

Table 4.1. Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electricity Generation by Type of Power Producer, 1996 through 2007

Type of Power Producer and Period	Coal (Thousand Tons) ¹	Petroleum (Thousand Barrels) ²	Natural Gas (Thousand Mcf)	Other Gases (Million Btu) ³
Total (All Sectors)				
1996	907,209	144,626	4,312,458	158,560
1997	931,949	159,715	4,564,770	119,412
1998	946,295	222,640	5,081,384	124,988
1999	949,802	207,871	5,321,984	126,387
2000	994,933	195,228	5,691,481	125,971
2001	972,691	216,672	5,832,305	97,308
2002	987,583	168,597	6,126,062	131,230
2003	1,014,058	206,653	5,616,135	156,306
2004 ^R	1,020,523	203,494	5,674,580	135,144
2005 ^R	1,041,448	206,785	6,036,370	109,916
2006 ^R	1,030,556	110,634	6,461,615	114,665
2007	1,046,795	112,615	7,089,342	114,904
Electricity Generators, Electric Utilities				
1996	874,681	116,680	2,732,107	--
1997	900,361	132,147	2,968,453	--
1998	910,867	187,461	3,258,054	--
1999	894,120	151,868	3,113,419	--
2000	859,335	125,788	3,043,094	--
2001	806,269	133,456	2,686,287	--
2002	767,803	99,219	2,259,684	5,182
2003	757,384	118,087	1,763,764	6,078
2004	772,224	124,541	1,809,443	5,163
2005	761,349	118,874	2,134,859	91
2006	753,390	71,624	2,478,396	358
2007	764,765	70,950	2,736,418	1,523
Electricity Generators, Independent Power Producers				
1996	4,143	2,169	91,617	71
1997	3,884	4,010	70,774	642
1998	9,486	9,676	285,878	1,345
1999	30,572	30,037	615,756	696
2000	107,745	45,011	1,049,636	1,951
2001	139,799	60,489	1,477,643	92
2002	192,274	44,993	1,998,782	354
2003	226,154	68,817	2,016,550	171
2004	222,550	63,060	2,332,092	86
2005	254,291	72,953	2,457,412	43
2006	251,379	26,873	2,612,653	49
2007	258,075	29,868	2,875,183	62
Combined Heat and Power, Electric Power⁴				
1996	15,575	11,320	836,086	15,494
1997	14,764	11,046	863,968	13,773
1998	13,773	12,310	871,881	21,406
1999	13,197	12,440	914,600	13,627
2000	15,634	13,147	921,341	16,871
2001	15,455	11,175	978,563	9,352
2002	15,174	11,942	1,149,812	19,958
2003	19,498	8,431	1,128,935	23,317
2004 ^R	17,685	8,209	933,804	21,899
2005 ^R	17,927	7,933	892,509	24,289
2006 ^R	18,033	6,738	800,173	27,173
2007	18,506	6,498	890,012	25,428
Combined Heat and Power, Commercial⁵				
1996	656	645	42,380	*
1997	630	790	38,975	23
1998	440	802	40,693	54
1999	481	931	39,045	*
2000	514	823	37,029	*
2001	532	1,023	36,248	*
2002	477	834	32,545	*
2003	582	894	38,480	--
2004	377 ^R	766 ^R	32,839 ^R	--
2005	377 ^R	585 ^R	33,785 ^R	--
2006	347 ^R	333 ^R	34,623 ^R	--
2007	361	258	34,087	--
Combined Heat and Power, Industrial⁶				
1996	12,153	13,813	610,268	142,995
1997	12,311	11,723	622,599	104,974
1998	11,728	12,392	624,878	102,183
1999	11,432	12,595	639,165	112,064
2000	11,706	10,459	640,381	107,149
2001	10,636	10,530	653,565	87,864
2002	11,855	11,608	685,239	105,737
2003	10,440	10,424	668,407	126,739
2004 ^R	7,687	6,919	566,401	107,995
2005 ^R	7,504	6,440	517,805	85,492
2006 ^R	7,408	5,066	535,770	87,084
2007	5,089	5,041	553,643	87,892

¹ Includes anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous and lignite coal. Waste and synthetic coal were included starting in 2002.

² Distillate fuel oil (all diesel and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils), residual fuel oil (No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils and bunker C fuel oil), jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

³ Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

⁴ Electric utility CHP plants are included in Electricity Generators, Electric Utilities.

⁵ Small number of commercial electricity-only plants included.

⁶ Small number of industrial electricity-only plants included.

* = Value is less than half of the smallest unit of measure.

R = Revised.

Notes: • See Glossary reference for definitions • A new method of allocating fuel consumption between electric power generation and useful thermal output (UTO) was implemented. The new methodology evenly distributes a combined heat and power (CHP) plant's losses between the two output products (electric power and UTO). In the historical data, UTO was consistently assumed to be 80 percent efficient and all other losses at the plant were allocated to electric power. This change results in the fuel for electric power to be lower while the fuel for UTO is higher than the prior set of data as both are given the same efficiency. This results in the appearance of an increase in efficiency of production of electric power between 2003 and 2004.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report" and predecessor form(s) including Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report;" and Form EIA-920 "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report" and predecessor forms.