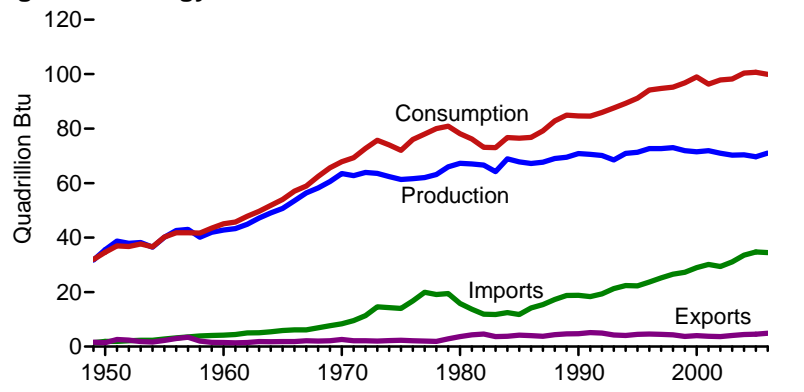


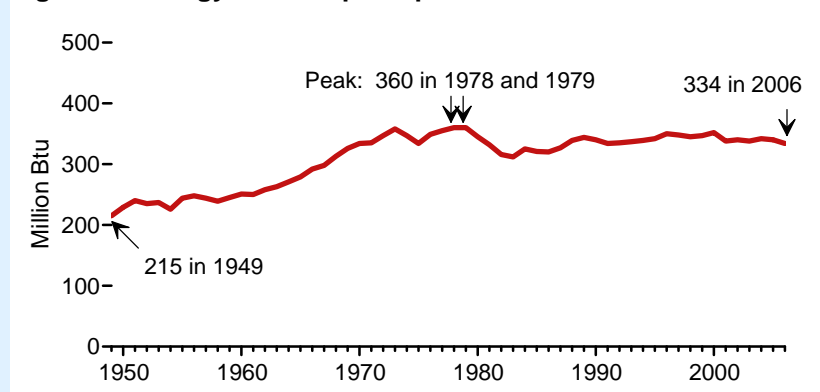
Overview

Figure 1. Energy Overview



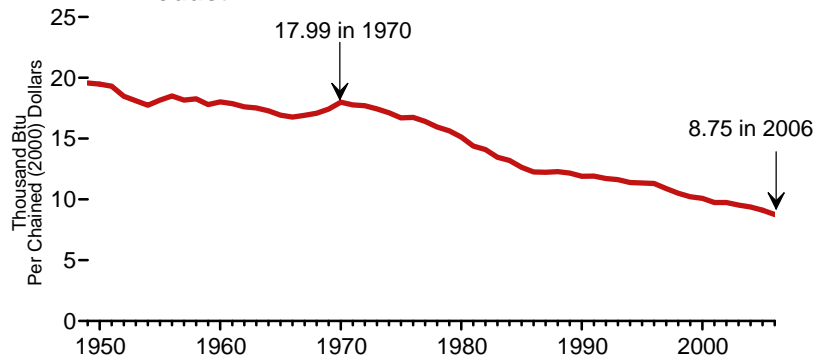
The United States was self-sufficient in energy until the late 1950s when energy consumption began to outpace domestic production. At that point, the Nation began to import more energy to fill the gap. In 2006, net imported energy accounted for 30 percent of all energy consumed.

Figure 2. Energy Consumption per Person



Energy use per person stood at 215 million British thermal units (Btu) in 1949. The rate generally increased until the oil price shocks of the mid-1970s and early 1980s when the trend reversed for a few years. From 1988 on, the rate held fairly steady. In 2006, 334 million Btu of energy were consumed per person, 55 percent above the 1949 rate.

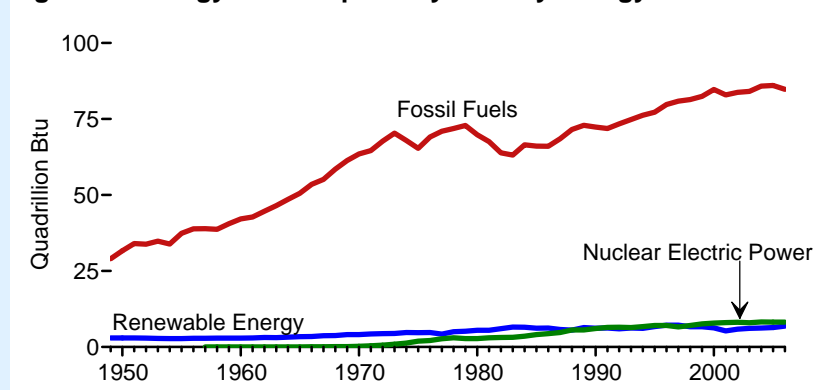
Figure 3. Energy Use per Real Dollar of Gross Domestic Product



See "Chained Dollars" in Glossary.

After 1970, the amount of energy consumed to produce a dollar's worth of the Nation's output of goods and services trended down. The decline resulted from efficiency improvements and structural changes in the economy. The level in 2006 was 51 percent below that of 1970.

Figure 4. Energy Consumption by Primary Energy Source



Most energy consumed in the United States came from fossil fuels. Renewable energy resources supplied a relatively small but steady portion. In the late 1950s, nuclear fuel began to be used to generate electricity, and in most years since 1988, nuclear electric power surpassed renewable energy.

Consumption by Source

Figure 5. Energy Consumption by Source, 1635-2006

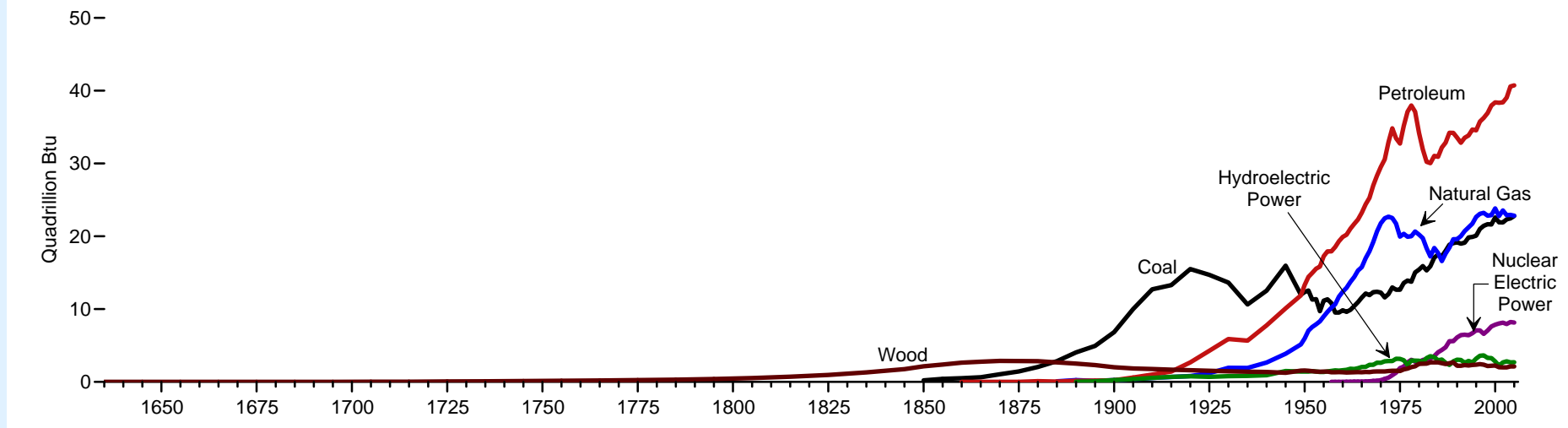
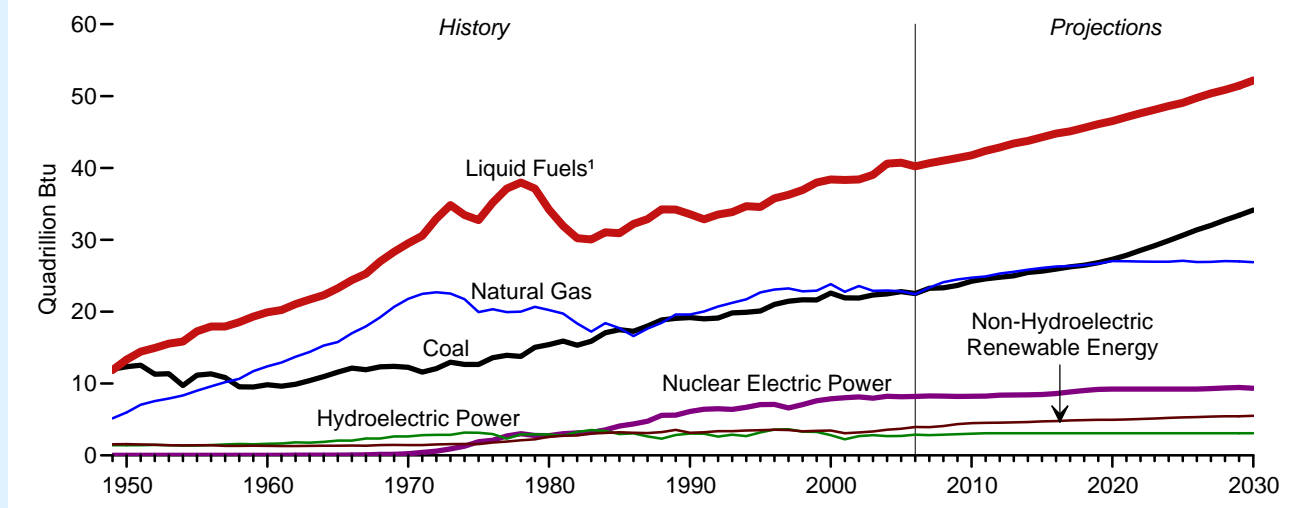


Figure 6. Energy Consumption History and Outlook, 1949-2030



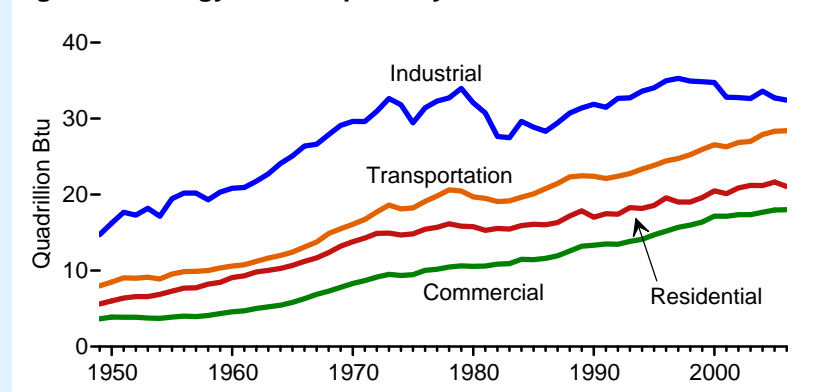
¹ Includes petroleum-derived fuels and non-petroleum-derived fuels, such as ethanol and biodiesel.

In the long view of American history, wood served as the preeminent form of energy for about half of the Nation's history. Around 1885, coal surpassed wood's usage. Despite its tremendous and rapid expansion, coal was, in turn, overtaken by petroleum in the middle of the 20th century. Natural gas, too, experienced rapid development into the second half of the 20th century, and coal began to expand again. Late in the 20th century still another form of energy, nuclear electric power, was developed and made significant contributions.

While the Nation's energy history is one of large-scale change as new forms of energy were developed, the outlook for the next couple of decades (assuming current laws, regulations, and policies) is for continued growth and reliance on the three major fossil fuels—petroleum, natural gas, and coal—modest expansion in renewable resources, and relatively flat generation from nuclear electric power.

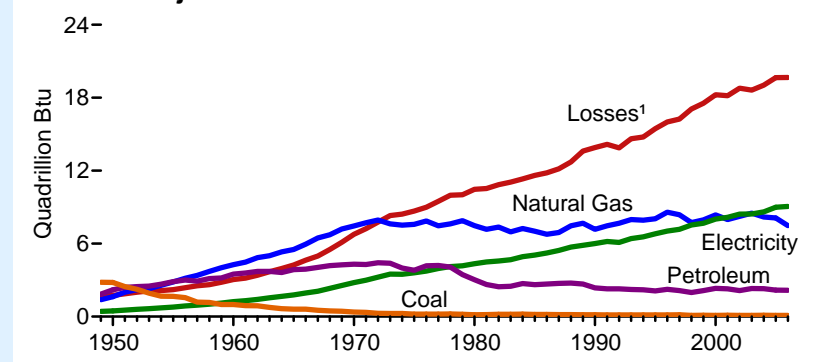
Consumption by Sector

Figure 7. Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector



All four major economic sectors of the economy recorded tremendous growth in their use of energy. The industrial sector used the biggest share of total energy and showed the greatest volatility; in particular, steep drops occurred in the sector in 1975 and 1980-1983 largely in response to high oil prices and economic slowdown.

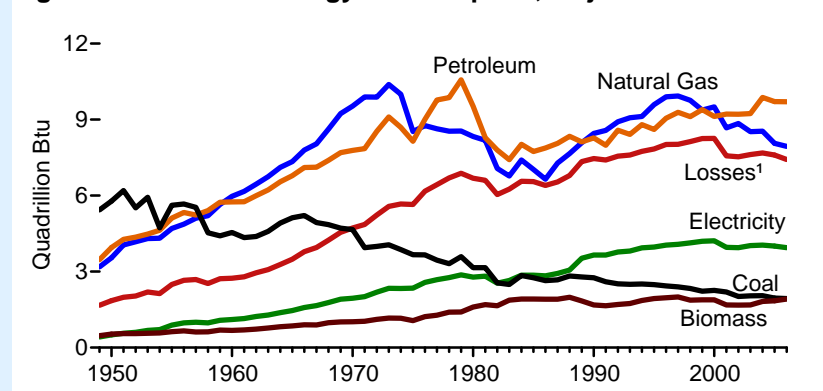
Figure 8. Residential and Commercial Energy Consumption, Major Sources



¹ Energy lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity.

In the 1950s and 1960s, coal, which had been important to residential and commercial consumers, was gradually replaced by other forms of energy. Petroleum consumption peaked in the early 1970s. Natural gas consumption grew fast until the early 1970s and then, with mild fluctuations, held fairly steady in the following years. Meanwhile, electricity use (and related losses) expanded dramatically.

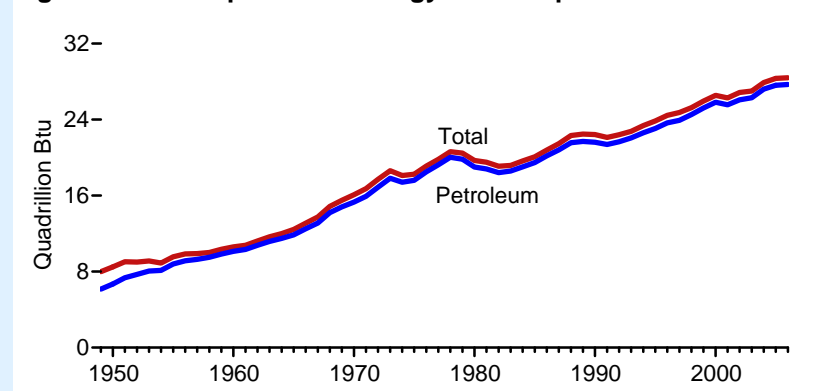
Figure 9. Industrial Energy Consumption, Major Sources



¹ Energy lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity.

Coal, once the predominant form of energy in the industrial sector, gave way to natural gas and petroleum in the late 1950s. Both natural gas and petroleum use expanded rapidly until the early 1970s and then fluctuated widely over the following decades. Use of electricity and biomass trended upward, but use of electricity grew at a faster rate than biomass.

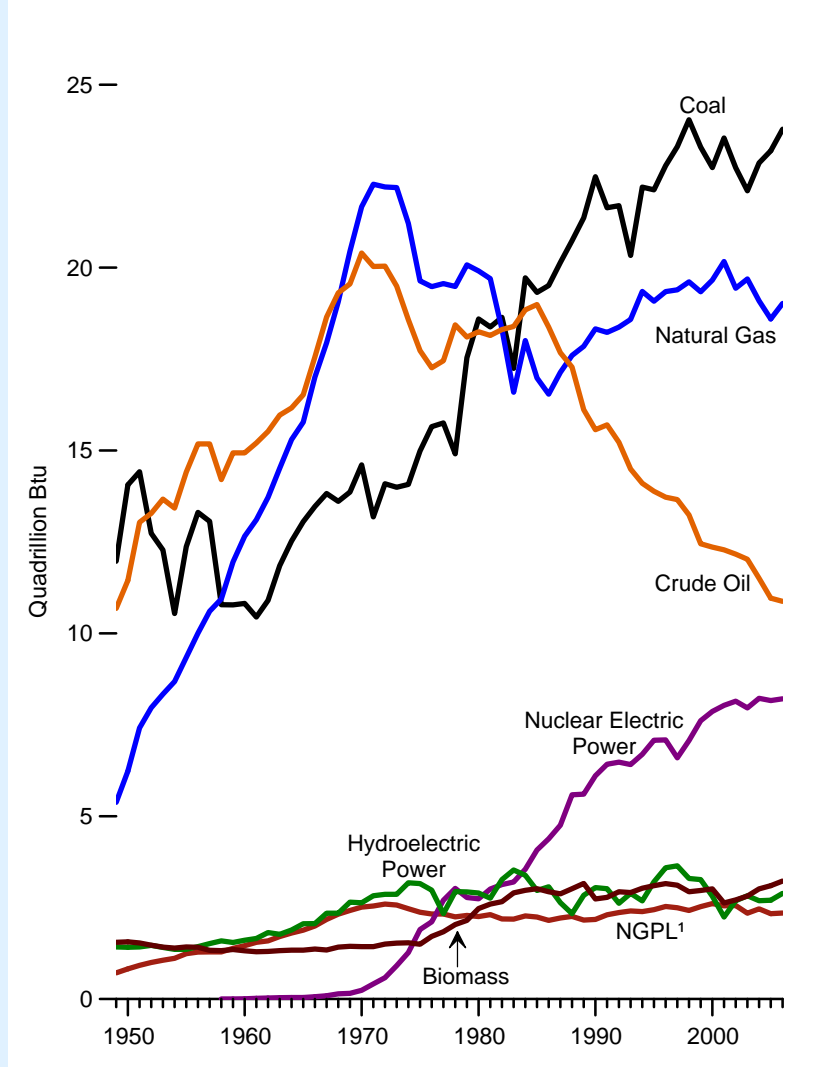
Figure 10. Transportation Energy Consumption



Transportation sector use of energy experienced tremendous growth overall but registered noticeable pauses in 1974-1982, 1990 and 1991, and 2001. In 2006, petroleum accounted for 96 percent of the sector's energy. In Btu, motor gasoline accounted for 62 percent of all petroleum used in the sector; in barrels, motor gasoline accounted for 64 percent.

Production and Trade

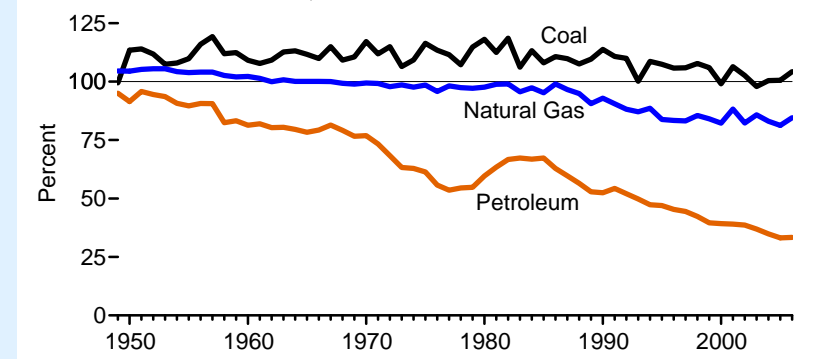
Figure 11. Energy Production by Major Source



¹ Natural gas plant liquids.

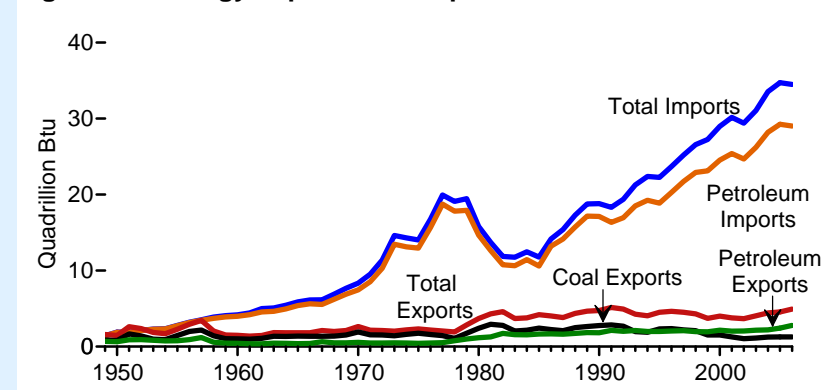
Most energy produced in the United States came from fossil fuels—coal, natural gas, and crude oil. Coal, the leading source at the middle of the 20th century, was surpassed by crude oil and then by natural gas. By the mid-1980s, coal again became the leading energy source produced in the United States, and crude oil declined sharply. In the 1970s, electricity produced from nuclear fuel began to make a significant contribution and expanded rapidly in the following decades.

Figure 12. Production as Share of Consumption for Coal, Natural Gas, and Petroleum



The United States almost always produced more than enough coal for its own requirements. For many years, the United States was also self-sufficient in natural gas, but after 1967, it produced less than it consumed each year. Petroleum production fell far short of domestic demands, requiring the Nation to rely on imported supplies.

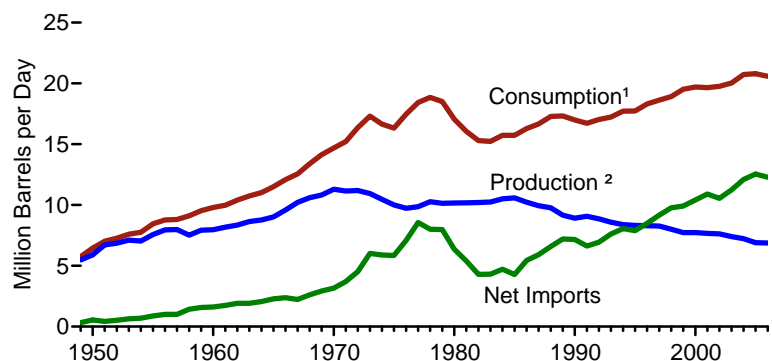
Figure 13. Energy Imports and Exports



Since the mid-1950s, the Nation imported more energy than it exported. In 2006, the United States imported 34 quadrillion Btu of energy and exported 5 quadrillion Btu. Most imported energy was in the form of petroleum; since 1986, natural gas imports expanded rapidly as well. Through 1992, most exported energy was in the form of coal; after that, petroleum exports often exceeded coal exports.

Petroleum Overview and Crude Oil Production

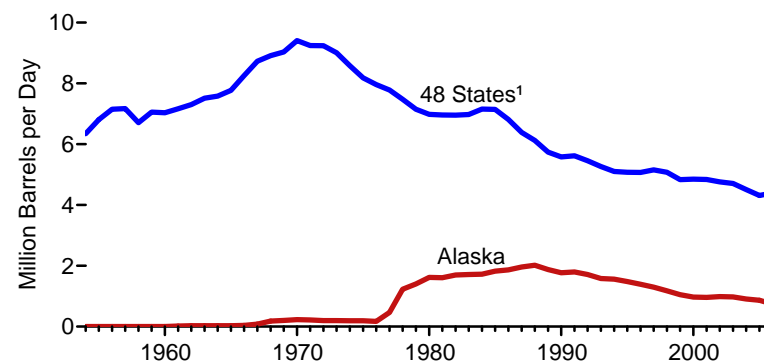
Figure 14. Petroleum Overview



¹ Petroleum products supplied is used as an approximation for consumption.
² Crude oil and natural gas plant liquids production.

When U.S. petroleum production peaked at 11.3 million barrels per day in 1970, net imports stood at 3.2 million barrels per day. By 1996, net imports exceeded production. In 2006, production was 6.9 million barrels per day, and net imports were 12.3 million barrels per day.

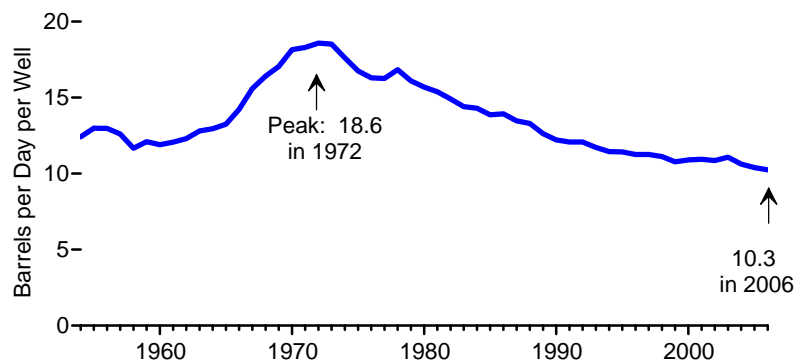
Figure 15. 48 States and Alaskan Crude Oil Production



¹ United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

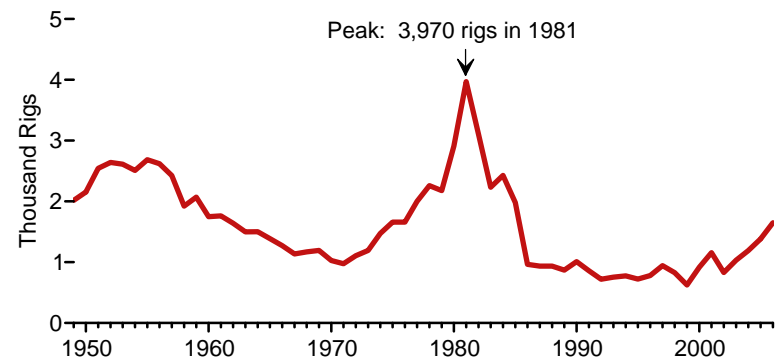
Crude oil production peaked in the 48 States at 9.4 million barrels per day in 1970. As production fell in the 48 States, Alaska's production came on line and helped supply U.S. needs. Alaskan production peaked at 2.0 million barrels per day in 1988; in 2006, Alaska's production stood at 37 percent of its peak level.

Figure 16. Crude Oil Well Productivity



The amount of crude oil produced per day per well rose sharply in the 1960s and reached a peak of 18.6 barrels per day per well in 1972. After 1972, productivity generally declined. The 2006 rate of 10.3 barrels per day per well was 45 percent below the peak and the lowest level since the Energy Information Administration began reporting oil well productivity.

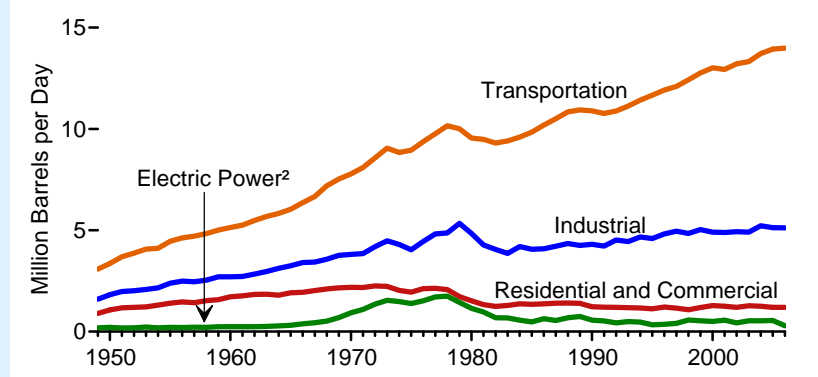
Figure 17. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Rotary Rigs in Operation



Rotary rig activity declined sharply from 1955 to 1971. After 1971, the number of rigs in operation began to climb again, and a peak of nearly 4 thousand rigs in operation was registered in 1981. In 2006, 1,649 rigs were in operation, nearly double the level in 2002, but only 42 percent of the peak level in 1981.

Petroleum Consumption and Prices

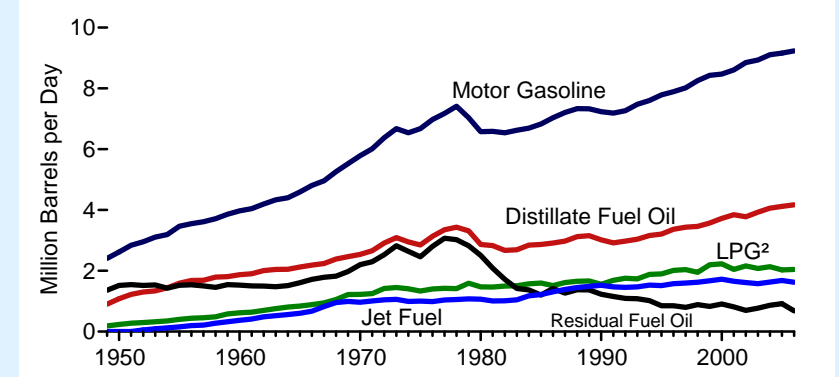
Figure 18. Petroleum Consumption¹ by Sector



¹ Petroleum products supplied is used as an approximation for consumption.
² Through 1988, electric utilities only; after 1988, includes independent power producers.

Transportation was the largest consuming sector of petroleum and the one showing the greatest expansion over the second half of the 20th century. In 2006, 14 million barrels per day of petroleum products were consumed for transportation purposes, accounting for 68 percent of all petroleum used.

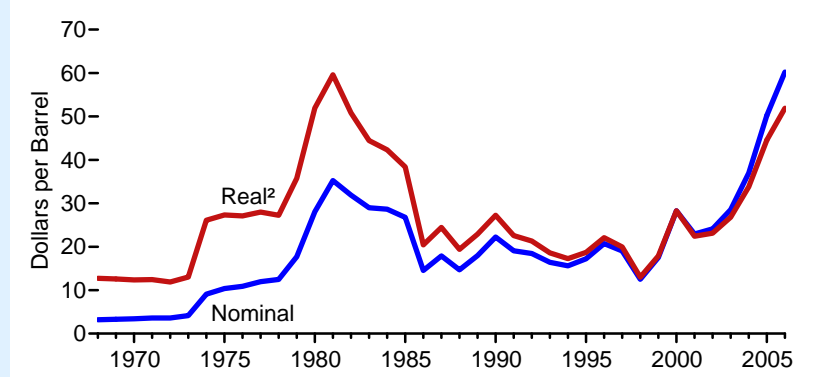
Figure 19. Petroleum Consumption¹ by Selected Product



¹ Petroleum products supplied is used as an approximation for consumption.
² Liquefied petroleum gases.

Motor gasoline was the single largest petroleum product consumed in the United States. Its consumption stood at 9.2 million barrels per day in 2006, 45 percent of all petroleum consumption. Distillate fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), and jet fuel were other important products. The use of residual fuel oil fell off sharply after 1977.

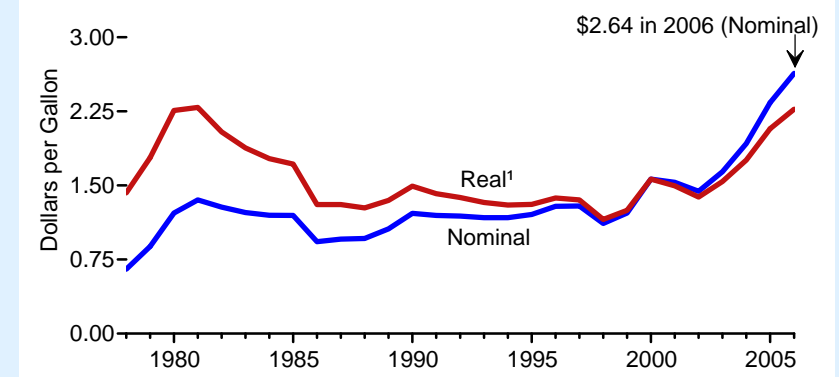
Figure 20. Crude Oil Refiner Acquisition Cost¹



¹ Composite of domestic and imported crude oil. ² In chained (2000) dollars, calculated by using gross domestic product implicit price deflator. See "Chained Dollars" in Glossary.

Unadjusted for inflation (nominal dollars), the refiner acquisition composite (domestic and foreign) cost of crude oil reached \$35.24 per barrel in 1981. Over the years that followed, the price fell dramatically to a low of \$12.52 per barrel in 1998 before rising again. The preliminary nominal price reported for 2006 was \$60.23 per barrel, a new peak level and up 20 percent over the 2005 price.

Figure 21. Retail Price of Motor Gasoline, All Grades

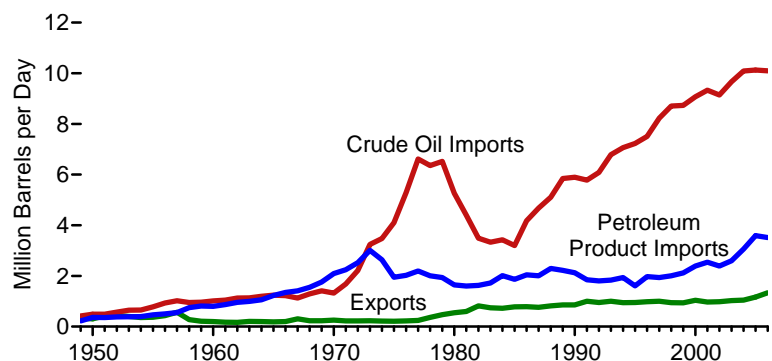


¹ In chained (2000) dollars, calculated by using gross domestic product implicit price deflator. See "Chained Dollars" in Glossary.

In nominal (unadjusted for inflation) dollars, Americans paid an average of 65¢ per gallon for motor gasoline in 1978. The 2006 average price of \$2.64 was four times the 1978 rate; adjusted for inflation, it was 59 percent higher.

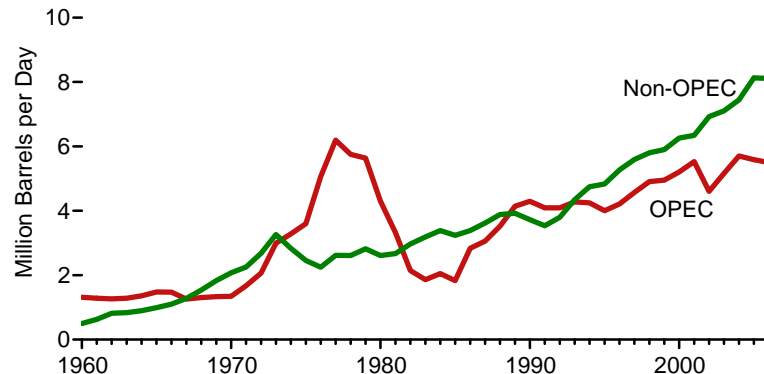
Petroleum Trade

Figure 22. Petroleum Trade



U.S. crude oil imports grew rapidly from mid-century until the late 1970s but fell sharply from 1979 to 1985 due to conservation efforts and improved efficiency. After 1985, the upward trend resumed and stood at 10.1 million barrels per day in 2006. Petroleum product imports were 3.5 million barrels per day in 2006. Exports totaled 1.3 million barrels per day in 2006, mainly in the form of petroleum coke and residual fuel oil.

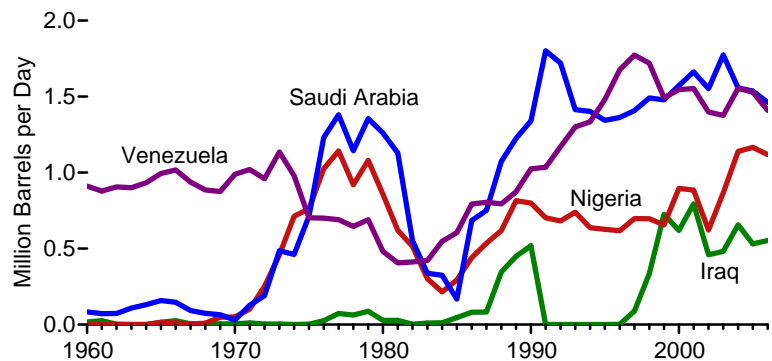
Figure 23. Imports From OPEC and Non-OPEC Countries



OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

U.S. petroleum imports rose sharply in the 1970s, and reliance on petroleum from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) grew. In 2006, 40 percent of U.S. petroleum imports came from OPEC countries, down from 70 percent in 1977. After 1992, more petroleum came into the United States from non-OPEC countries than from OPEC countries.

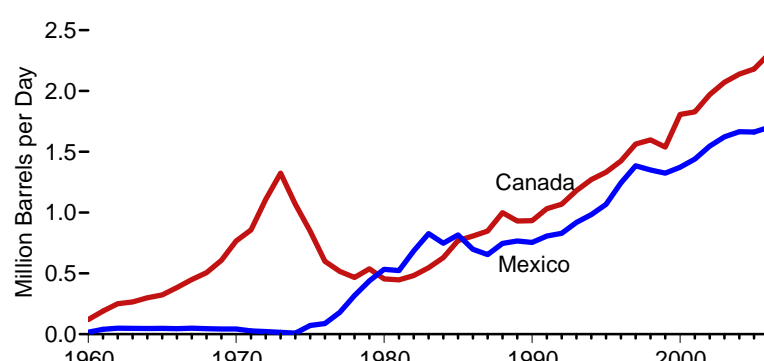
Figure 24. Imports From Selected OPEC Countries



OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Among OPEC countries, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and Nigeria—nations from three different continents—were key suppliers of petroleum to the American market. Each experienced wide fluctuation in the amount of petroleum it sold to the United States over the decades. In 2006, 0.6 million barrels per day of petroleum came into the United States from Iraq.

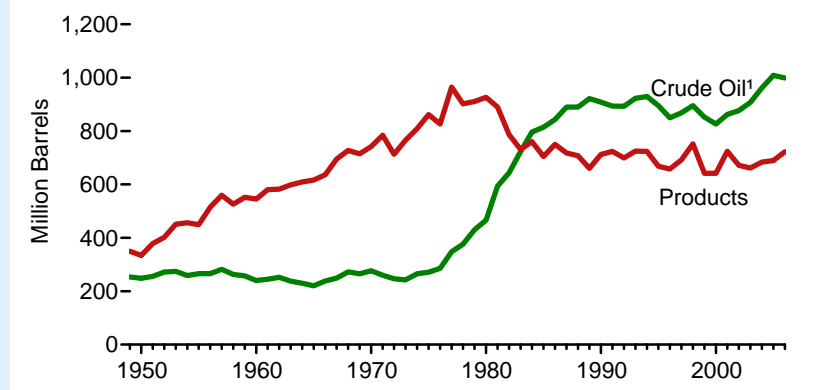
Figure 25. Imports From Canada and Mexico



Canada and Mexico were the largest non-OPEC suppliers of petroleum to the United States. In 2006, imports from Canada reached a new high of 2.3 million barrels per day. Imports from Mexico were insignificant until the mid-1970s when they began to play a key role in U.S. supplies. Canadian and Mexican petroleum together accounted for 29 percent of all U.S. imports in 2006.

Petroleum Stocks

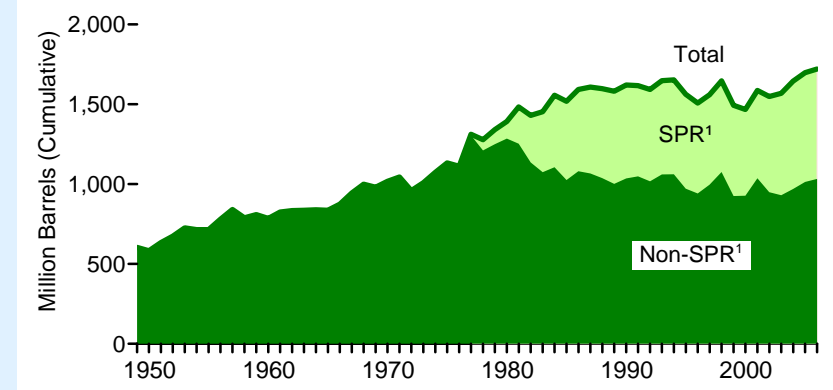
Figure 26. Stocks of Crude Oil and Products



¹ Includes crude oil stored in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Through 1983, the Nation held most of its petroleum storage in the form of products, which were ready for the market. After 1983, most petroleum in storage was in the form of crude oil (including that held by the government in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) that still needed to be refined into usable end products. At the end of 2006, petroleum stocks totaled 1.7 billion barrels, 58 percent crude oil and 42 percent products.

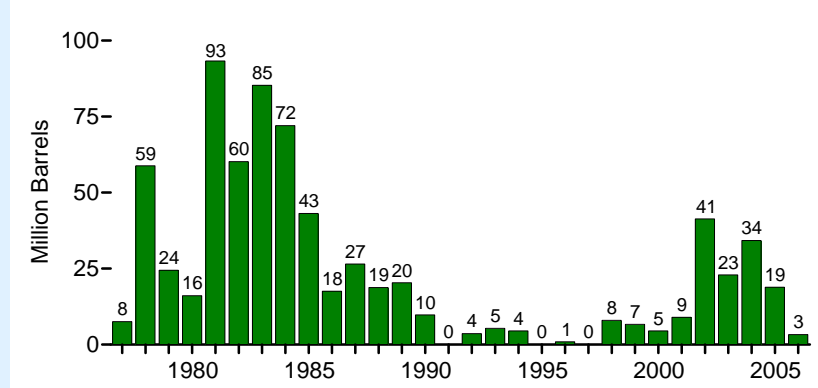
Figure 27. Total Stocks and the Strategic Petroleum Reserve



¹ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

In 1977, the United States began filling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), a national reserve of petroleum stocks in case of emergency. At the end of 2006, the SPR held 689 million barrels of crude oil, 40 percent of all U.S. petroleum stocks.

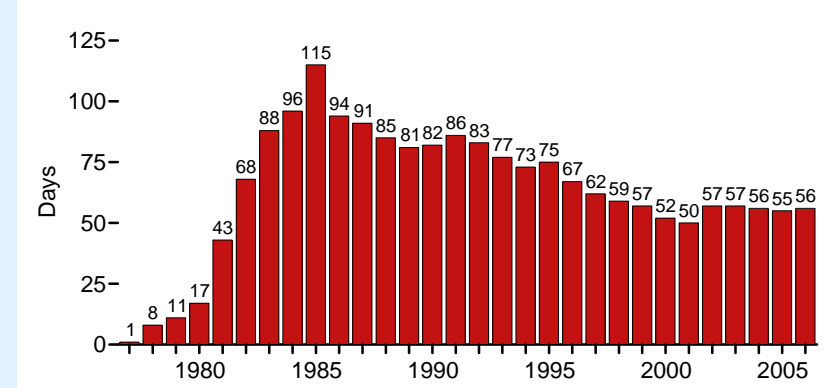
Figure 28. Crude Oil Imports for the SPR¹



¹ Imported by the SPR and imported by others for the SPR.

Most crude oil in the SPR was imported and came in during the early 1980s. In fact, from 1991 through 1997, only 14 million barrels were imported for the reserve, and in 3 of those years, no oil at all was imported for the reserve. SPR imports picked up again after 1997 and stored another 149 million barrels from 1998 through 2006.

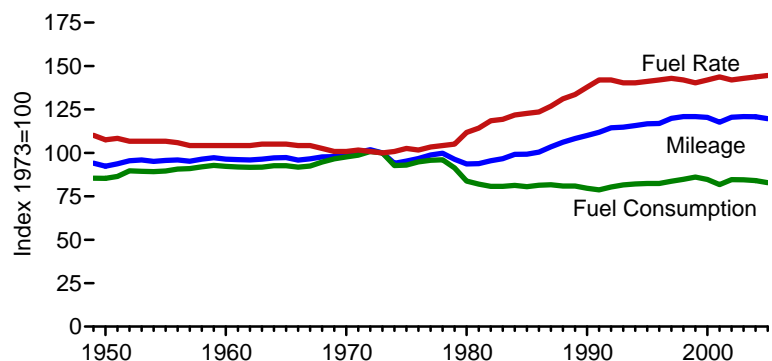
Figure 29. SPR Stocks as Days of Petroleum Net Imports



Stocks are often measured by the number of days of total net imports of petroleum that could be met by the reserve in an emergency. The peak level occurred in 1985 when the reserve could have supplied 115 days of petroleum net imports, at the 1985 level. The rate trended down for many years, falling to 50 days in 2001. In 2006, SPR held 56 days of net imports.

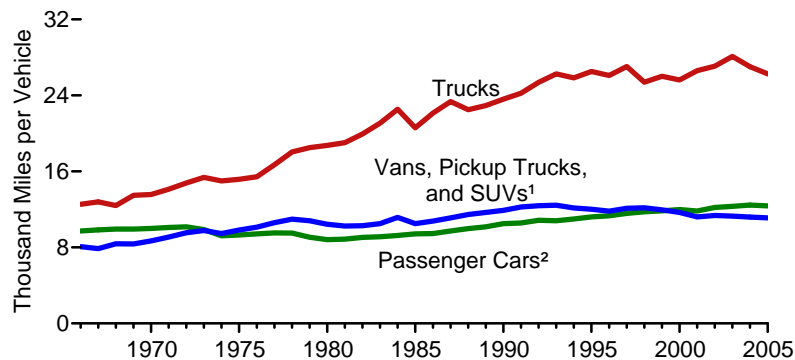
Motor Vehicles

Figure 30. Motor Vehicle Indicators



The composite motor vehicle fuel rate (miles per gallon) rose 42 percent from 1973 to 1991 and then varied little over the next 14 years. Mileage (miles per vehicle) grew steadily from 1980 to 1998 and then hovered around 12 thousand miles per vehicle per year through 2005. Fuel consumption (gallons per vehicle) fell 21 percent from 1973 to 1991, regained 9 percent from 1991 to 1999, and then trended down through 2005.

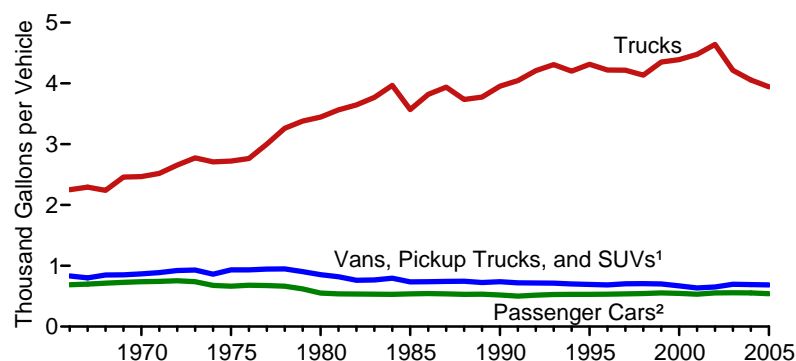
Figure 32. Motor Vehicle Mileage



¹ Sport utility vehicle. ² Motorcycles are included through 1989.

Truck miles traveled per year greatly exceeded the other vehicle categories and grew by 124 percent from 1966 to 2003 but decreased 6 percent from 2003 to 2005. Passenger cars averaged 12 thousand miles per vehicle per year from 1997 to 2005, and vans, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles averaged 11 thousand miles per vehicle from 2001 to 2005.

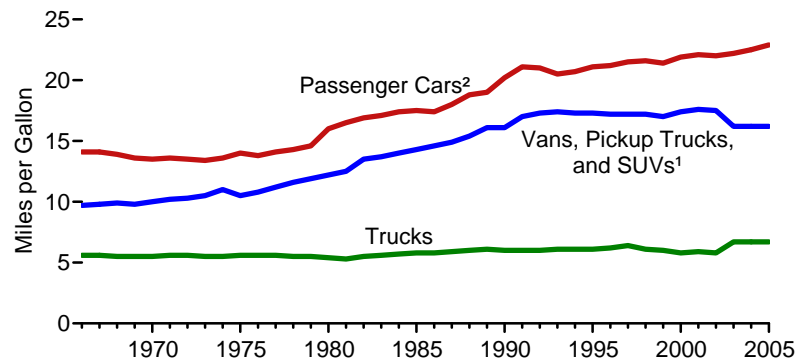
Figure 31. Motor Vehicle Fuel Consumption



¹ Sport utility vehicle. ² Motorcycles are included through 1989.

From 1966 to 2002, annual fuel consumed per truck doubled, growing from 2.3 thousand gallons to 4.6 thousand gallons, and then fell in 2003 through 2005. Meanwhile, annual fuel consumed per passenger car and per van, pickup truck, and sport utility vehicle fell by 22 percent and 24 percent, respectively, from 1966 to 2001, rose in 2002 and 2003, and then fell in 2004 and 2005.

Figure 33. Motor Vehicle Fuel Rates



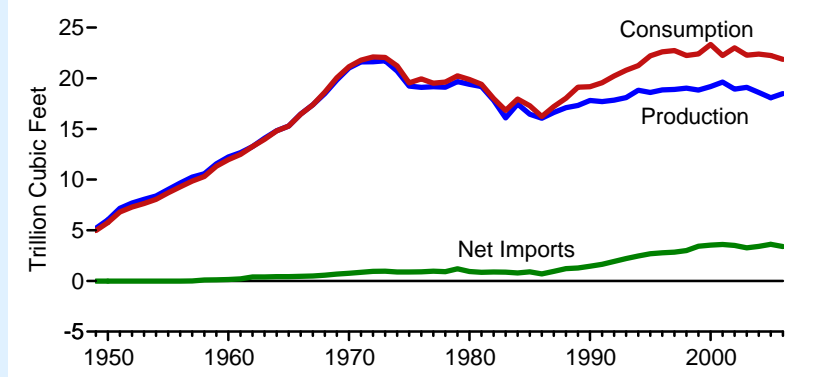
¹ Sport utility vehicle. ² Motorcycles are included through 1989.

Fuel rates (miles per gallon) for both passenger cars and vans, pickup trucks, and SUVs improved noticeably from the late 1970s through the early 1990s. Passenger cars improved further in subsequent years, but rates for vans, pickup trucks, and SUVs deteriorated. Truck rates, which were much lower than rates for other vehicle categories and recorded much less year-to-year change, experienced a 16-percent increase from 2002 to 2003.

Note: Motor vehicles include passenger cars, motorcycles, vans, pickup trucks, sport utility vehicles, trucks, and buses.

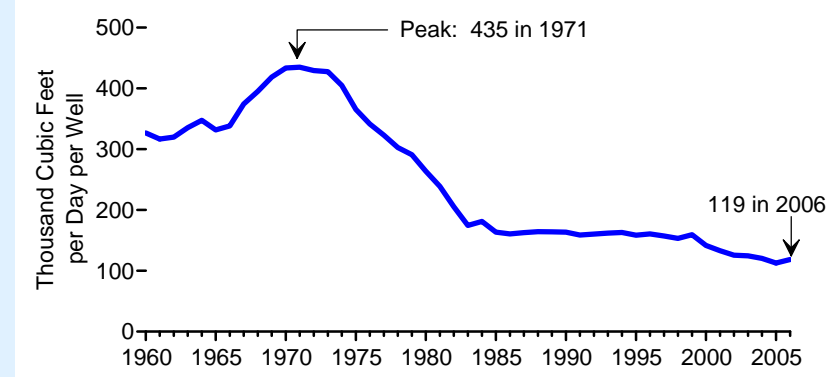
Natural Gas

Figure 34. Natural Gas Overview



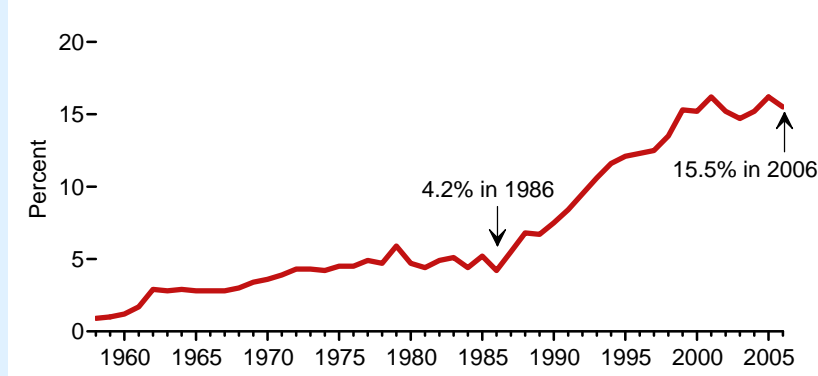
U.S. natural gas production and consumption were nearly in balance through 1986. After that, consumption began to outpace production, and imports of natural gas rose to meet U.S. requirements for the fuel. In 2006, production stood at 18.5 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), net imports at 3.4 Tcf, and consumption at 21.9 Tcf.

Figure 35. Natural Gas Well Average Productivity



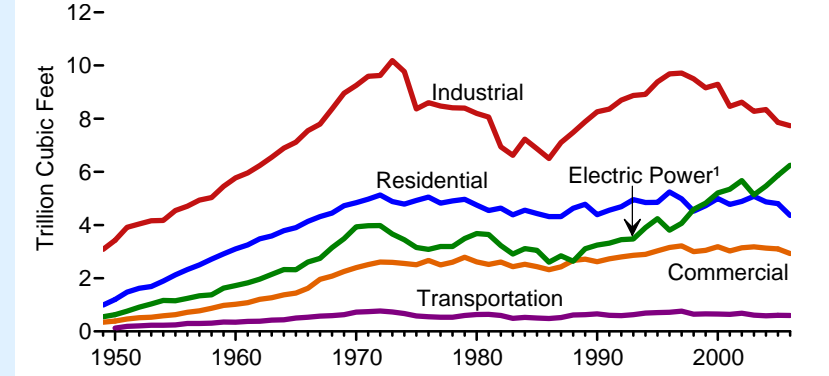
Natural gas well productivity, measured as gross withdrawals per day per well, grew rapidly in the late 1960s, peaked in 1971, and then fell sharply until the mid-1980s. Productivity remained fairly steady from 1985 through 1999, fell annually through 2005, and turned up slightly in 2006.

Figure 36. Net Imports as Share of Consumption



Net imports of natural gas as a share of consumption was in the 4-to-6 percent range from 1970 through 1987. Then, during a period when consumption outpaced production, the share rose from 4.2 percent in 1986 to 16.2 percent in 2001. In 2006, the share was 15.5 percent.

Figure 37. Natural Gas Consumption by Sector

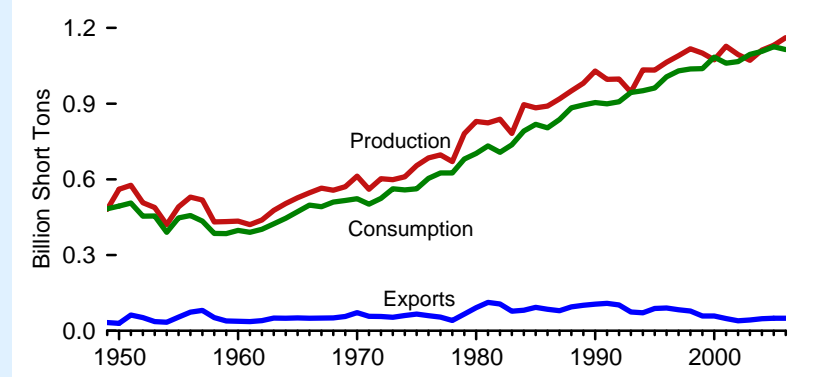


¹ Through 1988, electric utilities only; after 1988, includes independent power producers.

The industrial sector was both the largest consuming sector of natural gas and the sector with the greatest volatility due to variability in industrial output. In 2006, the industrial sector accounted for 35 percent of all natural gas consumption, and the electric power sector accounted for 29 percent.

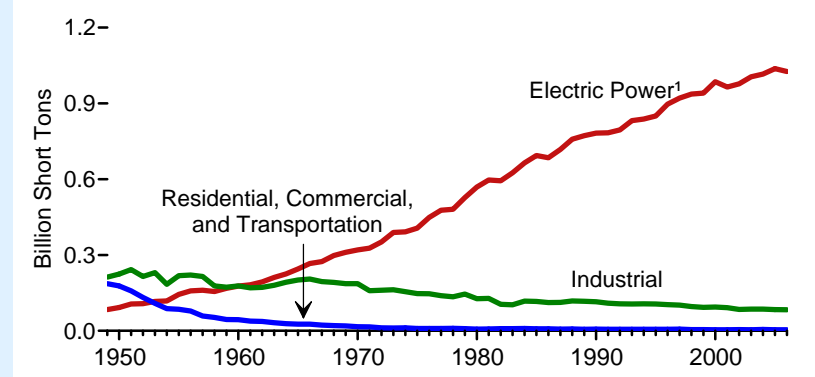
Coal

Figure 38. Coal Overview



Historically, U.S. coal production usually surpassed U.S. coal consumption. In 2004 and 2005, however, production and consumption were in balance at 1.11 billion short tons in 2004 and 1.13 billion short tons in 2005. In 2006, production again slightly exceeded consumption. Exports, which peaked at 113 million short tons in 1981, stood at 50 million short tons in 2006.

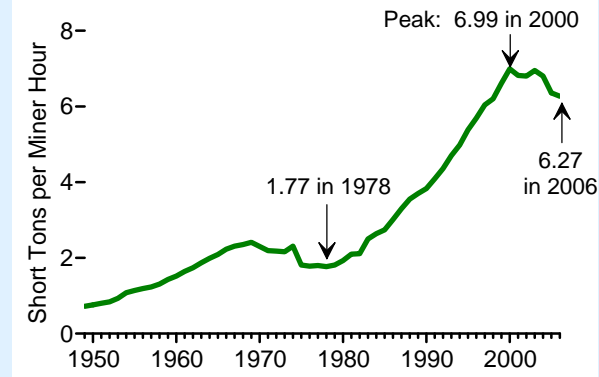
Figure 39. Coal Consumption by Sector



¹ Through 1988, electric utilities only; after 1988, includes independent power producers.

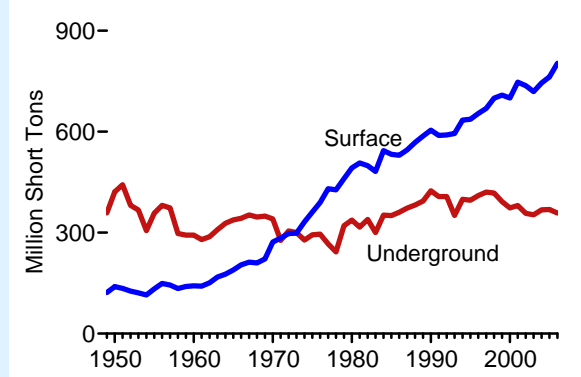
In the 1950s, most coal was consumed in the industrial sector, many homes were still heated by coal, and the transportation sector consumed coal in steam-driven trains and ships. By the 1960s, most coal was used for generating electricity. In 2006, the electric power sector accounted for 92 percent of all coal consumption.

Figure 40. Coal Mining Productivity



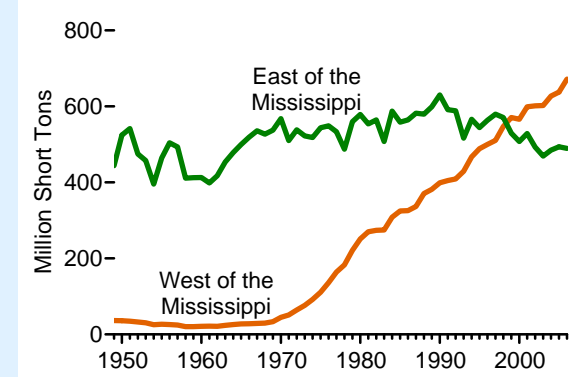
Improved mining technology and the shift toward more surface-mined coal promoted dramatic improvement in productivity from the Nation's mines from 1978 through 2000, but productivity declined in each of the last 3 years.

Figure 41. Production by Mining Method



In 1949, one-fourth of U.S. coal came from surface mines; by 1971, more than one-half was surface-mined; and in 2006, 69 percent came from above-ground mines.

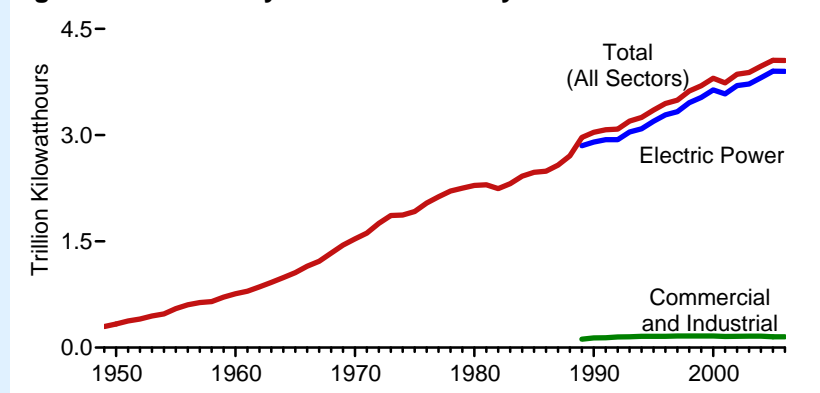
Figure 42. Production by Location



Western coal production expanded tremendously after 1969 and surpassed Eastern production beginning in 1999. In 2006, an estimated 58 percent of U.S. coal came from West of the Mississippi.

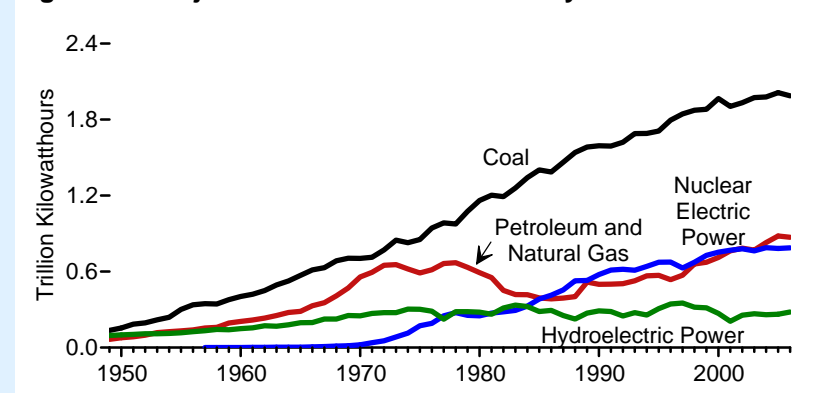
Electricity Net Generation and Useful Thermal Output

Figure 43. Electricity Net Generation by Sector



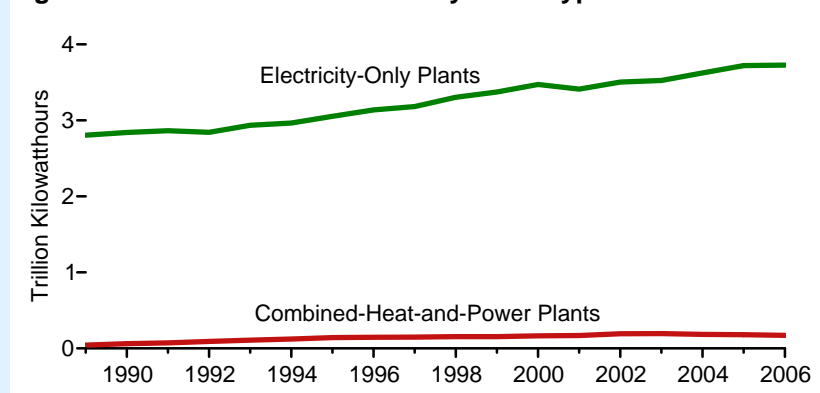
Total electricity net generation in all sectors grew from 0.3 trillion kilowatthours in 1949 to 4.1 trillion kilowatthours in 2006, failing to increase in only 3 years (1982, 2001, and 2006) over the entire span. Most generation was in the electric power sector, but some occurred directly in the commercial and industrial sectors.

Figure 44. Major Sources of Total Electricity Net Generation



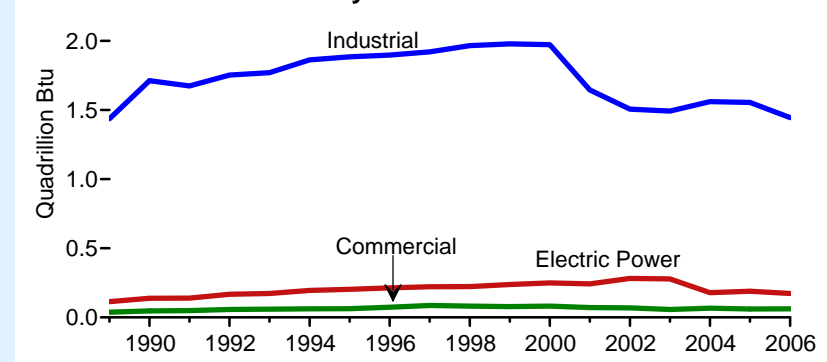
Most electricity net generation came from coal. In 2006, fossil fuels (coal, petroleum, and natural gas) accounted for 71 percent of all net generation, while nuclear electric power contributed 19 percent, and renewable energy resources 9 percent. Three-fourths of the net generation from renewable energy resources was derived from conventional hydroelectric power.

Figure 45. Electric Power Sector by Plant Type



Most generating facilities exist to produce only electricity, but some function as combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants that produce both electricity and heat from a single heat source. Rather than being wasted, the heat from a CHP plant is used for processes and applications in addition to electricity generation.

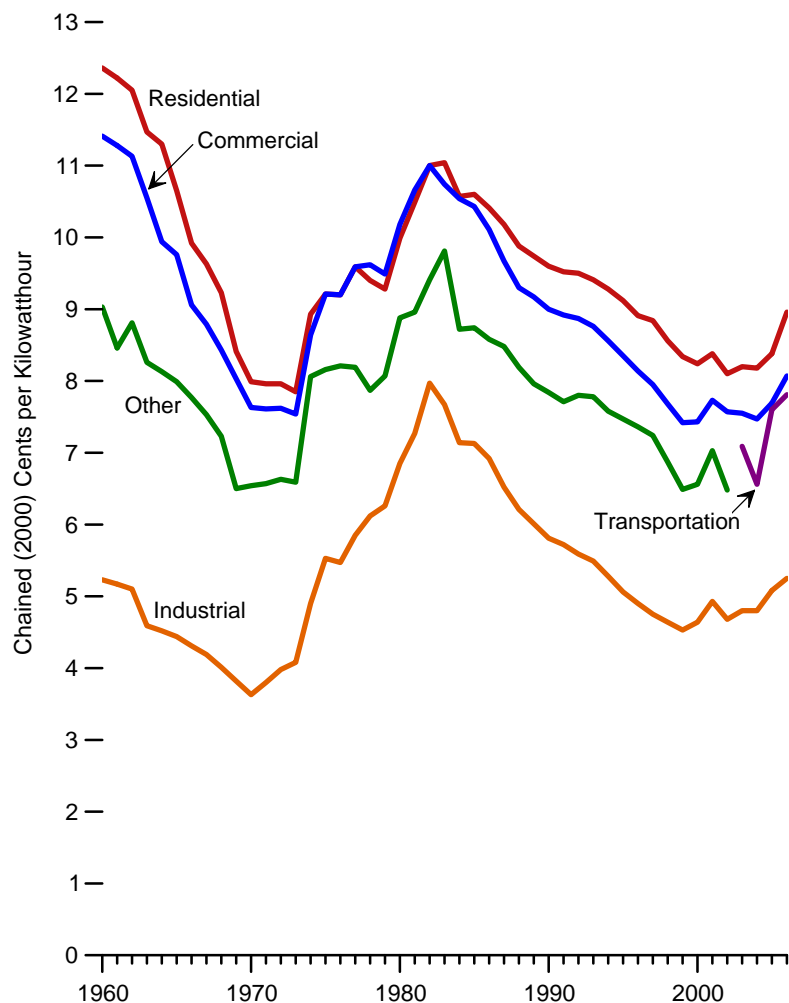
Figure 46. Useful Thermal Output at Combined-Heat-and-Power Plants by Sector



The non-electrical output at a CHP plant is called useful thermal output. Useful thermal output is thermal energy that is available from the plant for use in industrial or commercial processes or heating or cooling applications. In 2006, the industrial sector generated 1.4 quadrillion Btu of useful thermal output; the electric power and commercial sectors generated much smaller quantities.

Electricity Prices, Sales, and Trade

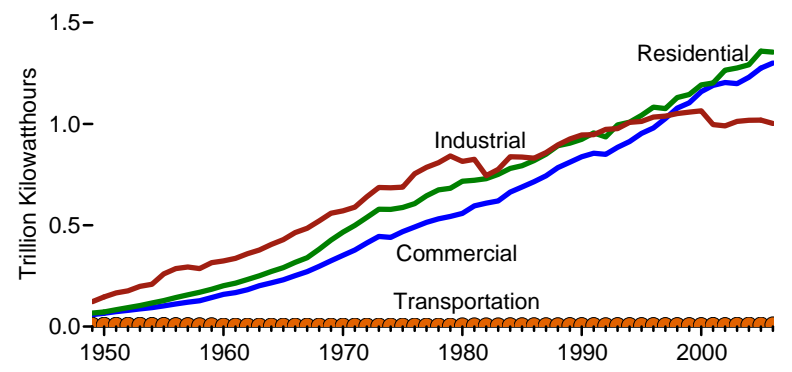
Figure 47. Average Real¹ Retail Prices of Electricity by Sector



¹ In chained (2000) dollars, calculated by using gross domestic product implicit price deflators. See "Chained Dollars" in Glossary.

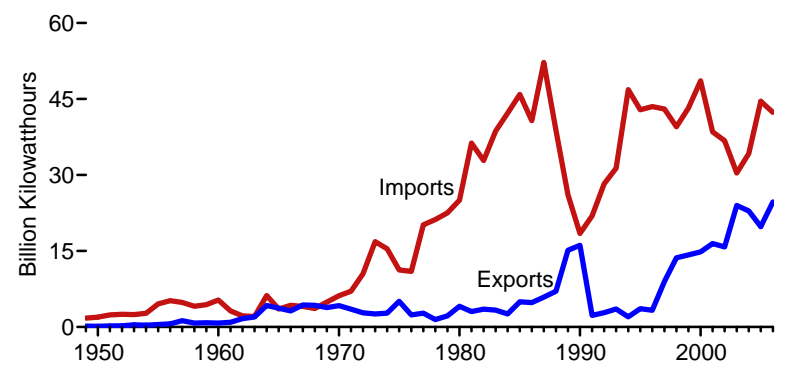
Over the decades, industrial consumers paid the lowest rates for electricity; residential customers usually paid the highest prices. Inflation-adjusted prices rose in both 2005 and 2006 but remained well below the peak price levels of the mid-1980s.

Figure 48. Retail Sales by Sector



Enormous growth occurred in the amount of electricity sold to the three major sectors—residential, commercial, and industrial. Industrial sector sales showed the greatest volatility. Sales to residences exceeded sales to industrial sites beginning in the early 1990s, and sales to commercial sites surpassed industrial sales beginning in the late 1990s.

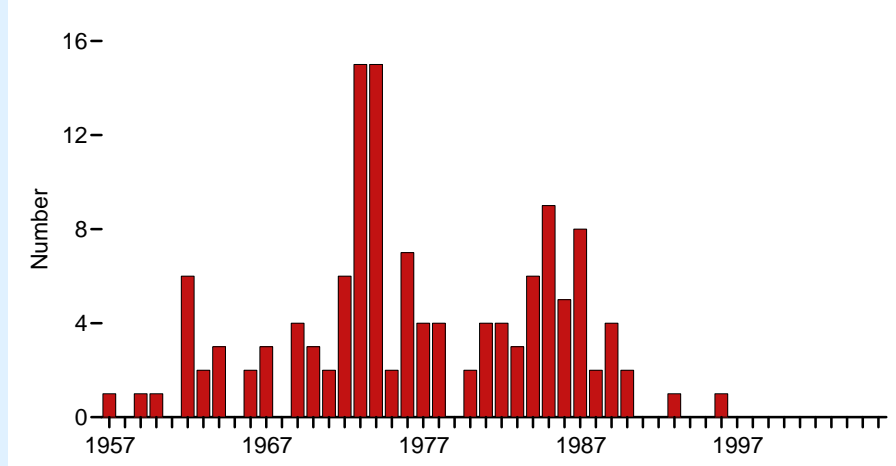
Figure 49. Electricity Trade



Except for a few years in the 1960s when imported and exported electricity were nearly equal, the United States imported more electricity than it exported. Most electricity trade occurred with Canada; very small exchanges occurred between the United States and Mexico. In 2006, net imported electricity was less than 0.5 percent of all electricity used in the United States.

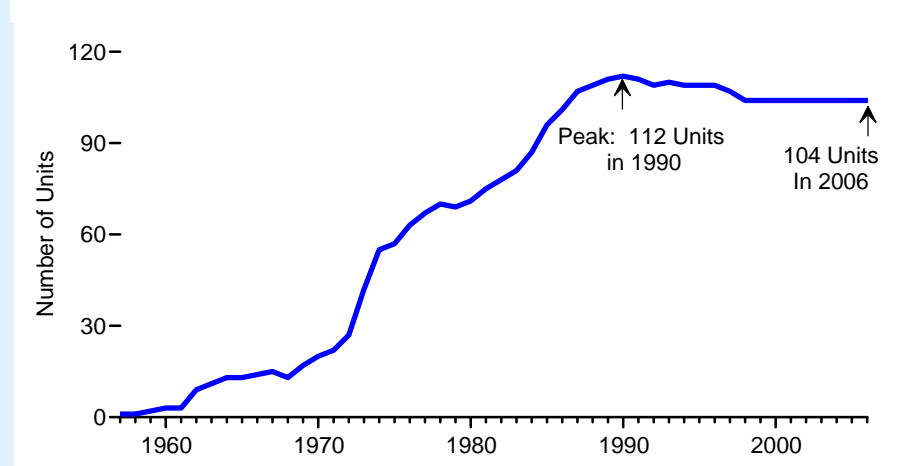
Nuclear Electric Power

Figure 50. Full-Power Operating Licenses Issued



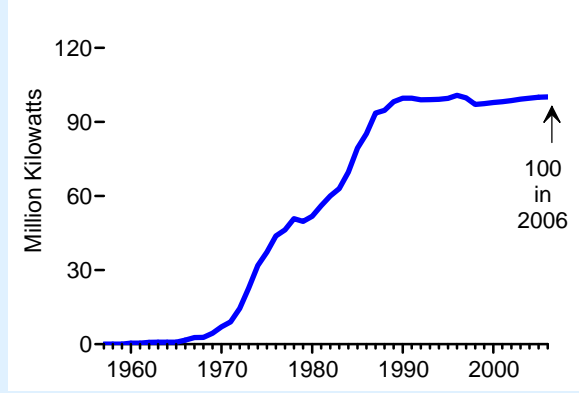
A total of 132 full-power operating licenses, or equivalent permission, were issued in the United States since the industry got its start in the 1950s. Most of the licenses were granted between 1962 and 1990. After 1990, one license was issued in 1993 and one in 1996.

Figure 51. Operable Units



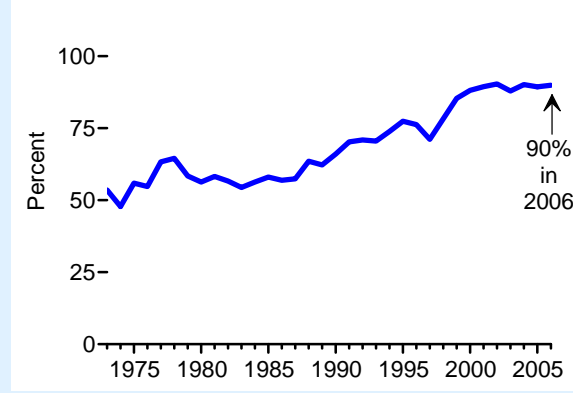
Out of the 132 units that were granted full-power operating licenses, or equivalent permission, over time, 28 were permanently shut down. The largest number of units ever operable in the United States was 112 in 1990. From 1998 through 2006, 104 units were operable.

Figure 52. Nuclear Net Summer Capacity



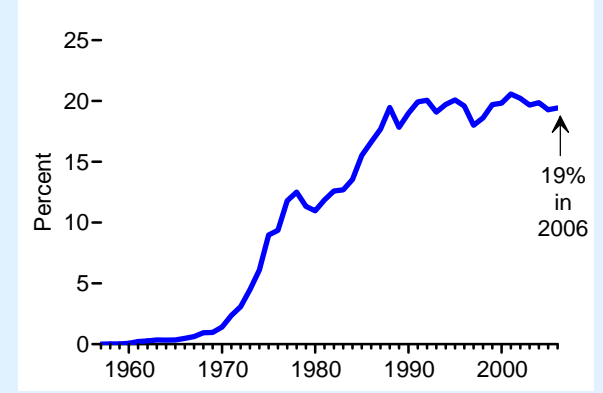
The U.S. nuclear industry's first commercial plant opened in Shippingport, Pennsylvania, in 1957. Nuclear capacity expanded sharply in the 1970s and 1980s. Total net capacity stood at 100 million kilowatts in 2006.

Figure 53. Capacity Factor



Capacity factors measure actual power generation as a share of maximum possible output. Factors for the industry, which were in the 50-to-60 percent range through the 1980s, generally improved in later years and stood at 90 percent in 2006.

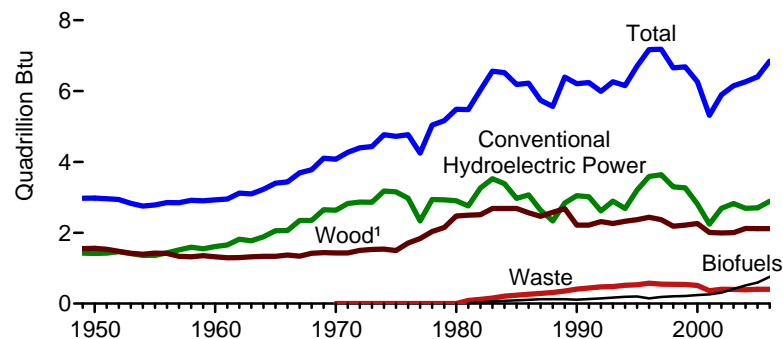
Figure 54. Nuclear Share of Electricity



Over the latter part of the last century, nuclear electric power began to play a key role in meeting the Nation's rapidly growing electricity requirements. In 2006, 19 percent of U.S. total electricity net generation came from nuclear electric power.

Renewable Energy

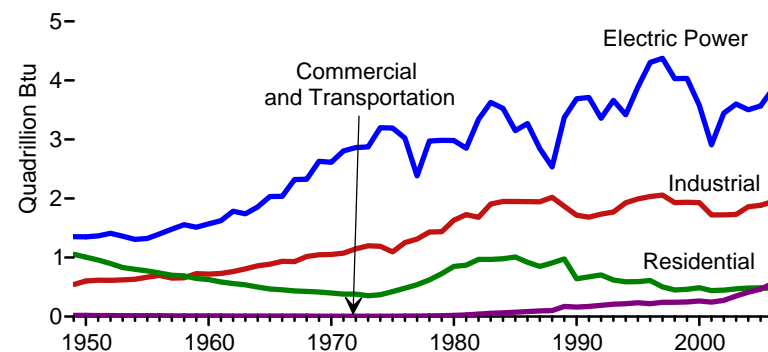
Figure 55. Renewable Energy Total Consumption and Major Sources



¹ Wood and wood-derived fuels.

Total renewable energy consumption generally followed the pattern of hydroelectric power output, which was the largest component of the total for most of the years shown. In 2006, hydroelectric power accounted for 42 percent of the total. Wood was the next largest source of renewable energy, followed by biofuels, waste, geothermal, wind, and solar/photovoltaic.

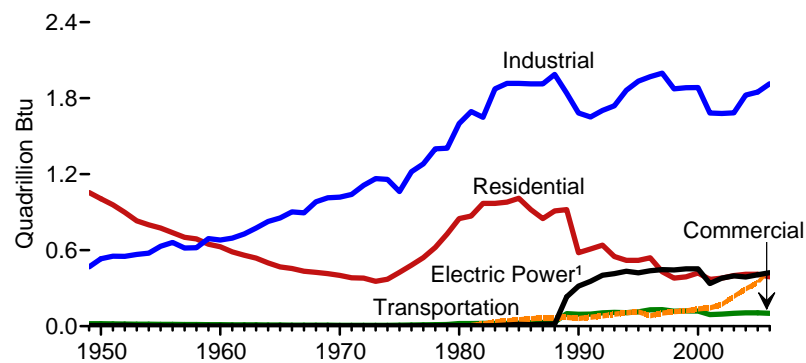
Figure 56. Renewable Energy Consumption by Sector



¹ Through 1988, electric utilities only; after 1988, includes independent power producers.

Most renewable energy was consumed by the electric power sector to generate electricity. After 1958, the industrial sector was the second largest consuming sector of renewable energy; residential sector usage of renewable energy was the third largest consuming sector.

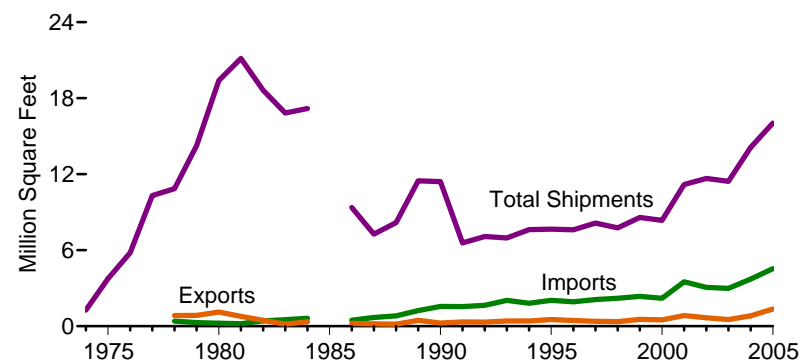
Figure 57. Biomass Consumption by Sector



¹ Through 1988, electric utilities only; after 1988, includes independent power producers.

After 1959, the industrial sector consumed the most biomass (wood, waste, ethanol and biodiesel). Residential use of biomass (wood) fell through 1973, expanded from 1974 through 1985, and then trended downward through 2006. Transportation consumption of biomass (ethanol and biodiesel) expanded after 1996 and, by 2006, exceeded the electric power sector's consumption of biomass (wood and waste).

Figure 58. Solar Collector Shipments and Trade

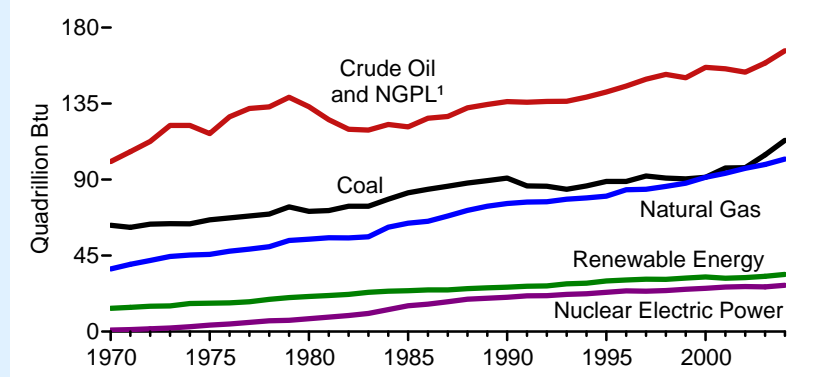


Notes: • Data were not collected for 1985. • Shipments include all domestically manufactured collectors plus imports.

Shipments of solar collectors grew strongly in the 1970s and reached a peak of 21 million square feet in 1981. Uneven performance was recorded over the next decade, followed by a mild upward trend during the 1990s and a bump up in 2001 and again in 2004 and 2005. Imports reached a record level of 4.5 million square feet in 2005.

International Energy

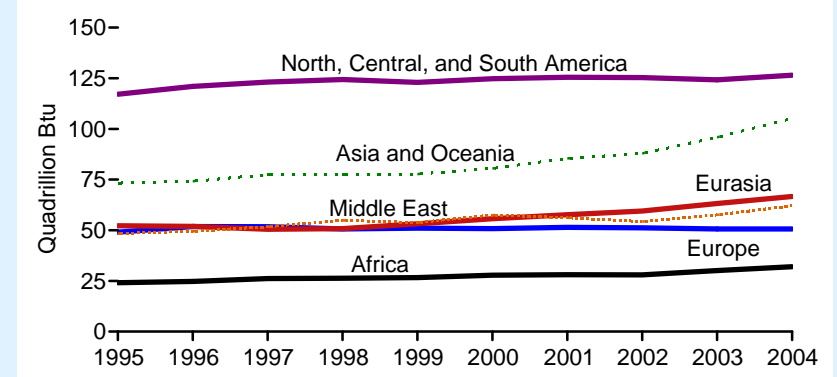
Figure 59. World Primary Energy Production By Source



¹ Natural gas plant liquids.

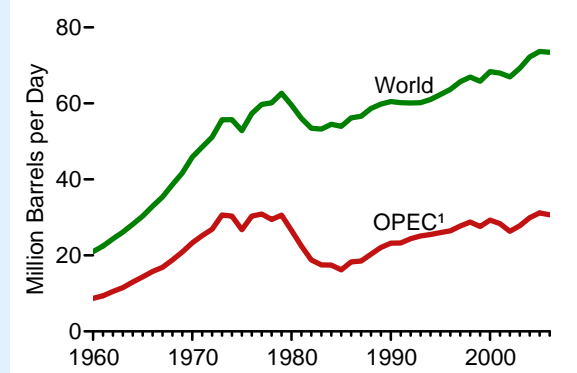
From 1970 to 2004, world primary energy production grew by 106 percent, reaching 443 quadrillion Btu in 2004. Growth occurred in all types of energy. In 2004, fossil fuels accounted for 86 percent of all energy produced worldwide, renewable energy 8 percent, and nuclear electric power 6 percent.

Figure 60. World Primary Energy Production by Region



Twenty-nine percent of the 443 quadrillion Btu of energy produced worldwide in 2004 came from North, Central, and South America. The second largest regional energy producer was Asia and Oceania with 24 percent of the world total in 2004.

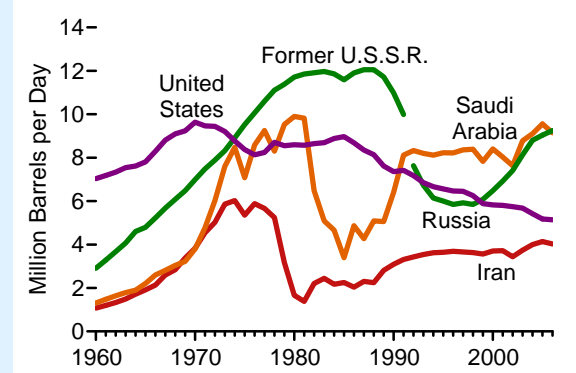
Figure 61. World Crude Oil Production



¹ Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

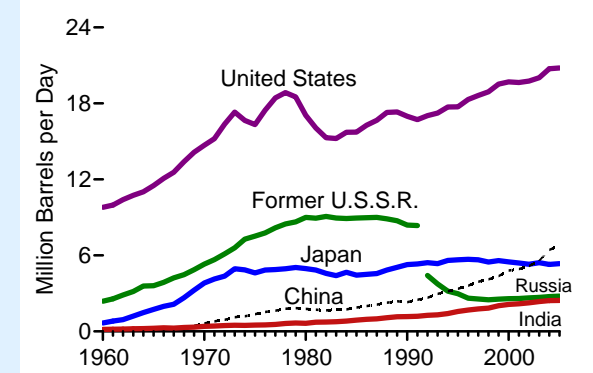
World crude oil production totaled 73 million barrels per day in 2006, down slightly from the level in 2005. OPEC's share of the world total in 2006 was 42 percent, compared to the peak level of 55 percent in 1973.

Figure 62. Leading Crude Oil Producers



From 1974 through 1991, the former U.S.S.R. was the world's leading crude oil producer. After 1991, Saudi Arabia was the top producer until 2006 when Russia's production exceeded Saudi Arabia's for the first time. U.S. production peaked in 1970 but still ranked third in 2006.

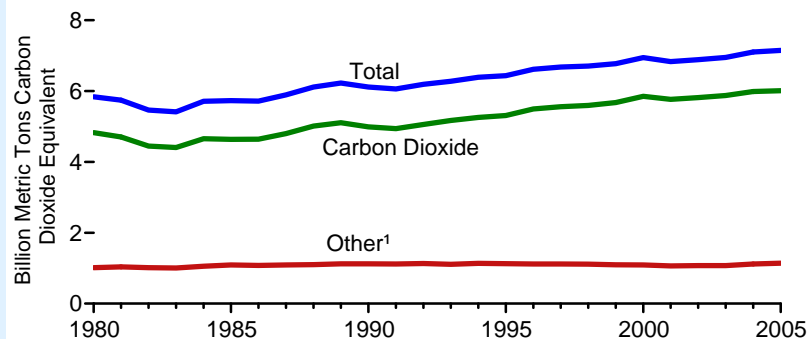
Figure 63. Leading Petroleum Consumers



The United States accounted for 25 percent of world petroleum consumption in 2005. China and Japan, the next two leading consumers, together accounted for 15 percent. In 2005, India consumed nearly as much petroleum as Russia.

Emissions

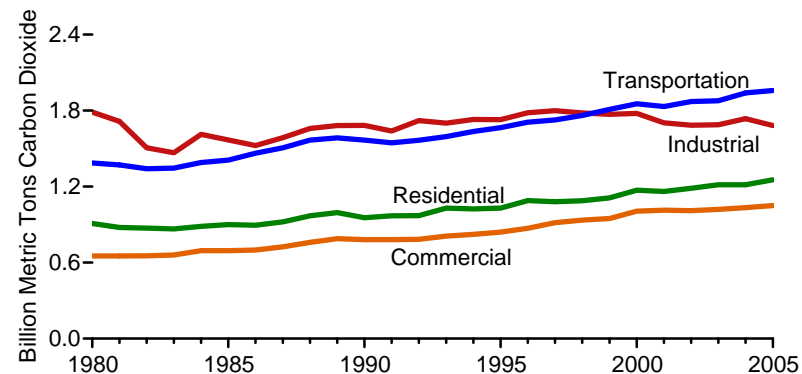
Figure 64. Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Based on Global Warming Potential



¹ Methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

The combustion of fossil fuels—coal, petroleum, and natural gas—to release their energy creates carbon dioxide emissions, the most significant greenhouse gas. Total carbon dioxide emissions reached 6 billion metric tons of gas in 2005, 20 percent higher than the 1990 level.

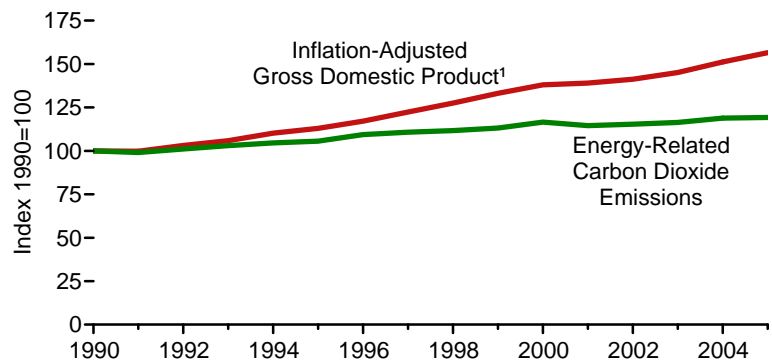
Figure 65. Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Energy Use



Note: Electric power sector emissions are distributed to the end-use sectors.

Carbon dioxide emitted by the industrial sector fell by 6 percent from 1980 to 2005. By 1999, transportation sector carbon dioxide emissions exceeded industrial sector emissions. Of the major sectors, the commercial sector generated the least carbon dioxide but recorded the largest growth (61 percent) since 1980.

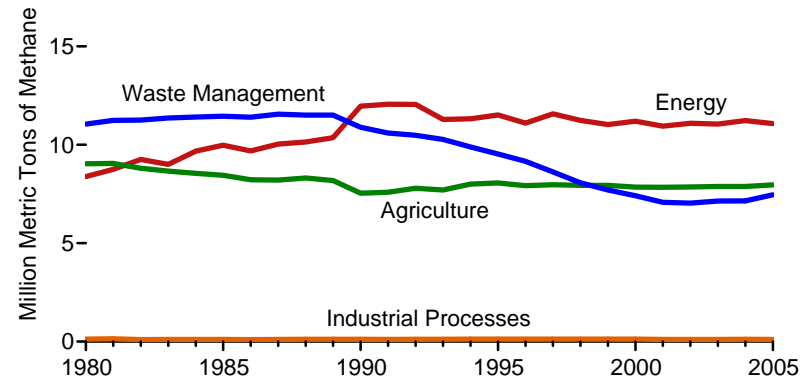
Figure 66. GDP Growth and Carbon Dioxide Emissions



¹ Based on chained (2000) dollars. See "Chained Dollars" in Glossary.

While real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 55 percent from 1990 to 2005, energy-related carbon dioxide emissions grew by 19 percent. From 2000 to 2005, GDP rose 13 percent, and energy-related carbon dioxide emissions rose 2 percent.

Figure 67. Methane Emissions by Source



In 2005, methane emissions accounted for 9 percent of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions, weighted by global warming potential. Most methane emissions came from energy, waste management, and agricultural sources. The production, processing, and distribution of natural gas accounted for 60 percent of all energy-related methane emissions in 2005.

Figure Sources

Data for “Energy Perspectives” figures and text are derived from the following *Annual Energy Review 2006* tables and additional sources:

1. Table 1.1.
2. Table 1.5.
3. Table 1.5.
4. Table 1.3.
5. Tables 1.3, 10.1, and E1.
6. Historical data: Table 1.3. Projections: Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2007* (February 2007), Reference Case Tables, Table 1, "Total Energy Supply and Disposition Summary."
7. Table 2.1a.
8. Tables 2.1b and 2.1c.
9. Table 2.1d.
10. Tables 2.1e, 5.13c, and 5.14c.
11. Table 1.2.
12. Tables 5.1, 6.1, and 7.1.
13. Table 1.4.
14. Table 5.1.
15. Table 5.2.
16. Table 5.2.
17. Table 4.4.
18. Tables 5.13a, 5.13b, 5.13c, and 5.13d.
19. Table 5.11.
20. Table 5.21.
21. Table 5.24.
22. Tables 5.3 and 5.5.
23. Table 5.4.
24. Table 5.4.
25. Table 5.4.
26. Table 5.16.
27. Table 5.16.
28. Table 5.17.
29. Table 5.17.
30. Table 2.8.
31. Table 2.8.
32. Table 2.8.
33. Table 2.8.
34. Table 6.1.
35. Table 6.4.
36. Table 6.3.
37. Table 6.5.
38. Table 7.1.
39. Table 7.3.
40. Table 7.6.
41. Table 7.2.
42. Table 7.2.
43. Tables 8.2a, 8.2b, and 8.2d.
44. Table 8.2a.
45. Table 8.2c.
46. Tables 8.3b and 8.3c.
47. Table 8.10.
48. Table 8.9.
49. Table 8.1.
50. Table 9.1.
51. Table 9.1.
52. Table 9.2.
53. Table 9.2.
54. Table 9.2.
55. Table 10.1.
56. Tables 10.2a–10.2c.
57. Tables 10.2a–10.2c.
58. Table 10.5.
59. Table 11.1.
60. Table 11.2.
61. Table 11.5.
62. Table 11.5.
63. Table 11.10.
64. Table 12.1.
65. Table 12.2.
66. Tables 1.5 and 12.2.
67. Tables 12.1 and 12.5.