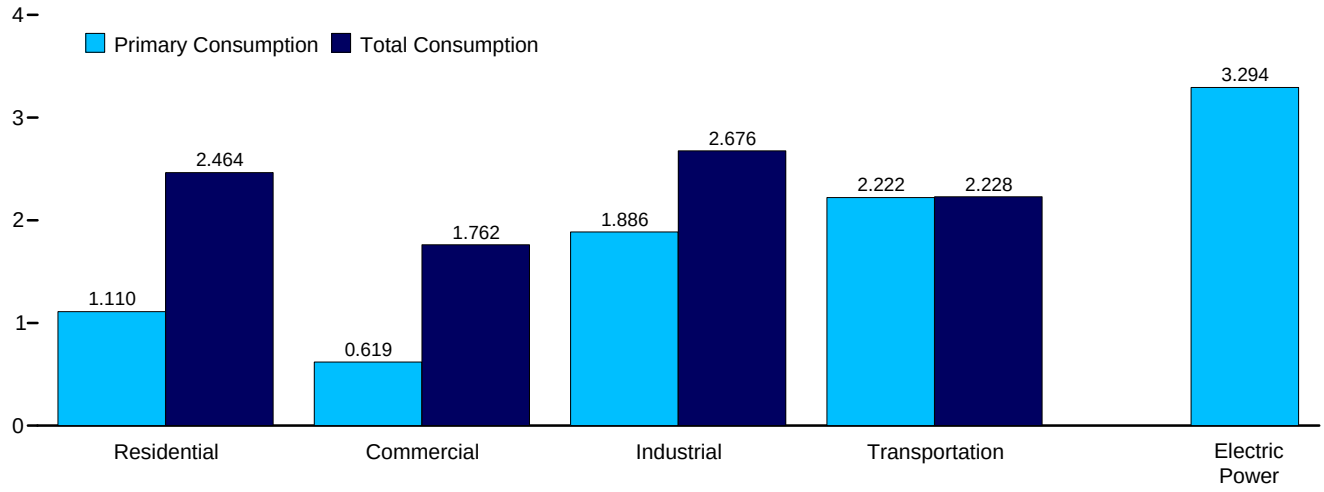
Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1949–2015



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly



By Sector, January 2016



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

Table 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector

(Trillion Btu)

	End-Use Sectors								Electric Power Sector[c,d]	Balancing Item[g]	Primary Total[h]
	Residential		Commercial[a]		Industrial[b]		Transportation				
	Primary[e]	Total[f]	Primary[e]	Total[f]	Primary[e]	Total[f]	Primary[e]	Total[f]	Primary[e]		
1950 Total	**4,829**	**5,989**	**2,834**	**3,893**	**13,890**	**16,241**	**8,383**	**8,492**	**4,679**	**(s)**	**34,616**
1955 Total	**5,608**	**7,278**	**2,561**	**3,895**	**16,103**	**19,485**	**9,474**	**9,550**	**6,461**	**(s)**	**40,208**
1960 Total	**6,651**	**9,039**	**2,723**	**4,609**	**16,996**	**20,842**	**10,560**	**10,596**	**8,158**	**(s)**	**45,086**
1965 Total	**7,279**	**10,639**	**3,177**	**5,845**	**20,148**	**25,098**	**12,399**	**12,432**	**11,012**	**(s)**	**54,015**
1970 Total	**8,322**	**13,766**	**4,237**	**8,346**	**22,964**	**29,628**	**16,062**	**16,098**	**16,253**	**(s)**	**67,838**
1975 Total	**7,990**	**14,813**	**4,059**	**9,492**	**21,434**	**29,413**	**18,210**	**18,245**	**20,270**	**1**	**71,965**
1980 Total	**7,439**	**15,753**	**4,105**	**10,578**	**22,595**	**32,039**	**19,659**	**19,697**	**24,269**	**-1**	**78,067**
1985 Total	**7,148**	**16,041**	**3,732**	**11,451**	**19,443**	**28,816**	**20,041**	**20,088**	**26,032**	**-4**	**76,392**
1990 Total	**6,557**	**16,945**	**3,896**	**13,320**	**21,180**	**31,810**	**22,366**	**22,420**	[d] **30,495**	**-9**	**84,485**
1995 Total	**6,936**	**18,518**	**4,100**	**14,690**	**22,718**	**33,970**	**23,796**	**23,851**	**33,479**	**3**	**91,032**
2000 Total	**7,158**	**20,424**	**4,278**	**17,175**	**22,823**	**34,662**	**26,495**	**26,555**	**38,062**	**2**	**98,819**
2001 Total	**6,867**	**20,041**	**4,084**	**17,136**	**21,793**	**32,719**	**26,219**	**26,282**	**37,215**	**-6**	**96,172**
2002 Total	**6,911**	**20,790**	**4,131**	**17,345**	**21,798**	**32,661**	**26,785**	**26,846**	**38,016**	**5**	**97,647**
2003 Total	**7,237**	**21,124**	**4,297**	**17,345**	**21,533**	**32,553**	**26,826**	**26,900**	**38,028**	**-1**	**97,921**
2004 Total	**6,992**	**21,087**	**4,231**	**17,654**	**22,411**	**33,515**	**27,764**	**27,843**	**38,701**	**-6**	**100,094**
2005 Total	**6,908**	**21,620**	**4,050**	**17,852**	**21,410**	**32,441**	**28,199**	**28,280**	**39,626**	**(s)**	**100,193**
2006 Total	**6,165**	**20,681**	**3,745**	**17,705**	**21,528**	**32,390**	**28,638**	**28,717**	**39,417**	**(s)**	**99,492**
2007 Total	**6,603**	**21,534**	**3,919**	**18,249**	**21,362**	**32,385**	**28,772**	**28,859**	**40,371**	**-1**	**101,027**
2008 Total	**6,911**	**21,689**	**4,094**	**18,396**	**20,527**	**31,333**	**27,404**	**27,486**	**39,969**	**1**	**98,906**
2009 Total	**6,662**	**21,107**	**4,048**	**17,880**	**18,754**	**28,464**	**26,605**	**26,687**	**38,069**	**(s)**	**94,138**
2010 Total	**6,590**	**21,844**	**4,011**	**18,047**	**20,275**	**30,523**	**26,978**	**27,059**	**39,619**	**7**	**97,480**
2011 Total	[R] **6,475**	[R] **21,383**	[R] **4,044**	[R] **17,960**	[R] **20,452**	[R] **30,839**	**26,632**	**26,712**	**39,293**	**8**	**96,902**
2012 Total	**5,779**	**19,965**	**3,695**	**17,392**	**20,735**	**30,908**	**26,144**	**26,219**	**38,131**	**2**	**94,487**
2013 Total	**6,832**	**21,195**	**4,125**	**17,894**	**21,254**	**31,401**	**26,671**	**26,750**	**38,357**	**-1**	**97,238**
2014 January	1,252	2,789	669	1,863	[R] 1,944	[R] 2,785	[R] 2,161	2,168	3,580	6	9,612
February	1,050	2,334	583	1,626	1,718	[R] 2,471	2,000	2,007	3,086	4	8,442
March	893	2,076	509	1,616	[R] 1,776	[R] 2,610	[R] 2,227	2,233	3,131	2	[R] 8,537
April	502	1,434	309	[R] 1,343	1,738	2,551	[R] 2,231	2,237	2,786	-2	7,563
May	354	1,359	239	1,390	[R] 1,710	[R] 2,606	[R] 2,292	2,298	3,060	(s)	[R] 7,653
June	267	1,506	199	1,442	[R] 1,671	[R] 2,570	2,258	2,264	3,388	3	7,786
July	254	1,677	193	1,495	[R] 1,759	[R] 2,677	[R] 2,380	2,386	3,648	[R] 4	[R] 8,239
August	250	1,650	[R] 194	[R] 1,488	1,762	[R] 2,688	2,383	2,390	3,627	[R] 4	8,221
September	277	1,458	[R] 212	[R] 1,387	[R] 1,756	[R] 2,593	2,215	2,221	3,199	[R] 1	[R] 7,661
October	378	1,353	[R] 271	[R] 1,396	[R] 1,823	[R] 2,669	2,349	[R] 2,356	2,952	[R] -2	[R] 7,771
November	726	1,772	[R] 442	[R] 1,538	[R] 1,816	[R] 2,668	[R] 2,231	2,237	3,001	[R] -2	[R] 8,214
December	916	2,158	[R] 514	[R] 1,626	[R] 1,884	[R] 2,708	[R] 2,320	2,326	3,184	[R] -1	[R] 8,817
Total	**7,117**	**21,562**	[R] **4,333**	[R] **18,212**	[R] **21,358**	[R] **31,598**	[R] **27,046**	[R] **27,126**	**38,643**	[R] **17**	[R] **98,515**
2015 January	1,146	[R] 2,573	635	1,786	1,927	2,728	[R] 2,226	[R] 2,233	3,386	3	9,322
February	1,093	2,365	613	[R] 1,697	[R] 1,753	2,519	[R] 2,017	2,024	3,129	2	8,608
March	810	[R] 1,979	470	[R] 1,547	[R] 1,820	2,594	2,327	2,334	3,026	-2	8,452
April	462	1,368	296	[R] 1,343	1,725	2,511	[R] 2,244	2,250	2,746	-3	7,469
May	317	1,323	219	1,377	1,737	2,594	2,350	2,357	3,028	-2	7,649
June	243	1,508	[R] 183	1,440	1,728	2,612	2,331	2,337	3,411	(s)	7,897
July	235	1,761	[R] 185	[R] 1,533	1,798	2,694	2,451	2,458	3,777	2	8,448
August	231	1,713	190	1,511	[R] 1,786	2,670	[R] 2,444	2,450	3,692	(s)	8,343
September	230	1,472	190	[R] 1,403	[R] 1,692	2,511	2,307	2,313	3,280	-2	7,698
October	369	1,353	274	[R] 1,394	1,738	2,542	[R] 2,357	2,363	2,916	-8	7,645
November	578	1,532	368	[R] 1,441	1,715	2,504	[R] 2,246	2,252	2,823	-5	7,724
December	787	1,925	446	[R] 1,535	1,816	2,594	2,339	[R] 2,346	3,011	-5	8,396
Total	[R] **6,502**	[R] **20,869**	[R] **4,069**	[R] **18,011**	[R] **21,235**	[R] **31,073**	[R] **27,638**	[R] **27,717**	**38,225**	**-19**	**97,651**
2016 January	1,110	2,464	619	1,762	1,886	2,676	2,222	2,228	3,294	(s)	9,130

[a] Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

[b] Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

[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.

[d] Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

[e] See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[f] Total energy consumption in the end-use sectors consists of primary energy consumption, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

[g] A balancing item. The sum of primary consumption in the five energy-use sectors equals the sum of total consumption in the four end-use sectors. However, total energy consumption does not equal the sum of the sectoral components due to the use of sector-specific conversion factors for coal and natural gas.

[h] Primary energy consumption total. See Table 1.3.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

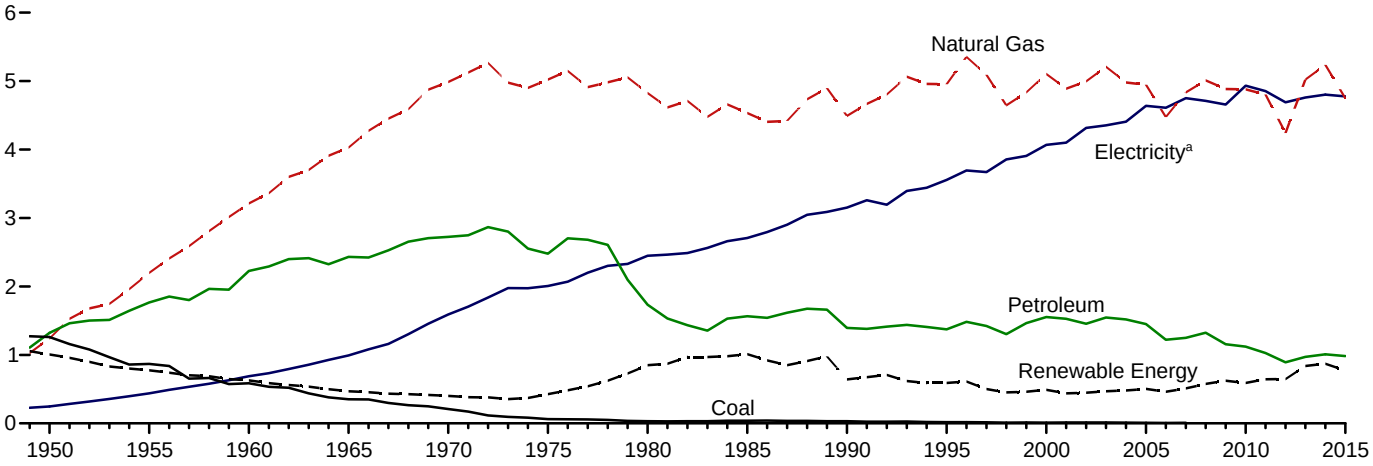
Notes: • Data are estimates, except for the electric power sector. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

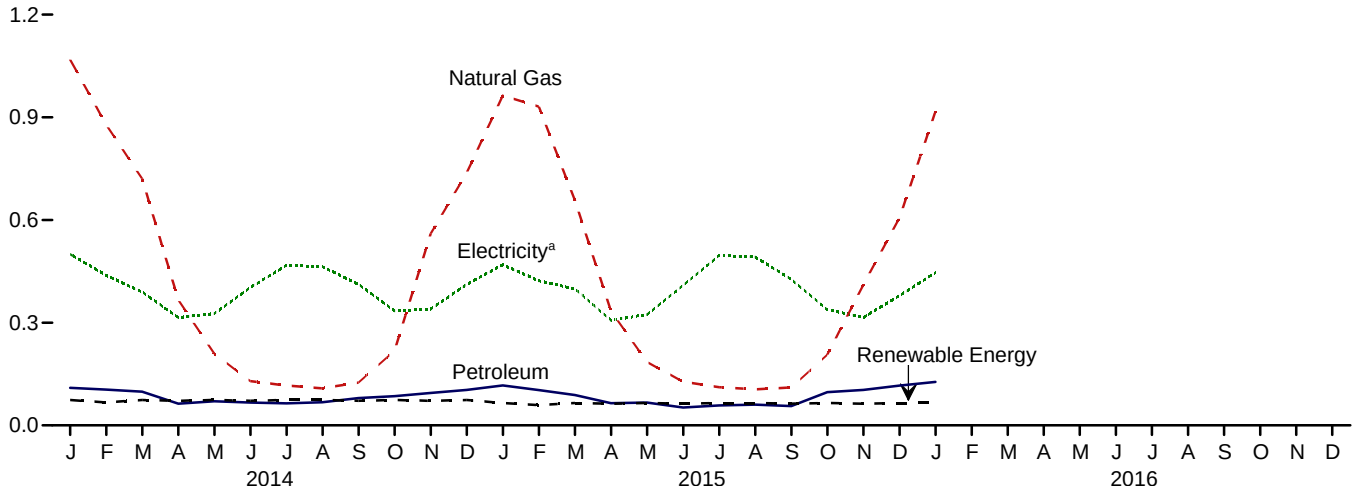
Sources: • **End-Use Sectors:** Tables 2.2–2.5. • **Electric Power Sector:** Table 2.6. • **Balancing Item:** Calculated as primary energy total consumption minus the sum of total energy consumption in the four end-use sectors. • **Primary Total:** Table 1.3.

Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

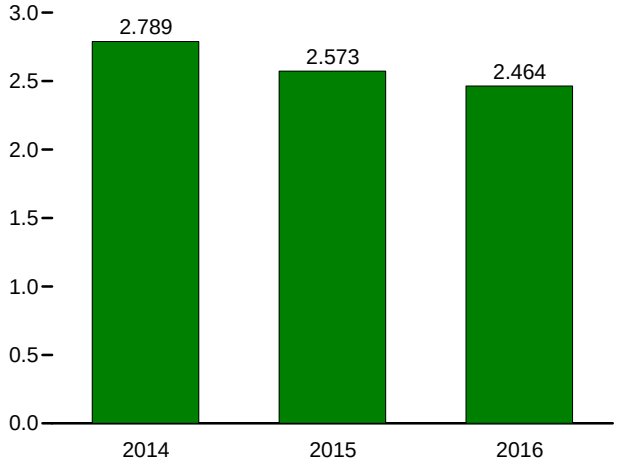
By Major Source, 1949–2015



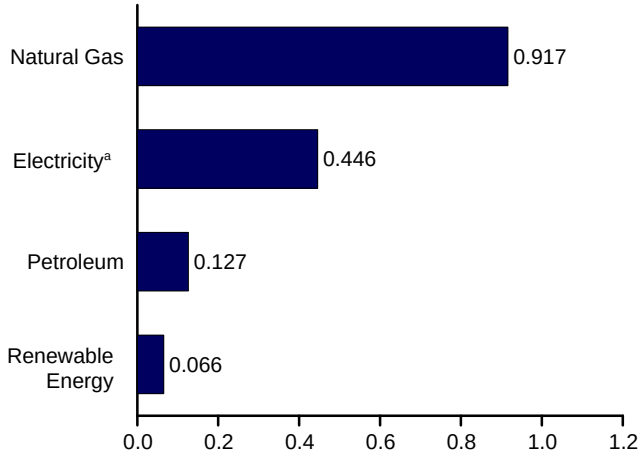
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Source, January 2016



[a] Electricity 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]											
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[b]							
	Coal	Natural Gas[c]	Petro-leum	Total	Geo-thermal	Solar/ PV[d]	Bio-mass	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[e]	Electrical System Energy Losses[f]	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**	**4,491**	**1,394**	**5,916**	**6**	**56**	**580**	**641**	**6,557**	**3,153**	**7,235**	**16,945**
1995 Total	**17**	**4,954**	**1,373**	**6,345**	**7**	**64**	**520**	**591**	**6,936**	**3,557**	**8,026**	**18,518**
2000 Total	**11**	**5,105**	**1,553**	**6,669**	**9**	**61**	**420**	**489**	**7,158**	**4,069**	**9,197**	**20,424**
2001 Total	**12**	**4,889**	**1,528**	**6,429**	**9**	**59**	**370**	**438**	**6,867**	**4,100**	**9,074**	**20,041**
2002 Total	**12**	**4,995**	**1,456**	**6,463**	**10**	**57**	**380**	**448**	**6,911**	**4,317**	**9,562**	**20,790**
2003 Total	**12**	**5,209**	**1,546**	**6,768**	**13**	**57**	**400**	**470**	**7,237**	**4,353**	**9,534**	**21,124**
2004 Total	**11**	**4,981**	**1,519**	**6,511**	**14**	**57**	**410**	**481**	**6,992**	**4,408**	**9,687**	**21,087**
2005 Total	**8**	**4,946**	**1,450**	**6,405**	**16**	**58**	**430**	**504**	**6,908**	**4,638**	**10,074**	**21,620**
2006 Total	**6**	**4,476**	**1,221**	**5,704**	**18**	**63**	**380**	**462**	**6,165**	**4,611**	**9,905**	**20,681**
2007 Total	**8**	**4,835**	**1,249**	**6,092**	**22**	**70**	**420**	**512**	**6,603**	**4,750**	**10,180**	**21,534**
2008 Total	**NA**	**5,010**	**1,324**	**6,334**	**26**	**80**	**470**	**577**	**6,911**	**4,711**	**10,068**	**21,689**
2009 Total	**NA**	**4,883**	**1,157**	**6,040**	**33**	**89**	**500**	**622**	**6,662**	**4,657**	**9,788**	**21,107**
2010 Total	**NA**	**4,878**	**1,121**	**5,999**	**37**	**114**	**440**	**591**	**6,590**	**4,933**	**10,321**	**21,844**
2011 Total	**NA**	**4,805**	**R 1,027**	**R 5,832**	**40**	**153**	**450**	**643**	**R 6,475**	**4,855**	**10,054**	**R 21,383**
2012 Total	**NA**	**4,242**	**892**	**5,134**	**40**	**186**	**420**	**646**	**5,779**	**4,690**	**9,496**	**19,965**
2013 Total	**NA**	**5,023**	**970**	**5,993**	**40**	**219**	**580**	**839**	**6,832**	**4,759**	**9,604**	**21,195**
2014 January	NA	1,069	110	1,178	3	21	49	74	1,252	500	1,037	2,789
February	NA	879	105	983	3	19	44	67	1,050	438	845	2,334
March	NA	721	98	819	3	21	49	74	893	390	793	2,076
April	NA	367	64	430	3	21	48	72	502	315	617	1,434
May	NA	209	71	280	3	21	49	74	354	327	679	1,359
June	NA	129	67	196	3	21	48	72	267	403	836	1,506
July	NA	116	64	180	3	21	49	74	254	468	955	1,677
August	NA	108	68	176	3	21	49	74	250	463	937	1,650
September	NA	125	80	205	3	21	48	72	277	412	770	1,458
October	NA	218	85	R 303	3	21	49	74	378	335	641	1,353
November	NA	560	95	654	3	21	48	72	726	339	707	1,772
December	NA	738	104	842	3	21	49	74	916	412	830	2,158
Total	**NA**	**5,237**	**1,009**	**6,246**	**40**	**252**	**580**	**871**	**7,117**	**4,801**	**9,643**	**21,562**
2015 January	NA	964	116	1,080	3	R 25	R 37	65	1,146	469	958	R 2,573
February	NA	931	103	1,034	3	R 23	R 33	59	1,093	422	849	2,365
March	NA	656	89	745	3	R 25	R 37	65	810	399	769	R 1,979
April	NA	334	65	399	3	R 25	R 35	63	462	307	599	1,368
May	NA	185	66	251	3	R 25	R 37	65	317	324	683	1,323
June	NA	127	52	180	3	R 25	R 35	63	243	409	856	1,508
July	NA	111	58	169	3	R 25	R 37	65	235	496	1,030	1,761
August	NA	105	60	166	3	R 25	R 37	65	231	492	990	1,713
September	NA	111	56	167	3	R 25	R 35	63	230	426	815	1,472
October	NA	207	97	303	3	R 25	R 37	65	369	338	647	1,353
November	NA	411	104	515	3	R 25	R 35	63	578	315	639	1,532
December	NA	606	116	722	3	R 25	R 37	65	787	379	759	1,925
Total	**NA**	**4,749**	**983**	**5,731**	**R 41**	**R 298**	**R 432**	**R 770**	**R 6,502**	**4,776**	**9,591**	**R 20,869**
2016 January	NA	917	127	1,044	4	30	33	66	1,110	446	908	2,464

[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] Includes distributed solar thermal and PV energy used in the commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors.

[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.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

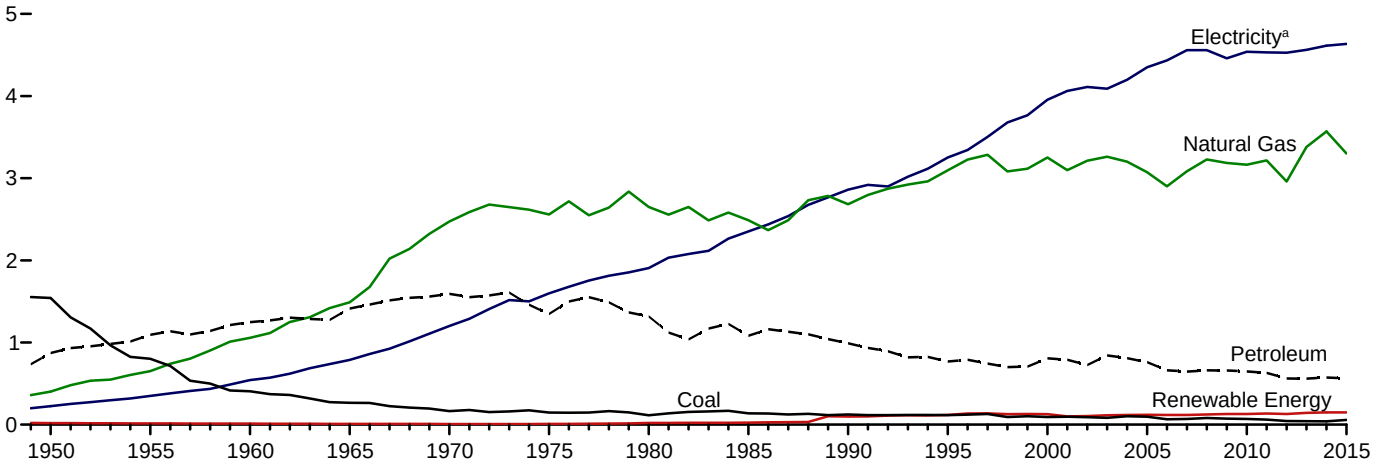
Notes: • Data are estimates, except for electricity retail sales. • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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.

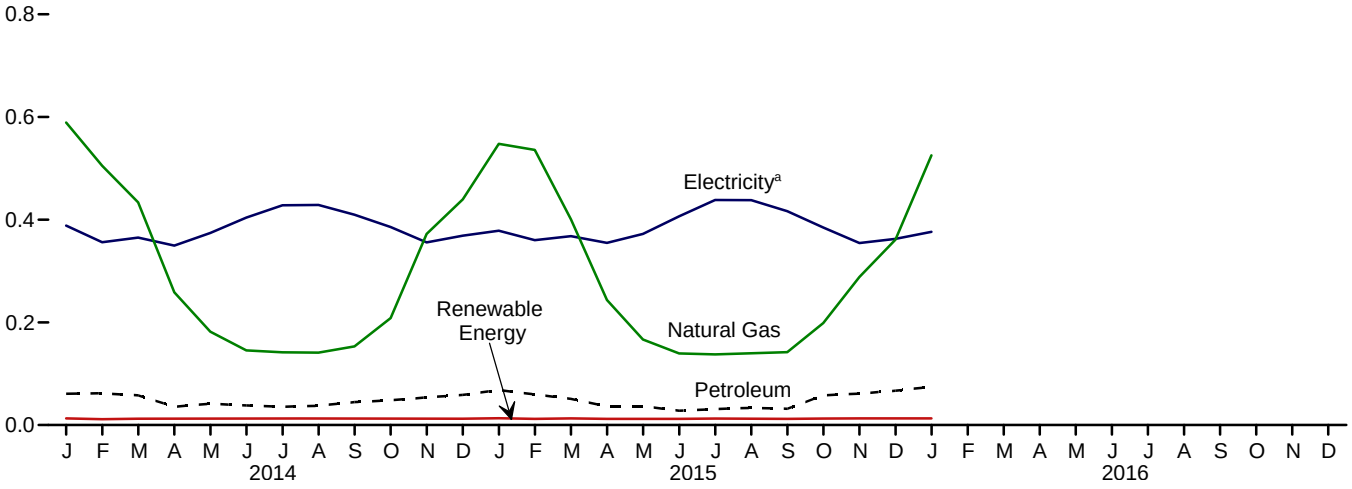
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

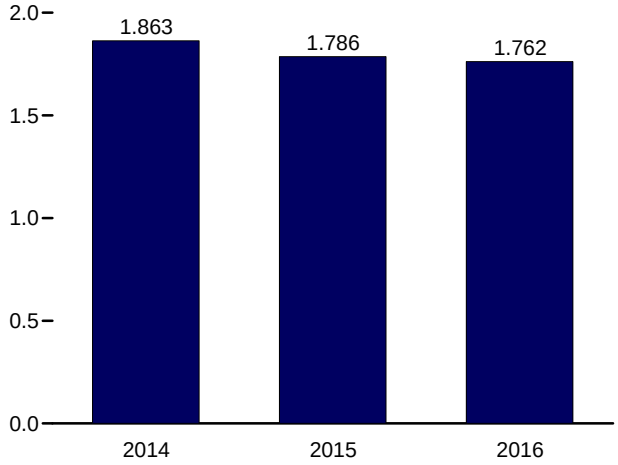
By Major Source, 1949–2015



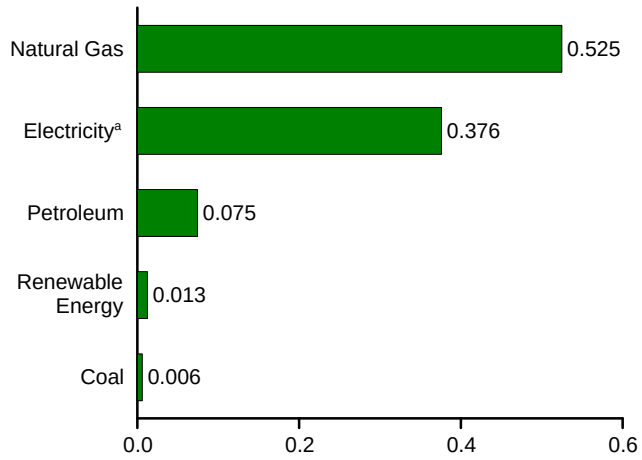
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Source, January 2016



[a] Electricity 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]													
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[b]									
	Coal	Natural Gas[c]	Petroleum[d]	Total	Hydroelectric Power[e]	Geothermal	Solar/PV	Wind	Biomass	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[f]	Electrical System Energy Losses[g]	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**	**2,682**	**991**	**3,798**	**1**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**94**	**98**	**3,896**	**2,860**	**6,564**	**13,320**
1995 Total	**117**	**3,096**	**769**	**3,982**	**1**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**113**	**118**	**4,100**	**3,252**	**7,337**	**14,690**
2000 Total	**92**	**3,252**	**806**	**4,150**	**1**	**8**	**–**	**–**	**119**	**128**	**4,278**	**3,956**	**8,942**	**17,175**
2001 Total	**97**	**3,097**	**789**	**3,983**	**1**	**8**	**–**	**–**	**92**	**101**	**4,084**	**4,062**	**8,990**	**17,136**
2002 Total	**90**	**3,212**	**725**	**4,027**	**(s)**	**9**	**–**	**–**	**95**	**104**	**4,131**	**4,110**	**9,104**	**17,345**
2003 Total	**82**	**3,261**	**841**	**4,184**	**1**	**11**	**–**	**–**	**101**	**113**	**4,297**	**4,090**	**8,958**	**17,345**
2004 Total	**103**	**3,201**	**809**	**4,113**	**1**	**12**	**–**	**–**	**105**	**118**	**4,231**	**4,198**	**9,225**	**17,654**
2005 Total	**97**	**3,073**	**761**	**3,931**	**1**	**14**	**–**	**–**	**105**	**120**	**4,050**	**4,351**	**9,451**	**17,852**
2006 Total	**65**	**2,902**	**661**	**3,627**	**1**	**14**	**–**	**–**	**103**	**118**	**3,745**	**4,435**	**9,525**	**17,705**
2007 Total	**70**	**3,085**	**646**	**3,801**	**1**	**14**	**–**	**–**	**103**	**118**	**3,919**	**4,560**	**9,771**	**18,249**
2008 Total	**81**	**3,228**	**660**	**3,970**	**1**	**15**	**(s)**	**–**	**109**	**125**	**4,094**	**4,559**	**9,743**	**18,396**
2009 Total	**73**	**3,187**	**659**	**3,919**	**1**	**17**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**112**	**129**	**4,048**	**4,459**	**9,373**	**17,880**
2010 Total	**70**	**3,165**	**647**	**3,881**	**1**	**19**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**111**	**130**	**4,011**	**4,539**	**9,497**	**18,047**
2011 Total	**62**	**3,216**	**R 630**	**R 3,908**	**(s)**	**20**	**1**	**(s)**	**115**	**136**	**R 4,044**	**4,531**	**9,385**	**R 17,960**
2012 Total	**44**	**2,960**	**562**	**3,565**	**(s)**	**20**	**1**	**1**	**108**	**130**	**3,695**	**4,528**	**9,168**	**17,392**
2013 Total	**41**	**3,380**	**560**	**3,982**	**(s)**	**20**	**3**	**1**	**120**	**143**	**4,125**	**4,562**	**9,206**	**17,894**
2014 January	5	589	61	R 656	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	11	13	669	389	806	1,863
February	5	505	62	572	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	9	11	583	356	686	1,626
March	5	434	58	496	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	10	12	509	365	743	1,616
April	3	258	36	297	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	10	12	309	350	685	R 1,343
May	R 2	182	42	226	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	11	13	239	374	777	1,390
June	R 3	146	38	186	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	10	13	199	404	839	1,442
July	3	142	36	180	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	11	13	193	428	874	1,495
August	R 2	141	37	R 181	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	11	13	R 194	429	866	R 1,488
September	R 2	153	45	R 200	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	10	12	R 212	410	765	R 1,387
October	R 3	208	48	R 259	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	10	12	R 271	386	739	R 1,396
November	R 4	372	54	R 430	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	10	12	R 442	356	740	R 1,538
December	R 4	440	59	R 502	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	10	12	R 514	369	743	R 1,626
Total	**R 41**	**3,569**	**R 575**	**R 4,184**	**(s)**	**20**	**4**	**1**	**124**	**149**	**R 4,333**	**4,614**	**9,266**	**R 18,212**
2015 January	6	548	68	622	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	11	13	635	379	772	1,786
February	6	536	60	601	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	10	12	613	360	724	R 1,697
March	6	400	51	457	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	11	13	470	368	710	R 1,547
April	4	244	36	284	(s)	2	1	(s)	10	12	296	355	693	R 1,343
May	4	166	37	207	(s)	2	1	(s)	10	12	219	372	786	1,377
June	4	139	28	171	(s)	2	1	(s)	10	12	R 183	406	850	1,440
July	4	138	31	173	(s)	2	1	(s)	R 10	13	R 185	438	910	R 1,533
August	5	140	34	178	(s)	2	1	(s)	10	R 12	190	438	882	1,511
September	4	142	32	178	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	10	12	190	417	797	R 1,403
October	5	199	58	261	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	R 10	R 12	274	385	736	R 1,394
November	5	288	61	355	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	11	13	368	355	719	R 1,441
December	6	361	67	433	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	11	13	446	363	727	R 1,535
Total	**58**	**R 3,301**	**R 562**	**R 3,921**	**(s)**	**20**	**5**	**1**	**R 122**	**R 149**	**R 4,069**	**4,635**	**9,307**	**R 18,011**
2016 January	6	525	75	606	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	11	13	619	376	766	1,762

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

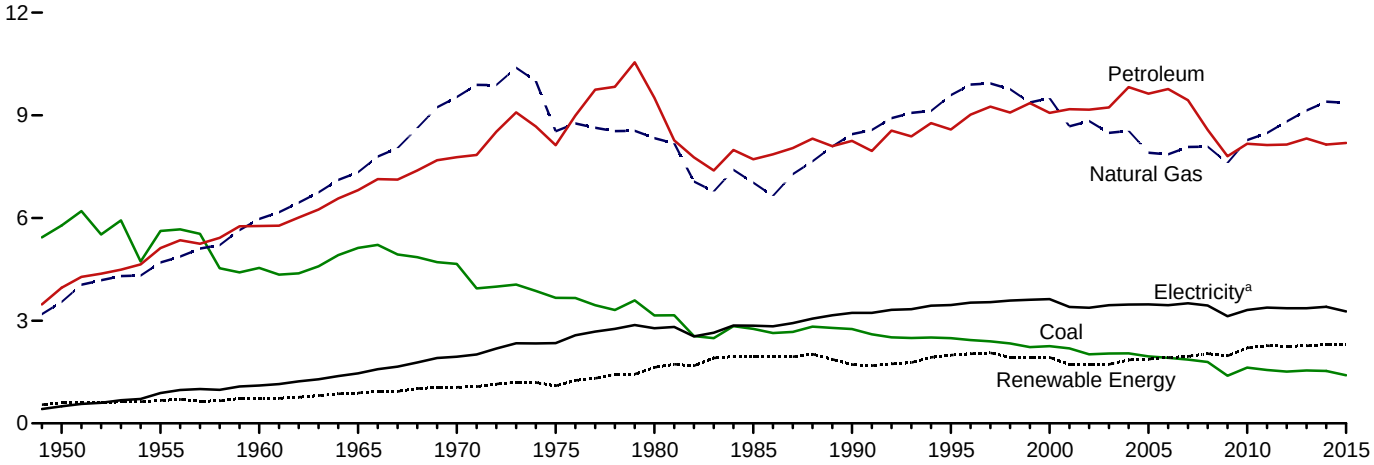
Notes: • Data are estimates, except for coal totals beginning in 2008; hydroelectric power; solar/PV; wind; and electricity retail sales beginning in 1979. • The commercial sector includes commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of 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.

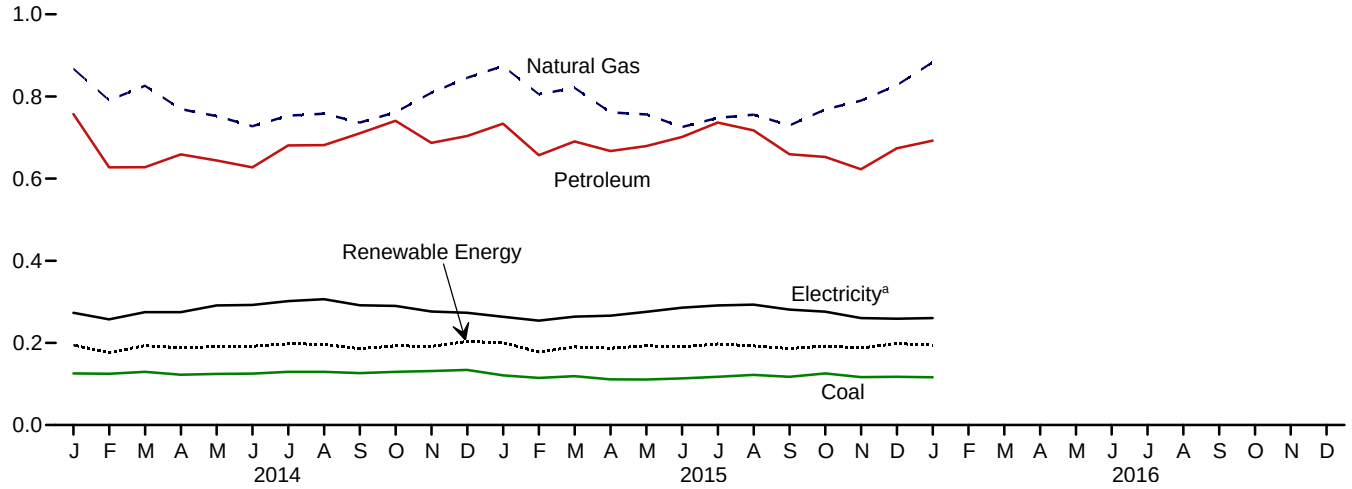
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

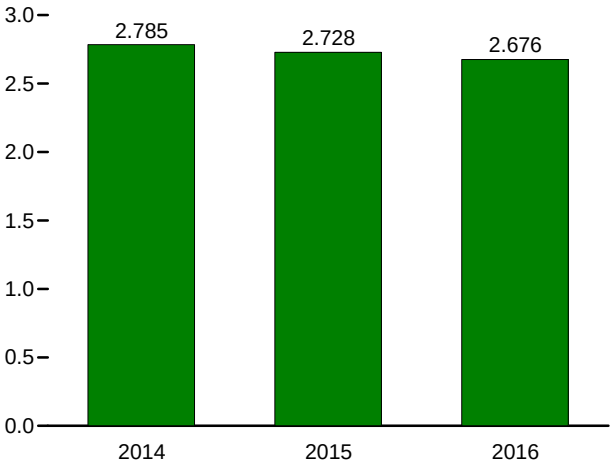
By Major Source, 1949–2015



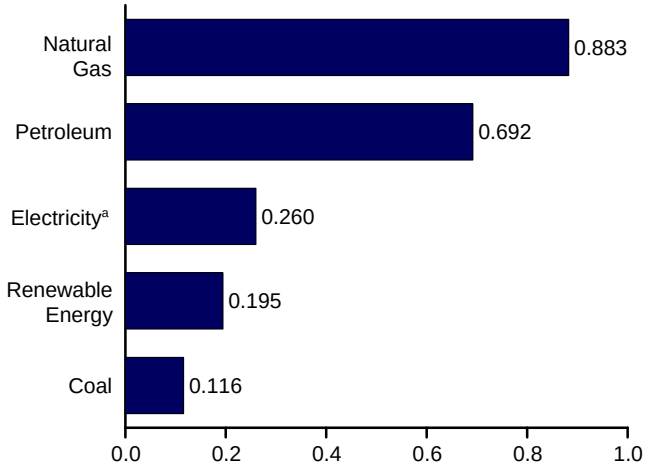
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Source, January 2016



[a] Electricity retail sales.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#consumption.
Source: Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption[a]													
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[b]									
	Coal	Natural Gas[c]	Petroleum[d]	Total[e]	Hydroelectric Power[f]	Geothermal	Solar/PV	Wind	Biomass	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[g]	Electrical System Energy Losses[h]	Total[e]
1950 Total	**5,781**	**3,546**	**3,960**	**13,288**	**69**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**532**	**602**	**13,890**	**500**	**1,852**	**16,241**
1955 Total	**5,620**	**4,701**	**5,123**	**15,434**	**38**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**631**	**669**	**16,103**	**887**	**2,495**	**19,485**
1960 Total	**4,543**	**5,973**	**5,766**	**16,277**	**39**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**680**	**719**	**16,996**	**1,107**	**2,739**	**20,842**
1965 Total	**5,127**	**7,339**	**6,813**	**19,260**	**33**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**855**	**888**	**20,148**	**1,463**	**3,487**	**25,098**
1970 Total	**4,656**	**9,536**	**7,776**	**21,911**	**34**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,019**	**1,053**	**22,964**	**1,948**	**4,716**	**29,628**
1975 Total	**3,667**	**8,532**	**8,127**	**20,339**	**32**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,063**	**1,096**	**21,434**	**2,346**	**5,632**	**29,413**
1980 Total	**3,155**	**8,333**	**9,509**	**20,962**	**33**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,600**	**1,633**	**22,595**	**2,781**	**6,664**	**32,039**
1985 Total	**2,760**	**7,032**	**7,714**	**17,492**	**33**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,918**	**1,951**	**19,443**	**2,855**	**6,518**	**28,816**
1990 Total	**2,756**	**8,451**	**8,251**	**19,463**	**31**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**1,684**	**1,717**	**21,180**	**3,226**	**7,404**	**31,810**
1995 Total	**2,488**	**9,592**	**8,585**	**20,726**	**55**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**1,934**	**1,992**	**22,718**	**3,455**	**7,796**	**33,970**
2000 Total	**2,256**	**9,500**	**9,073**	**20,895**	**42**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**1,881**	**1,928**	**22,823**	**3,631**	**8,208**	**34,662**
2001 Total	**2,192**	**8,676**	**9,177**	**20,074**	**33**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**1,681**	**1,719**	**21,793**	**3,400**	**7,526**	**32,719**
2002 Total	**2,019**	**8,832**	**9,167**	**20,078**	**39**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**1,676**	**1,720**	**21,798**	**3,379**	**7,484**	**32,661**
2003 Total	**2,041**	**8,488**	**9,229**	**19,809**	**43**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**1,678**	**1,724**	**21,533**	**3,454**	**7,565**	**32,553**
2004 Total	**2,047**	**8,550**	**9,825**	**20,560**	**33**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**1,815**	**1,851**	**22,411**	**3,473**	**7,631**	**33,515**
2005 Total	**1,954**	**7,907**	**9,634**	**19,540**	**32**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**1,834**	**1,870**	**21,410**	**3,477**	**7,554**	**32,441**
2006 Total	**1,914**	**7,861**	**9,767**	**19,603**	**29**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**1,892**	**1,925**	**21,528**	**3,451**	**7,411**	**32,390**
2007 Total	**1,865**	**8,074**	**9,442**	**19,405**	**16**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**1,937**	**1,957**	**21,362**	**3,507**	**7,515**	**32,385**
2008 Total	**1,793**	**8,083**	**8,576**	**18,493**	**17**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**2,012**	**2,034**	**20,527**	**3,444**	**7,362**	**31,333**
2009 Total	**1,392**	**7,609**	**7,806**	**16,784**	**18**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**1,948**	**1,971**	**18,754**	**3,130**	**6,580**	**28,464**
2010 Total	**1,631**	**8,278**	**8,167**	**18,070**	**16**	**4**	**(s)**	**–**	**2,185**	**2,205**	**20,275**	**3,314**	**6,934**	**30,523**
2011 Total	**1,561**	**8,481**	**R 8,131**	**R 18,184**	**17**	**4**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**2,246**	**2,268**	**R 20,452**	**3,382**	**7,005**	**R 30,839**
2012 Total	**1,513**	**8,819**	**8,147**	**18,482**	**22**	**4**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**2,226**	**2,253**	**20,735**	**3,363**	**6,810**	**30,908**
2013 Total	**1,546**	**9,140**	**8,321**	**R 18,991**	**33**	**4**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**2,226**	**2,264**	**21,254**	**3,362**	**6,785**	**31,401**
2014 January	126	867	757	R 1,749	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	193	195	R 1,944	273	567	R 2,785
February	125	791	R 627	1,542	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	175	176	1,718	257	496	R 2,471
March	130	826	628	1,583	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	192	193	R 1,776	275	559	R 2,610
April	R 122	769	659	R 1,549	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	187	188	1,738	275	538	2,551
May	R 124	752	644	1,519	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	190	191	R 1,710	291	605	R 2,606
June	R 125	727	R 627	R 1,479	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	190	192	R 1,671	292	607	R 2,570
July	R 130	753	681	R 1,562	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	196	198	R 1,759	302	616	R 2,677
August	129	758	682	R 1,566	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	195	197	1,762	306	619	R 2,688
September	R 126	736	711	R 1,571	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	185	186	R 1,756	292	545	R 2,593
October	R 130	761	741	R 1,630	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	192	193	R 1,823	290	556	R 2,669
November	R 131	809	687	R 1,625	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	190	191	R 1,816	277	576	R 2,668
December	R 134	846	704	R 1,680	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	202	204	R 1,884	273	551	R 2,708
Total	**R 1,533**	**9,397**	**R 8,147**	**R 19,055**	**12**	**4**	**(s)**	**1**	**2,287**	**2,304**	**R 21,358**	**3,404**	**6,836**	**R 31,598**
2015 January	121	874	734	R 1,726	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	199	200	1,927	264	538	2,728
February	115	805	657	1,576	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	176	178	R 1,753	254	511	2,519
March	119	821	691	1,630	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	188	190	R 1,820	264	510	2,594
April	111	761	R 667	1,538	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	185	187	1,725	266	520	2,511
May	111	756	679	1,544	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	192	193	1,737	275	581	2,594
June	114	725	R 701	1,538	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	189	190	1,728	286	598	2,612
July	117	748	R 736	1,601	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	196	197	1,798	291	605	2,694
August	122	755	R 717	1,594	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	191	193	R 1,786	293	590	2,670
September	118	730	R 659	R 1,506	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	185	186	R 1,692	281	537	2,511
October	126	768	653	R 1,545	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	191	192	1,738	276	528	2,542
November	117	R 790	623	R 1,526	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	187	188	1,715	261	528	2,504
December	118	827	674	1,618	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	196	198	1,816	259	519	2,594
Total	**1,407**	**R 9,362**	**R 8,192**	**R 18,942**	**13**	**4**	**(s)**	**1**	**2,275**	**2,293**	**R 21,235**	**3,271**	**6,567**	**R 31,073**
2016 January	116	883	692	1,691	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	193	195	1,886	260	530	2,676

[a] See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[b] See Table 10.2b 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] Includes coal coke net imports, which are not separately displayed. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

[f] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[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.

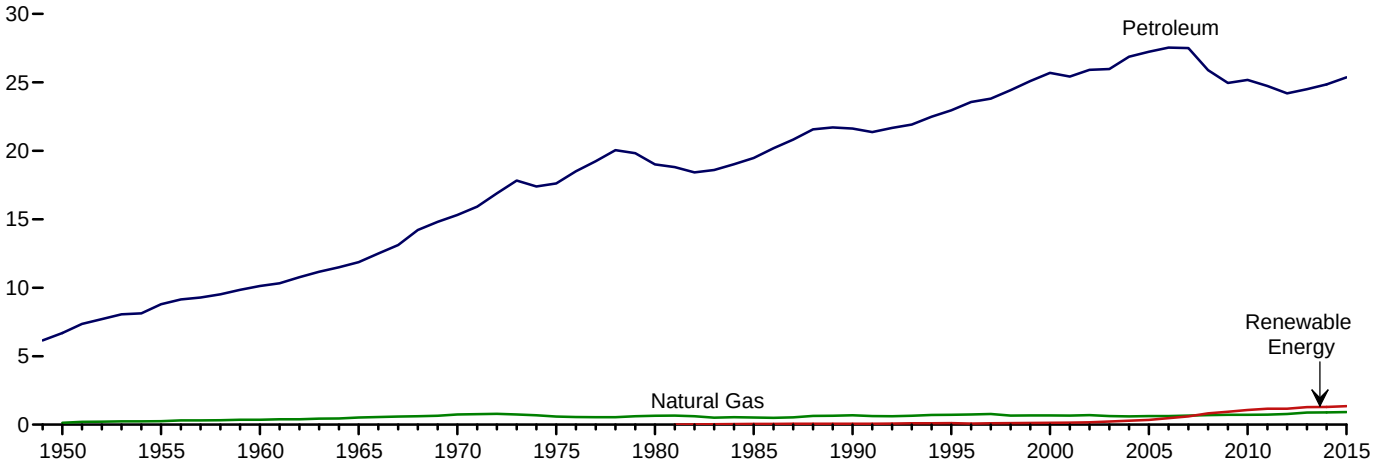
Notes: • Data are estimates, except for coal totals; hydroelectric power in 1949–1978 and 1989 forward; solar/PV; wind; and electricity retail sales. • The industrial sector includes industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

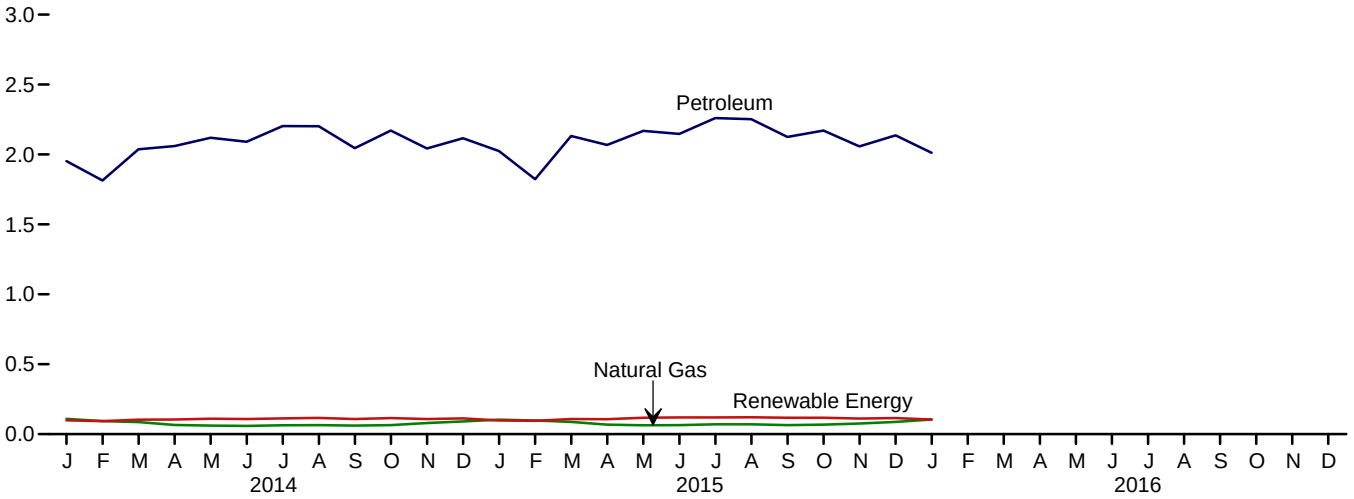
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

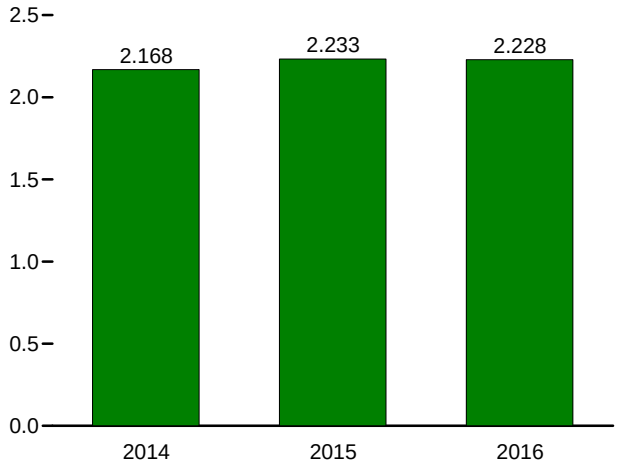
By Major Source, 1949–2015



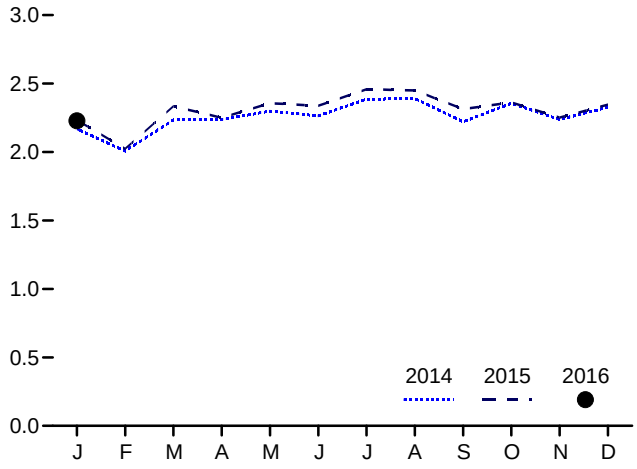
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January



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)**	**680**	**21,626**	**22,306**	**60**	**22,366**	**16**	**37**	**22,420**
1995 Total	**(g)**	**724**	**22,959**	**23,683**	**112**	**23,796**	**17**	**38**	**23,851**
2000 Total	**(g)**	**672**	**25,689**	**26,361**	**135**	**26,495**	**18**	**42**	**26,555**
2001 Total	**(g)**	**658**	**25,419**	**26,077**	**142**	**26,219**	**20**	**43**	**26,282**
2002 Total	**(g)**	**699**	**25,917**	**26,616**	**170**	**26,785**	**19**	**42**	**26,846**
2003 Total	**(g)**	**627**	**25,969**	**26,596**	**230**	**26,826**	**23**	**51**	**26,900**
2004 Total	**(g)**	**602**	**26,872**	**27,474**	**290**	**27,764**	**25**	**54**	**27,843**
2005 Total	**(g)**	**624**	**27,236**	**27,860**	**339**	**28,199**	**26**	**56**	**28,280**
2006 Total	**(g)**	**625**	**27,538**	**28,163**	**475**	**28,638**	**25**	**54**	**28,717**
2007 Total	**(g)**	**663**	**27,506**	**28,170**	**602**	**28,772**	**28**	**60**	**28,859**
2008 Total	**(g)**	**692**	**25,888**	**26,580**	**825**	**27,404**	**26**	**56**	**27,486**
2009 Total	**(g)**	**715**	**24,955**	**25,670**	**935**	**26,605**	**27**	**56**	**26,687**
2010 Total	**(g)**	**719**	**25,184**	**25,903**	**1,075**	**26,978**	**26**	**55**	**27,059**
2011 Total	**(g)**	**734**	**24,740**	**25,474**	**1,158**	**26,632**	**26**	**54**	**26,712**
2012 Total	**(g)**	**780**	**24,202**	**24,982**	**1,162**	**26,144**	**25**	**51**	**26,219**
2013 Total	**(g)**	**887**	**24,506**	**25,394**	**1,278**	**26,671**	**26**	**53**	**26,750**
2014 January	(g)	109	1,953	2,062	99	R 2,161	2	5	2,168
February	(g)	93	1,814	R 1,908	93	2,000	2	5	2,007
March	(g)	87	R 2,037	2,123	103	R 2,227	2	5	2,233
April	(g)	66	2,060	2,126	104	R 2,231	2	4	2,237
May	(g)	61	2,120	2,181	110	R 2,292	2	5	2,298
June	(g)	59	2,091	2,150	108	2,258	2	4	2,264
July	(g)	63	R 2,204	2,267	113	R 2,380	2	4	2,386
August	(g)	65	R 2,202	R 2,267	117	2,383	2	4	2,390
September	(g)	61	R 2,046	2,106	109	2,215	2	4	2,221
October	(g)	64	R 2,171	2,235	115	2,349	2	4	R 2,356
November	(g)	80	2,043	R 2,123	108	R 2,231	2	5	2,237
December	(g)	91	2,116	R 2,207	113	R 2,320	2	4	2,326
Total	**(g)**	**899**	**R 24,856**	**R 25,755**	**1,291**	**R 27,046**	**26**	**53**	**R 27,126**
2015 January	(g)	104	2,024	2,128	97	R 2,226	2	5	R 2,233
February	(g)	98	1,823	1,921	96	R 2,017	2	5	2,024
March	(g)	87	2,132	2,219	108	2,327	2	4	2,334
April	(g)	69	R 2,069	2,137	106	R 2,244	2	4	2,250
May	(g)	64	2,169	R 2,233	118	2,350	2	4	2,357
June	(g)	65	R 2,147	R 2,212	119	2,331	2	4	2,337
July	(g)	71	R 2,261	2,331	120	2,451	2	5	2,458
August	(g)	70	R 2,253	2,323	121	R 2,444	2	4	2,450
September	(g)	65	2,125	2,190	117	2,307	2	4	2,313
October	(g)	68	2,171	2,239	118	R 2,357	2	4	2,363
November	(g)	76	2,058	R 2,134	112	R 2,246	2	4	2,252
December	(g)	87	2,137	2,224	115	2,339	2	4	R 2,346
Total	**(g)**	**923**	**R 25,368**	**R 26,291**	**1,347**	**R 27,638**	**26**	**52**	**R 27,717**
2016 January	(g)	105	2,013	2,117	104	2,222	2	5	2,228

[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."

[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.

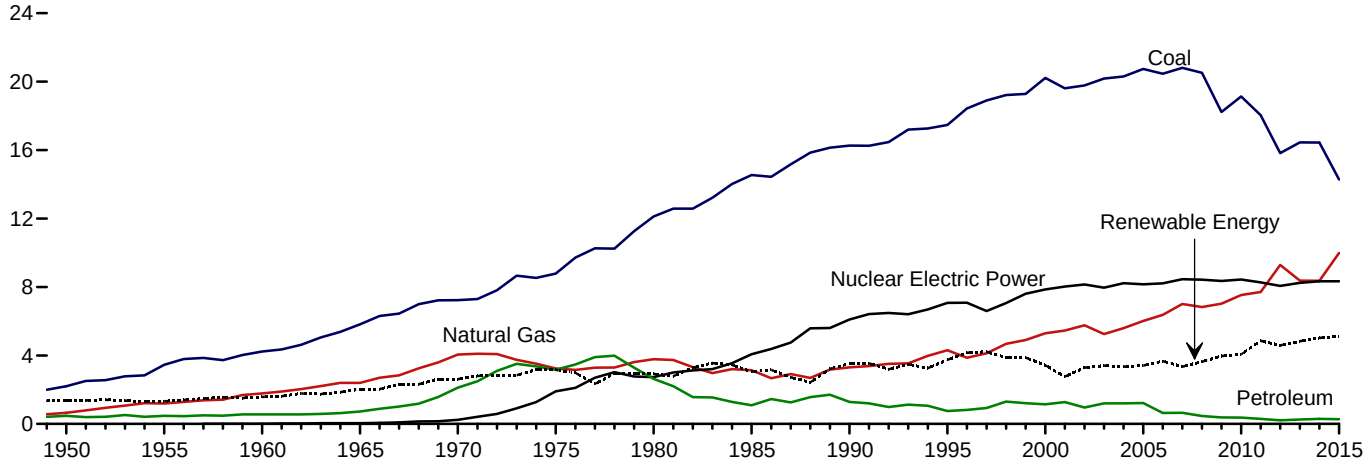
Notes: • Data are estimates, except for coal totals through 1977; and electricity retail sales beginning in 1979. • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the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

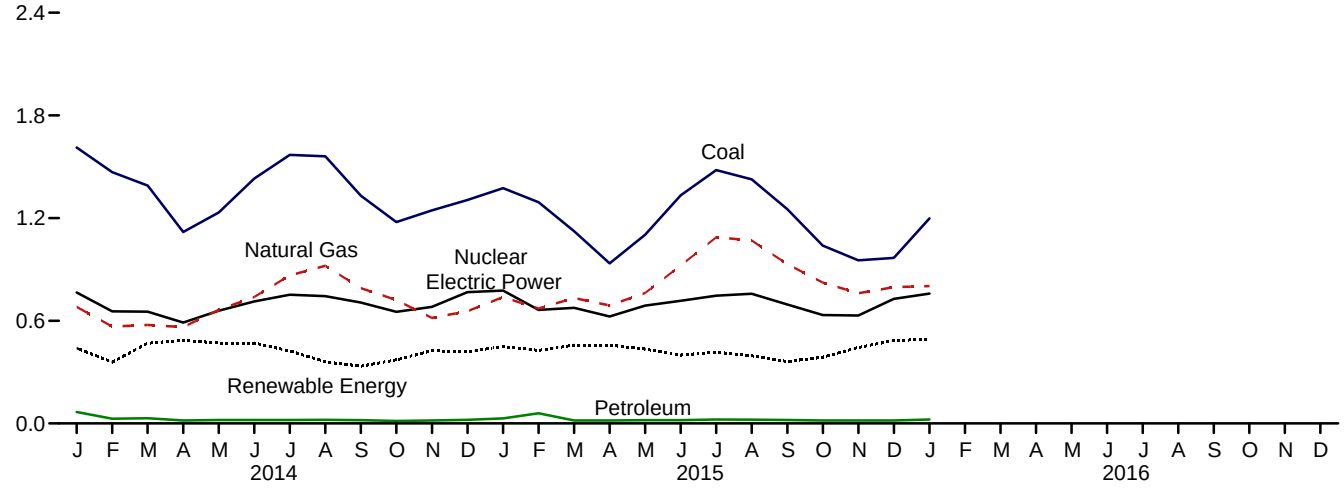
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

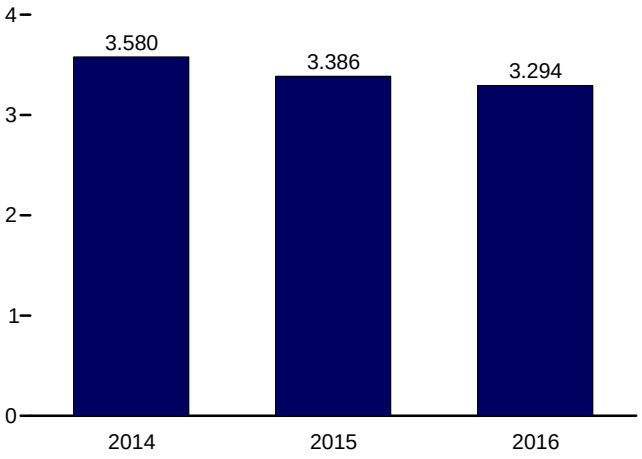
By Major Source, 1949–2015



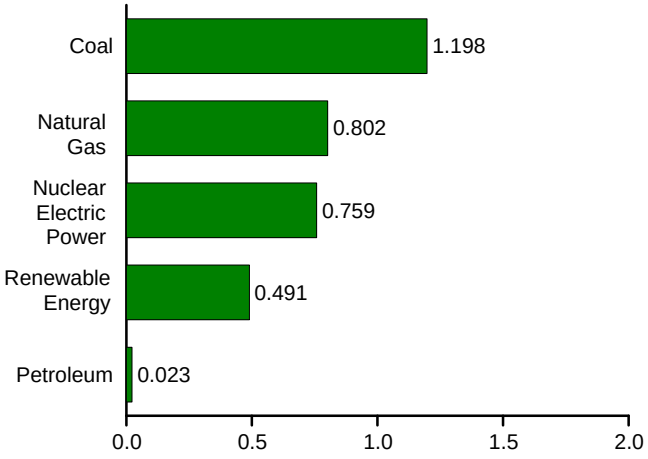
By Major Source, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Source, January 2016



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]						Electricity Net Imports[e]	Total Primary
	Coal	Natural Gas[c]	Petroleum	Total		Hydroelectric Power[d]	Geothermal	Solar/PV	Wind	Biomass	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[f]	**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 January	1,612	681	67	2,360	765	205	13	7	170	45	440	14	3,580
February	1,468	566	27	2,061	655	164	11	8	133	42	359	11	3,086
March	1,390	576	31	1,997	653	230	13	12	169	46	469	12	3,131
April	1,119	563	17	1,699	590	241	12	14	177	41	485	12	2,786
May	1,233	664	20	1,917	658	251	13	16	148	41	469	16	3,060
June	1,431	739	20	2,190	713	244	12	18	150	45	470	15	3,388
July	1,569	865	20	2,455	752	231	13	17	116	48	423	18	3,648
August	1,561	921	21	2,503	744	187	13	17	97	46	361	20	3,627
September	1,331	791	19	2,141	706	152	12	17	109	43	334	18	3,199
October	1,177	722	15	1,913	653	162	13	16	138	42	371	15	2,952
November	1,245	616	17	1,879	681	176	13	13	179	44	425	16	3,001
December	1,306	656	21	1,983	767	211	13	10	140	45	419	15	3,184
Total	**16,441**	**8,362**	**295**	**25,098**	**8,338**	**2,454**	**151**	**165**	**1,726**	**530**	**5,026**	**182**	**38,643**
2015 January	1,375	738	30	2,142	777	233	14	11	145	46	450	18	3,386
February	1,292	672	59	2,023	664	215	13	15	142	42	427	14	3,129
March	1,123	733	18	1,874	675	235	14	21	146	42	458	19	3,026
April	936	690	17	1,643	625	213	13	24	170	38	458	20	2,746
May	1,103	762	19	1,884	689	191	14	24	164	41	434	20	3,028
June	1,333	922	19	2,274	717	190	13	25	128	43	400	21	3,411
July	1,481	1,088	23	2,592	747	200	14	26	130	48	417	21	3,777
August	1,427	1,069	22	2,517	757	184	14	26	124	47	395	22	3,692
September	1,252	930	20	2,203	695	154	12	22	132	41	362	20	3,280
October	1,039	823	18	1,880	634	158	13	19	156	41	387	16	2,916
November	953	761	18	1,731	630	183	13	18	187	43	444	18	2,823
December	967	796	17	1,781	728	219	13	15	191	46	485	17	3,011
Total	**14,280**	**9,986**	**279**	**24,545**	**8,338**	**2,376**	**159**	**246**	**1,814**	**520**	**5,116**	**227**	**38,225**
2016 January	1,198	802	23	2,023	759	242	14	14	176	45	491	21	3,294

[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] Net imports equal imports minus exports.
[f] 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 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	41.6	1,140.7
2009	6.6	874.3	31.1	18.6	10.8	7.9	16.5	10.2	44.2	4.3	29.9	40.2	1,094.6
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[P]	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

[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://ctsedwweb.ee.doe.gov/Annual/Report/AgencyReference.aspx for agency list.

P=Preliminary.

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://ctsedwweb.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.

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	129.5	.4	198.3	524.3	2.3	48.7	773.8	3.6	195.3	17.7	1,140.7
2009	20.3	131.7	.3	166.4	505.6	3.2	48.3	723.8	10.1	191.2	17.7	1,094.6
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[P]	13.5	125.6	.3	133.5	414.3	1.8	44.9	594.8	3.6	182.1	21.9	941.5

[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.

P=Preliminary.

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://ctsedwweb.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," at end of section.

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," at end of section.

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," at end of section.

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," at end of section.

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.

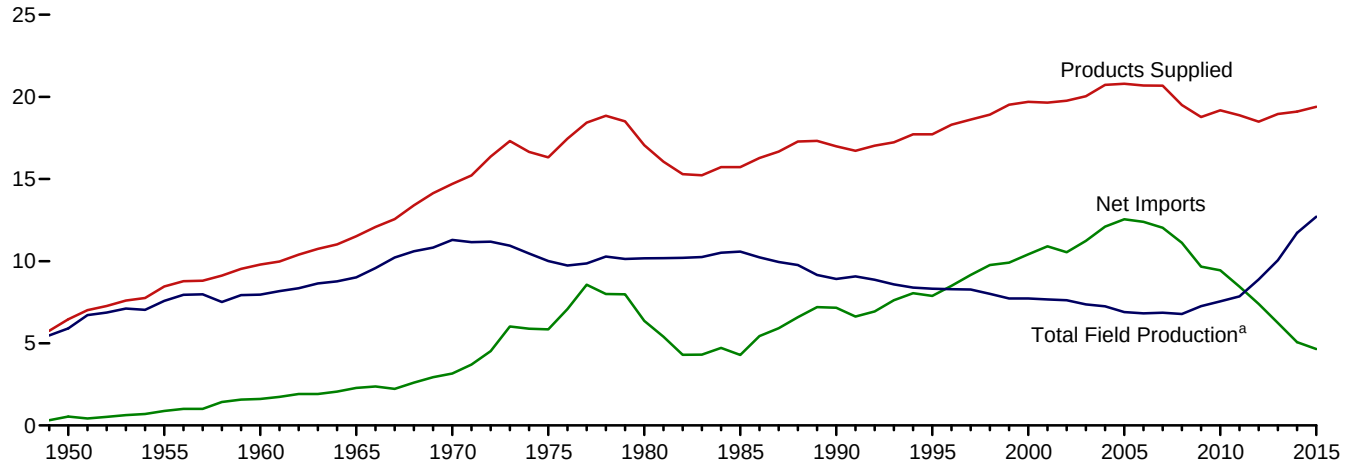
Total Primary Energy Consumption
1949 forward: Electric power sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for fossil fuels, nuclear electric power, and renewable energy, plus electricity net imports.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

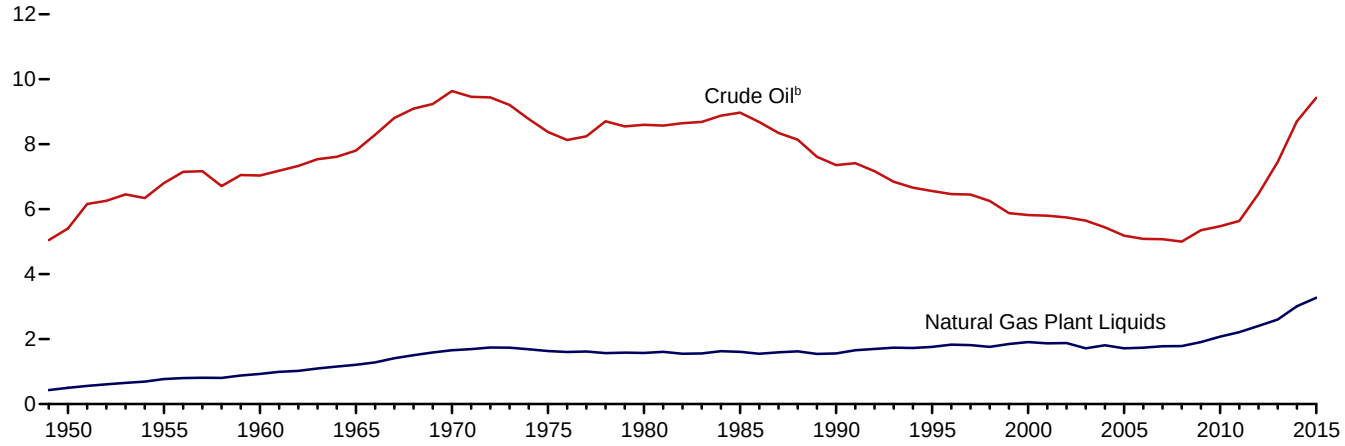
3. Petroleum

Figure 3.1 Petroleum Overview
(Million Barrels per Day)

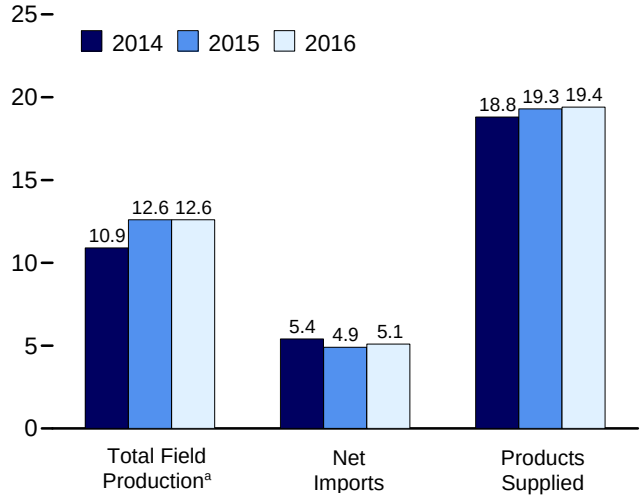
Overview, 1949–2015



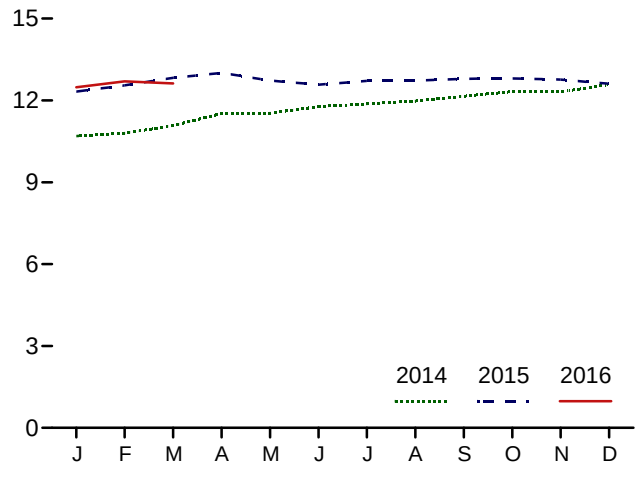
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Plant Liquids Field Production, 1949–2015



Overview, January–March



Total Field Production,[a] Monthly



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

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

Table 3.1 Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Field Production[a]					Renewable Fuels and Oxygenates[f]	Processing Gain[g]	Trade			Stock Change[j]	Adjustments[c,k]	Petroleum Products Supplied
	Crude Oil[b,c]			NGPL[e]	Total[c]			Imports[h]	Exports	Net Imports[i]			
	48 States[d]	Alaska	Total										
1950 Average	**5,407**	**0**	**5,407**	**499**	**5,906**	**NA**	**2**	**850**	**305**	**545**	**-56**	**-51**	**6,458**
1955 Average	**6,807**	**0**	**6,807**	**771**	**7,578**	**NA**	**34**	**1,248**	**368**	**880**	**(s)**	**-37**	**8,455**
1960 Average	**7,034**	**2**	**7,035**	**929**	**7,965**	**NA**	**146**	**1,815**	**202**	**1,613**	**-83**	**-8**	**9,797**
1965 Average	**7,774**	**30**	**7,804**	**1,210**	**9,014**	**NA**	**220**	**2,468**	**187**	**2,281**	**-8**	**-10**	**11,512**
1970 Average	**9,408**	**229**	**9,637**	**1,660**	**11,297**	**NA**	**359**	**3,419**	**259**	**3,161**	**103**	**-16**	**14,697**
1975 Average	**8,183**	**191**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**10,007**	**NA**	**460**	**6,056**	**209**	**5,846**	**32**	**41**	**16,322**
1980 Average	**6,980**	**1,617**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**10,170**	**NA**	**597**	**6,909**	**544**	**6,365**	**140**	**64**	**17,056**
1985 Average	**7,146**	**1,825**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**10,581**	**NA**	**557**	**5,067**	**781**	**4,286**	**-103**	**200**	**15,726**
1990 Average	**5,582**	**1,773**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**8,914**	**NA**	**683**	**8,018**	**857**	**7,161**	**107**	**338**	**16,988**
1995 Average	**5,076**	**1,484**	**6,560**	**1,762**	**8,322**	**NA**	**774**	**8,835**	**949**	**7,886**	**-246**	**496**	**17,725**
2000 Average	**4,851**	**970**	**5,822**	**1,911**	**7,733**	**NA**	**948**	**11,459**	**1,040**	**10,419**	**-69**	**532**	**19,701**
2001 Average	**4,839**	**963**	**5,801**	**1,868**	**7,670**	**NA**	**903**	**11,871**	**971**	**10,900**	**325**	**501**	**19,649**
2002 Average	**4,759**	**985**	**5,744**	**1,880**	**7,624**	**NA**	**957**	**11,530**	**984**	**10,546**	**-105**	**529**	**19,761**
2003 Average	**4,675**	**974**	**5,649**	**1,719**	**7,369**	**NA**	**974**	**12,264**	**1,027**	**11,238**	**56**	**509**	**20,034**
2004 Average	**4,533**	**908**	**5,441**	**1,809**	**7,250**	**NA**	**1,051**	**13,145**	**1,048**	**12,097**	**209**	**542**	**20,731**
2005 Average	**4,320**	**864**	**5,184**	**1,717**	**6,901**	**NA**	**989**	**13,714**	**1,165**	**12,549**	**145**	**508**	**20,802**
2006 Average	**4,346**	**741**	**5,087**	**1,739**	**6,825**	**NA**	**994**	**13,707**	**1,317**	**12,390**	**60**	**538**	**20,687**
2007 Average	**4,355**	**722**	**5,077**	**1,783**	**6,860**	**NA**	**996**	**13,468**	**1,433**	**12,036**	**-148**	**640**	**20,680**
2008 Average	**4,318**	**683**	**5,001**	**1,784**	**6,785**	**NA**	**993**	**12,915**	**1,802**	**11,114**	**195**	**802**	**19,498**
2009 Average	**4,709**	**645**	**5,354**	**1,910**	**7,264**	**746**	**979**	**11,691**	**2,024**	**9,667**	**109**	**225**	**18,771**
2010 Average	**4,876**	**600**	**5,476**	**2,074**	**7,550**	**907**	**1,068**	**11,793**	**2,353**	**9,441**	**49**	**264**	**19,180**
2011 Average	**5,076**	**561**	**5,637**	**2,216**	**7,853**	**1,016**	**1,076**	**11,436**	**2,986**	**8,450**	**-121**	**365**	**18,882**
2012 Average	**5,950**	**526**	**6,476**	**2,408**	**8,884**	**964**	**1,059**	**10,598**	**3,205**	**7,393**	**158**	**348**	**18,490**
2013 Average	**6,939**	**515**	**7,454**	**2,606**	**10,060**	**1,002**	**1,087**	**9,859**	**3,621**	**6,237**	**-127**	**448**	**18,961**
2014 January	7,456	542	7,998	2,695	10,693	1,001	1,107	9,305	3,911	5,394	-396	511	19,102
February	7,572	516	8,087	2,710	10,798	1,000	1,064	9,155	3,658	5,497	62	610	18,908
March	7,714	530	8,244	2,829	11,073	1,026	991	9,256	3,993	5,263	263	373	18,464
April	8,031	537	8,568	2,950	11,518	1,040	1,078	9,600	3,974	5,626	920	507	18,849
May	8,053	524	8,577	2,956	11,533	1,057	1,013	9,387	4,113	5,274	942	649	18,585
June	8,194	485	8,678	3,094	11,772	1,091	1,122	8,837	4,155	4,682	111	333	18,890
July	8,332	422	8,754	3,115	11,869	1,088	1,107	9,496	4,464	5,032	106	292	19,283
August	8,437	398	8,835	3,142	11,976	1,051	1,163	9,319	4,457	4,861	152	501	19,400
September	8,482	478	8,959	3,195	12,154	1,059	1,015	9,181	3,947	5,234	421	204	19,246
October	8,629	500	9,129	3,196	12,325	1,044	1,028	8,924	4,134	4,790	-186	317	19,691
November	8,685	R 513	R 9,198	3,115	R 12,313	1,059	1,178	9,009	4,353	4,656	349	R 514	19,370
December	8,909	R 515	R 9,423	3,156	R 12,580	1,134	1,100	9,402	4,892	4,510	486	R 620	19,457
Average	**8,211**	**R 496**	**8,708**	**3,015**	**R 11,722**	**1,055**	**1,081**	**9,241**	**4,176**	**5,065**	**269**	**R 452**	**19,106**
2015 January	E 8,840	E 500	E 9,341	2,980	E 12,321	1,054	1,023	9,393	4,567	4,825	574	600	19,249
February	E 8,963	E 488	E 9,451	3,100	E 12,550	1,046	955	9,243	4,699	4,544	128	428	19,396
March	E 9,142	E 506	E 9,648	3,181	E 12,829	1,052	999	9,552	4,120	5,432	985	-88	19,238
April	E 9,184	E 510	E 9,694	3,313	E 13,008	1,065	1,042	9,307	4,943	4,364	900	458	19,037
May	E 9,006	E 473	E 9,479	3,249	E 12,727	1,106	1,041	9,470	4,874	4,596	728	373	19,117
June	E 8,868	E 447	E 9,315	3,259	E 12,574	1,148	990	9,552	4,668	4,884	443	438	19,591
July	E 8,983	E 450	E 9,433	3,284	E 12,717	1,124	1,053	9,511	4,967	4,544	-85	457	19,979
August	E 9,000	E 408	E 9,407	3,319	E 12,726	1,099	1,164	9,768	4,564	5,205	728	349	19,814
September	E 8,980	E 472	E 9,452	3,343	E 12,795	1,092	1,009	9,335	4,884	4,451	332	209	19,225
October	E 8,880	E 497	E 9,377	3,428	E 12,805	1,112	1,017	8,800	4,628	4,172	257	501	19,350
November	RE 8,805	E 523	RE 9,328	3,436	RE 12,763	1,114	1,051	9,126	4,817	4,308	415	R 367	19,188
December	RE 8,712	E 522	RE 9,235	3,375	RE 12,610	1,124	1,102	9,726	5,275	4,451	-218	R 39	19,544
Average	**E 8,947**	**E 483**	**E 9,430**	**3,273**	**E 12,703**	**1,095**	**1,038**	**9,401**	**4,750**	**4,651**	**434**	**343**	**19,395**
2016 January	RE 8,663	RE 516	RE 9,179	R 3,303	RE 12,482	R 1,105	R 1,106	R 9,734	R 4,878	R 4,857	R 831	R 337	R 19,055
February	RE 8,601	RE 511	RE 9,112	RE 3,586	RE 12,698	RE 1,072	RE 1,011	RE 9,924	RE 4,519	RE 5,405	RE 280	RE -154	RE 19,752
March	E 8,522	E 516	E 9,038	E 3,586	E 12,624	E 1,079	E 1,032	E 9,737	E 4,603	E 5,134	E 358	E 21	E 19,532
3-Month Average	**E 8,595**	**E 514**	**E 9,110**	**E 3,490**	**E 12,599**	**E 1,085**	**E 1,051**	**E 9,796**	**E 4,670**	**E 5,126**	**E 494**	**E 73**	**E 19,440**
2015 3-Month Average	**E 8,982**	**E 498**	**E 9,481**	**3,087**	**E 12,567**	**1,051**	**993**	**9,401**	**4,454**	**4,947**	**577**	**309**	**19,291**
2014 3-Month Average	**7,581**	**530**	**8,110**	**2,746**	**10,857**	**1,010**	**1,054**	**9,241**	**3,861**	**5,381**	**-26**	**494**	**18,822**

[a] Crude oil production on leases, and natural gas liquids (liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, and a small amount of finished petroleum products) production at natural gas processing plants. Excludes what was previously classified as "Field Production" of finished motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates; these are now included in "Adjustments."

[b] Includes lease condensate.

[c] Once a month, data for crude oil production, total field production, and adjustments are revised going back as far as the data year of the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) last published *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*—these revisions are released at the same time as EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* Once a year, data for these series are revised going back as far as 10 years—these revisions are released at the same time as the PSA.

[d] United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

[e] Natural gas plant liquids.

[f] Renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production.

[g] Refinery and blender net production minus refinery and blender net inputs. See Table 3.2.

[h] Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.3b.

[i] Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[j] A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's estimate, rather than the stocks values shown in Table 3.4. Includes crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, but excludes distillate fuel oil stocks in the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. See Table 3.4.

[k] An adjustment for crude oil, hydrogen, oxygenates, renewable fuels, other hydrocarbons, motor gasoline blending components, finished motor gasoline, and distillate fuel oil. See EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* Appendix B, "PSM Explanatory Notes," for further information.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

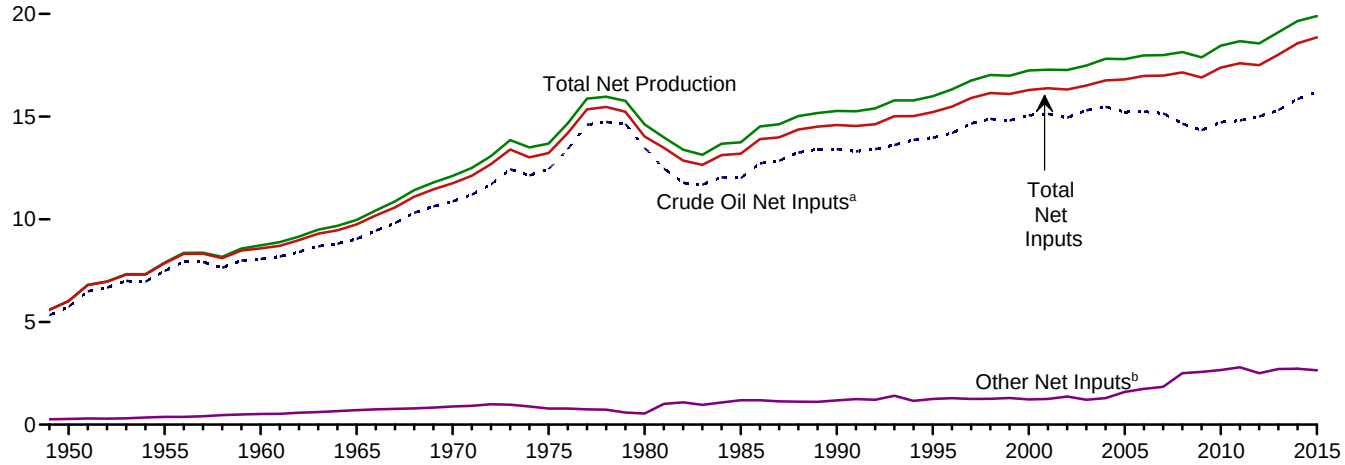
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

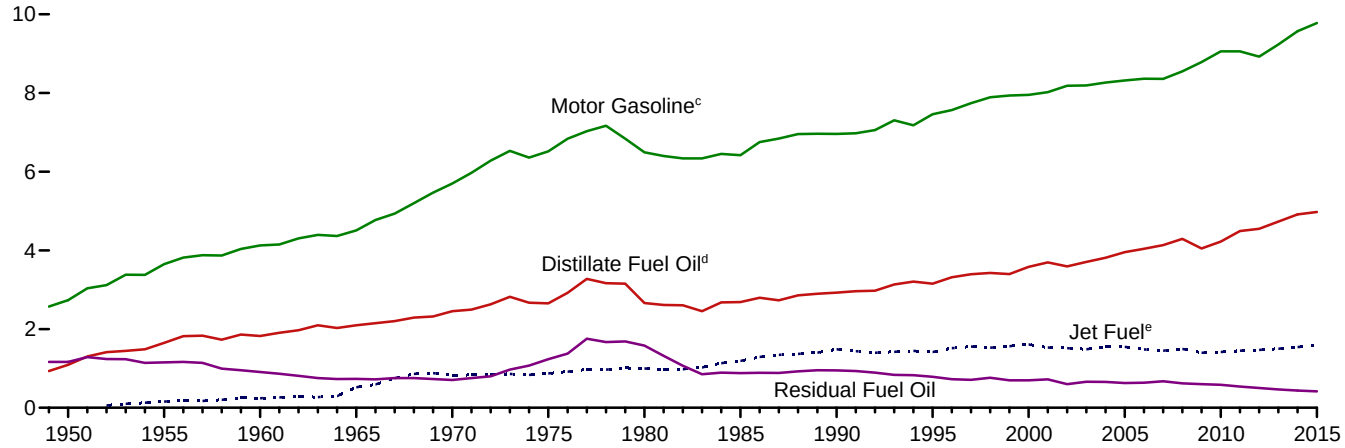
Sources: See end of section.

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

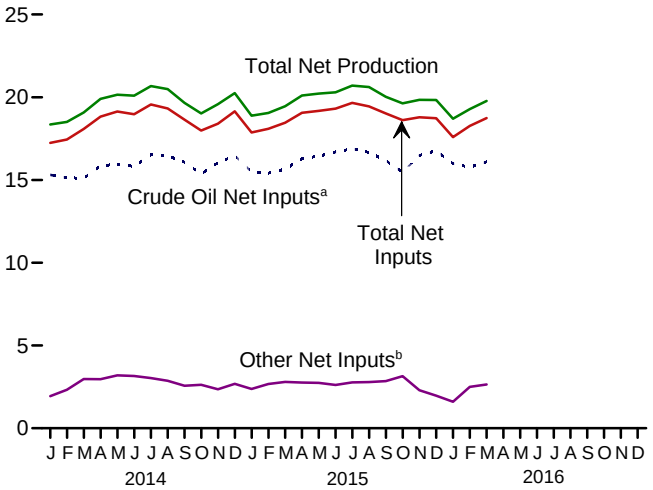
Net Inputs and Net Production, 1949–2015



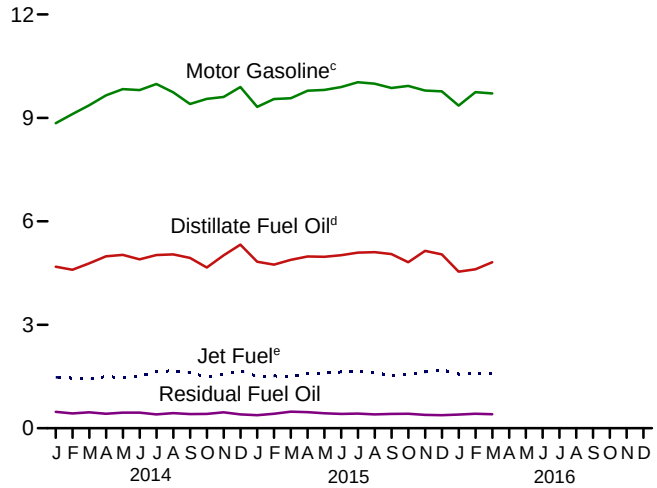
Net Production, Selected Products, 1949–2015



Net Inputs and Net Production, Monthly



Net Production, Selected Products, Monthly



[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Natural gas plant 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.

Table 3.2 Refinery and Blender Net Inputs and Net Production

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs[a]				Refinery and Blender Net Production[b]							
							LPG[c]					
	Crude Oil[d]	NGPL[e]	Other Liquids[f]	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil[g]	Jet Fuel[h]	Propane[i]	Total	Motor Gasoline[j]	Residual Fuel Oil	Other Products[k]	Total
1950 Average	**5,739**	**259**	**19**	**6,018**	**1,093**	**(h)**	**NA**	**80**	**2,735**	**1,165**	**947**	**6,019**
1955 Average	**7,480**	**345**	**32**	**7,857**	**1,651**	**155**	**NA**	**119**	**3,648**	**1,152**	**1,166**	**7,891**
1960 Average	**8,067**	**455**	**61**	**8,583**	**1,823**	**241**	**NA**	**212**	**4,126**	**908**	**1,420**	**8,729**
1965 Average	**9,043**	**618**	**88**	**9,750**	**2,096**	**523**	**NA**	**293**	**4,507**	**736**	**1,814**	**9,970**
1970 Average	**10,870**	**763**	**121**	**11,754**	**2,454**	**827**	**NA**	**345**	**5,699**	**706**	**2,082**	**12,113**
1975 Average	**12,442**	**710**	**72**	**13,225**	**2,653**	**871**	**234**	**311**	**6,518**	**1,235**	**2,097**	**13,685**
1980 Average	**13,481**	**462**	**81**	**14,025**	**2,661**	**999**	**269**	**330**	**6,492**	**1,580**	**2,559**	**14,622**
1985 Average	**12,002**	**509**	**681**	**13,192**	**2,686**	**1,189**	**295**	**391**	**6,419**	**882**	**2,183**	**13,750**
1990 Average	**13,409**	**467**	**713**	**14,589**	**2,925**	**1,488**	**404**	**499**	**6,959**	**950**	**2,452**	**15,272**
1995 Average	**13,973**	**471**	**775**	**15,220**	**3,155**	**1,416**	**503**	**654**	**7,459**	**788**	**2,522**	**15,994**
2000 Average	**15,067**	**380**	**849**	**16,295**	**3,580**	**1,606**	**583**	**705**	**7,951**	**696**	**2,705**	**17,243**
2001 Average	**15,128**	**429**	**825**	**16,382**	**3,695**	**1,530**	**556**	**667**	**8,022**	**721**	**2,651**	**17,285**
2002 Average	**14,947**	**429**	**941**	**16,316**	**3,592**	**1,514**	**572**	**671**	**8,183**	**601**	**2,712**	**17,273**
2003 Average	**15,304**	**419**	**791**	**16,513**	**3,707**	**1,488**	**570**	**658**	**8,194**	**660**	**2,780**	**17,487**
2004 Average	**15,475**	**422**	**866**	**16,762**	**3,814**	**1,547**	**584**	**645**	**8,265**	**655**	**2,887**	**17,814**
2005 Average	**15,220**	**441**	**1,149**	**16,811**	**3,954**	**1,546**	**540**	**573**	**8,318**	**628**	**2,782**	**17,800**
2006 Average	**15,242**	**501**	**1,238**	**16,981**	**4,040**	**1,481**	**543**	**627**	**8,364**	**635**	**2,827**	**17,975**
2007 Average	**15,156**	**505**	**1,337**	**16,999**	**4,133**	**1,448**	**562**	**655**	**8,358**	**673**	**2,728**	**17,994**
2008 Average	**14,648**	**485**	**2,019**	**17,153**	**4,294**	**1,493**	**519**	**630**	**8,548**	**620**	**2,561**	**18,146**
2009 Average	**14,336**	**485**	**2,082**	**16,904**	**4,048**	**1,396**	**537**	**623**	**8,786**	**598**	**2,431**	**17,882**
2010 Average	**14,724**	**442**	**2,219**	**17,385**	**4,223**	**1,418**	**560**	**659**	**9,059**	**585**	**2,509**	**18,452**
2011 Average	**14,806**	**490**	**2,300**	**17,596**	**4,492**	**1,449**	**552**	**619**	**9,058**	**537**	**2,518**	**18,673**
2012 Average	**14,999**	**509**	**1,997**	**17,505**	**4,550**	**1,471**	**553**	**630**	**8,926**	**501**	**2,487**	**18,564**
2013 Average	**15,312**	**496**	**2,211**	**18,019**	**4,733**	**1,499**	**564**	**623**	**9,234**	**467**	**2,550**	**19,106**
2014 January	15,311	524	1,412	17,247	4,685	1,479	584	406	8,849	476	2,459	18,354
February	15,128	531	1,790	17,448	4,594	1,453	572	505	9,111	427	2,423	18,513
March	15,116	495	2,476	18,087	4,780	1,421	564	666	9,368	461	2,383	19,078
April	15,864	433	2,529	18,826	4,988	1,498	600	860	9,652	420	2,485	19,904
May	15,946	432	2,761	19,139	5,026	1,468	596	887	9,834	454	2,483	20,152
June	15,817	431	2,727	18,975	4,896	1,521	596	870	9,809	455	2,545	20,097
July	16,534	414	2,615	19,563	5,021	1,637	613	909	9,983	402	2,718	20,670
August	16,460	424	2,440	19,325	5,042	1,675	602	888	9,741	439	2,703	20,488
September	16,074	543	2,026	18,642	4,940	1,619	552	610	9,404	410	2,676	19,658
October	15,361	594	2,035	17,990	4,662	1,485	529	444	9,552	416	2,460	19,018
November	16,043	658	1,701	18,402	5,012	1,570	603	387	9,607	462	2,542	19,580
December	16,469	659	2,019	19,147	5,323	1,665	635	398	9,898	401	2,563	20,247
Average	**15,848**	**511**	**2,214**	**18,574**	**4,916**	**1,541**	**587**	**653**	**9,570**	**435**	**2,537**	**19,654**
2015 January	15,493	587	1,786	17,866	4,828	1,505	561	395	9,321	377	2,464	18,889
February	15,414	544	2,132	18,090	4,746	1,517	529	398	9,546	421	2,417	19,045
March	15,657	494	2,308	18,459	4,882	1,492	537	609	9,571	478	2,424	19,458
April	16,299	405	2,353	19,057	4,981	1,587	589	823	9,787	469	2,453	20,099
May	16,435	393	2,345	19,174	4,974	1,600	582	884	9,811	436	2,511	20,216
June	16,695	414	2,201	19,310	5,021	1,632	569	858	9,894	413	2,482	20,300
July	16,884	432	2,338	19,654	5,091	1,663	581	850	10,037	426	2,640	20,707
August	16,662	449	2,340	19,450	5,108	1,598	575	836	9,993	404	2,675	20,614
September	16,174	546	2,297	19,017	5,053	1,541	529	580	9,866	414	2,572	20,026
October	15,465	603	2,547	18,615	4,815	1,551	520	437	9,926	419	2,484	19,632
November	16,489	676	1,622	18,787	5,144	1,633	552	330	9,794	386	2,551	19,838
December	16,765	649	1,317	18,732	5,044	1,698	578	330	9,772	376	2,613	19,833
Average	**16,207**	**516**	**2,132**	**18,855**	**4,975**	**1,585**	**559**	**612**	**9,778**	**418**	**2,525**	**19,893**
2016 January	R 15,994	R 668	R 930	R 17,592	R 4,541	R 1,572	R 581	R 346	R 9,355	R 397	R 2,487	R 18,698
February	RE 15,772	RF 532	RE 1,967	RF 18,271	RE 4,611	RE 1,583	RE 508	RF 432	RE 9,748	RE 420	RE 2,488	RE 19,282
March	E 16,100	F 483	E 2,157	F 18,740	E 4,814	E 1,582	E 486	F 614	E 9,711	E 406	E 2,645	E 19,772
3-Month Average	**E 15,959**	**E 562**	**E 1,678**	**E 18,200**	**E 4,656**	**E 1,579**	**E 525**	**E 465**	**E 9,602**	**E 407**	**E 2,541**	**E 19,250**
2015 3-Month Average	**15,525**	**541**	**2,074**	**18,140**	**4,821**	**1,504**	**543**	**470**	**9,477**	**426**	**2,436**	**19,134**
2014 3-Month Average	**15,187**	**516**	**1,896**	**17,599**	**4,690**	**1,451**	**574**	**526**	**9,109**	**456**	**2,421**	**18,653**

[a] See "Refinery and Blender Net Inputs" in Glossary.
[b] See "Refinery and Blender Net Production" in Glossary.
[c] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[d] Includes lease condensate.
[e] Natural gas plant liquids (liquefied petroleum gases and pentanes plus).
[f] Unfinished oils (net), other hydrocarbons, and hydrogen. Beginning in 1981, also includes aviation and motor gasoline blending components (net). Beginning in 1993, also includes oxygenates (net), including fuel ethanol. Beginning in 2009, also includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel).
[g] Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.
[h] Beginning in 1965, includes kerosene-type jet fuel. (Through 1964, kerosene-type jet fuel is included with kerosene in "Other Products.") For 1952–2004, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. (Through 1951, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in the products from which it was blended—gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other Products.")
[i] Includes propylene.
[j] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[k] Asphalt and road oil, kerosene, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Through 1964, also includes kerosene-type jet fuel. Beginning in 1964, also includes finished aviation gasoline and special naphthas. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

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

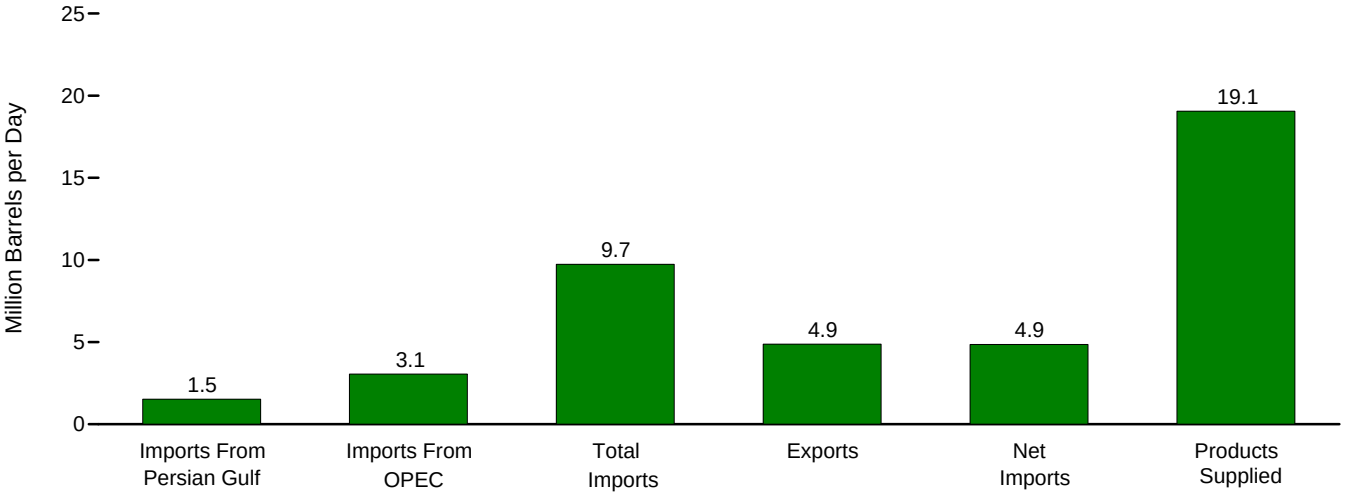
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

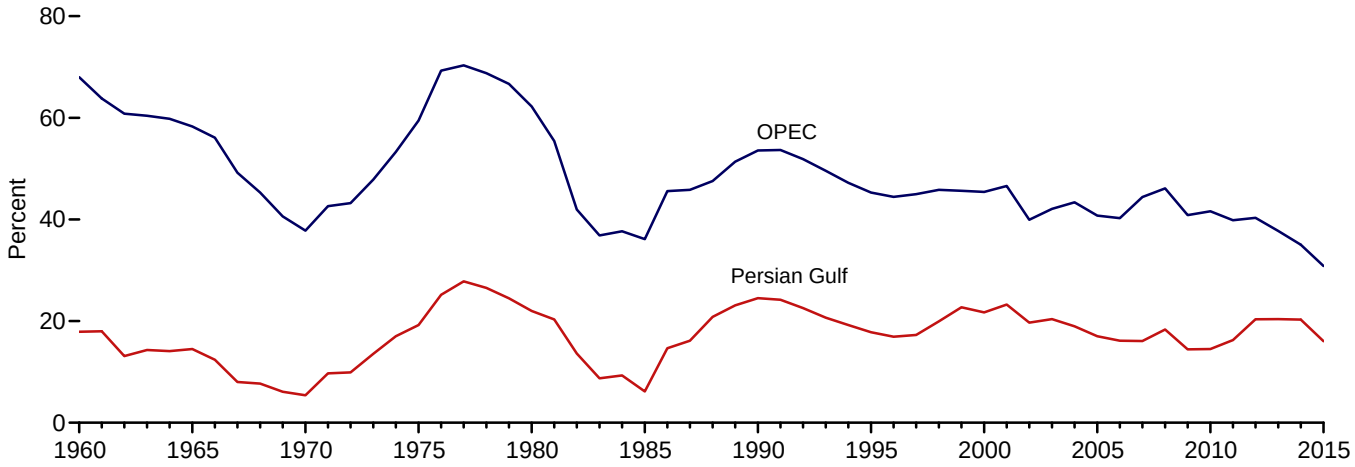
Sources: • **1949–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2014:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2015 and 2016:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Figure 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview

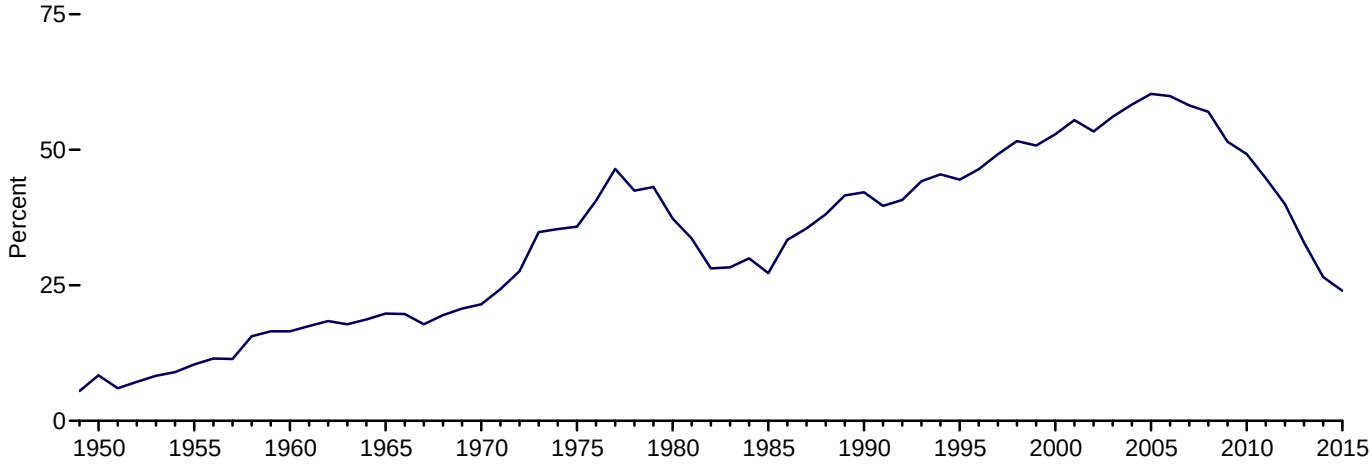
Overview, January 2016



Imports From OPEC and Persian Gulf as Share of Total Imports, 1960–2015



Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied, 1949–2015



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

	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent					
							As Share of Products Supplied				As Share of Total Imports	
	Imports From Persian Gulf[a]	Imports From OPEC[b]	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Products Supplied	Imports From Persian Gulf[a]	Imports From OPEC[b]	Imports	Net Imports	Imports From Persian Gulf[a]	Imports From OPEC[b]
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**	**18,882**	**9.9**	**24.1**	**60.6**	**44.8**	**16.3**	**39.8**
2012 Average	**2,156**	**4,271**	**10,598**	**3,205**	**7,393**	**18,490**	**11.7**	**23.1**	**57.3**	**40.0**	**20.3**	**40.3**
2013 Average	**2,009**	**3,720**	**9,859**	**3,621**	**6,237**	**18,961**	**10.6**	**19.6**	**52.0**	**32.9**	**20.4**	**37.7**
2014 January	2,187	3,350	9,305	3,911	5,394	19,102	11.4	17.5	48.7	28.2	23.5	36.0
February	2,172	3,398	9,155	3,658	5,497	18,908	11.5	18.0	48.4	29.1	23.7	37.1
March	2,132	3,395	9,256	3,993	5,263	18,464	11.5	18.4	50.1	28.5	23.0	36.7
April	2,274	3,708	9,600	3,974	5,626	18,849	12.1	19.7	50.9	29.8	23.7	38.6
May	1,929	3,313	9,387	4,113	5,274	18,585	10.4	17.8	50.5	28.4	20.5	35.3
June	1,941	3,252	8,837	4,155	4,682	18,890	10.3	17.2	46.8	24.8	22.0	36.8
July	2,145	3,598	9,496	4,464	5,032	19,283	11.1	18.7	49.2	26.1	22.6	37.9
August	1,781	3,275	9,319	4,457	4,861	19,400	9.2	16.9	48.0	25.1	19.1	35.1
September	1,645	3,217	9,181	3,947	5,234	19,246	8.5	16.7	47.7	27.2	17.9	35.0
October	1,428	2,677	8,924	4,134	4,790	19,691	7.3	13.6	45.3	24.3	16.0	30.0
November	1,584	2,921	9,009	4,353	4,656	19,370	8.2	15.1	46.5	24.0	17.6	32.4
December	1,304	2,760	9,402	4,892	4,510	19,457	6.7	14.2	48.3	23.2	13.9	29.4
Average	**1,875**	**3,237**	**9,241**	**4,176**	**5,065**	**19,106**	**9.8**	**16.9**	**48.4**	**26.5**	**20.3**	**35.0**
2015 January	1,334	2,536	9,393	4,567	4,825	19,249	6.9	13.2	48.8	25.1	14.2	27.0
February	1,433	2,793	9,243	4,699	4,544	19,396	7.4	14.4	47.7	23.4	15.5	30.2
March	1,465	2,831	9,552	4,120	5,432	19,238	7.6	14.7	49.7	28.2	15.3	29.6
April	1,532	2,766	9,307	4,943	4,364	19,037	8.0	14.5	48.9	22.9	16.5	29.7
May	1,724	3,125	9,470	4,874	4,596	19,117	9.0	16.3	49.5	24.0	18.2	33.0
June	1,617	2,869	9,552	4,668	4,884	19,591	8.3	14.6	48.8	24.9	16.9	30.0
July	1,465	2,896	9,511	4,967	4,544	19,979	7.3	14.5	47.6	22.7	15.4	30.5
August	1,247	2,751	9,768	4,564	5,205	19,814	6.3	13.9	49.3	26.3	12.8	28.2
September	1,290	2,854	9,335	4,884	4,451	19,225	6.7	14.8	48.6	23.2	13.8	30.6
October	1,538	2,919	8,800	4,628	4,172	19,350	7.9	15.1	45.5	21.6	17.5	33.2
November	1,662	3,169	9,126	4,817	4,308	19,188	8.7	16.5	47.6	22.5	18.2	34.7
December	1,773	3,274	9,726	5,275	4,451	19,544	9.1	16.7	49.8	22.8	18.2	33.7
Average	**1,507**	**2,899**	**9,401**	**4,750**	**4,651**	**19,395**	**7.8**	**14.9**	**48.5**	**24.0**	**16.0**	**30.8**
2016 January	R 1,520	R 3,052	R 9,734	R 4,878	R 4,857	R 19,055	R 8.0	R 16.0	R 51.1	R 25.5	R 15.6	R 31.4
February	NA	NA	RE 9,924	RE 4,519	RE 5,405	RE 19,752	NA	NA	RE 50.2	RE 27.4	NA	NA
March	NA	NA	E 9,737	E 4,603	E 5,134	E 19,532	NA	NA	E 49.9	E 26.3	NA	NA
3-Month Average	**NA**	**NA**	**E 9,796**	**E 4,670**	**E 5,126**	**E 19,440**	**NA**	**NA**	**E 50.4**	**E 26.4**	**NA**	**NA**
2015 3-Month Average	**1,410**	**2,718**	**9,401**	**4,454**	**4,947**	**19,291**	**7.3**	**14.1**	**48.7**	**25.6**	**15.0**	**28.9**
2014 3-Month Average	**2,163**	**3,380**	**9,241**	**3,861**	**5,381**	**18,822**	**11.5**	**18.0**	**49.1**	**28.6**	**23.4**	**36.6**

[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.

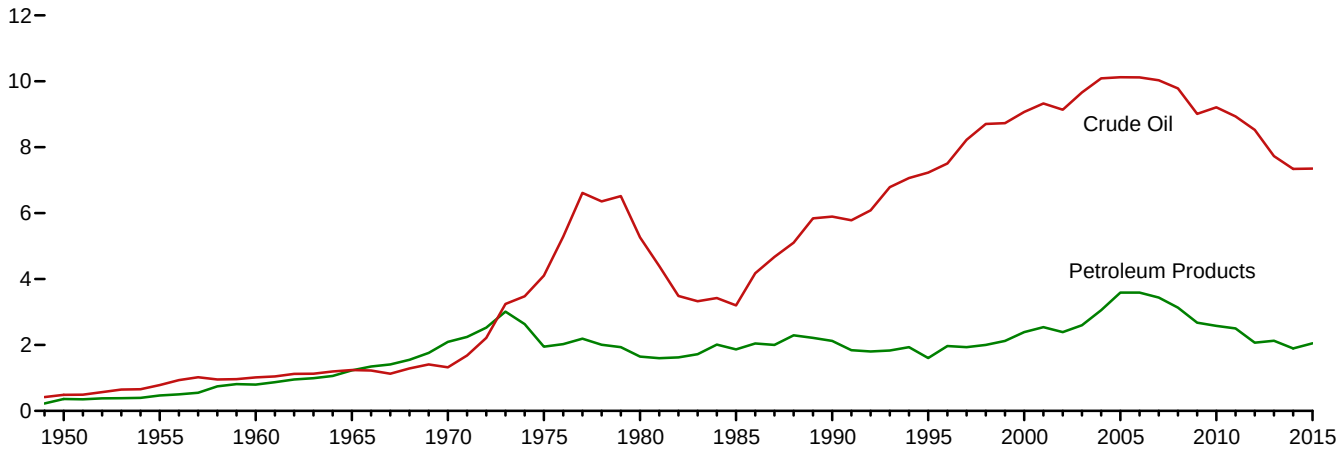
Notes: • For the feature article "Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil," published in the August 1995 *Monthly Energy Review,* see http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/pdf/historical/imported_oil.pdf. • Beginning in October 1977, data include Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.3b. • 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.

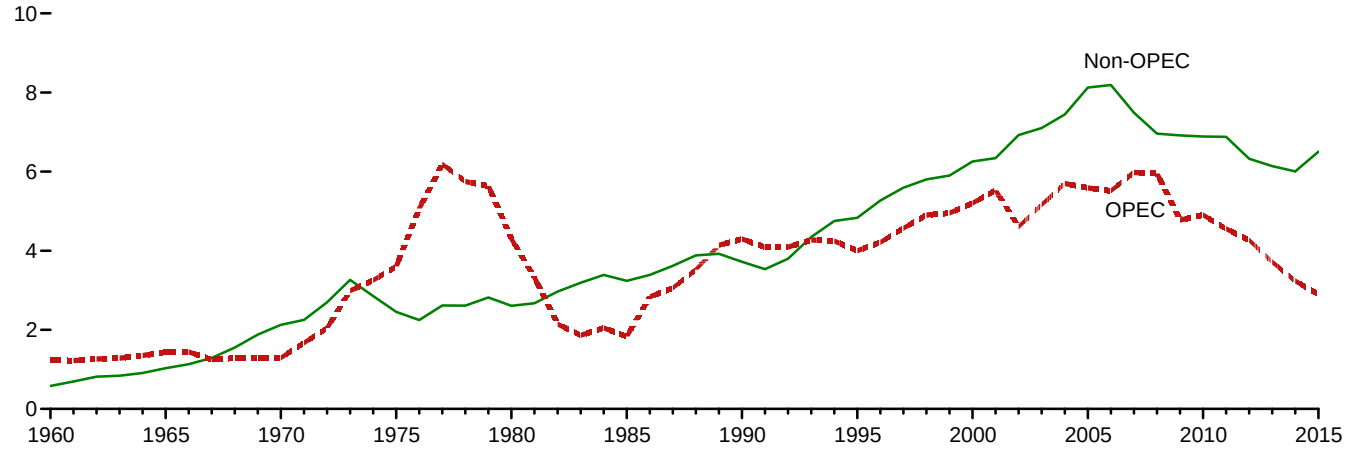
Sources: • **1949–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2014:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2015 and 2016:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Figure 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports
(Million Barrels per Day)

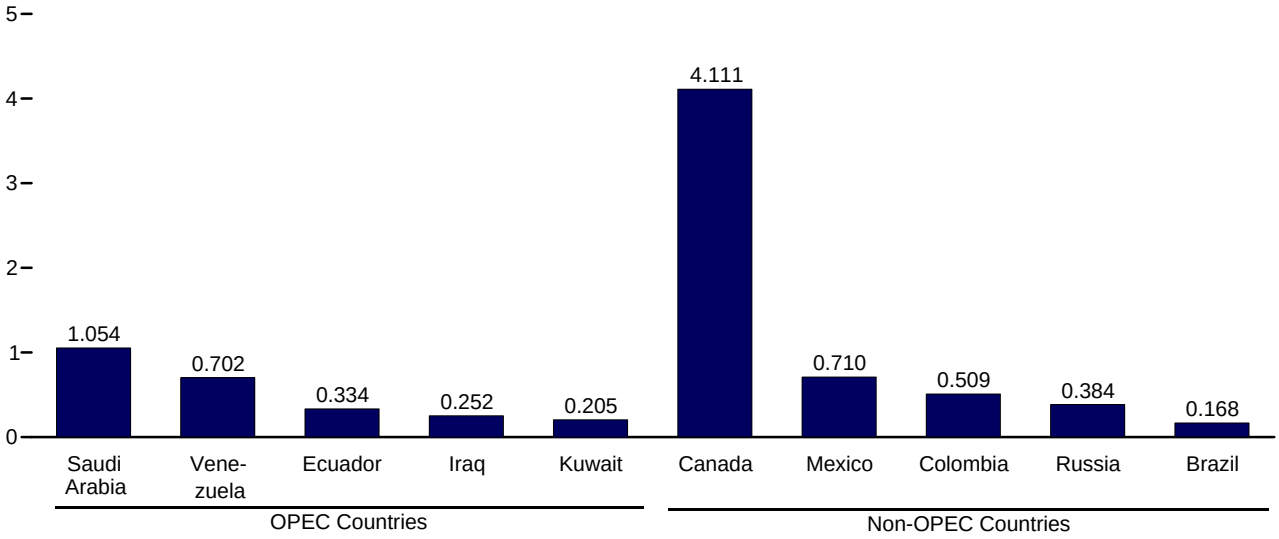
Overview, 1949–2015



OPEC and Non-OPEC, 1960–2015



From Selected Countries, January 2016



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

Table 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports and Exports by Type

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Imports										Exports		
	Crude Oil[a]		Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel[d]	LPG[b]		Motor Gasoline[f]	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[g]	Total	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products	Total
	SPR[c]	Total			Propane[e]	Total							
1950 Average	– –	487	7	([d])	–	–	(s)	329	27	850	95	210	305
1955 Average	– –	782	12	([d])	–	–	13	417	24	1,248	32	336	368
1960 Average	– –	1,015	35	34	NA	4	27	637	62	1,815	8	193	202
1965 Average	– –	1,238	36	81	NA	21	28	946	119	2,468	3	184	187
1970 Average	– –	1,324	147	144	26	52	67	1,528	157	3,419	14	245	259
1975 Average	– –	4,105	155	133	60	112	184	1,223	144	6,056	6	204	209
1980 Average	44	5,263	142	80	69	216	140	939	130	6,909	287	258	544
1985 Average	118	3,201	200	39	67	187	381	510	550	5,067	204	577	781
1990 Average	27	5,894	278	108	115	188	342	504	705	8,018	109	748	857
1995 Average	–	7,230	193	106	102	146	265	187	708	8,835	95	855	949
2000 Average	8	9,071	295	162	161	215	427	352	938	11,459	50	990	1,040
2001 Average	11	9,328	344	148	145	206	454	295	1,095	11,871	20	951	971
2002 Average	16	9,140	267	107	145	183	498	249	1,085	11,530	9	975	984
2003 Average	–	9,665	333	109	168	225	518	327	1,087	12,264	12	1,014	1,027
2004 Average	77	10,088	325	127	209	263	496	426	1,419	13,145	27	1,021	1,048
2005 Average	52	10,126	329	190	233	328	603	530	1,609	13,714	32	1,133	1,165
2006 Average	8	10,118	365	186	228	332	475	350	1,881	13,707	25	1,292	1,317
2007 Average	7	10,031	304	217	182	247	413	372	1,885	13,468	27	1,405	1,433
2008 Average	19	9,783	213	103	185	253	302	349	1,913	12,915	29	1,773	1,802
2009 Average	56	9,013	225	81	147	182	223	331	1,635	11,691	44	1,980	2,024
2010 Average	–	9,213	228	98	121	153	134	366	1,600	11,793	42	2,311	2,353
2011 Average	–	8,935	179	69	110	135	105	328	1,686	11,436	47	2,939	2,986
2012 Average	–	8,527	126	55	116	141	44	256	1,450	10,598	67	3,137	3,205
2013 Average	–	7,730	155	84	127	148	45	225	1,471	9,859	134	3,487	3,621
2014 January	–	7,589	283	42	187	206	42	132	1,011	9,305	248	3,663	3,911
February	–	7,199	337	94	221	244	11	221	1,049	9,155	247	3,411	3,658
March	–	7,274	324	91	122	142	36	156	1,233	9,256	251	3,741	3,993
April	–	7,555	181	144	79	101	57	183	1,379	9,600	282	3,693	3,974
May	–	7,167	198	104	66	85	47	175	1,611	9,387	309	3,804	4,113
June	–	7,068	121	109	91	117	51	151	1,222	8,837	394	3,761	4,155
July	–	7,630	129	85	64	83	60	177	1,331	9,496	421	4,043	4,464
August	–	7,473	143	63	76	90	73	166	1,311	9,319	391	4,066	4,457
September	–	7,495	126	133	75	96	77	178	1,076	9,181	349	3,598	3,947
October	–	7,148	120	90	99	122	64	218	1,161	8,924	376	3,758	4,134
November	–	7,295	136	80	90	110	41	175	1,172	9,009	521	3,832	4,353
December	–	7,225	245	102	129	153	29	152	1,495	9,402	421	4,471	4,892
Average	–	**7,344**	**195**	**94**	**108**	**128**	**49**	**173**	**1,257**	**9,241**	**351**	**3,824**	**4,176**
2015 January	–	7,150	349	132	142	161	74	190	1,337	9,393	491	4,076	4,567
February	–	7,109	391	121	148	167	51	222	1,182	9,243	428	4,271	4,699
March	–	7,574	324	157	132	145	61	131	1,160	9,552	417	3,703	4,120
April	–	7,208	234	130	119	136	75	152	1,372	9,307	586	4,357	4,943
May	–	7,245	191	166	87	106	109	228	1,423	9,470	531	4,343	4,874
June	–	7,304	132	193	91	111	100	174	1,537	9,552	431	4,237	4,668
July	–	7,331	143	160	95	117	33	144	1,584	9,511	526	4,441	4,967
August	–	7,638	140	132	104	123	33	209	1,494	9,768	461	4,103	4,564
September	–	7,222	103	66	79	101	63	243	1,537	9,335	409	4,475	4,884
October	–	7,121	101	83	91	120	103	136	1,137	8,800	500	4,128	4,628
November	–	7,371	150	102	117	141	70	198	1,094	9,126	320	4,498	4,817
December	–	7,900	155	108	144	170	84	221	1,089	9,726	392	4,883	5,275
Average	–	**7,351**	**200**	**129**	**112**	**133**	**71**	**187**	**1,329**	**9,401**	**458**	**4,292**	**4,750**
2016 January	–	R 7,675	R 175	R 154	R 147	R 189	R 60	R 291	R 1,190	R 9,734	R 364	R 4,514	R 4,878
February	–	RE 7,889	RE 234	RE 150	RE 143	NA	RE 64	RE 202	NA	RE 9,924	RE 394	RE 4,124	RE 4,519
March	–	E 7,797	E 128	E 137	E 101	NA	E 81	E 248	NA	E 9,737	E 376	E 4,227	E 4,603
3-Month Average	–	E **7,785**	E **178**	E **147**	E **130**	**NA**	E **69**	E **248**	**NA**	E **9,796**	E **378**	E **4,292**	E **4,670**
2015 3-Month Average	–	**7,283**	**353**	**137**	**140**	**158**	**62**	**180**	**1,228**	**9,401**	**446**	**4,008**	**4,454**
2014 3-Month Average	–	**7,359**	**314**	**75**	**175**	**196**	**31**	**168**	**1,099**	**9,241**	**249**	**3,612**	**3,861**

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[c] "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. Through 2003, includes crude oil imports by SPR only; beginning in 2004, includes crude oil imports by SPR, and crude oil imports into SPR by others.
[d] 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.")
[e] Includes propylene.
[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, pentanes plus, 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. • **1981–2014:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2015 and 2016:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.3c Petroleum Trade: Imports From OPEC Countries

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria[a]	Angola[b]	Ecuador[c]	Iraq	Kuwait[d]	Libya[e]	Nigeria[f]	Saudi Arabia[d]	Venezuela	Other[g]	Total OPEC
1960 Average	([a])	([b])	([c])	**22**	**182**	([e])	([f])	**84**	**911**	**34**	**1,233**
1965 Average	([a])	([b])	([c])	**16**	**74**	**42**	([f])	**158**	**994**	**155**	**1,439**
1970 Average	**8**	([b])	([c])	**–**	**48**	**47**	([f])	**30**	**989**	**172**	**1,294**
1975 Average	**282**	([b])	**57**	**2**	**16**	**232**	**762**	**715**	**702**	**832**	**3,601**
1980 Average	**488**	([b])	**27**	**28**	**27**	**554**	**857**	**1,261**	**481**	**577**	**4,300**
1985 Average	**187**	([b])	**67**	**46**	**21**	**4**	**293**	**168**	**605**	**439**	**1,830**
1990 Average	**280**	([b])	**49**	**518**	**86**	**–**	**800**	**1,339**	**1,025**	**199**	**4,296**
1995 Average	**234**	([b])	([c])	**–**	**218**	**–**	**627**	**1,344**	**1,480**	**98**	**4,002**
2000 Average	**225**	([b])	([c])	**620**	**272**	**–**	**896**	**1,572**	**1,546**	**72**	**5,203**
2001 Average	**278**	([b])	([c])	**795**	**250**	**–**	**885**	**1,662**	**1,553**	**105**	**5,528**
2002 Average	**264**	([b])	([c])	**459**	**228**	**–**	**621**	**1,552**	**1,398**	**83**	**4,605**
2003 Average	**382**	([b])	([c])	**481**	**220**	**–**	**867**	**1,774**	**1,376**	**61**	**5,162**
2004 Average	**452**	([b])	([c])	**656**	**250**	**20**	**1,140**	**1,558**	**1,554**	**70**	**5,701**
2005 Average	**478**	([b])	([c])	**531**	**243**	**56**	**1,166**	**1,537**	**1,529**	**47**	**5,587**
2006 Average	**657**	([b])	([c])	**553**	**185**	**87**	**1,114**	**1,463**	**1,419**	**38**	**5,517**
2007 Average	**670**	**508**	([c])	**484**	**181**	**117**	**1,134**	**1,485**	**1,361**	**39**	**5,980**
2008 Average	**548**	**513**	**221**	**627**	**210**	**103**	**988**	**1,529**	**1,189**	**26**	**5,954**
2009 Average	**493**	**460**	**185**	**450**	**182**	**79**	**809**	**1,004**	**1,063**	**50**	**4,776**
2010 Average	**510**	**393**	**212**	**415**	**197**	**70**	**1,023**	**1,096**	**988**	**3**	**4,906**
2011 Average	**358**	**346**	**206**	**459**	**191**	**15**	**818**	**1,195**	**951**	**16**	**4,555**
2012 Average	**242**	**233**	**180**	**476**	**305**	**61**	**441**	**1,365**	**960**	**9**	**4,271**
2013 Average	**115**	**216**	**236**	**341**	**328**	**59**	**281**	**1,329**	**806**	**10**	**3,720**
2014 January	68	94	227	249	474	–	89	1,462	687	1	3,350
February	79	114	207	290	348	–	59	1,464	807	31	3,398
March	92	117	173	306	360	–	112	1,444	772	19	3,395
April	69	157	170	321	342	–	187	1,607	853	1	3,708
May	102	178	217	351	334	–	118	1,241	772	1	3,313
June	147	166	138	529	355	–	115	1,017	748	38	3,252
July	118	159	214	496	375	–	61	1,232	901	40	3,598
August	137	129	305	543	263	10	48	897	867	76	3,275
September	185	202	305	350	245	–	57	1,005	824	42	3,217
October	101	147	242	286	304	–	59	830	702	6	2,677
November	98	209	120	421	137	57	55	1,014	800	10	2,921
December	125	180	255	282	197	11	144	813	744	10	2,760
Average	**110**	**154**	**215**	**369**	**311**	**6**	**92**	**1,166**	**789**	**23**	**3,237**
2015 January	82	54	331	227	266	20	51	820	668	17	2,536
February	112	181	245	222	241	4	38	945	782	24	2,793
March	76	93	244	122	277	–	109	1,047	849	15	2,831
April	106	102	114	139	186	3	54	1,205	857	–	2,766
May	150	119	169	283	222	12	58	1,210	897	7	3,125
June	126	113	237	214	314	–	21	1,077	757	10	2,869
July	109	108	281	133	144	–	130	1,173	808	11	2,896
August	121	102	256	117	113	4	86	1,005	935	11	2,751
September	145	182	264	203	211	5	114	863	855	11	2,854
October	76	193	230	375	170	17	65	983	802	7	2,919
November	124	231	191	269	140	6	114	1,236	843	17	3,169
December	74	166	197	447	193	12	155	1,122	899	10	3,274
Average	**108**	**136**	**230**	**229**	**206**	**7**	**83**	**1,058**	**830**	**12**	**2,899**
2016 January	126	166	334	252	205	10	132	1,054	702	72	3,052

[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 in the years indicated: Gabon (1975–1994), Indonesia (1962–2008 and 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. • **1981–2014:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2015 and 2016:** 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 January	128	3,412	381	1,030	106	36	212	142	–	508	5,955
February	181	3,213	320	864	105	88	365	68	–	554	5,757
March	72	3,201	382	871	90	70	424	131	–	620	5,861
April	100	3,140	334	753	110	72	405	170	–	809	5,893
May	136	3,276	247	799	127	39	351	179	–	921	6,074
June	143	3,258	210	777	15	30	274	97	–	781	5,585
July	157	3,289	202	753	32	55	405	128	–	877	5,897
August	214	3,432	336	798	61	44	394	84	–	680	6,044
September	113	3,543	333	859	56	7	282	57	–	713	5,964
October	258	3,429	354	834	119	28	316	109	–	801	6,247
November	224	3,466	427	945	68	35	170	110	–	644	6,088
December	198	3,971	287	821	129	42	355	119	–	720	6,642
Average	**160**	**3,388**	**318**	**842**	**85**	**45**	**330**	**117**	**–**	**720**	**6,004**
2015 January	236	3,974	417	831	78	11	389	140	–	781	6,857
February	138	3,936	353	784	81	58	300	77	–	722	6,450
March	170	3,863	523	875	109	52	374	77	–	677	6,721
April	232	3,829	409	713	67	37	341	112	–	802	6,542
May	108	3,557	535	663	80	108	337	130	–	827	6,345
June	255	3,618	377	856	23	56	475	134	–	888	6,683
July	208	3,520	441	755	54	87	408	142	–	1,001	6,614
August	396	3,920	339	731	22	138	433	154	–	885	7,018
September	276	3,789	292	647	53	48	369	178	–	830	6,481
October	237	3,401	221	756	32	26	278	99	–	833	5,881
November	99	3,609	402	721	39	37	320	92	–	639	5,956
December	208	4,042	390	760	38	39	219	112	–	645	6,453
Average	**214**	**3,754**	**392**	**758**	**56**	**58**	**354**	**121**	**–**	**795**	**6,501**
2016 January	168	4,111	509	710	57	58	384	115	–	569	6,683

[a] Through 1992, may include imports from republics other than Russia in the former U.S.S.R. See "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)" in Glossary.

NA=Not available. – =No data reported. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

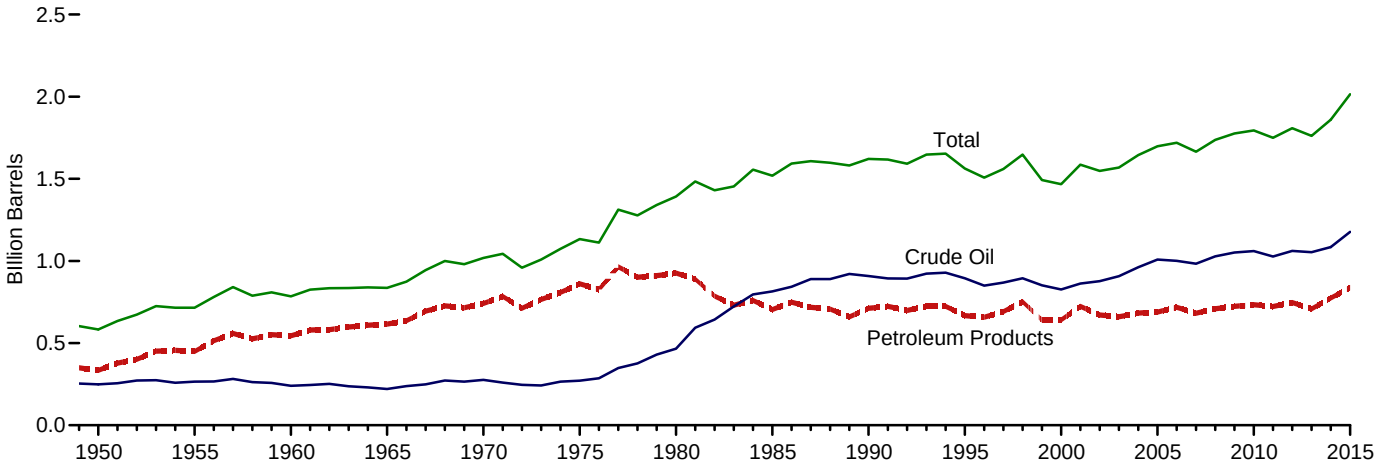
Notes: • See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. Petroleum imports not classified as "OPEC" on Table 3.3c are included on this table. • The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil. • Includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1960 and monthly data beginning in 1973.

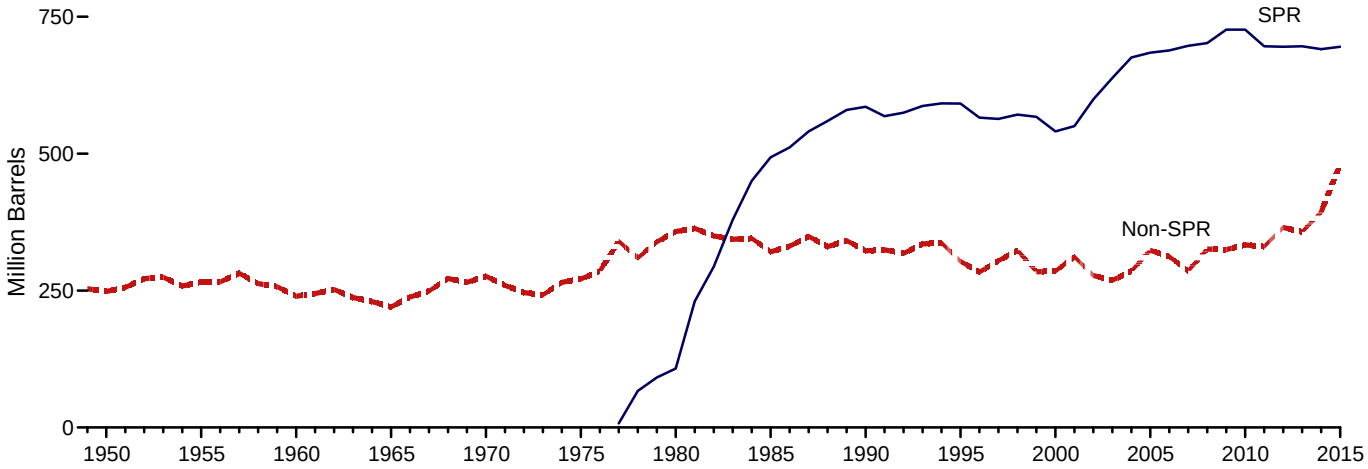
Sources: • **1960–1972:** Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* annual reports. • **1973–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2014:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2015 and 2016:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

Figure 3.4 Petroleum Stocks

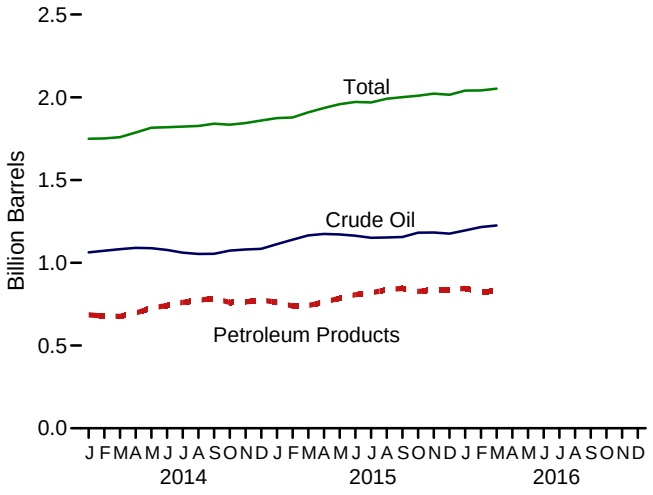
Overview, 1949–2015



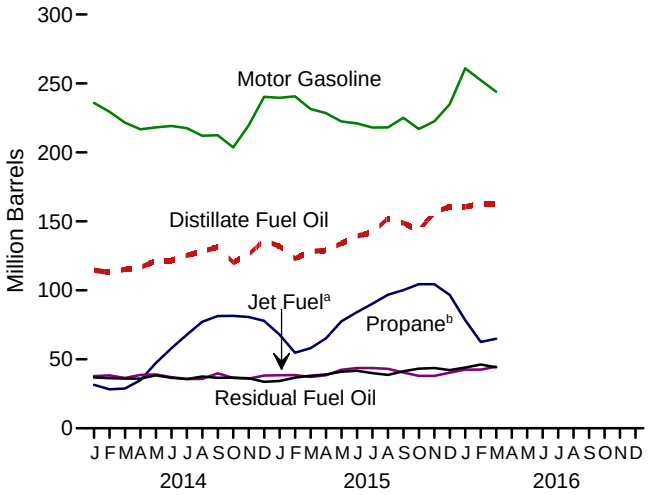
SPR and Non-SPR Crude Oil Stocks, 1949–2015



Overview, Monthly



Selected Products, Monthly



[a] Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.
[b] Includes propylene.
Notes: • SPR=Strategic Petroleum Reserve. • Stocks are at end of period.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.
Source: Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Petroleum Stocks

(Million Barrels)

	Crude Oil[a]			Distillate Fuel Oil[f]	Jet Fuel[g]	LPG[b]		Motor Gasoline[i]	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[j]	Total
	SPR[c]	Non-SPR[d,e]	Total[e]			Propane[h]	Total				
1950 Year	– –	248	248	72	([g])	NA	2	116	41	104	583
1955 Year	– –	266	266	111	3	NA	7	165	39	123	715
1960 Year	– –	240	240	138	7	NA	23	195	45	137	785
1965 Year	– –	220	220	155	19	NA	30	175	56	181	836
1970 Year	– –	276	276	195	28	NA	67	209	54	188	1,018
1975 Year	– –	271	271	209	30	82	125	235	74	188	1,133
1980 Year	108	358	466	205	42	65	120	261	92	205	1,392
1985 Year	493	321	814	144	40	39	74	223	50	174	1,519
1990 Year	586	323	908	132	52	49	98	220	49	162	1,621
1995 Year	592	303	895	130	40	43	93	202	37	165	1,563
2000 Year	541	286	826	118	45	41	83	196	36	164	1,468
2001 Year	550	312	862	145	42	66	121	210	41	166	1,586
2002 Year	599	278	877	134	39	53	106	209	31	152	1,548
2003 Year	638	269	907	137	39	50	94	207	38	147	1,568
2004 Year	676	286	961	126	40	55	104	218	42	153	1,645
2005 Year	685	324	1,008	136	42	57	109	208	37	157	1,698
2006 Year	689	312	1,001	144	39	62	113	212	42	169	1,720
2007 Year	697	286	983	134	39	52	96	218	39	156	1,665
2008 Year	702	326	1,028	146	38	55	113	214	36	162	1,737
2009 Year	727	325	1,052	166	43	50	102	223	37	153	1,776
2010 Year	727	333	1,060	164	43	49	108	219	41	158	1,794
2011 Year	696	331	1,027	149	41	55	112	223	34	164	1,750
2012 Year	695	365	1,061	135	40	68	141	231	34	167	1,808
2013 Year	696	357	1,053	128	37	45	114	228	38	163	1,761
2014 January	696	367	1,063	115	38	32	90	236	37	171	1,749
February	696	377	1,073	113	38	28	82	229	36	179	1,751
March	696	387	1,083	115	36	29	86	222	36	182	1,759
April	693	397	1,090	117	39	35	103	217	36	186	1,787
May	691	397	1,088	122	39	47	126	218	38	185	1,816
June	691	386	1,077	122	37	58	150	219	37	177	1,819
July	691	370	1,061	125	36	68	172	218	36	174	1,822
August	691	363	1,053	128	36	77	187	212	38	172	1,827
September	691	363	1,054	131	40	81	191	212	37	174	1,840
October	691	383	1,074	120	36	82	186	204	37	177	1,834
November	691	389	1,080	126	36	81	171	220	36	175	1,844
December	**691**	**393**	**1,084**	**136**	**38**	**78**	**155**	**240**	**34**	**172**	**1,860**
2015 January	691	421	1,112	132	38	68	134	240	34	184	1,874
February	691	448	1,139	123	39	55	114	241	37	185	1,878
March	691	475	1,166	128	37	58	122	231	38	186	1,908
April	691	483	1,174	129	38	65	139	228	39	187	1,935
May	692	479	1,172	134	42	78	160	222	41	187	1,958
June	694	470	1,163	139	44	84	176	221	42	186	1,971
July	695	455	1,151	142	44	90	187	218	40	187	1,969
August	695	458	1,153	152	43	97	204	218	39	182	1,991
September	695	461	1,156	149	40	100	210	225	41	180	2,001
October	695	487	1,182	143	38	104	209	217	43	177	2,009
November	695	487	1,183	157	38	104	196	223	44	182	2,022
December	**695**	**481**	**1,176**	**161**	**40**	**97**	**177**	**235**	**42**	**183**	**2,015**
2016 January	695	R 500	R 1,195	R 161	42	R 78	R 145	R 261	44	R 192	R 2,041
February	RE 695	RE 520	RE 1,215	RE 163	RE 42	RE 63	RF 127	RE 252	RE 46	RE 194	RE 2,041
March	E 695	E 530	E 1,225	E 163	E 45	E 65	F 133	E 244	E 44	E 199	E 2,052

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[c] "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[d] All crude oil stocks other than those in "SPR."
[e] Beginning in 1981, includes stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit.
[f] Excludes stocks in the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.
[g] 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.").
[h] Includes propylene.
[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, pentanes plus, 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.

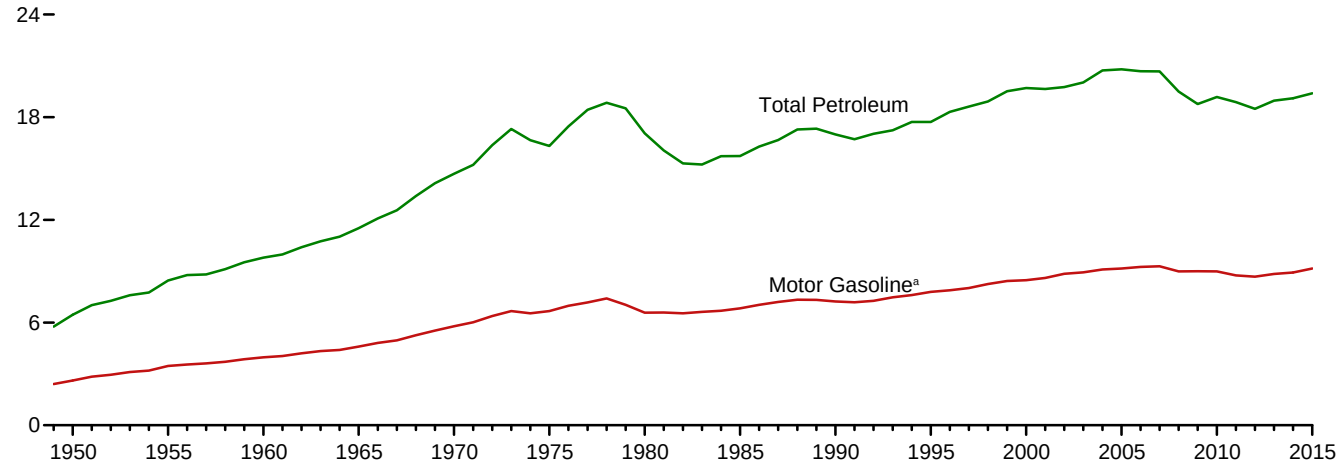
Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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.

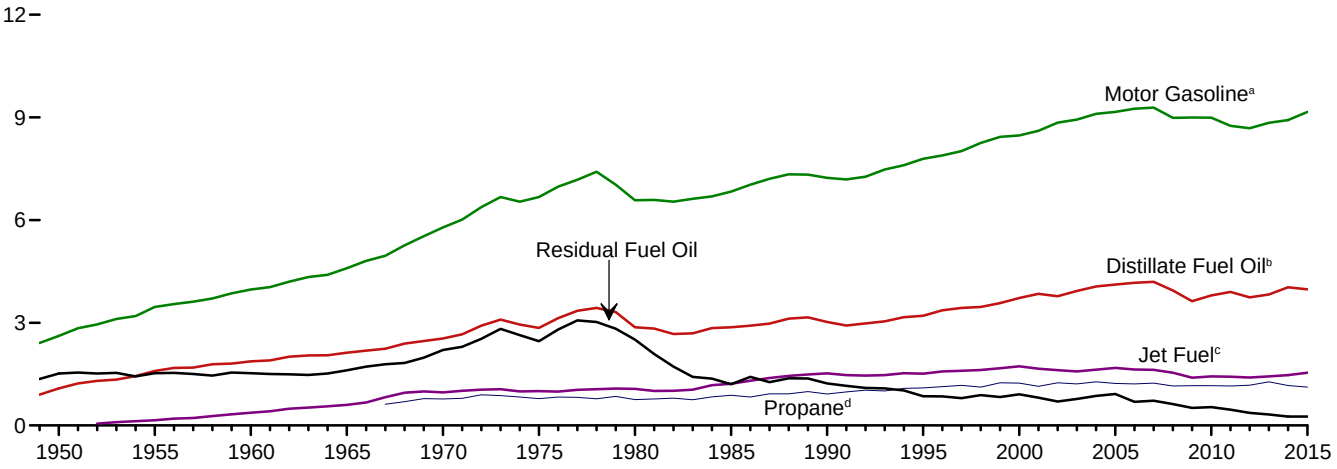
Sources: • **1949–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2014:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2015 and 2016:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

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

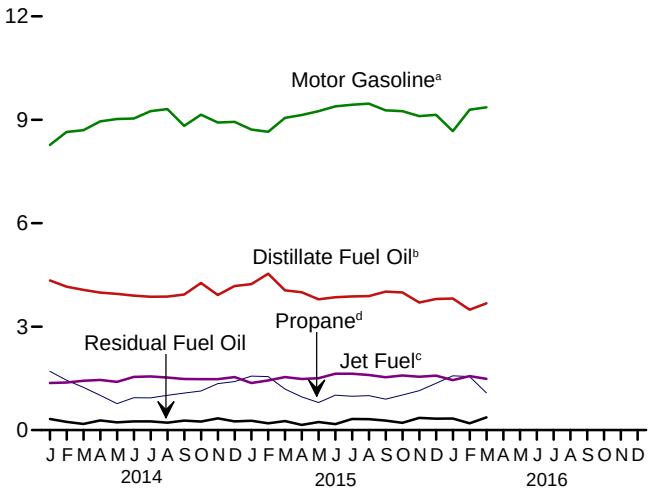
Total Petroleum and Motor Gasoline, 1949–2015



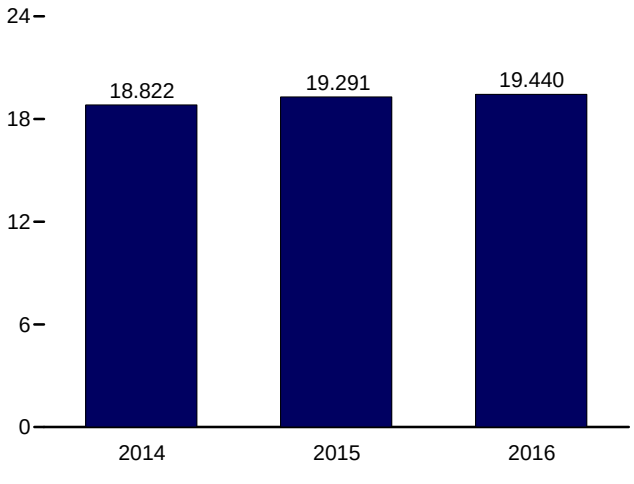
Selected Products,1949–2015



Selected Products, Monthly



Total, January–March



[a] Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[b] Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.
[c] Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.
[d] Includes propylene.
Note: SPR=Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.
Source: Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Asphalt and Road Oil	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Jet Fuel[c]	Kero-sene	LPG[a]		Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline[e]	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[f]	Total
						Propane[d]	Total						
1950 Average	**180**	**108**	**1,082**	**([c])**	**323**	**NA**	**234**	**106**	**2,616**	**41**	**1,517**	**250**	**6,458**
1955 Average	**254**	**192**	**1,592**	**154**	**320**	**NA**	**404**	**116**	**3,463**	**67**	**1,526**	**366**	**8,455**
1960 Average	**302**	**161**	**1,872**	**371**	**271**	**NA**	**621**	**117**	**3,969**	**149**	**1,529**	**435**	**9,797**
1965 Average	**368**	**120**	**2,126**	**602**	**267**	**NA**	**841**	**129**	**4,593**	**202**	**1,608**	**657**	**11,512**
1970 Average	**447**	**55**	**2,540**	**967**	**263**	**776**	**1,224**	**136**	**5,785**	**212**	**2,204**	**866**	**14,697**
1975 Average	**419**	**39**	**2,851**	**1,001**	**159**	**783**	**1,333**	**137**	**6,675**	**247**	**2,462**	**1,001**	**16,322**
1980 Average	**396**	**35**	**2,866**	**1,068**	**158**	**754**	**1,469**	**159**	**6,579**	**237**	**2,508**	**1,581**	**17,056**
1985 Average	**425**	**27**	**2,868**	**1,218**	**114**	**883**	**1,599**	**145**	**6,831**	**264**	**1,202**	**1,032**	**15,726**
1990 Average	**483**	**24**	**3,021**	**1,522**	**43**	**917**	**1,556**	**164**	**7,235**	**339**	**1,229**	**1,373**	**16,988**
1995 Average	**486**	**21**	**3,207**	**1,514**	**54**	**1,096**	**1,899**	**156**	**7,789**	**365**	**852**	**1,381**	**17,725**
2000 Average	**525**	**20**	**3,722**	**1,725**	**67**	**1,235**	**2,231**	**166**	**8,472**	**406**	**909**	**1,458**	**19,701**
2001 Average	**519**	**19**	**3,847**	**1,655**	**72**	**1,142**	**2,044**	**153**	**8,610**	**437**	**811**	**1,481**	**19,649**
2002 Average	**512**	**18**	**3,776**	**1,614**	**43**	**1,248**	**2,163**	**151**	**8,848**	**463**	**700**	**1,474**	**19,761**
2003 Average	**503**	**16**	**3,927**	**1,578**	**55**	**1,215**	**2,074**	**140**	**8,935**	**455**	**772**	**1,579**	**20,034**
2004 Average	**537**	**17**	**4,058**	**1,630**	**64**	**1,276**	**2,132**	**141**	**9,105**	**524**	**865**	**1,657**	**20,731**
2005 Average	**546**	**19**	**4,118**	**1,679**	**70**	**1,229**	**2,030**	**141**	**9,159**	**515**	**920**	**1,605**	**20,802**
2006 Average	**521**	**18**	**4,169**	**1,633**	**54**	**1,215**	**2,052**	**137**	**9,253**	**522**	**689**	**1,640**	**20,687**
2007 Average	**494**	**17**	**4,196**	**1,622**	**32**	**1,235**	**2,085**	**142**	**9,286**	**490**	**723**	**1,593**	**20,680**
2008 Average	**417**	**15**	**3,945**	**1,539**	**14**	**1,154**	**1,954**	**131**	**8,989**	**464**	**622**	**1,408**	**19,498**
2009 Average	**360**	**14**	**3,631**	**1,393**	**18**	**1,160**	**2,051**	**118**	**8,997**	**427**	**511**	**1,251**	**18,771**
2010 Average	**362**	**15**	**3,800**	**1,432**	**20**	**1,160**	**2,173**	**131**	**8,993**	**376**	**535**	**1,343**	**19,180**
2011 Average	**355**	**15**	**3,899**	**1,425**	**12**	**1,153**	**2,204**	**125**	**8,753**	**361**	**461**	**1,272**	**18,882**
2012 Average	**340**	**14**	**3,741**	**1,398**	**5**	**1,175**	**2,251**	**114**	**8,682**	**360**	**369**	**1,215**	**18,490**
2013 Average	**323**	**12**	**3,827**	**1,434**	**5**	**1,275**	**2,440**	**121**	**8,843**	**354**	**319**	**1,282**	**18,961**
2014 January	195	10	4,340	1,364	18	1,703	2,935	105	8,273	439	325	1,098	19,102
February	208	7	4,160	1,380	5	1,445	2,603	103	8,647	300	238	1,256	18,908
March	215	12	4,066	1,433	2	1,241	2,405	145	8,697	178	180	1,130	18,464
April	278	12	3,990	1,455	2	1,009	2,198	131	8,955	324	279	1,224	18,849
May	346	13	3,952	1,400	2	770	1,943	129	9,023	368	226	1,183	18,585
June	402	11	3,902	1,544	2	942	2,096	117	9,039	352	254	1,171	18,890
July	466	17	3,867	1,559	12	936	2,143	138	9,249	413	253	1,166	19,283
August	458	14	3,875	1,522	1	1,010	2,342	128	9,311	346	218	1,184	19,400
September	447	12	3,933	1,482	18	1,076	2,340	144	8,822	413	278	1,358	19,246
October	392	11	4,266	1,479	16	1,134	2,410	127	9,148	362	246	1,234	19,691
November	264	11	3,917	1,476	6	1,346	2,674	137	8,921	400	339	1,225	19,370
December	247	12	4,178	1,537	22	1,408	2,668	111	8,941	265	252	1,223	19,457
Average	**327**	**12**	**4,037**	**1,470**	**9**	**1,167**	**2,396**	**126**	**8,921**	**347**	**257**	**1,204**	**19,106**
2015 January	198	8	4,235	1,367	2	1,568	2,765	153	8,718	384	272	1,146	19,249
February	214	8	4,535	1,442	9	1,551	2,762	112	8,650	240	197	1,226	19,396
March	235	9	4,054	1,540	11	1,190	2,356	146	9,055	378	261	1,193	19,238
April	302	14	3,998	1,483	1	961	2,229	124	9,139	376	151	1,220	19,037
May	340	13	3,793	1,507	20	801	2,108	163	9,251	385	234	1,303	19,117
June	470	12	3,854	1,637	(s)	1,016	2,211	128	9,391	406	172	1,309	19,591
July	484	18	3,877	1,637	1	980	2,329	158	9,438	408	325	1,303	19,979
August	507	11	3,888	1,596	1	998	2,189	122	9,467	405	318	1,308	19,814
September	471	11	4,015	1,535	2	896	2,072	129	9,275	298	275	1,143	19,225
October	400	14	3,993	1,584	3	1,020	2,294	149	9,250	327	212	1,125	19,350
November	284	10	3,703	1,548	3	1,145	2,516	106	9,109	311	357	1,242	19,188
December	211	9	3,804	1,578	26	1,356	2,685	130	9,144	284	331	1,343	19,544
Average	**344**	**11**	**3,976**	**1,539**	**7**	**1,121**	**2,375**	**135**	**9,161**	**351**	**259**	**1,239**	**19,395**
2016 January	R 200	R 7	R 3,816	R 1,449	R -3	R 1,577	R 2,898	R 134	R 8,670	R 349	R 339	R 1,195	R 19,055
February	RF 229	F 8	RE 3,494	RE 1,566	RF 13	RE 1,554	RF 2,639	RF 123	RE 9,291	RF 297	RE 196	RE 1,897	RE 19,752
March	F 257	F 9	E 3,678	E 1,486	F 9	E 1,080	F 2,338	F 142	E 9,362	F 326	E 370	E 1,555	E 19,532
3-Month Average	**E 229**	**E 8**	**E 3,666**	**E 1,499**	**E 6**	**E 1,400**	**E 2,625**	**E 133**	**E 9,104**	**E 325**	**E 304**	**E 1,541**	**E 19,440**
2015 3-Month Average	**216**	**8**	**4,266**	**1,450**	**7**	**1,432**	**2,623**	**138**	**8,813**	**337**	**245**	**1,187**	**19,291**
2014 3-Month Average	**206**	**9**	**4,190**	**1,393**	**9**	**1,464**	**2,649**	**118**	**8,535**	**306**	**248**	**1,158**	**18,822**

[a] Liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

[c] 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.").

[d] Includes propylene.

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

[f] Pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1964, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

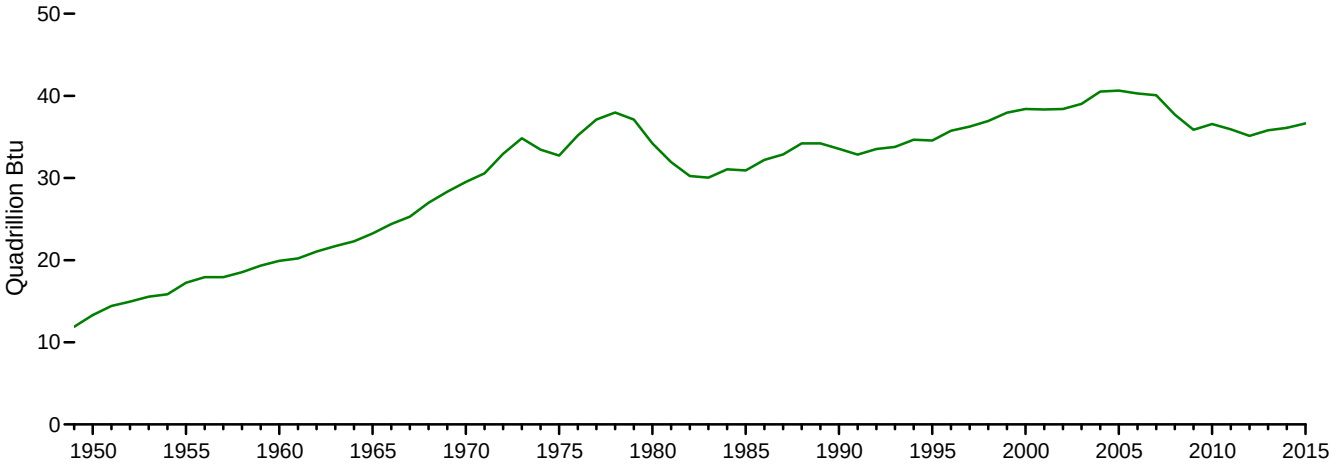
Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

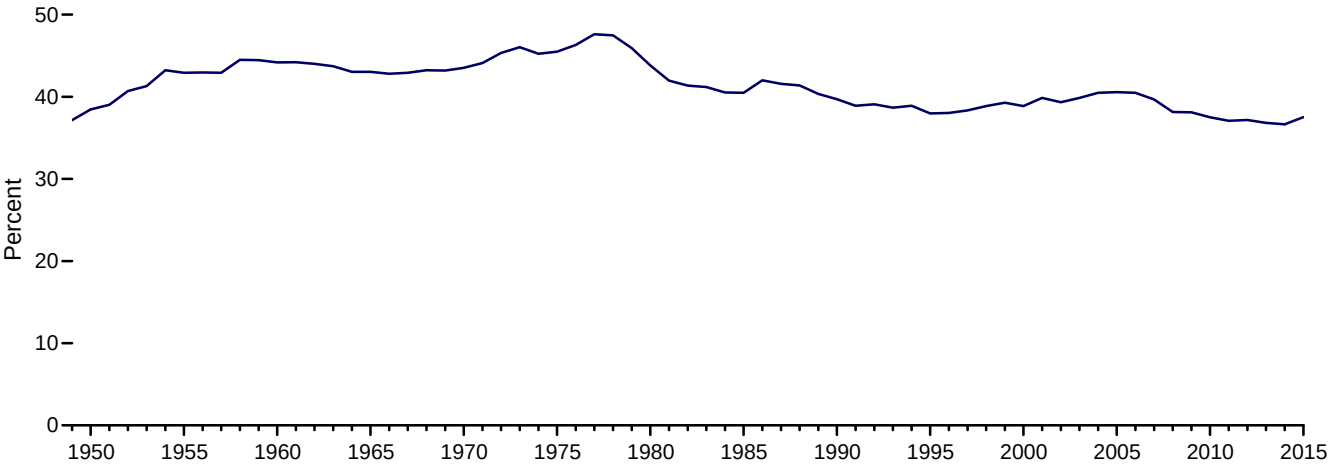
Sources: • **1949–1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976–1980:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981–2014:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports, and unpublished revisions. • **2015 and 2016:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Figure 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

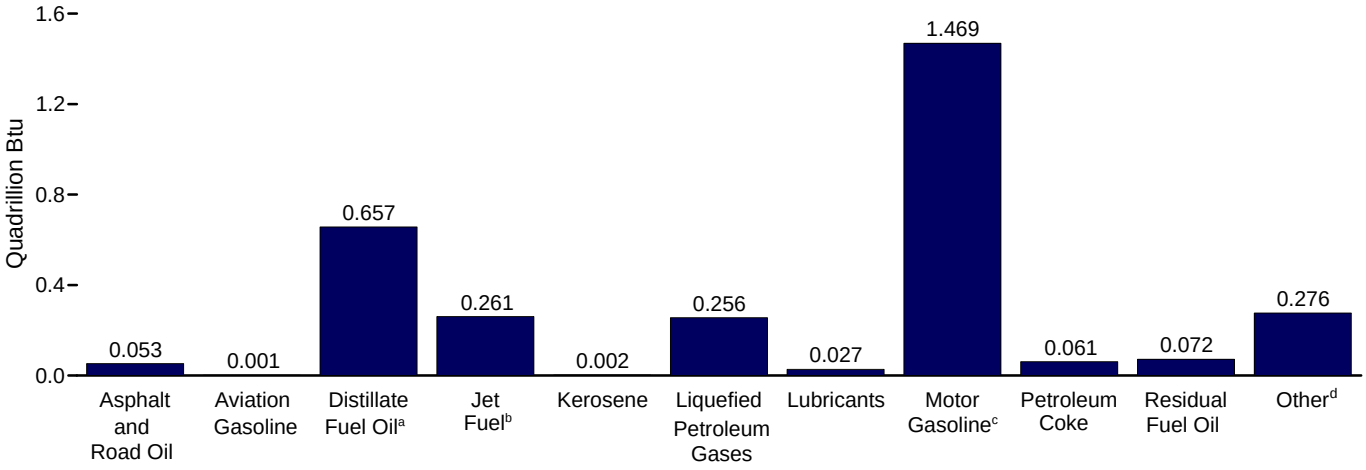
Total, 1949–2015



Petroleum Products Supplied as Share of Total Energy Consumption, 1949–2015



By Product, March 2016



[a] Includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.
[b] Includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.
[c] Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[d] All petroleum products not separately displayed.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.
Sources: Tables 1.1 and 3.6.

Table 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

(Trillion Btu)

	Asphalt and Road Oil	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Jet Fuel[c]	Kero-sene	LPG[a]		Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline[e]	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[f]	Total
						Propane[d]	Total						
1950 Total	**435**	**199**	**2,300**	**([c])**	**668**	**NA**	**343**	**236**	**5,015**	**90**	**3,482**	**546**	**13,315**
1955 Total	**615**	**354**	**3,385**	**301**	**662**	**NA**	**592**	**258**	**6,640**	**147**	**3,502**	**798**	**17,255**
1960 Total	**734**	**298**	**3,992**	**739**	**563**	**NA**	**912**	**259**	**7,631**	**328**	**3,517**	**947**	**19,919**
1965 Total	**890**	**222**	**4,519**	**1,215**	**553**	**NA**	**1,232**	**286**	**8,806**	**444**	**3,691**	**1,390**	**23,246**
1970 Total	**1,082**	**100**	**5,401**	**1,973**	**544**	**1,086**	**1,689**	**301**	**11,091**	**465**	**5,057**	**1,817**	**29,521**
1975 Total	**1,014**	**71**	**6,061**	**2,047**	**329**	**1,097**	**1,807**	**304**	**12,798**	**542**	**5,649**	**2,109**	**32,732**
1980 Total	**962**	**64**	**6,110**	**2,190**	**329**	**1,059**	**1,976**	**354**	**12,648**	**522**	**5,772**	**3,278**	**34,205**
1985 Total	**1,029**	**50**	**6,098**	**2,497**	**236**	**1,236**	**2,103**	**322**	**13,098**	**582**	**2,759**	**2,152**	**30,925**
1990 Total	**1,170**	**45**	**6,422**	**3,129**	**88**	**1,284**	**2,059**	**362**	**13,872**	**745**	**2,820**	**2,839**	**33,552**
1995 Total	**1,178**	**40**	**6,812**	**3,132**	**112**	**1,534**	**2,512**	**346**	**14,834**	**802**	**1,955**	**2,837**	**34,558**
2000 Total	**1,276**	**36**	**7,927**	**3,580**	**140**	**1,734**	**2,945**	**369**	**16,167**	**895**	**2,091**	**2,979**	**38,406**
2001 Total	**1,257**	**35**	**8,170**	**3,426**	**150**	**1,598**	**2,697**	**338**	**16,386**	**961**	**1,861**	**3,056**	**38,337**
2002 Total	**1,240**	**34**	**8,020**	**3,340**	**90**	**1,747**	**2,852**	**334**	**16,829**	**1,018**	**1,605**	**3,040**	**38,401**
2003 Total	**1,220**	**30**	**8,341**	**3,265**	**113**	**1,701**	**2,748**	**309**	**16,968**	**1,000**	**1,772**	**3,264**	**39,030**
2004 Total	**1,304**	**31**	**8,642**	**3,383**	**133**	**1,791**	**2,824**	**313**	**17,333**	**1,148**	**1,990**	**3,428**	**40,528**
2005 Total	**1,323**	**35**	**8,745**	**3,475**	**144**	**1,721**	**2,682**	**312**	**17,378**	**1,125**	**2,111**	**3,318**	**40,647**
2006 Total	**1,261**	**33**	**8,831**	**3,379**	**111**	**1,701**	**2,700**	**303**	**17,531**	**1,141**	**1,581**	**3,416**	**40,289**
2007 Total	**1,197**	**32**	**8,860**	**3,358**	**67**	**1,729**	**2,733**	**313**	**17,472**	**1,072**	**1,659**	**3,313**	**40,075**
2008 Total	**1,012**	**28**	**8,346**	**3,193**	**30**	**1,620**	**2,574**	**291**	**16,865**	**1,017**	**1,432**	**2,941**	**37,728**
2009 Total	**873**	**27**	**7,661**	**2,883**	**36**	**1,624**	**2,664**	**262**	**16,750**	**937**	**1,173**	**2,611**	**35,877**
2010 Total	**878**	**27**	**8,014**	**2,963**	**41**	**1,624**	**2,821**	**291**	**16,668**	**831**	**1,228**	**2,800**	**36,561**
2011 Total	**859**	**27**	**8,217**	**2,950**	**25**	**1,614**	**2,839**	**276**	**16,191**	**801**	**1,058**	**2,676**	**35,920**
2012 Total	**827**	**25**	**7,903**	**2,901**	**11**	**1,649**	**2,912**	**254**	**16,089**	**802**	**849**	**2,558**	**35,130**
2013 Total	**783**	**22**	**8,059**	**2,969**	**11**	**1,785**	**3,167**	**268**	**16,339**	**786**	**731**	**2,677**	**35,812**
2014 January	40	2	776	240	3	203	326	20	1,298	83	63	195	3,045
February	39	1	672	219	1	155	260	18	1,225	51	42	201	2,727
March	44	2	727	252	(s)	148	263	27	1,364	34	35	202	2,950
April	55	2	690	248	(s)	116	233	24	1,359	59	53	212	2,936
May	71	2	707	246	(s)	92	210	24	1,415	70	44	212	3,001
June	80	2	675	263	(s)	108	220	21	1,372	64	48	201	2,946
July	96	3	691	274	2	111	232	26	1,451	78	49	209	3,111
August	94	2	693	268	(s)	120	254	24	1,461	65	42	211	3,115
September	89	2	681	252	3	124	246	26	1,339	75	52	233	2,999
October	81	2	763	260	3	135	265	24	1,435	69	48	218	3,166
November	53	2	678	251	1	155	286	25	1,354	73	64	211	2,997
December	51	2	747	270	4	167	295	21	1,402	50	49	215	3,106
Total	**793**	**22**	**8,499**	**3,042**	**19**	**1,634**	**3,090**	**280**	**16,476**	**772**	**590**	**2,518**	**36,101**
2015 January	41	1	757	240	(s)	186	307	29	1,367	72	53	202	3,071
February	40	1	733	229	1	167	275	19	1,226	41	35	195	2,794
March	48	1	725	271	2	141	258	27	1,420	71	51	209	3,084
April	60	2	692	252	(s)	111	235	23	1,387	69	28	208	2,956
May	70	2	678	265	4	95	230	31	1,451	73	46	232	3,080
June	94	2	667	279	(s)	117	235	23	1,425	74	33	225	3,056
July	100	3	693	288	(s)	117	255	30	1,480	77	63	232	3,221
August	104	2	695	281	(s)	119	240	23	1,485	76	62	229	3,198
September	94	2	695	261	(s)	103	216	23	1,408	54	52	196	3,001
October	82	2	714	278	1	121	250	28	1,451	62	41	197	3,106
November	57	1	641	263	(s)	132	265	19	1,383	57	67	214	2,968
December	43	1	680	277	5	161	294	24	1,434	54	65	238	3,116
Total	**832**	**21**	**8,369**	**3,184**	**14**	**1,570**	**3,060**	**299**	**16,919**	**780**	**595**	**2,577**	**36,650**
2016 January	R 41	1	R 682	R 255	R (s)	R 188	R 321	R 25	R 1,360	R 66	R 66	R 212	R 3,029
February	RF 44	F 1	RE 584	RE 257	RF 2	RE 173	RF 270	F 22	RE 1,363	RF 52	RE 36	RE 334	RE 2,966
March	F 53	F 1	E 657	E 261	F 2	E 128	F 256	F 27	E 1,469	F 61	E 72	E 276	E 3,135
3-Month Total	**E 138**	**E 4**	**E 1,924**	**E 773**	**E 3**	**E 489**	**E 847**	**E 73**	**E 4,192**	**E 180**	**E 174**	**E 822**	**E 9,131**
2015 3-Month Total	**129**	**4**	**2,215**	**740**	**4**	**495**	**840**	**75**	**4,013**	**185**	**139**	**607**	**8,950**
2014 3-Month Total	**123**	**4**	**2,175**	**711**	**4**	**505**	**849**	**65**	**3,887**	**168**	**140**	**597**	**8,723**

[a] Liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.

[c] 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.").

[d] Includes propylene.

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

[f] Pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1964, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

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

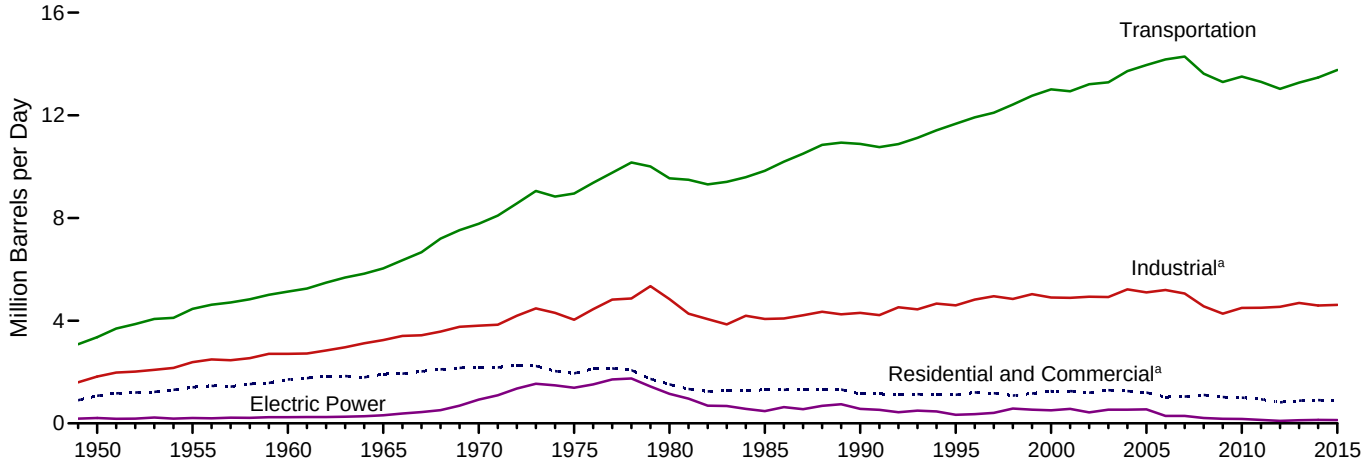
Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

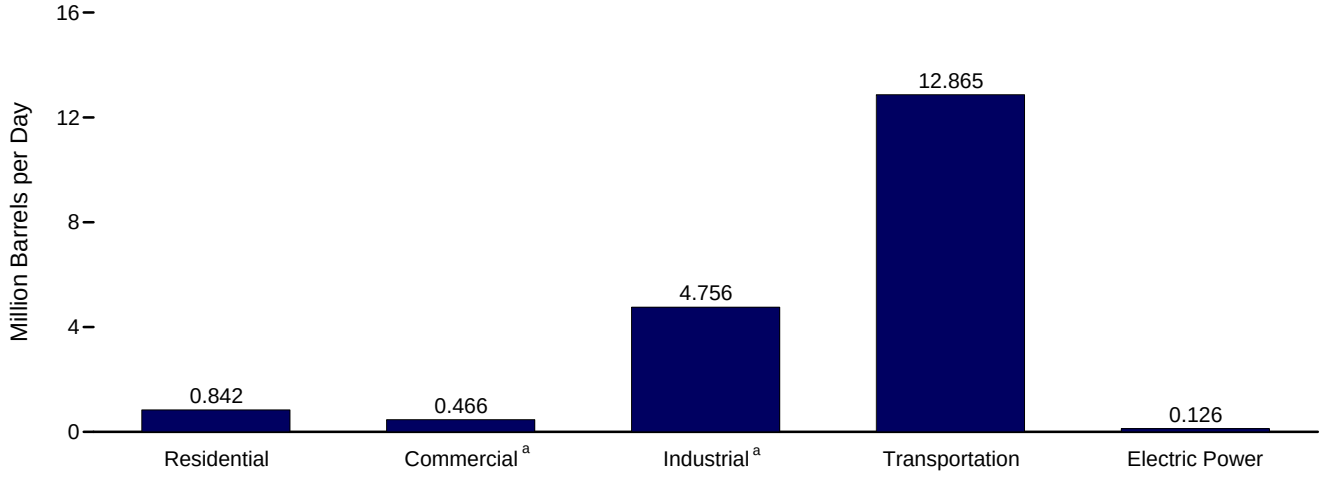
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.7 Petroleum Consumption by Sector

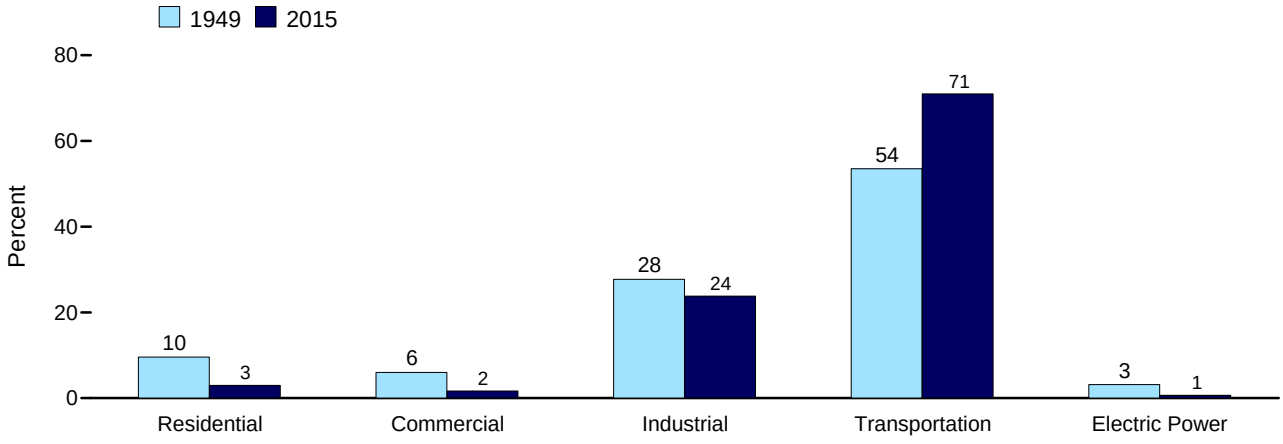
By Sector, 1949–2015



By Sector, January 2016



Sector Shares 1949 and 2015



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

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

Table 3.7a Petroleum Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector[a]						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kero-sene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kero-sene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Motor Gasoline[b]	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
1950 Average	**390**	**168**	**104**	**662**	**123**	**23**	**28**	**52**	**NA**	**185**	**411**
1955 Average	**562**	**179**	**144**	**885**	**177**	**24**	**38**	**69**	**NA**	**209**	**519**
1960 Average	**736**	**171**	**217**	**1,123**	**232**	**23**	**58**	**35**	**NA**	**243**	**590**
1965 Average	**805**	**161**	**275**	**1,242**	**251**	**26**	**74**	**40**	**NA**	**281**	**672**
1970 Average	**883**	**144**	**392**	**1,419**	**276**	**30**	**102**	**45**	**NA**	**311**	**764**
1975 Average	**850**	**78**	**365**	**1,293**	**276**	**24**	**92**	**46**	**NA**	**214**	**653**
1980 Average	**617**	**51**	**222**	**890**	**243**	**20**	**63**	**56**	**NA**	**245**	**626**
1985 Average	**514**	**77**	**224**	**815**	**297**	**16**	**68**	**50**	**NA**	**99**	**530**
1990 Average	**460**	**31**	**252**	**742**	**252**	**6**	**73**	**58**	**0**	**100**	**489**
1995 Average	**426**	**36**	**282**	**743**	**225**	**11**	**78**	**10**	**(s)**	**62**	**385**
2000 Average	**424**	**46**	**395**	**865**	**230**	**14**	**107**	**23**	**(s)**	**40**	**415**
2001 Average	**427**	**46**	**375**	**849**	**239**	**15**	**102**	**20**	**(s)**	**30**	**406**
2002 Average	**404**	**29**	**384**	**817**	**209**	**8**	**101**	**24**	**(s)**	**35**	**376**
2003 Average	**438**	**34**	**389**	**861**	**233**	**9**	**112**	**32**	**(s)**	**48**	**434**
2004 Average	**433**	**41**	**364**	**839**	**221**	**10**	**108**	**23**	**(s)**	**53**	**416**
2005 Average	**402**	**40**	**366**	**809**	**210**	**10**	**94**	**24**	**(s)**	**50**	**389**
2006 Average	**335**	**32**	**318**	**685**	**189**	**7**	**88**	**26**	**(s)**	**33**	**343**
2007 Average	**342**	**21**	**345**	**708**	**181**	**4**	**87**	**32**	**(s)**	**33**	**337**
2008 Average	**354**	**10**	**394**	**758**	**181**	**2**	**113**	**24**	**(s)**	**31**	**351**
2009 Average	**276**	**13**	**391**	**680**	**187**	**2**	**99**	**28**	**(s)**	**31**	**348**
2010 Average	**266**	**14**	**379**	**659**	**185**	**2**	**100**	**28**	**(s)**	**27**	**343**
2011 Average	**248**	**9**	**[R] 347**	**[R] 604**	**186**	**2**	**[R] 100**	**24**	**(s)**	**23**	**[R] 335**
2012 Average	**228**	**4**	**286**	**518**	**168**	**1**	**98**	**21**	**(s)**	**14**	**301**
2013 Average	**233**	**4**	**336**	**573**	**163**	**(s)**	**110**	**22**	**(s)**	**11**	**306**
2014 January	330	14	404	748	221	2	[R] 133	30	(s)	5	[R] 391
February	406	4	[R] 358	768	272	1	[R] 118	32	(s)	6	427
March	328	2	331	661	219	(s)	[R] 109	32	(s)	4	365
April	164	1	303	469	110	(s)	99	33	(s)	2	[R] 245
May	215	1	268	484	144	(s)	88	33	(s)	3	268
June	191	1	289	481	128	(s)	[R] 95	33	0	3	258
July	155	9	295	459	104	1	97	34	(s)	2	237
August	162	1	323	486	108	(s)	106	34	(s)	2	251
September	234	14	322	[R] 569	156	2	[R] 106	32	(s)	3	[R] 300
October	244	12	332	588	164	2	109	33	(s)	3	311
November	297	5	368	670	199	1	[R] 121	33	(s)	4	357
December	319	16	367	703	213	2	120	33	(s)	4	[R] 374
Average	**253**	**7**	**330**	**[R] 589**	**169**	**1**	**108**	**33**	**(s)**	**3**	**[R] 315**
2015 January	396	2	381	[R] 778	265	(s)	125	32	(s)	5	[R] 428
February	379	7	380	766	253	1	[R] 125	32	(s)	5	416
March	271	8	[R] 324	604	181	1	106	33	(s)	4	326
April	169	1	307	476	113	(s)	[R] 101	33	(s)	2	[R] 250
May	163	15	290	469	109	2	95	34	(s)	2	[R] 243
June	99	(s)	[R] 304	403	66	(s)	100	34	0	1	[R] 202
July	110	1	321	432	74	(s)	105	34	0	2	215
August	137	1	[R] 301	439	92	(s)	99	35	(s)	2	227
September	135	1	285	421	90	(s)	[R] 94	34	(s)	2	220
October	329	2	316	648	220	(s)	[R] 104	34	(s)	5	363
November	365	2	347	714	244	(s)	[R] 114	33	(s)	5	397
December	384	19	370	773	257	3	121	33	(s)	5	420
Average	**244**	**5**	**327**	**576**	**163**	**1**	**107**	**33**	**(s)**	**3**	**308**
2016 January	445	-2	399	842	298	(s)	131	32	(s)	6	466

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

[b] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 3.7b Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Industrial Sector[a]									
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[b]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[c]	Total
1950 Average	**180**	**328**	**132**	**100**	**43**	**131**	**41**	**617**	**250**	**1,822**
1955 Average	**254**	**466**	**116**	**212**	**47**	**173**	**67**	**686**	**366**	**2,387**
1960 Average	**302**	**476**	**78**	**333**	**48**	**198**	**149**	**689**	**435**	**2,708**
1965 Average	**368**	**541**	**80**	**470**	**62**	**179**	**202**	**689**	**657**	**3,247**
1970 Average	**447**	**577**	**89**	**699**	**70**	**150**	**203**	**708**	**866**	**3,808**
1975 Average	**419**	**630**	**58**	**844**	**68**	**116**	**246**	**658**	**1,001**	**4,038**
1980 Average	**396**	**621**	**87**	**1,172**	**82**	**82**	**234**	**586**	**1,581**	**4,842**
1985 Average	**425**	**526**	**21**	**1,285**	**75**	**114**	**261**	**326**	**1,032**	**4,065**
1990 Average	**483**	**541**	**6**	**1,215**	**84**	**97**	**325**	**179**	**1,373**	**4,304**
1995 Average	**486**	**532**	**7**	**1,527**	**80**	**105**	**328**	**147**	**1,381**	**4,594**
2000 Average	**525**	**563**	**8**	**1,720**	**86**	**79**	**361**	**105**	**1,458**	**4,903**
2001 Average	**519**	**611**	**11**	**1,557**	**79**	**155**	**390**	**89**	**1,481**	**4,892**
2002 Average	**512**	**566**	**7**	**1,668**	**78**	**163**	**383**	**83**	**1,474**	**4,934**
2003 Average	**503**	**551**	**12**	**1,560**	**72**	**171**	**375**	**96**	**1,579**	**4,918**
2004 Average	**537**	**570**	**14**	**1,646**	**73**	**195**	**423**	**108**	**1,657**	**5,222**
2005 Average	**546**	**594**	**19**	**1,549**	**72**	**187**	**404**	**123**	**1,605**	**5,100**
2006 Average	**521**	**594**	**14**	**1,627**	**71**	**198**	**425**	**104**	**1,640**	**5,193**
2007 Average	**494**	**595**	**6**	**1,637**	**73**	**161**	**412**	**84**	**1,593**	**5,056**
2008 Average	**417**	**637**	**2**	**1,419**	**67**	**131**	**394**	**84**	**1,408**	**4,559**
2009 Average	**360**	**509**	**2**	**1,541**	**61**	**128**	**363**	**57**	**1,251**	**4,272**
2010 Average	**362**	**547**	**4**	**1,673**	**68**	**140**	**310**	**52**	**1,343**	**4,500**
2011 Average	**355**	**586**	**2**	**[R] 1,733**	**64**	**138**	**295**	**59**	**1,272**	**[R] 4,503**
2012 Average	**340**	**602**	**1**	**1,841**	**59**	**136**	**319**	**30**	**1,215**	**4,543**
2013 Average	**323**	**601**	**1**	**1,962**	**62**	**142**	**295**	**21**	**1,282**	**4,690**
2014 January	195	913	3	[R] 2,357	54	107	372	19	1,098	[R] 5,119
February	208	712	1	[R] 2,090	53	112	240	17	1,256	[R] 4,690
March	215	669	(s)	[R] 1,932	75	113	114	12	1,130	[R] 4,260
April	278	714	(s)	[R] 1,765	68	116	278	19	1,224	[R] 4,463
May	346	586	(s)	[R] 1,560	67	117	308	16	1,183	[R] 4,184
June	402	517	(s)	[R] 1,684	60	117	287	18	1,171	[R] 4,258
July	466	513	2	[R] 1,721	71	120	356	17	1,166	[R] 4,432
August	458	497	(s)	[R] 1,881	66	121	288	14	1,184	[R] 4,510
September	447	555	3	[R] 1,879	74	114	354	19	1,358	[R] 4,803
October	392	768	2	[R] 1,935	65	119	328	17	1,234	[R] 4,860
November	264	575	1	[R] 2,147	71	116	354	24	1,225	[R] 4,777
December	247	757	3	[R] 2,142	57	116	200	18	1,223	[R] 4,763
Average	**327**	**648**	**1**	**[R] 1,924**	**65**	**116**	**290**	**18**	**1,204**	**[R] 4,593**
2015 January	198	850	(s)	[R] 2,220	79	113	323	19	1,146	[R] 4,948
February	214	926	1	[R] 2,218	57	112	169	10	1,226	[R] 4,933
March	235	735	2	[R] 1,892	75	118	335	19	1,193	[R] 4,603
April	302	716	(s)	[R] 1,790	64	119	328	11	1,220	[R] 4,550
May	340	540	3	[R] 1,693	84	120	332	17	1,303	[R] 4,431
June	470	583	(s)	[R] 1,775	66	122	356	12	1,309	[R] 4,694
July	484	565	(s)	[R] 1,871	81	122	343	22	1,303	[R] 4,792
August	507	533	(s)	[R] 1,758	63	123	344	21	1,308	[R] 4,658
September	471	715	(s)	[R] 1,664	66	120	237	20	1,143	[R] 4,435
October	400	503	(s)	[R] 1,842	77	120	279	14	1,125	[R] 4,360
November	284	365	(s)	[R] 2,021	54	118	269	24	1,242	[R] 4,379
December	211	448	4	[R] 2,156	67	119	241	22	1,343	[R] 4,610
Average	**344**	**621**	**1**	**[R] 1,907**	**70**	**119**	**297**	**18**	**1,239**	**[R] 4,615**
2016 January	200	533	(s)	2,327	69	113	296	24	1,195	4,756

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

[b] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[c] Pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1964, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. See Note 1, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

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[b]	Jet Fuel[c]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[d]	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil[e]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil[f]	Total
1950 Average	**108**	**226**	**(c)**	**2**	**64**	**2,433**	**524**	**3,356**	**15**	**NA**	**192**	**207**
1955 Average	**192**	**372**	**154**	**9**	**70**	**3,221**	**440**	**4,458**	**15**	**NA**	**191**	**206**
1960 Average	**161**	**418**	**371**	**13**	**68**	**3,736**	**367**	**5,135**	**10**	**NA**	**231**	**241**
1965 Average	**120**	**514**	**602**	**23**	**67**	**4,374**	**336**	**6,036**	**14**	**NA**	**302**	**316**
1970 Average	**55**	**738**	**967**	**32**	**66**	**5,589**	**332**	**7,778**	**66**	**9**	**853**	**928**
1975 Average	**39**	**998**	**992**	**31**	**70**	**6,512**	**310**	**8,951**	**107**	**1**	**1,280**	**1,388**
1980 Average	**35**	**1,311**	**1,062**	**13**	**77**	**6,441**	**608**	**9,546**	**79**	**2**	**1,069**	**1,151**
1985 Average	**27**	**1,491**	**1,218**	**21**	**71**	**6,667**	**342**	**9,838**	**40**	**3**	**435**	**478**
1990 Average	**24**	**1,722**	**1,522**	**16**	**80**	**7,080**	**443**	**10,888**	**45**	**14**	**507**	**566**
1995 Average	**21**	**1,973**	**1,514**	**13**	**76**	**7,674**	**397**	**11,668**	**51**	**37**	**247**	**334**
2000 Average	**20**	**2,422**	**1,725**	**8**	**81**	**8,370**	**386**	**13,012**	**82**	**45**	**378**	**505**
2001 Average	**19**	**2,489**	**1,655**	**10**	**74**	**8,435**	**255**	**12,938**	**80**	**47**	**437**	**564**
2002 Average	**18**	**2,536**	**1,614**	**10**	**73**	**8,662**	**295**	**13,208**	**60**	**80**	**287**	**427**
2003 Average	**16**	**2,629**	**1,578**	**13**	**68**	**8,733**	**249**	**13,286**	**76**	**79**	**379**	**534**
2004 Average	**17**	**2,783**	**1,630**	**14**	**69**	**8,887**	**321**	**13,720**	**52**	**101**	**382**	**535**
2005 Average	**19**	**2,858**	**1,679**	**20**	**68**	**8,948**	**365**	**13,957**	**54**	**111**	**382**	**547**
2006 Average	**18**	**3,017**	**1,633**	**20**	**67**	**9,029**	**395**	**14,178**	**35**	**97**	**157**	**289**
2007 Average	**17**	**3,037**	**1,622**	**16**	**69**	**9,093**	**433**	**14,287**	**42**	**78**	**173**	**293**
2008 Average	**15**	**2,738**	**1,539**	**29**	**64**	**8,834**	**402**	**13,621**	**34**	**70**	**104**	**209**
2009 Average	**14**	**2,626**	**1,393**	**20**	**57**	**8,841**	**344**	**13,297**	**33**	**63**	**79**	**175**
2010 Average	**15**	**2,764**	**1,432**	**21**	**64**	**8,824**	**389**	**13,508**	**38**	**65**	**67**	**170**
2011 Average	**15**	**2,849**	**1,425**	**24**	**61**	**8,591**	**338**	**13,303**	**30**	**66**	**41**	**137**
2012 Average	**14**	**2,719**	**1,398**	**26**	**56**	**8,525**	**291**	**13,029**	**25**	**41**	**33**	**99**
2013 Average	**12**	**2,804**	**1,434**	**32**	**59**	**8,679**	**253**	**13,274**	**26**	**59**	**34**	**119**
2014 January	10	2,716	1,364	R 41	51	8,136	162	R 12,481	159	66	138	364
February	7	2,723	1,380	R 37	50	8,503	160	R 12,859	48	60	55	164
March	12	2,803	1,433	R 34	70	8,552	107	R 13,011	47	64	57	168
April	12	2,979	1,455	R 31	64	8,806	229	R 13,577	22	46	28	96
May	13	2,980	1,400	R 27	63	8,873	182	R 13,539	27	60	24	110
June	11	3,042	1,544	R 29	57	8,889	207	R 13,779	23	64	27	114
July	17	3,074	1,559	R 30	67	9,095	203	R 14,045	21	58	31	110
August	14	3,084	1,522	R 33	62	9,156	169	R 14,040	23	58	33	113
September	12	2,965	1,482	R 33	70	8,675	228	R 13,464	23	59	28	110
October	11	3,069	1,479	R 34	61	8,996	200	R 13,850	21	34	26	81
November	11	2,819	1,476	R 38	67	8,773	285	R 13,468	27	45	26	98
December	12	2,862	1,537	R 38	54	8,792	206	R 13,501	27	65	24	116
Average	**12**	**2,928**	**1,470**	**R 34**	**61**	**8,773**	**195**	**R 13,472**	**39**	**57**	**41**	**137**
2015 January	8	2,681	1,367	R 39	74	8,573	191	R 12,934	42	61	57	161
February	8	2,843	1,442	R 39	54	8,507	33	R 12,926	135	71	149	355
March	9	2,840	1,540	R 33	71	8,905	211	R 13,608	27	43	28	97
April	14	2,980	1,483	R 31	60	8,987	110	R 13,666	21	47	28	96
May	13	2,954	1,507	R 30	79	9,097	189	R 13,869	27	53	25	106
June	12	3,079	1,637	R 31	62	9,234	129	R 14,186	26	50	30	106
July	18	3,104	1,637	R 33	77	9,281	263	R 14,412	25	65	38	128
August	11	3,104	1,596	R 31	59	9,310	261	R 14,372	23	61	34	119
September	11	3,054	1,535	R 29	62	9,121	222	R 14,034	22	61	31	114
October	14	2,920	1,584	R 32	72	9,096	165	R 13,884	20	48	28	96
November	10	2,701	1,548	R 35	51	8,958	296	R 13,600	27	41	31	99
December	9	2,689	1,578	R 38	63	8,992	278	R 13,646	26	43	26	95
Average	**11**	**2,912**	**1,539**	**R 33**	**66**	**9,008**	**197**	**R 13,767**	**34**	**54**	**41**	**129**
2016 January	7	2,502	1,449	41	65	8,526	274	12,865	38	53	34	126

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

[c] 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.)

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

[e] 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.

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

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

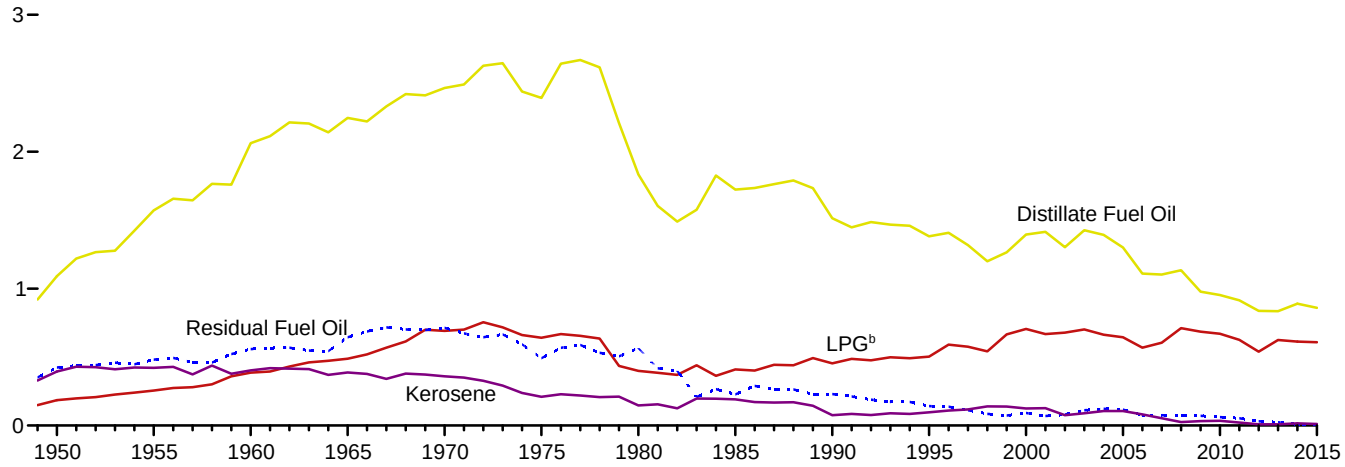
Notes: • Transportation sector data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c. 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.

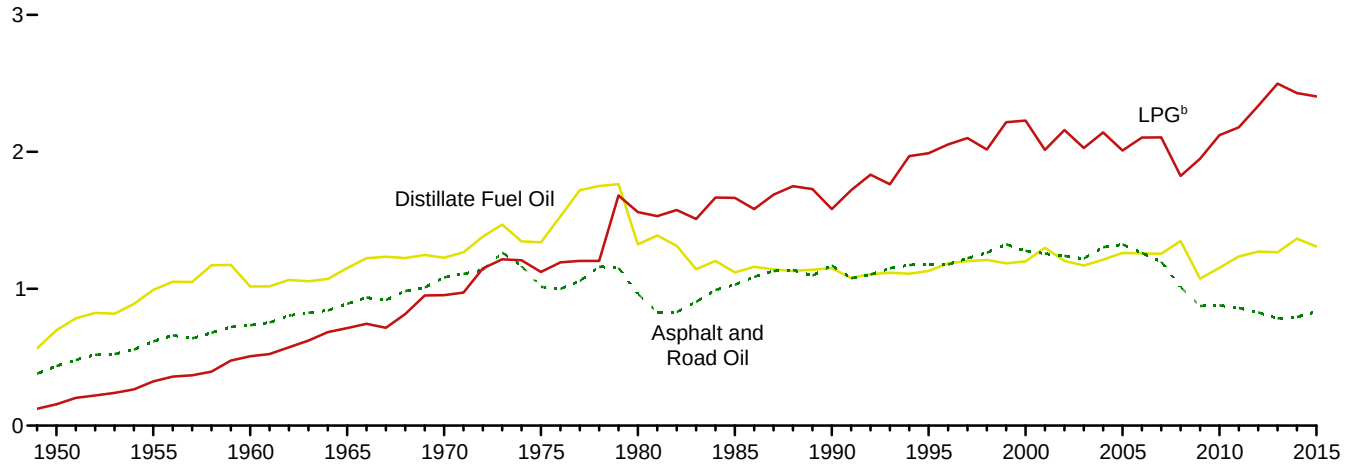
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.8a Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1949–2015
(Quadrillion Btu)

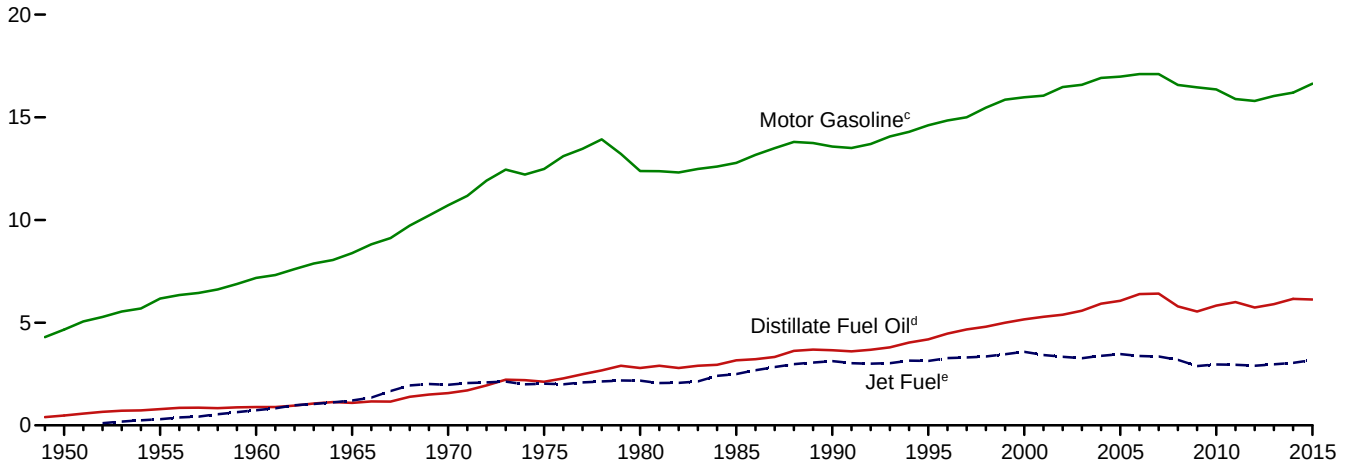
Residential and Commercial[a] Sectors, Selected Products



Industrial[a] Sector, Selected Products



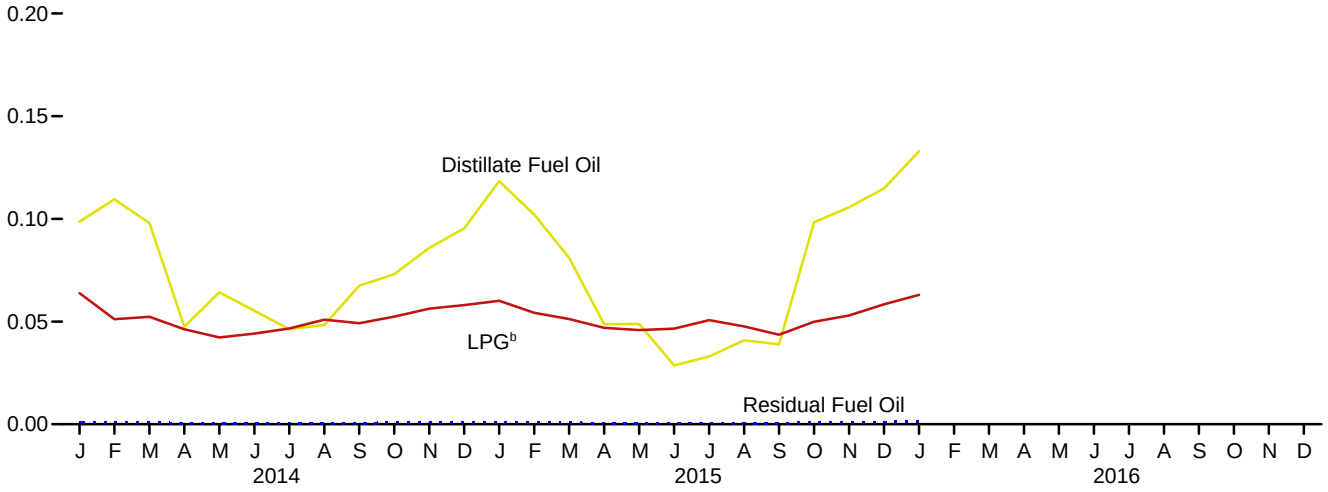
Transportation Sector, Selected Products



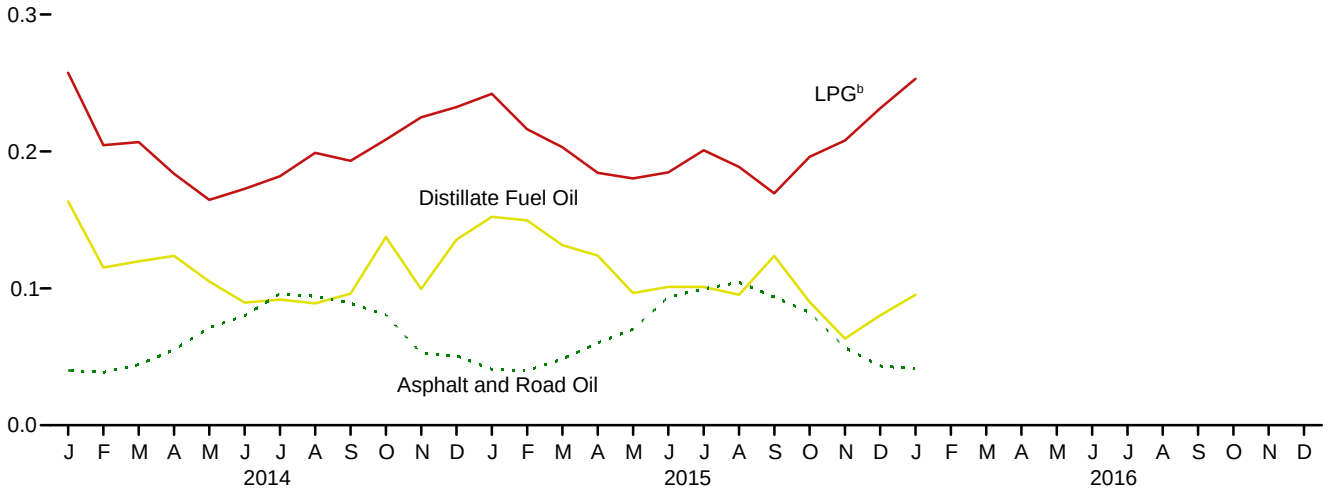
[a] Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of electricity-only plants.
[b] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[c] Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[d] Beginning in 2009, includes renewable diesel fuel (including biodiesel) blended into distillate fuel oil.
[e] Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#petroleum.
Sources: Tables 3.8a–3.8c.

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

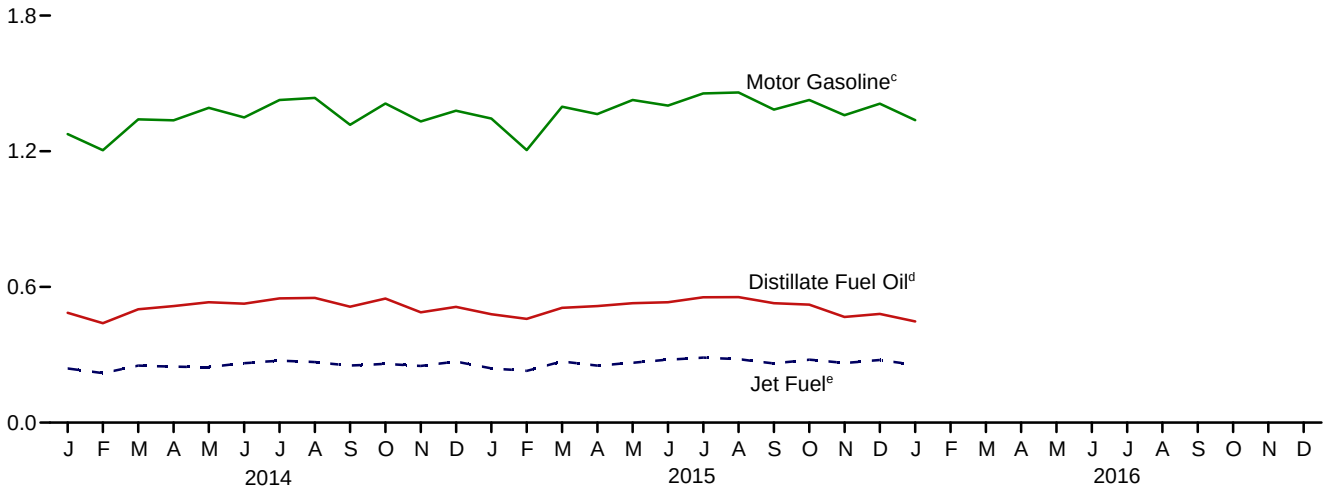
Residential and Commercial[a] Sectors, Selected Products



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] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[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.
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	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Motor Gasoline[b]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
1950 Total	**829**	**347**	**146**	**1,322**	**262**	**47**	**39**	**100**	**NA**	**424**	**872**
1955 Total	**1,194**	**371**	**202**	**1,767**	**377**	**51**	**54**	**133**	**NA**	**480**	**1,095**
1960 Total	**1,568**	**354**	**305**	**2,227**	**494**	**48**	**81**	**67**	**NA**	**559**	**1,248**
1965 Total	**1,713**	**334**	**385**	**2,432**	**534**	**54**	**103**	**77**	**NA**	**645**	**1,413**
1970 Total	**1,878**	**298**	**549**	**2,725**	**587**	**61**	**143**	**86**	**NA**	**714**	**1,592**
1975 Total	**1,807**	**161**	**512**	**2,479**	**587**	**49**	**129**	**89**	**NA**	**492**	**1,346**
1980 Total	**1,316**	**107**	**311**	**1,734**	**518**	**41**	**88**	**107**	**NA**	**565**	**1,318**
1985 Total	**1,092**	**159**	**314**	**1,565**	**631**	**33**	**95**	**96**	**NA**	**228**	**1,083**
1990 Total	**978**	**64**	**352**	**1,394**	**536**	**12**	**102**	**111**	**0**	**230**	**991**
1995 Total	**904**	**74**	**395**	**1,373**	**478**	**22**	**109**	**18**	**(s)**	**141**	**769**
2000 Total	**904**	**95**	**555**	**1,553**	**490**	**30**	**150**	**45**	**(s)**	**92**	**807**
2001 Total	**907**	**95**	**526**	**1,528**	**508**	**31**	**143**	**37**	**(s)**	**70**	**789**
2002 Total	**859**	**60**	**537**	**1,456**	**444**	**16**	**141**	**45**	**(s)**	**80**	**726**
2003 Total	**931**	**70**	**544**	**1,546**	**496**	**19**	**157**	**60**	**(s)**	**111**	**842**
2004 Total	**923**	**85**	**512**	**1,519**	**470**	**20**	**152**	**45**	**(s)**	**122**	**810**
2005 Total	**853**	**84**	**513**	**1,450**	**447**	**22**	**131**	**46**	**(s)**	**116**	**762**
2006 Total	**709**	**66**	**446**	**1,221**	**400**	**15**	**123**	**48**	**(s)**	**75**	**662**
2007 Total	**721**	**44**	**484**	**1,249**	**381**	**9**	**121**	**60**	**(s)**	**75**	**648**
2008 Total	**750**	**21**	**553**	**1,324**	**384**	**4**	**158**	**45**	**(s)**	**71**	**663**
2009 Total	**582**	**28**	**547**	**1,157**	**395**	**4**	**139**	**52**	**(s)**	**71**	**662**
2010 Total	**562**	**29**	**530**	**1,121**	**391**	**5**	**140**	**52**	**(s)**	**62**	**650**
2011 Total	**523**	**19**	**[R] 486**	**[R] 1,027**	**391**	**3**	**[R] 141**	**44**	**(s)**	**54**	**[R] 633**
2012 Total	**482**	**8**	**402**	**892**	**355**	**1**	**138**	**39**	**(s)**	**31**	**564**
2013 Total	**491**	**8**	**470**	**970**	**344**	**1**	**154**	**40**	**(s)**	**24**	**563**
2014 January	59	2	48	110	40	(s)	16	5	(s)	1	61
February	66	1	39	105	44	(s)	13	4	(s)	1	62
March	59	(s)	39	98	39	(s)	13	5	(s)	1	58
April	28	(s)	35	64	19	(s)	11	5	(s)	(s)	36
May	38	(s)	32	71	26	(s)	10	5	(s)	1	42
June	33	(s)	33	67	22	(s)	11	5	0	(s)	39
July	28	2	35	64	19	(s)	[R] 12	5	(s)	(s)	36
August	29	(s)	38	68	19	(s)	13	5	(s)	(s)	38
September	40	2	37	80	27	(s)	12	5	(s)	1	45
October	44	2	39	85	29	(s)	13	5	(s)	1	48
November	51	1	42	95	34	(s)	14	5	(s)	1	54
December	57	3	44	104	38	(s)	14	5	(s)	1	59
Total	**533**	**14**	**462**	**1,009**	**357**	**2**	**151**	**60**	**1**	**8**	**[R] 579**
2015 January	71	(s)	45	116	47	(s)	15	5	(s)	1	68
February	61	1	41	103	41	(s)	13	4	(s)	1	60
March	49	1	39	89	32	(s)	13	5	(s)	1	51
April	29	(s)	35	65	20	(s)	12	5	(s)	(s)	37
May	29	3	35	66	20	(s)	11	5	(s)	(s)	37
June	17	(s)	35	52	11	(s)	11	5	0	(s)	28
July	20	(s)	38	58	13	(s)	[R] 13	5	0	(s)	31
August	24	(s)	36	60	16	(s)	12	5	(s)	(s)	34
September	23	(s)	33	56	16	(s)	11	5	(s)	(s)	32
October	59	(s)	38	97	39	(s)	12	5	(s)	1	58
November	63	(s)	40	104	42	(s)	13	5	(s)	1	61
December	69	3	44	116	46	(s)	14	5	(s)	1	67
Total	**515**	**10**	**458**	**983**	**344**	**1**	**150**	**62**	**1**	**8**	**566**
2016 January	80	(s)	47	127	53	(s)	16	5	(s)	1	75

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

[b] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 3.8b Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector

(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector[a]									
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[b]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[c]	Total
1950 Total	**435**	**698**	**274**	**156**	**94**	**251**	**90**	**1,416**	**546**	**3,960**
1955 Total	**615**	**991**	**241**	**323**	**103**	**332**	**147**	**1,573**	**798**	**5,123**
1960 Total	**734**	**1,016**	**161**	**507**	**107**	**381**	**328**	**1,584**	**947**	**5,766**
1965 Total	**890**	**1,150**	**165**	**712**	**137**	**342**	**444**	**1,582**	**1,390**	**6,813**
1970 Total	**1,082**	**1,226**	**185**	**953**	**155**	**288**	**446**	**1,624**	**1,817**	**7,776**
1975 Total	**1,014**	**1,339**	**119**	**1,123**	**149**	**223**	**540**	**1,509**	**2,109**	**8,127**
1980 Total	**962**	**1,324**	**181**	**1,559**	**182**	**158**	**516**	**1,349**	**3,278**	**9,509**
1985 Total	**1,029**	**1,119**	**44**	**1,664**	**166**	**218**	**575**	**748**	**2,152**	**7,714**
1990 Total	**1,170**	**1,150**	**12**	**1,582**	**186**	**185**	**714**	**411**	**2,839**	**8,251**
1995 Total	**1,178**	**1,130**	**15**	**1,990**	**178**	**200**	**721**	**337**	**2,837**	**8,587**
2000 Total	**1,276**	**1,199**	**16**	**2,228**	**190**	**150**	**796**	**241**	**2,979**	**9,075**
2001 Total	**1,257**	**1,299**	**23**	**2,014**	**174**	**295**	**858**	**203**	**3,056**	**9,179**
2002 Total	**1,240**	**1,203**	**14**	**2,160**	**172**	**309**	**842**	**190**	**3,040**	**9,170**
2003 Total	**1,220**	**1,169**	**24**	**2,028**	**159**	**324**	**825**	**220**	**3,264**	**9,233**
2004 Total	**1,304**	**1,213**	**28**	**2,141**	**161**	**371**	**937**	**249**	**3,428**	**9,832**
2005 Total	**1,323**	**1,262**	**39**	**2,009**	**160**	**355**	**894**	**281**	**3,318**	**9,641**
2006 Total	**1,261**	**1,258**	**30**	**2,104**	**156**	**374**	**938**	**239**	**3,416**	**9,777**
2007 Total	**1,197**	**1,256**	**13**	**2,106**	**161**	**302**	**910**	**193**	**3,313**	**9,452**
2008 Total	**1,012**	**1,348**	**4**	**1,823**	**150**	**246**	**870**	**194**	**2,941**	**8,588**
2009 Total	**873**	**1,073**	**4**	**1,950**	**135**	**238**	**805**	**130**	**2,611**	**7,819**
2010 Total	**878**	**1,153**	**7**	**2,121**	**149**	**260**	**694**	**120**	**2,800**	**8,183**
2011 Total	**859**	**1,236**	**4**	**[R] 2,179**	**142**	**255**	**663**	**135**	**2,676**	**[R] 8,148**
2012 Total	**827**	**1,271**	**2**	**2,335**	**130**	**252**	**717**	**70**	**2,558**	**8,163**
2013 Total	**783**	**1,266**	**1**	**2,498**	**138**	**263**	**663**	**48**	**2,677**	**8,339**
2014 January	40	163	(s)	[R] 257	10	17	71	4	195	758
February	39	115	(s)	205	9	16	42	3	201	629
March	44	120	(s)	207	14	18	22	2	202	629
April	55	124	(s)	184	12	18	51	4	212	660
May	71	105	(s)	165	13	18	59	3	212	[R] 645
June	80	90	(s)	173	11	18	53	3	201	629
July	96	92	(s)	182	13	19	68	3	209	682
August	94	89	(s)	199	12	19	55	3	211	683
September	89	96	(s)	193	13	17	65	4	233	712
October	81	137	(s)	209	12	19	62	3	218	742
November	53	100	(s)	225	13	18	65	5	211	688
December	51	135	1	[R] 232	11	18	39	4	215	705
Total	**793**	**1,366**	**3**	**[R] 2,430**	**144**	**214**	**653**	**41**	**2,518**	**[R] 8,161**
2015 January	41	152	(s)	242	15	18	62	4	202	735
February	40	150	(s)	[R] 216	10	16	29	2	195	658
March	48	131	(s)	203	14	18	64	4	209	692
April	60	124	(s)	[R] 184	12	18	60	2	208	[R] 668
May	70	97	1	[R] 180	16	19	63	3	232	[R] 680
June	94	101	(s)	185	12	19	66	2	225	703
July	100	101	(s)	201	15	19	65	4	232	738
August	104	95	(s)	189	12	19	66	4	229	719
September	94	124	(s)	[R] 169	12	18	44	4	196	661
October	82	90	(s)	196	14	19	53	3	197	654
November	57	63	(s)	208	10	18	50	5	214	624
December	43	80	1	[R] 231	13	19	46	4	238	675
Total	**832**	**1,309**	**2**	**[R] 2,405**	**154**	**220**	**667**	**40**	**2,577**	**[R] 8,206**
2016 January	41	95	(s)	253	13	18	56	5	212	694

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

[b] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1963, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1993, also includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[c] Pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1964, also includes special naphthas. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

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

	Transportation Sector								Electric Power Sector[a]			
	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Jet Fuel[c]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[d]	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil[e]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil[f]	Total
1950 Total	**199**	**480**	**([c])**	**3**	**141**	**4,664**	**1,201**	**6,690**	**32**	**NA**	**440**	**472**
1955 Total	**354**	**791**	**301**	**13**	**155**	**6,175**	**1,009**	**8,799**	**32**	**NA**	**439**	**471**
1960 Total	**298**	**892**	**739**	**19**	**152**	**7,183**	**844**	**10,125**	**22**	**NA**	**530**	**553**
1965 Total	**222**	**1,093**	**1,215**	**32**	**149**	**8,386**	**770**	**11,866**	**29**	**NA**	**693**	**722**
1970 Total	**100**	**1,569**	**1,973**	**44**	**147**	**10,716**	**761**	**15,310**	**141**	**19**	**1,958**	**2,117**
1975 Total	**71**	**2,121**	**2,029**	**43**	**155**	**12,485**	**711**	**17,615**	**226**	**2**	**2,937**	**3,166**
1980 Total	**64**	**2,795**	**2,179**	**18**	**172**	**12,383**	**1,398**	**19,009**	**169**	**5**	**2,459**	**2,634**
1985 Total	**50**	**3,170**	**2,497**	**30**	**156**	**12,784**	**786**	**19,472**	**85**	**7**	**998**	**1,090**
1990 Total	**45**	**3,661**	**3,129**	**23**	**176**	**13,575**	**1,016**	**21,626**	**97**	**30**	**1,163**	**1,289**
1995 Total	**40**	**4,191**	**3,132**	**18**	**168**	**14,616**	**911**	**23,075**	**108**	**81**	**566**	**755**
2000 Total	**36**	**5,159**	**3,580**	**12**	**179**	**15,973**	**888**	**25,827**	**175**	**99**	**871**	**1,144**
2001 Total	**35**	**5,286**	**3,426**	**14**	**164**	**16,053**	**586**	**25,564**	**170**	**103**	**1,003**	**1,276**
2002 Total	**34**	**5,387**	**3,340**	**14**	**162**	**16,474**	**677**	**26,089**	**127**	**175**	**659**	**961**
2003 Total	**30**	**5,584**	**3,265**	**18**	**150**	**16,585**	**571**	**26,203**	**161**	**175**	**869**	**1,205**
2004 Total	**31**	**5,925**	**3,383**	**19**	**152**	**16,917**	**740**	**27,166**	**111**	**211**	**879**	**1,201**
2005 Total	**35**	**6,068**	**3,475**	**28**	**151**	**16,977**	**837**	**27,573**	**114**	**231**	**876**	**1,222**
2006 Total	**33**	**6,390**	**3,379**	**27**	**147**	**17,108**	**906**	**27,991**	**73**	**203**	**361**	**637**
2007 Total	**32**	**6,413**	**3,358**	**22**	**152**	**17,109**	**994**	**28,078**	**89**	**163**	**397**	**648**
2008 Total	**28**	**5,792**	**3,193**	**40**	**141**	**16,574**	**926**	**26,695**	**73**	**146**	**240**	**459**
2009 Total	**27**	**5,541**	**2,883**	**28**	**127**	**16,460**	**791**	**25,857**	**70**	**132**	**181**	**382**
2010 Total	**27**	**5,828**	**2,963**	**29**	**141**	**16,356**	**892**	**26,236**	**80**	**137**	**154**	**370**
2011 Total	**27**	**6,003**	**2,950**	**34**	**134**	**15,892**	**776**	**25,817**	**64**	**138**	**93**	**295**
2012 Total	**25**	**5,741**	**2,901**	**37**	**123**	**15,798**	**671**	**25,297**	**52**	**85**	**77**	**214**
2013 Total	**22**	**5,902**	**2,969**	**44**	**130**	**16,036**	**581**	**25,685**	**55**	**123**	**77**	**255**
2014 January	2	485	240	5	10	1,276	32	2,049	29	12	27	67
February	1	440	219	4	9	1,205	28	1,905	8	10	10	27
March	2	501	252	4	13	1,341	21	2,134	8	11	11	31
April	2	515	248	[R] 4	12	1,337	43	2,160	4	8	5	17
May	2	533	246	3	12	1,392	36	2,223	5	11	5	20
June	2	526	263	3	10	1,349	39	[R] 2,193	4	11	5	20
July	3	550	274	[R] 4	13	1,427	39	[R] 2,309	4	10	6	20
August	2	551	268	4	12	1,436	33	2,306	4	10	6	21
September	2	513	252	4	13	1,317	43	2,143	4	10	5	19
October	2	549	260	4	12	1,411	39	2,276	4	6	5	15
November	2	488	251	4	12	1,332	54	2,142	5	8	5	17
December	2	512	270	4	10	1,379	40	[R] 2,218	5	12	5	21
Total	**22**	**6,162**	**3,042**	[R] **47**	**136**	**16,202**	**447**	[R] **26,057**	**82**	**118**	**95**	**295**
2015 January	1	479	240	[R] 5	14	1,345	37	2,121	8	11	11	30
February	1	459	229	4	9	1,205	6	[R] 1,914	22	11	26	59
March	1	508	271	4	13	1,397	41	2,235	5	8	5	18
April	2	515	252	[R] 4	11	1,364	21	2,169	4	8	5	17
May	2	528	265	[R] 4	15	1,427	37	2,277	5	9	5	19
June	2	533	279	[R] 4	11	1,402	24	2,254	5	9	6	19
July	3	555	288	4	14	1,456	51	[R] 2,371	4	11	7	23
August	2	555	281	[R] 4	11	1,460	51	2,363	4	11	7	22
September	2	528	261	3	11	1,385	42	2,232	4	10	6	20
October	2	522	278	4	14	1,427	32	2,279	4	9	5	18
November	1	467	263	4	9	1,360	56	2,161	5	7	6	18
December	1	481	277	4	12	1,410	54	2,240	5	8	5	17
Total	**21**	**6,129**	**3,184**	[R] **47**	**145**	**16,637**	**452**	[R] **26,616**	**72**	**112**	**95**	**279**
2016 January	1	447	255	5	12	1,337	53	2,111	7	9	7	23

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

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

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

[e] 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.

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

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Petroleum

Note 1. Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption. Total petroleum products supplied is the sum of the products supplied for each petroleum product, crude oil, unfinished oils, and gasoline blending components. For each of these except crude oil, product supplied is calculated by adding refinery production, natural gas plant liquids production, new supply of other liquids, imports, and stock withdrawals, and subtracting stock additions, refinery inputs, and exports. Crude oil product supplied is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and at pipeline pump stations as reported on Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report." Prior to 1983, crude oil burned on leases and used at pipeline pump stations was reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and was included as product supplied for these products. Petroleum product supplied (see Tables 3.5 and 3.6) is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "Petroleum Consumption" in Tables 3.7a–3.8c.

Note 2. Petroleum Survey Respondents. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) uses a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review such industry publications as the *Oil & Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. Those sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, communications from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems.

To supplement routine frames maintenance and to provide more thorough coverage, a comprehensive frames investigation is conducted every 3 years. This investigation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Note 3. Historical Petroleum Data. Detailed information on petroleum data through 1993 can be found in Notes 1–6 on pages 60 and 61 in the July 2013 *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* at http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/archive/00351307.pdf. The notes discuss:

Note 1, "Petroleum Survey Respondents": In 1993, EIA added numerous companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates to the monthly surveys.

Note 2, "Motor Gasoline": In 1981, EIA expanded its universe to include nonrefinery blenders and separated blending components from finished motor gasoline as a reporting category. In 1993, EIA made adjustments to finished motor gasoline product supplied data to more accurately account for fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components blended into finished motor gasoline.

Note 3, "Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils": In 1981, EIA eliminated the requirement to report crude oil in pipelines or burned on leases as either distillate or residual fuel oil.

Note 4, "Petroleum New Stock Basis": In 1975, 1979, 1981, and 1983, EIA added numerous respondents to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys; in 1984, EIA made changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids; and in 1993, EIA changed how it collected bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates. These changes affected stocks reported and stock change calculations.

Note 5, "Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil": In 1981, EIA began to include data for stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit.

Note 6, "Petroleum Data Discrepancies": In 1976, 1978, and 1979, there are some small discrepancies between data in the MER and the *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

Table 3.1 Sources

1949–1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports.

1976–1980: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports.

1981–2001: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, annual reports.

2002 forward: EIA, PSA, annual reports, and unpublished revisions; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; revisions to crude oil production, total field production, and adjustments (based on crude oil production data from: Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report"; state government agencies; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, and predecessor agencies; and Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report"); and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.6 Sources

Asphalt and Road Oil

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

Aviation Gasoline

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

Distillate Fuel Oil

1949–2008: Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for distillate fuel oil are from Table 3.5, and are

converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3.

2009 forward: Data for refinery and blender net inputs of renewable diesel fuel are from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)/Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, Table 1 (for biomass-based diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1; for other renewable diesel fuel, the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Product supplied data for distillate fuel oil from Table 3.5, minus data for renewable diesel fuel from the PSA/PSM, are converted to Btu by multiplying by the distillate fuel oil heat content factors in Table A3. Total distillate fuel oil product supplied is the sum of distillate fuel oil (excluding renewable diesel fuel) and renewable diesel fuel.

Jet Fuel

Product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for kerosene-type jet fuel and, through 2004, naphtha-type jet fuel are from EIA's PSA, PSM, and earlier publications (see sources for Table 3.5). These data are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1. Total jet fuel product supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel.

Kerosene

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

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) Total

Prior to the current two months, product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for the component products of LPG (ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/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 LPG product supplied is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the LPG component products.

For the current two months, product supplied data in thousand barrels per day for total LPG are from Table 3.5, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the LPG heat content factors in Table A3.

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 pentanes plus, 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 LPG, 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.

Propane

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

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.
1981–2014: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports, and unpublished revisions.
2015 and 2016: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

Beginning in 1973, energy-use allocation procedures by individual product are as follows:

Asphalt and Road Oil
All consumption of asphalt and road oil is assigned to the industrial sector.

Aviation Gasoline
All consumption of aviation gasoline is assigned to the transportation sector.

Distillate Fuel Oil
Distillate fuel oil consumption is assigned to the sectors as follows:

Distillate Fuel Oil, Electric Power Sector
See sources for Table 7.4b. For 1973–1979, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel oil is assumed to be the amount of petroleum (minus small amounts of kerosene and kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries) consumed in gas turbine and internal combustion plants. For 1980–2000, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel oil is assumed to be the amount of light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, plus small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel) consumed.

Distillate Fuel Oil, End-Use Sectors, Annual Data
The aggregate end-use amount is total distillate fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector. The end-use total consumed annually is allocated to the individual end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to each sector's share of sales as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* (*Sales*) report series (DOE/EIA-0535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report" (previously Form EIA-172). Shares for the current year are based on the most recent Sales report.

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

Beginning in 1979, the residential sector sales total is directly from the Sales reports. Through 1978, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Beginning in 1979, the commercial sector sales total is directly from the Sales reports. Through 1978, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Beginning in 1979, the industrial sector sales total is the sum of the sales for industrial, farm, oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses. Through 1978, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated industrial portion is added to oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses.

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

Distillate Fuel Oil, End-Use Sectors, Monthly Data
Residential sector and commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. (For each month of the current year, the residential and commercial consumption increase from the same month in the previous year is based on the percent increase in that month's No. 2 heating oil sales from the same month in the previous year.) The years' No. 2 heating oil sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973–1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; and for 1983 forward, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale.

The transportation highway use portion is allocated into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's total sales for highway use as reported by the Federal Highway Administration's Table MF-25, "Private and Commercial Highway Use of Special Fuels by Months." Beginning in 1994, the sales-for-highway-use data are no longer available as a monthly series; the 1993 data are used for allocating succeeding year's totals into months.

A distillate fuel oil "balance" is calculated as total distillate fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector, residential sector, commercial sector, and for highway use.

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

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

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.

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.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)

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

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

The quantity of LPG sold each year for consumption in internal combustion engines is allocated between the transportation and industrial sectors on the basis of data for special fuels used on highways published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, in *Highway Statistics*.

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

Sources of the annual sales data for creating annual energy 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 forward: American Petroleum Institute (API), "Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases," which is based on an LPG sales survey jointly sponsored by API, the Gas Processors Association, and the National Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association. EIA adjusts the data to remove quantities of pentanes plus and to estimate withheld values.

Lubricants

The consumption of lubricants is allocated to the industrial and transportation sectors for all months according to proportions developed from annual sales of lubricants to the two sectors from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census

Bureau, *Current Industrial Reports*, "Sales of Lubricating and Industrial Oils and Greases." The 1973 shares are applied to 1973 and 1974; the 1975 shares are applied to 1975 and 1976; and the 1977 shares are applied to 1977 forward.

Motor Gasoline

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

Commercial sales are the sum of sales for public non-highway use and miscellaneous and unclassified uses.

Industrial sales are the sum of sales for agriculture, construction, and industrial and commercial use as classified in the *Highway Statistics.*

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.

Petroleum Coke

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

Residual Fuel Oil

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

Residual Fuel Oil, Electric Power Sector

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

Residual Fuel Oil, End-Use Sectors, Annual Data

The aggregate end-use amount is total residual fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector. The end-use total consumed annually is allocated to the individual end-use sectors (commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to each sector's share of sales as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* (*Sales*) report series (DOE/EIA-535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report" (previously Form EIA-172). Shares for the current year are based on the most recent Sales report.

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

Beginning in 1979, commercial sales data are directly from the Sales reports. Through 1978, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is allocated to the commercial and industrial sectors in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Beginning in 1979, industrial sales data are the sum of sales for industrial, oil company, and all other uses. Through 1978, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is allocated to the commercial and industrial sectors in proportion to the 1979 shares, and the estimated industrial portion is added to oil company and all other uses.

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

Residual Fuel Oil, End-Use Sectors, Monthly Data

Commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. (For each month of the current year, the consumption increase from the same month in the previous year is based on the percent increase in that month's No. 2 heating oil sales from the same month in the previous year.) The years' No. 2 heating oil sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973–1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; and for 1983 forward, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale.

A residual fuel oil "balance" is calculated as total residual fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector, commercial sector, and by industrial combined-heat-and-power plants (see sources for Table 7.4c).

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

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

Other Petroleum Products

Consumption of all remaining petroleum products is assigned to the industrial sector. Other petroleum products include pentanes plus, 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.

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.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)
Residential and commercial sector consumption data in thousand barrels per day for LPG are from Table 3.7a, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the propane/propylene 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.

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.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)
Industrial sector consumption data for LPG are calculated by subtracting LPG consumption data in trillion Btu for the residential (Table 3.8a), commercial (Table 3.8a), and transportation (Table 3.8c) sectors from total LPG consumption (Table 3.6).

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.

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.

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

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.

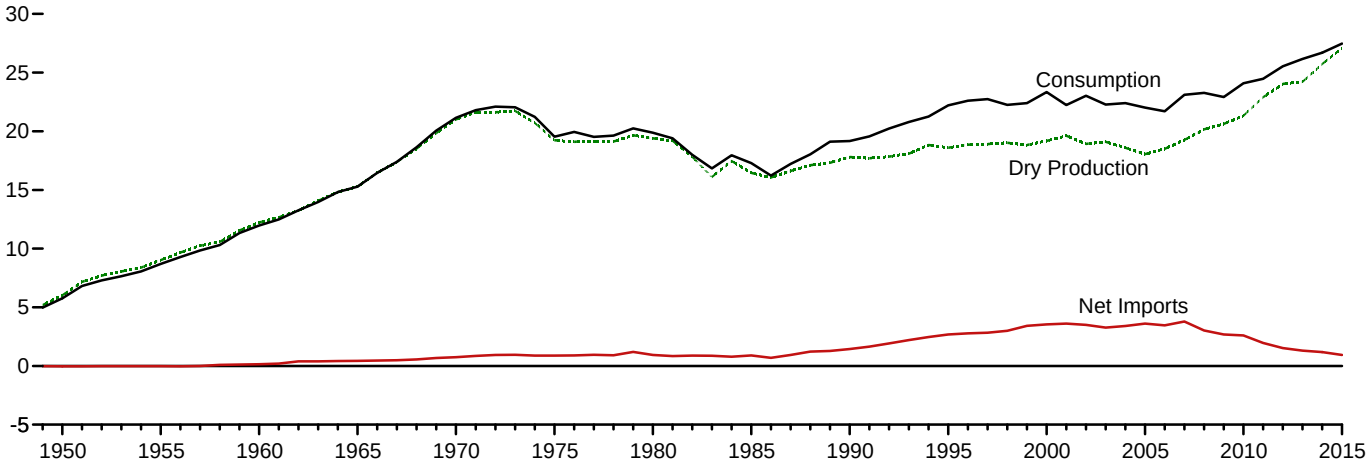
Total Petroleum
Transportation sector total petroleum consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the petroleum products shown under "Transportation Sector" in Table 3.8c. Electric power sector total petroleum consumption is the sum of the data in trillion Btu for the petroleum products shown under "Electric Power Sector" in Table 3.8c.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

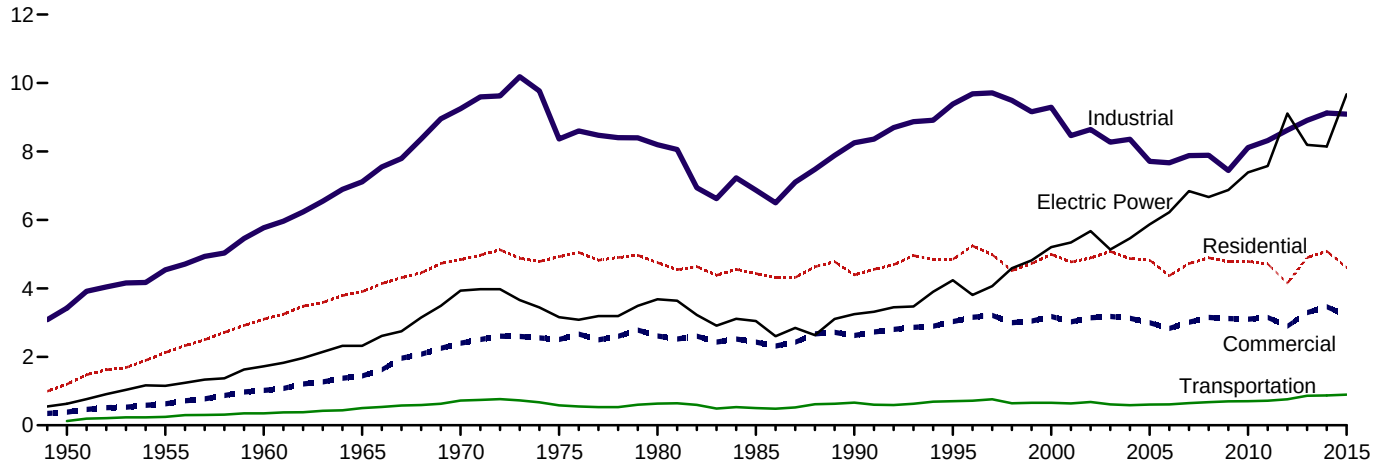
4. Natural Gas

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

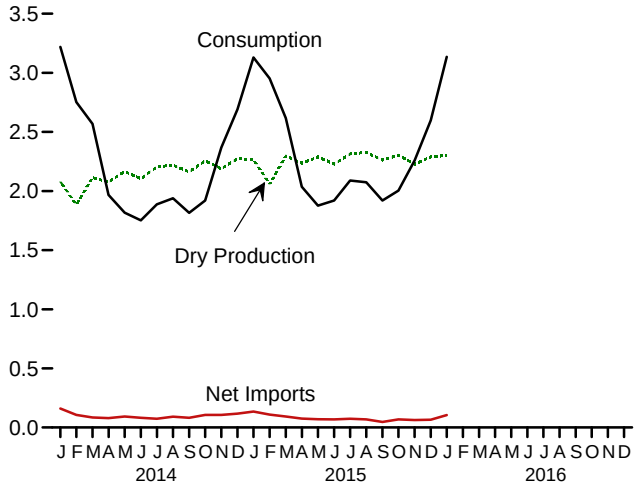
Overview, 1949–2015



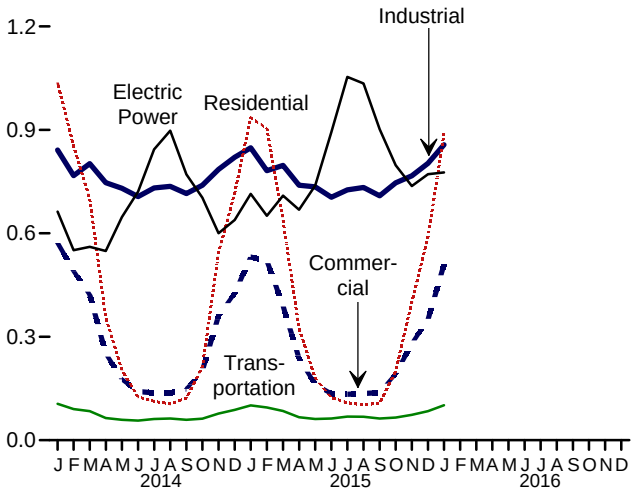
Consumption by Sector, 1949–2015



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**	[i] **6,282**	**260**	[i] **6,022**	**NA**	**0**	**26**	**-26**	**-54**	**-175**	**5,767**
1955 Total	**11,720**	[i] **9,405**	**377**	[i] **9,029**	**NA**	**11**	**31**	**-20**	**-68**	**-247**	**8,694**
1960 Total	**15,088**	[i] **12,771**	**543**	[i] **12,228**	**NA**	**156**	**11**	**144**	**-132**	**-274**	**11,967**
1965 Total	**17,963**	[i] **16,040**	**753**	[i] **15,286**	**NA**	**456**	**26**	**430**	**-118**	**-319**	**15,280**
1970 Total	**23,786**	[i] **21,921**	**906**	[i] **21,014**	**NA**	**821**	**70**	**751**	**-398**	**-228**	**21,139**
1975 Total	**21,104**	[i] **20,109**	**872**	[i] **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**	[j] **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 January	2,594	2,209	130	2,079	5	295	135	161	991	-17	3,219
February	2,346	2,002	118	1,885	4	245	139	107	745	11	2,752
March	2,630	2,246	132	2,114	5	234	150	85	363	1	2,568
April	2,564	2,206	130	2,077	5	201	122	79	-224	31	1,967
May	2,642	2,300	135	2,165	5	207	114	93	-488	43	1,817
June	2,561	2,235	132	2,104	5	202	120	82	-473	34	1,752
July	2,617	2,342	138	2,205	5	201	127	74	-409	12	1,887
August	2,628	2,358	139	2,219	5	207	115	91	-382	6	1,939
September	2,621	2,297	135	2,162	5	202	120	82	-431	-2	1,816
October	2,732	2,396	141	2,255	5	221	115	106	-409	-37	1,920
November	2,644	2,325	137	2,189	5	227	121	107	168	-100	2,368
December	2,767	2,418	142	2,276	5	254	137	117	295	-2	2,691
Total	**31,346**	**27,337**	**1,608**	**25,728**	**60**	**2,695**	**1,514**	**1,181**	**-253**	**-21**	**26,695**
2015 January	[E] 2,769	[E] 2,399	133	[E] 2,266	5	279	[R] 145	[R] 135	725	[R] (s)	3,130
February	[E] 2,512	[E] 2,185	125	[E] 2,060	6	254	145	109	741	37	2,952
March	[E] 2,820	[E] 2,439	142	[E] 2,297	5	257	164	93	194	29	2,617
April	[E] 2,742	[E] 2,378	142	[E] 2,236	5	205	130	75	-321	42	2,036
May	[E] 2,776	[E] 2,432	145	[E] 2,287	5	204	134	70	-497	11	1,876
June	[E] 2,677	[E] 2,370	141	[E] 2,229	5	206	138	68	-362	-20	1,920
July	[E] 2,767	[E] 2,459	146	[E] 2,314	4	217	144	73	-283	-19	2,090
August	[E] 2,766	[E] 2,474	148	[E] 2,326	4	214	145	69	-309	-15	2,074
September	[E] 2,750	[E] 2,407	144	[E] 2,263	5	209	163	46	-372	-23	1,919
October	[E] 2,818	[E] 2,456	153	[E] 2,303	5	226	159	68	-331	-42	2,003
November	[RE] 2,744	[RE] 2,376	149	[RE] 2,227	6	218	[R] 156	[R] 63	13	-50	[R] 2,258
December	[RE] 2,822	[E] 2,440	151	[E] 2,289	6	227	162	66	265	-27	2,598
Total	[RE] **32,963**	[RE] **28,813**	**1,718**	[RE] **27,095**	**60**	**2,718**	[R] **1,784**	[R] **935**	**-539**	[R] **-78**	**27,473**
2016 January	[E] 2,825	[E] 2,450	148	[E] 2,301	5	273	167	105	728	-6	3,135

[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: 1949–2013—**U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual,* annual reports. **2014 forward—**EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* March 2016, Table 1.

Table 4.2 Natural Gas Trade by Country

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Imports									Exports				
	Algeria[a]	Canada[b]	Egypt[a]	Mexico[b]	Nigeria[a]	Qatar[a]	Trinidad and Tobago[a]	Other[a,c]	Total	Canada[b]	Japan[a]	Mexico[b]	Other[a,d]	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**	**0**	**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 January	0	287	0	(s)	0	0	6	2	295	82	0	53	0	135
February	0	242	0	(s)	0	0	4	0	245	85	0	51	3	139
March	0	231	0	(s)	0	0	3	0	234	91	0	58	0	150
April	0	198	0	(s)	0	0	3	0	201	65	0	57	0	122
May	0	204	0	(s)	0	0	0	3	207	50	2	62	0	114
June	0	192	0	(s)	0	0	7	3	202	55	0	65	0	120
July	0	195	0	(s)	0	0	6	0	201	55	3	69	0	127
August	0	205	0	(s)	0	0	2	0	207	47	3	66	0	115
September	0	196	0	(s)	0	0	3	3	202	52	3	65	0	120
October	0	214	0	(s)	0	0	4	3	221	52	3	60	0	115
November	0	227	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	227	62	0	59	0	121
December	0	246	0	(s)	0	0	5	3	254	73	0	64	0	137
Total	**0**	**2,635**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**16**	**2,695**	**770**	**13**	**729**	**3**	**1,514**
2015 January	0	268	0	(s)	0	0	9	2	279	R 73	0	69	3	R 145
February	0	242	0	(s)	0	0	10	2	254	78	0	65	3	145
March	0	242	0	(s)	0	0	12	3	257	90	0	74	0	164
April	0	202	0	(s)	0	0	3	0	205	53	0	77	0	130
May	0	203	0	(s)	0	0	2	0	204	45	0	87	3	134
June	0	204	0	(s)	0	0	3	0	206	45	0	91	3	138
July	0	210	0	(s)	0	0	7	0	217	40	3	101	0	144
August	0	203	0	(s)	0	0	11	0	214	41	3	101	0	145
September	0	203	0	(s)	0	0	6	0	209	60	0	100	3	163
October	0	218	0	(s)	0	0	3	6	226	57	3	98	0	159
November	0	211	0	(s)	0	0	4	3	218	R 61	0	92	3	R 156
December	0	222	0	(s)	0	0	2	3	227	59	0	100	3	162
Total	**0**	**2,626**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**71**	**20**	**2,718**	**R 701**	**8**	**1,054**	**20**	**R 1,784**
2016 January	0	261	0	(s)	0	0	12	0	273	67	0	101	0	167

[a] As liquefied natural gas.

[b] 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.

[c] 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 2008–2015; Oman in 2000–2005; Peru in 2010 and 2011; United Arab Emirates in 1996–2000; Yemen in 2010–2015; and Other (unassigned) in 2004–2015.

[d] Brazil in 2010–2012, 2014, and 2015; Chile in 2011; China in 2011; Egypt in 2015; India in 2010–2012; Portugal in 2012; Russia in 2007; South Korea in 2009–2011; Spain in 2010 and 2011; Taiwan in 2015; Turkey in 2015; and United Kingdom in 2010 and 2011.

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." • **1988–2013:** EIA, *Natural Gas Annual,* annual reports. • **2014 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* March 2016, 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											
			Industrial					Transportation				
				Other Industrial								
	Resi-dential	Com-mercial[a]	Lease and Plant Fuel	CHP[b]	Non-CHP[c]	Total	Total	Pipelines[d] and Dis-tribution[e]	Vehicle Fuel	Total	Electric Power Sector[f,g]	Total
1950 Total	**1,198**	**388**	**928**	([h])	**2,498**	**2,498**	**3,426**	**126**	**NA**	**126**	**629**	**5,767**
1955 Total	**2,124**	**629**	**1,131**	([h])	**3,411**	**3,411**	**4,542**	**245**	**NA**	**245**	**1,153**	**8,694**
1960 Total	**3,103**	**1,020**	**1,237**	([h])	**4,535**	**4,535**	**5,771**	**347**	**NA**	**347**	**1,725**	**11,967**
1965 Total	**3,903**	**1,444**	**1,156**	([h])	**5,955**	**5,955**	**7,112**	**501**	**NA**	**501**	**2,321**	**15,280**
1970 Total	**4,837**	**2,399**	**1,399**	([h])	**7,851**	**7,851**	**9,249**	**722**	**NA**	**722**	**3,932**	**21,139**
1975 Total	**4,924**	**2,508**	**1,396**	([h])	**6,968**	**6,968**	**8,365**	**583**	**NA**	**583**	**3,158**	**19,538**
1980 Total	**4,752**	**2,611**	**1,026**	([h])	**7,172**	**7,172**	**8,198**	**635**	**NA**	**635**	**3,682**	**19,877**
1985 Total	**4,433**	**2,432**	**966**	([h])	**5,901**	**5,901**	**6,867**	**504**	**NA**	**504**	**3,044**	**17,281**
1990 Total	**4,391**	**2,623**	**1,236**	**1,055**	**[i] 5,963**	**[i] 7,018**	**8,255**	**660**	**(s)**	**660**	**[i] 3,245**	**[i] 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 January	1,037	572	121	106	615	720	842	103	3	106	663	3,219
February	853	490	110	89	569	657	767	88	3	90	551	2,752
March	700	421	123	94	584	679	802	81	3	84	561	2,568
April	356	251	121	89	537	626	747	61	3	64	549	1,967
May	203	177	126	92	512	604	730	56	3	59	647	1,817
June	126	141	123	91	493	584	707	54	3	57	721	1,752
July	113	138	129	99	504	603	732	58	3	61	843	1,887
August	105	137	129	101	506	607	736	60	3	63	898	1,939
September	122	149	126	95	495	589	715	56	3	59	771	1,816
October	212	202	131	95	514	608	740	59	3	62	703	1,920
November	544	362	128	94	564	658	785	74	3	77	600	2,368
December	717	427	133	100	588	688	821	85	3	88	639	2,691
Total	**5,087**	**3,467**	**1,500**	**1,145**	**6,479**	**7,624**	**9,124**	**836**	**35**	**871**	**8,146**	**26,695**
2015 January	936	532	[E] 132	102	614	716	848	[E] 98	[E] 3	[E] 101	714	3,130
February	904	520	[E] 120	90	571	662	782	[E] 92	[E] 3	[E] 95	651	2,952
March	637	389	[E] 134	97	566	663	797	[E] 82	[E] 3	[E] 85	709	2,617
April	325	237	[E] 131	90	519	609	740	[E] 64	[E] 3	[E] 66	668	2,036
May	180	162	[E] 133	94	507	601	735	[E] 59	[E] 3	[E] 62	739	1,876
June	124	135	[E] 130	96	478	574	704	[E] 60	[E] 3	[E] 63	893	1,920
July	108	134	[E] 135	101	490	591	726	[E] 65	[E] 3	[E] 68	1,054	2,090
August	102	136	[E] 136	103	[R] 494	597	733	[E] 65	[E] 3	[E] 68	1,035	2,074
September	108	138	[E] 132	96	481	577	709	[E] 60	[E] 3	[E] 63	902	1,919
October	201	193	[E] 135	94	517	612	746	[E] 63	[E] 3	[E] 66	798	2,003
November	400	280	[E] 130	100	537	637	767	[E] 71	[E] 3	[E] 74	737	[R] 2,258
December	589	351	[E] 134	107	563	669	803	[E] 81	[E] 3	[E] 84	771	2,598
Total	**4,612**	**3,206**	**[E] 1,581**	**1,170**	**6,338**	**7,508**	**9,089**	**[E] 860**	**[E] 34**	**[E] 894**	**9,671**	**27,473**
2016 January	890	510	[E] 134	104	619	723	857	[E] 98	[E] 3	[E] 101	777	3,135

[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: 1949–2013—**U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual (NGA),* annual reports and unpublished revisions. **2014 forward—**EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM),* March 2016, 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). **1999–2013—**EIA, NGA, annual reports. **2014 forward—**EIA, NGM, March 2016, 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 January	4,363	1,925	6,288	-774	-28.7	1,039	68	971
February	4,360	1,200	5,560	-899	-42.8	833	104	728
March	4,350	857	5,207	-863	-50.2	488	134	353
April	4,357	1,066	5,423	-789	-42.5	105	323	-217
May	4,353	1,548	5,901	-722	-31.8	51	529	-478
June	4,358	2,005	6,364	-637	-24.1	44	506	-463
July	4,361	2,400	6,761	-537	-18.3	63	463	-400
August	4,366	2,768	7,135	-444	-13.8	73	447	-374
September	4,369	3,187	7,556	-377	-10.6	47	469	-422
October	4,367	3,587	7,955	-230	-6.0	52	452	-400
November	4,367	3,427	7,794	-178	-5.0	361	200	161
December	4,365	3,141	7,506	251	8.7	429	143	286
Total	**4,365**	**3,141**	**7,506**	**251**	**8.7**	**3,586**	**3,839**	**-253**
2015 January	4,360	2,417	6,777	492	25.5	795	70	725
February	4,359	1,677	6,036	477	39.7	803	62	741
March	4,360	1,483	5,843	625	72.9	376	182	194
April	4,360	1,805	6,164	738	69.2	84	405	-321
May	4,362	2,299	6,661	751	48.5	44	542	-497
June	4,366	2,658	7,025	653	32.6	68	430	-362
July	4,371	2,935	7,306	535	22.3	96	378	-283
August	4,363	3,252	7,616	484	17.5	85	394	-309
September	4,364	3,625	7,989	438	13.7	63	435	-372
October	4,365	3,953	8,318	366	10.2	70	401	-331
November	4,367	3,938	8,305	511	14.9	214	201	13
December	4,363	3,677	8,040	536	17.1	403	138	265
Total	**4,363**	**3,677**	**8,040**	**536**	**17.1**	**3,100**	**3,639**	**-539**
2016 January	4,361	2,950	7,311	534	22.1	794	66	728

[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 1980–2014, 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.

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. **1996–2013—**EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM),* monthly issues. **2014 forward—**EIA, NGM, March 2016, 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." **1996–2013—**EIA, NGA, annual reports. **2014 forward—**EIA, NGM, March 2016, Table 8.

Natural Gas

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:

1975 . . . 6,280	**1989** . . . 8,120	**2003** . . . 8,206
1976 . . . 6,544	**1990** . . . 7,794	**2004** . . . 8,255
1977 . . . 6,678	**1991** . . . 7,993	**2005** . . . 8,268
1978 . . . 6,890	**1992** . . . 7,932	**2006** . . . 8,330
1979 . . . 6,929	**1993** . . . 7,989	**2007** . . . 8,402
1980 . . . 7,434	**1994** . . . 8,043	**2008** . . . 8,499
1981 . . . 7,805	**1995** . . . 7,953	**2009** . . . 8,656
1982 . . . 7,915	**1996** . . . 7,980	**2010** . . . 8,764
1983 . . . 7,985	**1997** . . . 8,332	**2011** . . . 8,849
1984 . . . 8,043	**1998** . . . 8,179	**2012** . . . 8,991
1985 . . . 8,087	**1999** . . . 8,229	**2013** . . . 9,173
1986 . . . 8,145	**2000** . . . 8,241	**2014** . . . 9,233
1987 . . . 8,124	**2001** . . . 8,182	**2015** . . . [P]9,288
1988 . . . 8,124	**2002** . . . 8,207	

P=Preliminary.

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

The final monthly and annual storage and withdrawal data for 1980–2013 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; "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, 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), and 2016 (97 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 Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Portugal, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, 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.

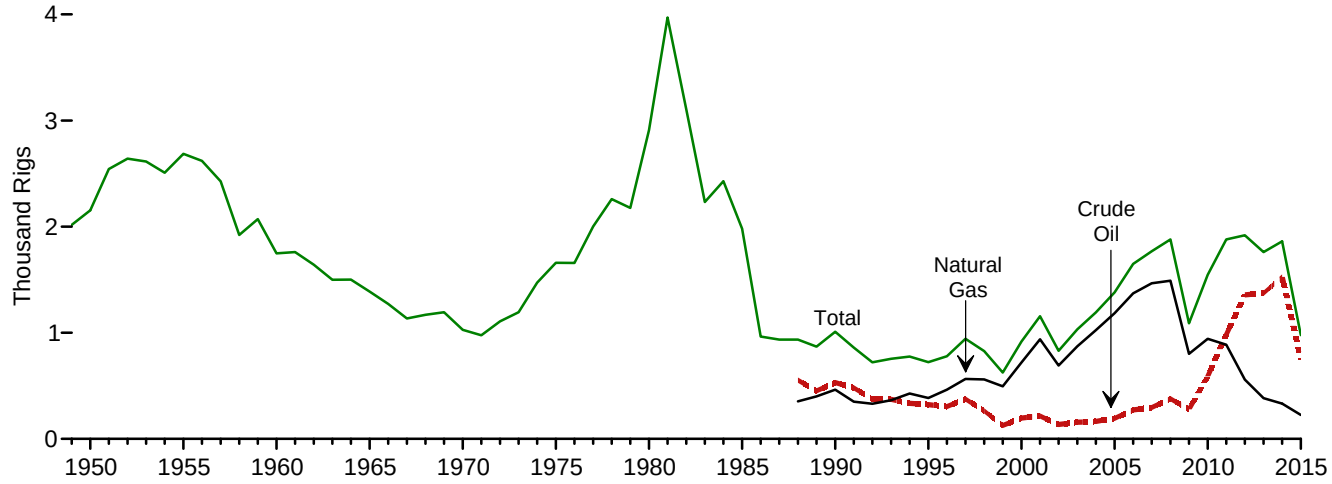
Annual and final monthly data are from the annual EIA Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," which requires data to be reported by month for the calendar year.

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*.

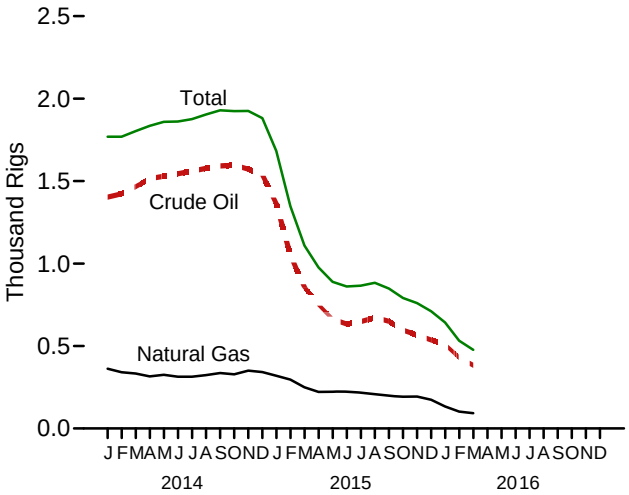
5. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

Figure 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development Indicators

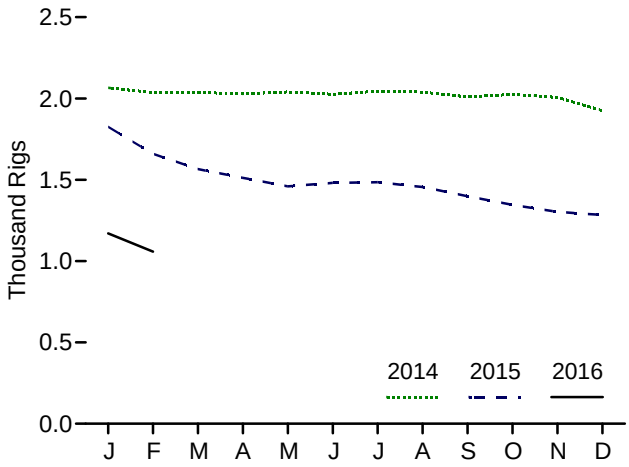
Rotary Rigs in Operation by Type, 1949–2015



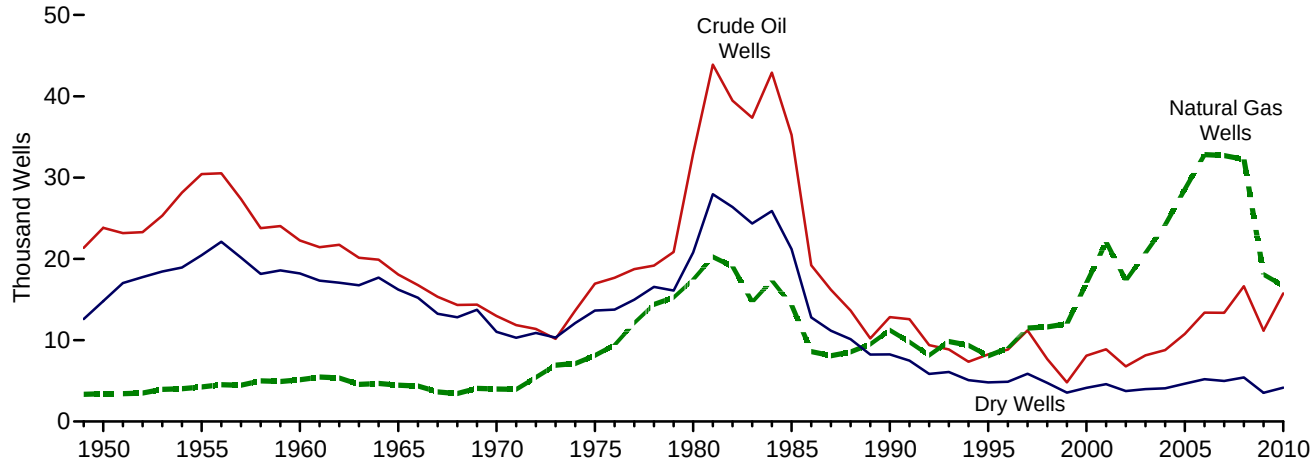
Rotary Rigs in Operation by Type, Monthly



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			
	Onshore	Offshore	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Total[b]	
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 January	1,711	58	1,403	362	1,769	2,066
February	1,714	55	1,424	341	1,769	2,036
March	1,750	54	1,466	333	1,803	2,037
April	1,784	52	1,515	316	1,835	2,028
May	1,801	58	1,530	325	1,859	2,040
June	1,804	58	1,545	314	1,861	2,026
July	1,819	57	1,560	314	1,876	2,044
August	1,842	62	1,578	324	1,904	2,039
September	1,866	64	1,592	336	1,930	2,010
October	1,867	58	1,596	328	1,924	2,024
November	1,872	53	1,573	351	1,925	2,007
December	1,824	59	1,539	342	1,882	1,925
Average	**1,804**	**57**	**1,527**	**333**	**1,862**	**2,024**
2015 January	1,629	53	1,362	320	1,683	1,826
February	1,296	52	1,050	296	1,348	1,659
March	1,066	43	857	250	1,109	1,566
April	943	33	750	222	976	1,512
May	858	32	662	223	889	1,460
June	833	28	634	224	861	1,481
July	835	31	649	216	866	1,485
August	849	34	673	209	883	1,456
September	816	32	650	198	848	1,399
October	758	33	597	193	791	1,345
November	729	31	566	194	760	1,303
December	686	24	537	174	711	1,283
Average	**943**	**35**	**750**	**226**	**978**	**1,481**
2016 January	615	28	510	133	643	1,170
February	506	26	430	102	532	R 1,058
March	451	27	384	93	477	NA
3-Month Average	**524**	**27**	**441**	**109**	**551**	**NA**
2015 3-Month Average	**1,353**	**49**	**1,110**	**291**	**1,403**	**1,684**
2014 3-Month Average	**1,724**	**56**	**1,429**	**347**	**1,779**	**2,046**

[a] Rotary rigs in operation are reported weekly. Monthly data are averages of 4- or 5-week reporting periods, not calendar months. Multi-month data are averages of the reported data over the covered months, not averages of the weekly data. Annual data are averages over 52 or 53 weeks, not calendar years. 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. "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-reportsother. • **Active Well Service Rig Count:** Cameron International Corporation, Houston, TX. See http://www.c-a-m.com/products-and-services/drilling/well-service-equipment-and-rig-count/types/guiberson-rig-count.

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												Thousand Feet
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.

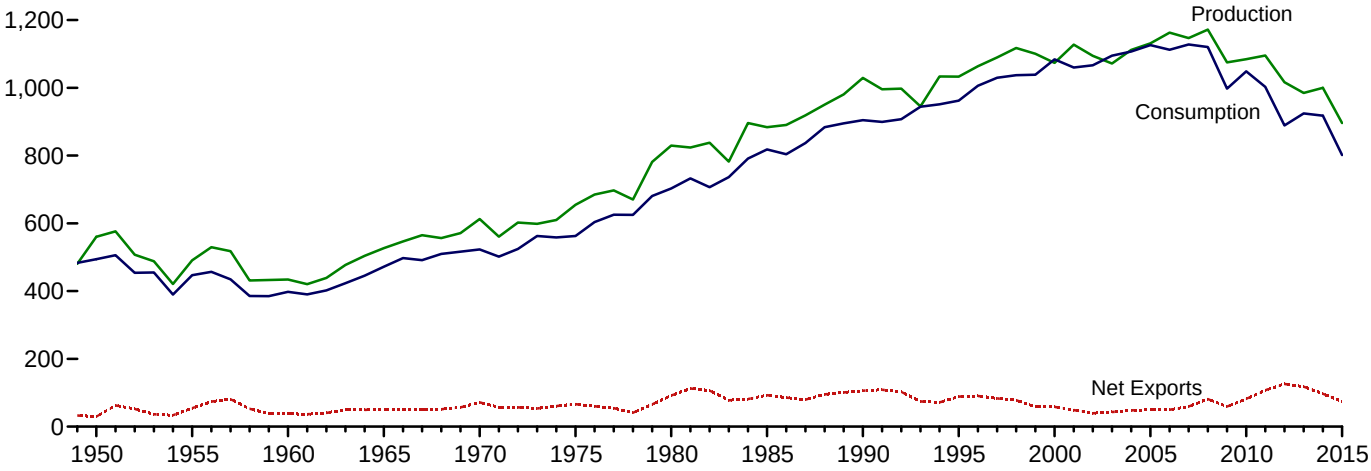
Prior to the March 1985 MER, drilling statistics consisted of completion data for the above types and classes of wells as reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during a given month. Due to time lags between the date of well completion and the date of completion reporting to the API, as-reported 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.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

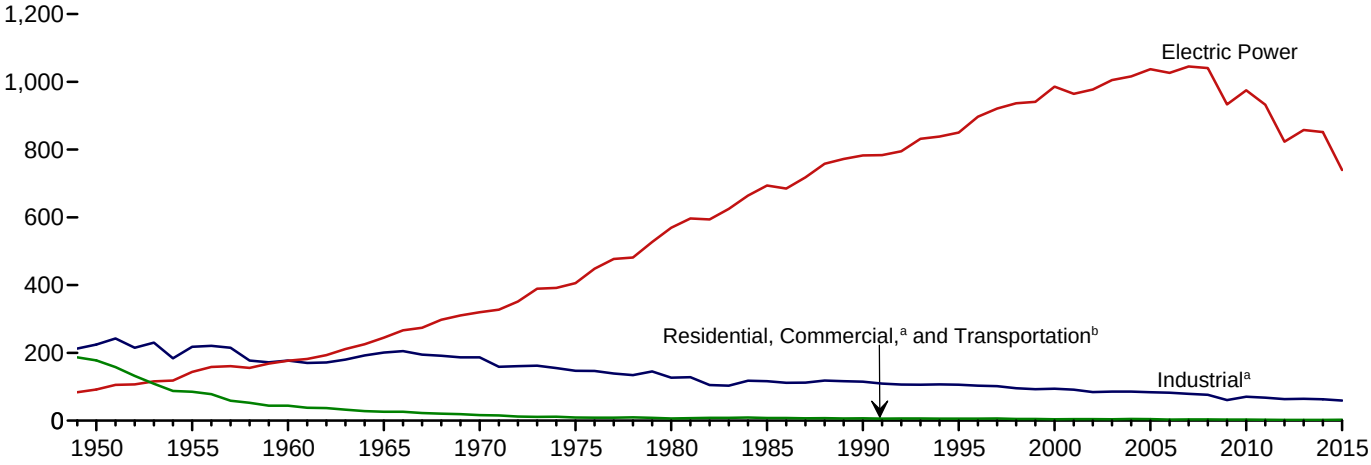
6. Coal

Figure 6.1 Coal
(Million Short Tons)

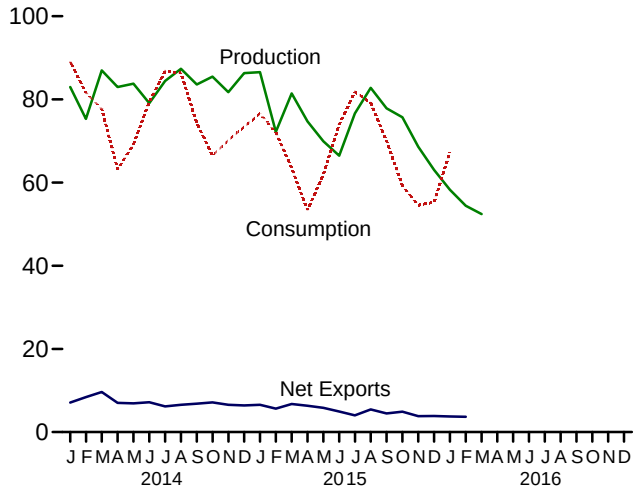
Overview, 1949–2015



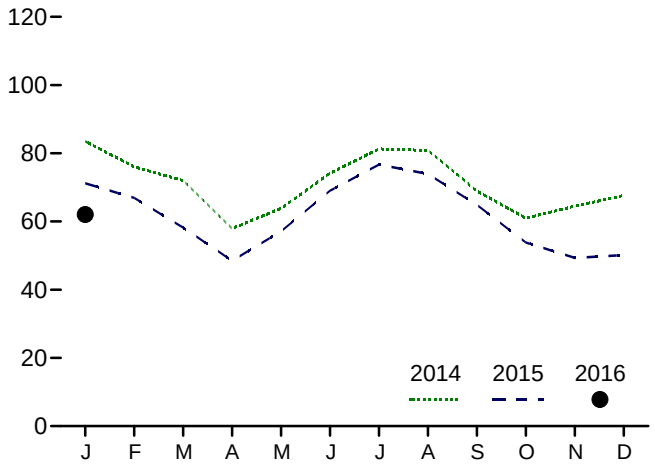
Consumption by Sector, 1949–2015



Overview, Monthly



Electric Power Sector Consumption, Monthly



[a] Includes combined-heat-and-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 6.1–6.2.

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**	**R -38,525**	**R 1,451**	**924,442**
2014 January	82,992	R 1,199	1,065	8,152	-7,087	R -15,235	R 3,277	R 89,063
February	75,320	R 1,019	582	8,972	-8,390	R -14,302	R 670	R 81,581
March	86,959	R 1,059	803	10,460	-9,657	R -2,074	R 2,749	R 77,685
April	82,981	R 914	930	7,952	-7,022	R 10,837	R 2,826	R 63,210
May	83,793	R 927	1,280	8,182	-6,902	R 7,141	R 1,493	R 69,185
June	79,069	R 1,054	1,365	8,540	-7,175	R -4,543	R -1,996	R 79,487
July	84,448	R 1,122	928	7,119	-6,192	R -8,070	R 646	R 86,802
August	87,346	R 1,105	1,076	7,637	-6,561	R -6,265	R 1,798	R 86,357
September	83,582	R 1,029	1,148	7,966	-6,818	R 2,396	R 1,103	R 74,294
October	85,462	R 715	584	7,738	-7,154	R 12,005	R 524	R 66,494
November	81,755	R 973	1,005	7,557	-6,552	R 5,673	R 349	R 70,155
December	86,341	R 974	586	6,981	-6,396	R 9,836	R -2,337	R 73,419
Total	**1,000,049**	**R 12,090**	**11,350**	**97,257**	**-85,907**	**R -2,601**	**R 11,101**	**R 917,731**
2015 January	86,548	RF 792	1,293	7,871	-6,579	R 8,634	R -4,473	76,599
February	72,210	RF 792	866	6,496	-5,630	-4,634	R -49	72,055
March	81,430	RF 792	850	7,612	-6,762	4,917	R 7,083	63,461
April	74,704	RF 792	879	7,216	-6,337	13,569	R 2,187	53,402
May	69,942	RF 792	919	6,761	-5,842	5,572	R -2,660	61,980
June	66,484	RF 792	842	5,789	-4,947	-6,705	R -4,953	73,987
July	76,618	RF 792	1,091	5,117	-4,026	-8,668	R 253	81,798
August	82,777	RF 792	970	6,409	-5,439	-3,479	R 2,421	79,188
September	77,868	RF 792	904	5,388	-4,485	5,273	R -1,094	69,996
October	R 75,705	RF 792	854	5,744	-4,889	R 7,767	R 4,591	59,250
November	R 68,613	RF 792	882	4,709	-3,827	13,375	R -2,322	54,524
December	R 63,036	RF 792	969	4,846	-3,877	9,414	R -4,785	55,322
Total	**R 895,936**	**RF 9,500**	**11,318**	**73,958**	**-62,640**	**R 45,034**	**R -3,801**	**801,563**
2016 January	58,282	RF 833	693	4,433	-3,740	R -2,470	R -9,441	R 67,286
February	54,410	NA	R 819	R 4,511	R -3,693	NA	NA	NA
March	52,441	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3-Month Total	**165,133**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
2015 3-Month Total	**240,189**	**2,375**	**3,009**	**21,979**	**-18,970**	**8,917**	**2,562**	**212,115**
2014 3-Month Total	**245,271**	**3,277**	**2,450**	**27,584**	**-25,134**	**-31,610**	**6,695**	**248,329**

[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											
		Commercial			Industrial							
						Other Industrial						
	Resi-dential	CHP[a]	Other[b]	Total	Coke Plants	CHP[c]	Non-CHP[d]	Total	Total	Trans-portation	Electric Power Sector[e,f]	Total
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)**	**[f] 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 January	(i)	132	R 120	R 252	R 1,621	1,791	R 1,901	R 3,692	R 5,313	(h)	83,498	R 89,063
February	(i)	131	R 120	R 251	R 1,559	1,633	R 2,101	R 3,734	R 5,294	(h)	76,036	R 81,581
March	(i)	118	R 108	R 226	R 1,705	1,729	R 2,027	R 3,755	R 5,460	(h)	72,000	R 77,685
April	(i)	82	R 50	R 132	R 1,660	1,472	R 2,011	R 3,482	R 5,142	(h)	57,936	R 63,210
May	(i)	72	R 43	R 115	R 1,743	1,549	R 1,915	R 3,464	R 5,207	(h)	63,863	R 69,185
June	(i)	78	R 47	R 126	R 1,771	1,540	R 1,928	R 3,467	R 5,238	(h)	74,123	R 79,487
July	(i)	85	R 41	R 126	R 1,925	1,589	R 1,876	R 3,465	R 5,390	(h)	81,287	R 86,802
August	(i)	72	R 34	R 106	R 1,913	1,591	R 1,885	R 3,476	R 5,389	(h)	80,863	R 86,357
September	(i)	64	R 30	R 94	R 1,799	1,502	R 1,982	R 3,484	R 5,283	(h)	68,916	R 74,294
October	(i)	58	R 58	R 116	R 1,818	1,482	R 2,131	R 3,613	R 5,431	(h)	60,947	R 66,494
November	(i)	82	R 82	R 164	R 1,850	1,554	R 2,091	R 3,645	R 5,495	(h)	64,495	R 70,155
December	(i)	90	R 90	R 180	R 1,933	1,644	R 2,023	R 3,667	R 5,600	(h)	67,638	R 73,419
Total	**(i)**	**1,063**	**R 824**	**R 1,887**	**R 21,297**	**19,076**	**R 23,870**	**R 42,946**	**R 64,243**	**(h)**	**851,602**	**R 917,731**
2015 January	(i)	96	F 181	F 277	F 1,497	1,676	F 1,950	F 3,625	F 5,122	(h)	71,200	76,599
February	(i)	91	F 174	F 266	F 1,414	1,491	F 1,957	F 3,448	F 4,862	(h)	66,927	72,055
March	(i)	88	F 167	F 255	F 1,518	1,586	F 1,925	F 3,511	F 5,029	(h)	58,177	63,461
April	(i)	64	F 129	F 193	F 1,289	1,394	F 2,062	F 3,456	F 4,745	(h)	48,464	53,402
May	(i)	62	F 123	F 185	F 1,477	1,444	F 1,742	F 3,187	F 4,664	(h)	57,131	61,980
June	(i)	64	F 124	F 188	F 1,584	1,437	F 1,739	F 3,176	F 4,760	(h)	69,039	73,987
July	(i)	68	F 125	F 193	F 1,640	1,565	F 1,706	F 3,270	F 4,910	(h)	76,695	81,798
August	(i)	63	F 151	F 213	F 1,796	1,560	F 1,727	F 3,287	F 5,083	(h)	73,892	79,188
September	(i)	58	F 142	F 200	F 1,625	1,477	F 1,824	F 3,301	F 4,927	(h)	64,870	69,996
October	(i)	61	F 168	F 229	F 1,975	1,372	F 1,839	F 3,211	F 5,186	(h)	53,835	59,250
November	(i)	70	F 175	F 245	F 1,482	1,507	F 1,942	F 3,449	F 4,931	(h)	49,348	54,524
December	(i)	77	F 178	F 255	F 1,553	1,520	F 1,884	F 3,404	F 4,957	(h)	50,111	55,322
Total	**(i)**	**861**	**F 1,836**	**F 2,697**	**F 18,851**	**18,028**	**F 22,297**	**F 40,325**	**F 59,176**	**(h)**	**739,689**	**801,563**
2016 January	(i)	79	F 218	F 297	F 1,425	1,539	F 1,975	F 3,514	F 4,939	(h)	62,049	67,286

[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. 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	R **45,652**	**495**	**2,200**	**4,097**	**6,297**	**6,792**	**147,884**	R **200,328**
2014 January	R 44,951	465	2,064	R 3,909	R 5,973	R 6,438	133,705	R 185,093
February	R 44,804	435	1,927	R 3,721	R 5,649	R 6,083	119,904	R 170,792
March	R 44,728	405	1,791	R 3,534	R 5,325	R 5,729	118,260	R 168,718
April	R 44,813	413	R 1,840	R 3,564	R 5,404	R 5,817	128,925	R 179,555
May	R 43,871	421	R 1,888	R 3,595	R 5,483	R 5,904	136,921	R 186,696
June	R 42,682	429	1,937	R 3,626	R 5,563	R 5,992	133,479	R 182,153
July	R 41,939	R 440	R 2,060	R 3,774	R 5,834	R 6,274	125,870	R 174,083
August	R 39,892	R 451	R 2,184	R 3,922	R 6,106	R 6,557	121,369	R 167,818
September	R 38,828	R 462	R 2,307	R 4,070	R 6,377	R 6,840	124,546	R 170,214
October	R 38,266	R 458	R 2,418	R 4,112	R 6,530	R 6,988	136,964	R 182,218
November	R 38,159	R 454	R 2,529	R 4,154	R 6,683	R 7,136	142,595	R 187,891
December	R **38,894**	R **449**	R **2,640**	R **4,196**	R **6,836**	R **7,285**	**151,548**	R **197,727**
2015 January	F 44,719	F 467	F 1,845	F 4,582	F 6,427	F 6,894	154,749	206,362
February	F 45,427	F 460	F 1,704	F 4,371	F 6,075	F 6,535	149,765	201,727
March	F 45,476	F 453	F 1,563	F 4,148	F 5,711	F 6,164	155,004	206,644
April	F 46,135	F 454	F 1,684	F 4,259	F 5,944	F 6,397	167,681	220,213
May	F 45,711	F 454	F 1,813	F 4,372	F 6,185	F 6,639	173,436	225,786
June	F 45,157	F 454	F 1,946	F 4,484	F 6,430	F 6,884	167,039	219,080
July	F 44,743	F 456	F 1,912	F 4,706	F 6,618	F 7,074	158,596	210,412
August	F 43,125	F 457	F 1,885	F 4,922	F 6,807	F 7,264	156,545	206,934
September	F 42,078	F 459	F 1,851	F 5,134	F 6,986	F 7,444	162,684	212,206
October	RF 36,262	F 460	F 1,854	F 5,257	F 7,110	F 7,571	176,140	R 219,973
November	RF 36,539	F 462	F 1,850	F 5,377	F 7,227	F 7,689	189,120	R 233,348
December	RF **37,831**	F **458**	F **1,850**	F **5,495**	F **7,345**	F **7,802**	**197,128**	R **242,762**
2016 January	F 43,639	F 490	F 1,839	F 5,250	F 7,089	F 7,579	189,073	240,292

[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.

Coal

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.

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; nonmetallic 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."
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."
2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Coal Users"; 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 Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Coal Users" (data for "Commercial and Institutional Coal Users"); 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, "Monthly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants."
1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants," and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.
1998–2007: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants," Form EIA-6A, "Coal Distribution Report," annual, and Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report," annual.
2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Coal Users," 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-7A, "Coal Production Report," annual, and Form EIA-8A, "Coal Stocks Report," annual; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS).

Residential and Commercial
1949–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*.
January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks."
October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks."
2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report, Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Coal Users" (data for "Commercial and Institutional Coal Users"); 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.

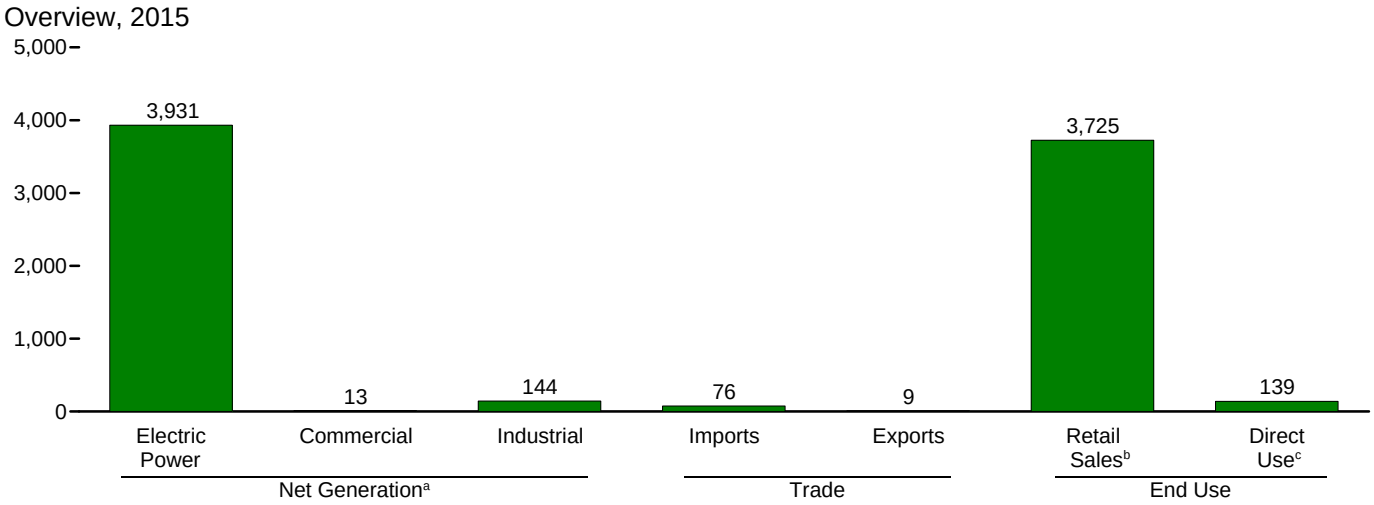
Industrial Other
1949–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.
October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Monthly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants."
1998–2007: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants."
2008 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Coal Users"; and, for forecast values, EIA, STIFS.

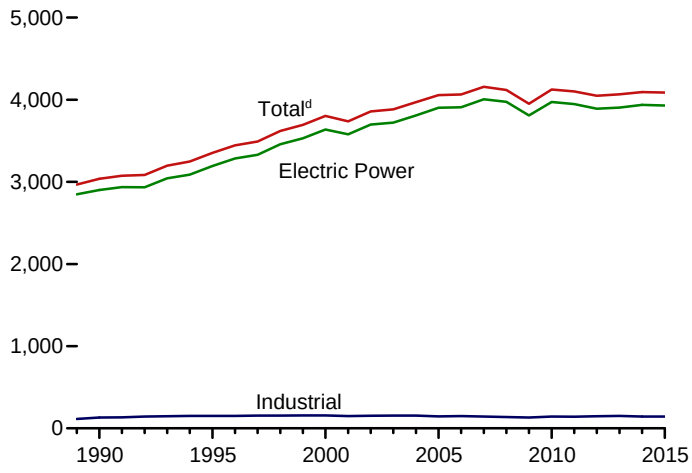
Electric Power
1949 forward: Table 7.5.

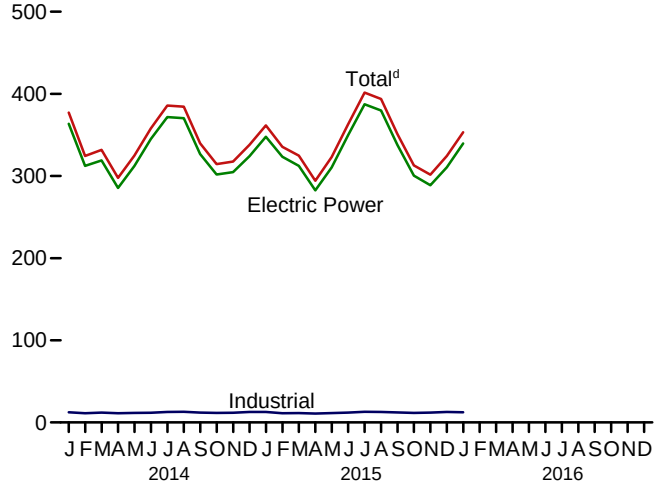
THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

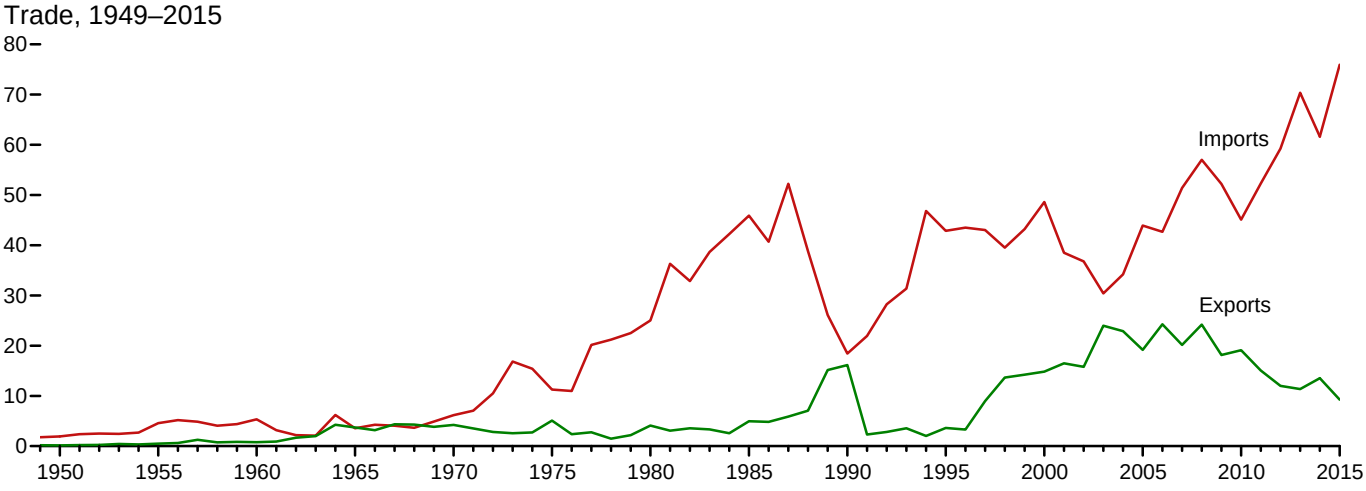
7. Electricity

Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview
(Billion Kilowatthours)









[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]	Commercial Sector[c]	Industrial 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**	**[c] 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 January	364	1	12	377	5	1	4	28	341	[E] 12	353
February	312	1	11	324	4	1	3	8	309	[E] 11	320
March	319	1	12	332	6	2	4	22	302	[E] 11	314
April	285	1	11	298	5	1	3	14	276	[E] 11	287
May	312	1	12	325	5	1	5	27	291	[E] 11	303
June	345	1	12	358	5	1	4	28	323	[E] 11	334
July	372	1	13	386	6	1	5	27	352	[E] 12	364
August	370	1	13	384	7	1	6	26	352	[E] 12	364
September	327	1	12	340	6	1	5	7	327	[E] 12	339
October	302	1	12	315	5	1	4	11	297	[E] 11	308
November	305	1	12	317	6	1	5	26	285	[E] 11	297
December	324	1	13	338	5	1	4	20	310	[E] 12	322
Total	**3,937**	**13**	**144**	**4,094**	**67**	**13**	**53**	**244**	**3,765**	**139**	**3,903**
2015 January	348	1	13	362	6	1	5	28	326	[E] 12	339
February	323	1	11	336	6	1	4	25	305	[E] 11	315
March	312	1	11	325	7	1	6	17	303	[E] 11	314
April	282	1	11	294	7	1	6	17	273	[E] 10	283
May	310	1	11	323	7	1	6	32	285	[E] 11	296
June	350	1	12	363	7	1	6	34	323	[E] 12	335
July	387	1	13	402	7	1	6	35	360	[E] 13	372
August	380	1	13	394	7	1	6	29	359	[E] 12	371
September	338	1	12	351	7	1	6	15	330	[E] 12	342
October	300	1	12	313	5	1	5	13	293	[E] 11	305
November	289	1	12	302	6	1	5	22	273	[E] 11	285
December	311	1	13	324	6	1	5	23	294	[E] 12	306
Total	**3,931**	**13**	**144**	**4,087**	**76**	**9**	**66**	**291**	**3,725**	**[E] 139**	**3,863**
2016 January	340	1	12	353	7	1	6	29	318	[E] 12	330

[a] Electricity net generation at utility-scale facilities. Does not include estimated distributed solar photovoltaic generation, which was 10 billion kilowatthours in 2014 and 12 billion kilowatthours in 2015. 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 2, "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.

E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 billion kilowatthours.

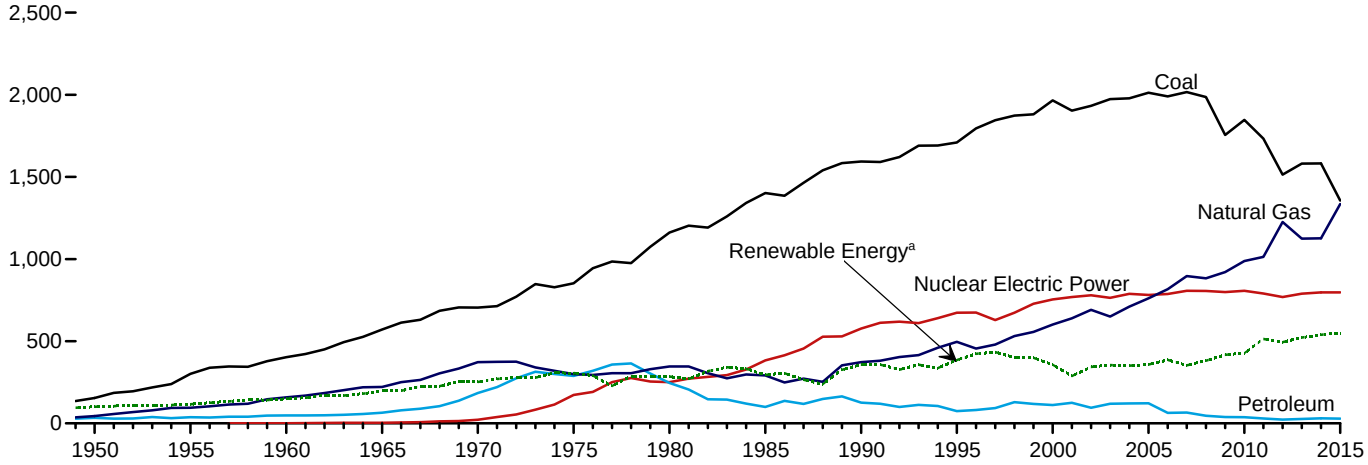
Notes: • See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," and Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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.

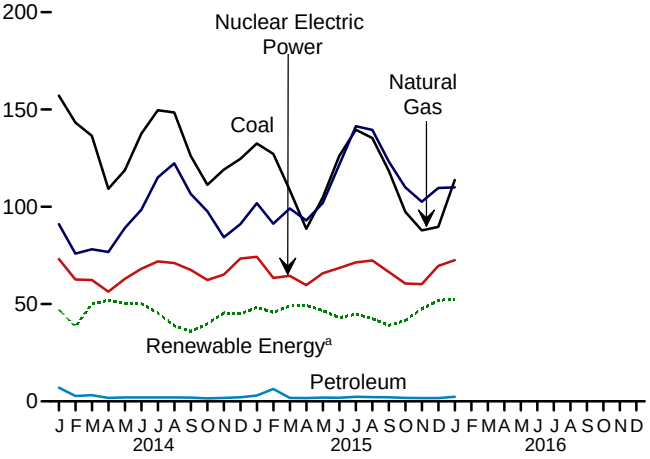
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation
(Billion Kilowatthours)

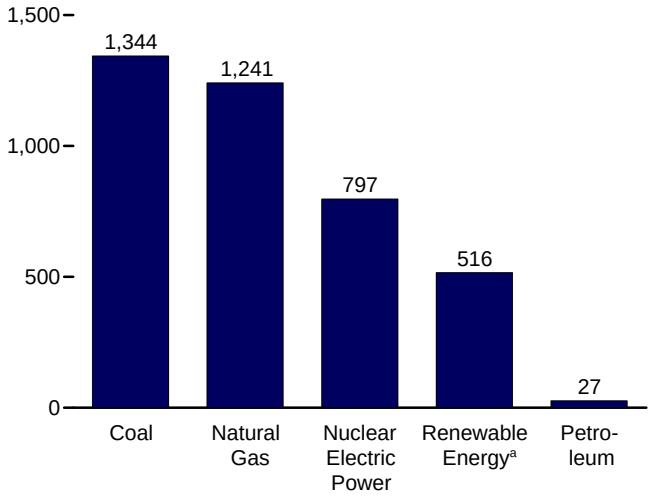
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 1949–2015



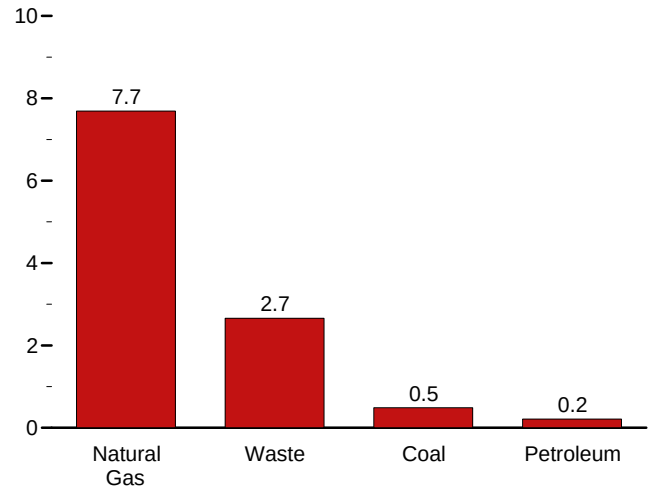
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, Monthly



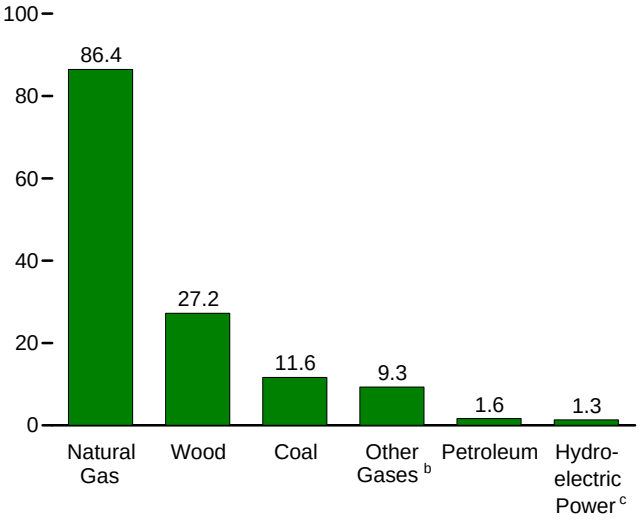
Electric Power Sector, Major Sources, 2015



Commercial Sector, Major Sources, 2015



Industrial Sector, Major Sources, 2015



[a] Conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar/PV, and wind.
[b] Blast furnace gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[c] Conventional hydroelectric power.
Note: Data are for utility-scale facilities.
Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#electricity.
Sources: Tables 7.2a–7.2c.

Table 7.2a Electricity Net Generation: Total (All Sectors)

(Sum of Tables 7.2b and 7.2c; Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels						Renewable Energy						
								Biomass					
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Other Gases[d]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage[e]	Conventional Hydroelectric Power[f]	Wood[g]	Waste[h]	Geothermal	Solar/PV[i]	Wind	Total[j]
1950 Total	**154,520**	**33,734**	**44,559**	**NA**	**0**	**(f)**	**100,885**	**390**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**334,088**
1955 Total	**301,363**	**37,138**	**95,285**	**NA**	**0**	**(f)**	**116,236**	**276**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**550,299**
1960 Total	**403,067**	**47,987**	**157,970**	**NA**	**518**	**(f)**	**149,440**	**140**	**NA**	**33**	**NA**	**NA**	**759,156**
1965 Total	**570,926**	**64,801**	**221,559**	**NA**	**3,657**	**(f)**	**196,984**	**269**	**NA**	**189**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,058,386**
1970 Total	**704,394**	**184,183**	**372,890**	**NA**	**21,804**	**(f)**	**250,957**	**136**	**220**	**525**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,535,111**
1975 Total	**852,786**	**289,095**	**299,778**	**NA**	**172,505**	**(f)**	**303,153**	**18**	**174**	**3,246**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,920,755**
1980 Total	**1,161,562**	**245,994**	**346,240**	**NA**	**251,116**	**(f)**	**279,182**	**275**	**158**	**5,073**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,289,600**
1985 Total	**1,402,128**	**100,202**	**291,946**	**NA**	**383,691**	**(f)**	**284,311**	**743**	**640**	**9,325**	**11**	**6**	**2,473,002**
1990 Total[k]	**1,594,011**	**126,460**	**372,765**	**10,383**	**576,862**	**-3,508**	**292,866**	**32,522**	**13,260**	**15,434**	**367**	**2,789**	**3,037,827**
1995 Total	**1,709,426**	**74,554**	**496,058**	**13,870**	**673,402**	**-2,725**	**310,833**	**36,521**	**20,405**	**13,378**	**497**	**3,164**	**3,353,487**
2000 Total	**1,966,265**	**111,221**	**601,038**	**13,955**	**753,893**	**-5,539**	**275,573**	**37,595**	**23,131**	**14,093**	**493**	**5,593**	**3,802,105**
2001 Total	**1,903,956**	**124,880**	**639,129**	**9,039**	**768,826**	**-8,823**	**216,961**	**35,200**	**14,548**	**13,741**	**543**	**6,737**	**3,736,644**
2002 Total	**1,933,130**	**94,567**	**691,006**	**11,463**	**780,064**	**-8,743**	**264,329**	**38,665**	**15,044**	**14,491**	**555**	**10,354**	**3,858,452**
2003 Total	**1,973,737**	**119,406**	**649,908**	**15,600**	**763,733**	**-8,535**	**275,806**	**37,529**	**15,812**	**14,424**	**534**	**11,187**	**3,883,185**
2004 Total	**1,978,301**	**121,145**	**710,100**	**15,252**	**788,528**	**-8,488**	**268,417**	**38,117**	**15,421**	**14,811**	**575**	**14,144**	**3,970,555**
2005 Total	**2,012,873**	**122,225**	**760,960**	**13,464**	**781,986**	**-6,558**	**270,321**	**38,856**	**15,420**	**14,692**	**550**	**17,811**	**4,055,423**
2006 Total	**1,990,511**	**64,166**	**816,441**	**14,177**	**787,219**	**-6,558**	**289,246**	**38,762**	**16,099**	**14,568**	**508**	**26,589**	**4,064,702**
2007 Total	**2,016,456**	**65,739**	**896,590**	**13,453**	**806,425**	**-6,896**	**247,510**	**39,014**	**16,525**	**14,637**	**612**	**34,450**	**4,156,745**
2008 Total	**1,985,801**	**46,243**	**882,981**	**11,707**	**806,208**	**-6,288**	**254,831**	**37,300**	**17,734**	**14,840**	**864**	**55,363**	**4,119,388**
2009 Total	**1,755,904**	**38,937**	**920,979**	**10,632**	**798,855**	**-4,627**	**273,445**	**36,050**	**18,443**	**15,009**	**891**	**73,886**	**3,950,331**
2010 Total	**1,847,290**	**37,061**	**987,697**	**11,313**	**806,968**	**-5,501**	**260,203**	**37,172**	**18,917**	**15,219**	**1,212**	**94,652**	**4,125,060**
2011 Total	**1,733,430**	**30,182**	**1,013,689**	**11,566**	**790,204**	**-6,421**	**319,355**	**37,449**	**19,222**	**15,316**	**1,818**	**120,177**	**4,100,141**
2012 Total	**1,514,043**	**23,190**	**1,225,894**	**11,898**	**769,331**	**-4,950**	**276,240**	**37,799**	**19,823**	**15,562**	**4,327**	**140,822**	**4,047,765**
2013 Total	**1,581,115**	**27,164**	**1,124,836**	**12,853**	**789,016**	**-4,681**	**268,565**	**40,028**	**20,830**	**15,775**	**9,036**	**167,840**	**4,065,964**
2014 January	157,097	7,072	91,061	933	73,163	-290	21,634	3,626	1,850	1,355	751	17,911	377,255
February	143,294	2,763	75,942	817	62,639	-445	17,396	3,265	1,686	1,206	835	14,009	324,348
March	136,443	3,188	78,151	866	62,397	-421	24,257	3,609	1,851	1,338	1,317	17,736	331,823
April	109,281	1,753	76,782	854	56,385	-378	25,440	3,230	1,810	1,314	1,487	18,636	297,631
May	118,786	2,044	89,120	944	62,947	-601	26,544	3,290	1,849	1,332	1,750	15,601	324,724
June	137,577	2,021	98,468	969	68,138	-653	25,744	3,622	1,826	1,293	1,923	15,799	357,844
July	149,627	2,042	115,081	1,069	71,940	-545	24,357	3,807	1,942	1,320	1,788	12,187	385,780
August	148,452	2,050	122,348	1,135	71,129	-840	19,807	3,761	1,880	1,329	1,879	10,171	384,341
September	126,110	1,948	106,582	1,126	67,535	-542	16,074	3,462	1,772	1,308	1,832	11,520	339,887
October	111,296	1,518	97,683	1,082	62,391	-448	17,159	3,422	1,726	1,345	1,717	14,508	314,522
November	119,127	1,738	84,354	1,073	65,140	-531	18,625	3,508	1,691	1,362	1,380	18,867	317,495
December	124,620	2,095	91,038	1,153	73,363	-480	22,329	3,737	1,767	1,375	1,032	14,711	337,957
Total	**1,581,710**	**30,232**	**1,126,609**	**12,022**	**797,166**	**-6,174**	**259,367**	**42,340**	**21,650**	**15,877**	**17,691**	**181,655**	**4,093,606**
2015 January	132,498	2,970	101,811	1,293	74,270	-551	24,631	3,794	1,899	1,475	1,218	15,262	361,634
February	127,152	6,342	91,357	1,080	63,462	-456	22,770	3,418	1,603	1,346	1,633	14,959	335,576
March	108,537	1,806	99,130	1,058	64,547	-411	24,884	3,447	1,732	1,456	2,240	15,331	324,743
April	88,653	1,717	92,979	931	59,757	-214	22,558	3,244	1,739	1,338	2,567	17,881	294,218
May	104,795	1,940	101,919	1,016	65,833	-370	20,210	3,366	1,815	1,466	2,602	17,221	322,949
June	126,122	1,848	121,546	1,106	68,546	-398	20,089	3,539	1,805	1,381	2,717	13,477	362,917
July	139,598	2,348	141,365	1,274	71,412	-513	21,114	3,913	1,932	1,436	2,754	13,686	401,536
August	135,285	2,181	139,493	1,216	72,415	-626	19,434	3,834	1,902	1,427	2,834	13,073	393,704
September	118,485	2,060	123,230	1,212	66,466	-544	16,242	3,469	1,746	1,281	2,358	13,916	351,040
October	97,431	1,792	110,025	847	60,571	-443	16,702	3,300	1,836	1,363	2,030	16,390	312,972
November	87,852	1,711	102,566	848	60,264	-285	19,381	3,404	1,866	1,380	1,896	19,663	301,647
December	89,649	1,726	109,646	1,081	69,634	-281	23,154	3,629	1,957	1,418	1,623	20,067	324,445
Total	**1,356,057**	**28,443**	**1,335,068**	**12,963**	**797,178**	**-5,094**	**251,168**	**42,358**	**21,833**	**16,767**	**26,473**	**190,927**	**4,087,381**
2016 January	113,751	2,339	109,980	1,254	72,536	-312	25,535	3,573	1,884	1,436	1,546	18,511	353,153

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[b] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[c] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

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

[e] Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

[f] Through 1989, hydroelectric pumped storage is included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

[g] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[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] Electricity net generation from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include estimated distributed solar photovoltaic generation, which was 9,536 million kilowatthours in 2014 and 12,141 million kilowatthours in 2015.

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

[k] Through 1988, all data except hydroelectric are for electric utilities only; hydroelectric data through 1988 include industrial plants as well as electric utilities. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.

NA=Not available.

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

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

Sources: See sources for Tables 7.2b and 7.2c.

Table 7.2b Electricity Net Generation: Electric Power Sector

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels						Renewable Energy						
								Biomass					
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Other Gases[d]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage[e]	Conventional Hydroelectric Power[f]	Wood[g]	Waste[h]	Geothermal	Solar/PV[i]	Wind	Total[j]
1950 Total	**154,520**	**33,734**	**44,559**	**NA**	**0**	**(f)**	**95,938**	**390**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**329,141**
1955 Total	**301,363**	**37,138**	**95,285**	**NA**	**0**	**(f)**	**112,975**	**276**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**547,038**
1960 Total	**403,067**	**47,987**	**157,970**	**NA**	**518**	**(f)**	**145,833**	**140**	**NA**	**33**	**NA**	**NA**	**755,549**
1965 Total	**570,926**	**64,801**	**221,559**	**NA**	**3,657**	**(f)**	**193,851**	**269**	**NA**	**189**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,055,252**
1970 Total	**704,394**	**184,183**	**372,890**	**NA**	**21,804**	**(f)**	**247,714**	**136**	**220**	**525**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,531,868**
1975 Total	**852,786**	**289,095**	**299,778**	**NA**	**172,505**	**(f)**	**300,047**	**18**	**174**	**3,246**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,917,649**
1980 Total	**1,161,562**	**245,994**	**346,240**	**NA**	**251,116**	**(f)**	**276,021**	**275**	**158**	**5,073**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,286,439**
1985 Total	**1,402,128**	**100,202**	**291,946**	**NA**	**383,691**	**(f)**	**281,149**	**743**	**640**	**9,325**	**11**	**6**	**2,469,841**
1990 Total[k]	**1,572,109**	**118,864**	**309,486**	**621**	**576,862**	**-3,508**	**289,753**	**7,032**	**11,500**	**15,434**	**367**	**2,789**	**2,901,322**
1995 Total	**1,686,056**	**68,146**	**419,179**	**1,927**	**673,402**	**-2,725**	**305,410**	**7,597**	**17,986**	**13,378**	**497**	**3,164**	**3,194,230**
2000 Total	**1,943,111**	**105,192**	**517,978**	**2,028**	**753,893**	**-5,539**	**271,338**	**8,916**	**20,307**	**14,093**	**493**	**5,593**	**3,637,529**
2001 Total	**1,882,826**	**119,149**	**554,940**	**586**	**768,826**	**-8,823**	**213,749**	**8,294**	**12,944**	**13,741**	**543**	**6,737**	**3,580,053**
2002 Total	**1,910,613**	**89,733**	**607,683**	**1,970**	**780,064**	**-8,743**	**260,491**	**9,009**	**13,145**	**14,491**	**555**	**10,354**	**3,698,458**
2003 Total	**1,952,714**	**113,697**	**567,303**	**2,647**	**763,733**	**-8,535**	**271,512**	**9,528**	**13,808**	**14,424**	**534**	**11,187**	**3,721,159**
2004 Total	**1,957,188**	**114,678**	**627,172**	**3,568**	**788,528**	**-8,488**	**265,064**	**9,736**	**13,062**	**14,811**	**575**	**14,144**	**3,808,360**
2005 Total	**1,992,054**	**116,482**	**683,829**	**3,777**	**781,986**	**-6,558**	**267,040**	**10,570**	**13,031**	**14,692**	**550**	**17,811**	**3,902,192**
2006 Total	**1,969,737**	**59,708**	**734,417**	**4,254**	**787,219**	**-6,558**	**286,254**	**10,341**	**13,927**	**14,568**	**508**	**26,589**	**3,908,077**
2007 Total	**1,998,390**	**61,306**	**814,752**	**4,042**	**806,425**	**-6,896**	**245,843**	**10,711**	**14,294**	**14,637**	**612**	**34,450**	**4,005,343**
2008 Total	**1,968,838**	**42,881**	**802,372**	**3,200**	**806,208**	**-6,288**	**253,096**	**10,638**	**15,379**	**14,840**	**864**	**55,363**	**3,974,349**
2009 Total	**1,741,123**	**35,811**	**841,006**	**3,058**	**798,855**	**-4,627**	**271,506**	**10,738**	**15,954**	**15,009**	**891**	**73,886**	**3,809,837**
2010 Total	**1,827,738**	**34,679**	**901,389**	**2,967**	**806,968**	**-5,501**	**258,455**	**11,446**	**16,376**	**15,219**	**1,206**	**94,636**	**3,972,386**
2011 Total	**1,717,891**	**28,202**	**926,290**	**2,939**	**790,204**	**-6,421**	**317,531**	**10,733**	**15,989**	**15,316**	**1,727**	**120,121**	**3,948,186**
2012 Total	**1,500,557**	**20,072**	**1,132,791**	**2,984**	**769,331**	**-4,950**	**273,859**	**11,050**	**16,555**	**15,562**	**4,164**	**140,749**	**3,890,358**
2013 Total	**1,567,722**	**24,510**	**1,028,949**	**4,322**	**789,016**	**-4,681**	**265,058**	**12,302**	**16,918**	**15,775**	**8,724**	**167,742**	**3,903,715**
2014 January	155,916	6,784	82,969	266	73,163	-290	21,510	1,273	1,490	1,355	734	17,895	363,645
February	142,218	2,578	68,730	211	62,639	-445	17,289	1,150	1,385	1,206	814	13,997	312,276
March	135,290	2,999	70,517	215	62,397	-421	24,139	1,291	1,514	1,338	1,286	17,722	318,914
April	108,279	1,583	69,583	231	56,385	-378	25,310	1,040	1,466	1,314	1,453	18,621	285,453
May	117,738	1,870	81,645	283	62,947	-601	26,410	1,007	1,520	1,332	1,710	15,591	312,072
June	136,470	1,845	90,902	257	68,138	-653	25,640	1,317	1,491	1,293	1,883	15,786	344,988
July	148,472	1,867	106,696	283	71,940	-545	24,265	1,374	1,574	1,320	1,748	12,176	371,817
August	147,329	1,873	113,910	315	71,129	-840	19,708	1,372	1,526	1,329	1,839	10,162	370,304
September	125,062	1,777	98,690	298	67,535	-542	15,986	1,288	1,439	1,308	1,795	11,510	326,756
October	110,322	1,368	90,053	334	62,391	-448	17,063	1,238	1,393	1,345	1,680	14,492	301,847
November	118,118	1,577	76,711	302	65,140	-531	18,524	1,331	1,373	1,362	1,351	18,848	304,738
December	123,561	1,921	82,766	363	73,363	-480	22,202	1,347	1,432	1,375	1,011	14,696	324,193
Total	**1,568,774**	**28,043**	**1,033,172**	**3,358**	**797,166**	**-6,174**	**258,046**	**15,027**	**17,602**	**15,877**	**17,304**	**181,496**	**3,937,003**
2015 January	131,453	2,786	93,506	399	74,270	-551	24,497	1,342	1,551	1,475	1,193	15,247	347,781
February	126,138	6,074	84,239	333	63,462	-456	22,654	1,260	1,299	1,346	1,600	14,945	323,416
March	107,479	1,650	91,849	316	64,547	-411	24,738	1,231	1,385	1,456	2,191	15,316	312,288
April	87,822	1,573	86,077	263	59,757	-214	22,419	1,045	1,426	1,338	2,511	17,865	282,458
May	103,848	1,799	94,402	315	65,833	-370	20,093	1,174	1,487	1,466	2,544	17,205	310,405
June	125,061	1,725	113,687	302	68,546	-398	19,986	1,285	1,484	1,381	2,654	13,464	349,791
July	138,472	2,194	132,930	326	71,412	-513	20,997	1,464	1,588	1,436	2,694	13,673	387,331
August	134,142	2,030	131,034	349	72,415	-626	19,350	1,478	1,579	1,427	2,771	13,061	379,678
September	117,438	1,915	115,270	342	66,466	-544	16,178	1,220	1,422	1,281	2,306	13,904	337,797
October	96,440	1,662	102,431	207	60,571	-443	16,602	1,082	1,495	1,363	1,986	16,375	300,382
November	86,926	1,585	94,513	211	60,264	-285	19,268	1,182	1,512	1,380	1,853	19,645	288,664
December	88,717	1,592	101,001	293	69,634	-281	23,023	1,310	1,601	1,418	1,587	20,048	310,587
Total	**1,343,937**	**26,584**	**1,240,938**	**3,655**	**797,178**	**-5,094**	**249,806**	**15,074**	**17,830**	**16,767**	**25,890**	**190,748**	**3,930,579**
2016 January	112,803	2,177	101,772	369	72,536	-312	25,402	1,251	1,555	1,436	1,515	18,493	339,624

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

[b] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and, beginning in 2011, propane.

[c] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

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

[e] Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

[f] Through 1989, hydroelectric pumped storage is included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

[g] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[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] Electricity net generation from solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Does not include estimated distributed solar photovoltaic generation.

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

[k] Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilites 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. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 7.2c Electricity Net Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Commercial Sector[a]					Industrial Sector[b]							
				Biomass							Biomass		
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Waste[f]	Total[g]	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Other Gases[h]	Hydroelectric Power[i]	Wood[j]	Waste[f]	Total[k]
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 January	76	103	651	243	1,218	1,105	185	7,441	667	120	2,343	116	12,391
February	79	38	533	199	961	998	147	6,680	606	104	2,105	103	11,112
March	66	30	529	214	972	1,087	159	7,105	651	114	2,311	123	11,937
April	47	10	509	219	927	955	160	6,690	624	127	2,188	125	11,251
May	39	8	557	224	986	1,009	165	6,918	662	130	2,276	105	11,667
June	42	8	605	225	1,041	1,065	167	6,960	711	100	2,295	110	11,814
July	50	9	701	248	1,173	1,105	166	7,685	786	89	2,426	120	12,790
August	42	8	722	244	1,181	1,081	169	7,716	820	96	2,384	111	12,856
September	36	9	657	231	1,086	1,013	162	7,234	828	86	2,171	102	12,044
October	31	10	601	215	1,008	942	140	7,028	748	93	2,180	118	11,667
November	44	10	560	202	960	966	151	7,083	772	99	2,175	115	11,797
December	45	11	602	216	1,007	1,015	163	7,670	790	125	2,386	119	12,757
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 January	53	27	619	227	1,062	992	157	7,685	894	130	2,446	121	12,791
February	59	81	533	199	1,005	955	187	6,586	747	113	2,152	104	11,155
March	51	13	616	229	1,067	1,007	143	6,666	743	142	2,212	118	11,387
April	33	9	539	212	968	798	135	6,363	668	136	2,195	102	10,793
May	35	11	655	221	1,102	912	131	6,863	701	113	2,186	107	11,442
June	42	11	652	218	1,101	1,018	113	7,207	804	100	2,252	103	12,025
July	44	13	720	231	1,196	1,083	140	7,716	948	113	2,441	113	13,008
August	35	12	732	220	1,184	1,108	138	7,727	867	81	2,354	103	12,842
September	32	10	674	221	1,113	1,015	135	7,286	870	61	2,244	104	12,130
October	34	8	638	221	1,057	956	122	6,956	641	97	2,213	120	11,533
November	33	7	650	232	1,079	893	120	7,402	637	109	2,220	122	11,904
December	37	8	661	230	1,095	895	126	7,984	788	127	2,315	126	12,763
Total	**488**	**210**	**7,690**	**2,660**	**13,029**	**11,632**	**1,648**	**86,440**	**9,308**	**1,323**	**27,230**	**1,343**	**143,773**
2016 January	41	12	656	212	1,065	907	151	7,551	885	127	2,315	117	12,464

[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, photovoltaic (PV) energy, wind, wood, and other, which are not separately displayed. Does not include estimated distributed solar photovoltaic generation, which in the commercial sector was 4,349 million kilowatthours in 2014 and 5,024 million kilowatthours in 2015.

[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 estimated distributed solar photovoltaic generation, which in the industrial sector was 943 million kilowatthours in 2014 and 1,109 million kilowatthours in 2015

NA=Not available.

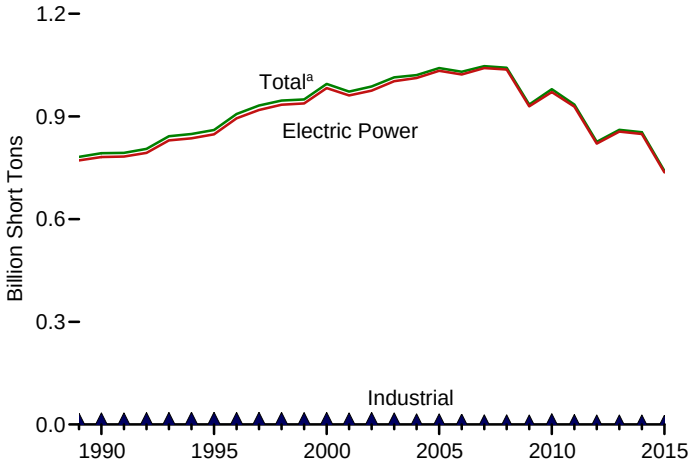
Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is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

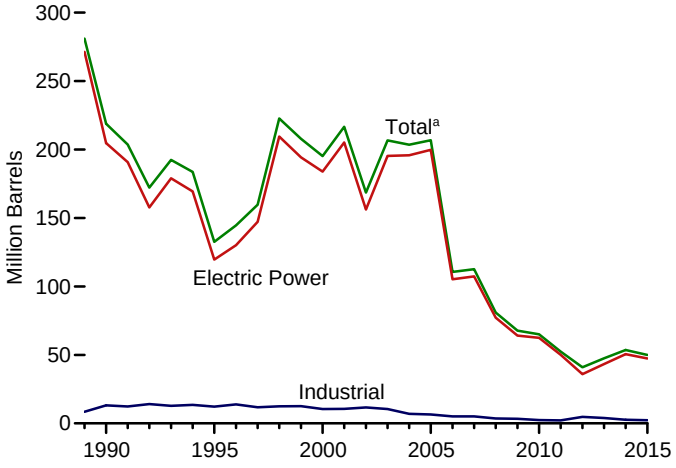
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 7.3 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation

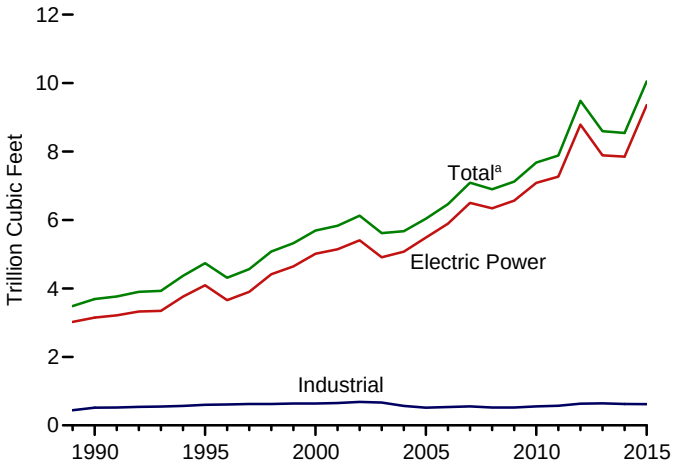
Coal by Sector, 1989–2015



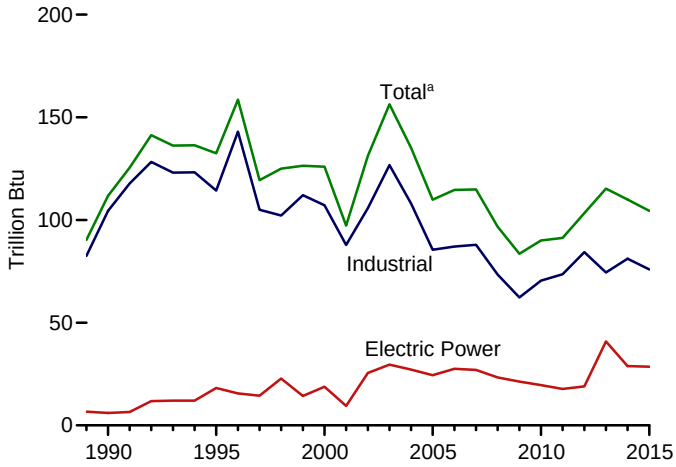
Petroleum by Sector, 1989–2015



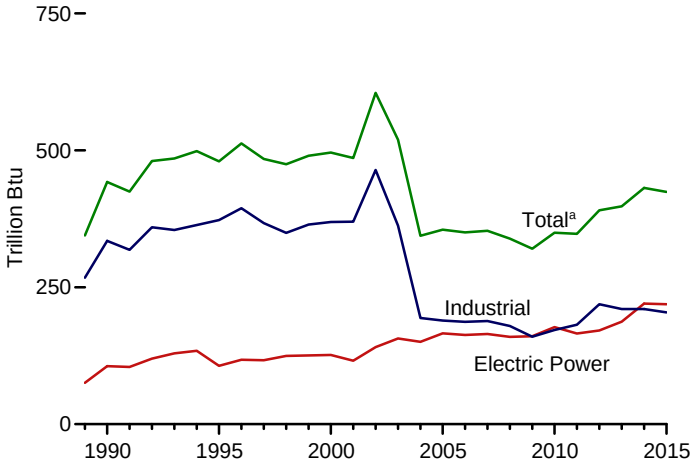
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989–2015



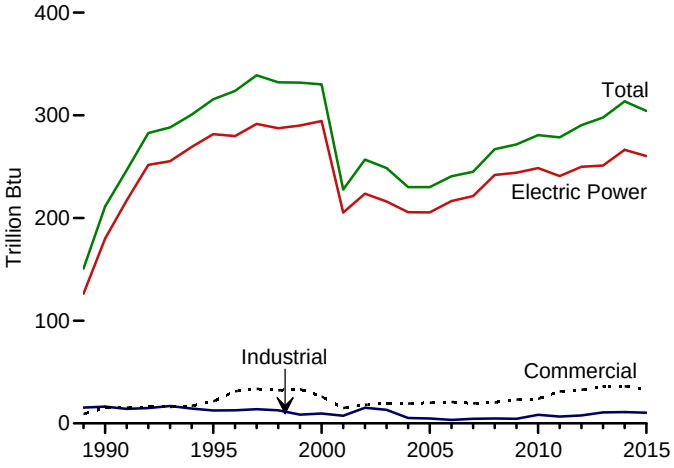
Other Gases[b] by Sector, 1989–2015



Wood by Sector, 1989–2015



Waste by Sector, 1989–2015



[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[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]	**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 January	83,647	4,958	4,278	954	436	12,369	695	9	37	27	17
February	76,160	1,380	1,538	199	361	4,924	580	8	34	25	15
March	72,124	1,480	1,731	264	421	5,578	591	8	37	27	16
April	58,065	672	801	83	303	3,070	579	8	32	26	16
May	64,033	840	698	109	393	3,614	680	9	32	27	17
June	74,328	690	762	50	418	3,591	754	9	37	27	17
July	81,495	673	921	102	385	3,621	881	10	39	28	17
August	81,074	700	954	97	382	3,661	935	10	38	27	18
September	69,127	718	805	121	372	3,504	806	10	36	26	17
October	61,129	675	753	123	230	2,701	736	9	35	25	16
November	64,651	841	734	106	288	3,121	633	10	36	24	17
December	67,799	837	730	153	424	3,840	674	10	38	25	18
Total	**853,634**	**14,465**	**14,704**	**2,363**	**4,412**	**53,593**	**8,544**	**110**	**431**	**314**	**200**
2015 January	71,302	1,327	1,784	246	400	5,354	748	11	38	27	15
February	67,056	3,775	4,212	738	419	10,822	678	9	34	23	13
March	58,308	861	815	152	278	3,217	736	8	35	25	14
April	48,549	642	797	111	301	3,053	694	8	31	24	15
May	57,217	856	746	138	343	3,452	769	8	34	25	16
June	69,166	810	850	113	305	3,299	927	9	36	25	16
July	76,833	790	1,128	122	421	4,145	1,088	10	39	27	17
August	74,067	740	1,004	117	397	3,847	1,069	10	39	26	17
September	65,008	670	877	172	381	3,625	934	9	35	24	16
October	53,985	650	781	123	312	3,115	827	7	33	25	15
November	49,173	816	865	79	253	3,027	770	7	34	26	15
December	50,191	818	728	91	278	3,026	808	9	37	27	16
Total	**740,855**	**12,756**	**14,588**	**2,201**	**4,088**	**49,983**	**10,048**	**104**	**424**	**304**	**186**
2016 January	62,151	1,207	1,023	150	346	4,112	808	10	36	27	16

[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 sources for Tables 7.3b and 7.3c.

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

	Coal[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 January	83,213	4,836	4,188	931	404	11,973	634	2	19	23	10
February	75,772	1,325	1,472	181	331	4,636	527	2	17	21	9
March	71,706	1,439	1,676	246	389	5,305	535	2	19	23	11
April	57,692	648	766	70	267	2,817	526	2	16	22	10
May	63,635	819	660	91	363	3,383	624	2	15	23	11
June	73,907	672	717	36	385	3,350	697	2	19	23	11
July	81,059	653	879	87	352	3,380	818	3	20	24	11
August	80,644	683	920	80	349	3,427	872	3	20	23	11
September	68,726	698	769	103	343	3,285	747	2	19	22	10
October	60,759	651	713	106	201	2,476	679	3	18	21	10
November	64,281	816	686	90	261	2,895	576	3	19	21	11
December	67,410	812	686	137	395	3,610	612	3	20	22	11
Total	**848,803**	**14,052**	**14,132**	**2,157**	**4,039**	**50,537**	**7,849**	**29**	**220**	**266**	**127**
2015 January	70,934	1,288	1,700	228	369	5,061	687	3	20	22	10
February	66,692	3,675	4,043	724	388	10,384	626	2	18	19	9
March	57,928	830	774	128	255	3,006	682	2	18	21	9
April	48,260	616	766	94	272	2,835	644	2	15	21	10
May	56,883	830	709	111	320	3,248	713	2	18	21	10
June	68,779	783	821	91	288	3,136	868	2	19	22	11
July	76,422	756	1,096	110	392	3,925	1,026	3	21	24	11
August	73,649	707	981	101	370	3,639	1,007	3	21	23	11
September	64,625	647	852	159	355	3,434	875	3	17	21	10
October	53,630	625	768	109	288	2,942	772	2	16	22	10
November	48,855	793	848	54	236	2,877	712	2	18	22	10
December	49,866	790	713	69	257	2,855	745	2	19	23	11
Total	**736,523**	**12,340**	**14,072**	**1,979**	**3,790**	**47,342**	**9,357**	**29**	**219**	**260**	**123**
2016 January	61,819	1,178	986	140	319	3,898	749	3	19	23	10

[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]						
				Biomass					Biomass		
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Waste[f]	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Other Gases[g]	Wood[h]	Waste[f]	Other[i]
	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 January	27	113	6	3	407	283	54	6	18	1	5
February	27	58	5	3	362	229	48	6	16	1	4
March	22	44	5	3	396	229	51	6	17	1	4
April	16	32	5	3	357	220	48	6	16	1	4
May	12	23	6	3	385	208	51	7	17	1	4
June	15	27	6	3	406	214	51	7	18	1	4
July	16	24	7	3	420	216	55	7	19	1	4
August	14	24	7	3	417	210	56	8	18	1	5
September	12	25	6	3	389	194	52	8	17	1	5
October	11	29	6	3	359	196	51	7	17	1	4
November	14	29	5	3	356	197	52	7	17	1	5
December	16	32	6	3	373	198	55	7	19	1	5
Total	**202**	**462**	**72**	**36**	**4,629**	**2,594**	**623**	**81**	**210**	**11**	**54**
2015 January	17	56	6	3	351	237	55	8	18	1	3
February	19	165	5	3	345	273	47	6	16	1	3
March	17	26	6	3	363	185	48	6	17	1	3
April	11	18	5	2	278	200	45	6	16	1	4
May	12	20	6	2	321	185	49	6	16	1	4
June	14	20	6	2	373	144	52	7	17	1	4
July	15	24	7	3	396	196	55	8	18	1	4
August	12	23	7	3	406	185	55	7	18	1	4
September	11	17	6	2	372	174	52	7	17	1	4
October	11	10	6	3	344	163	49	5	17	1	4
November	11	9	6	3	306	140	52	5	17	1	4
December	12	12	6	3	313	159	56	6	17	1	4
Total	**163**	**402**	**74**	**33**	**4,169**	**2,239**	**618**	**76**	**204**	**10**	**44**
2016 January	13	13	6	3	319	201	53	7	17	1	4

[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).

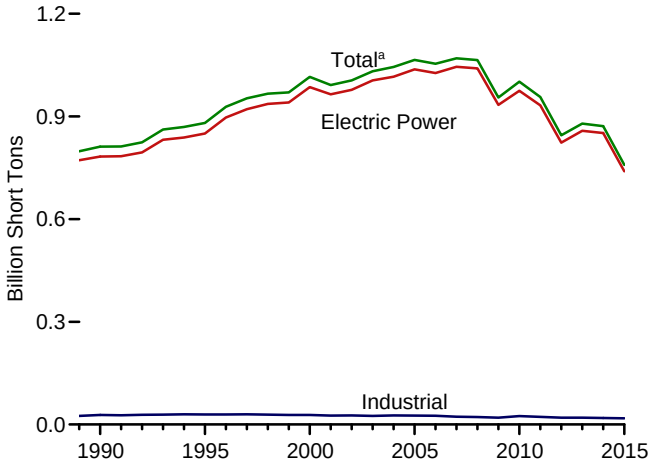
Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • See Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Through 1988, data are not available. •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

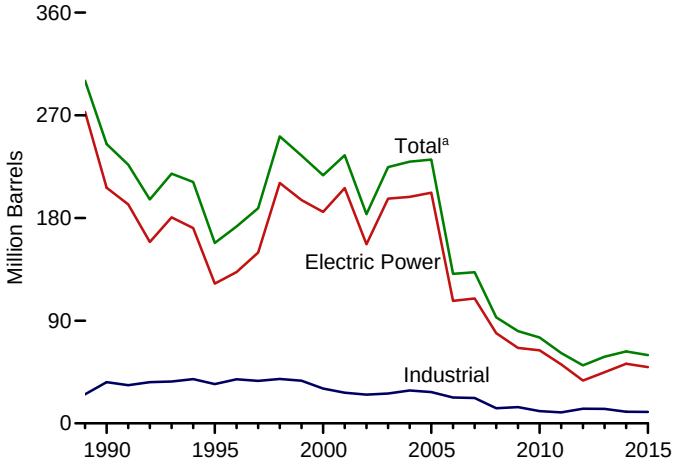
Sources: • **1989–1997:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998–2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001–2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004–2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906,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

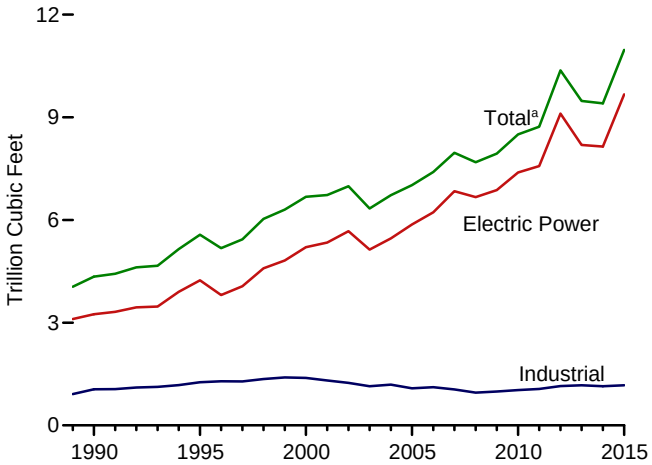
Coal by Sector, 1989–2015



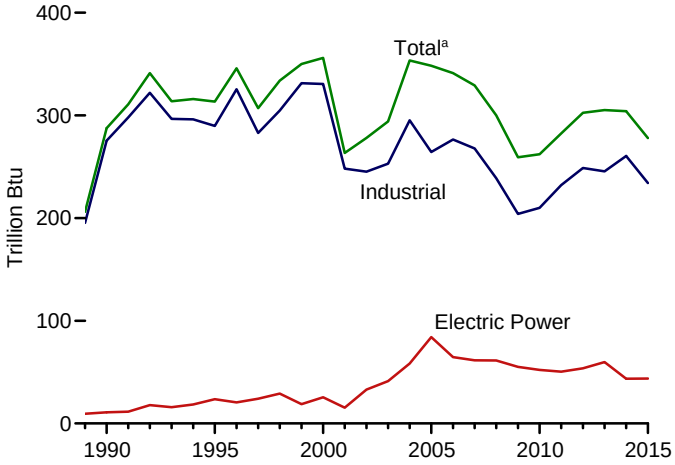
Petroleum by Sector, 1989–2015



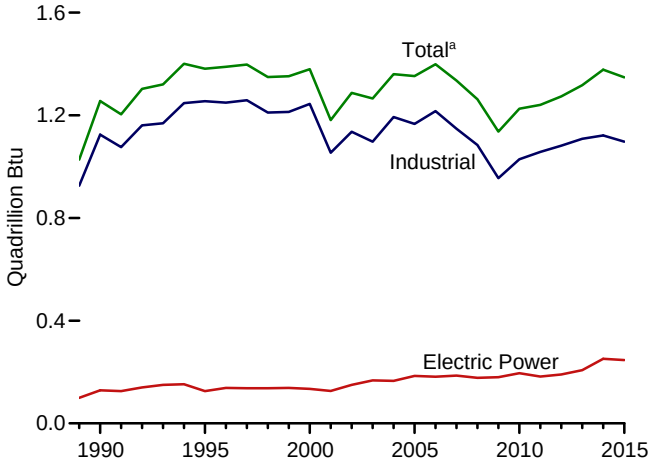
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989–2015



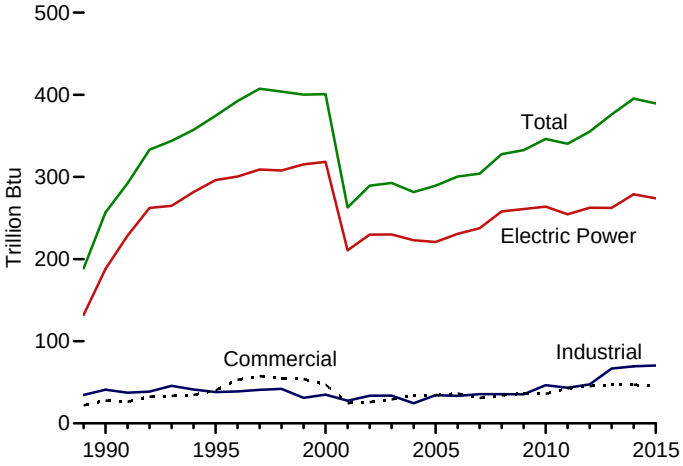
Other Gases[b] by Sector, 1989–2015



Wood by Sector, 1989–2015



Waste by Sector, 1989–2015



[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 January	85,420	5,177	4,609	1,046	541	13,536	782	25	118	35	20
February	77,801	1,460	1,746	247	454	5,722	649	23	107	32	17
March	73,846	1,528	1,932	316	527	6,410	664	25	117	34	19
April	59,489	710	932	118	418	3,852	646	24	109	34	19
May	65,483	869	835	153	504	4,376	748	24	109	33	19
June	75,741	726	904	81	527	4,343	822	24	116	33	20
July	82,961	702	1,050	138	499	4,386	953	26	120	35	20
August	82,526	741	1,073	137	494	4,422	1,010	27	121	33	21
September	70,482	752	908	158	485	4,243	876	26	112	31	20
October	62,488	701	893	165	316	3,339	808	26	114	32	19
November	66,131	870	878	152	393	3,863	704	27	115	32	20
December	69,372	871	853	196	538	4,612	749	27	121	33	21
Total	**871,741**	**15,107**	**16,615**	**2,908**	**5,695**	**63,106**	**9,410**	**304**	**1,378**	**395**	**236**
2015 January	72,972	1,402	1,965	319	540	6,384	827	27	122	34	18
February	68,510	3,952	4,526	798	555	12,050	751	23	109	29	15
March	59,851	903	960	206	425	4,196	817	23	110	32	17
April	49,922	677	921	159	420	3,857	768	22	107	31	17
May	58,637	890	874	191	444	4,173	843	23	111	32	18
June	70,540	848	984	156	422	4,096	1,000	24	112	31	18
July	78,327	837	1,270	153	525	4,884	1,165	25	118	35	19
August	75,514	776	1,133	152	501	4,569	1,149	25	116	33	19
September	66,404	700	1,045	214	488	4,401	1,009	22	109	31	18
October	55,268	691	917	167	396	3,752	902	21	109	33	18
November	50,925	854	995	137	370	3,837	848	20	109	33	18
December	51,707	857	854	143	365	3,677	889	23	116	35	19
Total	**758,578**	**13,388**	**16,444**	**2,793**	**5,450**	**59,876**	**10,968**	**278**	**1,348**	**389**	**213**
2016 January	63,667	1,255	1,182	186	429	4,768	892	24	116	33	18

[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 sources for Tables 7.4b and 7.4c.

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

	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 January	83,498	4,938	4,284	967	412	12,250	663	4	21	24	11
February	76,036	1,338	1,552	181	339	4,766	551	3	20	22	10
March	72,000	1,446	1,770	253	397	5,456	561	3	22	24	12
April	57,936	653	845	70	276	2,948	549	3	18	23	11
May	63,863	823	744	92	371	3,513	647	4	17	24	12
June	74,123	679	801	36	385	3,442	721	3	22	24	12
July	81,287	656	970	87	357	3,497	843	4	23	25	12
August	80,863	703	1,009	80	358	3,581	898	4	23	24	12
September	68,916	701	829	103	352	3,392	771	4	21	22	11
October	60,947	652	804	106	211	2,615	703	4	20	22	11
November	64,495	820	772	90	271	3,036	600	4	22	22	11
December	67,638	825	752	141	404	3,740	639	4	22	23	12
Total	**851,602**	**14,235**	**15,132**	**2,208**	**4,132**	**52,235**	**8,146**	**44**	**251**	**279**	**137**
2015 January	71,200	1,317	1,770	247	379	5,231	714	5	22	24	11
February	66,927	3,778	4,173	743	398	10,681	651	4	21	21	10
March	58,177	837	853	132	264	3,144	709	4	20	22	10
April	48,464	622	842	95	282	2,968	668	3	17	22	10
May	57,131	837	786	112	330	3,387	739	3	19	22	11
June	69,039	790	898	91	299	3,272	893	4	21	22	11
July	76,695	764	1,186	111	402	4,071	1,054	4	23	24	12
August	73,892	714	1,067	102	379	3,777	1,035	4	24	24	12
September	64,870	653	940	160	364	3,572	902	4	20	22	11
October	53,835	631	864	111	297	3,092	798	3	18	23	11
November	49,348	800	930	55	249	3,029	737	3	20	23	11
December	50,111	798	799	70	267	3,002	771	4	22	25	12
Total	**739,689**	**12,543**	**15,108**	**2,027**	**3,910**	**49,225**	**9,671**	**44**	**246**	**274**	**133**
2016 January	62,049	1,189	1,066	141	329	4,040	777	4	21	24	11

[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]						
				Biomass					Biomass		
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Waste[f]	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Other Gases[g]	Wood[h]	Waste[f]	Other[i]
	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 January	132	237	14	4	1,791	1,049	106	21	96	6	6
February	131	109	9	3	1,633	848	89	20	87	6	5
March	118	79	9	4	1,729	875	94	22	94	6	5
April	82	44	8	4	1,472	861	89	20	90	7	6
May	72	31	9	4	1,549	832	92	21	92	5	6
June	78	30	10	4	1,540	871	91	21	94	5	6
July	85	29	11	4	1,589	861	99	22	97	6	6
August	72	37	11	4	1,591	804	101	23	98	5	7
September	64	36	10	4	1,502	815	95	23	91	4	6
October	58	38	10	4	1,482	686	95	22	93	6	6
November	82	42	9	4	1,554	784	94	23	93	6	6
December	90	45	10	4	1,644	827	100	23	98	6	7
Total	**1,063**	**758**	**119**	**47**	**19,076**	**10,112**	**1,145**	**260**	**1,122**	**70**	**72**
2015 January	96	93	11	4	1,676	1,060	102	22	99	6	4
February	91	237	10	4	1,491	1,131	90	19	88	4	4
March	88	48	11	4	1,586	1,004	97	19	90	6	4
April	64	32	9	3	1,394	858	90	19	90	6	4
May	62	31	10	3	1,444	755	94	19	92	6	5
June	64	30	10	3	1,437	794	96	20	90	6	5
July	68	36	11	4	1,565	777	101	21	94	6	5
August	63	41	11	3	1,560	751	103	21	92	6	5
September	58	36	11	3	1,477	793	96	19	89	6	5
October	61	28	10	4	1,372	632	94	18	90	6	5
November	70	26	11	4	1,507	783	100	17	89	5	4
December	77	29	11	4	1,520	646	107	19	94	6	4
Total	**861**	**666**	**127**	**45**	**18,028**	**9,984**	**1,170**	**234**	**1,097**	**70**	**53**
2016 January	79	42	11	4	1,539	686	104	20	94	5	4

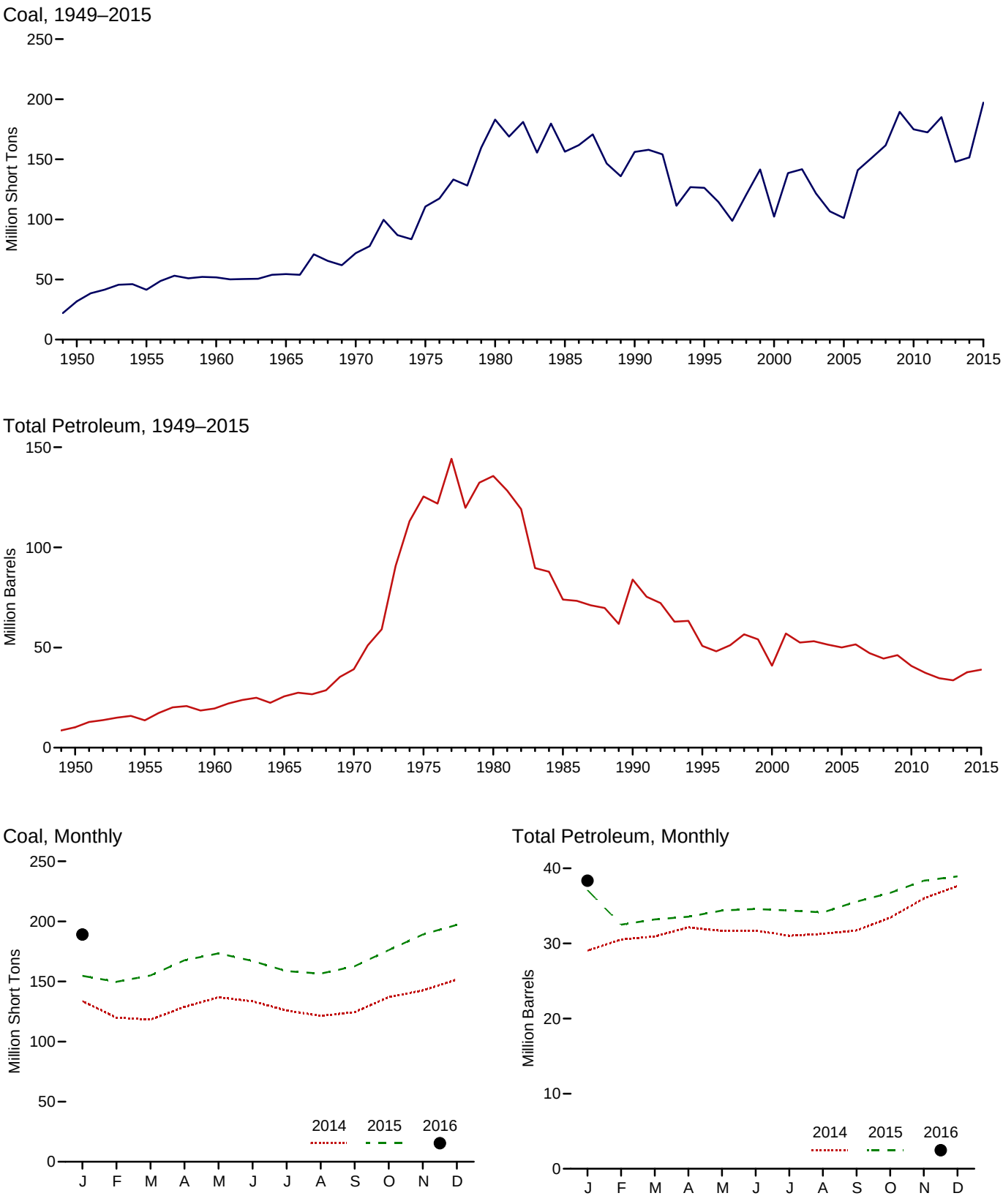
[a] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.
[b] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.
[c] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.
[d] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel 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).

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



Note: Data are for utility-scale 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				
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e,f]
	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 January	133,705	15,058	10,057	2,439	298	29,044
February	119,904	16,003	10,677	2,479	277	30,541
March	118,260	16,148	10,606	2,443	350	30,946
April	128,925	16,483	10,608	2,477	515	32,143
May	136,921	16,285	10,581	2,511	458	31,665
June	133,479	16,583	10,659	2,495	397	31,724
July	125,870	16,490	10,250	2,380	381	31,025
August	121,369	16,510	10,460	2,375	388	31,286
September	124,546	16,863	10,532	2,394	389	31,734
October	136,964	17,429	10,891	2,564	510	33,433
November	142,595	18,166	11,978	2,685	633	35,994
December	**151,548**	**18,309**	**12,764**	**2,432**	**827**	**37,643**
2015 January	154,749	18,043	12,142	2,459	892	37,103
February	149,765	16,278	9,781	2,182	850	32,492
March	155,004	16,676	10,167	2,262	818	33,196
April	167,681	16,718	10,045	2,233	912	33,555
May	173,436	16,734	10,417	2,234	999	34,381
June	167,039	16,703	10,463	2,269	1,031	34,592
July	158,596	16,661	10,157	2,247	1,065	34,387
August	156,545	16,777	9,968	2,248	1,029	34,136
September	162,684	17,211	10,617	2,226	1,102	35,562
October	176,140	17,422	11,323	2,249	1,149	36,739
November	189,120	17,470	12,133	2,291	1,292	38,352
December	**197,128**	**17,439**	**12,449**	**2,334**	**1,342**	**38,935**
2016 January	189,073	17,254	12,192	2,309	1,321	38,358

[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.

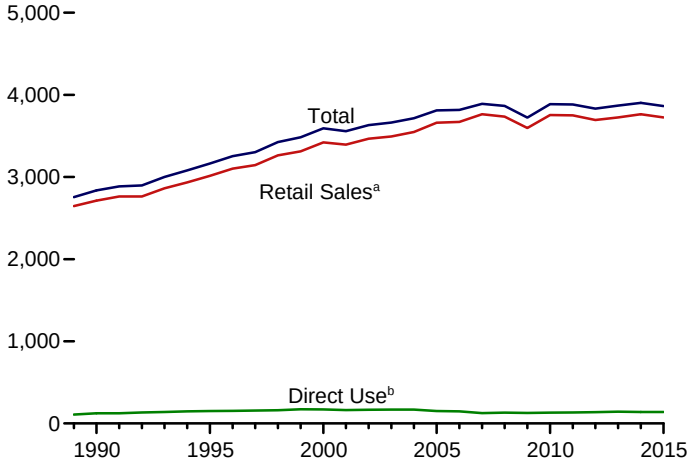
Notes: • Data are for utility-scale facilities. See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," at end of section. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity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

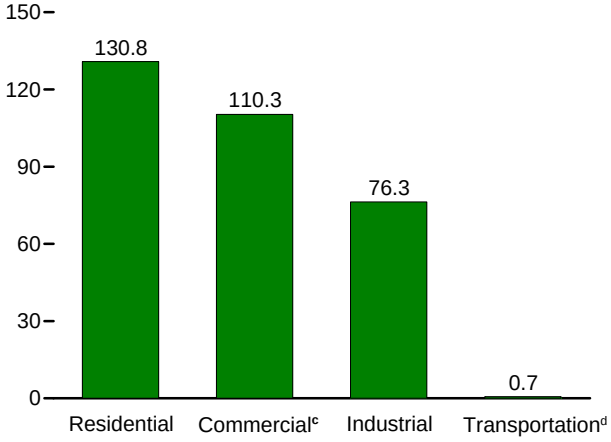
Sources: • **1949–September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **October 1977–1981:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1982–1988:** U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power 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)

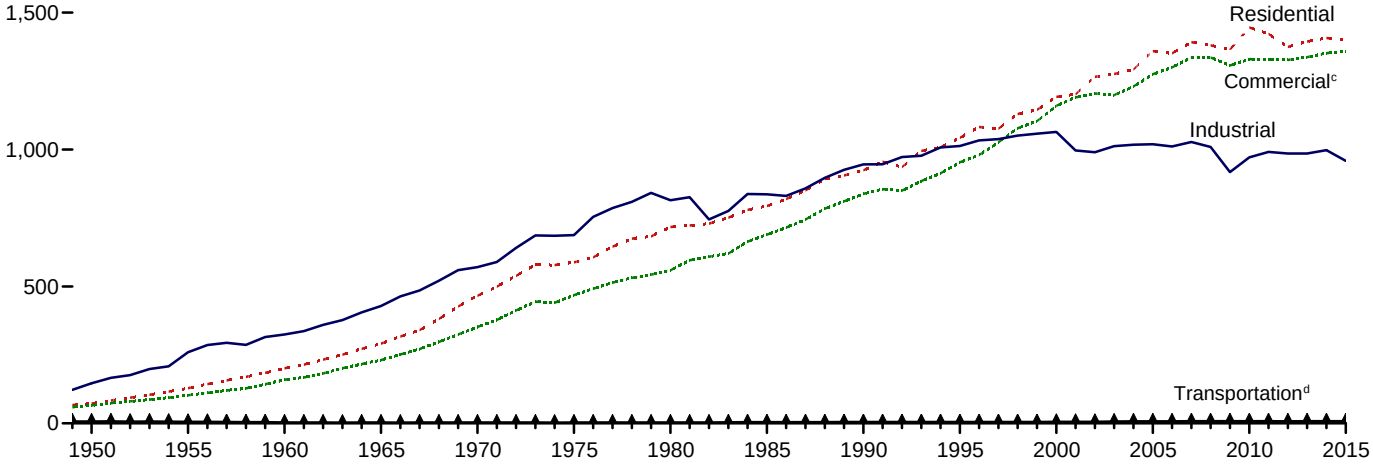
Electricity End Use Overview, 1989–2015



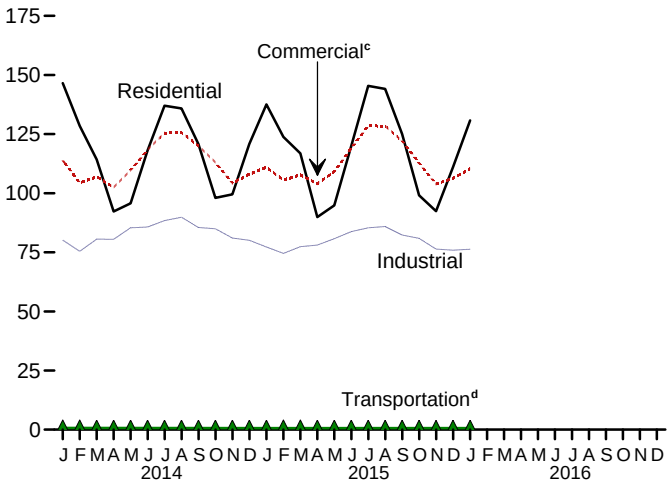
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, January 2016



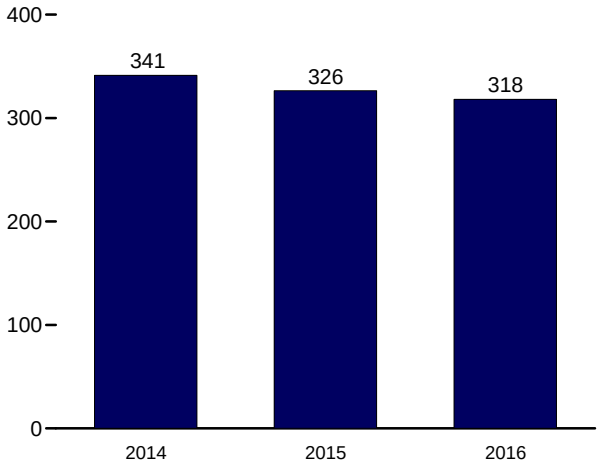
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, 1949–2015



Retail Sales[a] by Sector, Monthly



Retail Sales[a] Total, January



[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, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorites.
[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]							Discontinued Retail Sales Series	
	Residential	Commercial[b]	Industrial[c]	Transportation[d]	Total Retail Sales[e]	Direct Use[f]	Total End Use[g]	*Commercial (Old)* [h]	*Other (Old)* [i]
1950 Total	**72,200**	[E] **65,971**	**146,479**	[E] **6,793**	**291,443**	**NA**	**291,443**	***50,637***	***22,127***
1955 Total	**128,401**	[E] **102,547**	**259,974**	[E] **5,826**	**496,748**	**NA**	**496,748**	***79,389***	***28,984***
1960 Total	**201,463**	[E] **159,144**	**324,402**	[E] **3,066**	**688,075**	**NA**	**688,075**	***130,702***	***31,508***
1965 Total	**291,013**	[E] **231,126**	**428,727**	[E] **2,923**	**953,789**	**NA**	**953,789**	***200,470***	***33,580***
1970 Total	**466,291**	[E] **352,041**	**570,854**	[E] **3,115**	**1,392,300**	**NA**	**1,392,300**	***306,703***	***48,452***
1975 Total	**588,140**	[E] **468,296**	**687,680**	[E] **2,974**	**1,747,091**	**NA**	**1,747,091**	***403,049***	***68,222***
1980 Total	**717,495**	**558,643**	**815,067**	**3,244**	**2,094,449**	**NA**	**2,094,449**	***488,155***	***73,732***
1985 Total	**793,934**	**689,121**	**836,772**	**4,147**	**2,323,974**	**NA**	**2,323,974**	***605,989***	***87,279***
1990 Total	**924,019**	**838,263**	**945,522**	**4,751**	**2,712,555**	**124,529**	**2,837,084**	***751,027***	***91,988***
1995 Total	**1,042,501**	**953,117**	**1,012,693**	**4,975**	**3,013,287**	**150,677**	**3,163,963**	***862,685***	***95,407***
2000 Total	**1,192,446**	**1,159,347**	**1,064,239**	**5,382**	**3,421,414**	**170,943**	**3,592,357**	***1,055,232***	***109,496***
2001 Total	**1,201,607**	**1,190,518**	**996,609**	**5,724**	**3,394,458**	**162,649**	**3,557,107**	***1,083,069***	***113,174***
2002 Total	**1,265,180**	**1,204,531**	**990,238**	**5,517**	**3,465,466**	**166,184**	**3,631,650**	***1,104,497***	***105,552***
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 January	146,511	113,866	80,149	712	341,238	[E] 12,043	353,281	– –	– –
February	128,475	104,353	75,413	700	308,941	[E] 10,683	319,624	– –	– –
March	114,233	106,968	80,539	648	302,388	[E] 11,423	313,811	– –	– –
April	92,290	102,459	80,505	640	275,894	[E] 10,776	286,669	– –	– –
May	95,727	109,666	85,383	646	291,421	[E] 11,196	302,617	– –	– –
June	118,049	118,423	85,711	609	322,792	[E] 11,376	334,168	– –	– –
July	137,028	125,434	88,417	645	351,524	[E] 12,355	363,879	– –	– –
August	135,830	125,603	89,808	642	351,883	[E] 12,421	364,304	– –	– –
September	120,741	120,049	85,489	628	326,907	[E] 11,619	338,526	– –	– –
October	98,038	113,023	84,994	625	296,680	[E] 11,216	307,896	– –	– –
November	99,486	104,245	81,044	637	285,413	[E] 11,288	296,701	– –	– –
December	120,801	108,070	80,123	626	309,620	[E] 12,179	321,799	– –	– –
Total	**1,407,208**	**1,352,158**	**997,576**	**7,758**	**3,764,700**	**138,574**	**3,903,274**	– –	– –
2015 January	137,531	110,941	77,242	670	326,384	[E] 12,258	338,642	– –	– –
February	123,777	105,514	74,512	702	304,505	[E] 10,760	315,266	– –	– –
March	116,865	107,786	77,394	682	302,727	[E] 11,021	313,748	– –	– –
April	89,926	103,973	78,056	623	272,578	[E] 10,406	282,984	– –	– –
May	94,863	109,127	80,738	611	285,339	[E] 11,100	296,439	– –	– –
June	119,926	119,112	83,772	612	323,422	[E] 11,615	335,037	– –	– –
July	145,418	128,448	85,400	650	359,916	[E] 12,569	372,486	– –	– –
August	144,091	128,387	85,891	627	358,996	[E] 12,411	371,407	– –	– –
September	124,992	122,116	82,342	617	330,068	[E] 11,719	341,787	– –	– –
October	99,076	112,761	80,915	638	293,390	[E] 11,140	304,530	– –	– –
November	92,383	103,942	76,378	606	273,309	[E] 11,488	284,797	– –	– –
December	111,033	106,312	75,923	622	293,890	[E] 12,262	306,153	– –	– –
Total	**1,399,884**	**1,358,419**	**958,563**	**7,659**	**3,724,525**	**138,750**	**3,863,275**	– –	– –
2016 January	130,795	110,334	76,287	659	318,075	[E] 11,971	330,046	– –	– –

[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."

[h] "Commercial (Old)" is a discontinued series—data are for the commercial sector, excluding public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

[i] "Other (Old)" is a discontinued series—data are for public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

E=Estimate. NA=Not available. – – =Not applicable.

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.

Electricity

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 facilities with a combined generator nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or greater; these data exclude small-scale facilities (those with a combined generator nameplate capacity of under 1 megawatt). Data for small-scale solar photovoltaic generation in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors are available in the *Electric Power Monthly*.

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.

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 forward: National Energy Board of Canada; California Independent System Operator; and EIA estimates for Texas transfers.

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*), March 2016, Table 5.1.

Retail Sales, Commercial

1949–2002: Estimated by EIA as the sum of "Commercial (Old)" and the non-transportation portion of "Other (Old)." 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, March 2016, Table 5.1.

Retail Sales, Transportation

1949–2002: Estimated by EIA as the transportation portion of "Other (Old)." 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, March 2016, 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."
2001–2014: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2014*, February 2016, Table 2.2.
2015: 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 2015, the 2014 annual share is used.

Discontinued Retail Sales Series Commercial (Old) and Other (Old)

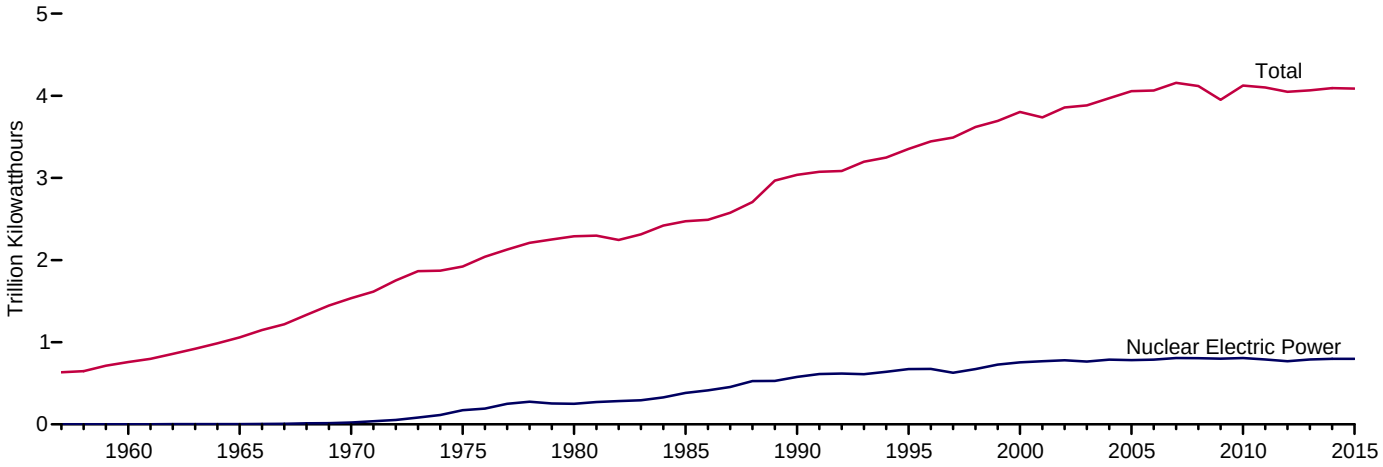
1949–2002: See sources for "Residential" and "Industrial.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

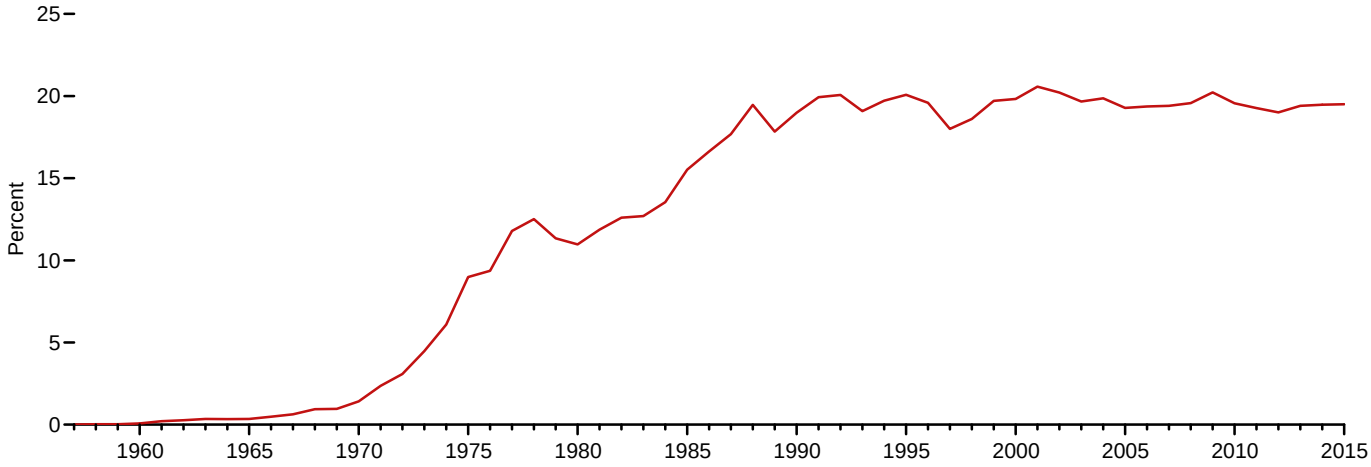
8. Nuclear Energy

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

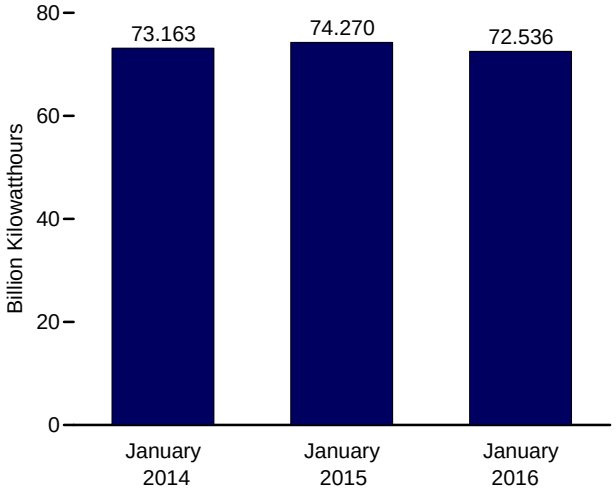
Electricity Net Generation, 1957–2015



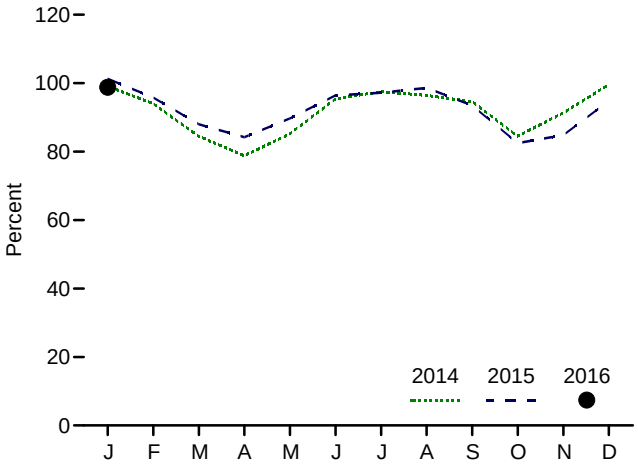
Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation, 1957–2015



Nuclear Electricity Net Generation



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 January	100	99.182	73,163	19.4	99.1
February	100	99.182	62,639	19.3	94.0
March	100	99.182	62,397	18.8	84.5
April	100	99.182	56,385	18.9	78.8
May	100	99.182	62,947	19.4	85.2
June	100	99.182	68,138	19.0	95.4
July	100	99.182	71,940	18.6	97.5
August	100	99.182	71,129	18.5	96.4
September	100	99.182	67,535	19.9	94.6
October	100	99.182	62,391	19.8	84.5
November	100	99.182	65,140	20.5	91.3
December	99	98.569	73,363	21.7	99.6
Total	**99**	**98.569**	**797,166**	**19.5**	**91.7**
2015 January	99	[E] 98.590	74,270	20.5	[E] 101.3
February	99	[E] 98.590	63,462	18.9	[E] 95.8
March	99	[E] 98.590	64,547	19.9	[E] 88.0
April	99	[E] 98.590	59,757	20.3	[E] 84.2
May	99	[E] 98.590	65,833	20.4	[E] 89.7
June	99	[E] 98.729	68,546	18.9	[E] 96.4
July	99	[E] 98.729	71,412	17.8	[E] 97.2
August	99	[E] 98.729	72,415	18.4	[E] 98.6
September	99	[E] 98.729	66,466	18.9	[E] 93.5
October	99	[E] 98.729	60,571	19.4	[E] 82.5
November	99	[E] 98.729	60,264	20.0	[E] 84.8
December	99	[E] 98.729	69,634	21.5	[E] 94.8
Total	**99**	**[E] 98.729**	**797,178**	**19.5**	**[E] 92.2**
2016 January	99	[E] 98.707	72,536	20.5	[E] 98.8

[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.

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.

Nuclear Energy

Note 1. Operable Nuclear Reactors. A reactor is generally defined as operable while it possessed 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 is liberal in that it does not exclude units retaining full-power licenses during long, non-routine shutdowns that for a time rendered them unable to generate electricity. Examples are:

(a) In 1985 the five then-active Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) units (Browns Ferry 1, 2, and 3, and Sequoyah 1 and 2) were shut down under a regulatory forced outage. All five units were idle for several years, restarting in 2007, 1991, 1995, 1988, and 1988, respectively and were counted as operable during the shutdowns.

(b) Shippingport was shut down from 1974 through 1976 for conversion to a light-water breeder reactor, but is counted as operable from 1957 until its retirement in 1982.

(c) Calvert Cliffs 2 was shut down in 1989 and 1990 for replacement of pressurizer heater sleeves but is counted as operable during those years.

Exceptions to the definition are Shoreham and Three Mile Island 2. Shoreham was granted a full-power license in April 1989, but was shut down two months later and never restarted. In 1991, the license was changed to Possession Only. Although not operable at the end of the year, Shoreham is counted as operable during 1989. A major accident closed Three Mile Island 2 in 1979, and although the unit retained its full-power license for several years, it is considered permanently shut down since that year.

The following nuclear generating units were retired in 2013: Crystal River 3 in February; Kewaunee in May; and San Onofre 2 and 3 in June. Vermont Yankee was retired in December 2014.

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. For a list of operable units as of November 2011, see http://www.eia.gov/nuclear/reactors/stats_table1.html.

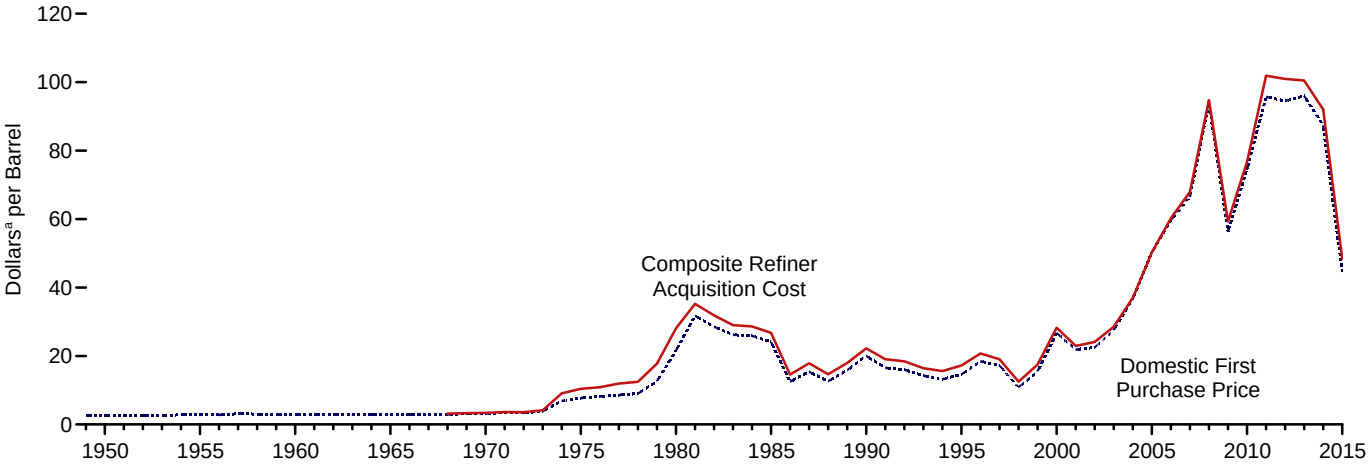
Nuclear Electricity Net Generation and **Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation**
1957 forward: Table 7.2a.

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."

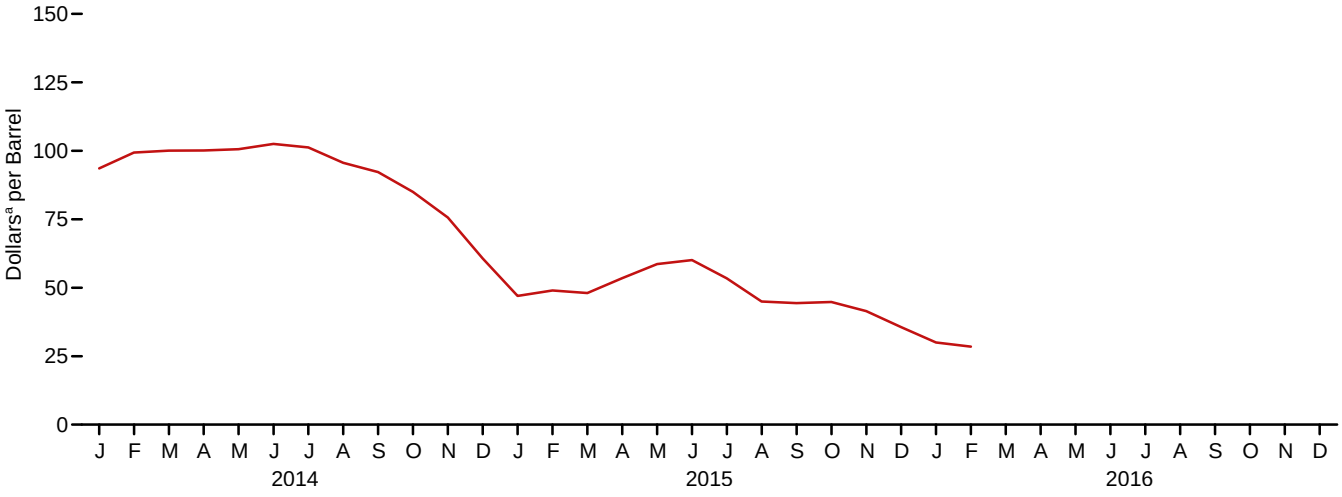
9. Energy Prices

Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

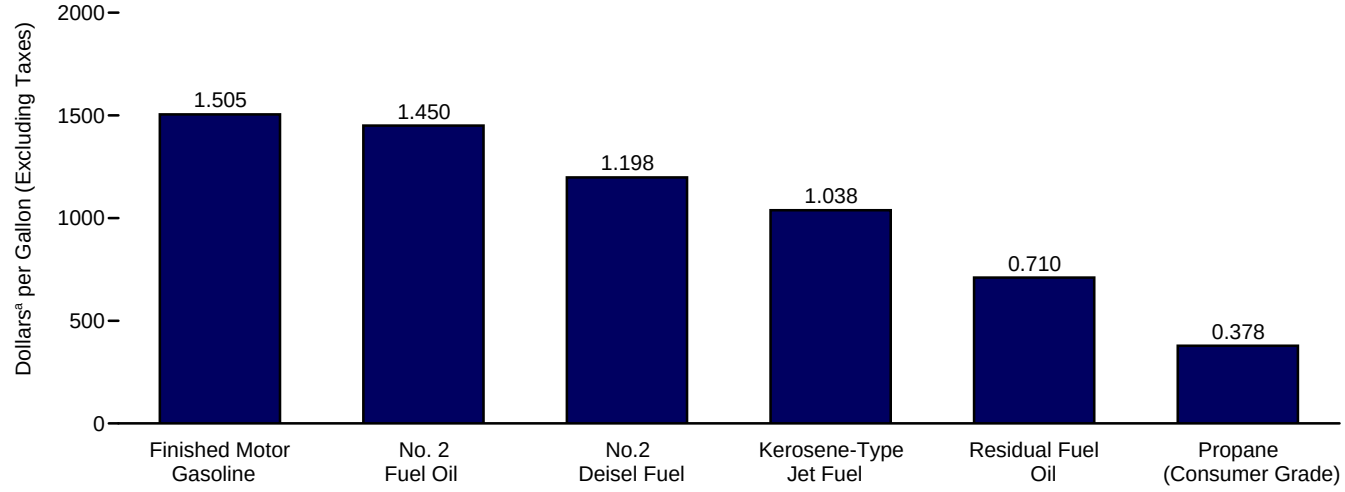
Crude Oil Prices, 1949–2015



Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



Refiner Prices to End Users: Selected Products, January 2016



[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 January	89.57	90.93	90.97	97.21	89.71	93.58
February	96.86	92.76	95.38	102.35	96.10	99.36
March	96.17	93.05	95.54	102.61	97.13	100.09
April	96.49	94.15	96.51	102.53	97.33	100.15
May	95.74	96.16	97.99	102.40	98.46	100.61
June	98.68	97.57	99.27	104.21	100.26	102.51
July	96.70	93.79	96.59	103.21	98.75	101.22
August	90.72	89.28	91.53	97.60	93.23	95.61
September	86.87	85.26	87.31	94.62	89.38	92.26
October	78.84	76.73	80.13	86.73	82.75	84.99
November	71.07	67.48	70.94	76.67	74.34	75.66
December	54.86	50.01	54.86	63.26	57.36	60.70
Average	**87.39**	**85.65**	**88.16**	**94.05**	**89.56**	**92.02**
2015 January	43.06	40.09	44.38	48.90	44.74	47.00
February	44.35	43.86	47.16	50.30	47.20	48.97
March	42.66	43.58	47.15	48.69	47.27	48.06
April	49.30	48.31	51.79	54.86	51.63	53.51
May	54.38	53.45	56.94	59.39	57.66	58.66
June	55.88	53.57	56.60	61.06	58.90	60.12
July	47.70	45.53	49.71	54.15	52.42	53.41
August	39.98	37.17	41.39	46.30	43.23	44.97
September	41.60	36.90	40.02	46.68	41.13	44.38
October	42.33	37.21	40.39	47.02	42.03	44.78
November	38.19	R 33.59	R 37.14	43.30	39.06	41.43
December	32.26	R 28.18	R 31.70	R 37.76	R 33.16	R 35.63
Average	**44.39**	R **41.58**	R **45.24**	**49.95**	R **46.40**	**48.40**
2016 January	R 27.11	R 23.73	R 26.84	R 32.22	R 27.47	R 30.01
February	NA	NA	NA	E 30.05	E 26.56	E 28.47

[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 January	W	95.84	89.30	–	99.21	–	89.69	98.44	94.85	87.56
February	W	96.04	91.77	–	102.26	–	92.88	100.70	97.51	89.73
March	W	W	91.38	W	101.25	–	92.27	100.67	97.19	90.59
April	W	98.61	93.22	W	99.76	–	95.26	99.02	99.15	90.49
May	W	98.75	95.31	–	100.58	–	96.67	98.89	98.29	94.58
June	W	99.03	98.20	–	104.95	–	98.19	102.49	100.67	95.67
July	W	100.11	94.65	–	105.25	–	92.45	103.81	97.43	91.37
August	W	92.38	91.17	–	99.74	–	89.22	98.95	93.30	86.68
September	W	86.08	88.50	–	94.98	–	83.20	93.59	88.39	83.11
October	W	72.47	79.79	–	85.77	–	74.19	85.04	79.29	75.20
November	W	70.25	71.87	–	W	–	65.55	W	71.14	65.49
December	W	50.95	53.20	–	W	–	45.33	60.65	52.49	48.59
Average	**W**	**80.75**	**86.55**	**W**	**95.60**	**–**	**84.51**	**94.03**	**89.76**	**82.95**
2015 January	–	42.49	40.70	–	48.14	–	37.99	52.21	42.64	38.64
February	W	51.02	47.75	W	W	–	45.85	46.60	47.12	42.31
March	W	47.32	46.15	–	W	–	43.51	49.25	45.17	42.69
April	W	55.92	50.28	–	58.87	–	49.03	52.28	50.12	47.39
May	W	59.04	56.14	–	W	–	51.99	57.52	54.12	53.09
June	W	57.39	56.56	–	W	–	50.34	59.62	53.96	53.35
July	W	46.62	50.75	–	W	–	44.44	50.08	46.33	45.18
August	W	42.35	40.40	–	43.38	–	35.47	43.01	38.21	36.63
September	W	W	40.50	–	44.50	–	36.23	43.87	39.81	35.06
October	W	41.56	40.18	–	42.51	–	37.77	40.68	39.33	36.02
November	–	W	[R] 36.16	–	[R] 39.87	–	[R] 31.68	[R] 38.17	[R] 33.98	[R] 33.34
December	W	[R] 28.98	[R] 30.22	[R] W	[R] 34.96	–	[R] 24.91	[R] 33.84	[R] 29.23	[R] 27.57
Average	**W**	[R] **46.92**	[R] **44.50**	**W**	[R] **46.58**	**–**	[R] **40.73**	[R] **46.15**	[R] **42.90**	[R] **40.86**
2016 January	W	W	24.35	W	26.24	–	20.43	25.50	24.11	23.46

[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. On this table, "Total OPEC" for all years includes Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela; for 1973–2008, also includes Indonesia; for 1973–1992 and again beginning in 2008, also includes Ecuador (although Ecuador rejoined OPEC in November 2007, on this table Ecuador is included in "Total Non-OPEC" for 2007); for 1974–1995, also includes Gabon (although Gabon was a member of OPEC for only 1975–1994); and beginning in 2007, also includes Angola. Data for all countries not included in "Total OPEC" are included in "Total Non-OPEC."

[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 January	W	78.21	97.87	90.85	–	101.30	–	92.53	100.18	98.30	84.91
February	110.96	87.98	98.59	92.92	W	102.62	W	95.33	101.54	100.41	91.27
March	107.52	89.40	98.71	92.44	W	102.15	–	94.63	101.68	100.36	92.15
April	108.70	89.01	99.68	94.01	W	102.48	W	97.08	102.07	101.81	91.99
May	W	91.77	101.24	96.12	W	103.03	–	98.35	102.03	101.54	94.96
June	W	93.03	102.61	99.36	–	104.11	W	99.78	102.78	102.39	97.01
July	W	90.27	101.68	95.61	–	103.01	W	94.12	102.39	100.17	94.03
August	103.69	83.93	95.70	92.07	–	98.80	–	91.64	99.98	97.19	88.15
September	99.49	81.27	91.03	89.25	–	93.39	–	84.78	93.81	91.07	85.08
October	90.74	76.38	80.37	80.42	W	79.85	W	75.72	83.84	82.50	78.56
November	80.21	66.85	73.37	73.18	W	72.72	–	67.59	75.10	73.17	69.65
December	61.33	50.82	56.17	53.54	W	58.56	W	47.86	62.29	58.35	52.75
Average	**99.25**	**81.30**	**88.29**	**87.48**	**102.16**	**94.91**	**W**	**86.88**	**95.30**	**93.10**	**84.67**
2015 January	W	40.23	45.57	41.18	W	50.10	–	40.08	52.99	48.17	42.14
February	W	42.17	53.18	48.00	W	52.36	–	47.93	52.12	51.38	44.56
March	W	41.62	51.25	46.99	W	55.32	W	45.90	54.38	51.07	44.63
April	W	46.43	57.67	51.89	–	59.87	W	52.17	56.96	55.29	49.50
May	60.84	53.83	60.46	56.75	W	61.94	W	53.78	60.74	58.94	55.68
June	61.45	55.25	58.08	57.15	W	58.56	–	52.43	58.27	56.79	56.48
July	53.22	47.78	52.53	51.26	W	51.53	–	46.74	51.92	50.38	49.33
August	54.02	38.30	43.87	41.94	–	45.24	W	38.75	45.70	43.17	40.41
September	53.46	35.29	42.87	40.71	W	44.89	–	37.91	44.94	43.31	37.82
October	47.49	37.64	42.37	40.67	W	42.15	W	39.55	41.84	41.59	39.41
November	47.56	R 35.69	R 39.70	R 36.73	W	R 39.62	–	R 33.79	R 39.43	R 37.86	R 36.70
December	R 39.03	R 30.26	R 32.50	R 30.61	W	R 35.73	R W	R 26.73	R 35.59	R 33.05	R 30.93
Average	R **51.96**	R **41.82**	R **49.01**	R **45.12**	R **54.70**	R **49.99**	**W**	R **42.87**	R **49.56**	R **47.47**	R **43.83**
2016 January	W	25.94	26.12	25.01	W	30.02	–	21.46	30.36	28.12	26.15

[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. On this table, "Total OPEC" for all years includes Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela; for 1973–2008, also includes Indonesia; for 1973–1992 and again beginning in 2008, also includes Ecuador (although Ecuador rejoined OPEC in November 2007, on this table Ecuador is included in "Total Non-OPEC" for 2007); for 1974–1995, also includes Gabon (although Gabon was a member of OPEC for only 1975–1994); and beginning in 2007, also includes Angola. Data for all countries not included in "Total OPEC" are included in "Total Non-OPEC."

[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,* April 2016, 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			
	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium[b]	All Grades[c]	Conventional Gasoline Areas[d]	Reformulated Gasoline Areas[e]	All Areas	On-Highway Diesel Fuel
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 January	– –	3.320	3.651	3.378	3.252	3.438	3.313	3.893
February	– –	3.364	3.694	3.422	3.305	3.464	3.356	3.984
March	– –	3.532	3.858	3.590	3.474	3.658	3.533	4.001
April	– –	3.659	3.986	3.717	3.590	3.809	3.661	3.964
May	– –	3.691	4.020	3.745	3.601	3.824	3.673	3.943
June	– –	3.695	4.027	3.750	3.626	3.831	3.692	3.906
July	– –	3.633	3.976	3.690	3.539	3.763	3.611	3.884
August	– –	3.481	3.835	3.540	3.425	3.616	3.487	3.838
September	– –	3.403	3.758	3.463	3.354	3.516	3.406	3.792
October	– –	3.182	3.547	3.241	3.120	3.277	3.171	3.681
November	– –	2.887	3.262	2.945	2.875	2.990	2.912	3.647
December	– –	2.560	2.940	2.618	2.488	2.657	2.543	3.411
Average	**– –**	**3.367**	**3.713**	**3.425**	**3.299**	**3.481**	**3.358**	**3.825**
2015 January	– –	2.110	2.497	2.170	2.046	2.262	2.116	2.997
February	– –	2.249	2.621	2.308	2.152	2.351	2.216	2.858
March	– –	2.483	2.867	2.544	2.352	2.697	2.464	2.897
April	– –	2.485	2.868	2.545	2.369	2.679	2.469	2.782
May	– –	2.775	3.166	2.832	2.578	3.014	2.718	2.888
June	– –	2.832	3.218	2.889	2.700	3.014	2.802	2.873
July	– –	2.832	3.252	2.893	2.666	3.061	2.794	2.788
August	– –	2.679	3.120	2.745	2.522	2.876	2.636	2.595
September	– –	2.394	2.860	2.463	2.275	2.555	2.365	2.505
October	– –	2.289	2.749	2.357	2.230	2.414	2.290	2.519
November	– –	2.185	2.640	2.249	2.088	2.304	2.158	2.467
December	– –	2.060	2.532	2.125	1.946	2.230	2.038	2.310
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

[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 January	2.337	NA	2.117	2.400	2.173	2.481
February	2.459	NA	2.139	2.459	2.207	2.532
March	2.470	NA	2.175	2.376	2.255	2.476
April	2.401	NA	2.149	2.323	2.226	2.464
May	2.350	2.902	2.198	2.304	2.267	2.420
June	2.358	2.888	2.247	2.314	2.293	2.423
July	2.287	2.977	2.186	2.324	2.223	2.455
August	2.148	W	2.130	2.350	2.136	2.471
September	2.100	2.756	2.068	2.255	2.077	2.362
October	1.893	2.573	1.858	2.099	1.866	2.194
November	1.639	2.294	1.604	1.848	1.611	1.946
December	1.237	1.916	1.310	1.611	1.287	1.676
Average	**2.153**	**2.694**	**1.996**	**2.221**	**2.044**	**2.325**
2015 January	.936	NA	1.038	1.192	1.023	1.264
February	1.150	NA	1.124	1.342	1.126	1.376
March	1.093	NA	1.131	1.436	1.126	1.465
April	1.124	1.704	1.114	1.465	1.114	1.516
May	1.198	NA	1.242	1.443	1.234	1.543
June	1.175	W	1.239	1.474	1.233	1.549
July	1.080	W	1.130	1.245	1.122	1.363
August	.797	W	.928	1.150	.918	1.207
September	.819	W	.856	1.063	.852	1.107
October	.812	NA	.840	1.041	.836	1.094
November	.766	W	.791	1.001	.787	1.043
December	.552	W	R .639	.861	R .633	.919
Average	**.971**	**1.529**	**.999**	**1.227**	**.996**	**1.285**
2016 January	.477	W	.502	.641	.499	.710

[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,* April 2016, 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 January	2.604	3.538	2.964	3.237	3.059	2.981	1.641
February	2.699	3.712	2.981	3.353	3.051	3.091	1.654
March	2.855	3.865	2.939	3.153	2.979	3.031	1.198
April	2.981	3.940	2.911	2.938	2.911	3.027	1.121
May	2.951	3.881	2.932	2.939	2.883	2.987	1.057
June	3.001	4.056	2.917	2.926	2.878	2.973	1.054
July	2.855	3.914	2.882	2.863	2.825	2.921	1.075
August	2.759	3.799	2.882	2.922	2.784	2.900	1.055
September	2.669	3.803	2.823	2.851	2.701	2.806	1.097
October	2.333	3.548	2.547	2.687	2.476	2.639	1.044
November	2.111	3.163	2.410	2.594	2.371	2.558	.966
December	1.634	2.635	1.998	2.195	2.050	1.980	.819
Average	**2.618**	**3.687**	**2.763**	**2.882**	**2.741**	**2.812**	**1.165**
2015 January	1.366	2.324	1.612	1.900	1.669	1.616	.713
February	1.637	2.529	1.722	2.233	1.850	1.861	.748
March	1.770	2.801	1.731	2.098	1.847	1.815	.689
April	1.835	2.827	1.709	1.800	1.740	1.805	.566
May	2.080	3.050	1.933	1.929	1.852	1.973	.475
June	2.121	3.259	1.813	1.871	1.813	1.881	.404
July	2.072	3.217	1.655	1.701	1.654	1.729	.405
August	1.838	2.980	1.479	1.494	1.461	1.562	.402
September	1.609	2.586	1.443	1.509	1.438	1.551	.469
October	1.558	2.475	1.451	1.555	1.411	1.572	.524
November	1.426	2.385	1.400	1.554	1.356	1.456	.505
December	1.356	2.252	1.207	[R] 1.275	1.126	1.176	.499
Average	**1.726**	**2.764**	**1.592**	**1.735**	**1.565**	**1.667**	**.555**
2016 January	1.188	2.122	1.022	1.183	.976	1.015	.460

[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.

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,* April 2016, 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 January	2.816	W	2.987	W	3.591	3.024	1.457
February	2.913	4.142	2.994	W	3.687	3.139	1.513
March	3.104	W	2.942	4.067	3.621	3.115	1.137
April	3.214	W	2.931	4.108	3.572	3.109	1.122
May	3.245	W	2.965	4.056	3.546	3.081	1.056
June	3.265	W	2.945	W	3.493	3.064	1.072
July	3.128	W	2.906	3.965	3.428	3.030	1.063
August	3.016	W	2.916	3.903	3.408	3.012	1.038
September	2.936	W	2.834	W	3.324	2.925	1.074
October	2.670	W	2.576	W	NA	2.802	.994
November	2.406	W	2.433	W	3.213	2.700	.904
December	2.013	W	2.028	W	2.901	2.193	.690
Average	**2.855**	**3.986**	**2.772**	**W**	**3.329**	**2.923**	**1.097**
2015 January	1.673	W	1.633	W	NA	1.819	.566
February	1.858	W	1.747	W	2.204	1.979	.671
March	2.054	W	1.766	W	2.141	1.962	.619
April	2.058	W	1.739	W	NA	1.939	.575
May	2.322	W	1.979	W	2.308	2.090	.465
June	2.374	W	1.855	W	2.321	2.021	.393
July	2.338	W	1.694	W	2.207	1.913	.405
August	2.218	W	1.516	W	2.046	1.737	.387
September	1.920	W	1.465	2.996	1.949	1.693	.468
October	1.849	W	1.473	W	NA	1.702	.479
November	1.711	W	1.424	W	1.814	1.603	.447
December	[R] 1.604	W	[R] 1.232	W	1.695	[R] 1.365	.422
Average	**2.003**	**W**	**1.629**	**W**	**2.016**	**1.819**	**.481**
2016 January	1.505	W	1.038	W	1.450	1.198	.378

[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.

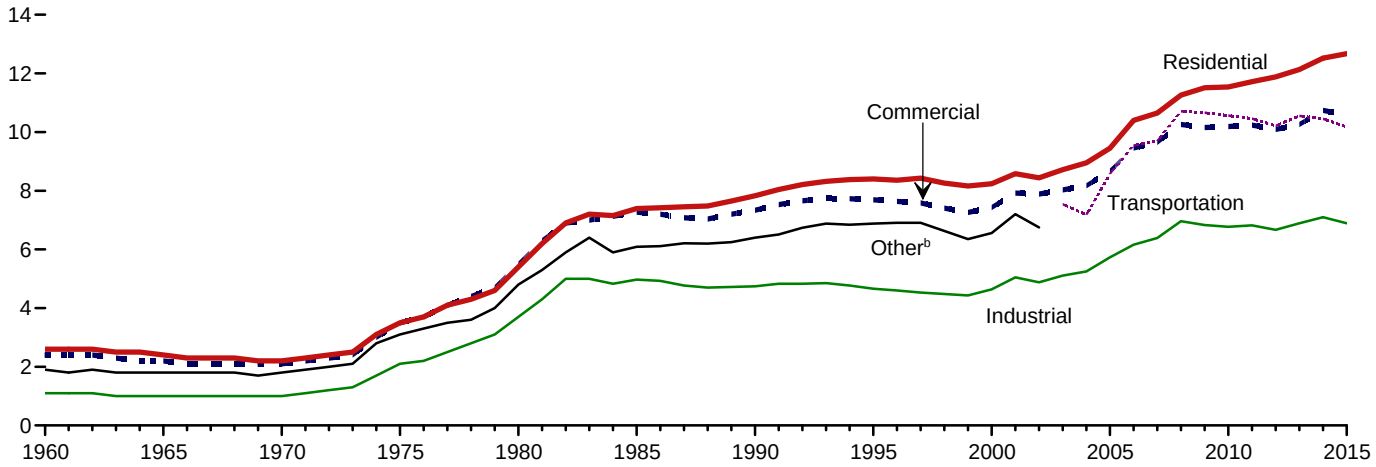
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1978 and monthly data beginning in 1982.

Sources: • **1978–2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007,* Table 2. • **2008 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2016, Table 2.

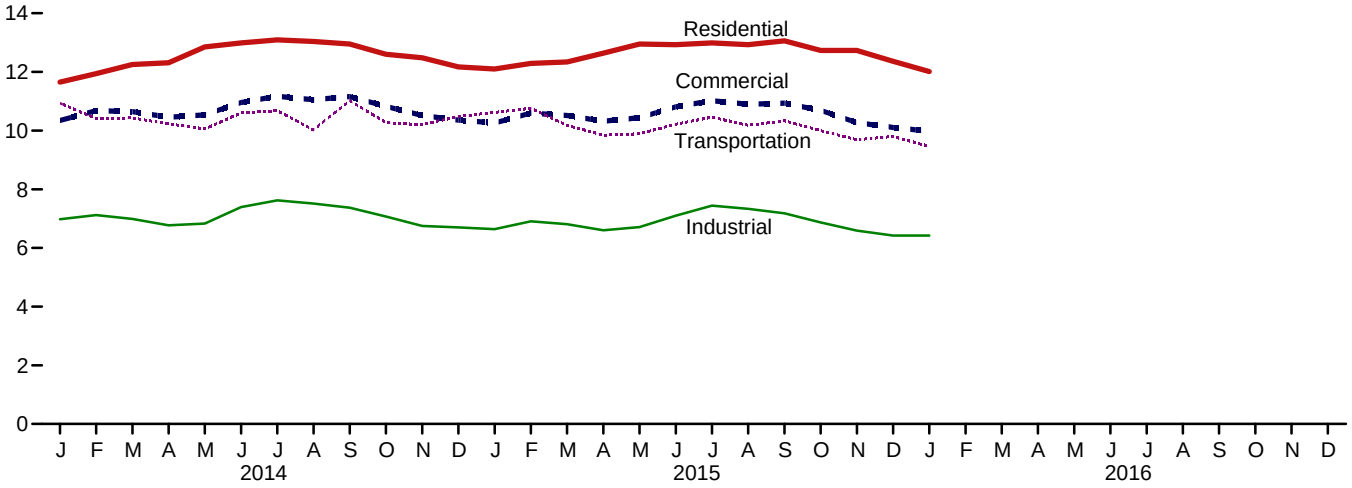
Figure 9.2 Average Retail Prices of Electricity

(Cents[a] per Kilowatthour)

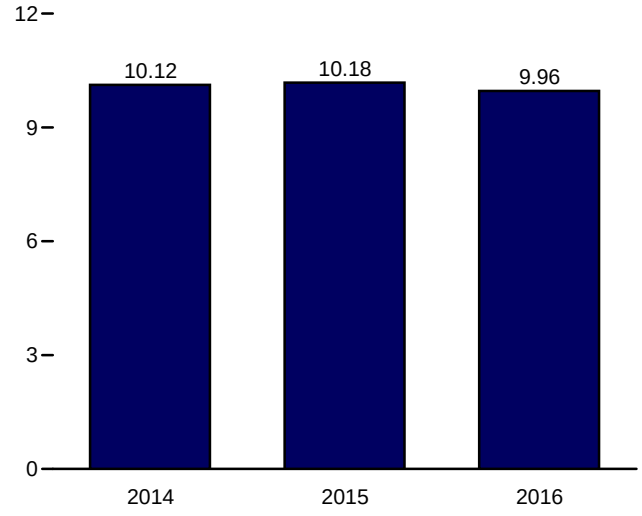
By Sector, 1960–2015



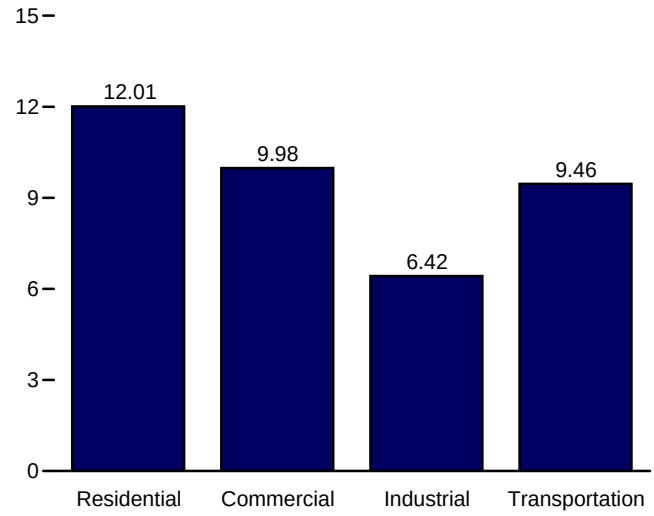
By Sector, Monthly



Total, January



By Sector, January 2016



[a] Prices are not adjusted for inflation. See "Nominal Price" 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 January	11.65	10.35	6.98	10.93	– –	10.12
February	11.94	10.68	7.12	10.41	– –	10.33
March	12.25	10.65	6.99	10.43	– –	10.28
April	12.31	10.46	6.77	10.23	– –	10.00
May	12.85	10.54	6.83	10.06	– –	10.21
June	12.99	10.96	7.39	10.60	– –	10.75
July	13.09	11.17	7.62	10.68	– –	11.03
August	13.04	11.05	7.51	10.02	– –	10.91
September	12.95	11.16	7.37	11.02	– –	10.83
October	12.60	10.83	7.07	10.27	– –	10.34
November	12.48	10.52	6.75	10.20	– –	10.13
December	12.17	10.36	6.70	10.48	– –	10.12
Average	**12.52**	**10.74**	**7.10**	**10.45**	**– –**	**10.44**
2015 January	12.10	10.26	6.64	10.62	– –	10.18
February	12.29	10.60	6.91	10.76	– –	10.38
March	12.34	10.52	6.81	10.18	– –	10.27
April	12.64	10.32	6.60	9.84	– –	10.02
May	12.95	10.44	6.71	9.89	– –	10.22
June	12.93	10.81	7.10	10.22	– –	10.64
July	12.99	11.02	7.44	10.46	– –	10.96
August	12.93	10.90	7.33	10.18	– –	10.86
September	13.06	10.94	7.18	10.33	– –	10.80
October	12.73	10.69	6.87	10.00	– –	10.32
November	12.73	10.27	6.59	9.69	– –	10.07
December	12.36	10.11	6.42	9.80	– –	10.00
Average	**12.67**	**10.59**	**6.89**	**10.17**	**– –**	**10.42**
2016 January	12.01	9.98	6.42	9.46	– –	9.96

[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.

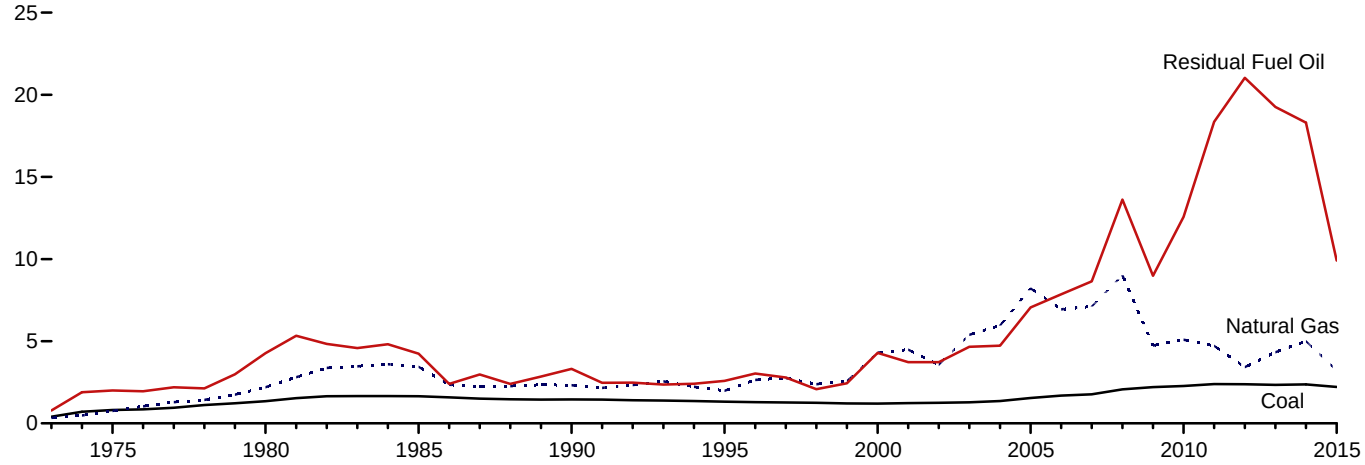
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1960 and monthly data beginning in 1976.

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,* March 2016, Table 5.3.

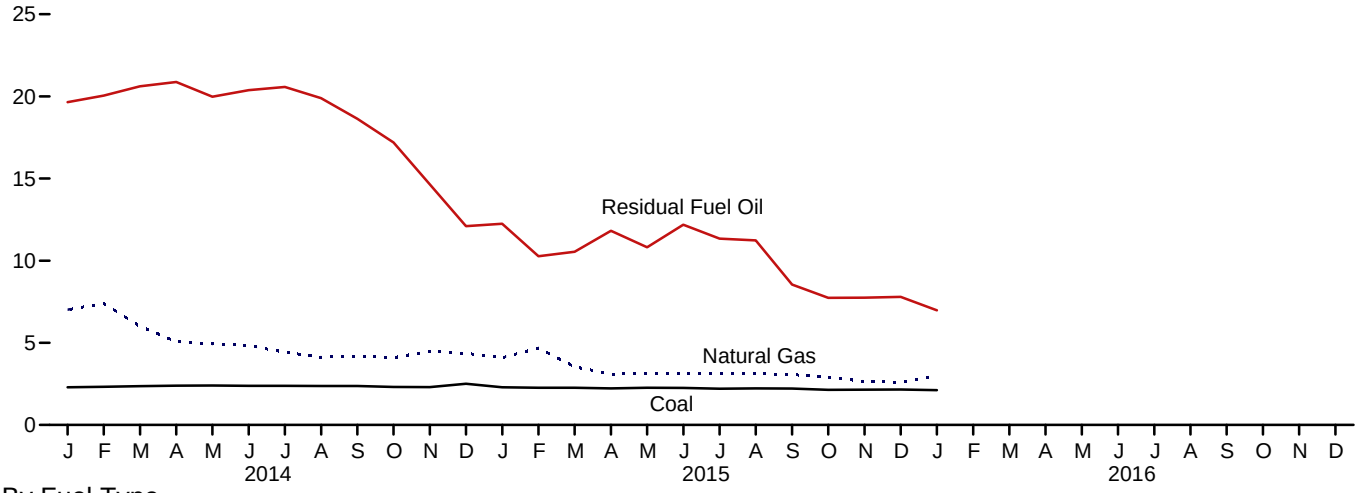
Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants

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

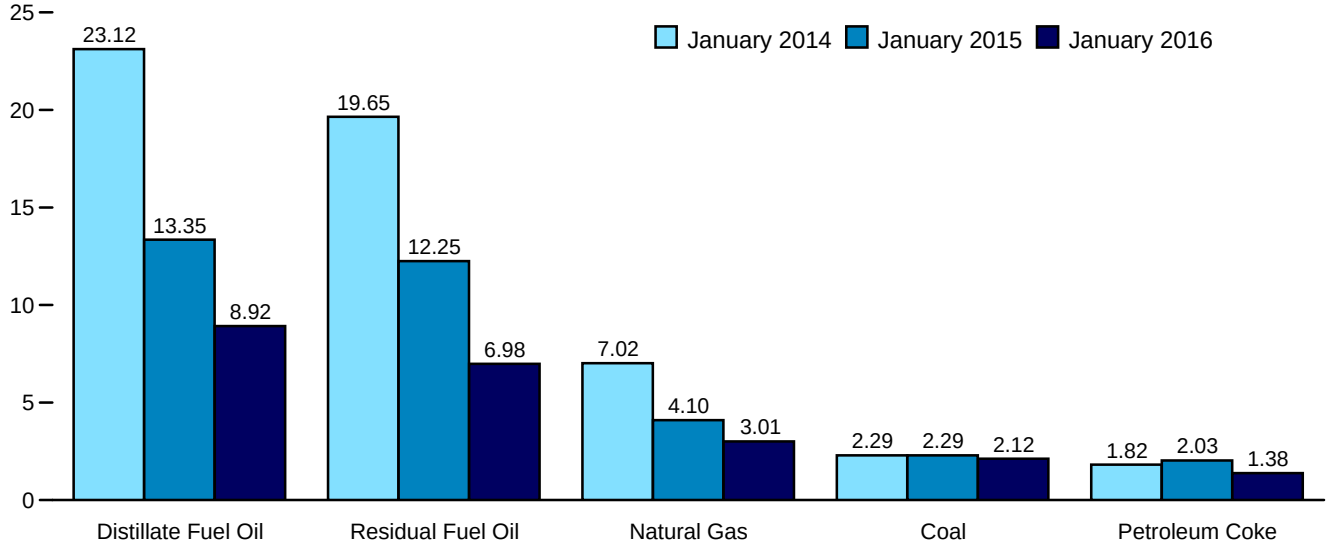
Costs, 1973–2015



Costs, Monthly



By Fuel Type



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

Web Page: http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices.
Source: Table 9.9.

Table 9.9 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants

(Dollars[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 January	2.29	19.65	23.12	1.82	16.63	7.02	4.07
February	2.32	20.05	23.97	W	16.38	7.40	W
March	2.36	20.61	23.83	2.02	12.63	6.00	3.52
April	2.39	20.88	22.82	2.13	10.14	5.07	3.23
May	2.40	19.98	22.77	2.19	9.91	4.93	3.25
June	2.38	20.38	22.72	2.07	10.67	4.84	3.27
July	2.38	20.57	22.36	1.90	10.07	4.43	3.17
August	2.37	19.89	21.94	1.97	9.77	4.12	3.06
September	2.37	18.64	21.38	1.92	9.93	4.20	3.06
October	2.31	17.19	20.09	1.79	10.67	4.10	2.96
November	2.30	14.64	19.68	1.86	10.50	4.48	3.06
December	2.51	12.10	16.50	2.00	8.15	4.36	3.14
Average	**2.37**	**18.30**	**21.88**	**1.98**	**11.60**	**5.00**	**3.31**
2015 January	2.29	12.25	13.35	2.03	7.12	4.10	2.93
February	2.26	10.27	16.41	1.79	9.02	4.68	3.20
March	2.26	10.54	15.53	2.03	8.51	3.54	W
April	2.23	11.82	14.81	1.99	6.91	3.09	2.58
May	2.26	10.82	15.31	2.05	7.03	3.14	2.64
June	2.25	12.19	15.30	1.89	7.83	3.12	2.66
July	2.21	11.34	14.34	1.93	6.16	3.11	2.63
August	2.23	11.23	13.04	1.85	6.42	3.11	2.62
September	2.22	8.55	12.01	1.76	5.79	3.06	2.58
October	2.14	7.74	12.44	W	5.82	2.91	W
November	2.15	7.75	12.37	1.61	5.59	2.65	2.38
December	2.16	7.80	10.56	1.59	5.04	2.59	2.36
Average	**2.22**	**9.91**	**14.04**	**1.87**	**6.81**	**3.22**	**2.65**
2016 January	2.12	6.98	8.92	1.38	4.50	3.01	2.52

[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.

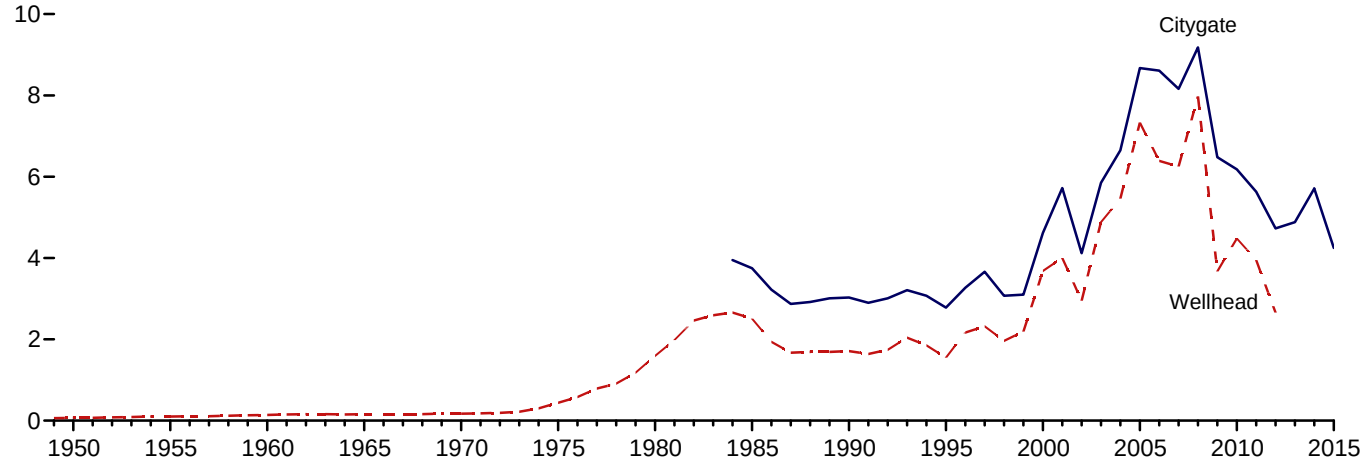
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

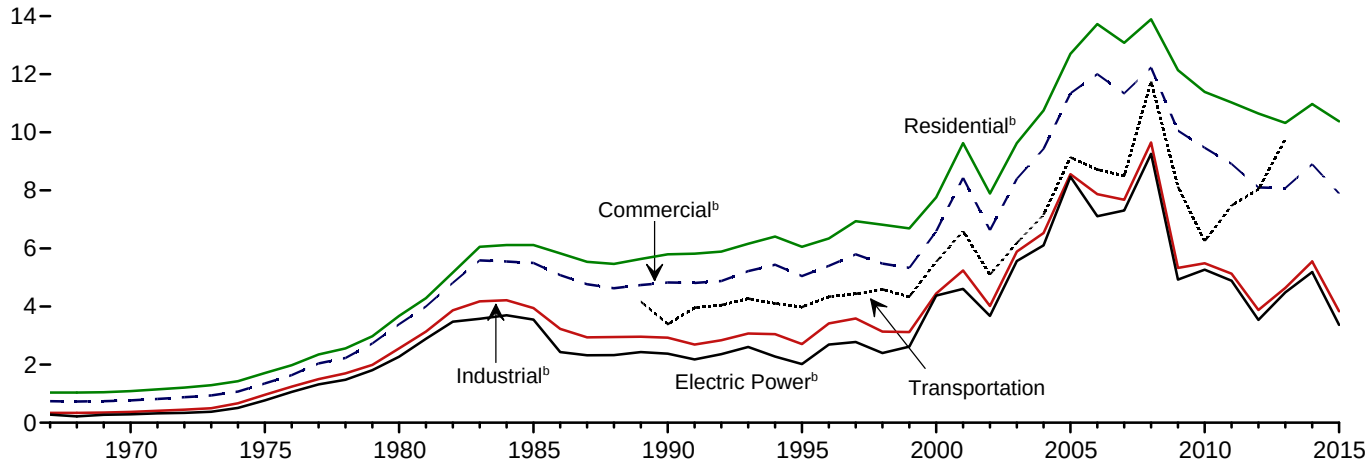
Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices

(Dollars[a] per Thousand Cubic Feet)

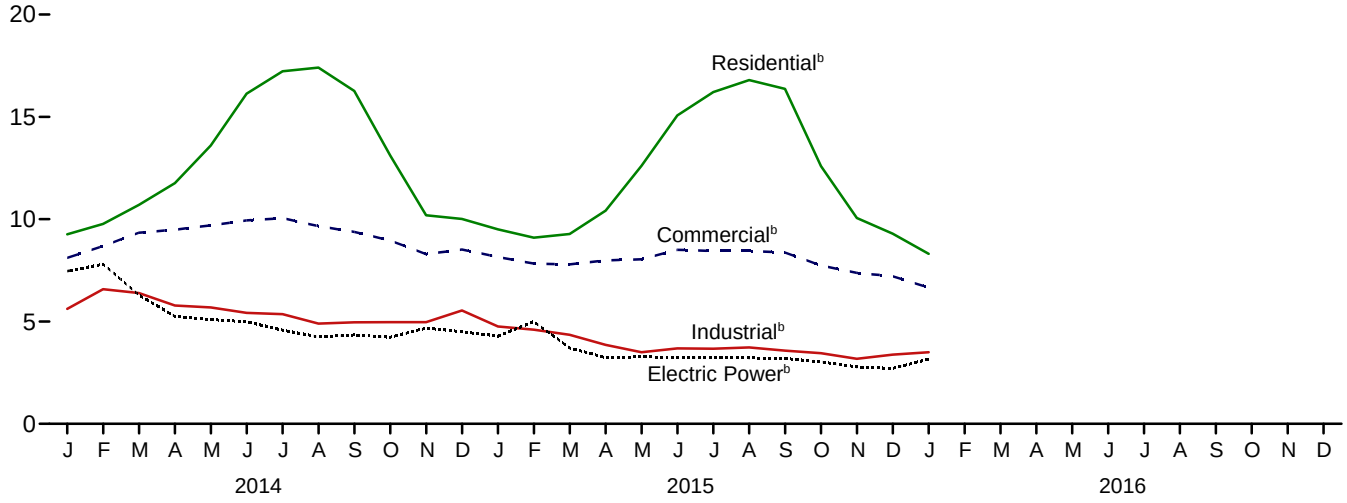
Wellhead and Citygate, 1949–2015



Consuming Sectors, 1967–2015



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**	[e] **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 January	NA	5.56	9.26	95.7	8.11	70.7	5.62	16.6	NA	7.46	94.5
February	NA	6.41	9.77	95.5	8.69	70.6	6.58	17.1	NA	7.80	93.6
March	NA	6.57	10.70	95.4	9.34	69.4	6.39	16.9	NA	6.29	94.1
April	NA	5.64	11.76	95.3	9.49	65.1	5.78	16.0	NA	5.25	95.0
May	NA	5.90	13.60	95.4	9.70	60.5	5.69	15.8	NA	5.09	94.7
June	NA	6.05	16.13	95.5	9.94	58.1	5.42	15.6	NA	4.99	94.4
July	NA	5.99	17.23	95.5	10.05	55.7	5.36	15.7	NA	4.58	94.7
August	NA	5.49	17.41	95.6	9.66	55.2	4.90	15.4	NA	4.25	95.1
September	NA	5.51	16.27	95.6	9.38	55.7	4.96	14.9	NA	4.34	94.8
October	NA	5.16	13.11	95.3	8.96	58.8	4.97	14.8	NA	4.23	94.6
November	NA	4.91	10.19	95.8	8.29	66.1	4.97	15.7	NA	4.68	94.7
December	NA	5.15	10.01	95.6	8.52	68.4	5.54	15.9	NA	4.50	94.8
Average	**NA**	**5.71**	**10.97**	**95.5**	**8.90**	**65.8**	**5.55**	**15.9**	**NA**	**5.19**	**94.6**
2015 January	NA	4.48	9.50	95.8	8.15	71.0	4.76	15.9	NA	4.29	94.6
February	NA	4.54	9.10	95.7	7.83	71.1	4.60	16.1	NA	4.99	94.3
March	NA	4.35	9.28	95.5	7.79	70.1	4.35	16.6	NA	3.71	94.4
April	NA	3.93	10.42	95.5	7.99	64.7	3.86	15.8	NA	3.23	95.3
May	NA	4.24	12.61	95.5	8.04	61.5	3.50	16.4	NA	3.28	95.1
June	NA	4.43	15.07	95.5	8.50	57.8	3.69	15.6	NA	3.24	94.4
July	NA	4.65	16.21	95.7	8.45	57.1	3.67	15.6	NA	3.23	94.4
August	NA	4.58	16.80	95.5	[R] 8.45	[R] 55.1	3.73	15.3	NA	3.22	94.2
September	NA	4.54	16.37	95.9	8.37	56.0	3.58	15.5	NA	3.19	94.0
October	NA	4.00	12.59	95.5	7.74	60.4	[R] 3.45	15.7	NA	3.03	94.1
November	NA	3.68	10.06	96.0	7.38	64.0	3.18	15.9	NA	2.78	94.7
December	NA	3.76	9.29	96.1	7.21	67.8	3.38	16.0	NA	2.71	93.5
Average	**NA**	**4.25**	**10.38**	**95.7**	**7.89**	[R] **65.9**	**3.84**	**15.9**	**NA**	**3.37**	**94.4**
2016 January	NA	3.44	8.31	96.0	6.66	70.6	3.50	16.3	NA	3.16	94.3

[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. E=Estimate.

Notes: • Prices are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. • Prices are intended to include all taxes. See Note 8, "Natural Gas Prices," at end of section. • Wellhead annual and year-to-date prices are simple averages of the monthly prices; all other annual and year-to-date prices are volume-weighted averages of the monthly prices. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#prices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949 and monthly data beginning in 1976.

Sources: See end of section.

Energy Prices

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-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report With State Distributions 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-826 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*, April 2016, 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*, April 2016, 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*, April 2016, 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*, April 2016, 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*, March 2016, Table 4.1; and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Table 9.10 Sources

All Prices Except Vehicle Fuel and Electric Power
1949–2012: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual* (*NGA*), annual reports and unpublished revisions.
2013 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly* (*NGM*), March 2016, Table 3.

Vehicle Fuel Price
1989–2013: EIA, NGA, annual reports.

Electric Power Sector Price
1967–1972: EIA, NGA, annual reports.
1973–1998: EIA, NGA 2000, Table 96.
1999–2002: EIA, NGM, 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
1989–2012: 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.
2013 forward: EIA, Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers."

Percentage of Commercial Sector
1987–2012: 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.
2013 forward: EIA, NGM, March 2016, Table 3.

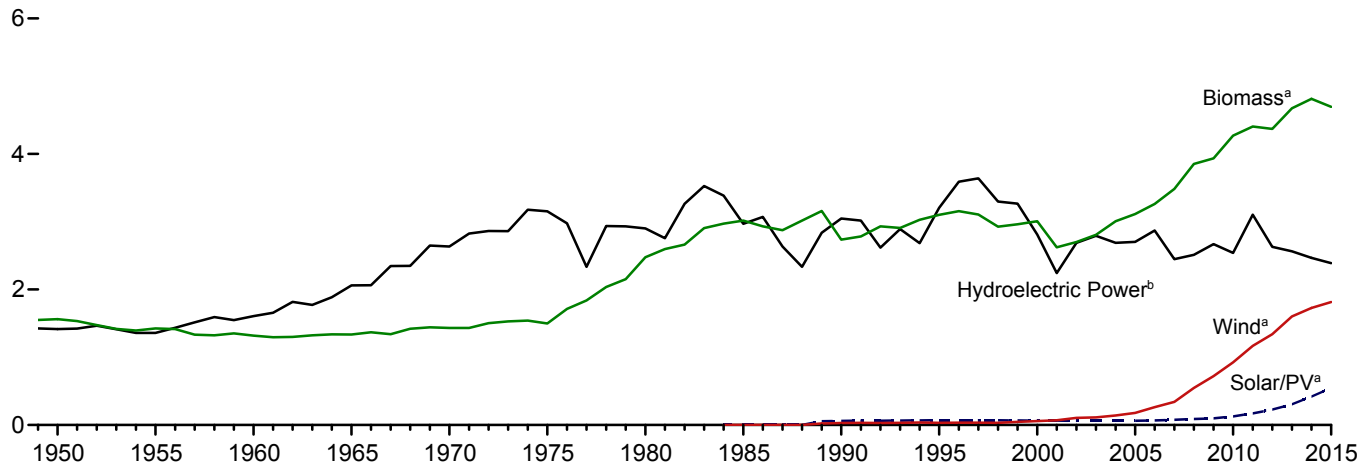
Percentage of Industrial Sector
1982–2012: EIA, NGA, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to industrial consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to industrial consumers.
2013 forward: EIA, NGM, March 2016, 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).

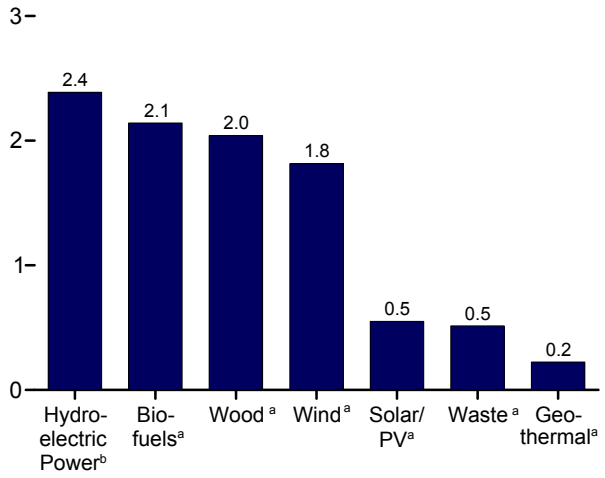
10. Renewable Energy

Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

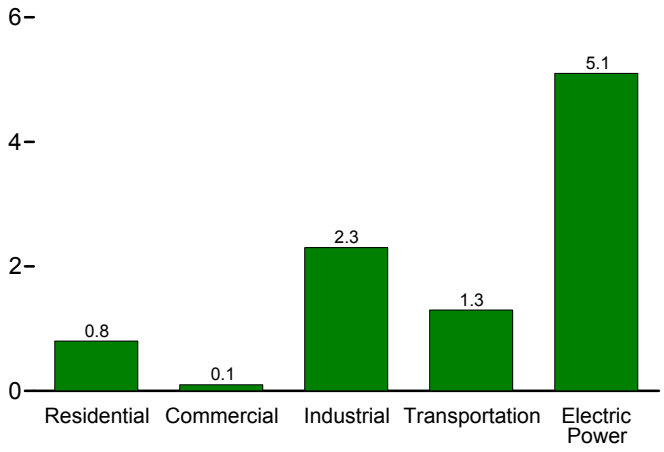
Major Sources, 1949–2015



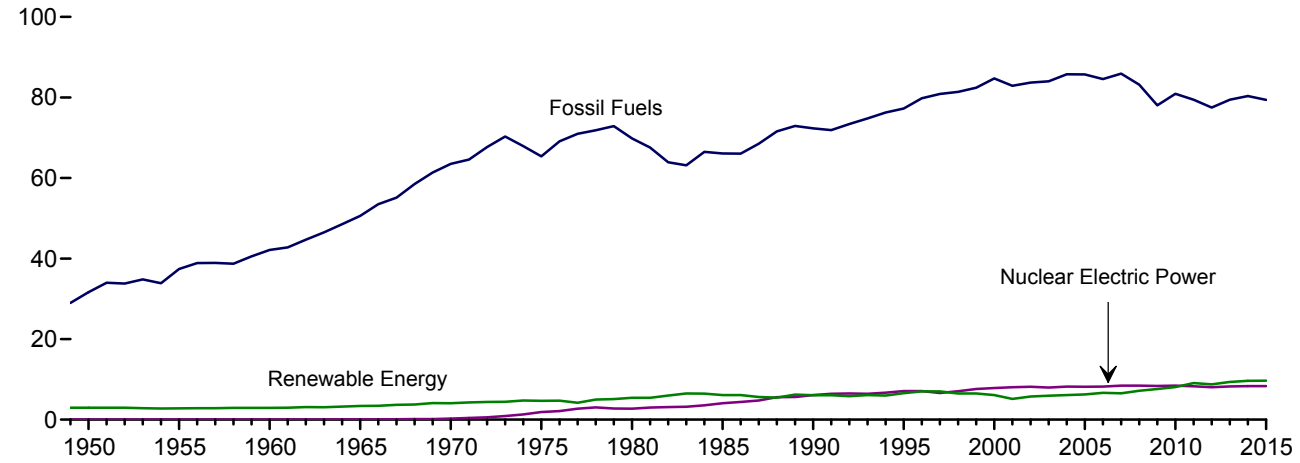
By Source, 2015



By Sector, 2015



Compared With Other Resources, 1949–2015



[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]	Hydroelectric Power[e]	Geothermal[f]	Solar/PV[g]	Wind[h]	Biomass				Total Renewable Energy
	Biofuels[b]	Total[c]						Wood[i]	Waste[j]	Biofuels[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**	**6,041**	**3,046**	**171**	**59**	**29**	**2,216**	**408**	**111**	**2,735**	**6,041**
1995 Total	**198**	**3,099**	**6,558**	**3,205**	**152**	**69**	**33**	**2,370**	**531**	**200**	**3,101**	**6,560**
2000 Total	**233**	**3,006**	**6,104**	**2,811**	**164**	**66**	**57**	**2,262**	**511**	**236**	**3,008**	**6,106**
2001 Total	**254**	**2,624**	**5,164**	**2,242**	**164**	**64**	**70**	**2,006**	**364**	**253**	**2,622**	**5,163**
2002 Total	**308**	**2,705**	**5,734**	**2,689**	**171**	**63**	**105**	**1,995**	**402**	**303**	**2,701**	**5,729**
2003 Total	**401**	**2,805**	**5,946**	**2,793**	**173**	**62**	**113**	**2,002**	**401**	**403**	**2,806**	**5,948**
2004 Total	**486**	**2,996**	**6,067**	**2,688**	**178**	**63**	**142**	**2,121**	**389**	**498**	**3,008**	**6,079**
2005 Total	**561**	**3,101**	**6,226**	**2,703**	**181**	**63**	**178**	**2,137**	**403**	**574**	**3,114**	**6,239**
2006 Total	**716**	**3,212**	**6,594**	**2,869**	**181**	**68**	**264**	**2,099**	**397**	**766**	**3,262**	**6,645**
2007 Total	**970**	**3,472**	**6,520**	**2,446**	**186**	**76**	**341**	**2,089**	**413**	**983**	**3,485**	**6,533**
2008 Total	**1,374**	**3,868**	**7,206**	**2,511**	**192**	**89**	**546**	**2,059**	**435**	**1,357**	**3,851**	**7,189**
2009 Total	**1,570**	**3,953**	**7,641**	**2,669**	**200**	**98**	**721**	**1,931**	**452**	**1,553**	**3,936**	**7,624**
2010 Total	**1,868**	**4,316**	**8,112**	**2,539**	**208**	**126**	**923**	**1,981**	**468**	**1,821**	**4,270**	**8,066**
2011 Total	**2,029**	**4,501**	**9,155**	**3,103**	**212**	**171**	**1,168**	**2,010**	**462**	**1,933**	**4,405**	**9,059**
2012 Total	**1,929**	**4,406**	**8,813**	**2,629**	**212**	**227**	**1,340**	**2,010**	**467**	**1,892**	**4,369**	**8,777**
2013 Total	**1,981**	**4,647**	**9,330**	**2,562**	**214**	**305**	**1,601**	**2,170**	**496**	**2,007**	**4,673**	**9,356**
2014 January	170	404	827	206	18	29	170	190	45	163	397	820
February	153	367	709	165	16	27	133	173	41	150	364	706
March	173	406	858	231	18	34	169	189	45	167	401	852
April	170	392	864	242	18	35	177	179	44	167	390	862
May	178	403	860	252	18	38	148	182	43	176	401	858
June	177	406	858	245	18	39	150	186	42	173	402	853
July	183	420	824	232	18	38	116	192	45	180	417	821
August	179	416	758	188	18	39	97	193	43	182	418	761
September	173	396	714	153	18	38	110	182	41	172	394	713
October	179	407	764	163	18	38	138	186	42	180	408	765
November	177	403	811	177	18	34	179	185	42	173	399	808
December	191	428	830	212	18	31	140	194	44	183	420	822
Total	**2,103**	**4,849**	**9,678**	**2,467**	**214**	**420**	**1,728**	**2,230**	**516**	**2,067**	**4,812**	**9,641**
2015 January	178	R 403	839	234	R 20	R 37	145	R 181	45	164	R 390	826
February	162	R 362	777	217	18	R 38	142	R 162	39	156	R 357	772
March	180	R 391	840	237	19	R 47	146	R 169	43	174	R 386	834
April	172	R 378	829	215	18	R 49	170	R 164	41	169	R 375	R 826
May	183	R 396	821	192	19	R 50	164	R 170	42	185	R 397	R 822
June	184	R 394	782	191	18	R 50	128	R 169	42	186	R 397	785
July	187	R 409	811	201	19	R 52	130	R 177	45	188	R 410	812
August	184	R 402	783	185	19	R 52	124	R 175	43	188	R 406	787
September	176	R 383	734	154	17	R 47	132	R 166	41	182	R 389	740
October	185	R 396	774	159	18	R 45	156	R 168	44	186	R 397	R 774
November	181	R 390	823	184	18	R 43	187	R 166	43	179	R 388	820
December	190	R 410	881	220	19	R 41	191	R 175	46	185	R 406	876
Total	**2,161**	**R 4,715**	**9,694**	**2,389**	**224**	**R 550**	**1,816**	**R 2,040**	**514**	**2,142**	**R 4,696**	**R 9,675**
2016 January	184	399	881	243	19	44	176	171	44	172	386	869

[a] Production equals consumption for all renewable energy sources except biofuels.

[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 thermal/photovoltaic, 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 thermal and photovoltaic (PV) 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) and biodiesel consumption, plus losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

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

Notes: • 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: Tables 10.2a–10.4.

Table 10.2a Renewable Energy Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors

(Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector[a]								
			Biomass						Biomass				
	Geo-thermal[b]	Solar/ PV[c]	Wood[d]	Total	Hydro-electric Power[e]	Geo-thermal[b]	Solar/ PV[f]	Wind[g]	Wood[d]	Waste[h]	Fuel Ethanol[i]	Total	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**	**56**	**580**	**641**	**1**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**66**	**28**	**(s)**	**94**	**98**
1995 Total	**7**	**64**	**520**	**591**	**1**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**72**	**40**	**(s)**	**113**	**118**
2000 Total	**9**	**61**	**420**	**489**	**1**	**8**	**–**	**–**	**71**	**47**	**(s)**	**119**	**128**
2001 Total	**9**	**59**	**370**	**438**	**1**	**8**	**–**	**–**	**67**	**25**	**(s)**	**92**	**101**
2002 Total	**10**	**57**	**380**	**448**	**(s)**	**9**	**–**	**–**	**69**	**26**	**(s)**	**95**	**104**
2003 Total	**13**	**57**	**400**	**470**	**1**	**11**	**–**	**–**	**71**	**29**	**1**	**101**	**113**
2004 Total	**14**	**57**	**410**	**481**	**1**	**12**	**–**	**–**	**70**	**34**	**1**	**105**	**118**
2005 Total	**16**	**58**	**430**	**504**	**1**	**14**	**–**	**–**	**70**	**34**	**1**	**105**	**120**
2006 Total	**18**	**63**	**380**	**462**	**1**	**14**	**–**	**–**	**65**	**36**	**1**	**103**	**118**
2007 Total	**22**	**70**	**420**	**512**	**1**	**14**	**–**	**–**	**70**	**31**	**2**	**103**	**118**
2008 Total	**26**	**80**	**470**	**577**	**1**	**15**	**(s)**	**–**	**73**	**34**	**2**	**109**	**125**
2009 Total	**33**	**89**	**500**	**622**	**1**	**17**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**73**	**36**	**3**	**112**	**129**
2010 Total	**37**	**114**	**440**	**591**	**1**	**19**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**72**	**36**	**3**	**111**	**130**
2011 Total	**40**	**153**	**450**	**643**	**(s)**	**20**	**1**	**(s)**	**69**	**43**	**3**	**115**	**136**
2012 Total	**40**	**186**	**420**	**646**	**(s)**	**20**	**1**	**1**	**61**	**45**	**3**	**108**	**130**
2013 Total	**40**	**219**	**580**	**839**	**(s)**	**20**	**3**	**1**	**70**	**47**	**3**	**120**	**143**
2014 January	3	21	49	74	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	11	13
February	3	19	44	67	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	3	(s)	9	11
March	3	21	49	74	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	10	12
April	3	21	48	72	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	10	12
May	3	21	49	74	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	11	13
June	3	21	48	72	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	10	13
July	3	21	49	74	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	11	13
August	3	21	49	74	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	11	13
September	3	21	48	72	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	10	12
October	3	21	49	74	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	10	12
November	3	21	48	72	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	10	12
December	3	21	49	74	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	10	12
Total	**40**	**252**	**580**	**871**	**(s)**	**20**	**4**	**1**	**73**	**47**	**4**	**124**	**149**
2015 January	3	R 25	R 37	65	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	R 6	4	(s)	11	13
February	3	R 23	R 33	59	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	10	12
March	3	R 25	R 37	65	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	11	13
April	3	R 25	R 35	63	(s)	2	1	(s)	6	3	(s)	10	12
May	3	R 25	R 37	65	(s)	2	1	(s)	6	3	(s)	10	12
June	3	R 25	R 35	63	(s)	2	1	(s)	6	3	(s)	10	12
July	3	R 25	R 37	65	(s)	2	1	(s)	R 6	4	(s)	R 10	13
August	3	R 25	R 37	65	(s)	2	1	(s)	6	3	(s)	10	R 12
September	3	R 25	R 35	63	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	3	(s)	10	12
October	3	R 25	R 37	65	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	R 10	R 12
November	3	R 25	R 35	63	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	11	13
December	3	R 25	R 37	65	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	11	13
Total	**R 41**	**R 298**	**R 432**	**R 770**	**(s)**	**20**	**5**	**1**	**R 73**	**45**	**4**	**R 122**	**R 149**
2016 January	4	30	33	66	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	6	4	(s)	11	13

[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] Solar thermal direct use energy, and photovoltaic (PV) electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6). Includes distributed solar thermal and PV energy used in the commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors.

[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] Photovoltaic (PV) electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6) at commercial plants with capacity of 1 megawatt or greater.

[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.

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

Notes: • Data are estimates, except for commercial sector solar/PV, 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		
					Biomass						Biomass		
	Hydro-electric Power[b]	Geo-thermal[c]	Solar/ PV[d]	Wind[e]	Wood[f]	Waste[g]	Fuel Ethanol[h]	Losses and Co-products[i]	Total	Total	Fuel Ethanol[j]	Bio-diesel[k]	Total[l]
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**	**–**	**–**	**1,442**	**192**	**1**	**49**	**1,684**	**1,717**	**60**	**NA**	**60**
1995 Total	**55**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**1,652**	**195**	**2**	**86**	**1,934**	**1,992**	**112**	**NA**	**112**
2000 Total	**42**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**1,636**	**145**	**1**	**99**	**1,881**	**1,928**	**135**	**NA**	**135**
2001 Total	**33**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**1,443**	**129**	**3**	**108**	**1,681**	**1,719**	**141**	**1**	**142**
2002 Total	**39**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**1,396**	**146**	**3**	**130**	**1,676**	**1,720**	**168**	**2**	**170**
2003 Total	**43**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**1,363**	**142**	**4**	**168**	**1,678**	**1,724**	**228**	**2**	**230**
2004 Total	**33**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**1,476**	**132**	**6**	**201**	**1,815**	**1,851**	**286**	**3**	**290**
2005 Total	**32**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**1,452**	**148**	**7**	**227**	**1,834**	**1,870**	**327**	**12**	**339**
2006 Total	**29**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**1,472**	**130**	**10**	**280**	**1,892**	**1,925**	**442**	**33**	**475**
2007 Total	**16**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**1,413**	**145**	**10**	**369**	**1,937**	**1,957**	**557**	**45**	**602**
2008 Total	**17**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**1,339**	**143**	**12**	**519**	**2,012**	**2,034**	**786**	**39**	**825**
2009 Total	**18**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**1,178**	**154**	**13**	**603**	**1,948**	**1,971**	**894**	**41**	**935**
2010 Total	**16**	**4**	**(s)**	**–**	**1,273**	**168**	**17**	**727**	**2,185**	**2,205**	**1,041**	**33**	**1,075**
2011 Total	**17**	**4**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**1,309**	**165**	**17**	**756**	**2,246**	**2,268**	**1,045**	**113**	**1,158**
2012 Total	**22**	**4**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**1,339**	**159**	**17**	**711**	**2,226**	**2,253**	**1,045**	**115**	**1,162**
2013 Total	**33**	**4**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**1,312**	**187**	**18**	**709**	**2,226**	**2,264**	**1,072**	**182**	**1,278**
2014 January	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	113	16	1	63	193	195	87	10	99
February	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	102	15	1	56	175	176	82	10	93
March	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	112	17	1	62	192	193	88	14	103
April	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	107	17	1	62	187	188	89	12	104
May	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	109	15	1	64	190	191	94	15	110
June	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	111	15	1	64	190	192	92	16	108
July	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	114	16	1	65	196	198	96	15	113
August	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	115	15	1	64	195	197	95	19	117
September	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	107	14	1	62	185	186	89	19	109
October	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	110	17	1	64	192	193	96	16	115
November	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	109	16	1	64	190	191	92	17	108
December	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	116	17	1	68	202	204	94	18	113
Total	**12**	**4**	**(s)**	**1**	**1,325**	**190**	**14**	**757**	**2,287**	**2,304**	**1,093**	**181**	**1,291**
2015 January	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	116	16	1	65	199	200	90	7	97
February	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	103	14	1	59	176	178	83	11	96
March	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	106	16	1	65	188	190	94	12	108
April	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	106	17	1	61	185	187	90	14	106
May	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	108	17	1	65	192	193	98	18	118
June	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	106	16	1	65	189	190	97	20	119
July	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	111	17	1	67	196	197	99	18	120
August	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	109	16	1	65	191	193	100	19	121
September	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	105	16	1	63	185	186	96	19	117
October	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	107	17	1	66	191	192	98	17	118
November	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	105	16	1	65	187	188	94	14	112
December	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	110	17	1	68	196	198	95	17	115
Total	**13**	**4**	**(s)**	**1**	**1,290**	**195**	**15**	**776**	**2,275**	**2,293**	**1,133**	**188**	**1,347**
2016 January	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	110	16	1	66	193	195	90	13	104

[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] Photovoltaic (PV) electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6) at industrial plants with capacity of 1 megawatt or greater.

[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] 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.

[j] The fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) portion of motor fuels, such as E10 and E85, consumed by the transportation sector.

[k] Although there is biodiesel use in other sectors, all biodiesel consumption is assigned to the transportation sector.

[l] Beginning in 2009, includes imports minus stock change of other renewable diesel fuel and other renewable fuels. 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, solar/PV, 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/PV[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	**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 January	205	13	7	170	21	24	45	440
February	164	11	8	133	20	22	42	359
March	230	13	12	169	22	24	46	469
April	241	12	14	177	18	23	41	485
May	251	13	16	148	17	24	41	469
June	244	12	18	150	22	24	45	470
July	231	13	17	116	23	25	48	423
August	187	13	17	97	23	24	46	361
September	152	12	17	109	21	22	43	334
October	162	13	16	138	20	22	42	371
November	176	13	13	179	22	22	44	425
December	211	13	10	140	22	23	45	419
Total	**2,454**	**151**	**165**	**1,726**	**251**	**279**	**530**	**5,026**
2015 January	233	14	11	145	22	24	46	450
February	215	13	15	142	21	21	42	427
March	235	14	21	146	20	22	42	458
April	213	13	24	170	17	22	38	458
May	191	14	24	164	19	22	41	434
June	190	13	25	128	21	22	43	400
July	200	14	26	130	23	24	48	417
August	184	14	26	124	24	24	47	395
September	154	12	22	132	20	22	41	362
October	158	13	19	156	18	23	41	387
November	183	13	18	187	20	23	43	444
December	219	13	15	191	22	25	46	485
Total	**2,376**	**159**	**246**	**1,814**	**246**	**274**	**520**	**5,116**
2016 January	242	14	14	176	21	24	45	491

[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 thermal and photovoltaic (PV) electricity net generation (converted to Btu by multiplying by the total fossil fuels heat rate factors in Table A6).

[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).

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

	Feedstock[a]	Losses and Co-products[b]	Denaturant[c]	Production[d]			Trade[d] Net Imports[e]	Stocks[d,f]	Stock Change[d,g]	Consumption[d]			*Consumption Minus Denaturant*[h]
	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 January	160	62	558	28,194	1,184	100	-2,024	17,153	729	25,441	1,069	91	*88*
February	144	56	498	25,269	1,061	90	-1,473	16,865	-288	24,084	1,012	86	*84*
March	160	62	544	28,120	1,181	100	-1,985	17,310	445	25,690	1,079	91	*89*
April	158	61	551	27,733	1,165	99	-1,202	17,610	300	26,231	1,102	93	*91*
May	164	64	565	28,888	1,213	103	-704	18,330	720	27,464	1,153	98	*95*
June	163	63	524	28,629	1,202	102	-1,278	18,785	455	26,896	1,130	96	*93*
July	167	65	542	29,413	1,235	105	-1,495	18,696	-89	28,007	1,176	100	*97*
August	163	64	534	28,665	1,204	102	-1,283	18,218	-478	27,860	1,170	99	*97*
September	158	62	509	27,807	1,168	99	-1,346	18,724	506	25,955	1,090	92	*90*
October	163	64	502	28,644	1,203	102	-1,919	17,341	-1,383	28,108	1,181	100	*98*
November	163	63	540	28,588	1,201	102	-2,081	17,035	-306	26,813	1,126	95	*93*
December	175	68	609	30,831	1,295	110	-1,580	18,739	1,704	27,547	1,157	98	*96*
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 January	168	65	588	29,755	1,250	106	-1,630	20,543	1,804	26,321	1,105	94	*91*
February	152	59	534	26,788	1,125	95	-1,992	20,979	436	24,360	1,023	87	*84*
March	167	65	567	29,489	1,239	105	-1,992	20,865	-114	27,611	1,160	98	*96*
April	158	61	527	27,910	1,172	99	-1,529	20,787	-78	26,459	1,111	94	*92*
May	168	65	545	29,666	1,246	106	-1,532	20,120	-667	28,801	1,210	102	*100*
June	168	65	528	29,684	1,247	106	-1,428	20,029	-91	28,347	1,191	101	*99*
July	172	66	539	30,256	1,271	108	-1,802	19,594	-435	28,889	1,213	103	*100*
August	168	65	523	29,621	1,244	105	-830	19,259	-335	29,126	1,223	104	*101*
September	162	63	519	28,543	1,199	102	-933	18,904	-355	27,965	1,175	99	*97*
October	171	66	566	30,139	1,266	107	-1,583	18,889	-15	28,571	1,200	102	*99*
November	168	65	580	29,594	1,243	105	-952	19,945	1,056	27,586	1,159	98	*96*
December	176	68	625	31,075	1,305	111	-1,721	21,438	1,493	27,861	1,170	99	*97*
Total	**1,998**	**774**	**6,641**	**352,520**	**14,806**	**1,254**	**-17,924**	**21,438**	**2,699**	**331,897**	**13,940**	**1,181**	***1,152***
2016 January	171	66	615	30,319	1,273	108	-2,073	23,168	1,730	26,516	1,114	94	*92*

[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.

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 Renewable Fuels[f]
	Feedstock[a]	Losses and Co-products[b]	Production			Trade			Stocks[d]	Stock Change[e]	Consumption			
						Imports	Exports	Net Imports[c]						
	TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	TBtu
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 January	9	(s)	1,727	73	9	222	134	88	3,708	-101	1,916	80	10	2
February	10	(s)	1,801	76	10	161	141	20	3,726	18	1,803	76	10	1
March	13	(s)	2,361	99	13	240	91	149	3,604	-122	2,632	111	14	2
April	12	(s)	2,223	93	12	135	261	-126	3,402	-202	2,299	97	12	3
May	14	(s)	2,531	106	14	133	208	-75	3,135	-267	2,724	114	15	2
June	14	(s)	2,645	111	14	235	263	-28	2,798	-337	2,953	124	16	(s)
July	16	(s)	2,926	123	16	493	320	173	3,082	284	2,815	118	15	2
August	16	(s)	2,987	125	16	571	264	307	2,786	-297	3,590	151	19	2
September	15	(s)	2,754	116	15	352	136	216	2,293	-492	3,462	145	19	1
October	16	(s)	2,928	123	16	507	40	467	2,641	347	3,048	128	16	2
November	14	(s)	2,610	110	14	989	65	924	3,084	444	3,091	130	17	(s)
December	16	(s)	2,958	124	16	540	51	489	3,131	46	3,401	143	18	1
Total	**165**	**2**	**30,452**	**1,279**	**163**	**4,578**	**1,974**	**2,604**	**3,131**	**-679**	**33,735**	**1,417**	**181**	**18**
2015 January	9	(s)	1,706	72	9	372	22	350	3,713	[i] 677	1,379	58	7	(s)
February	10	(s)	1,827	77	10	416	23	393	3,827	114	2,105	88	11	1
March	13	(s)	2,323	98	12	311	190	121	3,996	169	2,275	96	12	1
April	14	(s)	2,565	108	14	294	240	54	3,950	-45	2,664	112	14	2
May	15	(s)	2,755	116	15	307	255	52	3,464	-487	3,294	138	18	2
June	16	(s)	2,897	122	16	673	263	410	2,948	-516	3,823	161	20	2
July	16	(s)	2,875	121	15	1,157	255	902	3,284	336	3,441	145	18	3
August	16	(s)	2,933	123	16	858	275	583	3,227	-57	3,573	150	19	2
September	14	(s)	2,553	107	14	927	200	727	2,948	-279	3,558	149	19	3
October	14	(s)	2,537	107	14	863	161	702	2,981	33	3,206	135	17	3
November	14	(s)	2,521	106	14	701	76	625	3,458	477	2,669	112	14	3
December	14	(s)	2,573	108	14	1,078	133	945	3,815	357	3,160	133	17	3
Total	**163**	**2**	**30,064**	**1,263**	**161**	**7,957**	**2,093**	**5,864**	**3,815**	**[i] 779**	**35,149**	**1,476**	**188**	**25**
2016 January	14	(s)	2,490	105	13	211	42	169	4,036	221	2,437	102	13	1

[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. Through 2010, includes stocks at bulk terminals only. Beginning in 2011, includes stocks at bulk terminals and biodiesel production plants.

[e] A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase.

[f] Imports minus stock change of other renewable diesel fuel and other renewable fuels. 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 2014 stocks value (3,036 thousand barrels), not the final 2014 value (3,131 thousand barrels) that is shown under “Stocks.”

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

Notes: • Mbbl = thousand barrels. MMgal = million U.S. gallons. TBtu = trillion Btu. • Biodiesel data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042, and are converted to Btu by multiplying by 5.359 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of biodiesel—see Table A1). • Through 2000, data are not available. Beginning in 2001, data not from 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.

Renewable Energy

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) and biodiesel 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 (biofuels production comprises biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel).

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.
2012–2014: Annual estimates assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2011.
2015 and 2016: Annual estimates are from EIA, *Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)*.
(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/PV

1989–2009: Annual estimates are based on EIA, Form EIA-63A, "Annual Solar Thermal Collector Manufacturers Survey," and Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Module/Cell Manufacturers Survey."
2010–2013: Annual estimates are based on EIA, Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Cell/Module Shipments Report"; Form EIA-63A, "Annual Solar Thermal Collector Manufacturers Survey" (pre-2010 data); and SEIA/GTM Research, *U.S. Solar Market Insight: 2010 Year in Review*.
2014 forward: Annual estimates are from EIA, STEO.
(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, 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: Annual estimate assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2013.
2015 and 2016: Annual estimates are from EIA, STEO.
(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/PV, 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/PV

2008 forward: Commercial sector solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) 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, 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 assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2013). 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 multplied by the commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption.

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/PV, 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/PV, 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/PV
2010 forward: Industrial sector solar thermal and photovoltaic (PV) 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, 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 2014, the annual estimate is assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2013; for 2015, the annual estimate is from EIA, STEO; for 2016, the annual estimate is assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2015). 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, the annual estimate is assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2013; for 2015, the annual estimate is from EIA, STEO; for 2016, the annual estimate is assumed by EIA to be equal to that of 2015). 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.

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/PV, 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/PV, 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.

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 pentanes plus and conventional motor gasoline used as denaturant).
2009–2014: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, annual reports, Table 1. Data in thousand barrels for net production of pentanes plus 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 pentanes plus). 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 5.253 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of conventional motor gasoline). Total denaturant is the sum of the values for pentanes plus, conventional motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components.
2015 and 2016: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM),* monthly reports, Table 1. Data in thousand barrels for net production of pentanes plus 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 pentanes plus). 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 5.253 million Btu per barrel (the approximate heat content of conventional motor gasoline). Total denaturant is the sum of the values for pentanes plus, 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."
2009–2014: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1, data for net production of fuel ethanol at renewable fuels and oxygenate plants.
2015 and 2016: EIA, PSM, monthly reports, Table 1, data for net production of fuel ethanol at renewable fuels and oxygenate plants.

Trade, Stocks, and Stock Change
1992–2014: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1.
2015 and 2016: 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).
2009–2014: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Table 1. Calculated as fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs minus fuel ethanol adjustments.
2015 and 2016: 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 Table A3).

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.

2011–2014: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA),* annual reports, Table 1, data for renewable fuels except fuel ethanol.

2015 and 2016: 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.

2012–2014: EIA, PSA, annual reports, Tables 25 and 31, data for biomass-based diesel fuel.

2015 and 2016: 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

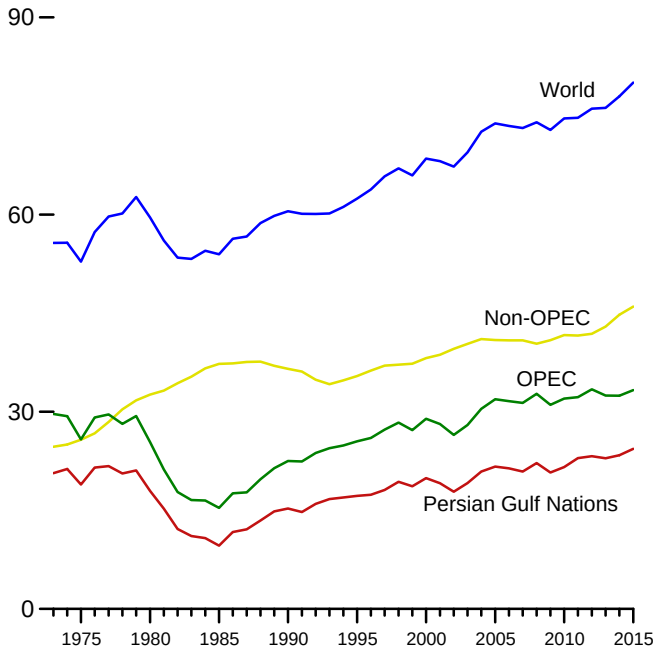
2009 forward: Imports data for "Other Renewable Diesel Fuel" are from EIA, PSA Table 25 and PSM Table 37 (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other renewable diesel fuel heat content factor in Table A1). Imports data for "Other Renewable Fuels" are from EIA, PSA Table 25 and PSM Table 37 (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 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.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

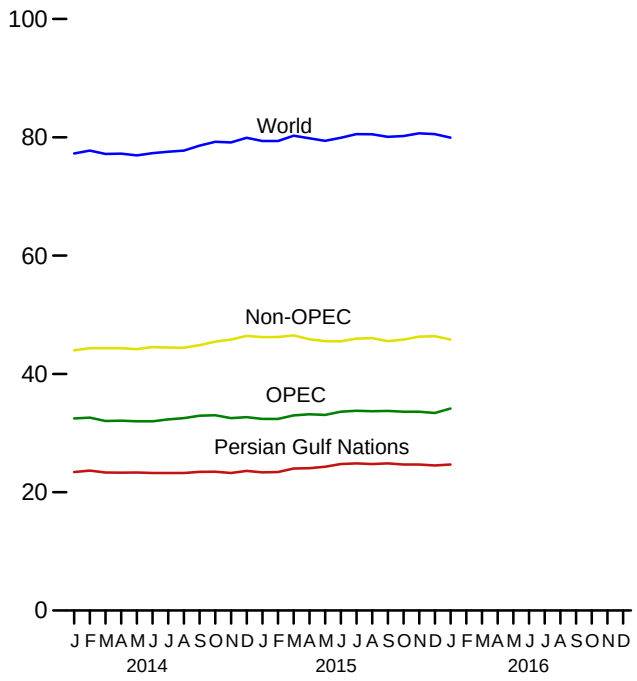
11. International Petroleum

Figure 11.1a World Crude Oil Production Overview
(Million Barrels per Day)

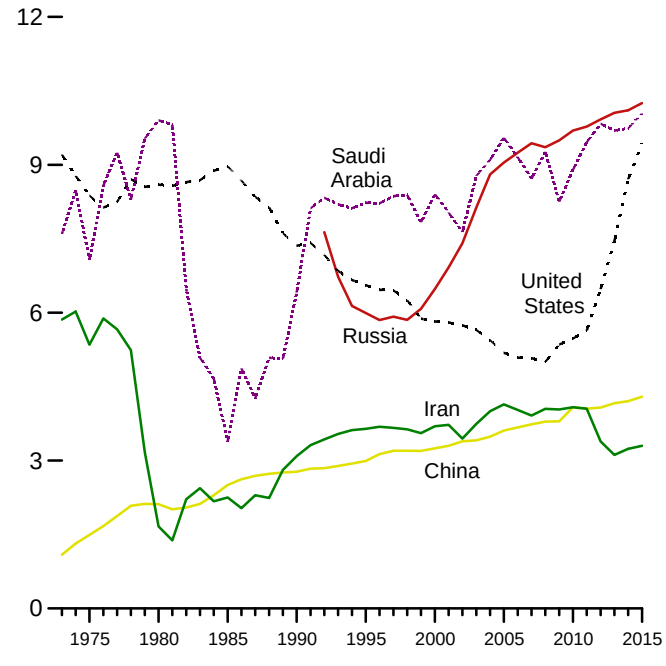
World Production, 1973–2015



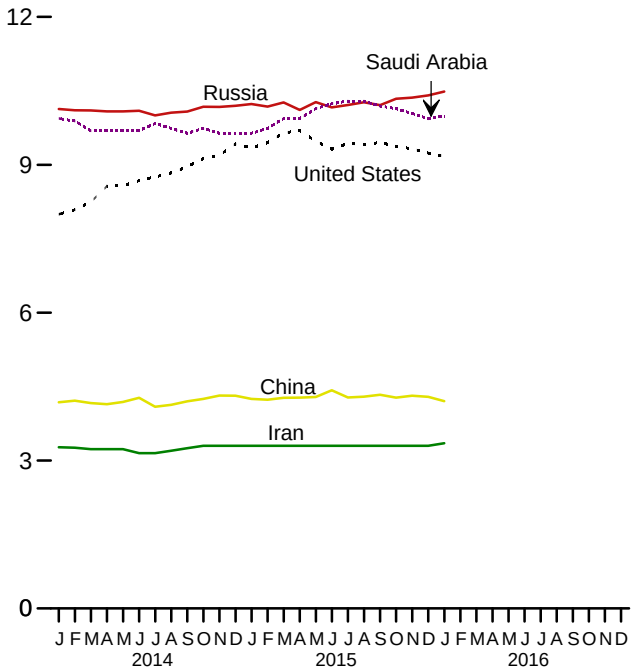
World Production, Monthly



Selected Producers, 1973–2015



Selected Producers, Monthly

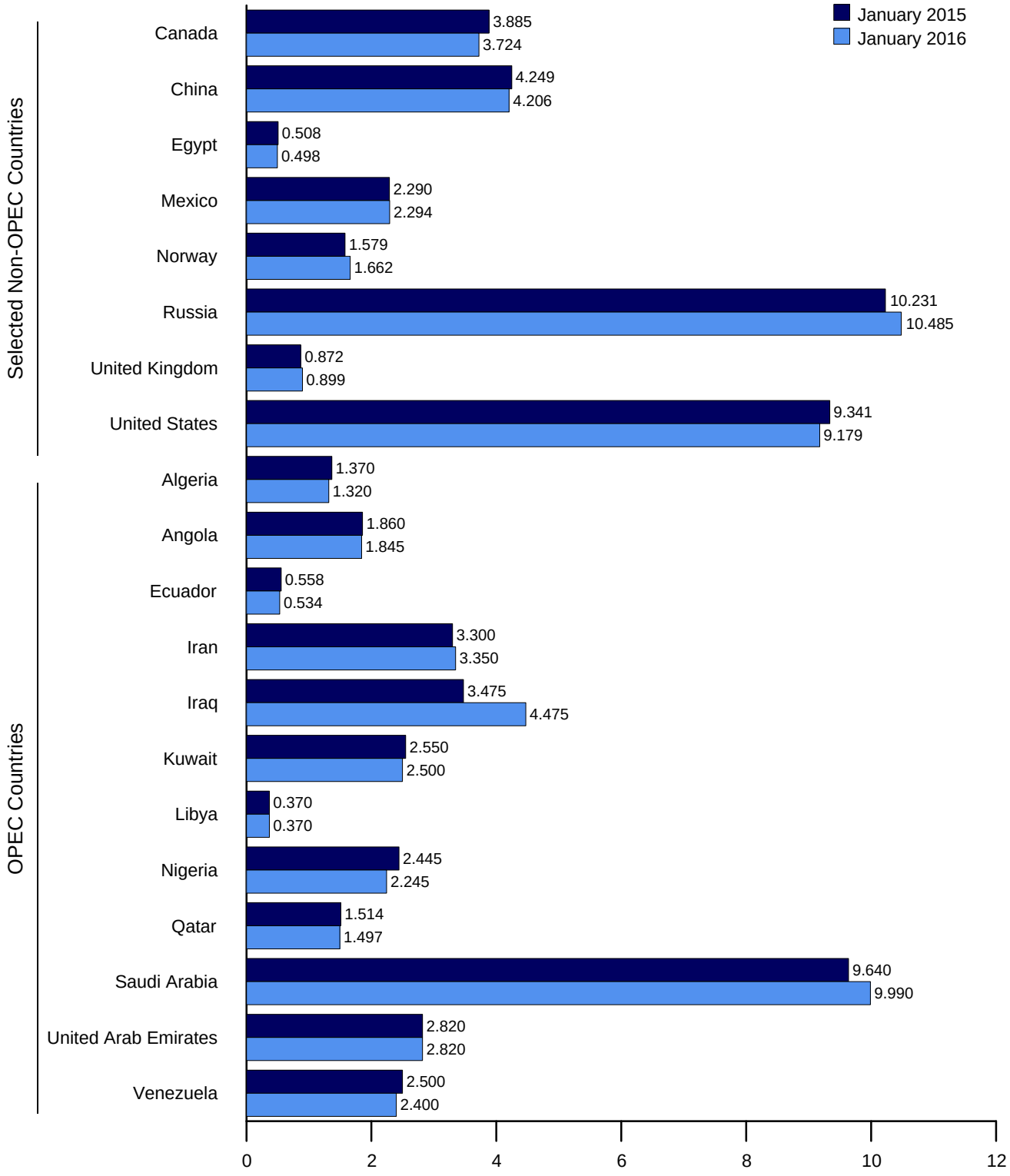


Notes: • OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. • The Persian Gulf Nations are Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Production from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in "Persian Gulf Nations."

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 Country
(Million Barrels per Day)



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: OPEC Members

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Angola	Ecuador	Indonesia	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait[a]	Libya	Nigeria	Qatar	Saudi Arabia[a]	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela	Total OPEC[b]
1973 Average	**1,097**	**162**	**209**	**1,339**	**5,861**	**2,018**	**3,020**	**2,175**	**2,054**	**570**	**7,596**	**1,533**	**3,366**	R **31,000**
1975 Average	**983**	**165**	**161**	**1,307**	**5,350**	**2,262**	**2,084**	**1,480**	**1,783**	**438**	**7,075**	**1,664**	**2,346**	R **27,096**
1980 Average	**1,106**	**150**	**204**	**1,577**	**1,662**	**2,514**	**1,656**	**1,787**	**2,055**	**472**	**9,900**	**1,709**	**2,168**	R **26,960**
1985 Average	**1,036**	**231**	**281**	**1,325**	**2,250**	**1,433**	**1,023**	**1,059**	**1,495**	**301**	**3,388**	**1,193**	**1,677**	R **16,692**
1990 Average	**1,180**	**475**	**285**	**1,462**	**3,088**	**2,040**	**1,175**	**1,375**	**1,810**	**406**	**6,410**	**2,117**	**2,137**	R **23,960**
1995 Average	**1,162**	**646**	**392**	**1,503**	**3,643**	**560**	**2,057**	**1,390**	**1,993**	**442**	**8,231**	**2,233**	**2,750**	R **27,002**
1996 Average	**1,227**	**709**	**396**	**1,547**	**3,686**	**579**	**2,062**	**1,401**	**2,001**	**510**	**8,218**	**2,278**	**2,938**	R **27,551**
1997 Average	**1,259**	**714**	**388**	**1,520**	**3,664**	**1,155**	**2,007**	**1,446**	**2,132**	**550**	**8,362**	**2,316**	**3,280**	R **28,794**
1998 Average	**1,226**	**735**	**375**	**1,518**	**3,634**	**2,150**	**2,085**	**1,390**	**2,153**	**696**	**8,389**	**2,345**	**3,167**	R **29,865**
1999 Average	**1,177**	**745**	**373**	**1,472**	**3,557**	**2,508**	**1,898**	**1,319**	**2,130**	**665**	**7,833**	**2,169**	**2,826**	R **28,671**
2000 Average	**1,214**	**746**	**395**	**1,428**	**3,696**	**2,571**	**2,079**	**1,410**	**2,165**	**742**	**8,404**	**2,368**	**3,155**	R **30,372**
2001 Average	**1,265**	**742**	**412**	**1,340**	**3,724**	**2,390**	**1,998**	**1,367**	**2,256**	**730**	**8,031**	**2,205**	**3,010**	R **29,469**
2002 Average	**1,349**	**896**	**393**	**1,249**	**3,444**	**2,023**	**1,894**	**1,319**	**2,118**	**709**	**7,634**	**2,082**	**2,604**	R **27,714**
2003 Average	**1,516**	**903**	**411**	**1,155**	**3,743**	**1,308**	**2,136**	**1,421**	**2,275**	**807**	**8,775**	**2,348**	**2,335**	R **29,132**
2004 Average	**1,582**	**1,052**	**528**	**1,096**	**4,001**	**2,011**	**2,376**	**1,515**	**2,329**	**901**	**9,101**	**2,478**	**2,557**	R **31,528**
2005 Average	**1,692**	**1,239**	**532**	**1,067**	**4,139**	**1,878**	**2,529**	**1,633**	**2,627**	**978**	**9,550**	**2,535**	**2,565**	R **32,964**
2006 Average	**1,699**	**1,398**	**536**	**1,019**	**4,028**	**1,996**	**2,535**	**1,681**	**2,440**	**996**	**9,152**	**2,636**	**2,511**	R **32,626**
2007 Average	**1,708**	**1,724**	**511**	**964**	**3,912**	**2,086**	**2,464**	**1,702**	**2,350**	**1,083**	**8,722**	**2,603**	**2,490**	R **32,318**
2008 Average	**1,705**	**1,951**	**505**	**974**	**4,050**	**2,375**	**2,586**	**1,736**	**2,165**	**1,198**	**9,261**	**2,681**	**2,510**	R **33,697**
2009 Average	**1,585**	**1,877**	**486**	**949**	**4,037**	**2,391**	**2,350**	**1,650**	**2,208**	**1,279**	**8,250**	**2,413**	**2,520**	R **31,994**
2010 Average	**1,540**	**1,909**	**486**	**945**	**4,080**	**2,399**	**2,300**	**1,650**	**2,455**	**1,459**	**8,900**	**2,415**	**2,410**	R **32,948**
2011 Average	**1,540**	**1,756**	**500**	**902**	**4,054**	**2,626**	**2,530**	**465**	**2,550**	**1,571**	**9,458**	**2,679**	**2,500**	R **33,131**
2012 Average	**1,532**	**1,787**	**504**	**860**	**3,387**	**2,983**	**2,635**	**1,367**	**2,520**	**1,551**	**9,832**	**2,804**	**2,500**	R **34,262**
2013 Average	**1,462**	**1,803**	**526**	**828**	**3,113**	**3,054**	**2,650**	**918**	**2,367**	**1,553**	**9,693**	**2,820**	**2,500**	R **33,288**
2014 January	1,420	1,663	550	789	3,270	3,125	2,650	510	2,470	1,563	9,940	2,820	2,500	R 33,270
February	1,420	1,733	551	800	3,260	3,425	2,650	380	2,420	1,563	9,890	2,820	2,500	R 33,412
March	1,420	1,673	557	798	3,230	3,325	2,650	250	2,370	1,563	9,690	2,820	2,500	R 32,846
April	1,420	1,743	560	797	3,230	3,300	2,650	210	2,420	1,553	9,690	2,820	2,500	R 32,893
May	1,420	1,683	554	796	3,230	3,325	2,650	230	2,320	1,553	9,690	2,820	2,500	R 32,771
June	1,420	1,663	555	792	3,150	3,325	2,650	235	2,420	1,553	9,690	2,820	2,500	R 32,773
July	1,420	1,713	558	798	3,150	3,195	2,650	435	2,470	1,553	9,840	2,820	2,500	R 33,102
August	1,420	1,813	558	787	3,200	3,225	2,650	530	2,520	1,553	9,740	2,820	2,500	R 33,316
September	1,420	1,823	551	786	3,250	3,515	2,650	785	2,470	1,513	9,640	2,820	2,500	R 33,723
October	1,420	1,848	557	772	3,300	3,465	2,575	950	2,320	1,513	9,740	2,820	2,500	R 33,780
November	1,420	1,813	563	786	3,300	3,425	2,500	615	2,440	1,503	9,640	2,820	2,500	R 33,325
December	1,420	1,733	561	778	3,300	3,775	2,500	510	2,440	1,503	9,640	2,820	2,500	R 33,480
Average	**1,420**	**1,742**	**556**	**790**	**3,239**	**3,368**	**2,619**	**471**	**2,423**	**1,540**	**9,735**	**2,820**	**2,500**	R **33,223**
2015 January	1,370	1,860	558	769	3,300	3,475	2,550	370	2,445	1,514	9,640	2,820	2,500	R 33,171
February	1,370	1,810	553	764	3,300	3,325	2,650	360	2,445	1,520	9,740	2,820	2,500	R 33,157
March	1,370	1,760	553	770	3,300	3,725	2,650	475	2,370	1,525	9,940	2,820	2,500	R 33,758
April	1,370	1,830	548	787	3,300	3,775	2,650	505	2,420	1,531	9,940	2,820	2,500	R 33,976
May	1,370	1,810	543	806	3,300	3,925	2,550	430	2,145	1,532	10,140	2,820	2,500	R 33,871
June	1,370	1,860	541	797	3,300	4,275	2,550	410	2,195	1,537	10,240	2,820	2,500	R 34,395
July	1,370	1,890	538	801	3,300	4,325	2,550	400	2,245	1,537	10,290	2,820	2,500	R 34,566
August	1,370	1,910	537	777	3,300	4,225	2,550	360	2,295	1,537	10,290	2,820	2,500	R 34,471
September	1,370	1,840	539	800	3,300	4,425	2,550	375	2,295	1,537	10,190	2,820	2,500	R 34,541
October	1,370	1,810	538	801	3,300	4,275	2,550	415	2,345	1,537	10,140	2,820	2,500	R 34,401
November	1,370	1,860	537	791	3,300	4,425	2,500	375	2,345	1,537	10,040	2,820	2,500	R 34,400
December	1,370	R 1,860	533	794	3,300	4,425	2,450	370	2,270	1,537	9,935	2,820	2,500	R 34,164
Average	**1,370**	R **1,842**	**543**	**788**	**3,300**	**4,054**	**2,562**	**404**	**2,317**	**1,532**	**10,046**	**2,820**	**2,500**	R **34,077**
2016 January	1,320	1,845	534	797	3,350	4,475	2,500	370	2,245	1,497	9,990	2,820	2,400	34,143

[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. Kuwaiti 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, Ecuador rejoined OPEC in 2007 and is thus included in "Total OPEC" for all years; Gabon left OPEC in 1994 and is thus included in "Total Non-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.

Indonesia, which suspended its OPEC membership at the end of 2008, reactivated its membership as of January 1, 2016. On this table, Indonesia's production is now included in OPEC production for all time periods.

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**	**NA**	**2**	**9,208**	R **24,679**	**55,679**
1975 Average	**18,934**	**1,430**	**1,490**	**235**	**705**	**189**	**9,523**	**NA**	**12**	**8,375**	R **25,732**	**52,828**
1980 Average	**17,961**	**1,435**	**2,114**	**595**	**1,936**	**486**	**11,706**	**NA**	**1,622**	**8,597**	R **32,598**	**59,558**
1985 Average	**9,630**	**1,471**	**2,505**	**887**	**2,745**	**773**	**11,585**	**NA**	**2,530**	**8,971**	R **37,273**	**53,965**
1990 Average	**15,278**	**1,553**	**2,774**	**873**	**2,553**	**1,630**	**10,975**	**NA**	**1,820**	**7,355**	R **36,537**	**60,497**
1995 Average	**17,208**	**1,805**	**2,990**	**920**	**2,711**	**2,766**	**– –**	**5,995**	**2,489**	**6,560**	R **35,431**	**62,434**
1996 Average	**17,367**	**1,837**	**3,131**	**922**	**2,944**	**3,091**	**– –**	**5,850**	**2,568**	**6,465**	R **36,267**	**63,818**
1997 Average	**18,095**	**1,922**	**3,200**	**856**	**3,104**	**3,142**	**– –**	**5,920**	**2,518**	**6,452**	R **37,012**	**65,806**
1998 Average	**19,337**	**1,981**	**3,198**	**834**	**3,160**	**3,011**	**– –**	**5,854**	**2,616**	**6,252**	R **37,167**	**67,032**
1999 Average	**18,667**	**1,907**	**3,195**	**852**	**2,998**	**3,019**	**– –**	**6,079**	**2,684**	**5,881**	R **37,296**	**65,967**
2000 Average	**19,897**	**1,977**	**3,249**	**768**	**3,104**	**3,222**	**– –**	**6,479**	**2,275**	**5,822**	R **38,154**	**68,527**
2001 Average	**19,114**	**2,029**	**3,300**	**720**	**3,218**	**3,226**	**– –**	**6,917**	**2,282**	**5,801**	R **38,663**	**68,132**
2002 Average	**17,824**	**2,171**	**3,390**	**715**	**3,263**	**3,131**	**– –**	**7,408**	**2,292**	**5,744**	R **39,576**	**67,290**
2003 Average	**19,154**	**2,306**	**3,409**	**713**	**3,459**	**3,042**	**– –**	**8,132**	**2,093**	**5,649**	R **40,328**	**69,460**
2004 Average	**20,906**	**2,398**	**3,485**	**673**	**3,476**	**2,954**	**– –**	**8,805**	**1,845**	**5,441**	R **41,068**	**72,595**
2005 Average	**21,644**	**2,369**	**3,609**	**623**	**3,423**	**2,698**	**– –**	**9,043**	**1,649**	**5,184**	R **40,902**	**73,866**
2006 Average	**21,377**	**2,525**	**3,673**	**535**	**3,345**	**2,491**	**– –**	**9,247**	**1,490**	**5,087**	R **40,851**	**73,477**
2007 Average	**20,904**	**2,628**	**3,736**	**530**	**3,143**	**2,270**	**– –**	**9,437**	**1,498**	**5,077**	R **40,858**	**73,176**
2008 Average	**22,186**	**2,579**	**3,790**	**566**	**2,839**	**2,182**	**– –**	**9,357**	**1,391**	**5,001**	R **40,352**	**74,049**
2009 Average	**20,754**	**2,579**	**3,796**	**587**	**2,646**	**2,067**	**– –**	**9,495**	**1,328**	**5,354**	R **40,877**	**72,870**
2010 Average	**21,589**	**2,741**	**4,078**	**568**	**2,621**	**1,871**	**– –**	**9,694**	**1,233**	**5,476**	R **41,673**	**74,621**
2011 Average	**22,953**	**2,901**	**4,052**	**551**	**2,600**	**1,760**	**– –**	**9,774**	**1,026**	**5,637**	R **41,584**	**74,715**
2012 Average	**23,233**	**3,138**	**4,074**	**539**	**2,593**	**1,612**	**– –**	**9,922**	**888**	**6,476**	R **41,848**	**76,110**
2013 Average	**22,932**	**3,325**	**4,164**	**524**	**2,562**	**1,533**	**– –**	**10,054**	**801**	**7,454**	R **42,946**	**76,234**
2014 January	23,417	3,568	4,182	518	2,545	1,629	– –	10,131	825	7,998	R 43,988	77,258
February	23,657	3,578	4,215	513	2,541	1,611	– –	10,106	929	8,087	R 44,350	77,762
March	23,327	3,685	4,167	513	2,511	1,597	– –	10,103	909	8,244	R 44,334	77,180
April	23,292	3,556	4,142	507	2,518	1,613	– –	10,083	820	8,568	R 44,354	77,247
May	23,317	3,467	4,189	514	2,530	1,358	– –	10,083	869	8,577	R 44,177	76,948
June	23,237	3,548	4,272	510	2,476	1,459	– –	10,095	752	8,678	R 44,540	77,314
July	23,258	3,589	4,091	516	2,427	1,588	– –	10,003	705	8,754	R 44,453	77,556
August	23,238	3,547	4,129	509	2,455	1,546	– –	10,056	468	8,835	R 44,425	77,742
September	23,438	3,595	4,202	517	2,430	1,517	– –	10,079	748	8,959	R 44,858	78,581
October	23,463	3,727	4,252	522	2,402	1,615	– –	10,176	790	9,129	R 45,467	79,247
November	23,238	3,714	4,319	537	2,401	1,600	– –	10,173	798	R 9,198	R 45,809	R 79,134
December	23,588	3,780	4,315	527	2,392	1,616	– –	10,197	846	R 9,423	R 46,425	R 79,905
Average	**23,371**	**3,613**	**4,206**	**517**	**2,469**	**1,562**	**– –**	**10,107**	**787**	**8,708**	R **44,767**	R **77,990**
2015 January	23,349	3,885	4,249	508	2,290	1,579	– –	10,231	872	E 9,341	R 46,214	R 79,385
February	23,405	3,906	4,235	516	2,370	1,589	– –	10,181	812	E 9,451	R 46,228	R 79,385
March	24,010	3,775	4,272	525	2,356	1,586	– –	10,264	867	E 9,648	R 46,523	R 80,281
April	24,066	3,463	4,276	503	2,235	1,614	– –	10,111	925	E 9,694	R 45,866	R 79,842
May	24,317	3,212	4,288	512	2,263	1,555	– –	10,270	1,016	E 9,479	R 45,537	R 79,409
June	24,772	3,457	4,426	504	2,283	1,596	– –	10,166	870	E 9,315	R 45,520	R 79,915
July	24,872	3,821	4,281	524	2,308	1,611	– –	10,213	839	E 9,433	R 45,975	R 80,541
August	24,772	3,922	4,296	523	2,291	1,599	– –	10,268	788	E 9,407	R 46,050	R 80,522
September	24,872	3,422	4,335	501	2,306	1,581	– –	10,209	862	E 9,452	R 45,540	R 80,081
October	24,672	3,582	4,277	517	2,314	1,685	– –	10,341	912	E 9,377	R 45,817	R 80,218
November	24,672	3,819	4,315	494	2,310	1,644	– –	10,361	972	RE 9,328	R 46,287	R 80,687
December	24,517	3,870	4,293	509	2,308	1,682	– –	10,407	979	RE 9,235	R 46,364	R 80,529
Average	**24,363**	**3,677**	**4,295**	**511**	**2,302**	**1,610**	**– –**	**10,253**	**893**	E **9,430**	R **45,994**	R **80,071**
2016 January	24,682	3,724	4,206	498	2,294	1,662	– –	10,485	899	E 9,179	45,798	79,941

[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, Ecuador rejoined OPEC in 2007 and is thus included in "Total OPEC" for all years; Gabon left OPEC in 1994 and is thus included in "Total Non-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. NA=Not available. – – =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.

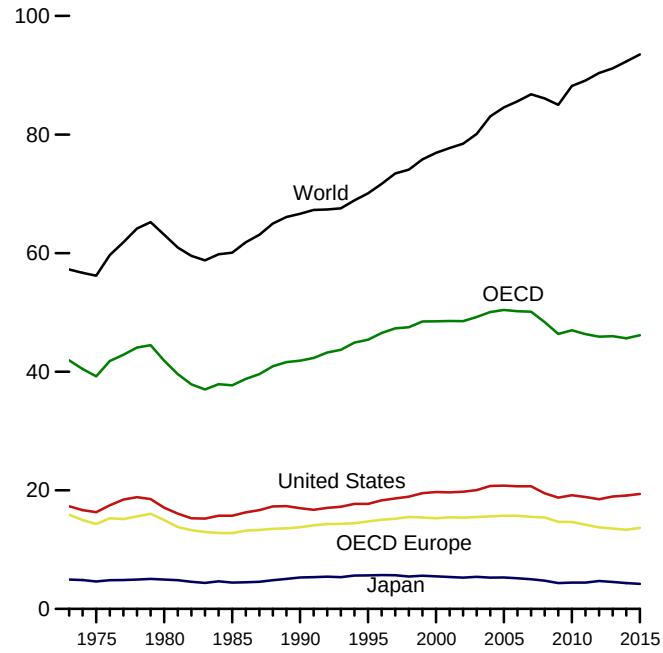
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#international (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

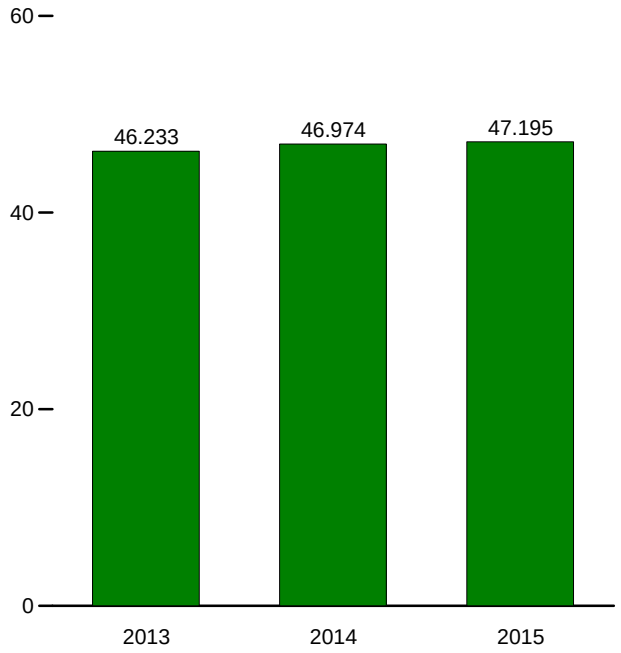
Indonesia, which suspended its OPEC membership at the end of 2008, reactivated its membership as of January 1, 2016. On this table, Indonesia's production is now excluded from non-OPEC production for all time periods.

Figure 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries
(Million Barrels per Day)

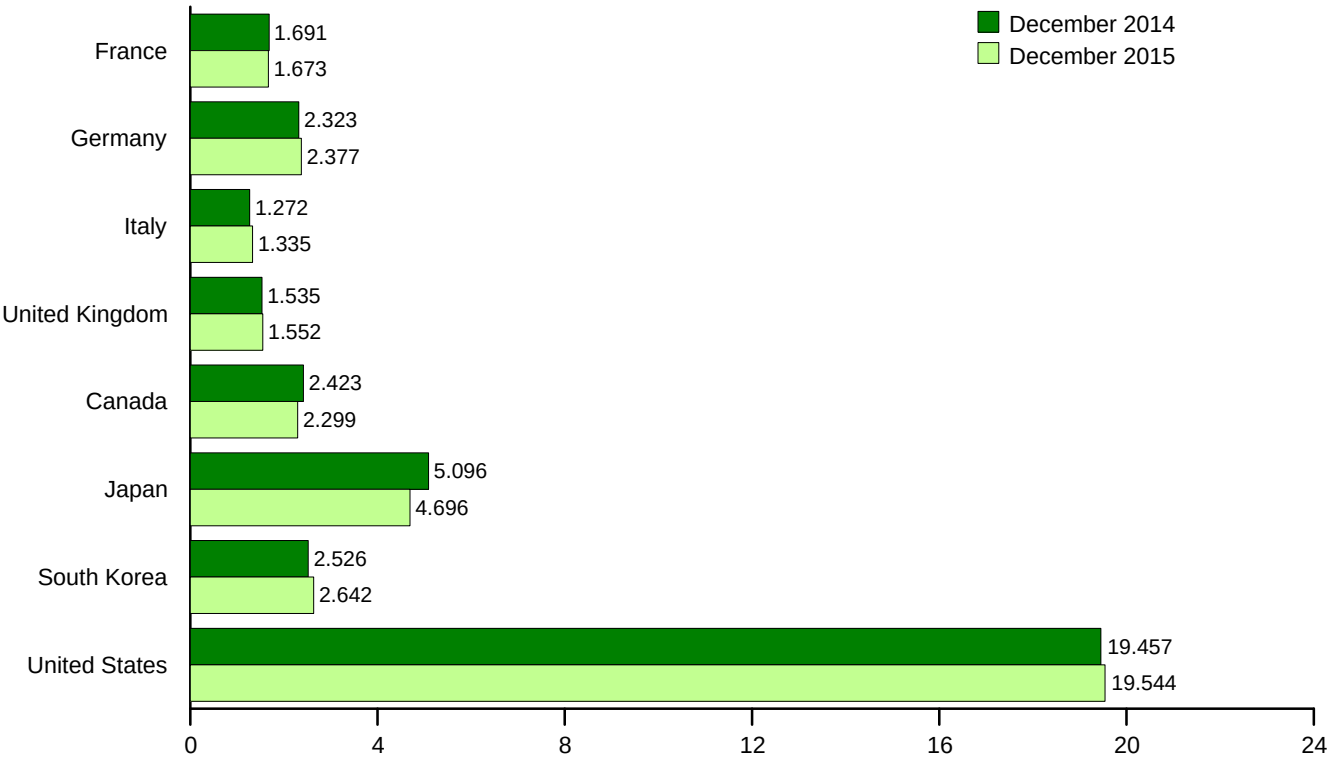
Overview, 1973–2015



OECD Total, December



By Selected OECD Country



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**	**12,770**	**1,514**	**4,436**	**552**	**15,726**	**2,699**	**37,697**	**60,083**
1990 Average	**1,827**	**2,682**	**1,868**	**1,776**	**13,763**	**1,722**	**5,293**	**1,048**	**16,988**	**3,038**	**41,852**	**66,627**
1995 Average	**1,915**	**2,882**	**1,942**	**1,816**	**14,758**	**1,799**	**5,659**	**2,008**	**17,725**	**3,452**	**45,401**	**70,094**
1996 Average	**1,943**	**2,922**	**1,920**	**1,852**	**15,051**	**1,853**	**5,704**	**2,101**	**18,309**	**3,509**	**46,527**	**71,675**
1997 Average	**1,962**	**2,917**	**1,934**	**1,810**	**15,193**	**1,940**	**5,667**	**2,255**	**18,620**	**3,629**	**47,305**	**73,427**
1998 Average	**2,040**	**2,923**	**1,943**	**1,792**	**15,498**	**1,931**	**5,472**	**1,917**	**18,917**	**3,757**	**47,492**	**74,080**
1999 Average	**2,034**	**2,836**	**1,891**	**1,811**	**15,410**	**2,016**	**5,606**	**2,084**	**19,519**	**3,842**	**48,478**	**75,796**
2000 Average	**2,001**	**2,767**	**1,854**	**1,765**	**15,277**	**2,008**	**5,480**	**2,135**	**19,701**	**3,905**	**48,506**	**76,928**
2001 Average	**2,054**	**2,807**	**1,835**	**1,747**	**15,453**	**2,029**	**5,380**	**2,132**	**19,649**	**3,903**	**48,546**	**77,732**
2002 Average	**1,991**	**2,710**	**1,870**	**1,739**	**15,393**	**2,040**	**5,287**	**2,149**	**19,761**	**3,891**	**48,522**	**78,457**
2003 Average	**2,001**	**2,679**	**1,860**	**1,759**	**15,515**	**2,155**	**5,397**	**2,175**	**20,034**	**3,960**	**49,235**	**80,089**
2004 Average	**2,008**	**2,648**	**1,829**	**1,789**	**15,603**	**2,233**	**5,288**	**2,155**	**20,731**	**4,054**	**50,064**	**83,063**
2005 Average	**1,990**	**2,624**	**1,781**	**1,819**	**15,714**	**2,296**	**5,298**	**2,191**	**20,802**	**4,114**	**50,416**	**84,588**
2006 Average	**1,991**	**2,636**	**1,777**	**1,806**	**15,718**	**2,294**	**5,168**	**2,180**	**20,687**	**4,150**	**50,197**	**85,592**
2007 Average	**1,978**	**2,407**	**1,729**	**1,751**	**15,534**	**2,389**	**5,009**	**2,240**	**20,680**	**4,268**	**50,121**	**86,788**
2008 Average	**1,940**	**2,533**	**1,667**	**1,731**	**15,415**	**2,317**	**4,770**	**2,142**	**19,498**	**4,227**	**48,368**	**86,082**
2009 Average	**1,863**	**2,434**	**1,544**	**1,635**	**14,686**	**2,230**	**4,363**	**2,188**	**18,771**	**4,120**	**46,358**	**85,021**
2010 Average	**1,822**	**2,467**	**1,544**	**1,618**	**14,678**	**2,326**	**4,429**	**2,269**	**19,180**	**4,116**	**46,998**	**88,205**
2011 Average	**1,779**	**2,392**	**1,494**	**1,577**	**14,207**	**2,357**	**4,439**	**2,259**	**18,882**	**4,200**	**46,345**	**89,114**
2012 Average	**1,739**	**2,389**	**1,370**	**1,527**	**13,743**	**2,403**	**4,697**	**2,322**	**18,490**	**4,264**	**45,919**	**90,376**
2013 Average	**1,713**	**2,435**	**1,260**	**1,502**	**13,560**	**2,374**	**4,557**	**2,328**	**18,961**	**4,213**	**45,994**	**91,159**
2014 January	1,592	2,291	1,179	1,425	12,525	2,403	5,042	2,353	19,102	3,977	45,402	NA
February	1,691	2,309	1,223	1,550	13,162	2,515	5,291	2,374	18,908	4,177	46,427	NA
March	1,625	2,458	1,186	1,442	13,155	2,327	4,906	2,327	18,464	4,107	45,287	NA
April	1,687	2,411	1,193	1,514	13,366	2,247	4,125	2,278	18,849	4,054	44,919	NA
May	1,535	2,348	1,231	1,469	13,094	2,317	3,840	2,328	18,585	4,121	44,286	NA
June	1,681	2,289	1,219	1,546	13,522	2,398	3,833	2,319	18,890	4,047	45,009	NA
July	1,787	2,485	1,307	1,498	13,906	2,469	3,982	2,303	19,283	4,153	46,097	NA
August	1,623	2,435	1,177	1,533	13,424	2,383	3,954	2,370	19,400	3,994	45,523	NA
September	1,728	2,499	1,274	1,512	13,929	2,477	3,851	2,294	19,246	4,043	45,840	NA
October	1,724	2,506	1,268	1,519	13,884	2,426	3,984	2,247	19,691	4,139	46,369	NA
November	1,474	2,390	1,166	1,528	13,006	2,366	4,354	2,360	19,370	4,041	45,498	NA
December	1,691	2,323	1,272	1,535	13,293	2,423	5,096	2,526	19,457	4,179	46,974	NA
Average	**1,653**	**2,396**	**1,225**	**1,505**	**13,356**	**2,395**	**4,350**	**2,340**	**19,106**	**4,086**	**45,633**	**92,323**
2015 January	1,615	2,310	1,155	1,431	R 12,988	2,374	4,633	2,489	19,249	R 3,943	R 45,677	NA
February	1,754	2,462	1,262	1,653	R 13,880	2,452	5,158	2,532	19,396	R 4,178	R 47,596	NA
March	1,669	2,405	1,251	1,477	R 13,493	2,270	4,617	2,427	19,238	R 4,057	R 46,102	NA
April	1,674	2,385	1,340	1,568	R 13,689	2,211	4,246	2,402	19,037	R 4,024	R 45,608	NA
May	1,497	2,190	1,256	1,485	R 12,975	2,252	3,678	2,224	19,117	R 4,037	R 44,283	NA
June	1,727	2,337	1,326	1,558	R 13,942	2,322	3,760	2,328	19,591	R 4,119	R 46,063	NA
July	1,766	2,422	1,422	1,494	R 14,119	2,372	3,880	2,313	19,979	4,228	R 46,891	NA
August	1,631	2,435	1,272	1,578	R 13,879	2,388	3,998	2,466	19,814	R 4,076	R 46,622	NA
September	1,746	2,532	1,361	1,623	R 14,312	2,389	3,942	2,379	19,225	R 4,118	R 46,365	NA
October	1,620	2,437	1,317	1,528	R 13,766	2,373	3,917	2,431	19,350	R 4,057	R 45,893	NA
November	1,452	2,412	1,283	1,578	R 13,394	R 2,334	4,061	2,546	19,188	R 4,079	R 45,603	NA
December	1,673	2,377	1,335	1,552	13,765	2,299	4,696	2,642	19,544	4,249	47,195	NA
Average	**1,651**	**2,391**	**1,298**	**1,542**	**13,680**	**2,336**	**4,210**	**2,431**	**19,395**	**4,097**	**46,149**	**93,517**

[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; and, for 2000 forward, Chile, Estonia, and Israel.

[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.

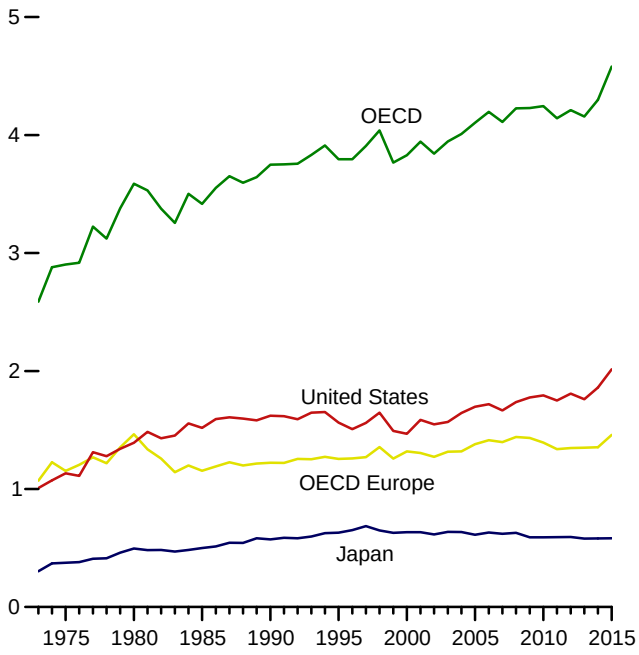
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#international (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

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, *Short Term Energy Outlook,* April 2016, Table 3a. • **All Other Data:—**International Energy Agency (IEA), *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances in OECD Countries,* various issues.

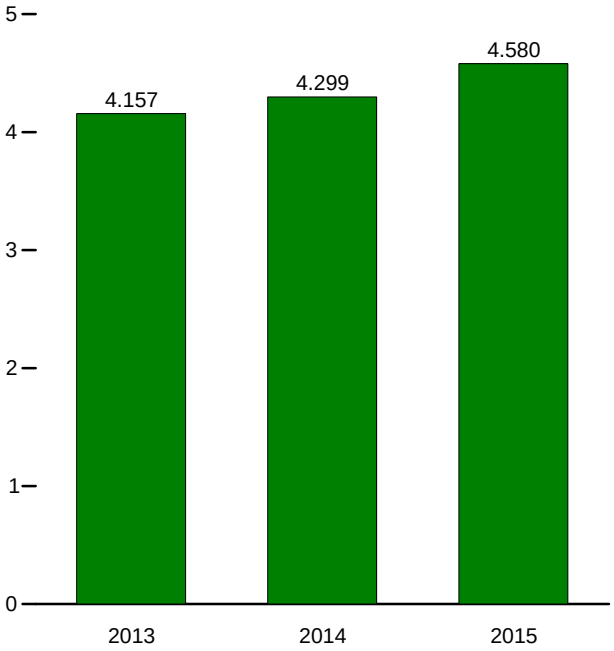
Figure 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries

(Billion Barrels)

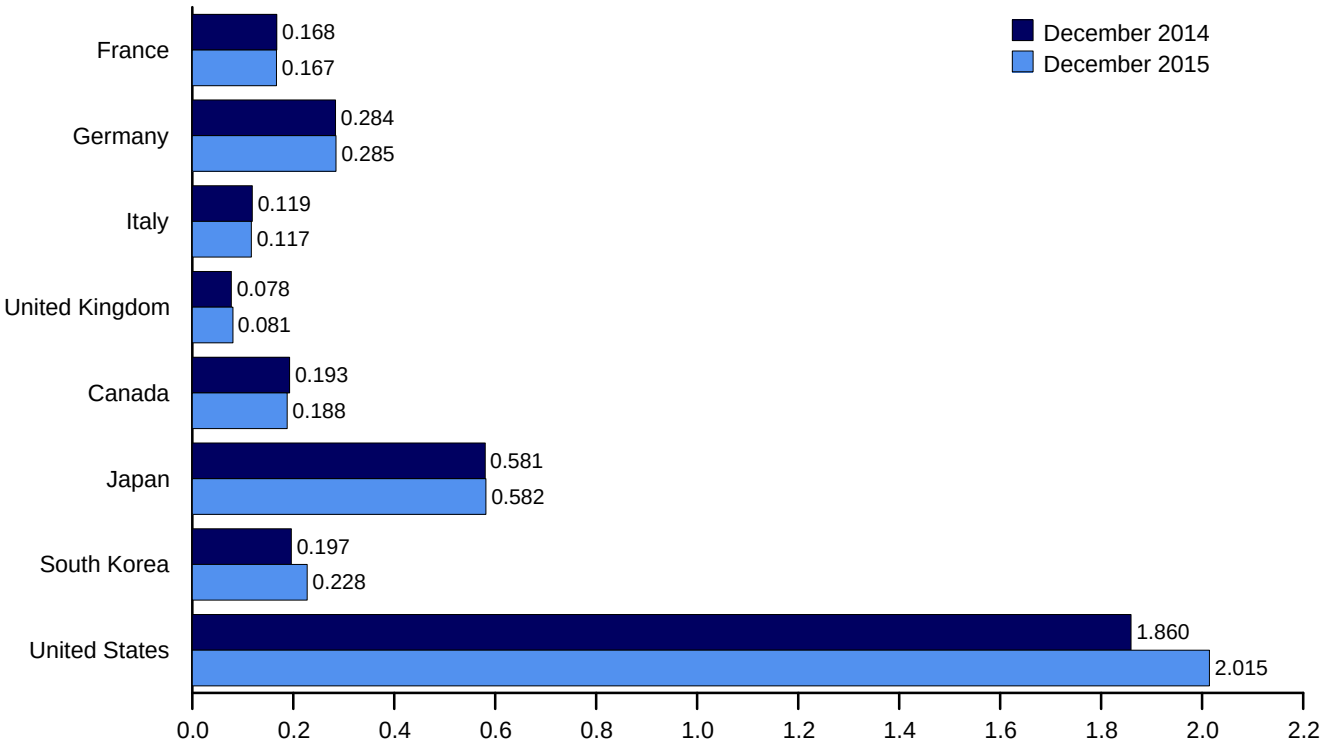
Overview, End of Year, 1973–2015



OECD Stocks, End of Month, December



By Selected OECD Country, 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**	**1,256**	**132**	**631**	**92**	**1,563**	**122**	**3,795**
1996 Year	**154**	**303**	**152**	**103**	**1,259**	**127**	**651**	**123**	**1,507**	**127**	**3,794**
1997 Year	**161**	**299**	**147**	**100**	**1,271**	**144**	**685**	**124**	**1,560**	**123**	**3,907**
1998 Year	**169**	**323**	**153**	**104**	**1,355**	**139**	**649**	**129**	**1,647**	**120**	**4,039**
1999 Year	**160**	**290**	**148**	**101**	**1,258**	**141**	**629**	**132**	**1,493**	**114**	**3,766**
2000 Year	**170**	**272**	**157**	**100**	**1,318**	**143**	**634**	**140**	**1,468**	**126**	**3,829**
2001 Year	**165**	**273**	**151**	**113**	**1,306**	**154**	**634**	**143**	**1,586**	**120**	**3,944**
2002 Year	**170**	**253**	**156**	**104**	**1,273**	**155**	**615**	**140**	**1,548**	**112**	**3,843**
2003 Year	**179**	**273**	**153**	**100**	**1,316**	**165**	**636**	**155**	**1,568**	**105**	**3,945**
2004 Year	**177**	**267**	**154**	**101**	**1,319**	**154**	**635**	**149**	**1,645**	**108**	**4,010**
2005 Year	**185**	**283**	**151**	**95**	**1,380**	**168**	**612**	**135**	**1,698**	**112**	**4,105**
2006 Year	**182**	**283**	**153**	**103**	**1,413**	**169**	**631**	**152**	**1,720**	**113**	**4,197**
2007 Year	**180**	**275**	**152**	**92**	**1,398**	**163**	**621**	**143**	**1,665**	**121**	**4,112**
2008 Year	**179**	**279**	**148**	**93**	**1,441**	**162**	**629**	**135**	**1,737**	**124**	**4,227**
2009 Year	**175**	**284**	**146**	**89**	**1,432**	**157**	**591**	**155**	**1,776**	**118**	**4,230**
2010 Year	**168**	**287**	**143**	**83**	**1,393**	**184**	**590**	**165**	**1,794**	**119**	**4,246**
2011 Year	**165**	**281**	**135**	**80**	**1,338**	**178**	**592**	**167**	**1,750**	**117**	**4,143**
2012 Year	**162**	**288**	**126**	**80**	**1,347**	**174**	**594**	**181**	**1,808**	**107**	**4,212**
2013 Year	**167**	**290**	**125**	**78**	**1,350**	**170**	**580**	**185**	**1,761**	**111**	**4,157**
2014 January	171	290	128	76	1,370	170	583	184	1,749	112	4,168
February	167	295	124	77	1,365	176	580	188	1,751	114	4,174
March	167	288	123	76	1,353	174	589	193	1,759	110	4,179
April	167	290	122	75	1,349	178	578	187	1,787	112	4,191
May	172	292	128	75	1,371	176	587	191	1,816	115	4,256
June	168	290	122	74	1,356	179	589	188	1,819	112	4,244
July	170	286	120	72	1,351	187	595	190	1,822	114	4,259
August	173	286	125	76	1,370	187	605	197	1,827	117	4,303
September	171	283	123	74	1,364	186	608	197	1,840	116	4,310
October	169	280	117	72	1,348	185	609	196	1,834	114	4,287
November	168	282	124	76	1,351	188	597	202	1,844	112	4,295
December	**168**	**284**	**119**	**78**	**1,354**	**193**	**581**	**197**	**1,860**	**114**	**4,299**
2015 January	170	286	116	73	1,373	192	574	197	1,874	114	4,324
February	170	288	113	75	1,385	184	568	198	1,878	112	4,324
March	173	286	121	76	[R] 1,410	183	568	201	1,908	110	[R] 4,380
April	170	286	124	85	1,413	185	558	210	1,935	110	[R] 4,410
May	175	290	122	78	1,420	181	582	224	1,958	107	4,472
June	170	287	117	77	[R] 1,411	176	578	225	1,971	113	4,473
July	168	283	116	74	[R] 1,402	184	589	223	1,969	113	4,479
August	167	284	123	77	[R] 1,430	185	594	227	1,991	110	[R] 4,538
September	167	283	117	79	[R] 1,433	182	590	226	2,001	110	4,542
October	165	282	118	80	1,437	183	588	223	2,009	[R] 107	[R] 4,547
November	164	283	117	[R] 83	1,448	[R] 187	582	222	2,022	104	[R] 4,564
December	**167**	**285**	**117**	**81**	**1,459**	**188**	**582**	**228**	**2,015**	**108**	**4,580**

[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; and, for 2000 forward, Chile, Estonia, and Israel.

[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 plant 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, April 14, 2016.

International Petroleum

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, April 2016.

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, April 2016.

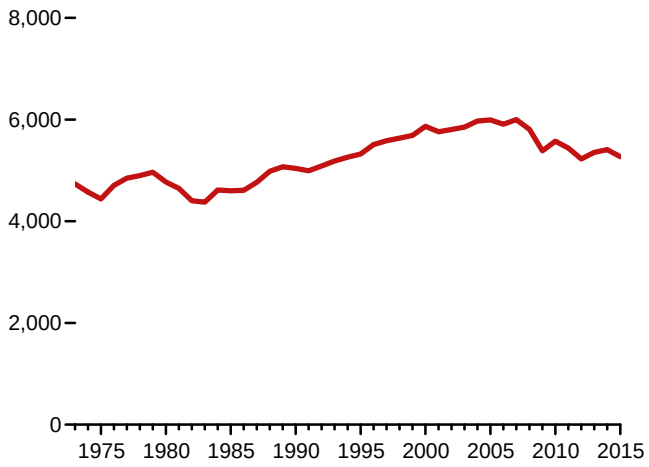
.

12. Environment

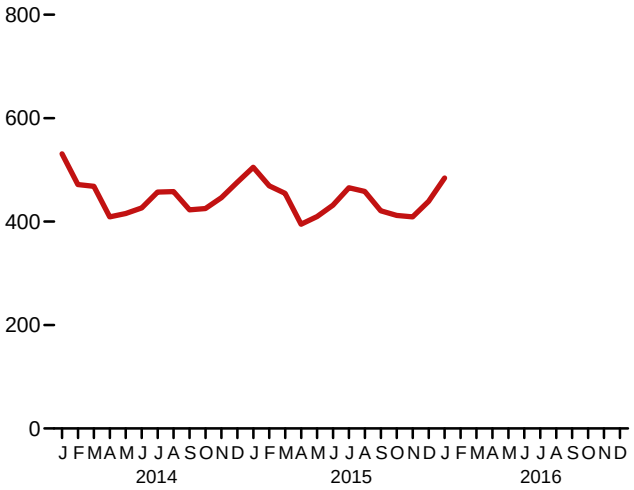
Figure 12.1 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Source

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide)

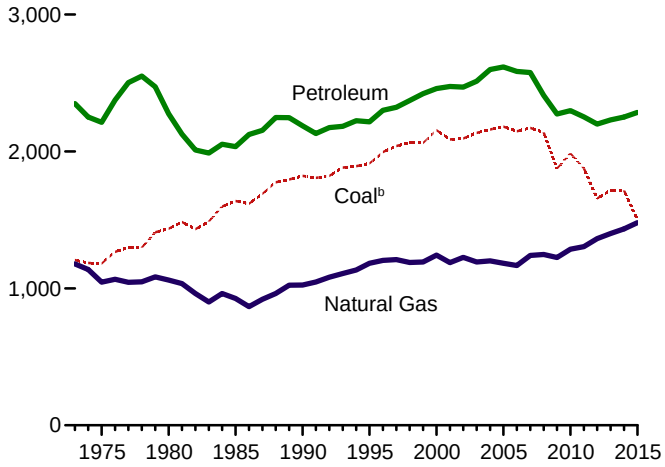
Total,[a] 1973–2015



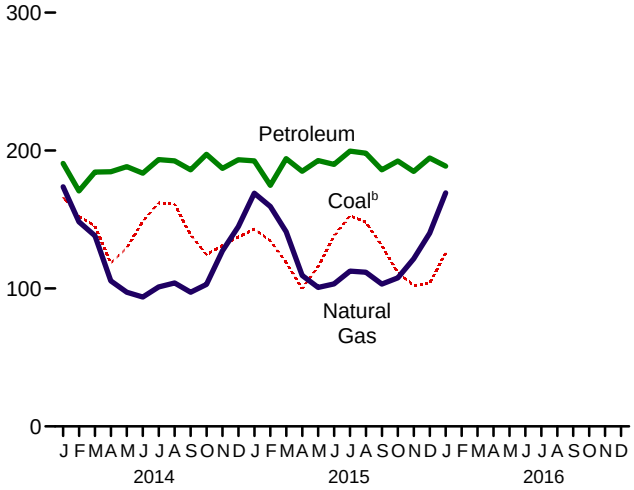
Total,[a] Monthly



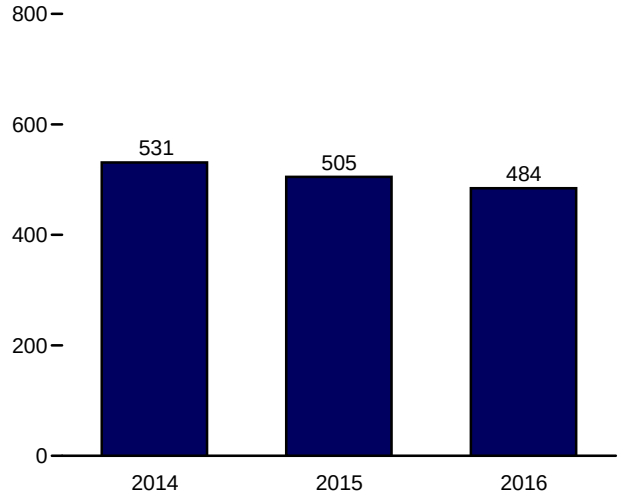
By Major Source, 1973–2015



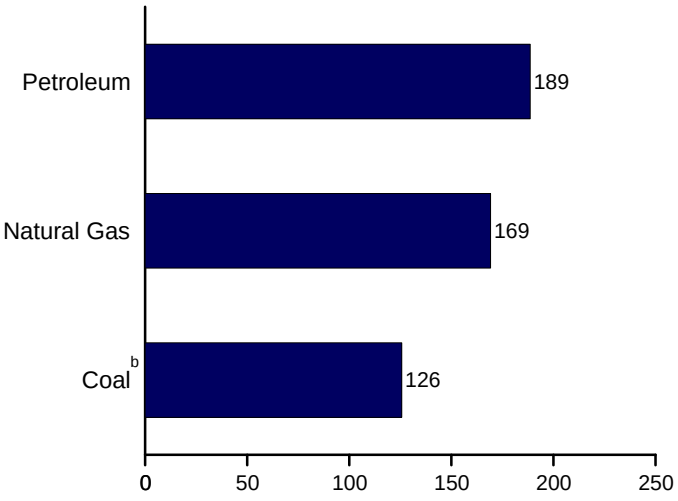
By Major Source, Monthly



Total,[a] January



By Major Source, January 2016



[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])

			Petroleum											
	Coal[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil[d]	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[e]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline[f]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[g]	Total	Total[h,i]
1973 Total	**1,207**	**1,178**	**6**	**480**	**155**	**32**	**92**	**13**	**911**	**54**	**508**	**100**	**2,350**	**4,735**
1975 Total	**1,181**	**1,046**	**5**	**443**	**146**	**24**	**82**	**11**	**911**	**51**	**443**	**97**	**2,212**	**4,439**
1980 Total	**1,436**	**1,061**	**4**	**446**	**156**	**24**	**87**	**13**	**900**	**49**	**453**	**142**	**2,275**	**4,771**
1985 Total	**1,638**	**926**	**3**	**445**	**178**	**17**	**87**	**12**	**930**	**54**	**216**	**93**	**2,036**	**4,600**
1990 Total	**1,821**	**1,024**	**3**	**470**	**223**	**6**	**67**	**13**	**988**	**70**	**220**	**127**	**2,187**	**5,039**
1995 Total	**1,913**	**1,183**	**3**	**498**	**222**	**8**	**80**	**13**	**1,045**	**76**	**152**	**121**	**2,216**	**5,323**
1996 Total	**1,995**	**1,204**	**3**	**524**	**232**	**9**	**86**	**12**	**1,063**	**79**	**152**	**139**	**2,300**	**5,510**
1997 Total	**2,040**	**1,210**	**3**	**534**	**234**	**10**	**87**	**13**	**1,075**	**80**	**142**	**145**	**2,323**	**5,584**
1998 Total	**2,064**	**1,189**	**2**	**537**	**238**	**12**	**82**	**14**	**1,107**	**93**	**158**	**128**	**2,372**	**5,635**
1999 Total	**2,062**	**1,193**	**3**	**555**	**245**	**11**	**90**	**14**	**1,128**	**96**	**148**	**133**	**2,422**	**5,688**
2000 Total	**2,155**	**1,243**	**3**	**579**	**254**	**10**	**97**	**14**	**1,136**	**86**	**163**	**118**	**2,459**	**5,868**
2001 Total	**2,088**	**1,188**	**2**	**597**	**243**	**11**	**88**	**13**	**1,152**	**89**	**144**	**135**	**2,474**	**5,761**
2002 Total	**2,095**	**1,227**	**2**	**586**	**237**	**6**	**91**	**12**	**1,183**	**96**	**125**	**130**	**2,470**	**5,804**
2003 Total	**2,136**	**1,193**	**2**	**610**	**231**	**8**	**87**	**11**	**1,187**	**96**	**138**	**142**	**2,513**	**5,853**
2004 Total	**2,160**	**1,200**	**2**	**632**	**240**	**10**	**87**	**12**	**1,210**	**107**	**155**	**144**	**2,598**	**5,970**
2005 Total	**2,182**	**1,183**	**2**	**639**	**246**	**10**	**84**	**12**	**1,209**	**106**	**165**	**143**	**2,617**	**5,993**
2006 Total	**2,147**	**1,167**	**2**	**645**	**240**	**8**	**80**	**11**	**1,217**	**106**	**122**	**152**	**2,584**	**5,910**
2007 Total	**2,172**	**1,241**	**2**	**647**	**238**	**5**	**83**	**12**	**1,211**	**100**	**128**	**150**	**2,576**	**6,001**
2008 Total	**2,140**	**1,248**	**2**	**610**	**226**	**2**	**79**	**11**	**1,143**	**93**	**110**	**132**	**2,409**	**5,809**
2009 Total	**1,876**	**1,225**	**2**	**559**	**204**	**3**	**78**	**10**	**1,129**	**87**	**90**	**112**	**2,273**	**5,386**
2010 Total	**1,986**	**1,286**	**2**	**585**	**210**	**3**	**79**	**11**	**1,112**	**82**	**93**	**122**	**2,299**	**5,576**
2011 Total	**1,876**	**1,305**	**2**	**599**	**209**	**2**	**78**	**10**	**1,078**	**79**	**79**	**117**	**2,252**	**5,439**
2012 Total	**1,657**	**1,363**	**2**	**574**	**206**	**1**	**81**	**9**	**1,071**	**79**	**65**	**113**	**2,200**	**5,227**
2013 Total	**1,718**	**1,400**	**2**	**581**	**210**	**1**	**88**	**10**	**1,087**	**77**	**56**	**119**	**2,231**	**5,355**
2014 January	166	174	(s)	56	17	(s)	10	1	86	8	5	8	191	531
February	152	148	(s)	49	16	(s)	7	1	81	5	3	9	171	472
March	145	138	(s)	52	18	(s)	7	1	91	3	3	9	184	468
April	118	105	(s)	50	18	(s)	6	1	90	6	4	10	185	409
May	129	97	(s)	51	17	(s)	5	1	94	7	3	9	188	416
June	149	94	(s)	49	19	(s)	6	1	91	6	4	9	184	426
July	162	101	(s)	50	19	(s)	6	1	96	8	4	9	193	457
August	161	104	(s)	50	19	(s)	6	1	97	6	3	9	193	458
September	139	97	(s)	49	18	(s)	6	1	89	7	4	11	186	R 423
October	125	103	(s)	55	18	(s)	7	1	95	7	4	10	197	R 425
November	R 131	127	(s)	49	18	(s)	8	1	90	7	5	9	187	R 446
December	R 137	145	(s)	54	19	(s)	8	1	93	5	4	9	193	R 476
Total	**R 1,715**	**1,434**	**2**	**614**	**216**	**1**	**83**	**10**	**1,095**	**76**	**45**	**110**	**2,252**	**R 5,408**
2015 January	143	169	(s)	55	17	(s)	9	1	91	7	4	8	193	505
February	135	159	(s)	53	16	(s)	8	1	81	4	3	9	175	469
March	119	141	(s)	52	19	(s)	7	1	94	7	4	9	194	455
April	100	109	(s)	50	18	(s)	6	1	92	7	2	9	185	395
May	116	101	(s)	49	19	(s)	6	1	96	7	3	11	193	410
June	138	103	(s)	48	20	(s)	6	1	95	7	2	11	190	432
July	153	113	(s)	50	20	(s)	6	1	98	8	5	11	200	466
August	148	112	(s)	50	20	(s)	6	1	99	8	5	10	198	458
September	131	103	(s)	50	19	(s)	6	1	93	5	4	8	186	421
October	111	108	(s)	51	20	(s)	7	1	96	6	3	8	192	412
November	102	122	(s)	46	19	(s)	7	1	92	6	5	10	185	409
December	104	140	(s)	49	20	(s)	8	1	95	5	5	11	195	439
Total	**1,499**	**1,480**	**1**	**604**	**226**	**1**	**82**	**11**	**1,124**	**77**	**46**	**115**	**2,285**	**5,271**
2016 January	126	169	(s)	49	18	(s)	9	1	90	6	5	9	189	484

[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] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[f] Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.
[g] Aviation gasoline blending components, crude oil, motor gasoline blending components, pentanes plus, 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, including the nonfuel 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.

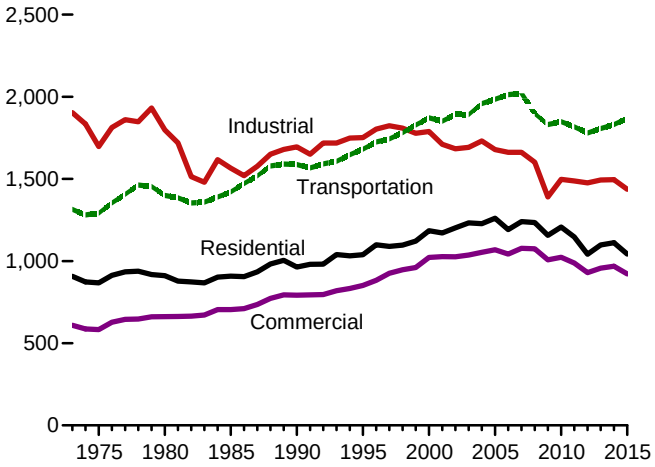
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#environment (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual and monthly data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

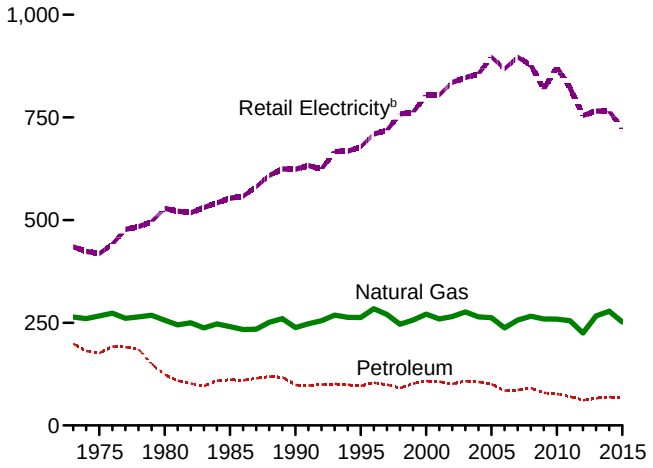
Figure 12.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption by Sector

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide)

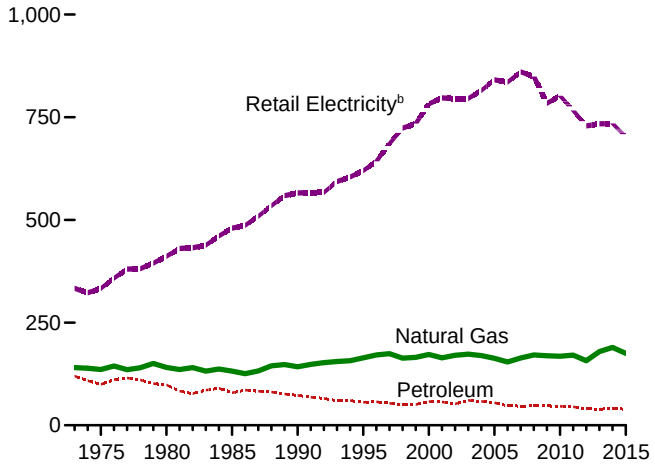
Total[a] by End-Use Sector,[b] 1973–2015



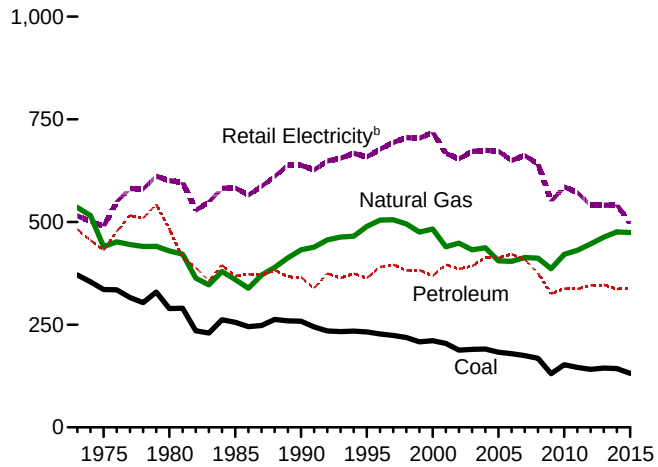
Residential Sector by Major Source, 1973–2015



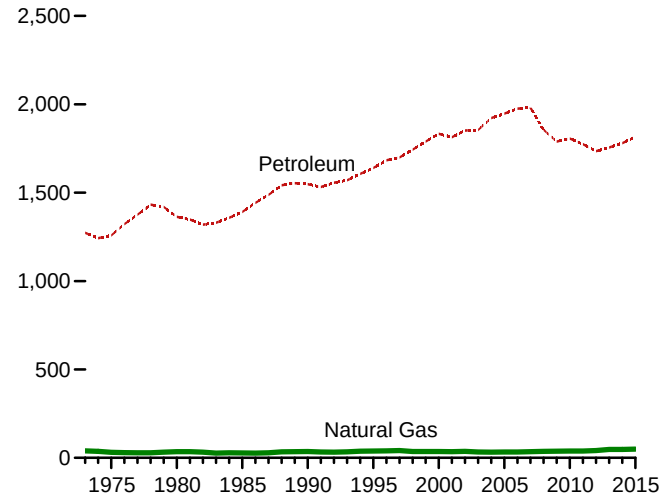
Commercial Sector by Major Source, 1973–2015



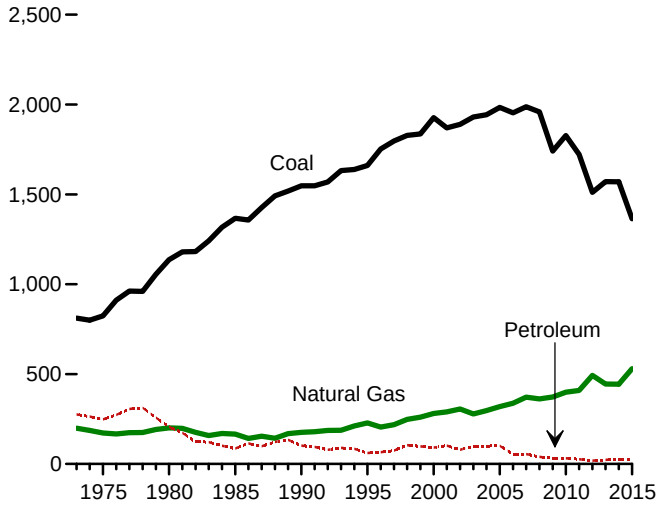
Industrial Sector by Major Source, 1973–2015



Transportation Sector by Major Source, 1973–2015



Electric Power Sector by Major Source, 1973–2015



[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]	Kerosene	LPG[d]	Total		
1973 Total	**9**	**264**	**147**	**16**	**36**	**199**	**435**	**907**
1975 Total	**6**	**266**	**132**	**12**	**32**	**176**	**419**	**867**
1980 Total	**3**	**256**	**96**	**8**	**20**	**124**	**529**	**911**
1985 Total	**4**	**241**	**80**	**11**	**20**	**111**	**553**	**909**
1990 Total	**3**	**238**	**72**	**5**	**22**	**98**	**624**	**963**
1995 Total	**2**	**263**	**66**	**5**	**25**	**96**	**678**	**1,039**
1996 Total	**2**	**284**	**68**	**6**	**30**	**104**	**710**	**1,099**
1997 Total	**2**	**270**	**64**	**7**	**29**	**99**	**719**	**1,090**
1998 Total	**1**	**247**	**56**	**8**	**27**	**91**	**759**	**1,097**
1999 Total	**1**	**257**	**60**	**8**	**33**	**102**	**762**	**1,122**
2000 Total	**1**	**271**	**66**	**7**	**35**	**108**	**805**	**1,185**
2001 Total	**1**	**259**	**66**	**7**	**33**	**106**	**805**	**1,171**
2002 Total	**1**	**265**	**63**	**4**	**34**	**101**	**835**	**1,203**
2003 Total	**1**	**276**	**68**	**5**	**34**	**108**	**847**	**1,232**
2004 Total	**1**	**264**	**67**	**6**	**32**	**106**	**856**	**1,227**
2005 Total	**1**	**262**	**62**	**6**	**32**	**101**	**897**	**1,261**
2006 Total	**1**	**237**	**52**	**5**	**28**	**85**	**869**	**1,191**
2007 Total	**1**	**257**	**53**	**3**	**31**	**86**	**897**	**1,241**
2008 Total	**NA**	**266**	**55**	**2**	**35**	**91**	**877**	**1,234**
2009 Total	**NA**	**259**	**43**	**2**	**35**	**79**	**819**	**1,157**
2010 Total	**NA**	**259**	**41**	**2**	**33**	**77**	**872**	**1,207**
2011 Total	**NA**	**255**	**38**	**1**	**[R] 31**	**[R] 70**	**821**	**[R] 1,146**
2012 Total	**NA**	**225**	**35**	**1**	**25**	**61**	**755**	**1,041**
2013 Total	**NA**	**267**	**36**	**1**	**30**	**66**	**766**	**1,098**
2014 January	NA	57	4	(s)	3	8	84	148
February	NA	47	5	(s)	2	7	72	126
March	NA	38	4	(s)	2	7	63	108
April	NA	19	2	(s)	2	4	46	70
May	NA	11	3	(s)	2	5	51	67
June	NA	7	2	(s)	2	5	65	77
July	NA	6	2	(s)	2	4	77	88
August	NA	6	2	(s)	2	5	77	88
September	NA	7	3	(s)	2	5	63	75
October	NA	12	3	(s)	2	6	50	68
November	NA	30	4	(s)	3	6	54	90
December	NA	39	4	(s)	3	7	63	110
Total	**NA**	**278**	**39**	**1**	**29**	**69**	**765**	**1,112**
2015 January	NA	51	5	(s)	3	8	73	132
February	NA	49	4	(s)	3	7	67	123
March	NA	35	4	(s)	2	6	57	98
April	NA	18	2	(s)	2	4	42	64
May	NA	10	2	(s)	2	5	49	64
June	NA	7	1	(s)	2	3	66	76
July	NA	6	1	(s)	2	4	82	91
August	NA	6	2	(s)	2	4	78	88
September	NA	6	2	(s)	2	4	65	75
October	NA	11	4	(s)	2	7	49	67
November	NA	22	5	(s)	3	7	45	74
December	NA	32	5	(s)	3	8	52	92
Total	**NA**	**252**	**38**	**1**	**29**	**67**	**723**	**1,043**
2016 January	NA	49	6	(s)	3	9	66	123

[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] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[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]	Kerosene	LPG[d]	Motor Gasoline[e]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total		
1973 Total	**15**	**141**	**47**	**5**	**9**	**6**	**NA**	**52**	**120**	**334**	**609**
1975 Total	**14**	**136**	**43**	**4**	**8**	**6**	**NA**	**39**	**100**	**333**	**583**
1980 Total	**11**	**141**	**38**	**3**	**6**	**8**	**NA**	**44**	**98**	**412**	**662**
1985 Total	**13**	**132**	**46**	**2**	**6**	**7**	**NA**	**18**	**79**	**480**	**704**
1990 Total	**12**	**142**	**39**	**1**	**6**	**8**	**0**	**18**	**73**	**566**	**793**
1995 Total	**11**	**164**	**35**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**(s)**	**11**	**56**	**620**	**851**
1996 Total	**12**	**171**	**35**	**2**	**8**	**2**	**(s)**	**11**	**57**	**643**	**883**
1997 Total	**12**	**174**	**32**	**2**	**8**	**3**	**(s)**	**9**	**54**	**686**	**926**
1998 Total	**9**	**164**	**31**	**2**	**7**	**3**	**(s)**	**7**	**50**	**724**	**947**
1999 Total	**10**	**165**	**32**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**(s)**	**6**	**51**	**735**	**960**
2000 Total	**9**	**173**	**36**	**2**	**9**	**3**	**(s)**	**7**	**58**	**783**	**1,022**
2001 Total	**9**	**164**	**37**	**2**	**9**	**3**	**(s)**	**6**	**57**	**797**	**1,027**
2002 Total	**9**	**170**	**32**	**1**	**9**	**3**	**(s)**	**6**	**52**	**795**	**1,026**
2003 Total	**8**	**173**	**36**	**1**	**10**	**4**	**(s)**	**9**	**60**	**796**	**1,037**
2004 Total	**10**	**170**	**34**	**1**	**10**	**3**	**(s)**	**10**	**58**	**815**	**1,053**
2005 Total	**9**	**163**	**33**	**2**	**8**	**3**	**(s)**	**9**	**55**	**841**	**1,069**
2006 Total	**6**	**154**	**29**	**1**	**8**	**3**	**(s)**	**6**	**47**	**835**	**1,043**
2007 Total	**7**	**164**	**28**	**1**	**8**	**4**	**(s)**	**6**	**46**	**861**	**1,078**
2008 Total	**8**	**171**	**28**	**(s)**	**10**	**3**	**(s)**	**6**	**47**	**849**	**1,075**
2009 Total	**7**	**169**	**29**	**(s)**	**9**	**4**	**(s)**	**6**	**47**	**784**	**1,007**
2010 Total	**7**	**168**	**29**	**(s)**	**9**	**3**	**(s)**	**5**	**46**	**802**	**1,023**
2011 Total	**6**	**171**	**29**	**(s)**	**9**	**3**	**(s)**	**4**	**45**	**767**	**988**
2012 Total	**4**	**157**	**26**	**(s)**	**9**	**3**	**(s)**	**2**	**40**	**729**	**930**
2013 Total	**4**	**179**	**25**	**(s)**	**10**	**3**	**(s)**	**2**	**40**	**734**	**957**
2014 January	1	31	3	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	65	R 102
February	1	27	3	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	58	90
March	(s)	23	3	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	59	86
April	(s)	14	1	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	52	68
May	(s)	10	2	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	58	71
June	(s)	8	2	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	3	65	76
July	(s)	8	1	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	71	81
August	(s)	7	1	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	72	82
September	(s)	8	2	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	63	R 74
October	(s)	11	2	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	58	73
November	(s)	20	3	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	56	80
December	R (s)	23	3	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	57	R 84
Total	**R 4**	**189**	**26**	**(s)**	**10**	**4**	**(s)**	**1**	**40**	**735**	**969**
2015 January	1	29	3	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	5	59	93
February	1	28	3	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	57	90
March	1	21	2	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	53	78
April	(s)	13	1	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	49	65
May	(s)	9	1	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	57	68
June	(s)	7	1	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	2	66	75
July	(s)	7	1	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	2	72	82
August	(s)	7	1	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	70	80
September	(s)	8	1	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	63	74
October	(s)	11	3	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	56	71
November	1	15	3	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	51	71
December	1	19	3	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	5	49	74
Total	**6**	**175**	**25**	**(s)**	**9**	**4**	**(s)**	**1**	**40**	**702**	**922**
2016 January	1	28	4	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	5	55	89

[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] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[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 Electricity[g]	Total[h]
				Distillate Fuel Oil[c]	Kerosene	LPG[d]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[e]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[f]	Total		
1973 Total	**371**	**-1**	**536**	**106**	**11**	**44**	**7**	**18**	**52**	**144**	**100**	**483**	**515**	**1,904**
1975 Total	**336**	**2**	**440**	**97**	**9**	**39**	**6**	**16**	**51**	**117**	**97**	**431**	**490**	**1,697**
1980 Total	**289**	**-4**	**429**	**96**	**13**	**61**	**7**	**11**	**48**	**105**	**142**	**483**	**601**	**1,798**
1985 Total	**256**	**-2**	**360**	**81**	**3**	**59**	**6**	**15**	**54**	**57**	**93**	**369**	**583**	**1,566**
1990 Total	**258**	**1**	**432**	**84**	**1**	**37**	**7**	**13**	**67**	**31**	**127**	**366**	**638**	**1,695**
1995 Total	**233**	**7**	**489**	**82**	**1**	**47**	**7**	**14**	**67**	**25**	**121**	**364**	**659**	**1,751**
1996 Total	**227**	**3**	**505**	**86**	**1**	**48**	**6**	**14**	**71**	**24**	**139**	**391**	**678**	**1,803**
1997 Total	**224**	**5**	**505**	**88**	**1**	**50**	**7**	**15**	**70**	**21**	**145**	**396**	**694**	**1,824**
1998 Total	**219**	**8**	**495**	**88**	**2**	**47**	**7**	**14**	**80**	**16**	**128**	**382**	**706**	**1,809**
1999 Total	**208**	**7**	**475**	**86**	**1**	**47**	**7**	**11**	**85**	**14**	**133**	**383**	**704**	**1,778**
2000 Total	**211**	**7**	**483**	**87**	**1**	**52**	**7**	**11**	**76**	**17**	**118**	**369**	**719**	**1,788**
2001 Total	**204**	**3**	**440**	**95**	**2**	**45**	**6**	**21**	**79**	**14**	**135**	**396**	**667**	**1,711**
2002 Total	**188**	**7**	**448**	**88**	**1**	**47**	**6**	**22**	**79**	**13**	**130**	**386**	**654**	**1,683**
2003 Total	**190**	**6**	**432**	**85**	**2**	**41**	**6**	**23**	**78**	**16**	**142**	**392**	**672**	**1,692**
2004 Total	**191**	**16**	**437**	**88**	**2**	**44**	**6**	**26**	**85**	**18**	**144**	**413**	**674**	**1,731**
2005 Total	**183**	**5**	**405**	**92**	**3**	**42**	**6**	**25**	**82**	**20**	**143**	**413**	**672**	**1,678**
2006 Total	**179**	**7**	**404**	**91**	**2**	**43**	**6**	**26**	**85**	**16**	**152**	**422**	**650**	**1,662**
2007 Total	**175**	**3**	**414**	**91**	**1**	**43**	**6**	**21**	**83**	**13**	**150**	**408**	**662**	**1,661**
2008 Total	**168**	**5**	**412**	**98**	**(s)**	**32**	**6**	**17**	**78**	**13**	**132**	**376**	**642**	**1,602**
2009 Total	**131**	**-3**	**386**	**78**	**(s)**	**33**	**5**	**16**	**73**	**8**	**112**	**325**	**550**	**1,390**
2010 Total	**153**	**-1**	**421**	**84**	**1**	**35**	**6**	**17**	**68**	**6**	**122**	**338**	**586**	**1,497**
2011 Total	**146**	**1**	**431**	**90**	**(s)**	**R 36**	**5**	**17**	**65**	**6**	**117**	**R 337**	**572**	**R 1,488**
2012 Total	**141**	**(s)**	**447**	**93**	**(s)**	**45**	**5**	**17**	**70**	**3**	**113**	**346**	**541**	**1,476**
2013 Total	**144**	**-2**	**463**	**92**	**(s)**	**46**	**5**	**17**	**65**	**2**	**119**	**347**	**541**	**1,493**
2014 January	12	(s)	44	12	(s)	5	(s)	1	7	(s)	8	34	46	135
February	12	(s)	40	8	(s)	4	(s)	1	4	(s)	9	27	42	R 120
March	12	(s)	42	9	(s)	4	1	1	2	(s)	9	25	44	123
April	11	(s)	39	9	(s)	3	(s)	1	5	(s)	10	29	40	R 119
May	12	(s)	38	8	(s)	2	(s)	1	6	(s)	9	27	46	122
June	12	(s)	37	7	(s)	3	(s)	1	5	(s)	9	25	47	121
July	12	(s)	38	7	(s)	3	(s)	1	7	(s)	9	27	50	R 127
August	12	(s)	38	6	(s)	3	(s)	1	5	(s)	9	26	51	127
September	R 12	(s)	37	7	(s)	3	1	1	6	(s)	11	29	45	R 123
October	12	(s)	39	10	(s)	3	(s)	1	6	(s)	10	31	44	R 125
November	R 12	(s)	41	7	(s)	4	(s)	1	6	(s)	9	29	44	R 126
December	R 13	(s)	43	10	(s)	4	(s)	1	4	(s)	9	29	42	R 125
Total	**R 143**	**-2**	**476**	**100**	**(s)**	**42**	**5**	**14**	**64**	**2**	**110**	**337**	**542**	**R 1,496**
2015 January	11	(s)	44	11	(s)	5	1	1	6	(s)	8	32	41	129
February	11	(s)	41	11	(s)	4	(s)	1	3	(s)	9	28	40	120
March	11	(s)	42	10	(s)	4	1	1	6	(s)	9	30	38	121
April	10	(s)	39	9	(s)	3	(s)	1	6	(s)	9	29	37	114
May	10	(s)	38	7	(s)	2	1	1	6	(s)	11	29	42	119
June	11	(s)	37	7	(s)	3	(s)	1	6	(s)	11	29	46	123
July	11	(s)	38	7	(s)	3	1	1	6	(s)	11	30	48	126
August	11	(s)	38	7	(s)	3	(s)	1	6	(s)	10	28	47	125
September	11	(s)	37	9	(s)	3	(s)	1	4	(s)	8	26	43	117
October	12	(s)	39	7	(s)	3	1	1	5	(s)	8	25	40	115
November	11	(s)	40	5	(s)	3	(s)	1	5	(s)	10	24	37	112
December	11	(s)	42	6	(s)	4	(s)	1	4	(s)	11	27	35	115
Total	**131**	**-2**	**474**	**95**	**(s)**	**R 40**	**6**	**15**	**65**	**2**	**115**	**338**	**495**	**1,437**
2016 January	11	(s)	45	7	(s)	5	(s)	1	6	(s)	9	29	38	122

[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] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[e] Finished motor gasoline, excluding fuel ethanol.
[f] Aviation gasoline blending components, crude oil, motor gasoline blending components, pentanes plus, 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 for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption, including the nonfuel 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])

	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum								Retail Electricity[f]	Total[g]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil[c]	Jet Fuel	LPG[d]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[e]	Residual Fuel Oil	Total		
1973 Total	**(s)**	**39**	**6**	**163**	**152**	**3**	**6**	**886**	**57**	**1,273**	**2**	**1,315**
1975 Total	**(s)**	**32**	**5**	**155**	**145**	**3**	**6**	**889**	**56**	**1,258**	**2**	**1,292**
1980 Total	**(h)**	**34**	**4**	**204**	**155**	**1**	**6**	**881**	**110**	**1,363**	**2**	**1,400**
1985 Total	**(h)**	**28**	**3**	**232**	**178**	**2**	**6**	**908**	**62**	**1,391**	**3**	**1,421**
1990 Total	**(h)**	**36**	**3**	**268**	**223**	**1**	**7**	**967**	**80**	**1,548**	**3**	**1,588**
1995 Total	**(h)**	**38**	**3**	**307**	**222**	**1**	**6**	**1,029**	**72**	**1,640**	**3**	**1,681**
1996 Total	**(h)**	**39**	**3**	**327**	**232**	**1**	**6**	**1,047**	**67**	**1,683**	**3**	**1,725**
1997 Total	**(h)**	**41**	**3**	**341**	**234**	**1**	**6**	**1,057**	**56**	**1,700**	**3**	**1,744**
1998 Total	**(h)**	**35**	**2**	**352**	**238**	**1**	**7**	**1,090**	**53**	**1,743**	**3**	**1,782**
1999 Total	**(h)**	**36**	**3**	**365**	**245**	**1**	**7**	**1,115**	**52**	**1,789**	**3**	**1,828**
2000 Total	**(h)**	**36**	**3**	**377**	**254**	**1**	**7**	**1,122**	**70**	**1,833**	**4**	**1,873**
2001 Total	**(h)**	**35**	**2**	**387**	**243**	**1**	**6**	**1,128**	**46**	**1,813**	**4**	**1,852**
2002 Total	**(h)**	**37**	**2**	**394**	**237**	**1**	**6**	**1,158**	**53**	**1,852**	**4**	**1,892**
2003 Total	**(h)**	**33**	**2**	**408**	**231**	**1**	**6**	**1,161**	**45**	**1,854**	**5**	**1,892**
2004 Total	**(h)**	**32**	**2**	**433**	**240**	**1**	**6**	**1,181**	**58**	**1,922**	**5**	**1,959**
2005 Total	**(h)**	**33**	**2**	**444**	**246**	**2**	**6**	**1,182**	**66**	**1,948**	**5**	**1,986**
2006 Total	**(h)**	**33**	**2**	**467**	**240**	**2**	**5**	**1,188**	**71**	**1,976**	**5**	**2,014**
2007 Total	**(h)**	**35**	**2**	**469**	**238**	**1**	**6**	**1,186**	**78**	**1,981**	**5**	**2,021**
2008 Total	**(h)**	**37**	**2**	**424**	**226**	**3**	**5**	**1,124**	**73**	**1,856**	**5**	**1,898**
2009 Total	**(h)**	**38**	**2**	**405**	**204**	**2**	**5**	**1,109**	**62**	**1,789**	**5**	**1,832**
2010 Total	**(h)**	**38**	**2**	**426**	**210**	**2**	**5**	**1,091**	**70**	**1,806**	**5**	**1,849**
2011 Total	**(h)**	**39**	**2**	**437**	**209**	**2**	**5**	**1,058**	**61**	**1,774**	**4**	**1,818**
2012 Total	**(h)**	**41**	**2**	**416**	**206**	**2**	**5**	**1,051**	**53**	**1,735**	**4**	**1,780**
2013 Total	**(h)**	**47**	**2**	**424**	**210**	**3**	**5**	**1,066**	**46**	**1,756**	**4**	**1,807**
2014 January	(h)	6	(s)	35	17	(s)	(s)	85	2	140	(s)	146
February	(h)	5	(s)	32	16	(s)	(s)	80	2	130	(s)	135
March	(h)	5	(s)	36	18	(s)	(s)	89	2	146	(s)	151
April	(h)	4	(s)	37	18	(s)	(s)	89	3	148	(s)	151
May	(h)	3	(s)	38	17	(s)	(s)	93	3	152	(s)	155
June	(h)	3	(s)	38	19	(s)	(s)	90	3	150	(s)	153
July	(h)	3	(s)	40	19	(s)	(s)	95	3	158	(s)	R 162
August	(h)	3	(s)	40	19	(s)	(s)	96	3	158	(s)	161
September	(h)	3	(s)	37	18	(s)	(s)	88	3	146	(s)	150
October	(h)	3	(s)	39	18	(s)	(s)	94	3	155	(s)	159
November	(h)	4	(s)	35	18	(s)	(s)	88	4	146	(s)	151
December	(h)	5	(s)	37	19	(s)	(s)	92	3	152	(s)	157
Total	**(h)**	**48**	**2**	**443**	**216**	**3**	**5**	**1,077**	**35**	**1,780**	**4**	**1,832**
2015 January	(h)	6	(s)	35	17	(s)	1	89	3	145	(s)	151
February	(h)	5	(s)	33	16	(s)	(s)	80	(s)	130	(s)	136
March	(h)	5	(s)	37	19	(s)	(s)	93	3	153	(s)	158
April	(h)	4	(s)	37	18	(s)	(s)	91	2	148	(s)	152
May	(h)	3	(s)	38	19	(s)	1	95	3	155	(s)	159
June	(h)	3	(s)	38	20	(s)	(s)	93	2	154	(s)	157
July	(h)	4	(s)	40	20	(s)	1	97	4	162	(s)	166
August	(h)	4	(s)	40	20	(s)	(s)	97	4	161	(s)	165
September	(h)	3	(s)	38	19	(s)	(s)	92	3	152	(s)	156
October	(h)	4	(s)	37	20	(s)	1	95	3	155	(s)	159
November	(h)	4	(s)	34	19	(s)	(s)	90	4	147	(s)	152
December	(h)	5	(s)	35	20	(s)	(s)	94	4	153	(s)	158
Total	**(h)**	**49**	**1**	**440**	**226**	**3**	**5**	**1,105**	**36**	**1,816**	**4**	**1,869**
2016 January	(h)	6	(s)	32	18	(s)	(s)	89	4	144	(s)	150

[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] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[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, including the nonfuel 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)**	**5**	**2,265**
2011 Total	**1,723**	**409**	**5**	**14**	**7**	**26**	**(s)**	**6**	**2,165**
2012 Total	**1,511**	**493**	**4**	**9**	**6**	**19**	**(s)**	**6**	**2,029**
2013 Total	**1,571**	**444**	**4**	**13**	**6**	**23**	**(s)**	**6**	**2,045**
2014 January	154	36	2	1	2	5	(s)	1	196
February	140	30	1	1	1	2	(s)	(s)	173
March	133	31	1	1	1	3	(s)	1	167
April	107	30	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	139
May	118	35	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	155
June	137	39	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	178
July	150	46	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	198
August	149	49	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	200
September	127	42	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	171
October	112	38	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	153
November	119	33	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	154
December	125	35	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	162
Total	**1,570**	**444**	**6**	**12**	**7**	**26**	**(s)**	**6**	**2,046**
2015 January	131	39	1	1	1	3	(s)	1	174
February	123	36	2	1	2	5	(s)	(s)	164
March	107	39	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	148
April	89	37	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	128
May	105	40	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	148
June	127	49	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	178
July	141	58	(s)	1	1	2	(s)	1	202
August	136	57	(s)	1	1	2	(s)	1	195
September	120	49	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	171
October	99	44	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	145
November	91	40	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	133
December	92	42	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	137
Total	**1,364**	**530**	**5**	**11**	**7**	**24**	**(s)**	**6**	**1,925**
2016 January	114	43	1	1	1	2	(s)	1	160

[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. Through 2009, also includes municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.
[e] Excludes emissions from biomass energy consumption. See Table 12.7.
NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 million metric tons.

Notes: • Data are estimates for carbon dioxide emissions from energy consumption. See "Section 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	Resi-dential	Com-mercial[e]	Indus-trial[f]	Trans-portation	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	**186**	**42**	**73**	**2**	**303**	**41**	**10**	**136**	**74**	**42**	**303**
2011 Total	**189**	**42**	**73**	**8**	**312**	**42**	**11**	**139**	**80**	**40**	**312**
2012 Total	**189**	**42**	**73**	**8**	**312**	**39**	**10**	**141**	**80**	**42**	**312**
2013 Total	**204**	**45**	**75**	**13**	**337**	**54**	**11**	**141**	**87**	**43**	**337**
2014 January	18	4	6	1	29	5	1	12	7	4	29
February	16	4	6	1	26	4	1	11	6	4	26
March	18	4	6	1	29	5	1	12	7	4	29
April	17	4	6	1	28	4	1	12	7	4	28
May	17	4	7	1	29	5	1	12	7	4	29
June	17	4	6	1	29	4	1	12	7	4	29
July	18	4	7	1	30	5	1	12	8	4	30
August	18	4	7	1	30	5	1	12	8	4	30
September	17	4	6	1	28	4	1	11	7	4	28
October	17	4	7	1	29	5	1	12	8	4	29
November	17	4	6	1	29	4	1	12	7	4	29
December	18	4	7	1	30	5	1	12	8	4	30
Total	**209**	**47**	**76**	**13**	**345**	**54**	**11**	**143**	**88**	**49**	**345**
2015 January	17	4	6	1	28	R 3	1	12	7	4	28
February	15	4	6	1	25	3	1	11	7	4	25
March	16	4	7	1	27	R 3	1	12	7	4	27
April	R 15	4	6	1	R 26	3	1	12	7	4	R 26
May	16	4	7	1	28	R 3	1	12	8	4	28
June	16	4	7	2	28	3	1	12	8	4	28
July	17	4	7	1	29	R 3	1	12	8	4	29
August	R 16	4	7	1	29	R 3	1	12	8	4	29
September	16	4	7	1	27	3	1	11	8	4	27
October	16	4	7	1	28	R 3	1	12	8	4	28
November	16	4	7	1	27	3	1	11	7	4	27
December	R 16	4	7	1	R 28	R 3	1	12	8	4	R 28
Total	**R 191**	**47**	**79**	**14**	**R 331**	**R 40**	**R 11**	**140**	**91**	**48**	**R 331**
2016 January	16	4	6	1	27	3	1	12	7	4	27

[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.

R=Revised. 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.

Environment

Note 1. Emissions of Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases. Greenhouse gases are those gases—such as water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO_2), 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. CO_2 emissions. The vast majority of CO_2 emissions come from fossil fuel combustion, with smaller amounts from the nonfuel use of fossil fuels, as well as from electricity generation using geothermal energy and non-biomass waste. Other sources of CO_2 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. CO_2 emissions from energy consumption, including the nonfuel use of fossil fuels (excluded are estimates for CO_2 emissions from biomass energy consumption, which appear in MER Table 12.7).

For annual U.S. estimates for emissions of CO_2 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 (CO_2) emissions from the combustion of biomass to produce energy are excluded from the energy-related CO_2 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 CO_2 emissions from biomass can potentially lead to confusion in accounting for and understanding the flow of CO_2 emissions within energy and non-energy systems. In recognition of this issue, reporting of CO_2 emissions from biomass combustion alongside other energy-related CO_2 emissions offers an alternative accounting treatment. It is important, however, to avoid misinterpreting emissions from fossil energy and biomass energy sources as necessarily additive. Instead, the combined total of direct CO_2 emissions from biomass and energy-related CO_2 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, jet fuel, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), 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 LPG (ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene) and "other petroleum" (aviation gasoline blending components, crude oil, motor gasoline blending components, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, 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., pentanes plus—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 Nonfuel Use

The following fuels have industrial nonfuel uses as chemical feedstocks and other products: coal, natural gas, asphalt and road oil, distillate fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases (ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene), lubricants (which have industrial and transportation nonfuel uses), naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, residual fuel oil, special naphthas, still gas, waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products. In the nonfuel 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 nonfuel 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 http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/1605/ggrpt/documentation/pdf/0638(2008).pdf.

To obtain monthly estimates of nonfuel use and associated carbon sequestration, monthly patterns for industrial consumption and product supplied data series are used. For coal nonfuel 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.

Step 4. Determine Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) 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 nonfuel use in Step 3) by the CO_2 emissions factors at http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/1605/ggrpt/excel/CO2_coeffs_09_v2.xls. Beginning in 2010, the 2009 factors are used.

Coal—CO_2 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—CO_2 emissions for coal coke net imports are calculated.

Natural Gas—CO_2 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—CO_2 emissions are calculated for each petroleum product. Total petroleum emissions are the sum of the product emissions. Total LPG emissions are the sum of the emissions for the component products (ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene); residential, commercial, and transportation sector LPG 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 LPG emissions are estimated as total LPG emissions minus emissions by the other sectors.

Geothermal and Non-Biomass Waste—Annual CO_2 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—CO_2 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 CO_2 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.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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
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]6.000
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] Per fuel oil equivalent barrel (6.000 million Btu per 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			
				Petroleum Products				Petroleum Products		
	Crude Oil[a]	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[a]	Motor Gasoline[b]	Total Products	Total	Crude Oil[a]	Motor Gasoline[c]	Total Products	Total
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	E 5.800	P 3.745	E 6.035	E 5.222	E 5.518	E 5.929	E 5.800	E 5.218	E 5.369	E 5.406
2016	E 5.800	E 3.745	E 6.035	E 5.222	E 5.518	E 5.929	E 5.800	E 5.218	E 5.369	E 5.406

[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.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.
Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.
Web Page: See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#appendices (Excel and CSV files) for all available annual data beginning in 1949.
Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A3. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption and Fuel Ethanol

(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Total Petroleum[a] Consumption by Sector						Distillate Fuel Oil Consumption[f]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases 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	3.715	5.253	6.024	NA	*NA*
1980	5.321	5.751	5.366	5.441	6.254	5.479	5.825	3.674	5.253	6.024	3.563	*6.586*
1981	5.283	5.693	5.299	5.433	6.258	5.448	5.825	3.643	5.253	6.024	3.563	*6.562*
1982	5.266	5.698	5.247	5.423	6.258	5.415	5.825	3.615	5.253	6.024	3.563	*6.539*
1983	5.140	5.591	5.254	5.416	6.255	5.406	5.825	3.614	5.253	6.024	3.563	*6.515*
1984	5.307	5.657	5.207	5.418	6.251	5.395	5.825	3.599	5.253	6.024	3.563	*6.492*
1985	5.263	5.598	5.199	5.423	6.247	5.387	5.825	3.603	5.253	6.024	3.563	*6.469*
1986	5.268	5.632	5.269	5.426	6.257	5.418	5.825	3.640	5.253	6.024	3.563	*6.446*
1987	5.239	5.594	5.233	5.429	6.249	5.403	5.825	3.659	5.253	6.024	3.563	*6.423*
1988	5.257	5.597	5.228	5.433	6.250	5.410	5.825	3.652	5.253	6.024	3.563	*6.400*
1989	5.194	5.549	5.219	5.438	[d] 6.240	5.410	5.825	3.683	5.253	6.024	3.563	*6.377*
1990	5.145	5.553	5.253	5.442	6.244	5.411	5.825	3.625	5.253	6.024	3.563	*6.355*
1991	5.094	5.528	5.167	5.441	6.246	5.384	5.825	3.614	5.253	6.024	3.563	*6.332*
1992	5.124	5.513	5.168	5.443	6.238	5.378	5.825	3.624	5.253	6.024	3.563	*6.309*
1993	5.102	[b] 5.504	[b] 5.177	[b] 5.422	6.230	[b] 5.370	5.825	3.606	[h] 5.232	6.024	3.563	*6.287*
1994	5.095	5.512	5.149	5.424	6.213	5.360	[f] 5.820	3.635	5.231	6.024	3.563	*6.264*
1995	5.060	5.475	5.121	5.418	6.187	5.342	5.820	3.623	5.218	6.024	3.563	*6.242*
1996	4.995	5.430	5.114	5.420	6.194	5.336	5.820	3.613	5.218	6.024	3.563	*6.220*
1997	4.986	5.388	5.119	5.416	6.198	5.336	5.820	3.616	5.215	6.024	3.563	*6.198*
1998	4.972	5.362	5.136	5.414	6.210	5.349	5.819	3.614	5.215	6.024	3.563	*6.176*
1999	4.899	5.288	5.091	5.413	6.204	5.328	5.819	3.616	5.213	6.024	3.563	*6.167*
2000	4.905	5.313	5.056	5.423	6.188	5.326	5.819	3.607	5.214	6.024	3.563	*6.159*
2001	4.934	5.322	5.141	5.413	6.199	5.346	5.819	3.614	5.214	6.024	3.563	*6.151*
2002	4.883	5.290	5.092	5.411	6.172	5.324	5.819	3.613	5.211	6.024	3.563	*6.143*
2003	4.918	5.312	5.143	5.404	6.182	5.338	5.819	3.629	5.203	6.024	3.563	*6.106*
2004	4.949	5.323	5.144	5.410	6.134	5.341	5.818	3.618	5.201	[i] 5.982	3.563	*6.069*
2005	4.913	5.359	5.179	5.412	6.126	5.353	5.818	3.620	5.198	5.982	3.563	*6.032*
2006	4.883	5.296	5.159	5.409	6.038	5.336	5.803	3.605	5.191	5.987	3.563	*5.995*
2007	4.831	5.271	5.122	5.385	6.064	5.309	5.785	3.591	5.155	5.996	3.563	*5.959*
2008	4.769	5.156	5.147	5.355	6.013	5.287	5.780	3.600	5.126	5.992	3.563	*5.922*
2009	4.661	5.216	5.014	[c] 5.328	5.987	[c] 5.236	5.781	3.558	5.101	6.017	3.563	*5.901*
2010	4.660	5.193	4.983	5.321	5.956	5.222	5.778	3.557	5.078	6.059	3.561	*5.880*
2011	[R] 4.660	[R] 5.180	[R] 4.957	5.317	5.900	5.212	5.776	3.528	5.068	6.077	3.560	*5.859*
2012	4.703	5.117	4.909	5.305	5.925	5.191	5.774	3.534	5.063	6.084	3.560	*5.838*
2013	4.637	5.045	4.871	5.301	5.892	5.174	5.774	3.556	5.062	6.089	3.559	*5.817*
2014	4.688	5.039	4.868	5.299	5.906	5.178	5.773	3.534	5.060	6.100	3.558	*5.797*
2015	[E] 4.673	[E] 5.028	[E] 4.872	[E] 5.297	[P] 5.915	[P] 5.178	[P] 5.773	[P] 3.530	[P] 5.060	[P] 6.083	[P] 3.558	*5.776*
2016	[E] 4.673	[E] 5.028	[E] 4.872	[E] 5.297	[E] 5.915	[E] 5.178	[E] 5.773	[E] 3.530	[E] 5.060	[E] 6.083	[E] 3.558	*5.755*

[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 liquefied petroleum gases 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 (pentanes plus, 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.

Table A4. Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

(Btu per Cubic Foot)

	Production		Consumption[a]				
	Marketed	Dry	End-Use Sectors[b]	Electric Power Sector[c]	Total	Imports	Exports
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	1,031	[c] 1,028	1,031	1,004	1,019
1990	1,105	1,029	1,030	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	1,028	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	1,032	1,029	1,032	1,025	1,009
2015	[E] 1,116	[E] 1,033	[E] 1,032	[P] 1,035	[E] 1,033	[E] 1,025	[E] 1,009
2016	[E] 1,116	[E] 1,033	[E] 1,032	[E] 1,035	[E] 1,033	[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.

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
			Consumption							
				Industrial Sector						
	Production[a]	Waste Coal Supplied[b]	Residential and Commercial Sectors[c]	Coke Plants	Other[d]	Electric Power Sector[e,f]	Total	Imports	Exports	Imports and Exports
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	[P] 20.160	[E] 11.961	[E] 21.652	[E] 28.611	[E] 21.509	[P] 19.306	[E] 19.622	[P] 21.864	[P] 25.414	[P] 24.800
2015	[E] 20.160	[E] 11.961	[E] 21.652	[E] 28.611	[E] 21.509	[E] 19.306	[E] 19.622	[E] 21.864	[E] 25.414	[E] 24.800
2016	[E] 20.160	[E] 11.961	[E] 21.652	[E] 28.611	[E] 21.509	[E] 19.306	[E] 19.622	[E] 21.864	[E] 25.414	[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						
	Fossil Fuels[b]						
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Total Fossil Fuels[f,g]	Nuclear[h]	Noncombustible Renewable Energy[g,i]	Heat Content[j] of Electricity[k]
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	[E] 10,428	[E] 10,814	[E] 7,907	[E] 9,510	[E] 10,459	[E] 9,510	3,412
2016	[E] 10,428	[E] 10,814	[E] 7,907	[E] 9,510	[E] 10,459	[E] 9,510	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.

Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation

Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum and Natural Gas Plant 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. 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**.

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. 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."

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**.

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."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Consumption. • 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 liquefied petroleum gases consumed (see Table A1) weighted by the quantities consumed. The component products of liquefied petroleum gases are ethane (including ethylene), propane (including propylene), normal butane (including butylene), butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. 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.

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.

Pentanes Plus. Assumed by EIA to be 4.620 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for **Natural Gasoline**.

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 6.000 million Btu per barrel or 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. 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*.

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, D.C., 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), pentanes plus 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 pentanes plus used as denaturant is from PSA/PSM, Table 1, data for renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production of pentanes plus, 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. Data are from Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

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 plant liquids produced (see **Natural Gas Plant 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. Data are from Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants."

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 Coal Consumption and Quality

Report—Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Users."

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 Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Users."

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 Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Users," and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." The average heat content of metallurgical coal is derived from receipts data from Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants." 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 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"; 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 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"; 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 Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Users," and predecessor form. 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.

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).

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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_3O_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 Std 268-1992, 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.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix C

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	3,350.4	5.8	743.7	3,976.7	.18702	NA
1970	205.1	3,712.7	5.5	1,075.9	4,722.0	.22784	NA
1975	216.0	4,089.1	5.3	1,688.9	5,385.4	.31361	NA
1980	227.2	4,451.4	5.1	2,862.5	6,450.4	.44377	NA
1981	229.5	4,534.4	5.1	3,211.0	6,617.7	.48520	NA
1982	231.7	4,614.6	5.0	3,345.0	6,491.3	.51530	NA
1983	233.8	4,695.7	5.0	3,638.1	6,792.0	.53565	NA
1984	235.8	4,774.6	4.9	4,040.7	7,285.0	.55466	NA
1985	237.9	4,856.5	4.9	4,346.7	7,593.8	.57240	NA
1986	240.1	4,940.6	4.9	4,590.2	7,860.5	.58395	NA
1987	242.3	5,027.2	4.8	4,870.2	8,132.6	.59885	8,639.9
1988	244.5	5,114.6	4.8	5,252.6	8,474.5	.61982	9,359.5
1989	246.8	5,201.4	4.7	5,657.7	8,786.4	.64392	9,969.6
1990	249.6	5,289.0	4.7	5,979.6	8,955.0	.66773	10,511.1
1991	253.0	5,371.6	4.7	6,174.0	8,948.4	.68996	10,676.5
1992	256.5	5,456.1	4.7	6,539.3	9,266.6	.70569	11,242.4
1993	259.9	5,538.3	4.7	6,878.7	9,521.0	.72248	11,857.6
1994	263.1	5,618.7	4.7	7,308.8	9,905.4	.73785	12,647.2
1995	266.3	5,699.2	4.7	7,664.1	10,174.8	.75324	13,451.6
1996	269.4	5,779.4	4.7	8,100.2	10,561.0	.76699	14,259.9
1997	272.6	5,858.0	4.7	8,608.5	11,034.9	.78012	15,355.4
1998	275.9	5,935.2	4.6	9,089.2	11,525.9	.78859	16,171.3
1999	279.0	6,012.1	4.6	9,660.6	12,065.9	.80065	17,244.8
2000	282.2	6,088.6	4.6	10,284.8	12,559.7	.81887	18,564.6
2001	285.0	6,165.2	4.6	10,621.8	12,682.2	.83754	18,863.1
2002	287.6	6,242.0	4.6	10,977.5	12,908.8	.85039	19,175.0
2003	290.1	6,318.6	4.6	11,510.7	13,271.1	.86735	20,135.1
2004	292.8	6,395.7	4.6	12,274.9	13,773.5	.89120	21,697.3
2005	295.5	6,473.0	4.6	13,093.7	14,234.2	.91988	23,514.9
2006	298.4	6,551.3	4.6	13,855.9	14,613.8	.94814	24,888.0
2007	301.2	6,629.9	4.5	14,477.6	14,873.7	.97337	26,151.3
2008	304.1	6,709.0	4.5	14,718.6	14,830.4	.99246	26,825.7
2009	306.8	6,788.2	4.5	14,418.7	14,418.7	1.00000	24,657.2
2010	309.3	6,866.3	4.5	14,964.4	14,783.8	1.01221	26,093.5
2011	311.7	6,944.1	4.5	15,517.9	15,020.6	1.03311	27,536.0
2012	314.1	7,022.3	4.5	16,155.3	15,354.6	1.05214	28,703.8
2013	[R]316.4	7,101.0	4.5	16,663.2	15,583.3	1.06929	29,721.3
2014	318.9	7,178.7	4.4	17,348.1	15,961.7	1.08686	31,001.4

[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 2014). • **World Population: 1950 forward**—DOC, U.S. Census Bureau, International Database (July 2015). • **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 (September 2015), Tables 1.1.5, 1.1.6, and 1.1.9. • **U.S. Gross Output: 1987 forward**—DOC, BEA, GDP by Industry data (July 2015).

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix D

Table D1. Estimated Primary Energy Consumption in the United States, Selected Years, 1635–1945 (Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy				
						Biomass			
	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Total	Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Wood [a]	Total	Electricity Net Imports[b]	Total
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 0.0005 quadrillion 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.

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; $CH(3)-(CH(2))_n-OH$ (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: **Naphtha**s 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** (**alcohol**s, **ether**s), **butane**, and **pentanes plus**. Oxygenates are reported as **other hydrocarbons**, **hydrogen**, and oxygenates. See **Aviation Gasoline, Finished**.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. *Note:* Data on blending components are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel (Petroleum): A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. Gallons.

Base Gas: The quantity of **natural gas** needed to maintain adequate reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. Base gas usually is not withdrawn and remains in the reservoir. All natural gas native to a depleted reservoir is included in the base gas volume.

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 non-fossil material of biological origin constituting a **renewable energy** source. See **Biodiesel**, **Biofuels**, **Biomass Waste, 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 (C_4H_{10}): 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 (C_4H_{10})**:** 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 (C_4H_{10})**:** 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 (C_4H_8): An olefinic **hydrocarbon** recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. Butylene is used in the production of gasoline and various petrochemical products. See **Olefinic Hydrocarbons (Olefins)**.

Capacity Factor: The ratio of the electrical energy produced by a generating unit for a given period of time to the electrical energy that could have been produced at continuous full-power operation during the same period.

Carbon Dioxide (CO_2): A colorless, odorless, nonpoisonous 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 for further information on conversion factors.) 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 (casinghead) 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 **pentanes plus** 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**.

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 (C_2H_6): A straight-chain saturated (paraffinic) **hydrocarbon** extracted predominantly from the **natural gas** stream, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of -127 degrees Fahrenheit. See **Paraffinic Hydrocarbons**.

Ethanol (C_2H_5OH): A clear, colorless, flammable **alcohol**. Ethanol is typically produced biologically from **biomass** feedstocks such as agricultural crops and cellulosic residues from agricultural crops or wood. Ethanol can also be produced chemically from **ethylene**. See **Biomass**, **Fuel Ethanol**, and **Fuel Ethanol Minus Denaturant**.

Ether: A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, **hydrogen**, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., **methyl tertiary butyl ether**).

Ethylene (C_2H_4): 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 **pentanes plus** 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 **hydrocarbon**s including **ethane**, **propane**, **normal butane**, **isobutane**, and **natural gasoline**, and their associated **olefins**, including **ethylene**, **propylene**, **butylene**, and **isobutylene**. As marketed products, HGL represents all **natural gas liquids** (NGL) and olefins. EIA reports production of HGL from refineries (**liquefied refinery gases**, or LRG) and natural gas plants (**natural gas plant liquids**, or NGPL). Excludes **liquefied natural gas** (LNG). See **Olefinic Hydrocarbons (Olefins)**.

Hydroelectric Power: The production of electricity from the kinetic energy of falling water.

Hydroelectric Power Plant: A plant in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water.

Hydroelectric Pumped Storage: Hydroelectricity that is generated during peak load periods by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine generators located in a power plant at a lower level.

Hydrogen (H): The lightest of all gases, hydrogen occurs chiefly in combination with oxygen in water. It also exists in acids, bases, **alcohols**, **petroleum**, and other **hydrocarbons**.

Imports: Receipts of goods into the 50 states and the District of Columbia from U.S. possessions and territories or from foreign countries.

Independent Power Producer: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities for the generation of electricity for use primarily by the public, and that is not an **electric utility**.

Industrial Sector: An **energy**-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity: manufacturing (**NAICS** codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); and construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. *Note:* This sector includes **generators** that produce **electricity** and/or **useful thermal output** primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Injections (Natural Gas): Natural gas injected into storage reservoirs.

Isobutane (C_4H_{10}): A branch-chain saturated (paraffinic) **hydrocarbon** extracted from both **natural gas** and **refinery gas** streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of 11 degrees Fahrenheit. See **Paraffinic Hydrocarbons**.

Isobutylene (C_4H_8): A branch-chain olefinic **hydrocarbon** recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. Isobutylene is used in the production of gasoline and various petrochemical products. See **Olefinic Hydrocarbons (Olefins)**.

Isopentane (C_5H_{12}): A saturated branched-chain **hydrocarbon** obtained by fractionation of **natural gasoline** or isomerization of normal pentane.

Jet Fuel: A refined **petroleum** product used in jet aircraft engines. See **Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type** and **Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type**.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type: A **kerosene**-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military turbo jet and turbo prop aircraft engines.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type: A fuel in the heavy **naphtha** boiling range having an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20% to 90% distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines because it has a lower freeze point than other aviation fuels and meets engine requirements at high altitudes and speeds.

Kerosene: A light **petroleum** distillate that is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as a light source when burned in wick-fed lamps. Kerosene has a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Included are No. 1-K and No. 2-K, the two grades recognized by ASTM Specification D 3699 as well as all other grades of kerosene called range or stove oil, which have properties similar to those of No. 1 fuel oil. See **Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type**.

Kilowatt: A unit of electrical power equal to 1,000 **watts**.

Kilowatthour (kWh): A measure of electricity defined as a unit of work or energy, measured as 1 **kilowatt** (1,000 **watts**) of power expended for 1 hour. One kilowatthour is equivalent to 3,412 Btu. See **Watthour**.

Landed Costs: The dollar-per-barrel price of crude oil at the port of discharge. Included are the charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. Not included are charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage charges).

Lease and Plant Fuel: Natural gas used in well, field, and lease operations (such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors) and used as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

Lease Condensate: Light liquid **hydrocarbons** recovered from lease separators or field facilities at associated and non-associated **natural gas** wells. Mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons. Normally enters the **crude oil** stream after production.

Lignite: The lowest rank of **coal**, often referred to as brown coal, used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent. The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 13 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG): Natural gas (primarily **methane**) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to -260 degrees Fahrenheit at atmospheric pressure.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG): A group of **hydrocarbon** gases, primarily **propane**, **normal butane**, and **isobutane**, derived from **crude oil** refining or **natural gas** processing. These gases may be marketed individually or mixed. They can be liquefied through pressurization (without requiring cryogenic refrigeration) for convenience of transportation or storage. Excludes **ethane** and **olefins**. *Note*: In some EIA publications, LPG includes ethane and marketed refinery olefin streams, in accordance with definitions used prior to January 2014.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG): **Hydrocarbon gas liquids** produced in refineries from processing of **crude oil** and **unfinished oils**. They are retained in the liquid state through pressurization and/or refrigeration. The reported categories include **ethane**, **propane**, **normal butane**, **isobutane**, and refinery **olefins** (**ethylene**, **propylene**, **butylene**, and **isobutylene**).

Low-Power Testing: The period of time between a nuclear generating unit's initial fuel loading date and the issuance of its operating (full-power) license. The maximum level of operation during that period is 5 percent of the unit's design thermal rating.

Lubricants: Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Excluded are byproducts of lubricating oil refining, such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. Included are all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Lubricant categories are paraffinic and naphthenic.

Marketed Production (Natural Gas): See **Natural Gas Marketed Production**.

Methane (CH_4): A colorless, flammable, odorless **hydrocarbon** gas which is the major component of **natural gas**. It is also an important source of **hydrogen** in various industrial processes. Methane is a greenhouse gas. See **Greenhouse Gases**.

Methanol (CH_3OH): A light, volatile **alcohol** eligible for gasoline blending. See **Motor Gasoline Blending** and **Oxygenates**.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) ($(CH_3)_3COCH_3$): An **ether** intended for gasoline blending. See **Motor Gasoline Blending** and **Oxygenates**.

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products: All finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere—for example, petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components: Naphtha (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock (RBOB) but exclude oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. *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 **hydrocarbon**s 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 **hydrocarbon**s 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.

Nonhydrocarbon Gases: Typical nonhydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir **natural gas** are **carbon dioxide**, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

Nonrenewable Fuels: Fuels that cannot be easily made or "renewed," such as **crude oil**, **natural gas**, and **coal**.

Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}): 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 members (with years of membership) include Algeria (1969–present), Angola (2007–present), Ecuador (1973–1992 and 2007–present), Indonesia (1962–2008 and 2016), Iran (1960–present), Iraq

(1960–present), Kuwait (1960–present), Libya (1962–present), Nigeria (1971–present), Qatar (1961–present), Saudi Arabia (1960–present), United Arab Emirates (1967–present), and Venezuela (1960–present). Gabon (1975–1994) is no longer a member of OPEC.

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, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, 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.

Photovoltaic Energy: Direct-current electricity generated from sunlight through solid-state semiconductor devices that have no moving parts.

Pipeline Fuel: Gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

Plant Condensate: Liquid **hydrocarbon**s 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**. (Energy sources that are 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. Thus, U.S. primary energy consumption does include net imports of coal coke, but not the coal coke produced from domestic coal.) 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**, including **natural gas plant liquids** and **crude oil** burned as fuel); **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 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** 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). See **Total Energy Consumption**.

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** consumption; **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 (C_3H_8): A straight-chain saturated (paraffinic) **hydrocarbon** extracted from **natural gas** or **refinery gas** streams, which is gaseous at standard temperature and pressure. It is a colorless gas that boils at a temperature of -44 degrees Fahrenheit. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association specifications for commercial (HD-5) propane. See **Paraffinic Hydrocarbons**.

Propylene (C_3H_6): 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 plant 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, 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 oil**s and lighter **hydrocarbon**s 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)**.

Solar Energy: See **Solar Thermal Energy** and **Photovoltaic Energy**.

Solar Thermal Energy: The radiant energy of the sun that can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or **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 **naphtha**s 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.).**

Vented Natural Gas: Natural gas released into the air on the production site or at processing plants.

Vessel Bunkering: Includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, such as pleasure craft, fishing boats, tugboats, and ocean-going vessels, including vessels operated by oil companies. Excluded are volumes sold to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Waste: See **Biomass Waste** and **Non-Biomass Waste**.

Waste Coal: Usable material that is a byproduct of previous **coal** processing operations. Waste coal is usually composed of mixed coal, soil, and rock (mine waste). Most waste coal is burned as-is in unconventional fluidized-bed combustors. For some uses, waste coal may be partially cleaned by removing some extraneous noncombustible constituents. Examples of waste coal include fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste.

Watt (W): The unit of electrical power equal to one ampere under a pressure of one volt. A watt is equal to 1/746 horsepower.

Watthour (Wh): The electrical energy unit of measure equal to one watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

Wax: A solid or semi-solid material consisting of a mixture of **hydrocarbon**s 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, 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.