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 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 Table 5.11) is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "Petroleum Consumption" in Tables 5.13a-d. The sector allocation of product supplied in Tables 5.13a-d for products used in more than one sector is derived from sales to ultimate consumers by refiners, marketers, distributors, and dealers (see Energy Information Administration (EIA) report *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales*) and from EIA electric power sector petroleum consumption data (see Tables 8.7b and 8.7c).

Note 2. Adjustment to Total Petroleum Products Supplied. Accurate calculation of the quantity of petroleum products supplied to the domestic market is complicated by the recycling of products at the refinery, the renaming of products involved in a transfer, and the receipt of products from outside the primary supply system. Beginning in 1981, a single adjustment (always a negative quantity) is made to total product supplied to correct this accounting problem. The calculation of this adjustment, called "reclassified," involves only unfinished oils and gasoline blending components. It is the sum of their net changes in primary stocks (net withdrawals is a plus quantity; net additions is a minus quantity) plus imports minus net input to refineries.

Note 3. Changes Affecting Petroleum Production and Product Supplied Statistics. Beginning in January 1981, several Energy Information Administration survey forms and calculation methodologies were changed to reflect new developments in refinery and blending plant practices and to improve data integrity. Those changes affect production and product supplied statistics for motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil, and stocks of motor gasoline. On the basis of those changes, motor gasoline production during the last half of 1980 would have averaged 289,000 barrels per day higher than that which was published on the old basis. Distillate and residual fuel oil production and product supplied for all of 1980 would have averaged, respectively, 105,000 and 54,000 barrels per day higher than the numbers that were published.

Note 4. Gross Input to Distillation Units. The methods of deriving Gross Input to Distillation Units (GIDU) in this report are as follows: for 1949-1966, GIDU is estimated by summing annual crude oil runs to stills, net unfinished oil reruns at refineries, and shipments of natural gasoline and plant condensate from natural gas processing plants to refineries; for 1967-1973, GIDU is estimated by summing annual crude oil runs to stills, net unfinished oil reruns, and refinery input of natural gasoline and plant condensate; for 1974-1980, GIDU is published annual data; and for 1981 forward, GIDU is the sum of reported monthly data.

Note 5. Crude Oil Domestic First Purchase Prices. 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.

Note 6. Historical Residential Heating Oil Prices. Residential heating oil prices for 1956 through 1986 were formerly published in the *Annual Energy Review*. Those data, in cents per gallon, are: 1956—15.2; 1957—16.0; 1958—15.1; 1959—15.3; 1960—15.0; 1961—15.6; 1962—15.6; 1963—16.0; 1964—16.1; 1965—16.0; 1966—16.4; 1967—16.9; 1968—17.4; 1969—17.8; 1970—18.5; 1971—19.6; 1972—19.7; 1973—22.8; 1974—36.0; 1975—37.7; 1976—40.6; 1977—46.0; 1978—49.0; 1979—70.4; 1980—97.4; 1981—119.4; 1982—116.0; 1983—107.8; 1984—109.1; 1985—105.3; 1986—83.6; and 1987—80.3. The sources of these data are: 1956-1974—Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Retail Prices and Indexes of Fuels and Utilities for Residential Usage," monthly; January 1975–September 1977—Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-P112-M-1, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report"; October 1977–December 1977—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-9, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report"; 1978 forward—EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 18.