DOE/EIA-0035(2008/04)

Monthly Energy Review

April 2008

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Energy Information Administration

Monthly Energy Review

The *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*) is the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) primary report of recent and historical energy statistics. Included are statistics on total energy production, consumption, and trade; energy prices; overviews of petroleum, natural gas, coal, electricity, nuclear energy, renewable energy, and international petroleum; 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), that:

> *"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...."*

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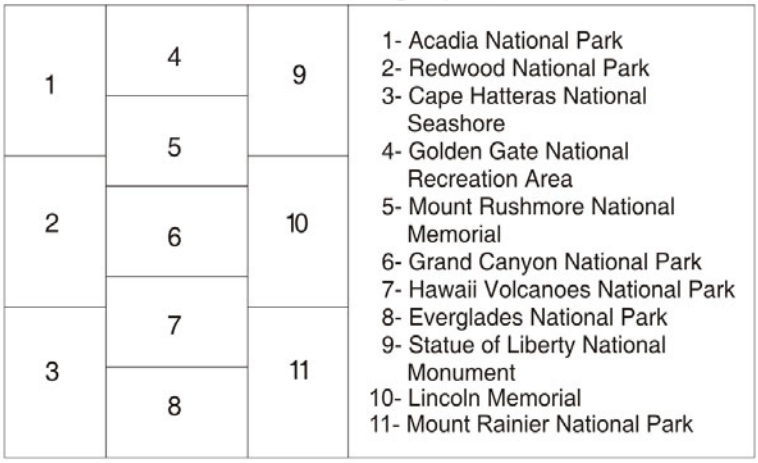
- Individual table and graph pages: PDF files.
- Data files for individual tables: Excel (XLS) files and ASCII comma-delimited (CSV) files.

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.

Cover Photographs



Timing of release: *MER* updates are usually posted electronically by the third-to-the-last workday of each month.

Released: April 24, 2008

DOE/EIA-0035(2008/04)

Monthly Energy Review

April 2008

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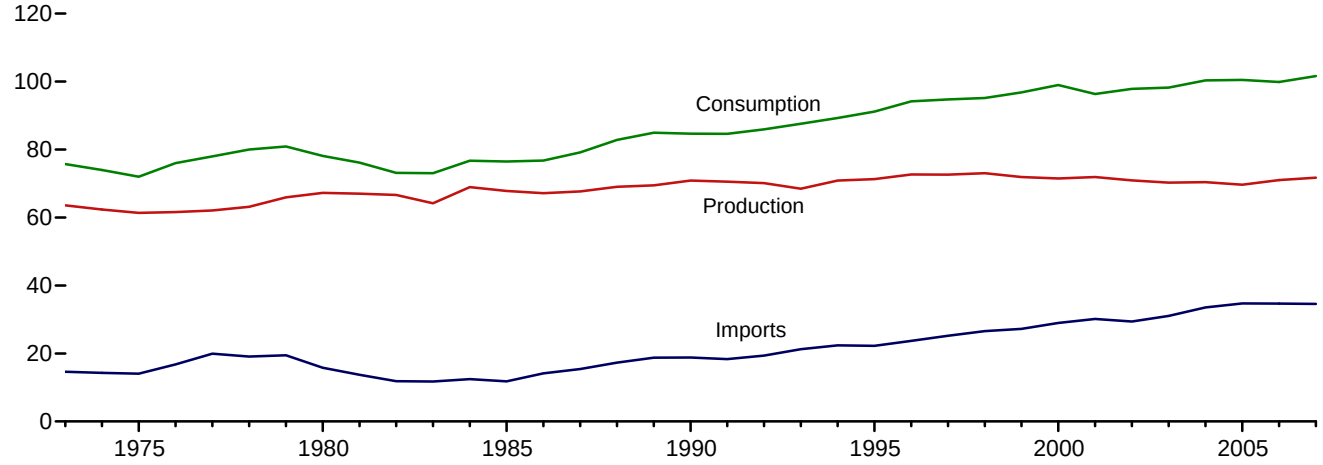
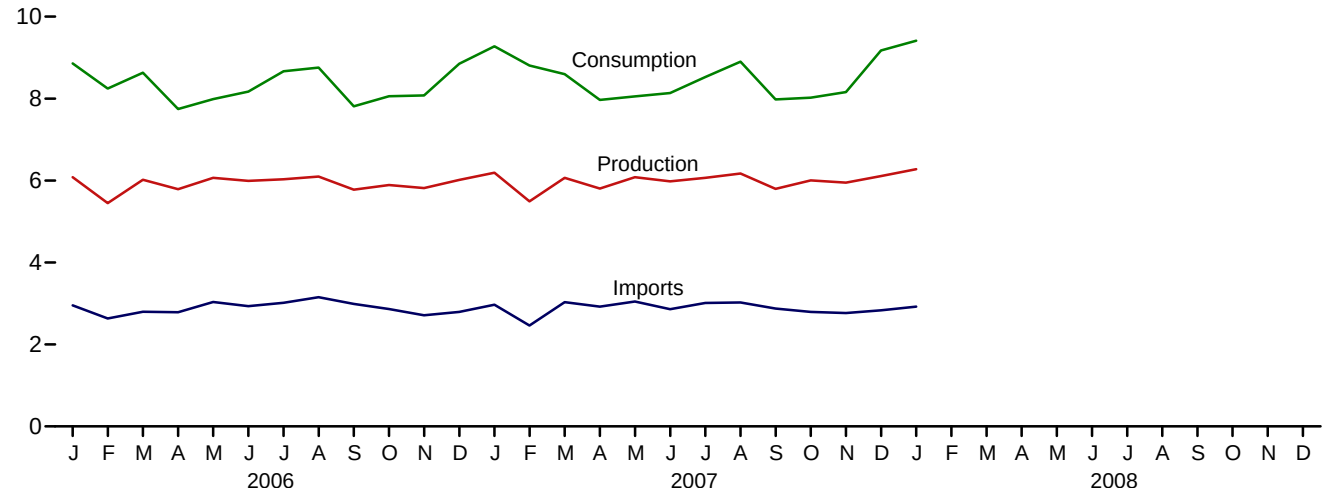
The continental United States at night from orbit. Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration satellite imagery; mosaic provided by U.S. Geological Survey.

Figure 1.1 Primary Energy Overview
(Quadrillion Btu)

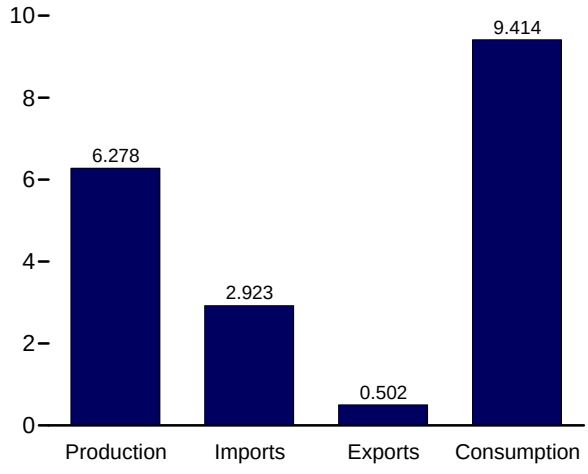
Consumption, Production, and Imports, 1973-2007



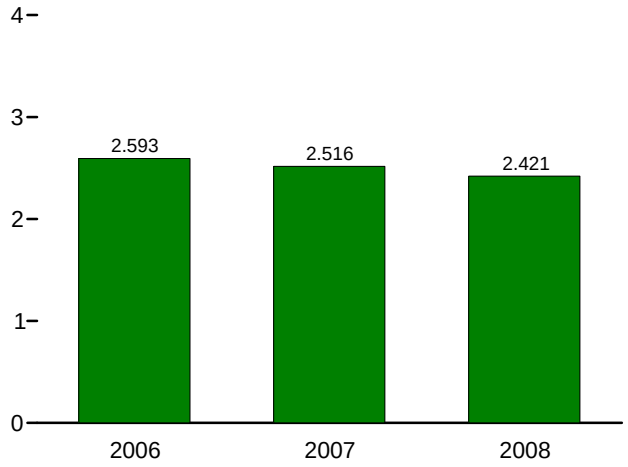
Consumption, Production, and Imports, Monthly



Overview, January 2008



Net Imports, January



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Sources: Tables 1.1 and 1.4b.

Table 1.1 Primary Energy Overview

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Production[a]	Imports	Exports	Stock Change and Other[b]	Consumption[c]
1973 Total	**63.585**	**14.613**	**2.033**	**-0.456**	**75.708**
1975 Total	**61.357**	**14.032**	**2.323**	**-1.067**	**71.999**
1980 Total	**67.232**	**15.796**	**3.695**	**-1.212**	**78.122**
1985 Total	**67.799**	**11.781**	**4.196**	**1.107**	**76.491**
1990 Total	**70.870**	**18.817**	**4.752**	**-.283**	**84.652**
1995 Total	**71.319**	**22.260**	**4.511**	**2.104**	**91.173**
1996 Total	**72.641**	**23.702**	**4.633**	**2.466**	**94.175**
1997 Total	**72.634**	**25.215**	**4.514**	**1.430**	**94.765**
1998 Total	**73.041**	**26.581**	**4.299**	**-.139**	**95.183**
1999 Total	**71.907**	**27.252**	**3.715**	**1.373**	**96.817**
2000 Total	**71.490**	**28.973**	**4.006**	**2.518**	**98.975**
2001 Total	**71.892**	**30.157**	**3.770**	**-1.952**	**96.326**
2002 Total	**70.936**	**29.407**	**3.668**	**1.184**	**97.858**
2003 Total	R **70.264**	**31.060**	**4.054**	R **.938**	**98.209**
2004 Total	R **70.384**	**33.543**	**4.433**	R **.857**	**100.351**
2005 Total	R **69.647**	**34.710**	**4.561**	R **.710**	R **100.506**
2006 January	R 6.083	2.953	.360	R .184	R 8.860
February	R 5.450	2.632	.339	R .502	R 8.245
March	R 6.019	2.799	.383	.196	R 8.631
April	R 5.788	2.787	.383	R -.447	R 7.745
May	R 6.068	3.037	.436	R -.682	R 7.987
June	R 5.992	2.935	.419	R -.340	R 8.169
July	R 6.032	3.018	.403	R .021	R 8.667
August	R 6.099	3.152	.419	R -.077	R 8.755
September	R 5.776	2.989	.460	R -.493	R 7.812
October	R 5.889	2.863	.436	R -.258	R 8.058
November	R 5.815	2.712	.435	-.014	R 8.078
December	R 6.015	2.795	.394	R .434	R 8.850
Total	R **71.025**	**34.673**	**4.868**	R **-.974**	R **99.856**
2007 January	R 6.193	2.968	.452	R .569	R 9.277
February	R 5.494	2.461	.353	R 1.207	R 8.809
March	R 6.065	3.034	.417	R -.086	R 8.595
April	R 5.806	2.923	.408	R -.354	R 7.967
May	R 6.082	3.048	.437	R -.640	R 8.054
June	R 5.978	2.859	.421	R -.280	R 8.137
July	R 6.066	3.014	.498	R -.058	R 8.524
August	R 6.173	3.024	.474	R .178	R 8.901
September	R 5.796	2.874	.435	R -.255	R 7.980
October	R 6.004	2.794	.434	R -.343	R 8.022
November	R 5.948	2.766	.533	R -.022	R 8.159
December	R 6.109	R 2.834	R .499	R .731	R 9.175
Total	R **71.713**	R **34.599**	R **5.361**	R **.649**	R **101.600**
2008 January	E 6.278	2.923	.502	.714	E 9.414

[a] See Note 1, "Primary Energy Production," at end of section.

[b] Calculated as consumption and exports minus production and imports. Includes petroleum stock change and adjustments; natural gas net storage withdrawals and balancing item; and coal stock change, losses, and unaccounted for.

[c] See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate.

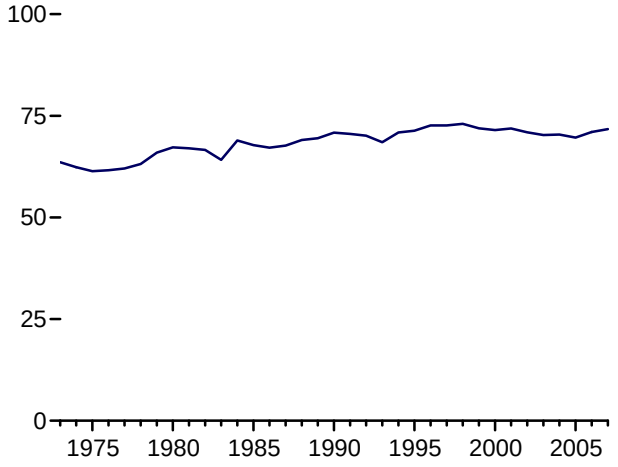
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

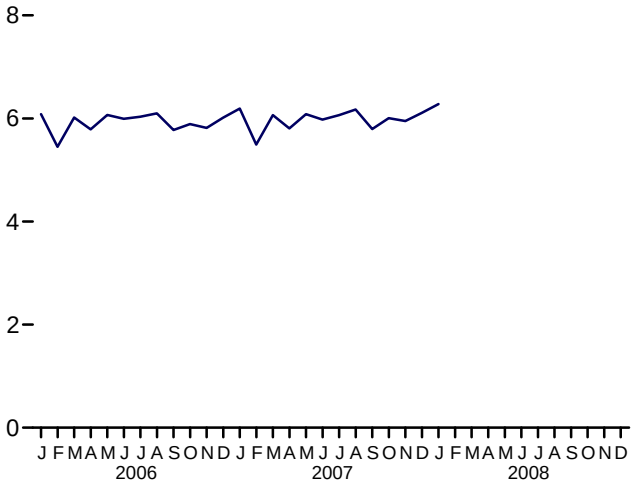
Sources: • **Production:** Table 1.2. • **Imports:** Table 1.4a. • **Exports:** Table 1.4b. • **Consumption:** Table 1.3.

Figure 1.2 Primary Energy Production
(Quadrillion Btu)

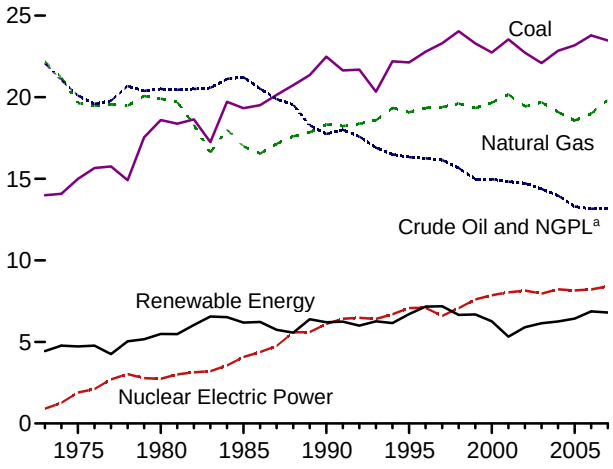
Total, 1973-2007



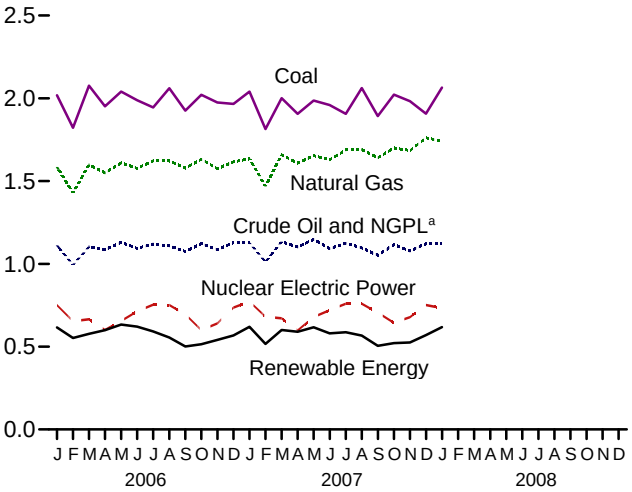
Total, Monthly



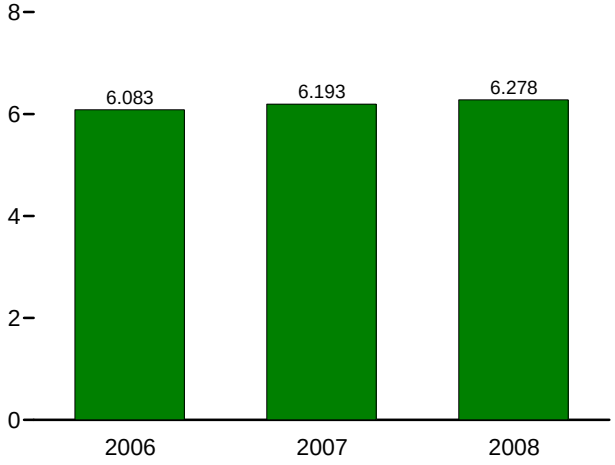
By Source, 1973-2007



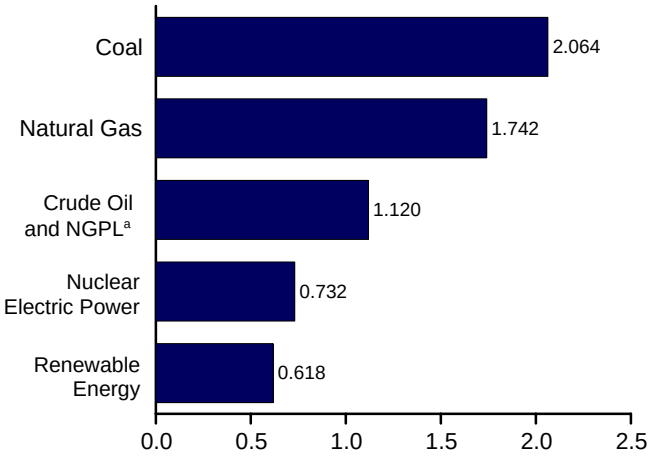
By Source, Monthly



Total, January



By Source, January 2008



[a] Natural gas plant liquids.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared. .

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html
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	
1973 Total	**13.992**	**22.187**	**19.493**	**2.569**	**58.241**	**0.910**	**2.861**	**0.043**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.529**	**4.433**	**63.585**
1975 Total	**14.989**	**19.640**	**17.729**	**2.374**	**54.733**	**1.900**	**3.155**	**.070**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.499**	**4.723**	**61.357**
1980 Total	**18.598**	**19.908**	**18.249**	**2.254**	**59.008**	**2.739**	**2.900**	**.110**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.475**	**5.485**	**67.232**
1985 Total	**19.325**	**16.980**	**18.992**	**2.241**	**57.539**	**4.076**	**2.970**	**.198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**3.016**	**6.185**	**67.799**
1990 Total	**22.488**	**18.326**	**15.571**	**2.175**	**58.560**	**6.104**	**3.046**	**.336**	**.060**	**.029**	**2.735**	**6.206**	**70.870**
1995 Total	**22.130**	**19.082**	**13.887**	**2.442**	**57.540**	**7.075**	**3.205**	**.294**	**.070**	**.033**	**3.102**	**6.703**	**71.319**
1996 Total	**22.790**	**19.344**	**13.723**	**2.530**	**58.387**	**7.087**	**3.590**	**.316**	**.071**	**.033**	**3.157**	**7.167**	**72.641**
1997 Total	**23.310**	**19.394**	**13.658**	**2.495**	**58.857**	**6.597**	**3.640**	**.325**	**.070**	**.034**	**3.111**	**7.180**	**72.634**
1998 Total	**24.045**	**19.613**	**13.235**	**2.420**	**59.314**	**7.068**	**3.297**	**.328**	**.070**	**.031**	**2.933**	**6.659**	**73.041**
1999 Total	**23.295**	**19.341**	**12.451**	**2.528**	**57.614**	**7.610**	**3.268**	**.331**	**.069**	**.046**	**2.969**	**6.683**	**71.907**
2000 Total	**22.735**	**19.662**	**12.358**	**2.611**	**57.366**	**7.862**	**2.811**	**.317**	**.066**	**.057**	**3.010**	**6.262**	**71.490**
2001 Total	**23.547**	**20.166**	**12.282**	**2.547**	**58.541**	**8.033**	**2.242**	**.311**	**.065**	**.070**	**2.629**	**5.318**	**71.892**
2002 Total	**22.732**	**19.439**	**12.163**	**2.559**	**56.894**	**8.143**	**2.689**	**.328**	**.064**	**.105**	**2.712**	**5.899**	**70.936**
2003 Total	R **22.094**	**19.691**	**12.026**	**2.346**	R **56.157**	**7.959**	**2.825**	**.331**	**.064**	**.115**	**2.815**	**6.149**	R **70.264**
2004 Total	R **22.852**	**19.093**	**11.503**	**2.466**	R **55.914**	**8.222**	**2.690**	**.341**	**.065**	**.142**	**3.011**	**6.248**	R **70.384**
2005 Total	R **23.185**	**18.574**	**10.963**	**2.334**	R **55.056**	**8.160**	**2.703**	**.343**	**.066**	**.178**	R **3.141**	R **6.431**	R **69.647**
2006 January	R 2.018	1.586	.918	.194	R 4.716	.750	.272	.029	.006	.024	R .286	R .617	R 6.083
February	R 1.822	1.428	.819	.175	R 4.244	.653	.246	.026	.005	.019	R .256	R .552	R 5.450
March	R 2.076	1.597	.907	.196	R 4.776	.665	.244	.030	.006	.023	R .274	R .578	R 6.019
April	R 1.952	1.550	.892	.193	R 4.587	.601	.283	.027	.006	.025	R .259	R .600	R 5.788
May	R 2.040	1.609	.928	.202	R 4.779	.655	.306	.026	.006	.024	R .270	R .633	R 6.068
June	R 1.988	1.577	.898	.196	R 4.658	.714	.295	.028	.006	.020	R .271	R .621	R 5.992
July	R 1.945	1.622	.917	.202	R 4.687	.753	.252	.030	.006	.019	R .284	R .592	R 6.032
August	R 2.061	1.622	.910	.199	R 4.792	.751	.216	.030	R .007	.016	R .287	R .555	R 6.099
September	R 1.926	1.579	.876	.198	R 4.579	.695	.171	.029	.006	.019	R .277	R .501	R 5.776
October	R 2.021	1.632	.918	.204	R 4.775	.600	.169	.030	.006	.024	R .285	R .514	R 5.889
November	R 1.975	1.574	.888	.197	R 4.635	.641	.201	.028	.006	.025	R .280	R .540	R 5.815
December	R 1.966	1.616	.929	.200	R 4.711	.735	.214	.030	.006	.025	R .293	R .568	R 6.015
Total	R **23.790**	**18.993**	**10.801**	**2.356**	R **55.940**	**8.214**	**2.869**	**.343**	R **.072**	**.264**	R **3.324**	R **6.872**	R **71.025**
2007 January	R 2.041	RE 1.634	E .934	.192	R 4.801	.772	.262	.031	.006	.024	R .296	R .620	R 6.193
February	R 1.815	RE 1.469	E .836	.177	R 4.297	.681	.185	.028	R .006	.025	R .272	R .517	R 5.494
March	R 2.001	RE 1.659	E .931	.203	R 4.793	.671	.241	.029	R .007	.030	R .293	R .600	R 6.065
April	R 1.906	RE 1.609	E .908	.194	R 4.617	.598	.237	.028	R .007	.032	R .287	R .590	R 5.806
May	R 1.986	RE 1.654	E .942	.205	R 4.787	.678	.257	.028	R .007	.028	R .296	R .617	R 6.082
June	R 1.959	RE 1.628	E .894	.197	R 4.679	.719	.227	R .030	R .007	.024	R .293	R .581	R 5.978
July	R 1.906	RE 1.689	E .921	.204	R 4.719	.759	.224	.030	R .007	.019	R .307	R .587	R 6.066
August	R 2.062	RE 1.689	E .895	.201	R 4.847	.759	.198	.030	R .007	.024	R .307	R .567	R 6.173
September	R 1.893	RE 1.640	E .852	.199	R 4.585	.705	.145	.029	R .007	.026	R .298	R .505	R 5.796
October	R 2.022	RE 1.700	E .906	.211	R 4.839	.644	.147	.030	R .007	.030	R .307	R .521	R 6.004
November	R 1.982	RE 1.684	E .871	.207	R 4.745	.678	.156	.029	.006	.027	R .307	R .526	R 5.948
December	R 1.907	RE 1.761	E .912	.209	R 4.789	.751	.183	.030	.006	.028	R .321	R .569	R 6.109
Total	R **23.480**	RE **19.817**	E **10.802**	**2.400**	R **56.499**	**8.415**	**2.463**	R **.353**	R **.080**	**.319**	R **3.584**	R **6.800**	R **71.713**
2008 January	F 2.064	E 1.742	E .916	.205	E 4.927	F .732	F .224	.030	.006	F .034	.324	E .618	E 6.278

[a] Most data are estimates. See Tables 10.1-10.2c for notes on series components and estimation.

[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. F=Forecast.

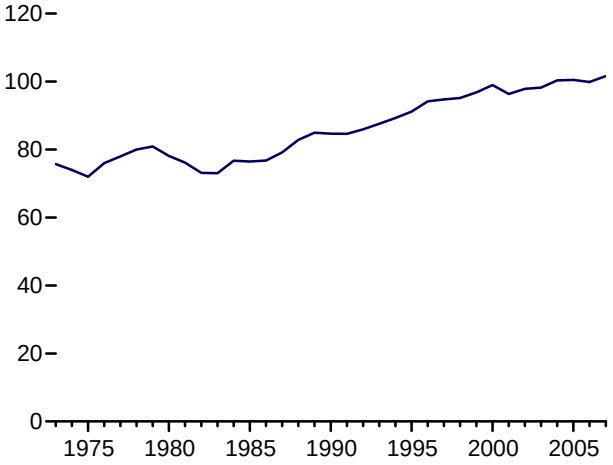
Notes: • See Note 1, "Primary Energy Production," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

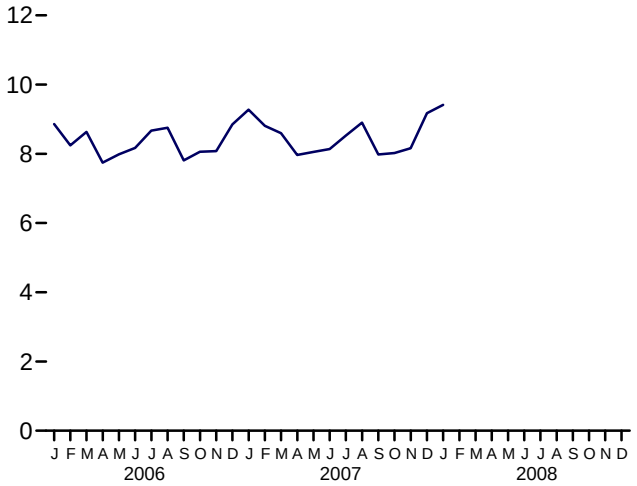
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Natural Gas (Dry):** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil** and **Natural Gas Plant Liquids:** Tables 3.1 and A2. • **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.2a and A6 ("Nuclear Plants" heat rate). • **Renewable Energy:** Table 10.1.

Figure 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

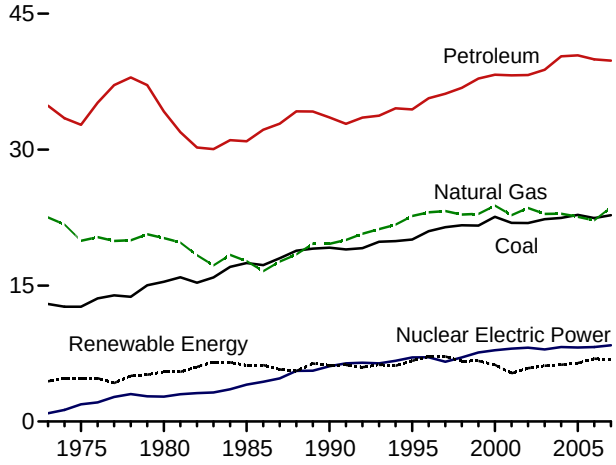
Total, 1973-2007



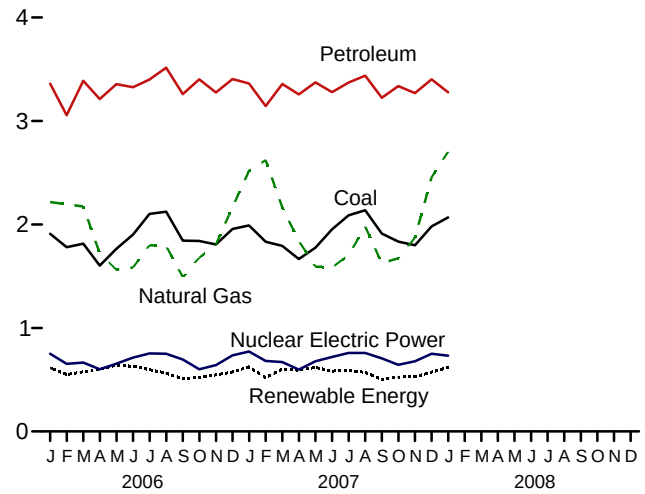
Total, Monthly



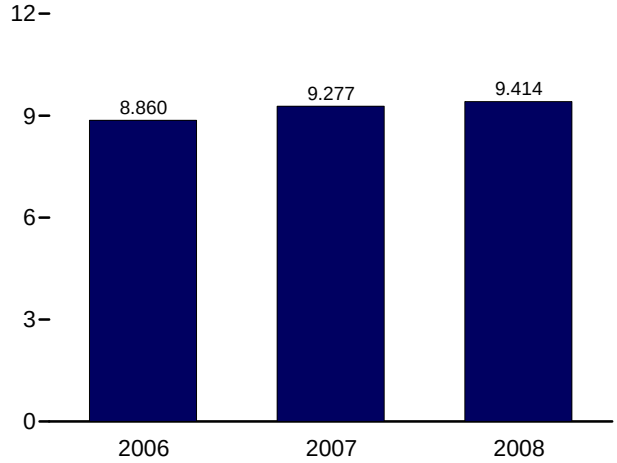
By Source[a], 1973-2007



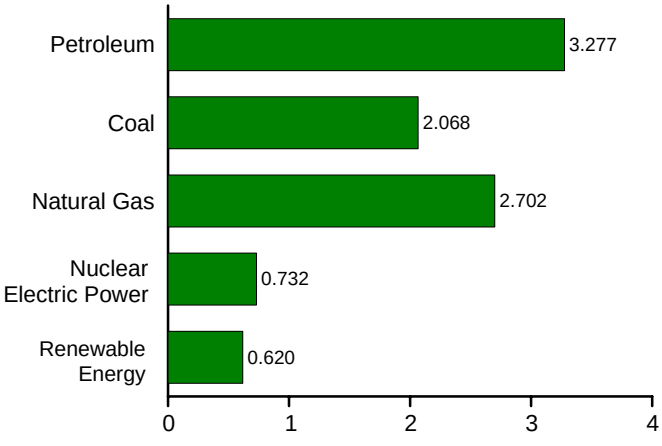
By Source[a], Monthly



Total, January



By Source[a], January 2008



[a] Small quantities of net imports of coal coke and electricity are not shown.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[a]						Total[f]
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petro-leum[c]	Total[d]		Hydro-electric Power[e]	Geo-thermal	Solar/ PV	Wind	Bio-mass	Total	
1973 Total	**12.971**	**22.512**	**34.840**	**70.316**	**0.910**	**2.861**	**0.043**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.529**	**4.433**	**75.708**
1975 Total	**12.663**	**19.948**	**32.731**	**65.355**	**1.900**	**3.155**	**.070**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.499**	**4.723**	**71.999**
1980 Total	**15.423**	**20.235**	**34.202**	**69.826**	**2.739**	**2.900**	**.110**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.475**	**5.485**	**78.122**
1985 Total	**17.478**	**17.703**	**30.922**	**66.091**	**4.076**	**2.970**	**.198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**3.016**	**6.185**	**76.491**
1990 Total	**19.173**	**19.603**	**33.553**	**72.333**	**6.104**	**3.046**	**.336**	**.060**	**.029**	**2.735**	**6.206**	**84.652**
1995 Total	**20.089**	**22.671**	**34.437**	**77.258**	**7.075**	**3.205**	**.294**	**.070**	**.033**	**3.104**	**6.705**	**91.173**
1996 Total	**21.002**	**23.085**	**35.673**	**79.783**	**7.087**	**3.590**	**.316**	**.071**	**.033**	**3.159**	**7.168**	**94.175**
1997 Total	**21.445**	**23.223**	**36.160**	**80.874**	**6.597**	**3.640**	**.325**	**.070**	**.034**	**3.108**	**7.178**	**94.765**
1998 Total	**21.656**	**22.830**	**36.817**	**81.370**	**7.068**	**3.297**	**.328**	**.070**	**.031**	**2.931**	**6.657**	**95.183**
1999 Total	**21.623**	**22.909**	**37.838**	**82.428**	**7.610**	**3.268**	**.331**	**.069**	**.046**	**2.967**	**6.681**	**96.817**
2000 Total	**22.580**	**23.824**	**38.264**	**84.733**	**7.862**	**2.811**	**.317**	**.066**	**.057**	**3.013**	**6.264**	**98.975**
2001 Total	**21.914**	**22.773**	**38.186**	**82.903**	**8.033**	**2.242**	**.311**	**.065**	**.070**	**2.627**	R **5.316**	**96.326**
2002 Total	**21.904**	**23.558**	**38.227**	**83.750**	**8.143**	**2.689**	**.328**	**.064**	**.105**	**2.706**	**5.893**	**97.858**
2003 Total	**22.321**	**22.897**	**38.809**	**84.078**	**7.959**	**2.825**	**.331**	**.064**	**.115**	**2.817**	**6.150**	**98.209**
2004 Total	**22.466**	**22.931**	**40.294**	**85.830**	**8.222**	**2.690**	**.341**	**.065**	**.142**	**3.023**	**6.261**	**100.351**
2005 Total	R **22.797**	**22.583**	**40.393**	R **85.817**	**8.160**	**2.703**	**.343**	**.066**	**.178**	R **3.154**	R **6.444**	R **100.506**
2006 January	1.910	2.217	3.361	R 7.489	.750	.272	.029	.006	.024	R .285	R .615	R 8.860
February	1.781	2.195	3.056	7.036	.653	.246	.026	.005	.019	R .254	R .550	R 8.245
March	1.814	2.175	3.388	R 7.384	.665	.244	.030	.006	.023	R .273	R .576	R 8.631
April	1.603	1.720	3.212	6.538	.601	.283	.027	.006	.025	R .261	R .602	R 7.745
May	1.766	1.562	3.356	R 6.687	.655	.306	.026	.006	.024	R .277	R .640	R 7.987
June	1.903	1.585	3.326	6.820	.714	.295	.028	.006	.020	R .281	R .630	R 8.169
July	2.102	1.799	3.401	7.306	.753	.252	.030	.006	.019	R .290	R .598	R 8.667
August	2.123	1.791	3.515	7.432	.751	.216	.030	R .007	.016	R .293	R .561	R 8.755
September	R 1.843	1.493	3.260	6.609	.695	.171	.029	.006	.019	R .283	R .507	R 7.812
October	R 1.840	1.680	3.402	6.935	.600	.169	.030	.006	.024	R .292	R .521	R 8.058
November	R 1.807	1.805	3.276	R 6.888	.641	.201	.028	.006	.025	R .287	R .547	R 8.078
December	R 1.956	2.169	3.405	7.533	.735	.214	.030	.006	.025	R .299	R .574	R 8.850
Total	R **22.447**	**22.191**	**39.958**	R **84.657**	**8.214**	**2.869**	**.343**	R **.072**	**.264**	R **3.374**	R **6.922**	R **99.856**
2007 January	R 1.991	R 2.518	3.362	R 7.874	.772	.262	.031	.006	.024	R .301	R .625	R 9.277
February	R 1.833	R 2.622	3.144	R 7.599	.681	.185	.028	R .006	.025	R .275	R .519	R 8.809
March	R 1.793	R 2.165	3.357	R 7.314	.671	.241	.029	R .007	.030	R .297	R .604	R 8.595
April	R 1.665	R 1.843	3.258	R 6.767	.598	.237	.028	R .007	.032	R .289	R .592	R 7.967
May	R 1.776	R 1.592	3.373	6.744	.678	.257	.028	R .007	.028	R .298	R .618	R 8.054
June	R 1.954	R 1.585	3.279	6.824	.719	.227	R .030	R .007	.024	R .296	R .583	R 8.137
July	R 2.088	R 1.703	3.372	R 7.162	.759	.224	.030	R .007	.019	R .310	R .590	R 8.524
August	R 2.138	R 1.982	3.438	7.561	.759	.198	.030	R .007	.024	R .311	R .570	R 8.901
September	R 1.912	R 1.626	3.225	6.767	.705	.145	.029	R .007	.026	R .295	R .503	R 7.980
October	R 1.835	R 1.674	3.337	6.847	.644	.147	.030	R .007	.030	R .310	R .525	R 8.022
November	R 1.799	R 1.872	3.269	6.945	.678	.156	.029	.006	.027	R .309	R .528	R 8.159
December	R 1.982	R 2.457	3.402	R 7.845	.751	.183	.030	.006	.028	R .324	R .572	R 9.175
Total	R **22.767**	R **23.638**	**39.818**	R **86.248**	**8.415**	**2.463**	R **.353**	R **.080**	**.319**	R **3.615**	R **6.830**	R **101.600**
2008 January	F 2.068	2.702	3.277	8.051	F .732	F .224	.030	.006	F .034	.325	E .620	E 9.414

[a] Most data are estimates. See Tables 10.1-10.2c for notes on series components and estimation.

[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 the fuel ethanol portion of motor gasoline—fuel ethanol is 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. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

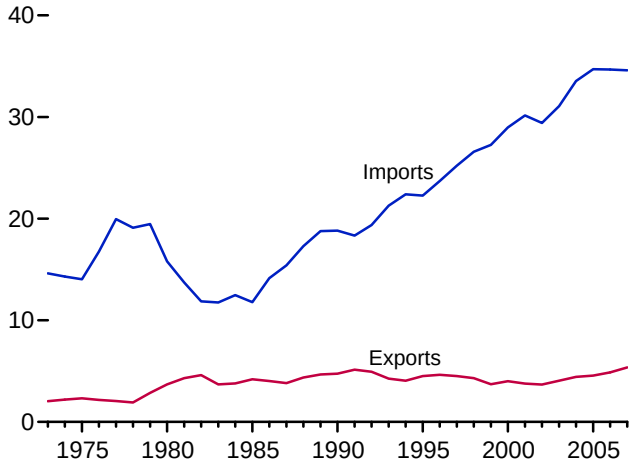
Notes: • See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

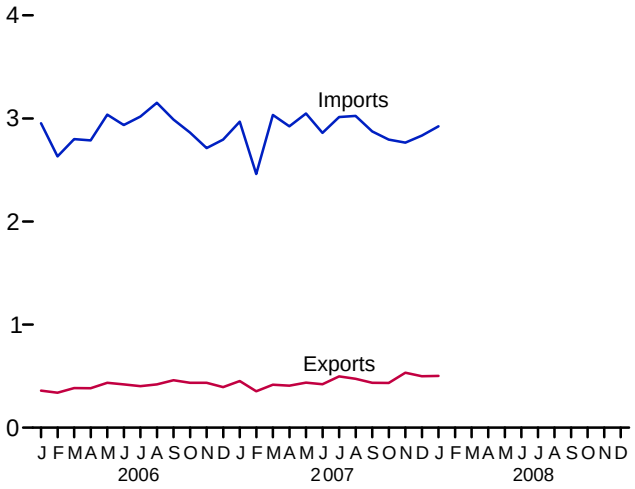
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Petroleum:** Table 3.6. • **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.2a and A6 ("Nuclear Plants" heat rate). • **Renewable Energy:** Table 10.1. • **Net Imports of Coal Coke and Electricity:** Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

Figure 1.4a Energy Imports and Exports
(Quadrillion Btu)

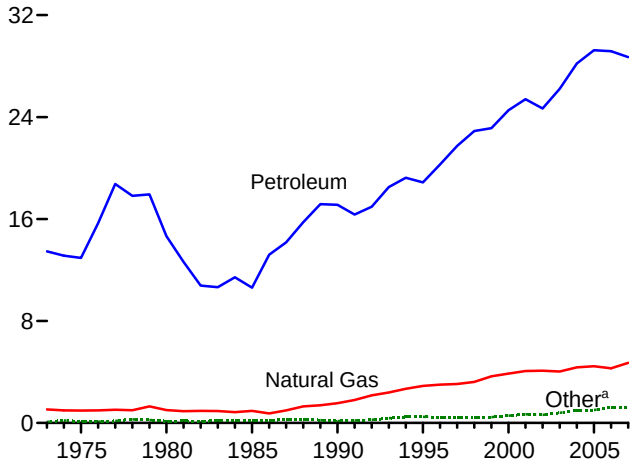
Total Imports and Exports, 1973-2007



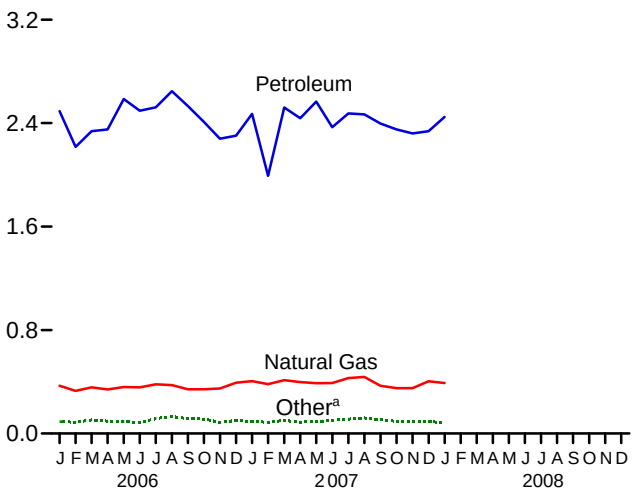
Total Imports and Exports, Monthly



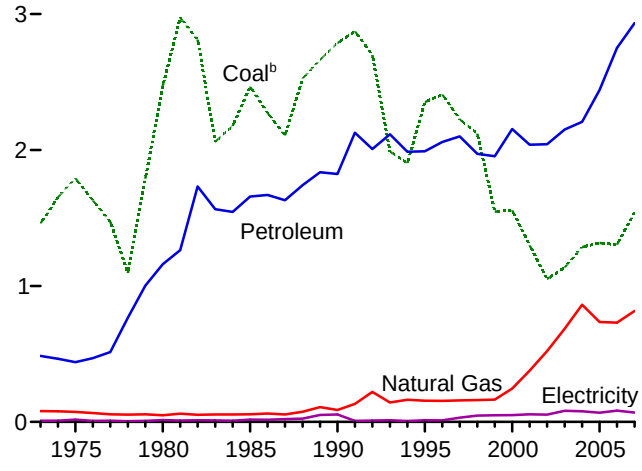
Imports by Source, 1973-2007



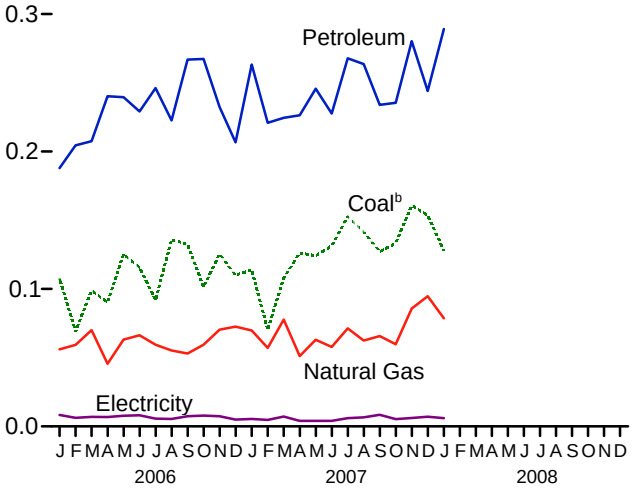
Imports by Source, Monthly



Exports by Source, 1973-2007



Exports by Source, Monthly



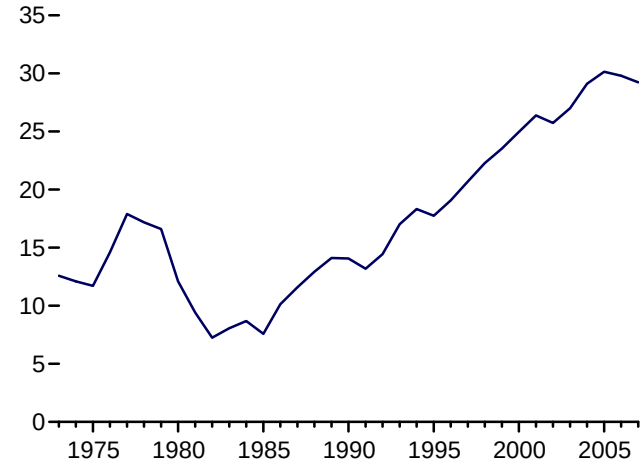
[a]Coal, coal coke, fuel ethanol, and electricity.
[b]Includes coal coke.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Sources: Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

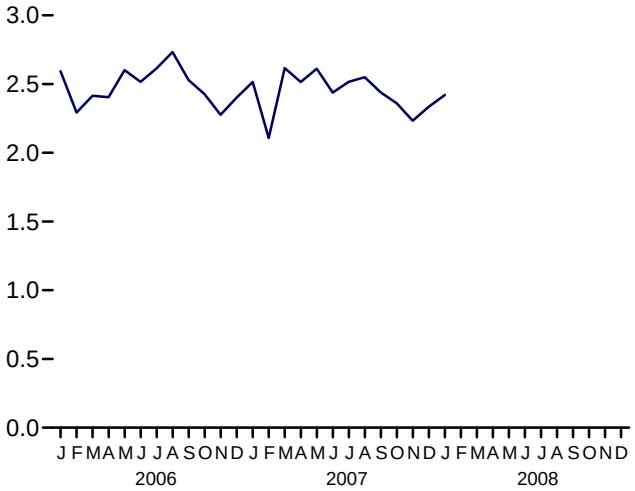
Figure 1.4b Energy Net Imports

(Quadrillion Btu, Except as noted)

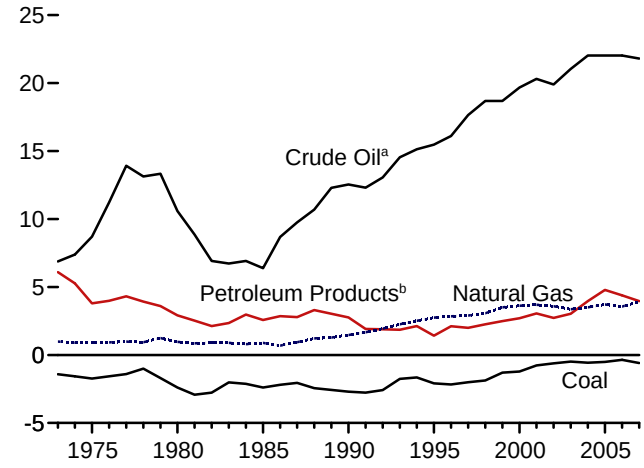
Total, 1973-2007



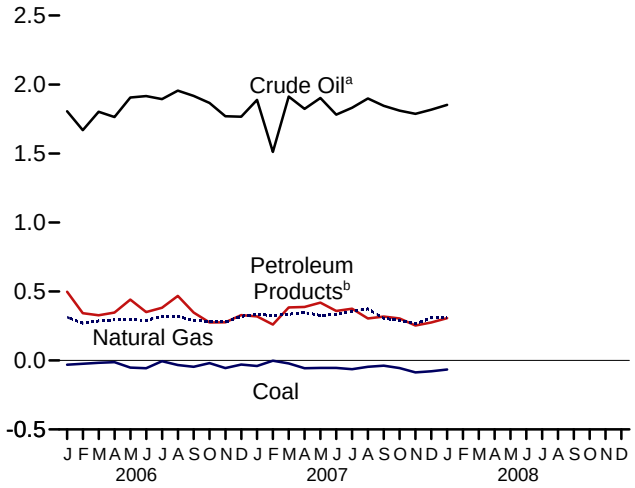
Total, Monthly



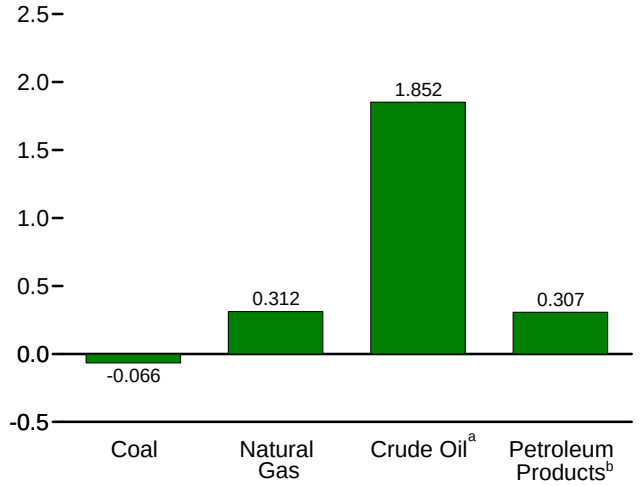
By Major Sources, 1973-2007



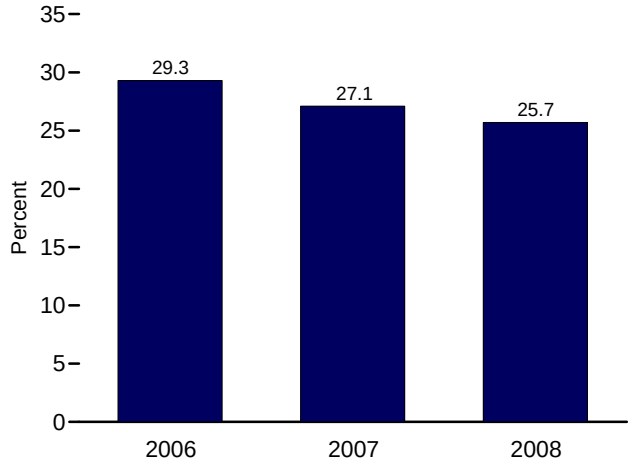
By Major Sources, Monthly



By Major Sources, January 2008



As Share of Consumption, January



[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 fuel ethanol.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Sources: Tables 1.3, 1.4a, and 1.4b.

Table 1.4a Energy Imports by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Imports								
				Petroleum					
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products[b]	Total	Fuel Ethanol	Electricity	Total
1973 Total	**0.003**	**0.027**	**1.060**	**6.887**	**6.578**	**13.466**	**NA**	**0.057**	**14.613**
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**	**3.211**	**18.881**	**.001**	**.146**	**22.260**
1996 Total	**.203**	**.063**	**3.002**	**16.341**	**3.943**	**20.284**	**.001**	**.148**	**23.702**
1997 Total	**.187**	**.078**	**3.063**	**17.876**	**3.864**	**21.740**	**(s)**	**.147**	**25.215**
1998 Total	**.218**	**.095**	**3.225**	**18.916**	**3.992**	**22.908**	**(s)**	**.135**	**26.581**
1999 Total	**.227**	**.080**	**3.664**	**18.935**	**4.198**	**23.133**	**(s)**	**.147**	**27.252**
2000 Total	**.313**	**.094**	**3.869**	**19.783**	**4.749**	**24.531**	**(s)**	**.166**	**28.973**
2001 Total	**.495**	**.063**	**4.068**	**20.348**	**5.051**	**25.398**	**.001**	**.131**	**30.157**
2002 Total	**.422**	**.080**	**4.104**	**19.920**	**4.754**	**24.674**	**.001**	**.125**	**29.407**
2003 Total	**.626**	**.068**	**4.042**	**21.060**	**5.159**	**26.219**	**.001**	**.104**	**31.060**
2004 Total	**.682**	**.170**	**4.365**	**22.082**	**6.114**	**28.196**	**.013**	**.117**	**33.543**
2005 Total	**.762**	**.088**	**4.450**	**22.091**	**7.157**	**29.248**	**.011**	**.152**	**34.710**
2006 January	.076	.003	.369	1.811	.681	2.491	(s)	.013	2.953
February	.068	.005	.329	1.672	.545	2.216	.002	.012	2.632
March	.080	.008	.357	1.807	.530	2.337	.003	.013	2.799
April	.076	.005	.341	1.769	.582	2.351	.003	.012	2.787
May	.069	.008	.359	1.910	.676	2.586	.002	.013	3.037
June	.055	.010	.357	1.922	.574	2.496	.005	.013	2.935
July	.080	.011	.380	1.896	.625	2.522	.009	.016	3.018
August	.096	.009	.374	1.958	.688	2.646	.011	.016	3.152
September	.084	.015	.342	1.921	.611	2.532	.008	.007	2.989
October	.080	.015	.342	1.873	.536	2.409	.007	.009	2.863
November	.066	.005	.348	1.774	.505	2.279	.005	.010	2.712
December	.077	.006	.393	1.771	.531	2.302	.004	.012	2.795
Total	**.906**	**.101**	**4.291**	**22.085**	**7.083**	**29.168**	**.062**	**.146**	**34.673**
2007 January	.071	.006	.405	1.890	.581	2.471	.004	.012	2.968
February	.066	.003	.382	1.515	.477	1.992	.003	.014	2.461
March	.082	.003	.412	1.919	.602	2.521	.003	.013	3.034
April	.067	.004	.398	1.827	.610	2.437	.003	.014	2.923
May	.067	.006	.390	1.908	.658	2.566	.002	.017	3.048
June	.076	.007	.390	1.791	.577	2.369	.003	.015	2.859
July	.084	.003	.428	1.836	.638	2.474	.005	.019	3.014
August	.093	.005	.437	1.907	.560	2.467	.005	.018	3.024
September	.087	.005	.370	1.851	.546	2.397	.002	.013	2.874
October	.072	.005	.351	1.813	.538	2.350	.003	.012	2.794
November	.072	.007	.351	1.790	.529	2.320	.001	.015	2.766
December	.070	.008	R .403	1.821	.516	2.337	.001	.014	R 2.834
Total	**.909**	**.061**	R **4.717**	**21.868**	**6.833**	**28.701**	**.037**	**.175**	R **34.599**
2008 January	.060	.007	.390	1.854	.594	2.448	.002	.017	2.923

[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 fuel ethanol.

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

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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Coal Coke: 1973-1975**—U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals" chapter. **1976-1980**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Report,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals," annual reports. **1981 forward**—EIA, *Quarterly Coal Report,* quarterly reports. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil** and **Petroleum Products:** Tables 3.1, 10.3, and A2. • **Fuel Ethanol:** Table 10.3. • **Electricity:** Tables 7.1 and A6.

Table 1.4b 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	Electricity	Total	Total
1973 Total	**1.425**	**0.035**	**0.079**	**0.004**	**0.482**	**0.486**	**0.009**	**2.033**	**12.580**
1975 Total	**1.761**	**.032**	**.074**	**.012**	**.427**	**.439**	**.017**	**2.323**	**11.709**
1980 Total	**2.421**	**.051**	**.049**	**.609**	**.551**	**1.160**	**.014**	**3.695**	**12.101**
1985 Total	**2.438**	**.028**	**.056**	**.432**	**1.225**	**1.657**	**.017**	**4.196**	**7.584**
1990 Total	**2.772**	**.014**	**.087**	**.230**	**1.594**	**1.824**	**.055**	**4.752**	**14.065**
1995 Total	**2.318**	**.034**	**.156**	**.200**	**1.791**	**1.991**	**.012**	**4.511**	**17.750**
1996 Total	**2.368**	**.040**	**.155**	**.233**	**1.825**	**2.059**	**.011**	**4.633**	**19.069**
1997 Total	**2.193**	**.031**	**.159**	**.228**	**1.872**	**2.100**	**.031**	**4.514**	**20.701**
1998 Total	**2.092**	**.028**	**.161**	**.233**	**1.740**	**1.972**	**.047**	**4.299**	**22.281**
1999 Total	**1.525**	**.022**	**.164**	**.250**	**1.705**	**1.955**	**.049**	**3.715**	**23.537**
2000 Total	**1.528**	**.028**	**.245**	**.106**	**2.048**	**2.154**	**.051**	**4.006**	**24.967**
2001 Total	**1.265**	**.033**	**.377**	**.043**	**1.996**	**2.039**	**.056**	**3.770**	**26.386**
2002 Total	**1.032**	**.020**	**.520**	**.019**	**2.023**	**2.042**	**.054**	**3.668**	**25.739**
2003 Total	**1.117**	**.018**	**.686**	**.026**	**2.124**	**2.151**	**.082**	**4.054**	**27.007**
2004 Total	**1.253**	**.033**	**.862**	**.057**	**2.151**	**2.208**	**.078**	**4.433**	**29.110**
2005 Total	**1.273**	**.043**	**.735**	**.067**	**2.374**	**2.442**	**.068**	**4.561**	**30.149**
2006 January	.107	.001	.056	.005	.183	.188	.008	.360	2.593
February	.068	.002	.059	.002	.202	.204	.006	.339	2.293
March	.097	.002	.070	.005	.202	.208	.007	.383	2.415
April	.089	.002	.046	.005	.236	.240	.007	.383	2.405
May	.121	.005	.063	.005	.235	.240	.008	.436	2.601
June	.111	.004	.066	.006	.223	.229	.008	.419	2.516
July	.085	.007	.059	.002	.244	.246	.006	.403	2.615
August	.130	.006	.055	.003	.220	.223	.005	.419	2.733
September	.130	.002	.053	.004	.263	.267	.007	.460	2.529
October	.099	.002	.059	.007	.261	.267	.008	.436	2.427
November	.121	.004	.070	.004	.228	.232	.007	.435	2.277
December	.106	.003	.073	.005	.202	.207	.005	.394	2.401
Total	**1.264**	**.040**	**.730**	**.052**	**2.699**	**2.751**	**.083**	**4.868**	**29.805**
2007 January	.111	.003	.070	.002	.262	.263	.005	.452	2.516
February	.068	.002	.057	.004	.217	.221	.005	.353	2.108
March	.104	.004	.078	.006	.218	.224	.007	.417	2.616
April	.123	.003	.051	.003	.223	.226	.004	.408	2.515
May	.121	.003	.063	.006	.239	.246	.004	.437	R 2.611
June	.130	.001	.058	.009	.219	.228	.004	.421	2.438
July	.148	.005	.071	.005	.263	.268	.006	.498	2.516
August	.139	.002	.062	.008	.256	.264	.007	.474	2.550
September	.125	.002	.066	.006	.228	.234	.008	.435	2.439
October	.128	.006	.060	.002	.233	.235	.005	.434	2.360
November	.159	.002	.086	.003	.277	.280	.006	.533	2.233
December	.149	.004	R .095	.004	.240	.244	.007	R .499	R 2.334
Total	R **1.507**	**.036**	R **.816**	**.058**	**2.876**	**2.934**	**.069**	R **5.361**	R **29.238**
2008 January	.125	.003	.079	.002	.287	.289	.006	.502	2.421

[a] Net imports equal imports minus exports.
[b] Crude oil and lease condensate.
[c] Petroleum products, unfinished oils, pentanes plus, and gasoline blending components.

R=Revised.

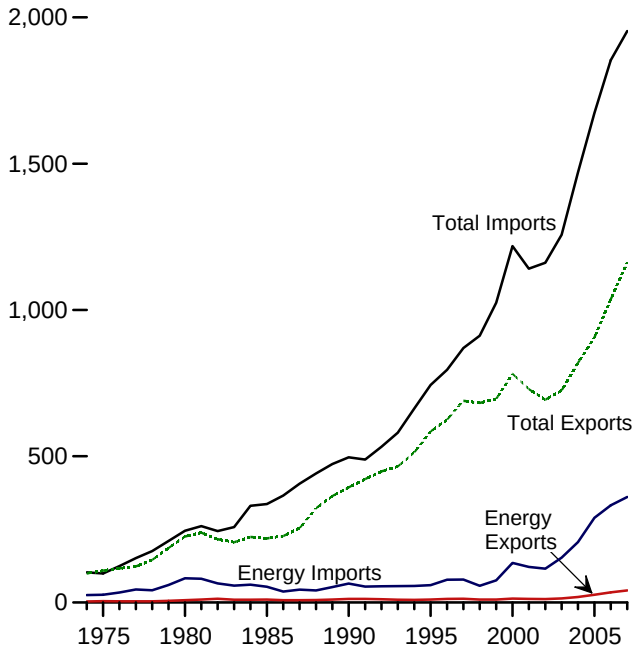
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

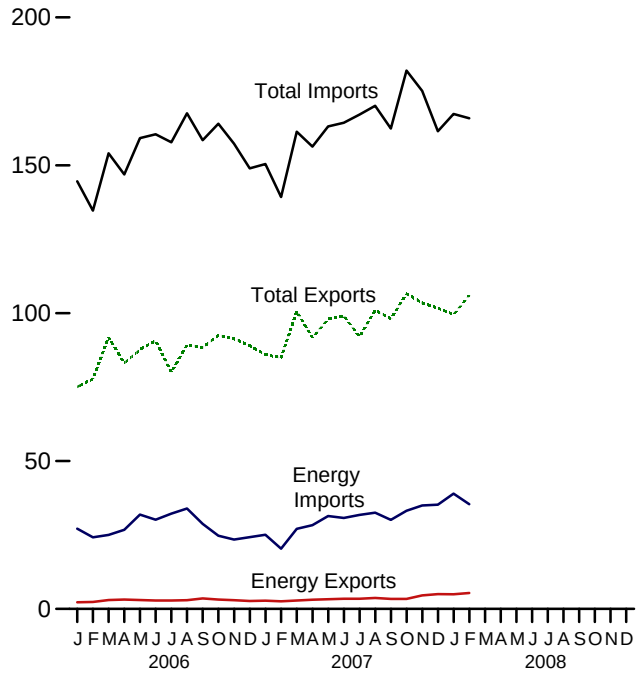
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Coal Coke: 1973-1975**—U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals" chapter. **1976-1980**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Report,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals," annual reports. **1981 forward**—EIA, *Quarterly Coal Report,* quarterly reports. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil** and **Petroleum Products:** Tables 3.1 and A2. • **Electricity:** Tables 7.1 and A6.

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Billion Nominal Dollars)

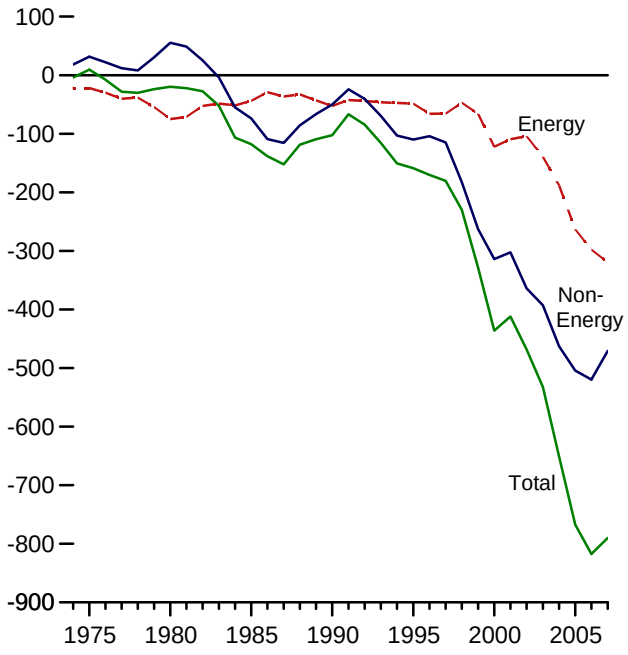
Imports and Exports, 1974-2007



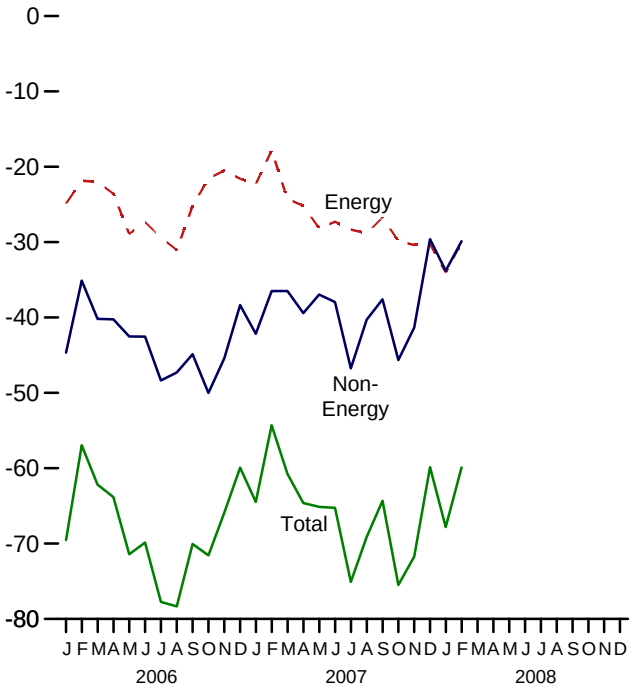
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974-2007



Trade Balance, Monthly



Notes: • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.
• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.5.

Table 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value

(Million Nominal Dollars)

	Petroleum[a]			Energy[b]			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**
1996 Total	**7,984**	**72,022**	**-64,038**	**12,181**	**78,086**	**-65,905**	**-104,309**	**625,075**	**795,289**	**-170,214**
1997 Total	**8,592**	**71,152**	**-62,560**	**12,682**	**78,277**	**-65,595**	**-114,927**	**689,182**	**869,704**	**-180,522**
1998 Total	**6,574**	**50,264**	**-43,690**	**10,251**	**57,323**	**-47,072**	**-182,686**	**682,138**	**911,896**	**-229,758**
1999 Total	**7,118**	**67,173**	**-60,055**	**9,880**	**75,803**	**-65,923**	**-262,898**	**695,797**	**1,024,618**	**-328,821**
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 January	1,701	23,245	-21,544	2,263	27,130	-24,867	-44,655	75,040	144,562	-69,522
February	1,778	21,324	-19,546	2,358	24,201	-21,843	-35,109	77,750	134,702	-56,952
March	2,386	22,242	-19,856	3,024	25,025	-22,001	-40,175	91,864	154,040	-62,176
April	2,531	24,086	-21,555	3,150	26,732	-23,582	-40,240	83,097	146,919	-63,822
May	2,449	29,182	-26,733	2,979	31,876	-28,897	-42,522	87,746	159,164	-71,419
June	2,318	27,751	-25,433	2,848	30,176	-27,328	-42,537	90,622	160,487	-69,865
July	2,445	29,530	-27,085	2,832	32,231	-29,399	-48,346	80,023	157,768	-77,745
August	2,387	30,934	-28,547	2,924	33,969	-31,045	-47,284	89,228	167,558	-78,329
September	3,047	26,477	-23,430	3,561	28,757	-25,196	-44,865	88,408	158,470	-70,061
October	2,650	22,671	-20,021	3,172	24,724	-21,552	-50,008	92,468	164,028	-71,560
November	2,365	20,779	-18,414	2,935	23,432	-20,497	-45,425	91,367	157,288	-65,922
December	2,114	21,492	-19,378	2,665	24,248	-21,583	-38,348	89,021	148,952	-59,931
Total	**28,171**	**299,714**	**-271,543**	**34,711**	**332,500**	**-297,789**	**-519,515**	**1,036,635**	**1,853,938**	**-817,304**
2007 January	2,195	22,632	-20,437	2,773	25,081	-22,308	-42,165	85,973	150,446	-64,473
February	2,021	17,731	-15,710	2,571	20,386	-17,815	-36,488	84,960	139,263	-54,303
March	2,244	24,124	-21,880	2,833	27,100	-24,267	-36,481	100,579	161,328	-60,748
April	2,442	25,082	-22,640	3,115	28,309	-25,194	-39,421	91,706	156,320	-64,615
May	2,503	27,968	-25,465	3,254	31,423	-28,169	-36,948	98,031	163,147	-65,117
June	2,589	27,544	-24,955	3,454	30,752	-27,298	-37,950	99,140	164,388	-65,248
July	2,790	28,613	-25,823	3,445	31,788	-28,343	-46,734	92,037	167,115	-75,077
August	3,015	29,839	-26,824	3,706	32,546	-28,840	-40,289	100,984	170,113	-69,129
September	2,641	27,798	-25,157	3,359	30,089	-26,730	-37,597	98,125	162,452	-64,327
October	2,793	30,767	-27,974	3,358	33,215	-29,857	-45,628	106,553	182,037	-75,485
November	3,878	32,615	-28,737	4,584	34,959	-30,375	-41,349	103,441	175,164	-71,724
December	4,018	32,969	-28,951	5,005	35,263	-30,258	-29,609	101,656	161,523	-59,867
Total	**33,126**	**327,683**	**-294,557**	**41,456**	**360,910**	**-319,454**	**-470,660**	**1,163,183**	**1,953,297**	**-790,114**
2008 January	3,996	36,383	-32,387	4,948	38,973	-34,025	[R] -33,787	[R] 99,549	[R] 167,362	[R] -67,812
February	4,668	31,876	-27,208	5,360	35,388	-30,028	-29,882	105,966	165,875	-59,910
2-Month Total	**8,664**	**68,259**	**-59,595**	**10,308**	**74,361**	**-64,053**	**-63,669**	**205,515**	**333,237**	**-127,722**
2007 2-Month Total	**4,216**	**40,363**	**-36,147**	**5,344**	**45,466**	**-40,123**	**-78,653**	**170,933**	**289,709**	**-118,777**
2006 2-Month Total	**3,479**	**44,569**	**-41,090**	**4,621**	**51,331**	**-46,710**	**-79,764**	**152,790**	**279,264**	**-126,474**

[a] Crude oil, petroleum preparations, liquefied propane and butane, and other mineral fuels.

[b] Petroleum, coal, natural gas, and electricity.

R=Revised.

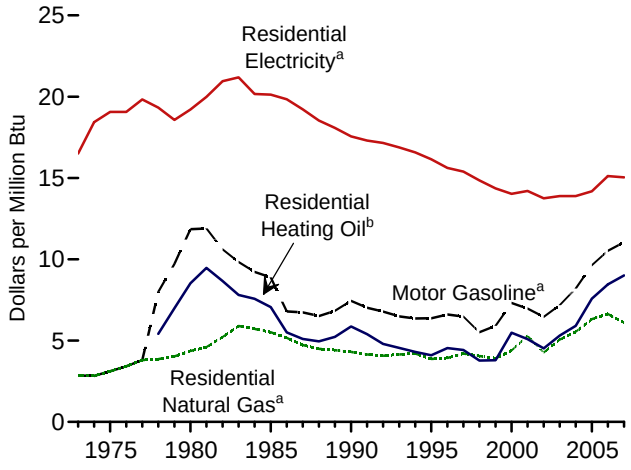
Notes: • Monthly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. • See Note 3, "Merchandise Trade Value," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs territory, which comprises the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for all available data beginning in 1974.

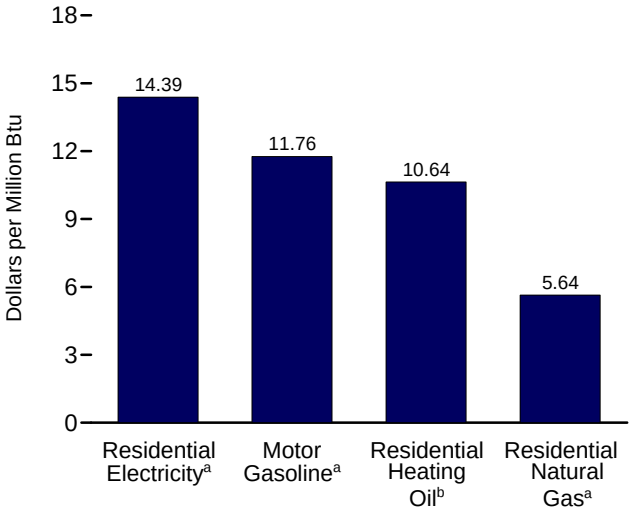
Sources: See end of section.

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

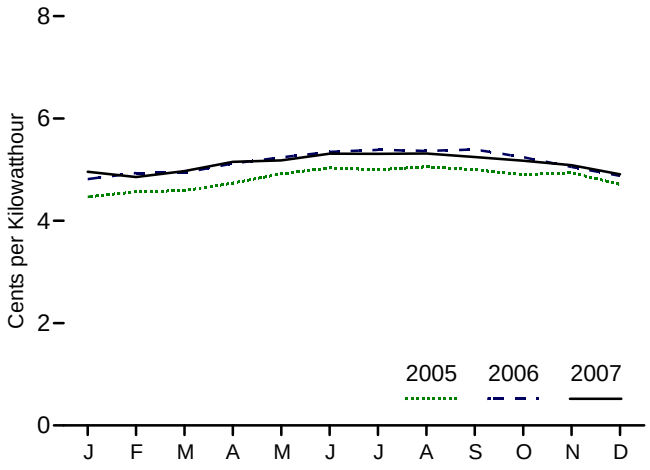
Costs, 1973-2007



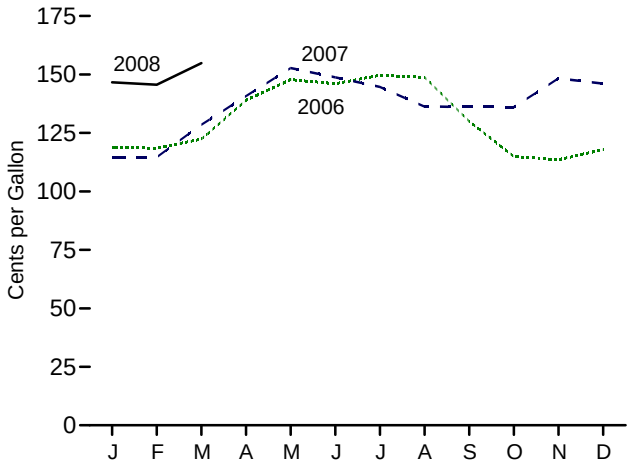
Costs, December 2007



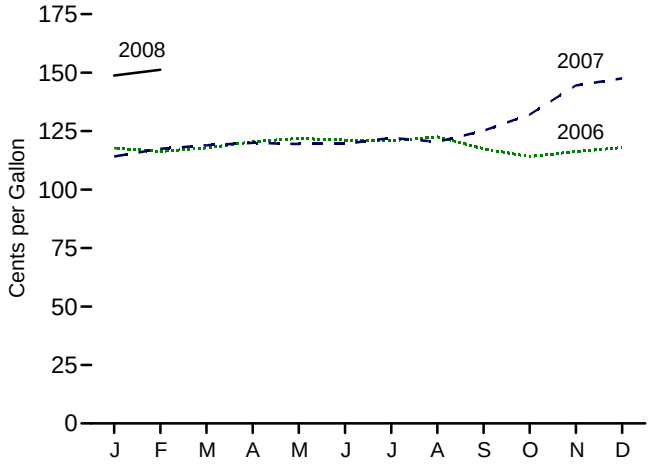
Residential Electricity[a], Monthly



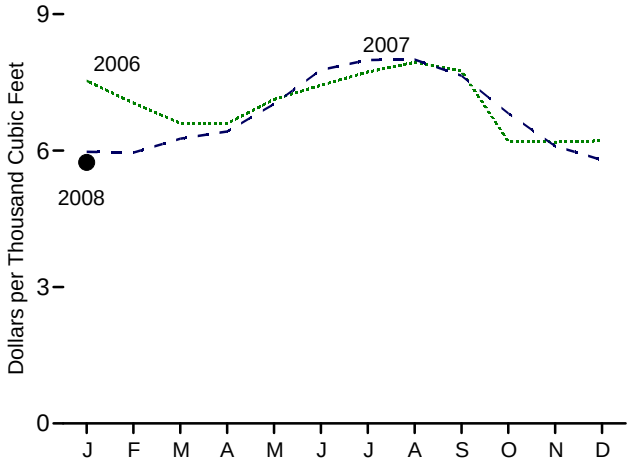
Motor Gasoline[a], Monthly



Residential Heating Oil[b], Monthly



Residential Natural Gas[a], Monthly



[a]Includes taxes.
[b]Excludes taxes.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.6.

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

	Consumer Price Index (Urban)[a]	Motor Gasoline[b]		Residential Heating Oil[c]		Residential Natural Gas[b]		Residential Electricity[b]	
	Index 1982-1984=100	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Thousand Cubic Feet	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Kilowatthour	Dollars per Million Btu
1973 Average	**44.4**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**290.5**	**2.85**	**5.6**	**16.50**
1975 Average	**53.8**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**317.8**	**3.12**	**6.5**	**19.07**
1980 Average	**82.4**	**148.2**	**11.85**	**118.2**	**8.52**	**446.6**	**4.36**	**6.6**	**19.21**
1985 Average	**107.6**	**111.2**	**8.89**	**97.9**	**7.06**	**568.8**	**5.52**	**6.87**	**20.13**
1990 Average	**130.7**	**93.1**	**7.44**	**81.3**	**5.86**	**443.8**	**4.31**	**5.99**	**17.56**
1995 Average	**152.4**	**79.1**	**6.37**	**56.9**	**4.10**	**397.6**	**3.87**	**5.51**	**16.15**
1996 Average	**156.9**	**82.1**	**6.61**	**63.0**	**4.54**	**404.1**	**3.93**	**5.33**	**15.62**
1997 Average	**160.5**	**80.4**	**6.48**	**61.3**	**4.42**	**432.4**	**4.21**	**5.25**	**15.39**
1998 Average	**163.0**	**68.4**	**5.51**	**52.3**	**3.77**	**418.4**	**4.05**	**5.07**	**14.85**
1999 Average	**166.6**	**73.3**	**5.91**	**52.6**	**3.79**	**401.6**	**3.91**	**4.90**	**14.36**
2000 Average	**172.2**	**90.8**	**7.32**	**76.1**	**5.49**	**450.6**	**4.39**	**4.79**	**14.02**
2001 Average	**177.1**	**86.4**	**6.97**	**70.6**	**5.09**	**543.8**	**5.28**	**4.84**	**14.20**
2002 Average	**179.9**	**80.1**	**6.46**	**62.8**	**4.52**	**438.6**	**4.26**	**4.69**	**13.75**
2003 Average	**184.0**	**89.0**	**7.18**	**73.6**	**5.31**	**523.4**	**5.07**	**4.74**	**13.89**
2004 Average	**188.9**	**101.8**	**8.20**	**81.9**	**5.91**	**569.1**	**5.54**	**4.74**	**13.89**
2005 Average	**195.3**	**119.7**	**9.64**	**105.1**	**7.58**	**650.3**	**6.32**	**4.84**	**14.18**
2006 January	198.3	119.0	9.58	117.7	8.49	753.4	7.33	4.82	14.11
February	198.7	118.5	9.54	116.4	8.39	704.6	6.85	4.93	14.46
March	199.8	122.3	9.85	117.8	8.49	660.2	6.42	4.94	14.48
April	201.5	139.0	11.19	120.4	8.68	659.6	6.42	5.12	15.01
May	202.5	147.8	11.90	121.9	8.79	712.6	6.93	5.24	15.36
June	202.9	146.0	11.75	121.1	8.73	743.7	7.23	5.35	15.67
July	203.5	149.7	12.05	120.9	8.72	773.0	7.52	5.39	15.78
August	203.9	148.7	11.97	122.6	8.84	794.0	7.72	5.37	15.73
September	202.9	130.0	10.46	117.4	8.47	775.3	7.54	5.39	15.80
October	201.8	114.9	9.25	114.1	8.23	620.4	6.04	5.24	15.37
November	201.5	113.5	9.14	116.3	8.38	618.9	6.02	5.05	14.81
December	201.8	117.9	9.49	117.9	8.50	621.4	6.04	4.88	14.29
Average	**201.6**	**130.7**	**10.52**	**117.3**	**8.46**	**682.0**	**6.63**	**5.16**	**15.12**
2007 January	202.416	114.7	9.23	114.2	8.23	597.3	5.81	4.96	14.54
February	203.499	114.6	9.23	117.4	8.47	595.6	5.79	4.86	14.23
March	205.352	128.5	10.34	118.9	8.57	626.2	6.09	4.97	14.57
April	206.686	140.7	11.33	120.0	8.65	642.0	6.25	5.15	15.10
May	207.949	152.7	12.29	119.5	8.62	702.6	6.83	5.18	15.18
June	208.352	148.8	11.97	119.6	8.62	777.5	7.56	5.31	15.57
July	208.299	144.6	11.64	122.1	8.80	799.3	7.78	5.31	15.56
August	207.917	136.3	10.97	120.4	8.68	800.3	7.79	5.31	15.58
September	208.490	136.2	10.96	125.1	9.02	764.5	7.44	5.25	15.38
October	208.936	136.1	10.95	132.1	9.52	682.0	6.63	5.17	15.16
November	210.177	148.4	11.94	144.5	10.42	610.0	5.93	5.09	14.91
December	210.036	146.1	11.76	[R] 147.5	[R] 10.64	579.4	5.64	4.91	14.39
Average	**207.342**	**137.4**	**11.06**	**124.9**	**9.01**	**627.5**	**6.10**	**5.13**	**15.04**
2008 January	211.080	146.7	11.80	[R] 148.8	[R] 10.73	[R] 574.2	[R] 5.59	NA	NA
February	211.693	145.6	11.72	[RE] 151.3	[RE] 10.91	NA	NA	NA	NA
March	213.528	154.9	12.46	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[a] Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers, All Items, not seasonally adjusted, 1982-1984 = 100.0.

[b] Includes taxes.

[c] Excludes taxes.

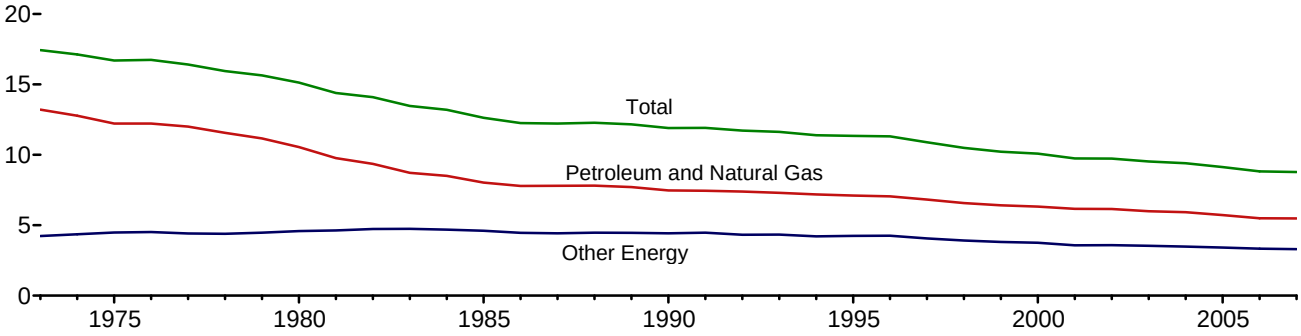
R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

Notes: • 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Fuel Prices:** Tables 9.4 (All Types), 9.8c, 9.9, and 9.11, adjusted by the CPI. • **CPI: 1973-2002**—*Economic Report of the President,* February 2008, Table B-60. **2003 forward**—Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Indicators,* April 2008, "Consumer Prices - All Urban Consumers." • **Conversion Factors:** Tables A1, A3, A4, and A6.

Figure 1.7 Energy Consumption per Real Dollar of Gross Domestic Product, 1973-2007
(Thousand Btu per Chained (2000) Dollar)



Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.7.

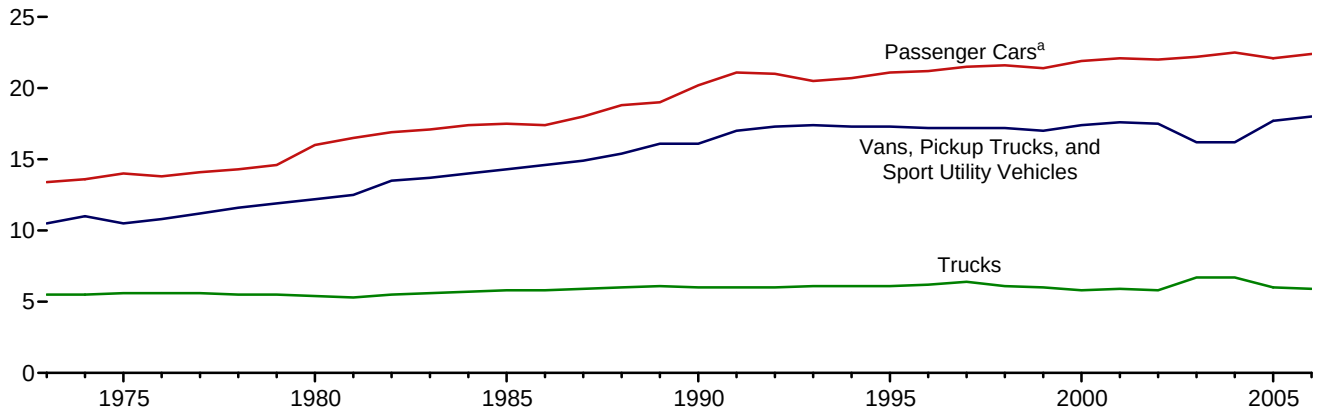
Table 1.7 Energy Consumption per Real Dollar of Gross Domestic Product

	Energy Consumption			Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Energy Consumption per Real Dollar of GDP		
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy[a]	Total		Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy[a]	Total
	Quadrillion Btu			Billion Chained (2000) Dollars	Thousand Btu per Chained (2000) Dollar		
1973 Year	57.352	18.356	75.708	4,341.5	13.21	4.23	17.44
1974 Year	55.187	18.804	73.991	4,319.6	12.78	4.35	17.13
1975 Year	52.678	19.321	71.999	4,311.2	12.22	4.48	16.70
1976 Year	55.520	20.492	76.012	4,540.9	12.23	4.51	16.74
1977 Year	57.053	20.947	78.000	4,750.5	12.01	4.41	16.42
1978 Year	57.966	22.021	79.986	5,015.0	11.56	4.39	15.95
1979 Year	57.789	23.114	80.903	5,173.4	11.17	4.47	15.64
1980 Year	54.438	23.684	78.122	5,161.7	10.55	4.59	15.13
1981 Year	51.678	24.490	76.168	5,291.7	9.77	4.63	14.39
1982 Year	48.588	24.565	73.153	5,189.3	9.36	4.73	14.10
1983 Year	47.275	25.763	73.038	5,423.8	8.72	4.75	13.47
1984 Year	49.445	27.269	76.714	5,813.6	8.51	4.69	13.20
1985 Year	48.626	27.865	76.491	6,053.7	8.03	4.60	12.64
1986 Year	48.787	27.969	76.756	6,263.6	7.79	4.47	12.25
1987 Year	50.505	28.668	79.173	6,475.1	7.80	4.43	12.23
1988 Year	52.670	30.149	82.819	6,742.7	7.81	4.47	12.28
1989 Year	53.813	31.131	84.944	6,981.4	7.71	4.46	12.17
1990 Year	53.156	31.496	84.652	7,112.5	7.47	4.43	11.90
1991 Year	52.878	31.729	84.607	7,100.5	7.45	4.47	11.92
1992 Year	54.240	31.716	85.956	7,336.6	7.39	4.32	11.72
1993 Year	54.973	32.630	87.603	7,532.7	7.30	4.33	11.63
1994 Year	56.290	32.970	89.260	7,835.5	7.18	4.21	11.39
1995 Year	57.108	34.064	91.173	8,031.7	7.11	4.24	11.35
1996 Year	58.758	35.417	94.175	8,328.9	7.05	4.25	11.31
1997 Year	59.382	35.383	94.765	8,703.5	6.82	4.07	10.89
1998 Year	59.647	35.536	95.183	9,066.9	6.58	3.92	10.50
1999 Year	60.747	36.070	96.817	9,470.3	6.41	3.81	10.22
2000 Year	62.089	36.887	98.975	9,817.0	6.32	3.76	10.08
2001 Year	60.959	35.367	96.326	9,890.7	6.16	3.58	9.74
2002 Year	61.785	36.073	97.858	10,048.8	6.15	3.59	9.74
2003 Year	61.706	36.503	98.209	10,301.0	5.99	3.54	9.53
2004 Year	63.226	37.125	100.351	10,675.8	5.92	3.48	9.40
2005 Year	62.977	R 37.529	R 100.506	11,003.4	5.72	3.41	9.13
2006 Year	62.149	R 37.706	R 99.856	11,319.4	5.49	3.33	8.82
2007 Year	R 63.455	R 38.144	R 101.600	R 11,566.8	R 5.49	R 3.30	8.78

[a] Coal, coal coke net imports, nuclear electric power, renewable energy, and electricity net imports.
R=Revised.
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: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.

Sources: • **Energy Consumption:** Table 1.3. • **Gross Domestic Product: 1973-2003**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* August 2006, Table 2A. **2004 forward**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *BEA News Release,* March 27, 2008, Table 3, which is available at Web site http://www.bea.gov/bea/newsrel/gdpnewsrelease.htm.

Figure 1.8 Motor Vehicle Fuel Rates, 1973-2006
(Miles per Gallon)



[a]Motorcycles are included through 1989.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.8.

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

	Passenger Cars[a]			Vans, Pickup Trucks, and Sport Utility Vehicles[b]			Trucks[c]			All Motor Vehicles[d]		
	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)
1973	9,884	737	13.4	9,779	931	10.5	15,370	2,775	5.5	10,099	850	11.9
1974	9,221	677	13.6	9,452	862	11.0	14,995	2,708	5.5	9,493	788	12.0
1975	9,309	665	14.0	9,829	934	10.5	15,167	2,722	5.6	9,627	790	12.2
1976	9,418	681	13.8	10,127	934	10.8	15,438	2,764	5.6	9,774	806	12.1
1977	9,517	676	14.1	10,607	947	11.2	16,700	3,002	5.6	9,978	814	12.3
1978	9,500	665	14.3	10,968	948	11.6	18,045	3,263	5.5	10,077	816	12.4
1979	9,062	620	14.6	10,802	905	11.9	18,502	3,380	5.5	9,722	776	12.5
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	[a]10,157	[a]533	[a]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[P]	12,427	554	22.4	10,986	612	18.0	25,290	4,300	5.9	12,016	697	17.2

[a] Through 1989, includes motorcycles.
[b] Includes a small number of trucks with 2 axles and 4 tires, such as step vans.
[c] Single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires, and combination trucks.
[d] Includes buses and motorcycles, which are not shown separately.
P=Preliminary.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Sources: • **Passenger Cars, 1990-1994:** U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1998,* Table 4-13. • **All Other Data:** • **1973-1994—**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

Census Divisions	March					Cumulative July through March				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	2007	2008	Normal to 2008	2007 to 2008	Normal[a]	2007	2008	Normal to 2008	2007 to 2008
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	913	949	923	1	-3	5,715	5,411	5,478	-4	1
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	827	826	780	-6	-6	5,191	4,782	4,720	-9	-1
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	864	727	948	10	30	5,733	5,434	5,610	-2	3
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	858	675	931	9	38	6,055	5,686	6,078	(s)	7
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	373	303	296	-21	-2	2,621	2,392	2,254	-14	-6
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	452	293	454	(s)	55	3,324	3,095	3,050	-8	-1
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	263	165	295	12	79	2,187	2,071	2,013	-8	-3
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	633	491	629	-1	28	4,491	4,302	4,347	-3	1
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	416	308	420	1	36	2,687	2,507	2,748	2	10
U.S. Average[b]	**593**	**500**	**595**	(s)	**19**	**4,004**	**3,748**	**3,803**	**-5**	**1**

[a] "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.
[b] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.
(s)=Less than 0.5 percent and greater than -0.5 percent.

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° 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).

Web Pages: • See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for current data. • See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html for historical data.

Sources: There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, Camp Springs, MD. The data are available weekly with monthly summaries and are based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. The temperature information recorded at those weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population. The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for the 2000 Census by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 (heating degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Table 1.10 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	March					Cumulative January through March				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	2007	2008	Normal to 2008	2007 to 2008	Normal[a]	2007	2008	Normal to 2008	2007 to 2008
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	0	0	0	NM	NM	0	0	0	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	0	0	0	NM	NM	0	0	0	NM	NM
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	1	3	0	NM	NM	1	3	0	NM	NM
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	3	4	0	NM	NM	3	4	0	NM	NM
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	49	56	52	NM	NM	114	116	115	1	-1
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	19	26	2	NM	NM	31	30	5	NM	NM
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	51	89	32	NM	NM	81	106	61	NM	NM
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	10	24	4	NM	NM	14	24	4	NM	NM
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	4	2	0	NM	NM	7	2	0	NM	NM
U.S. Average[b]	**18**	**25**	**14**	**NM**	**NM**	**36**	**38**	**29**	**NM**	**NM**

[a] "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.

[b] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

NM=Not meaningful (because "Normal" is less than 100 or ratio is incalculable).

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° 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).

Web Pages: • See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for current data. • See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html for historical data.

Sources: There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, Camp Springs, MD. The data are available weekly with monthly summaries and are based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. The temperature information recorded at those weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population. The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for the 2000 Census by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-2 (cooling degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Energy Overview

Note 1. Primary Energy Production. Primary energy production consists of coal production, waste coal supplied, and coal refuse recovery; crude oil and lease condensate production; natural gas plant liquids production; natural gas (dry) 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 geothermal plants heat rate), 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 (municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass) consumption; and biofuels feedstock (biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel).

Note 2. Primary Energy Consumption. Primary energy consumption consists of coal consumption; coal coke net imports; petroleum consumption (petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel, but excluding ethanol blended into motor gasoline); 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 geothermal plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump 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 (municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass) 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).

Note 3 . Merchandise Trade Value. Import data presented are based on the customs value. That value does not include insurance and freight and is consequently lower than the cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) value, which is also reported by the Bureau of the Census. All export data, and import data prior to 1981, 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 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 1.5 Sources

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

Petroleum Exports

1974-1987: "U.S. Exports," FT410, December issues.
1988 and 1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Revisions.
1990-1992: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Report.
1993-2006: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2007 and 2008: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum Imports

1974-1987: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," FT900, December issues, 1975-1988.
1988 and 1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Revisions.
1990-1993: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Report.
1994-2006: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2007 and 2008: "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.
1993-2006: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and

Services," Annual Revision.
2007 and 2008: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum, Energy, and Non-Energy Balances

Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.

Total Merchandise

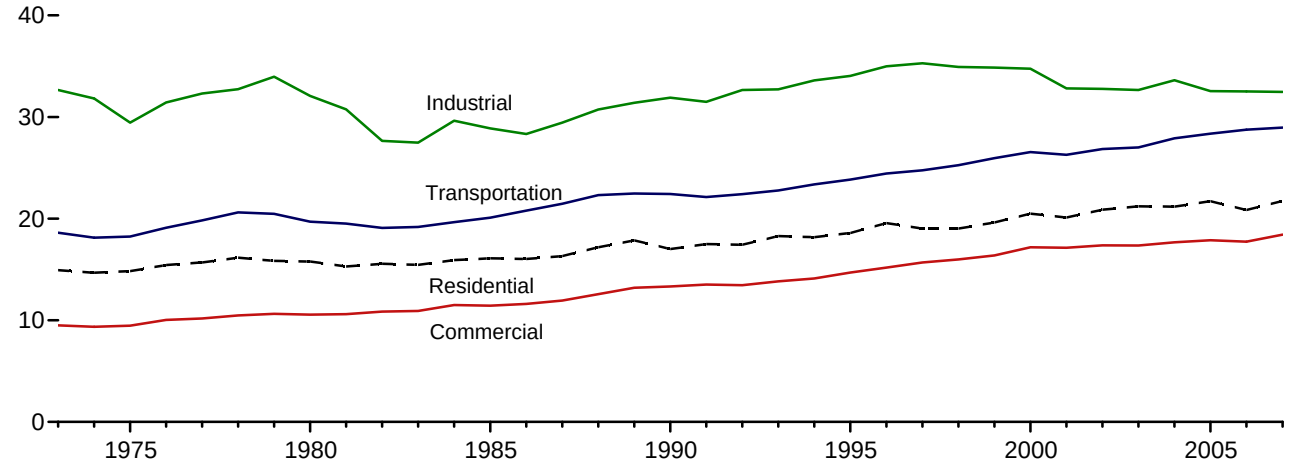
1974-1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.
1988: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions," August 18, 1989.
1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions," July 10, 1990. 1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report," May 10, 1991, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, December 1992," February 18, 1993, page 3.
1991: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993.
1992-2006: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2007 and 2008: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

2 Energy Consumption by Sector

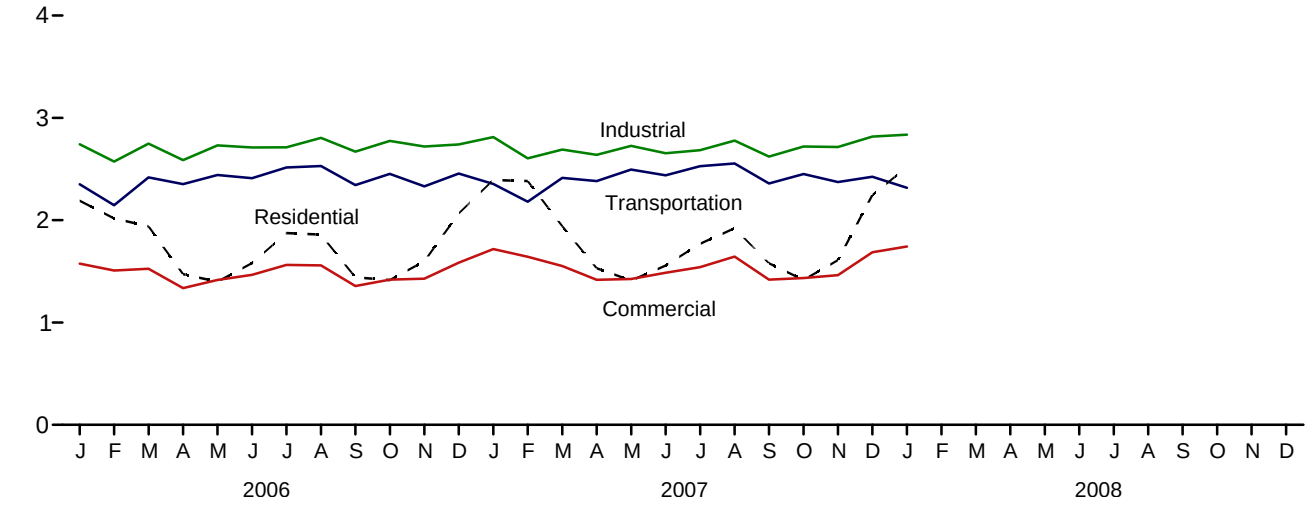
Office buildings, industries, residences, and transport systems, Baltimore, Maryland; east view from the inner harbor.
Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

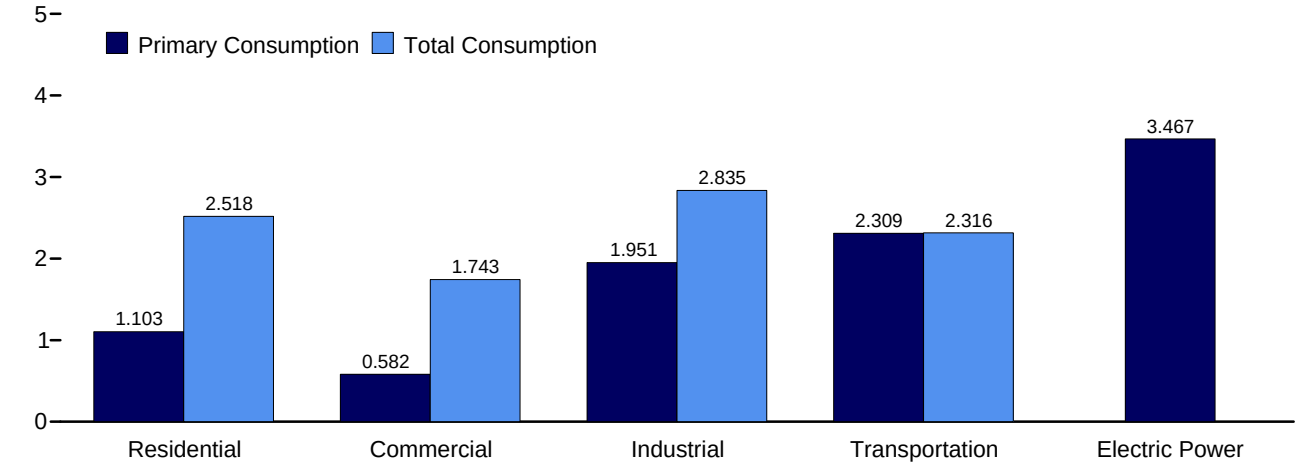
Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1973-2007



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly



By Sector, January 2008



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.
Source: Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector

(Trillion Btu)

	End-Use Sectors								Electric Power Sector[c,d]	Balancing Item[g]	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]		
1973 Total	**8,250**	**14,930**	**4,381**	**9,507**	**24,741**	**32,653**	**18,576**	**18,612**	**19,753**	**7**	**75,708**
1975 Total	**8,006**	**14,842**	**4,023**	**9,466**	**21,454**	**29,447**	**18,209**	**18,244**	**20,307**	**1**	**71,999**
1980 Total	**7,453**	**15,787**	**4,074**	**10,563**	**22,610**	**32,077**	**19,658**	**19,696**	**24,327**	**-1**	**78,122**
1985 Total	**7,161**	**16,088**	**3,695**	**11,444**	**19,466**	**28,875**	**20,041**	**20,087**	**26,132**	**-4**	**76,491**
1990 Total	**6,570**	**17,015**	**3,858**	**13,333**	**21,206**	**31,894**	**22,366**	**22,420**	**30,660**	**-9**	**84,652**
1995 Total	**6,946**	**18,578**	**4,063**	**14,698**	**22,746**	**34,045**	**23,793**	**23,849**	**33,621**	**3**	**91,173**
1996 Total	**7,471**	**19,562**	**4,235**	**15,181**	**23,444**	**34,989**	**24,384**	**24,439**	**34,638**	**4**	**94,175**
1997 Total	**7,040**	**19,026**	**4,257**	**15,694**	**23,721**	**35,288**	**24,697**	**24,752**	**35,045**	**6**	**94,765**
1998 Total	**6,424**	**19,021**	**3,964**	**15,979**	**23,211**	**34,928**	**25,203**	**25,258**	**36,385**	**-3**	**95,183**
1999 Total	**6,784**	**19,621**	**4,007**	**16,384**	**22,991**	**34,855**	**25,894**	**25,951**	**37,136**	**6**	**96,817**
2000 Total	**7,169**	**20,488**	**4,227**	**17,176**	**22,871**	**34,758**	**26,491**	**26,552**	**38,214**	**2**	**98,975**
2001 Total	**6,879**	**20,106**	**4,036**	**17,141**	**21,836**	**32,806**	**26,215**	**26,278**	**37,366**	**-6**	**96,326**
2002 Total	**6,938**	**20,874**	**4,099**	**17,367**	**21,857**	**32,765**	**26,787**	**26,848**	**38,171**	**5**	**97,858**
2003 Total	**7,252**	**21,208**	**4,239**	**17,351**	**21,576**	**32,650**	**26,928**	**27,002**	**38,218**	**-3**	**98,209**
2004 Total	**7,020**	**21,179**	**4,179**	**17,663**	**22,455**	**33,609**	**27,820**	**27,899**	**38,876**	**(s)**	**100,351**
2005 Total	R **6,942**	R **21,718**	**4,013**	**17,874**	**21,467**	**32,546**	**28,280**	**28,361**	**39,799**	R **6**	R **100,506**
2006 January	R 911	R 2,190	494	1,576	R 1,872	R 2,742	2,345	2,352	3,238	R (s)	R 8,860
February	R 902	R 2,017	488	1,509	R 1,718	R 2,574	2,139	2,146	2,998	-1	R 8,245
March	R 819	R 1,940	445	1,525	R 1,858	R 2,748	2,412	2,419	3,099	R -2	R 8,631
April	R 509	R 1,473	294	1,336	R 1,706	R 2,587	2,346	2,352	2,893	R -3	R 7,745
May	R 348	R 1,399	226	1,415	R 1,768	R 2,731	2,436	2,442	3,210	-1	R 7,987
June	R 274	R 1,580	194	1,466	R 1,760	R 2,711	2,404	2,411	3,535	1	R 8,169
July	R 252	R 1,873	182	1,564	1,733	R 2,712	2,509	2,516	3,989	3	R 8,667
August	R 246	R 1,858	187	1,559	R 1,835	R 2,805	2,523	2,530	3,960	R 3	R 8,755
September	R 260	R 1,442	193	1,357	R 1,790	R 2,669	2,337	2,344	3,232	(s)	R 7,812
October	R 385	R 1,414	253	1,419	R 1,862	R 2,774	2,447	2,453	3,113	-2	R 8,058
November	R 566	R 1,599	327	1,429	R 1,842	R 2,721	2,324	2,330	3,020	-1	R 8,078
December	R 804	R 2,067	433	1,585	R 1,862	R 2,741	2,449	2,456	3,301	2	R 8,850
Total	R **6,275**	R **20,854**	**3,717**	R **17,737**	R **21,605**	R **32,515**	**28,671**	**28,750**	**39,589**	R **(s)**	R **99,856**
2007 January	R 1,010	R 2,393	528	R 1,717	R 1,927	R 2,812	2,346	2,354	R 3,465	R 1	R 9,277
February	R 1,106	R 2,383	576	R 1,642	R 1,794	R 2,604	2,174	2,181	R 3,159	R (s)	R 8,809
March	R 810	R 1,942	446	R 1,552	R 1,820	R 2,690	2,406	2,413	R 3,116	R -3	R 8,595
April	R 554	R 1,531	321	R 1,418	R 1,760	R 2,638	2,376	2,383	R 2,959	R -3	R 7,967
May	R 344	R 1,410	221	R 1,425	R 1,783	R 2,726	2,488	2,494	R 3,221	R -2	R 8,054
June	R 266	R 1,557	189	R 1,486	R 1,713	R 2,654	2,432	2,439	R 3,536	R 1	R 8,137
July	R 248	R 1,769	177	R 1,541	R 1,733	R 2,684	2,520	2,527	R 3,843	R 3	R 8,524
August	R 250	R 1,920	186	R 1,644	R 1,774	R 2,778	2,548	2,555	R 4,140	R 4	R 8,901
September	R 253	R 1,579	186	R 1,419	R 1,744	R 2,622	2,353	2,359	R 3,443	R 1	R 7,980
October	R 325	R 1,416	225	R 1,435	R 1,802	R 2,721	2,445	2,451	R 3,227	R -1	R 8,022
November	R 579	R 1,609	338	R 1,462	R 1,822	R 2,716	2,365	2,372	R 3,057	R -1	R 8,159
December	R 944	R 2,247	506	R 1,686	R 1,906	R 2,817	R 2,418	R 2,425	R 3,400	R (s)	R 9,175
Total	R **6,687**	R **21,752**	R **3,899**	R **18,430**	R **21,578**	R **32,464**	R **28,869**	R **28,953**	R **40,567**	R **(s)**	R **101,600**
2008 January	1,103	E 2,518	582	E 1,743	1,951	E 2,835	2,309	E 2,316	E 3,467	1	E 9,414

[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 Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.

[f] Total energy consumption in the end-use sectors consists of primary energy consumption, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses. See Note 2, "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. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

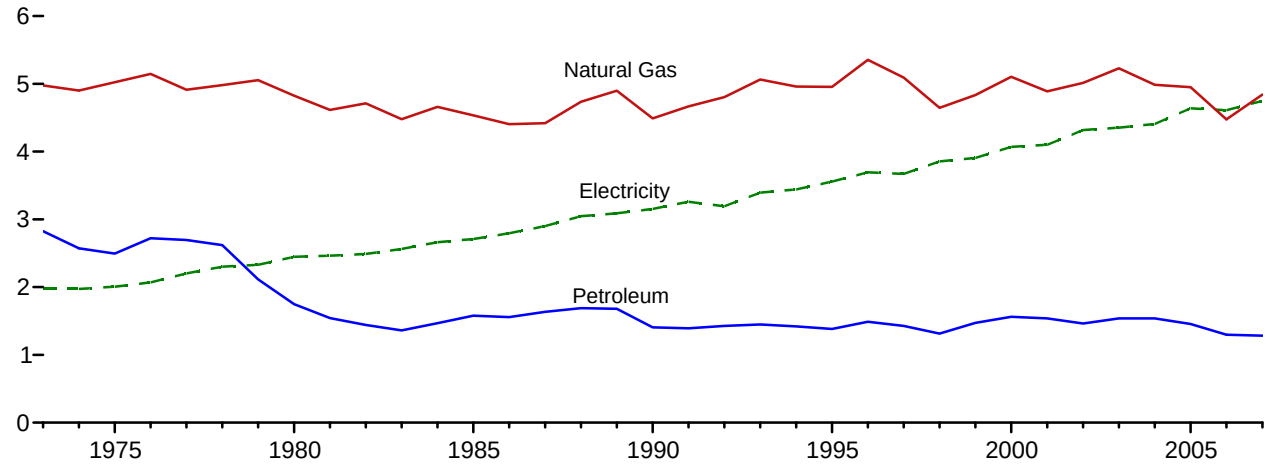
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

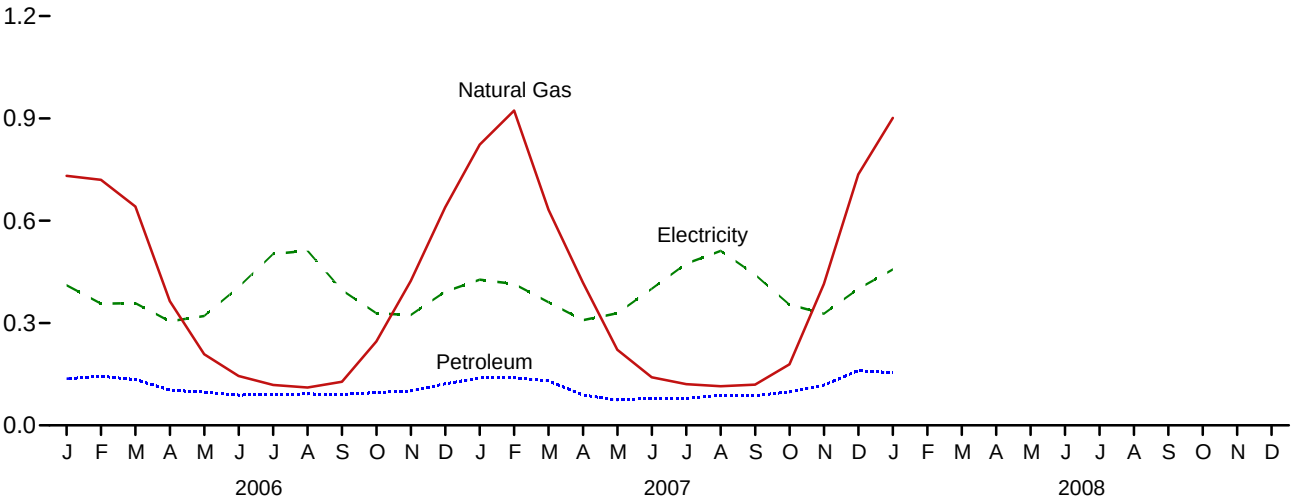
Sources: Tables 1.3 and 2.2-2.6.

Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

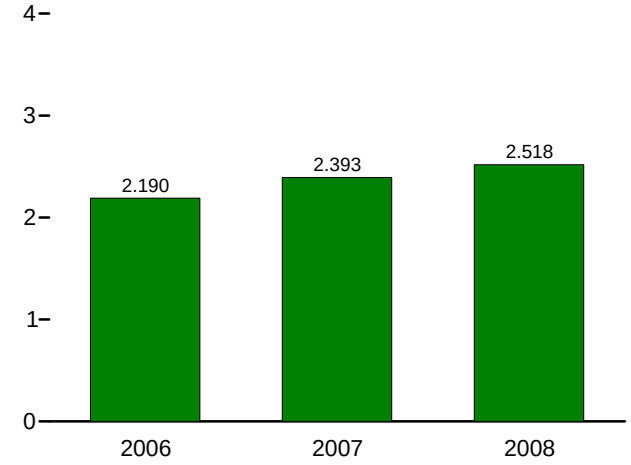
By Major Sources, 1973-2007



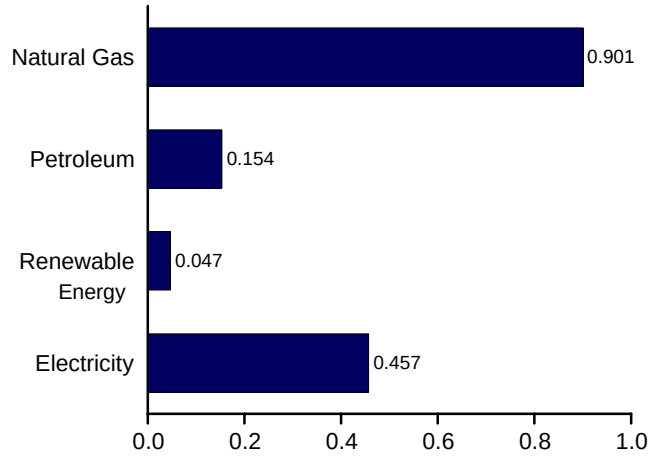
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2008



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.
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	Bio-mass	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[d]	Electrical System Energy Losses[e]	Total
1973 Total	**94**	**4,977**	**2,825**	**7,896**	**NA**	**NA**	**354**	**354**	**8,250**	**1,976**	**4,703**	**14,930**
1975 Total	**63**	**5,023**	**2,495**	**7,580**	**NA**	**NA**	**425**	**425**	**8,006**	**2,007**	**4,829**	**14,842**
1980 Total	**31**	**4,825**	**1,748**	**6,603**	**NA**	**NA**	**850**	**850**	**7,453**	**2,448**	**5,885**	**15,787**
1985 Total	**39**	**4,534**	**1,578**	**6,151**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,010**	**1,010**	**7,161**	**2,709**	**6,219**	**16,088**
1990 Total	**31**	**4,491**	**1,407**	**5,929**	**6**	**56**	**580**	**641**	**6,570**	**3,153**	**7,291**	**17,015**
1995 Total	**17**	**4,954**	**1,383**	**6,355**	**7**	**65**	**520**	**591**	**6,946**	**3,557**	**8,075**	**18,578**
1996 Total	**17**	**5,354**	**1,488**	**6,859**	**7**	**65**	**540**	**612**	**7,471**	**3,694**	**8,397**	**19,562**
1997 Total	**16**	**5,093**	**1,428**	**6,537**	**8**	**65**	**430**	**503**	**7,040**	**3,671**	**8,315**	**19,026**
1998 Total	**12**	**4,646**	**1,314**	**5,971**	**8**	**65**	**380**	**452**	**6,424**	**3,856**	**8,741**	**19,021**
1999 Total	**14**	**4,835**	**1,473**	**6,322**	**9**	**64**	**390**	**462**	**6,784**	**3,906**	**8,931**	**19,621**
2000 Total	**11**	**5,105**	**1,563**	**6,679**	**9**	**61**	**420**	**490**	**7,169**	**4,069**	**9,250**	**20,488**
2001 Total	**12**	**4,889**	**1,539**	**6,440**	**9**	**60**	**370**	**439**	**6,879**	**4,100**	**9,127**	**20,106**
2002 Total	**12**	**5,014**	**1,463**	**6,489**	**10**	**59**	**380**	**449**	**6,938**	**4,317**	**9,619**	**20,874**
2003 Total	**12**	**5,230**	**1,539**	**6,781**	**13**	**58**	**400**	**471**	**7,252**	**4,353**	**9,603**	**21,208**
2004 Total	**13**	**4,986**	**1,539**	**6,538**	**14**	**59**	**410**	**483**	**7,020**	**4,408**	**9,750**	**21,179**
2005 Total	**9**	**4,951**	**1,455**	**6,415**	**16**	**61**	[R] **450**	[R] **527**	[R] **6,942**	**4,638**	**10,139**	[R] **21,718**
2006 January	1	732	137	869	2	6	[R] 35	[R] 42	[R] 911	411	868	[R] 2,190
February	1	720	144	864	1	5	[R] 31	[R] 38	[R] 902	357	758	[R] 2,017
March	1	641	135	777	2	6	[R] 35	[R] 42	[R] 819	358	763	[R] 1,940
April	(s)	364	103	468	2	[R] 6	[R] 34	[R] 41	[R] 509	305	659	[R] 1,473
May	(s)	209	97	306	2	6	[R] 35	[R] 42	[R] 348	321	730	[R] 1,399
June	(s)	145	89	234	2	[R] 6	[R] 34	[R] 41	[R] 274	405	900	[R] 1,580
July	(s)	118	91	210	2	6	[R] 35	[R] 42	[R] 252	503	1,119	[R] 1,873
August	(s)	111	92	204	2	6	[R] 35	[R] 42	[R] 246	512	1,100	[R] 1,858
September	(s)	128	91	219	2	[R] 6	[R] 34	[R] 41	[R] 260	396	786	[R] 1,442
October	1	246	96	343	2	6	[R] 35	[R] 42	[R] 385	328	701	[R] 1,414
November	1	423	101	525	2	[R] 6	[R] 34	[R] 41	[R] 566	324	710	[R] 1,599
December	1	639	122	762	2	6	[R] 35	[R] 42	[R] 804	392	871	[R] 2,067
Total	**6**	**4,476**	**1,297**	**5,779**	**18**	[R] **67**	[R] **410**	[R] **495**	[R] **6,275**	**4,611**	**9,968**	[R] **20,854**
2007 January	1	823	139	963	2	6	[R] 39	[R] 47	[R] 1,010	427	[R] 955	[R] 2,393
February	1	923	140	1,064	[R] 2	[R] 6	[R] 35	[R] 43	[R] 1,106	414	[R] 862	[R] 2,383
March	1	632	130	763	2	6	[R] 39	[R] 47	[R] 810	361	771	[R] 1,942
April	(s)	419	89	508	2	[R] 6	[R] 38	[R] 46	[R] 554	308	669	[R] 1,531
May	(s)	221	75	296	2	6	[R] 39	[R] 47	[R] 344	329	[R] 737	[R] 1,410
June	(s)	141	80	221	2	[R] 6	[R] 38	[R] 46	[R] 266	400	891	[R] 1,557
July	(s)	121	80	201	2	6	[R] 39	[R] 47	[R] 248	474	[R] 1,047	[R] 1,769
August	(s)	115	87	203	2	6	[R] 39	[R] 47	[R] 250	512	[R] 1,159	[R] 1,920
September	(s)	119	88	207	2	[R] 6	[R] 38	[R] 46	[R] 253	442	[R] 884	[R] 1,579
October	1	179	98	277	2	6	[R] 39	[R] 47	[R] 325	354	[R] 737	[R] 1,416
November	1	414	118	533	2	[R] 6	[R] 38	[R] 46	[R] 579	327	704	[R] 1,609
December	1	736	[R] 161	897	2	6	[R] 39	[R] 47	[R] 944	400	[R] 902	[R] 2,247
Total	**6**	**4,842**	**1,282**	**6,131**	[R] **22**	[R] **74**	[R] **460**	[R] **556**	[R] **6,687**	**4,749**	[R] **10,316**	[R] **21,752**
2008 January	[F] 1	901	154	1,056	2	6	39	47	1,103	[F] 457	[E] 958	[E] 2,518

[a] See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.

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

[e] 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 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

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

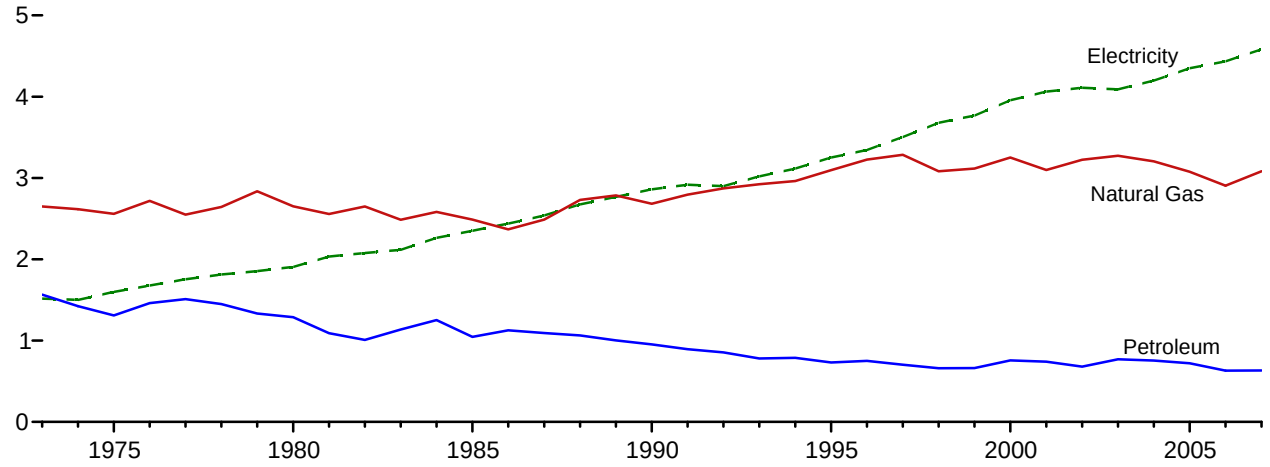
Notes: • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

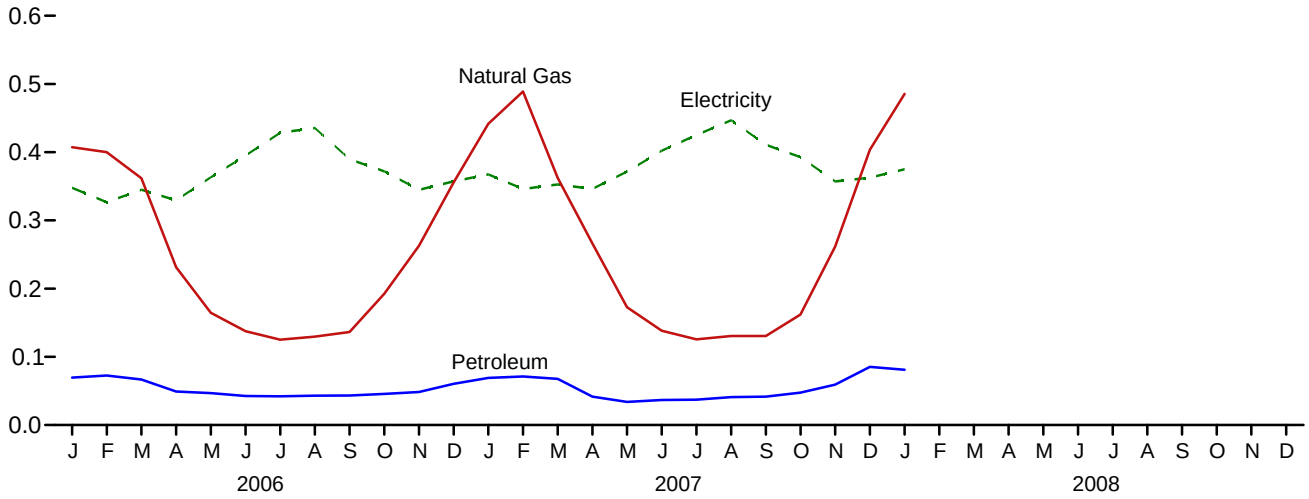
Sources: Tables 2.6, 3.8a, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2a, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

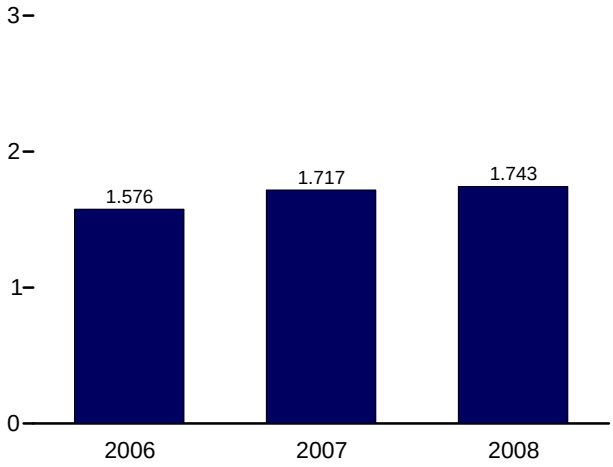
By Major Sources, 1973-2007



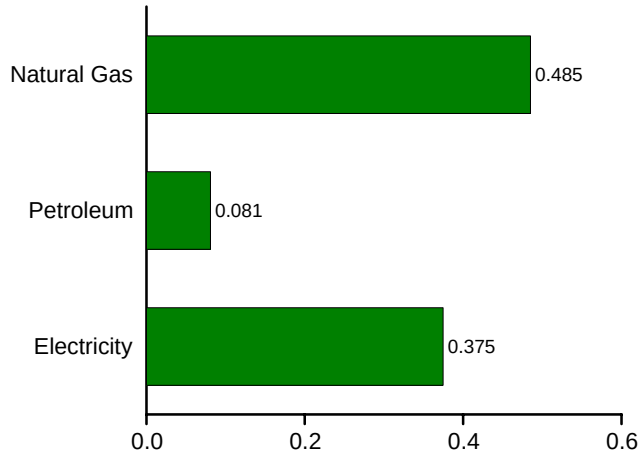
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2008



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.
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]	Petro-leum[d]	Total	Hydro-electric Power[e]	Geo-thermal	Bio-mass	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[f]	Electrical System Energy Losses[g]	Total
1973 Total	**160**	**2,649**	**1,565**	**4,374**	**NA**	**NA**	**7**	**7**	**4,381**	**1,517**	**3,609**	**9,507**
1975 Total	**147**	**2,558**	**1,310**	**4,015**	**NA**	**NA**	**8**	**8**	**4,023**	**1,598**	**3,845**	**9,466**
1980 Total	**115**	**2,651**	**1,287**	**4,053**	**NA**	**NA**	**21**	**21**	**4,074**	**1,906**	**4,582**	**10,563**
1985 Total	**137**	**2,488**	**1,045**	**3,670**	**NA**	**NA**	**24**	**24**	**3,695**	**2,351**	**5,398**	**11,444**
1990 Total	**124**	**2,682**	**953**	**3,760**	**1**	**3**	**94**	**98**	**3,858**	**2,860**	**6,615**	**13,333**
1995 Total	**117**	**3,096**	**732**	**3,945**	**1**	**5**	**113**	**118**	**4,063**	**3,252**	**7,382**	**14,698**
1996 Total	**122**	**3,226**	**751**	**4,099**	**1**	**5**	**129**	**135**	**4,235**	**3,344**	**7,603**	**15,181**
1997 Total	**129**	**3,285**	**704**	**4,118**	**1**	**6**	**131**	**138**	**4,257**	**3,503**	**7,935**	**15,694**
1998 Total	**93**	**3,083**	**661**	**3,837**	**1**	**7**	**118**	**127**	**3,964**	**3,678**	**8,338**	**15,979**
1999 Total	**103**	**3,115**	**661**	**3,879**	**1**	**7**	**121**	**129**	**4,007**	**3,766**	**8,610**	**16,384**
2000 Total	**92**	**3,252**	**756**	**4,099**	**1**	**8**	**119**	**128**	**4,227**	**3,956**	**8,993**	**17,176**
2001 Total	**97**	**3,097**	**741**	**3,935**	**1**	**8**	**92**	**101**	**4,036**	**4,062**	**9,043**	**17,141**
2002 Total	**90**	**3,225**	**680**	**3,995**	**(s)**	**9**	**95**	**104**	**4,099**	**4,110**	**9,158**	**17,367**
2003 Total	**82**	**3,274**	**770**	**4,126**	**1**	**11**	**101**	**113**	**4,239**	**4,090**	**9,023**	**17,351**
2004 Total	**102**	**3,204**	**755**	**4,061**	**1**	**12**	**105**	**118**	**4,179**	**4,198**	**9,286**	**17,663**
2005 Total	**96**	**3,076**	**721**	**3,893**	**1**	**14**	**105**	**119**	**4,013**	**4,351**	**9,511**	**17,874**
2006 January	7	407	69	484	(s)	1	9	10	494	348	735	1,576
February	6	400	73	479	(s)	1	8	9	488	327	694	1,509
March	6	362	67	435	(s)	1	8	10	445	345	736	1,525
April	4	231	49	285	(s)	1	8	10	294	329	712	1,336
May	4	165	47	216	(s)	1	9	10	226	363	827	1,415
June	5	138	42	185	(s)	1	8	10	194	395	877	1,466
July	5	125	42	172	(s)	1	9	10	182	428	954	1,564
August	5	130	43	177	(s)	1	9	10	187	436	936	1,559
September	4	136	43	184	(s)	1	8	[R] 9	193	390	774	1,357
October	6	192	46	244	(s)	1	9	10	253	372	793	1,419
November	6	263	48	318	(s)	1	8	10	327	345	757	1,429
December	7	355	60	423	(s)	1	9	10	433	357	794	1,585
Total	**65**	**2,905**	**630**	**3,600**	**1**	**14**	**102**	**117**	**3,717**	**4,435**	**9,586**	**[R] 17,737**
2007 January	7	442	69	517	(s)	1	9	10	528	367	[R] 822	[R] 1,717
February	7	489	71	567	(s)	1	8	9	576	346	[R] 720	[R] 1,642
March	6	362	68	436	(s)	1	9	10	446	353	[R] 753	[R] 1,552
April	4	266	42	312	(s)	1	8	9	321	346	751	[R] 1,418
May	4	173	34	211	(s)	1	9	10	221	371	[R] 833	[R] 1,425
June	4	138	37	179	(s)	1	9	10	189	402	895	[R] 1,486
July	4	126	37	167	(s)	1	9	10	177	425	[R] 939	[R] 1,541
August	5	130	41	176	(s)	1	9	10	186	447	1,012	[R] 1,644
September	4	131	42	176	(s)	1	8	10	186	411	[R] 822	[R] 1,419
October	6	162	47	215	(s)	1	9	10	225	393	818	[R] 1,435
November	7	262	59	328	(s)	1	9	10	338	357	768	[R] 1,462
December	7	403	85	496	(s)	1	9	10	506	363	[R] 817	[R] 1,686
Total	**65**	**3,083**	**632**	**3,780**	**1**	**14**	**104**	**119**	**[R] 3,899**	**4,581**	**[R] 9,951**	**[R] 18,430**
2008 January	[F] 6	485	81	572	[F] (s)	1	9	10	582	[F] 375	[E] 786	[E] 1,743

[a] See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.

[b] Most data are estimates. 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 the fuel ethanol portion of motor gasoline—fuel ethanol is 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 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

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

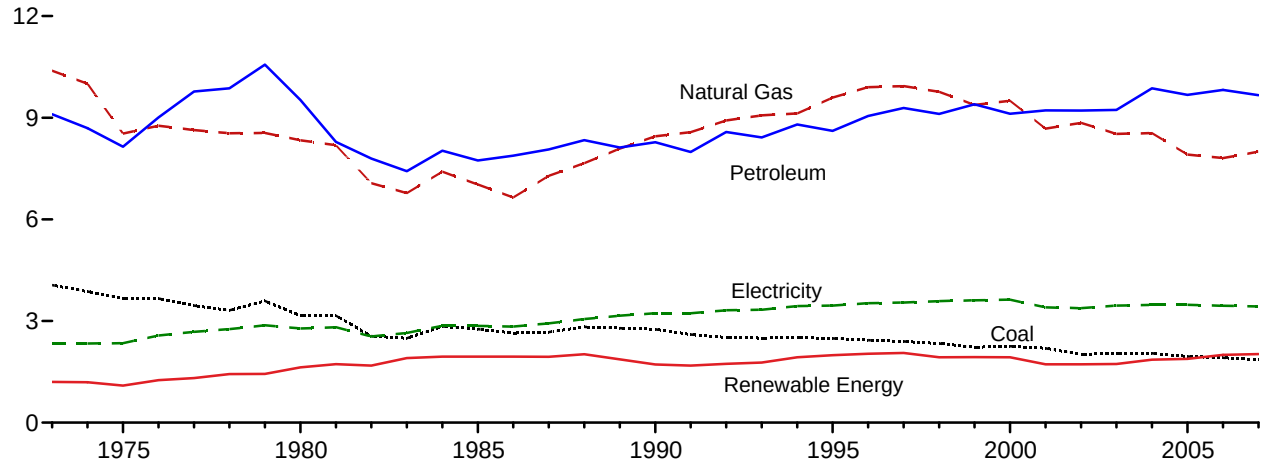
Notes: • The commercial sector includes commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

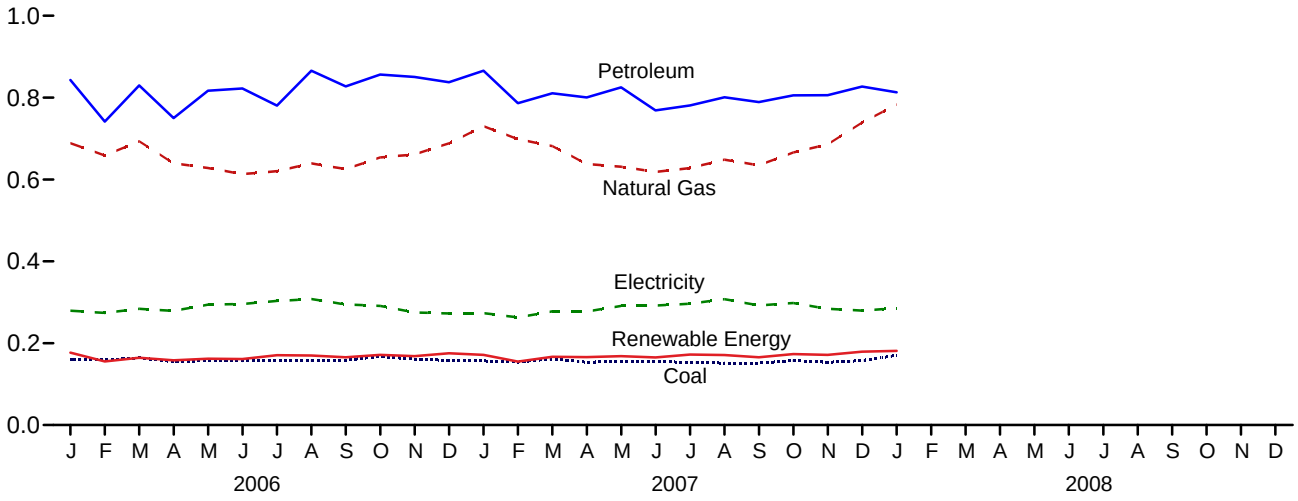
Sources: Tables 2.6, 3.8a, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2a, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

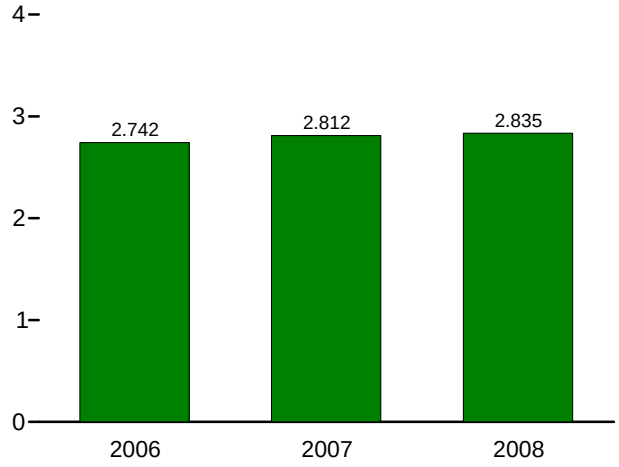
By Major Sources, 1973-2007



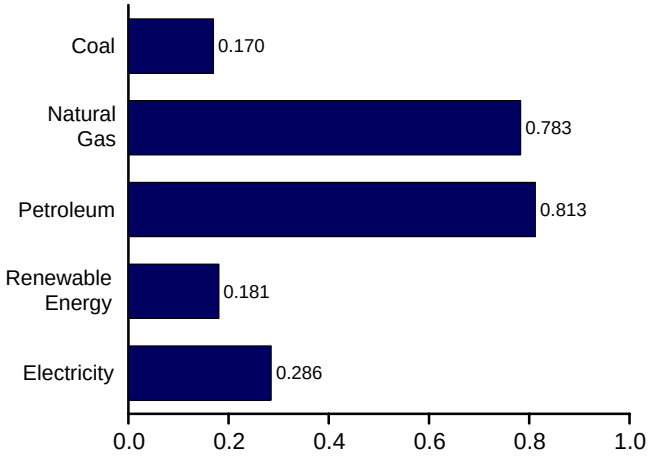
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2008



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.
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]	Petro-leum[d]	Total[e]	Hydro-electric Power[f]	Geo-thermal	Bio-mass	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[g]	Electrical System Energy Losses[h]	Total[e]
1973 Total	**4,057**	**10,388**	**9,104**	**23,541**	**35**	**NA**	**1,165**	**1,200**	**24,741**	**2,341**	**5,571**	**32,653**
1975 Total	**3,667**	**8,532**	**8,146**	**20,359**	**32**	**NA**	**1,063**	**1,096**	**21,454**	**2,346**	**5,647**	**29,447**
1980 Total	**3,155**	**8,333**	**9,525**	**20,977**	**33**	**NA**	**1,600**	**1,633**	**22,610**	**2,781**	**6,686**	**32,077**
1985 Total	**2,760**	**7,032**	**7,738**	**17,516**	**33**	**NA**	**1,917**	**1,950**	**19,466**	**2,855**	**6,554**	**28,875**
1990 Total	**2,756**	**8,451**	**8,278**	**19,490**	**31**	**2**	**1,683**	**1,716**	**21,206**	**3,226**	**7,461**	**31,894**
1995 Total	**2,488**	**9,592**	**8,613**	**20,754**	**55**	**3**	**1,935**	**1,992**	**22,746**	**3,455**	**7,844**	**34,045**
1996 Total	**2,434**	**9,901**	**9,052**	**21,410**	**61**	**3**	**1,970**	**2,033**	**23,444**	**3,527**	**8,018**	**34,989**
1997 Total	**2,395**	**9,933**	**9,289**	**21,663**	**58**	**3**	**1,997**	**2,058**	**23,721**	**3,542**	**8,024**	**35,288**
1998 Total	**2,335**	**9,763**	**9,114**	**21,280**	**55**	**3**	**1,873**	**1,931**	**23,211**	**3,587**	**8,131**	**34,928**
1999 Total	**2,227**	**9,375**	**9,395**	**21,054**	**49**	**4**	**1,883**	**1,936**	**22,991**	**3,611**	**8,254**	**34,855**
2000 Total	**2,256**	**9,500**	**9,119**	**20,941**	**42**	**4**	**1,884**	**1,930**	**22,871**	**3,631**	**8,256**	**34,758**
2001 Total	**2,192**	**8,676**	**9,217**	**20,115**	**33**	**5**	**1,684**	**1,721**	**21,836**	**3,400**	**7,570**	**32,806**
2002 Total	**2,019**	**8,845**	**9,209**	**20,135**	**39**	**5**	**1,679**	**1,723**	**21,857**	**3,379**	**7,528**	**32,765**
2003 Total	**2,041**	**8,521**	**9,232**	**19,845**	**43**	**3**	**1,684**	**1,731**	**21,576**	**3,454**	**7,620**	**32,650**
2004 Total	**2,047**	**8,544**	**9,865**	**20,594**	**33**	**4**	**1,824**	**1,861**	**22,455**	**3,473**	**7,682**	**33,609**
2005 Total	**1,954**	**7,911**	**9,673**	**19,583**	**32**	**4**	**1,848**	**1,884**	**21,467**	**3,477**	**7,602**	**32,546**
2006 January	161	689	843	1,695	4	(s)	R 173	R 177	R 1,872	279	590	R 2,742
February	159	658	741	1,563	3	(s)	R 152	R 155	R 1,718	274	582	R 2,574
March	164	693	830	1,694	2	(s)	R 162	R 164	R 1,858	284	606	R 2,748
April	155	639	750	1,548	2	(s)	R 156	R 158	R 1,706	279	603	R 2,587
May	157	628	817	1,606	2	(s)	R 160	R 162	R 1,768	294	669	R 2,731
June	157	613	822	1,598	2	(s)	R 159	R 161	R 1,760	296	656	R 2,711
July	158	620	781	1,563	2	(s)	R 168	R 171	1,733	303	675	R 2,712
August	158	639	866	1,665	2	(s)	R 168	R 170	R 1,835	308	662	R 2,805
September	158	625	827	1,624	2	(s)	R 163	165	R 1,790	295	585	R 2,669
October	168	654	856	1,690	3	(s)	R 168	171	R 1,862	291	621	R 2,774
November	161	661	850	1,673	4	(s)	164	R 168	R 1,842	275	604	R 2,721
December	158	688	838	1,686	3	(s)	R 172	R 175	R 1,862	273	606	R 2,741
Total	**1,914**	**7,809**	**9,822**	**19,606**	**29**	**4**	**R 1,966**	**R 1,999**	**R 21,605**	**3,451**	**7,459**	**R 32,515**
2007 January	R 156	R 730	866	R 1,755	4	(s)	R 167	171	R 1,927	273	612	R 2,812
February	R 154	R 698	787	R 1,639	2	(s)	R 153	R 155	R 1,794	263	547	R 2,604
March	R 162	R 682	811	R 1,653	2	(s)	R 164	R 167	R 1,820	278	593	R 2,690
April	R 154	R 638	801	R 1,594	2	(s)	R 164	R 166	R 1,760	277	602	R 2,638
May	R 156	R 631	825	R 1,615	2	(s)	R 166	R 168	R 1,783	291	653	R 2,726
June	R 156	R 618	769	R 1,548	2	(s)	R 163	165	R 1,713	292	R 649	R 2,654
July	R 153	R 628	781	R 1,560	1	(s)	R 171	172	R 1,733	296	655	R 2,684
August	R 152	R 648	801	R 1,603	2	(s)	168	R 171	R 1,774	308	697	R 2,778
September	R 151	R 635	789	R 1,579	1	(s)	R 164	R 166	R 1,744	292	R 585	R 2,622
October	R 157	R 666	806	R 1,629	1	(s)	R 172	173	R 1,802	298	R 620	R 2,721
November	R 154	R 686	806	R 1,650	1	(s)	R 170	171	R 1,822	284	R 610	R 2,716
December	R 157	R 739	827	R 1,727	2	(s)	R 177	R 179	R 1,906	280	631	R 2,817
Total	**R 1,861**	**R 7,999**	**9,667**	**R 19,553**	**23**	**R 5**	**R 1,998**	**R 2,025**	**R 21,578**	**3,432**	**R 7,454**	**R 32,464**
2008 January	F 170	783	813	1,770	F 4	(s)	177	181	1,951	F 286	E 598	E 2,835

[a] See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.

[b] Most data are estimates. 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 the fuel ethanol portion of motor gasoline—fuel ethanol is 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 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

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

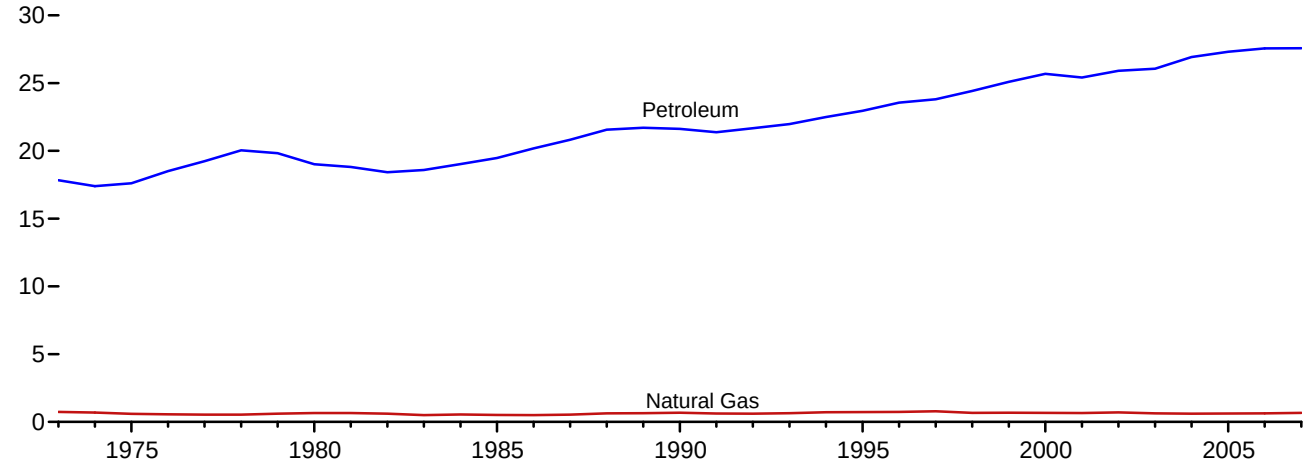
Notes: • The industrial sector includes industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

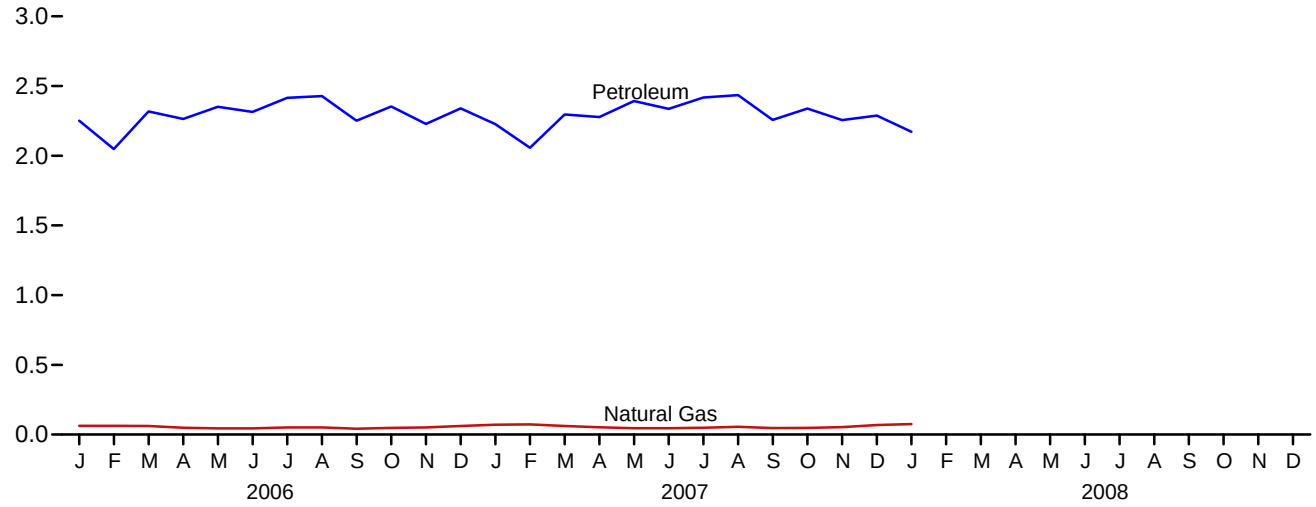
Sources: Tables 1.4a, 1.4b, 2.6, 3.8b, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2b, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

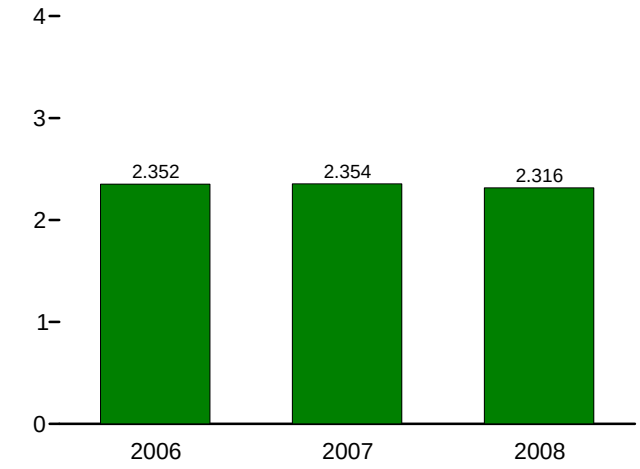
By Major Sources, 1973-2007



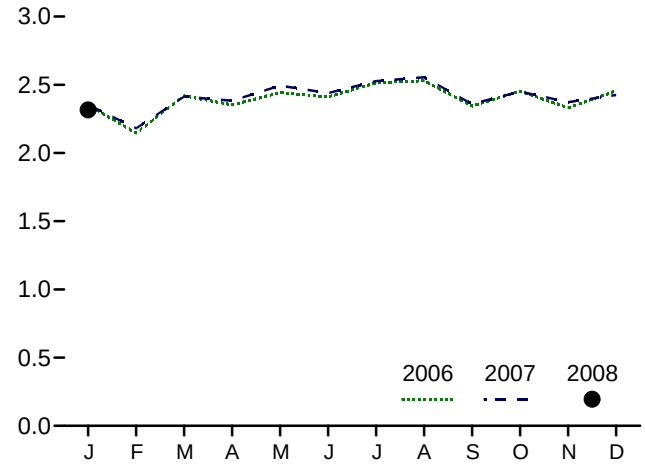
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



Total, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.
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				
1973 Total	**3**	**743**	**17,831**	**18,576**	**NA**	**18,576**	**11**	**25**	**18,612**
1975 Total	**1**	**595**	**17,614**	**18,209**	**NA**	**18,209**	**10**	**24**	**18,244**
1980 Total	**(g)**	**650**	**19,009**	**19,658**	**NA**	**19,658**	**11**	**27**	**19,696**
1985 Total	**(g)**	**519**	**19,471**	**19,990**	**51**	**20,041**	**14**	**32**	**20,087**
1990 Total	**(g)**	**680**	**21,625**	**22,305**	**62**	**22,366**	**16**	**37**	**22,420**
1995 Total	**(g)**	**724**	**22,954**	**23,678**	**115**	**23,793**	**17**	**39**	**23,849**
1996 Total	**(g)**	**737**	**23,565**	**24,302**	**82**	**24,384**	**17**	**38**	**24,439**
1997 Total	**(g)**	**780**	**23,813**	**24,593**	**104**	**24,697**	**17**	**38**	**24,752**
1998 Total	**(g)**	**666**	**24,422**	**25,088**	**115**	**25,203**	**17**	**38**	**25,258**
1999 Total	**(g)**	**675**	**25,098**	**25,774**	**120**	**25,894**	**17**	**40**	**25,951**
2000 Total	**(g)**	**672**	**25,682**	**26,354**	**138**	**26,491**	**18**	**42**	**26,552**
2001 Total	**(g)**	**658**	**25,413**	**26,071**	**145**	**26,215**	**20**	**43**	**26,278**
2002 Total	**(g)**	**702**	**25,913**	**26,615**	**172**	**26,787**	**19**	**42**	**26,848**
2003 Total	**(g)**	**630**	**26,063**	**26,693**	**235**	**26,928**	**23**	**51**	**27,002**
2004 Total	**(g)**	**603**	**26,922**	**27,525**	**296**	**27,820**	**25**	**55**	**27,899**
2005 Total	**(g)**	**625**	**27,309**	**27,934**	**346**	**28,280**	**26**	**56**	**28,361**
2006 January	(g)	63	2,251	2,314	31	2,345	2	5	2,352
February	(g)	62	2,048	2,111	29	2,139	2	4	2,146
March	(g)	62	2,318	2,379	33	2,412	2	5	2,419
April	(g)	49	2,264	2,312	34	2,346	2	4	2,352
May	(g)	44	2,351	2,395	41	2,436	2	4	2,442
June	(g)	45	2,314	2,359	45	2,404	2	5	2,411
July	(g)	51	2,416	2,466	42	2,509	2	5	2,516
August	(g)	51	2,428	2,478	45	2,523	2	5	2,530
September	(g)	42	2,251	2,294	44	2,337	2	4	2,344
October	(g)	47	2,353	2,400	46	2,447	2	4	2,453
November	(g)	51	2,228	2,279	45	2,324	2	4	2,330
December	(g)	61	2,340	2,401	48	2,449	2	5	2,456
Total	**(g)**	**626**	**27,561**	**28,188**	**483**	**28,671**	**25**	**54**	**28,750**
2007 January	(g)	70	2,228	2,298	48	2,346	2	6	2,354
February	(g)	73	2,058	2,131	43	2,174	2	5	2,181
March	(g)	61	2,296	2,357	48	2,406	2	5	2,413
April	(g)	52	2,278	2,330	46	2,376	2	4	2,383
May	(g)	45	2,392	2,437	50	2,488	2	5	2,494
June	(g)	45	2,336	2,381	51	2,432	2	5	2,439
July	(g)	48	2,417	[R] 2,466	55	2,520	2	5	2,527
August	(g)	56	2,434	2,490	58	2,548	2	5	2,555
September	(g)	46	2,256	2,303	50	2,353	2	4	2,359
October	(g)	48	2,339	2,386	58	2,445	2	4	2,451
November	(g)	53	2,255	2,308	57	2,365	2	5	2,372
December	(g)	[R] 69	2,288	[R] 2,357	61	[R] 2,418	2	5	[R] 2,425
Total	**(g)**	**[R] 667**	**27,576**	**[R] 28,243**	**626**	**[R] 28,869**	**26**	**57**	**[R] 28,953**
2008 January	(g)	75	2,171	2,247	62	2,309	[F] 2	[E] 5	[E] 2,316

[a] See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.

[b] Data are estimates. 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.

[d] Does not include the fuel ethanol portion of motor gasoline—fuel ethanol is 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 2, "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. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

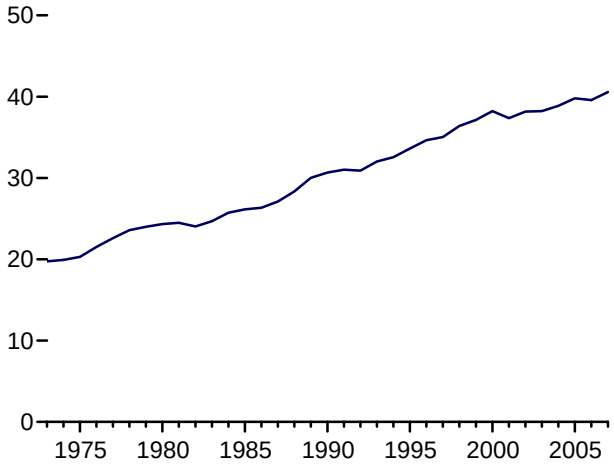
Notes: • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

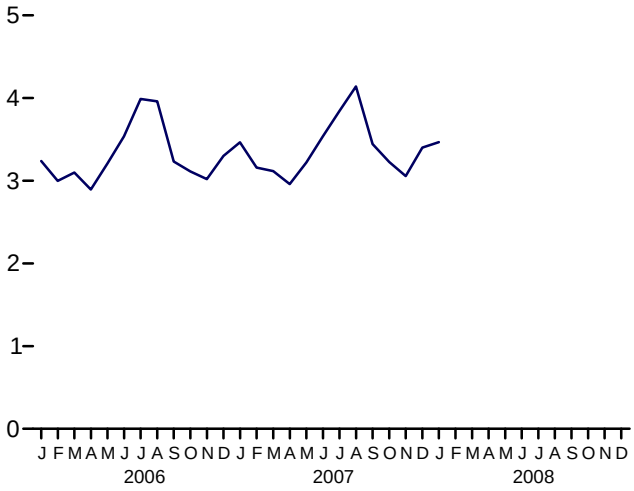
Sources: Tables 2.6, 3.8c, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2b, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

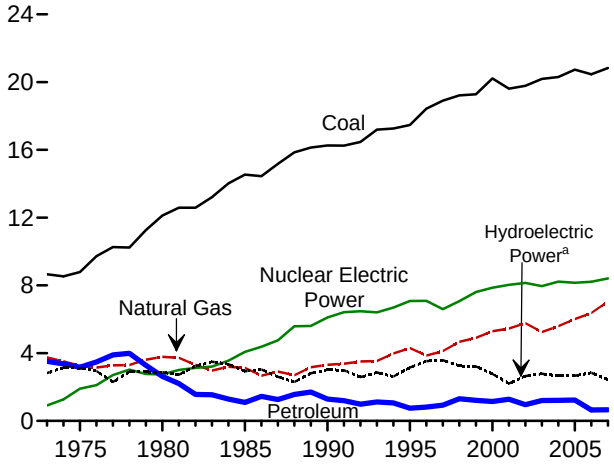
Total, 1973-2007



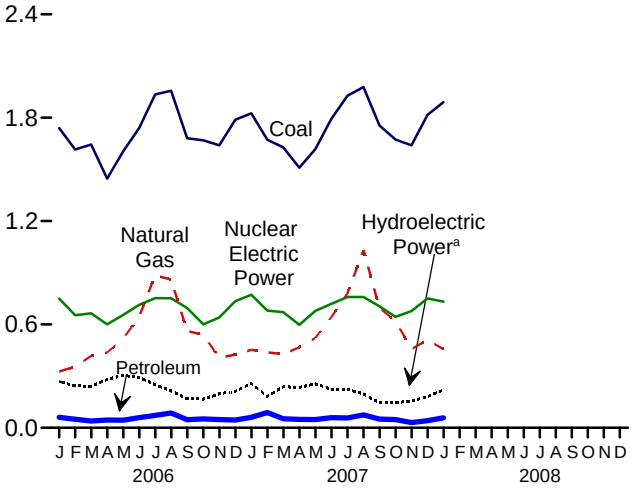
Total, Monthly



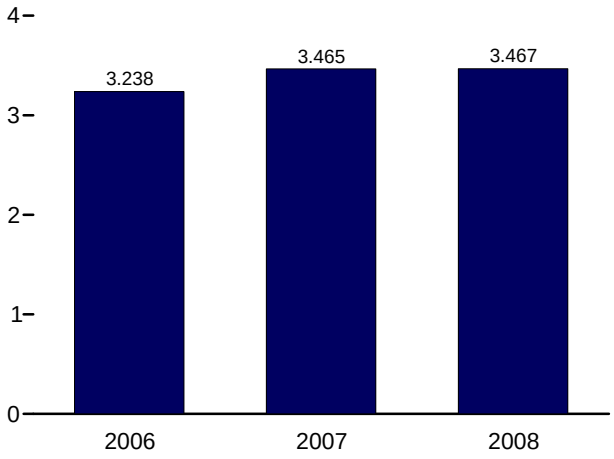
By Major Sources, 1973-2007



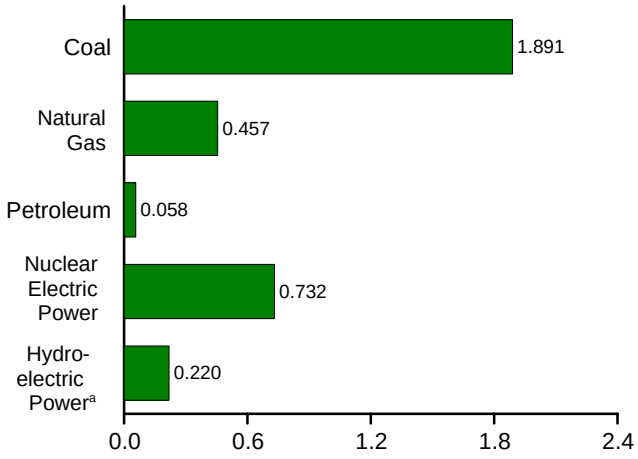
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2008



[a]Conventional hydroelectric power.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.
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	Total Primary
	Coal	Natural Gas[c]	Petroleum	Total		Hydroelectric Power[d]	Geothermal	Solar/PV	Wind	Biomass	Total		
1973 Total	**8,658**	**3,748**	**3,515**	**15,921**	**910**	**2,827**	**43**	**NA**	**NA**	**3**	**2,873**	**49**	**19,753**
1975 Total	**8,786**	**3,240**	**3,166**	**15,191**	**1,900**	**3,122**	**70**	**NA**	**NA**	**2**	**3,194**	**21**	**20,307**
1980 Total	**12,123**	**3,778**	**2,634**	**18,534**	**2,739**	**2,867**	**110**	**NA**	**NA**	**4**	**2,982**	**71**	**24,327**
1985 Total	**14,542**	**3,135**	**1,090**	**18,767**	**4,076**	**2,937**	**198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**14**	**3,150**	**140**	**26,132**
1990 Total[e]	**16,261**	**3,309**	**1,289**	**20,859**	**6,104**	**3,014**	**326**	**4**	**29**	**317**	**3,689**	**8**	**30,660**
1995 Total	**17,466**	**4,302**	**755**	**22,523**	**7,075**	**3,149**	**280**	**5**	**33**	**422**	**3,889**	**134**	**33,621**
1996 Total	**18,429**	**3,862**	**817**	**23,109**	**7,087**	**3,528**	**300**	**5**	**33**	**438**	**4,305**	**137**	**34,638**
1997 Total	**18,905**	**4,126**	**927**	**23,957**	**6,597**	**3,581**	**309**	**5**	**34**	**446**	**4,375**	**116**	**35,045**
1998 Total	**19,216**	**4,675**	**1,306**	**25,197**	**7,068**	**3,241**	**311**	**5**	**31**	**444**	**4,032**	**88**	**36,385**
1999 Total	**19,279**	**4,902**	**1,211**	**25,393**	**7,610**	**3,218**	**312**	**5**	**46**	**453**	**4,034**	**99**	**37,136**
2000 Total	**20,220**	**5,293**	**1,144**	**26,658**	**7,862**	**2,768**	**296**	**5**	**57**	**453**	**3,579**	**115**	**38,214**
2001 Total	**19,614**	**5,458**	**1,277**	**26,348**	**8,033**	**2,209**	**289**	**6**	**70**	**337**	**2,910**	**75**	**37,366**
2002 Total	**19,783**	**5,767**	**961**	**26,511**	**8,143**	**2,650**	**305**	**6**	**105**	**380**	**3,445**	**72**	**38,171**
2003 Total	**20,185**	**5,246**	**1,205**	**26,636**	**7,959**	**2,781**	**303**	**5**	**115**	**397**	**3,601**	**22**	**38,218**
2004 Total	**20,305**	**5,595**	**1,212**	**27,112**	**8,222**	**2,656**	**311**	**6**	**142**	**388**	**3,503**	**39**	**38,876**
2005 Total	**20,737**	**6,015**	**1,235**	**27,986**	**8,160**	**2,670**	**309**	**6**	**178**	**406**	**3,568**	**84**	**39,799**
2006 January	1,740	326	61	2,128	750	268	26	(s)	24	37	355	5	3,238
February	1,615	355	50	2,020	653	243	23	(s)	19	34	319	5	2,998
March	1,644	417	39	2,101	665	242	27	(s)	23	35	327	6	3,099
April	1,446	437	46	1,928	601	281	24	1	25	30	360	5	2,893
May	1,605	517	44	2,166	655	304	23	1	24	33	384	5	3,210
June	1,740	645	59	2,444	714	293	25	1	20	34	373	5	3,535
July	1,936	885	72	2,893	753	250	27	1	19	36	333	10	3,989
August	1,957	861	86	2,904	751	214	27	1	16	37	295	10	3,960
September	1,681	561	47	2,289	695	169	26	1	19	34	248	(s)	3,232
October	1,669	540	51	2,260	600	166	27	(s)	24	34	252	1	3,113
November	1,640	406	48	2,094	641	197	25	(s)	25	35	283	3	3,020
December	1,789	425	46	2,259	735	211	27	(s)	25	36	299	8	3,301
Total	**20,462**	**6,375**	**648**	**27,485**	**8,214**	**2,839**	**306**	**5**	**264**	**412**	**3,827**	**63**	**39,589**
2007 January	R 1,826	453	60	R 2,339	772	258	27	(s)	24	38	347	6	R 3,465
February	R 1,672	438	89	R 2,199	681	183	25	(s)	25	36	269	10	R 3,159
March	R 1,628	428	53	R 2,108	671	239	26	(s)	30	36	331	6	R 3,116
April	R 1,510	468	49	R 2,027	598	235	24	1	32	33	325	10	R 2,959
May	R 1,617	521	48	R 2,186	678	255	25	1	28	34	343	13	R 3,221
June	R 1,793	643	59	R 2,494	719	225	26	1	24	36	311	11	R 3,536
July	R 1,928	781	57	R 2,766	759	223	27	1	19	36	306	13	R 3,843
August	R 1,978	1,032	75	R 3,085	759	196	27	1	24	37	285	11	R 4,140
September	R 1,755	695	51	R 2,501	705	144	26	1	26	35	232	5	R 3,443
October	R 1,673	620	48	R 2,341	644	146	27	(s)	30	32	236	6	R 3,227
November	R 1,640	457	30	R 2,127	678	155	26	(s)	27	36	243	9	R 3,057
December	R 1,817	510	42	R 2,368	751	182	27	(s)	28	37	275	7	R 3,400
Total	R **20,835**	**7,046**	**660**	R **28,542**	**8,415**	**2,440**	**312**	**6**	**319**	**427**	**3,503**	**107**	R **40,567**
2008 January	F 1,891	F 457	F 58	F 2,405	F 732	F 220	F 26	F (s)	F 34	F 38	F 319	11	E 3,467

[a] See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.

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

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

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 1, "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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 3.8c, 4.3, 6.2, 7.1, 7.2b, 10.2c, A4, A5, and A6.

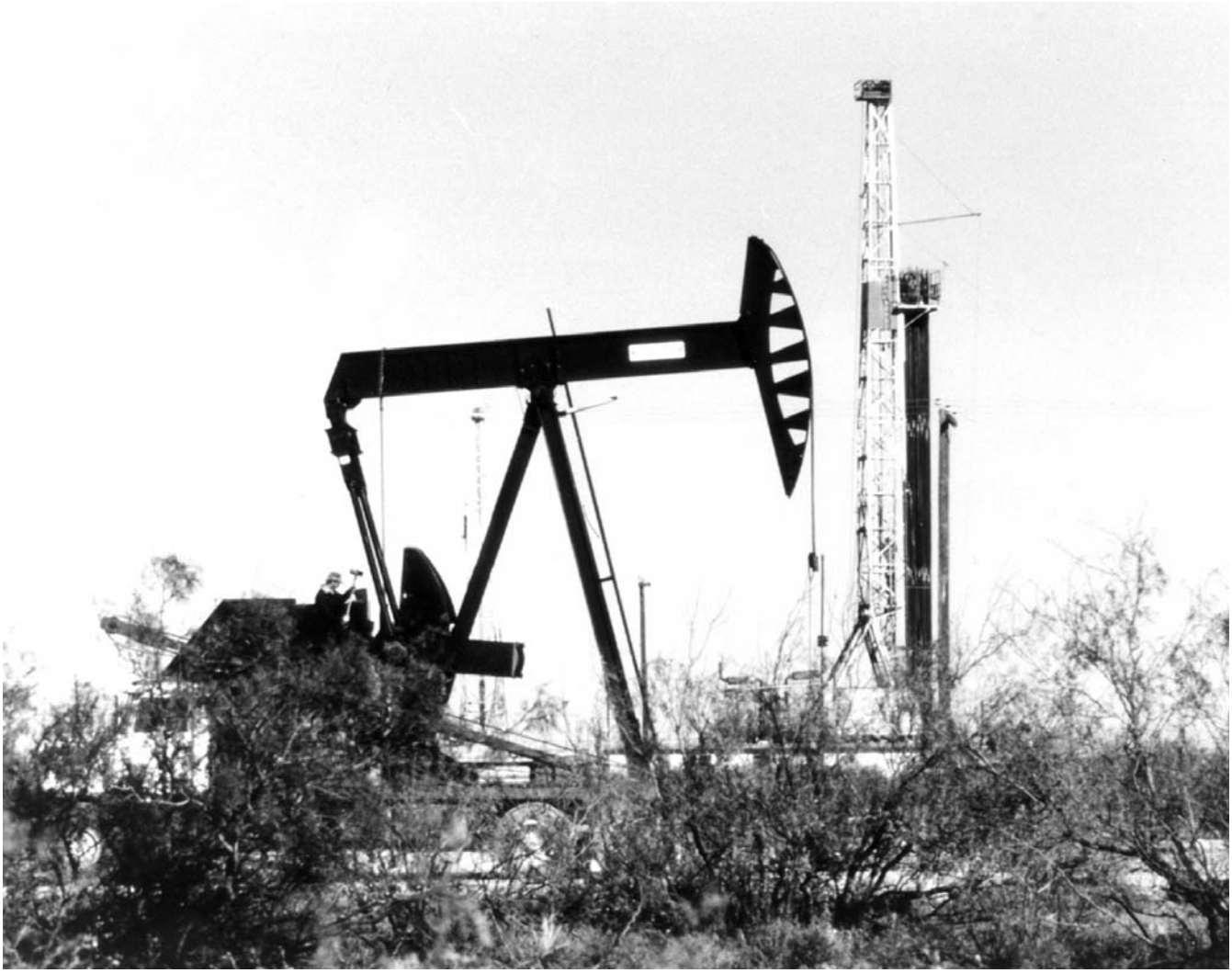
Energy Consumption by Sector

Note 1. 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 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, Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC, April 6, 1990.

Note 2. 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 and other energy sources, since there is no generally accepted practice for measuring those thermal conversion rates. 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, approximately 67 percent of total energy input is lost in conversion; of electricity generated, approximately 5 percent is lost in plant use and 9 percent is lost in transmission and distribution.

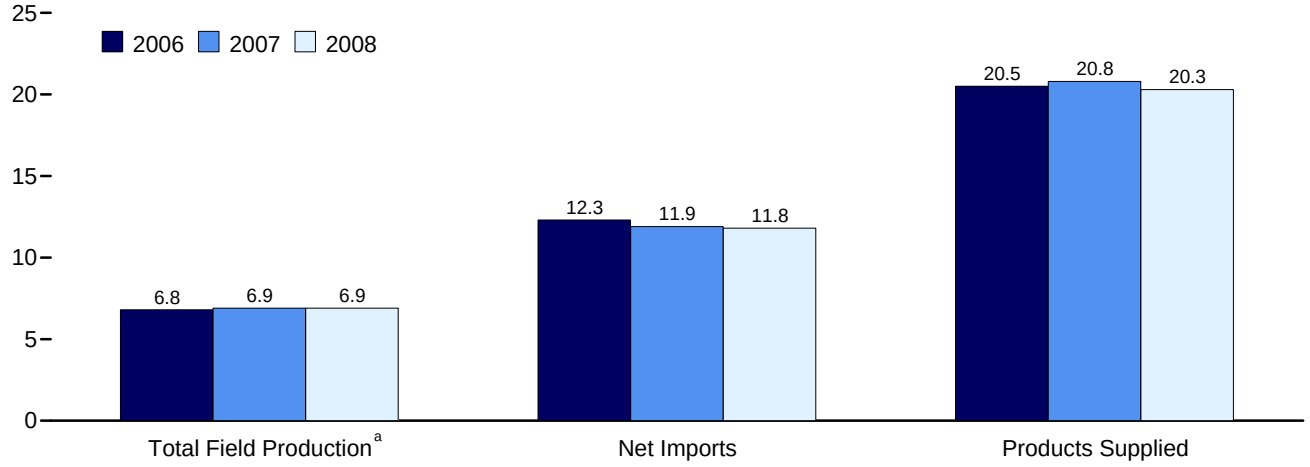
3 Petroleum



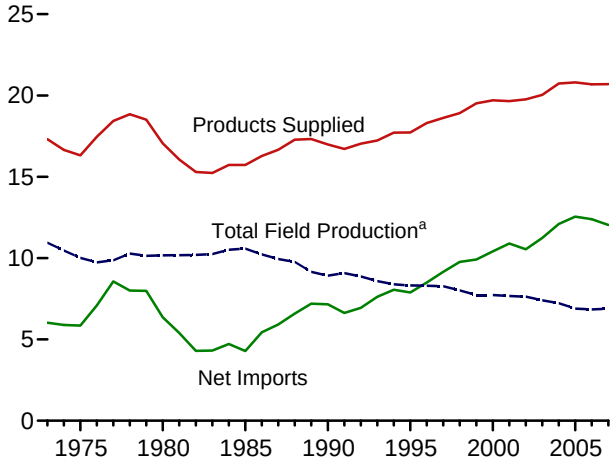
Oil pumping unit and drilling rig, Texas. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 3.1 Petroleum Overview
(Million Barrels per Day)

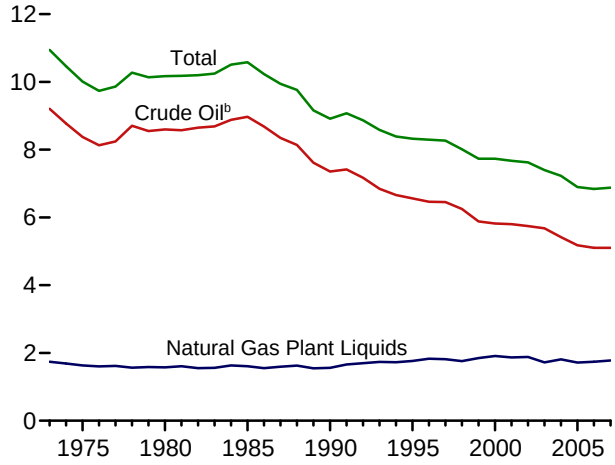
Overview, January-March



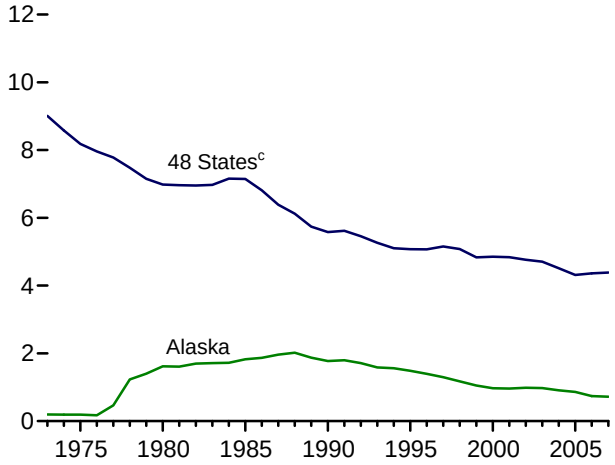
Overview, 1973-2007



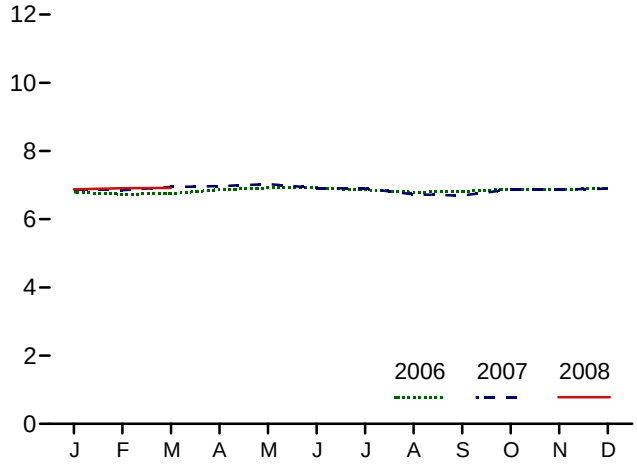
Total Field Production, 1973-2007



Crude Oil[b] Field Production, 1973-2007



Total Field Production[a], Monthly



[a]Crude oil, including lease condensate, and natural gas plant liquids field production.
[b]Includes lease condensate.
[c]United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Source: Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Field Production[a]						Trade					
	Crude Oil[b]											
	48 States[c]	Alaska	Total	NGPL[d,e]	Total	Processing Gain[f]	Imports[g]	Exports[e]	Net Imports[h]	Stock Change[i]	Adjustments[j]	Petroleum Products Supplied
1973 Average	**9,010**	**198**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**10,946**	**453**	**6,256**	**231**	**6,025**	**135**	**18**	**17,308**
1975 Average	**8,183**	**191**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**10,007**	**460**	**6,056**	**209**	**5,846**	**32**	**41**	**16,322**
1980 Average	**6,980**	**1,617**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**10,170**	**597**	**6,909**	**544**	**6,365**	**140**	**64**	**17,056**
1985 Average	**7,146**	**1,825**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**10,581**	**557**	**5,067**	**781**	**4,286**	**-103**	**200**	**15,726**
1990 Average	**5,582**	**1,773**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**8,914**	**683**	**8,018**	**857**	**7,161**	**107**	**338**	**16,988**
1995 Average	**5,076**	**1,484**	**6,560**	**1,762**	**8,322**	**774**	**8,835**	**949**	**7,886**	**-246**	**496**	**17,725**
1996 Average	**5,071**	**1,393**	**6,465**	**1,830**	**8,295**	**837**	**9,478**	**981**	**8,498**	**-151**	**528**	**18,309**
1997 Average	**5,156**	**1,296**	**6,452**	**1,817**	**8,269**	**850**	**10,162**	**1,003**	**9,158**	**143**	**487**	**18,620**
1998 Average	**5,077**	**1,175**	**6,252**	**1,759**	**8,011**	**886**	**10,708**	**945**	**9,764**	**239**	**495**	**18,917**
1999 Average	**4,832**	**1,050**	**5,881**	**1,850**	**7,731**	**886**	**10,852**	**940**	**9,912**	**-422**	**567**	**19,519**
2000 Average	**4,851**	**970**	**5,822**	**1,911**	**7,733**	**948**	**11,459**	**1,040**	**10,419**	**-69**	**532**	**19,701**
2001 Average	**4,839**	**963**	**5,801**	**1,868**	**7,670**	**903**	**11,871**	**971**	**10,900**	**325**	**501**	**19,649**
2002 Average	**4,761**	**984**	**5,746**	**1,880**	**7,626**	**957**	**11,530**	**984**	**10,546**	**-105**	**527**	**19,761**
2003 Average	**4,706**	**974**	**5,681**	**1,719**	**7,400**	**974**	**12,264**	**1,027**	**11,238**	**56**	**478**	**20,034**
2004 Average	**4,510**	**908**	**5,419**	**1,809**	**7,228**	**1,051**	**13,145**	**1,048**	**12,097**	**209**	**564**	**20,731**
2005 Average	**4,314**	**864**	**5,178**	**1,717**	**6,895**	**989**	**13,714**	**1,165**	**12,549**	**145**	**513**	**20,802**
2006 January	4,274	832	5,106	1,682	6,788	1,001	13,796	1,059	12,737	484	395	20,436
February	4,224	821	5,045	1,682	6,727	1,028	13,565	1,276	12,289	235	767	20,577
March	4,293	752	5,045	1,702	6,747	907	12,904	1,170	11,734	-905	316	20,608
April	4,328	800	5,128	1,737	6,866	944	13,438	1,398	12,039	311	663	20,201
May	4,360	801	5,161	1,755	6,916	979	14,315	1,350	12,965	743	340	20,457
June	4,379	781	5,160	1,756	6,915	968	14,253	1,334	12,918	174	353	20,982
July	4,421	681	5,102	1,759	6,861	1,000	13,984	1,387	12,596	457	740	20,740
August	4,438	621	5,059	1,732	6,792	1,077	14,697	1,255	13,442	642	765	21,434
September	4,382	655	5,037	1,776	6,814	1,026	14,491	1,554	12,937	740	522	20,559
October	4,392	714	5,106	1,773	6,879	992	13,317	1,506	11,810	-515	573	20,769
November	4,450	655	5,105	1,770	6,875	959	13,005	1,353	11,651	-798	386	20,669
December	4,381	785	5,166	1,736	6,903	1,048	12,721	1,164	11,556	-825	463	20,795
Average	**4,361**	**741**	**5,102**	**1,739**	**6,841**	**994**	**13,707**	**1,317**	**12,390**	**60**	**522**	**20,687**
2007 January	E 4,424	E 772	E 5,196	1,670	E 6,866	1,058	13,623	1,478	12,145	80	569	20,559
February	E 4,394	E 753	E 5,147	1,706	E 6,853	959	12,168	1,373	10,795	-2,066	599	21,271
March	E 4,432	E 746	E 5,178	1,767	E 6,945	943	13,894	1,260	12,634	363	369	20,529
April	E 4,473	E 745	E 5,218	1,749	E 6,968	958	13,896	1,313	12,583	384	455	20,579
May	E 4,475	E 765	E 5,240	1,787	E 7,028	946	14,164	1,380	12,784	976	848	20,631
June	E 4,425	E 714	E 5,139	1,775	E 6,915	1,019	13,501	1,320	12,180	349	973	20,737
July	E 4,404	E 716	E 5,120	1,778	E 6,898	1,029	13,677	1,504	12,173	201	741	20,641
August	E 4,370	E 606	E 4,976	1,755	E 6,731	1,014	13,599	1,480	12,119	-554	633	21,051
September	E 4,260	E 639	E 4,899	1,795	E 6,694	1,005	13,639	1,357	12,282	28	432	20,385
October	E 4,340	E 698	E 5,038	1,837	E 6,876	994	12,950	1,322	11,628	-398	559	20,455
November	E 4,266	E 740	E 5,006	1,868	E 6,874	1,023	13,195	1,626	11,569	-682	559	20,708
December	E 4,337	E 735	E 5,072	1,823	E 6,895	1,112	12,855	1,371	11,484	-790	588	20,869
Average	**E 4,384**	**E 719**	**E 5,103**	**1,776**	**E 6,879**	**1,005**	**13,439**	**1,399**	**12,040**	**-162**	**611**	**20,698**
2008 January	RE 4,383	RE 711	RE 5,093	R 1,783	RE 6,876	R 1,056	R 13,493	R 1,623	R 11,869	R 483	R 795	R 20,114
February	E 4,336	E 709	E 5,045	E 1,865	E 6,910	E 966	E 13,236	E 1,342	E 11,894	E -114	E 654	E 20,538
March	E 4,374	E 723	E 5,097	E 1,818	E 6,915	E 952	E 12,874	E 1,291	E 11,583	E -188	E 714	E 20,352
3-Month Average	**E 4,365**	**E 714**	**E 5,079**	**E 1,821**	**E 6,900**	**E 992**	**E 13,200**	**E 1,420**	**E 11,780**	**E 64**	**E 723**	**E 20,330**
2007 3-Month Average	**E 4,417**	**E 757**	**E 5,175**	**1,715**	**E 6,889**	**988**	**13,264**	**1,370**	**11,893**	**-490**	**509**	**20,770**
2006 3-Month Average	**4,265**	**801**	**5,066**	**1,689**	**6,755**	**977**	**13,417**	**1,165**	**12,252**	**-72**	**483**	**20,539**

[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] United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

[d] Natural gas plant liquids.

[e] See Note 6, "Data Discrepancies," at end of section.

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

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

[h] Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[i] 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 Heating Oil Reserve. See Table 3.4. Also see Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.

[j] An adjustment for crude oil, motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol. Through 1988, also includes a small amount of distillate fuel oil production at natural gas processing plants.

R=Revised. E=Estimate.

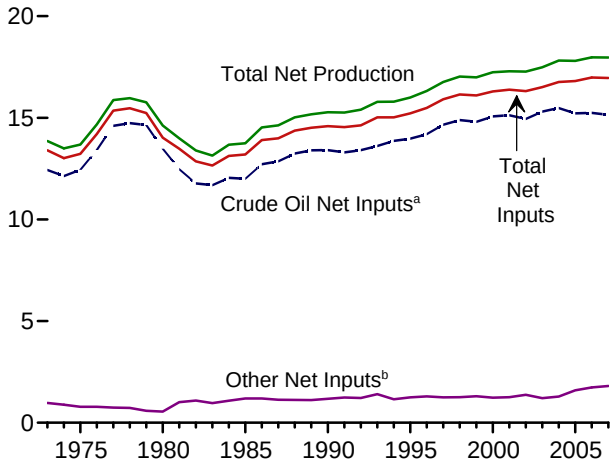
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

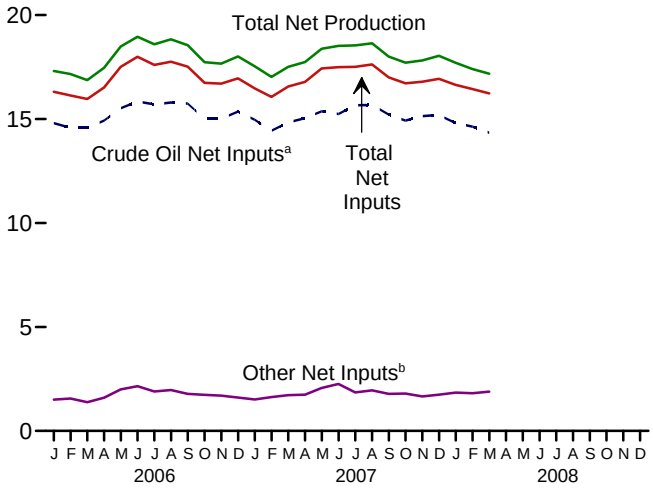
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** 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 3.2 Refinery and Blender Net Inputs and Net Production
(Million Barrels per Day)

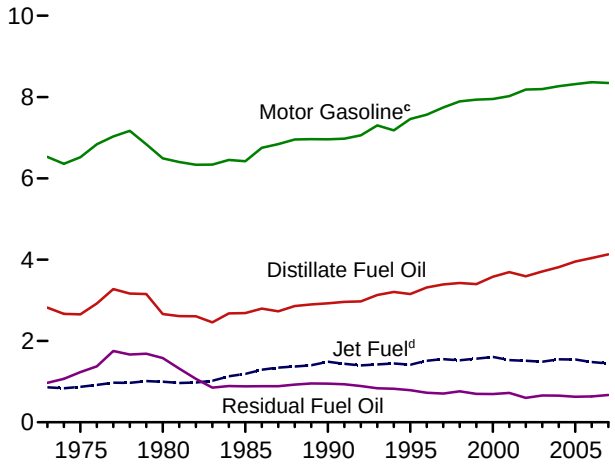
Net Inputs and Net Production, 1973-2007



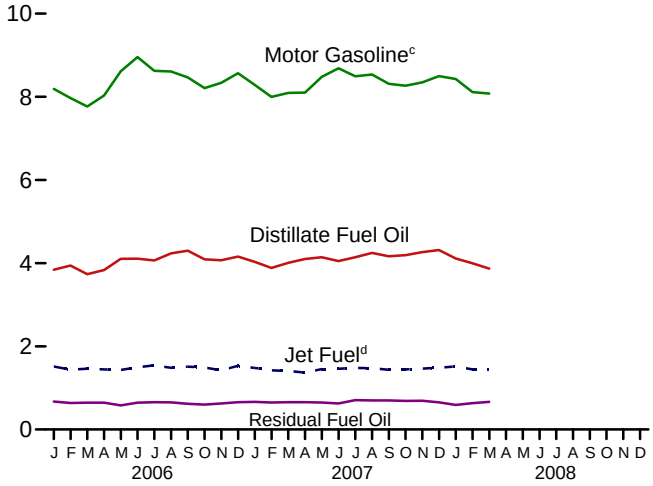
Net Inputs and Net Production, Monthly



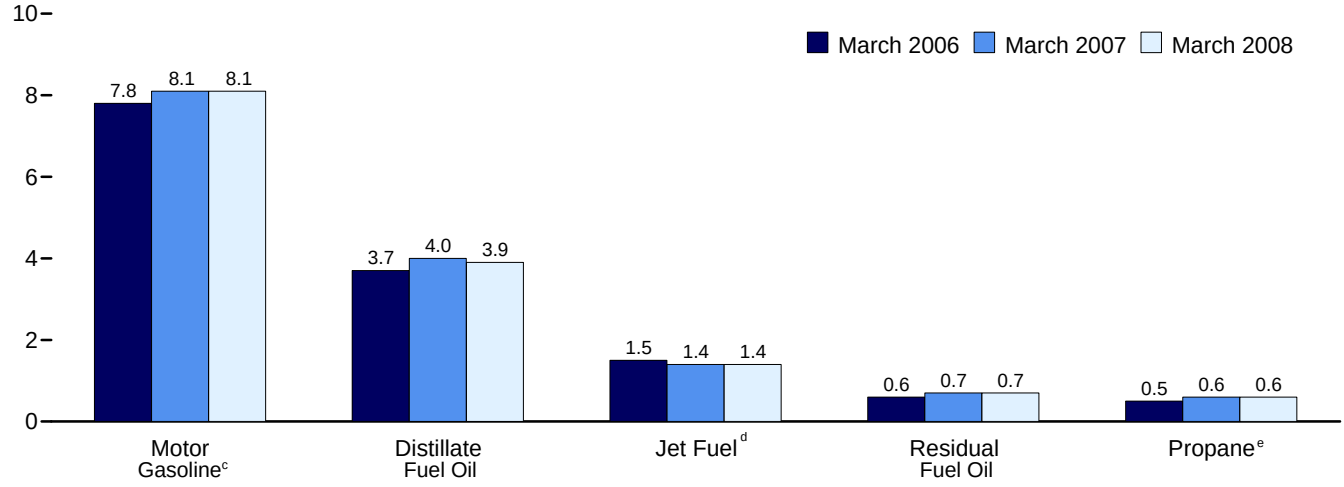
Net Production, Selected Products, 1973-2007



Net Production, Selected Products, Monthly



Net Production, Selected Products



[a]Includes lease condensate.
[b]Natural gas plant liquids and other liquids.
[c]Beginning in 1993, includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[d]Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.
[e]Includes propylene.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
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	Jet Fuel[g]	Propane[h]	Total	Motor Gasoline[i]	Residual Fuel Oil	Other Products[j]	Total
1973 Average	**12,431**	**815**	**155**	**13,401**	**2,820**	**859**	**271**	**375**	**6,527**	**971**	**2,301**	**13,854**
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**
1996 Average	**14,195**	**450**	**843**	**15,487**	**3,316**	**1,515**	**520**	**662**	**7,565**	**726**	**2,541**	**16,324**
1997 Average	**14,662**	**416**	**832**	**15,909**	**3,392**	**1,554**	**565**	**691**	**7,743**	**708**	**2,671**	**16,759**
1998 Average	**14,889**	**403**	**853**	**16,144**	**3,424**	**1,526**	**550**	**674**	**7,892**	**762**	**2,753**	**17,030**
1999 Average	**14,804**	**372**	**927**	**16,103**	**3,399**	**1,565**	**569**	**684**	**7,934**	**698**	**2,709**	**16,989**
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 January	14,805	553	952	16,310	3,840	1,515	528	393	8,189	670	2,703	17,311
February	14,581	508	1,047	16,136	3,941	1,438	510	487	7,969	635	2,694	17,164
March	14,582	448	935	15,965	3,736	1,461	485	587	7,765	644	2,680	16,872
April	14,928	442	1,151	16,521	3,833	1,447	537	779	8,032	643	2,731	17,465
May	15,516	471	1,523	17,510	4,105	1,435	567	856	8,613	580	2,900	18,488
June	15,843	466	1,683	17,992	4,107	1,493	543	814	8,957	645	2,944	18,960
July	15,702	423	1,475	17,599	4,065	1,540	549	829	8,624	658	2,883	18,599
August	15,792	447	1,519	17,758	4,234	1,485	574	860	8,610	652	2,993	18,835
September	15,739	498	1,285	17,521	4,300	1,511	560	622	8,465	619	3,030	18,548
October	15,008	548	1,187	16,743	4,090	1,490	531	511	8,210	597	2,836	17,735
November	15,009	573	1,122	16,703	4,070	1,422	549	393	8,335	624	2,818	17,662
December	15,354	637	969	16,959	4,159	1,529	581	387	8,567	656	2,710	18,007
Average	**15,242**	**501**	**1,238**	**16,981**	**4,040**	**1,481**	**543**	**627**	**8,364**	**635**	**2,827**	**17,975**
2007 January	14,964	544	966	16,473	4,032	1,480	575	455	8,284	664	2,615	17,532
February	14,432	461	1,170	16,063	3,886	1,423	534	494	7,999	649	2,570	17,022
March	14,844	439	1,284	16,567	4,009	1,405	562	677	8,095	656	2,669	17,510
April	15,042	422	1,321	16,784	4,099	1,368	562	803	8,101	658	2,713	17,742
May	15,369	452	1,616	17,437	4,141	1,451	576	871	8,477	647	2,798	18,383
June	15,242	454	1,802	17,498	4,051	1,459	568	866	8,687	627	2,826	18,516
July	15,662	459	1,392	17,513	4,143	1,484	562	828	8,493	707	2,888	18,542
August	15,679	445	1,502	17,626	4,247	1,470	541	807	8,535	697	2,883	18,640
September	15,218	496	1,285	17,000	4,166	1,436	560	624	8,311	697	2,770	18,005
October	14,927	560	1,233	16,720	4,193	1,446	539	497	8,268	688	2,622	17,714
November	15,143	628	1,027	16,798	4,265	1,463	568	389	8,346	692	2,667	17,821
December	15,194	600	1,139	16,933	4,316	1,489	598	443	8,496	653	2,648	18,044
Average	**15,148**	**497**	**1,312**	**16,957**	**4,131**	**1,448**	**562**	**647**	**8,344**	**670**	**2,723**	**17,963**
2008 January	R 14,799	R 540	R 1,304	R 16,644	R 4,110	R 1,514	R 567	R 460	R 8,427	R 591	R 2,598	R 17,700
February	E 14,629	F 495	RE 1,315	RF 16,439	E 3,995	E 1,445	E 564	F 520	E 8,112	E 632	RE 2,701	RE 17,405
March	E 14,339	F 433	E 1,459	F 16,231	E 3,870	E 1,432	E 551	F 706	E 8,079	E 662	E 2,434	E 17,183
3-Month Average	**E 14,588**	**E 490**	**E 1,360**	**E 16,438**	**E 3,992**	**E 1,464**	**E 561**	**E 563**	**E 8,208**	**E 628**	**E 2,575**	**E 17,430**
2007 3-Month Average	**14,757**	**482**	**1,139**	**16,378**	**3,979**	**1,437**	**558**	**544**	**8,130**	**657**	**2,620**	**17,366**
2006 3-Month Average	**14,658**	**503**	**976**	**16,137**	**3,836**	**1,473**	**508**	**489**	**7,975**	**650**	**2,692**	**17,114**

[a] See "Refinery Input" in Glossary.
[b] See "Refinery Output" 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).
[g] Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other Products."
[h] Includes propylene.
[i] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[j] Asphalt and road oil, finished aviation gasoline, kerosene, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, special naphthas, still gas, waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

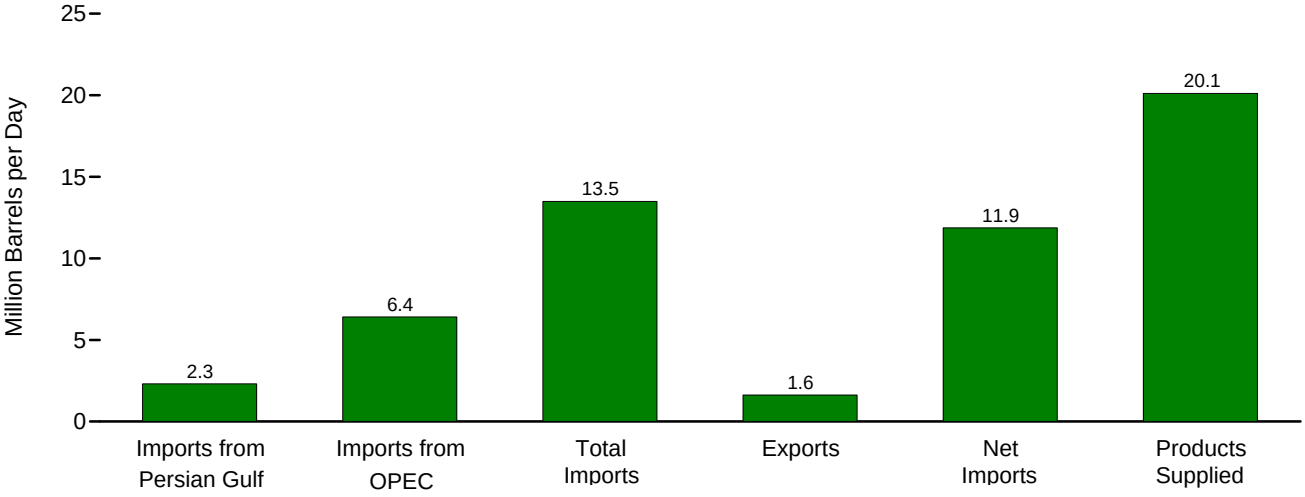
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

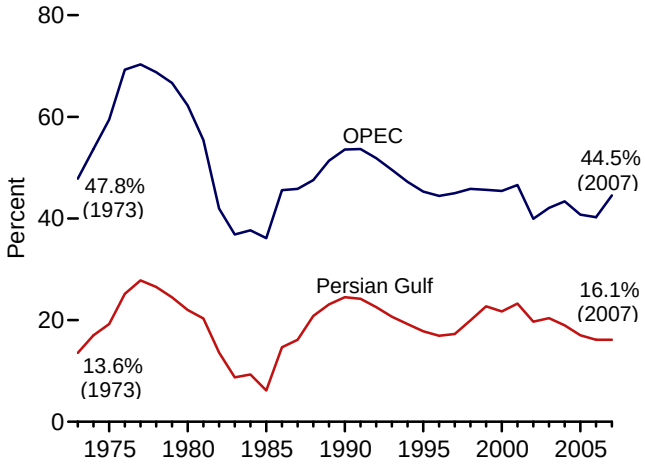
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2006:** *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** 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

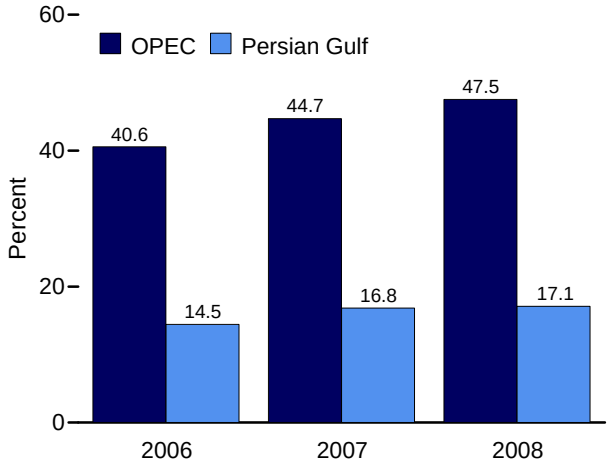
Overview, January 2008



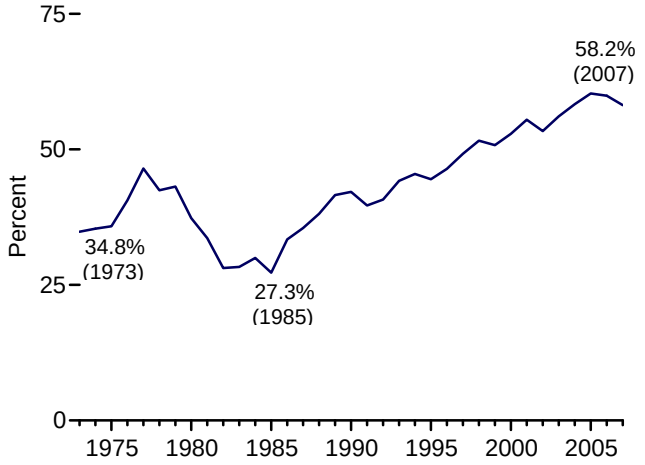
Imports from OPEC and the Persian Gulf as Share of Total Imports
1973-2007



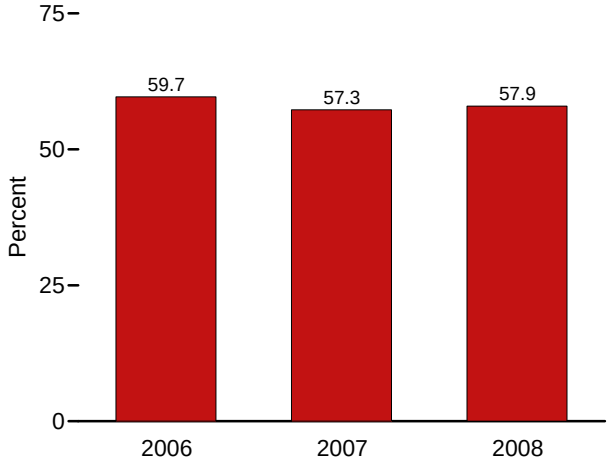
January



Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied
1973-2007



January-March



Notes: • OPEC=Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Source: Table 3.3a.

Table 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview

	Imports From Persian Gulf[a]	Imports From OPEC[b]	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Products Supplied	As Share of Products Supplied: Imports From Persian Gulf[a]	As Share of Products Supplied: Imports From OPEC[b]	As Share of Products Supplied: Imports	As Share of Products Supplied: Net Imports	As Share of Total Imports: Imports From Persian Gulf[a]	As Share of Total Imports: Imports From OPEC[b]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent					
1973 Average	**848**	**2,993**	**6,256**	**231**	**6,025**	**17,308**	**4.9**	**17.3**	**36.1**	**34.8**	**13.6**	**47.8**
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**
1996 Average	**1,604**	**4,211**	**9,478**	**981**	**8,498**	**18,309**	**8.8**	**23.0**	**51.8**	**46.4**	**16.9**	**44.4**
1997 Average	**1,755**	**4,569**	**10,162**	**1,003**	**9,158**	**18,620**	**9.4**	**24.5**	**54.6**	**49.2**	**17.3**	**45.0**
1998 Average	**2,136**	**4,905**	**10,708**	**945**	**9,764**	**18,917**	**11.3**	**25.9**	**56.6**	**51.6**	**19.9**	**45.8**
1999 Average	**2,464**	**4,953**	**10,852**	**940**	**9,912**	**19,519**	**12.6**	**25.4**	**55.6**	**50.8**	**22.7**	**45.6**
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 January	1,994	5,596	13,796	1,059	12,737	20,436	9.8	27.4	67.5	62.3	14.5	40.6
February	2,068	5,502	13,565	1,276	12,289	20,577	10.0	26.7	65.9	59.7	15.2	40.6
March	1,958	5,088	12,904	1,170	11,734	20,608	9.5	24.7	62.6	56.9	15.2	39.4
April	2,361	5,488	13,438	1,398	12,039	20,201	11.7	27.2	66.5	59.6	17.6	40.8
May	2,389	5,819	14,315	1,350	12,965	20,457	11.7	28.4	70.0	63.4	16.7	40.7
June	2,355	5,691	14,253	1,334	12,918	20,982	11.2	27.1	67.9	61.6	16.5	39.9
July	2,078	5,509	13,984	1,387	12,596	20,740	10.0	26.6	67.4	60.7	14.9	39.4
August	2,314	5,729	14,697	1,255	13,442	21,434	10.8	26.7	68.6	62.7	15.7	39.0
September	2,481	5,842	14,491	1,554	12,937	20,559	12.1	28.4	70.5	62.9	17.1	40.3
October	2,132	5,538	13,317	1,506	11,810	20,769	10.3	26.7	64.1	56.9	16.0	41.6
November	2,339	5,181	13,005	1,353	11,651	20,669	11.3	25.1	62.9	56.4	18.0	39.8
December	2,079	5,221	12,721	1,164	11,556	20,795	10.0	25.1	61.2	55.6	16.3	41.0
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 January	2,294	6,093	13,623	1,478	12,145	20,559	11.2	29.6	66.3	59.1	16.8	44.7
February	1,716	5,342	12,168	1,373	10,795	21,271	8.1	25.1	57.2	50.7	14.1	43.9
March	2,072	6,296	13,894	1,260	12,634	20,529	10.1	30.7	67.7	61.5	14.9	45.3
April	2,192	5,977	13,896	1,313	12,583	20,579	10.7	29.0	67.5	61.1	15.8	43.0
May	2,148	6,187	14,164	1,380	12,784	20,631	10.4	30.0	68.7	62.0	15.2	43.7
June	2,372	6,119	13,501	1,320	12,180	20,737	11.4	29.5	65.1	58.7	17.6	45.3
July	2,099	5,727	13,677	1,504	12,173	20,641	10.2	27.7	66.3	59.0	15.3	41.9
August	2,171	6,106	13,599	1,480	12,119	21,051	10.3	29.0	64.6	57.6	16.0	44.9
September	2,333	6,250	13,639	1,357	12,282	20,385	11.4	30.7	66.9	60.2	17.1	45.8
October	2,077	5,606	12,950	1,322	11,628	20,455	10.2	27.4	63.3	56.8	16.0	43.3
November	2,281	5,941	13,195	1,626	11,569	20,708	11.0	28.7	63.7	55.9	17.3	45.0
December	2,253	6,109	12,855	1,371	11,484	20,869	10.8	29.3	61.6	55.0	17.5	47.5
Average	**2,170**	**5,983**	**13,439**	**1,399**	**12,040**	**20,698**	**10.5**	**28.9**	**64.9**	**58.2**	**16.1**	**44.5**
2008 January	R 2,307	R 6,413	R 13,493	R 1,623	R 11,869	R 20,114	R 11.5	R 31.9	R 67.1	R 59.0	R 17.1	R 47.5
February	NA	NA	E 13,236	E 1,342	E 11,894	E 20,538	NA	NA	E 64.4	E 57.9	NA	NA
March	NA	NA	E 12,874	E 1,291	E 11,583	E 20,352	NA	NA	E 63.3	E 56.9	NA	NA
3-Month Average	**NA**	**NA**	**E 13,200**	**E 1,420**	**E 11,780**	**E 20,330**	**NA**	**NA**	**E 64.9**	**E 57.9**	**NA**	**NA**
2007 3-Month Average	**2,038**	**5,929**	**13,264**	**1,370**	**11,893**	**20,770**	**9.8**	**28.5**	**63.9**	**57.3**	**15.4**	**44.7**
2006 3-Month Average	**2,004**	**5,391**	**13,417**	**1,165**	**12,252**	**20,539**	**9.8**	**26.2**	**65.3**	**59.7**	**14.9**	**40.2**

[a] Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

[b] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. See Glossary.

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

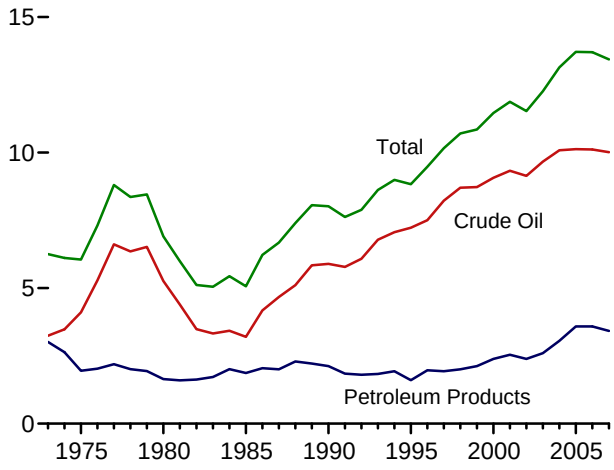
Notes: • Readers of this table may be interested in a feature article, "Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil," that was published in the August 1995 *Monthly Energy Review.* See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/pdf/pages/imported_oil.pdf. • Beginning in October 1977, data include Strategic Petroleum Reserve 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 Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

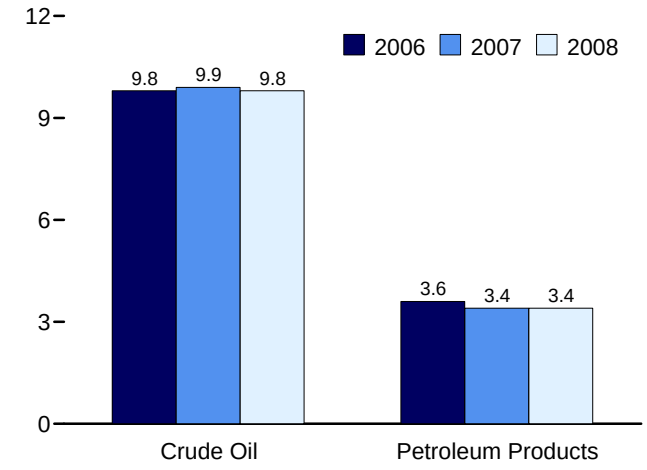
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** 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)

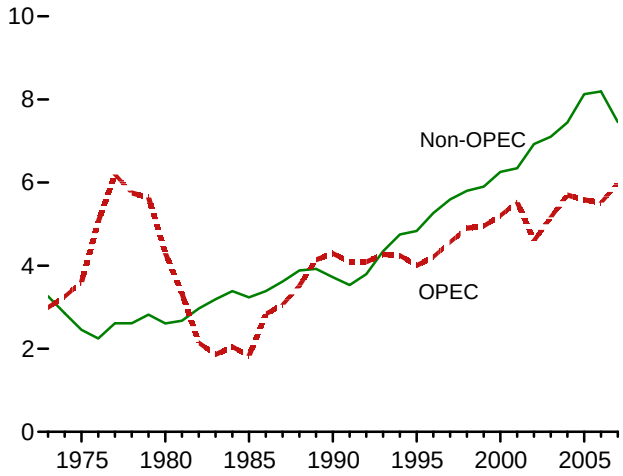
Total, 1973-2007



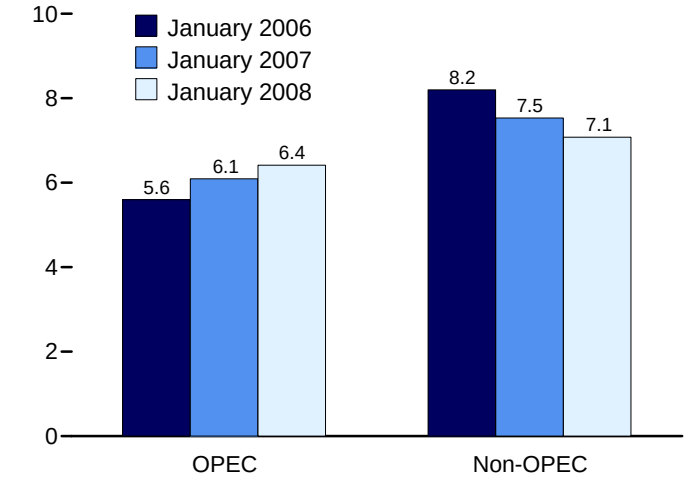
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March



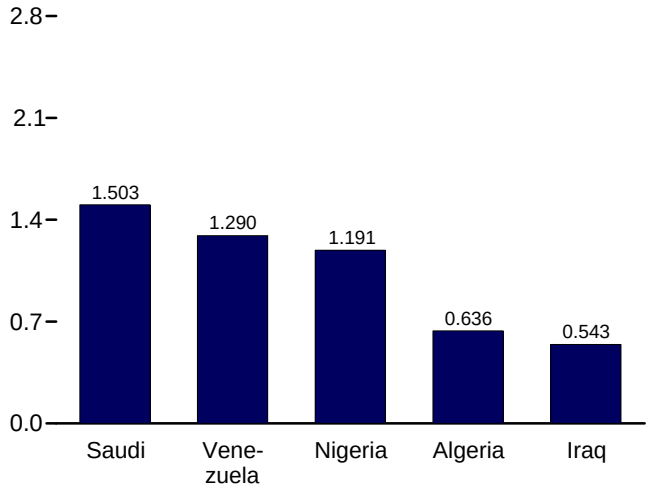
OPEC and Non-OPEC, 1973-2007



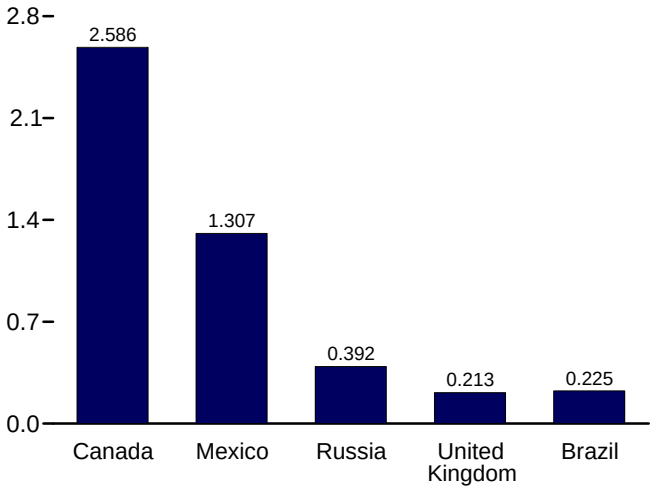
OPEC and Non-OPEC



From Selected OPEC Countries, January 2008



From Selected Non-OPEC Countries, January 2008



Notes: • OPEC=Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
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[e]	LPG[b]		Motor Gasoline[f]	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[g]	Total	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products	Total
	SPR[c,d]	Total			Propane	Total							
1973 Average	**– –**	**3,244**	**392**	**212**	**71**	**132**	**134**	**1,853**	**290**	**6,256**	**2**	**229**	**231**
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	**0**	**7,230**	**193**	**106**	**102**	**146**	**265**	**187**	**708**	**8,835**	**95**	**855**	**949**
1996 Average	**0**	**7,508**	**230**	**111**	**119**	**166**	**336**	**248**	**879**	**9,478**	**110**	**871**	**981**
1997 Average	**0**	**8,225**	**228**	**91**	**113**	**169**	**309**	**194**	**945**	**10,162**	**108**	**896**	**1,003**
1998 Average	**0**	**8,706**	**210**	**124**	**137**	**194**	**311**	**275**	**888**	**10,708**	**110**	**835**	**945**
1999 Average	**8**	**8,731**	**250**	**128**	**122**	**182**	**382**	**237**	**943**	**10,852**	**118**	**822**	**940**
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	**0**	**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 January	0	9,766	552	180	206	287	606	553	1,852	13,796	27	1,032	1,059
February	14	9,983	388	123	206	285	631	458	1,697	13,565	15	1,261	1,276
March	32	9,750	292	118	181	233	554	359	1,598	12,904	29	1,140	1,170
April	33	9,859	297	218	243	366	510	283	1,904	13,438	26	1,372	1,398
May	23	10,303	437	230	174	309	511	308	2,216	14,315	27	1,323	1,350
June	0	10,712	297	190	241	372	407	348	1,927	14,253	33	1,301	1,334
July	0	10,229	361	201	227	350	439	323	2,080	13,984	13	1,374	1,387
August	0	10,564	363	257	265	392	560	348	2,213	14,697	15	1,240	1,255
September	0	10,710	438	234	281	447	376	322	1,964	14,491	21	1,533	1,554
October	0	10,106	307	171	267	382	405	321	1,625	13,317	37	1,469	1,506
November	0	9,888	288	101	215	279	388	292	1,769	13,005	24	1,329	1,353
December	0	9,555	355	197	224	285	324	290	1,713	12,721	27	1,137	1,164
Average	**8**	**10,118**	**365**	**186**	**228**	**332**	**475**	**350**	**1,881**	**13,707**	**25**	**1,292**	**1,317**
2007 January	0	10,192	352	175	240	315	356	391	1,842	13,623	9	1,469	1,478
February	0	9,049	334	227	181	224	372	314	1,648	12,168	25	1,348	1,373
March	18	10,348	360	249	174	223	361	510	1,844	13,894	34	1,226	1,260
April	0	10,181	322	316	126	195	498	380	2,003	13,896	19	1,294	1,313
May	0	10,292	272	227	149	236	580	360	2,197	14,164	36	1,343	1,380
June	0	9,983	273	215	154	280	430	360	1,959	13,501	52	1,268	1,320
July	0	9,902	318	263	132	219	434	400	2,141	13,677	27	1,477	1,504
August	0	10,284	346	226	168	238	395	351	1,759	13,599	42	1,438	1,480
September	0	10,315	261	202	225	278	472	347	1,764	13,639	34	1,323	1,357
October	34	9,776	288	184	197	250	319	299	1,834	12,950	11	1,311	1,322
November	19	9,978	245	180	227	273	302	397	1,820	13,195	20	1,606	1,626
December	0	9,823	241	136	188	240	351	342	1,721	12,855	20	1,350	1,371
Average	**6**	**10,017**	**301**	**217**	**180**	**248**	**406**	**371**	**1,880**	**13,439**	**27**	**1,371**	**1,399**
2008 January	R 0	R 10,000	R 307	R 159	R 253	R 317	R 412	R 435	R 1,863	R 13,493	R 12	R 1,612	R 1,623
February	NA	E 9,834	E 256	E 117	E 193	NA	E 416	E 271	NA	E 13,236	E 26	E 1,316	E 1,342
March	NA	E 9,661	E 240	E 178	E 199	NA	E 359	E 363	NA	E 12,874	E 26	E 1,265	E 1,291
3-Month Average	**NA**	**E 9,832**	**E 268**	**E 152**	**E 215**	**NA**	**E 395**	**E 358**	**NA**	**E 13,200**	**E 21**	**E 1,399**	**E 1,420**
2007 3-Month Average	**6**	**9,890**	**349**	**217**	**199**	**255**	**363**	**408**	**1,782**	**13,264**	**23**	**1,348**	**1,370**
2006 3-Month Average	**15**	**9,828**	**411**	**141**	**198**	**268**	**596**	**457**	**1,716**	**13,417**	**24**	**1,141**	**1,165**

[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] See Note 6, "Data Discrepancies," at end of section.

[e] Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other."

[f] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1980, also includes motor gasoline blending components.

[g] Asphalt and road oil, finished aviation gasoline, gasoline blending components, kerosene, lubricants, pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, special naphthas, unfinished oils, waxes, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

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

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

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** 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	Angola[a]	Ecuador[b]	Iraq	Kuwait[c]	Libya	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia[c]	Vene-zuela	Other[d]	Total OPEC
1973 Average	**136**	**([a])**	**48**	**4**	**47**	**164**	**459**	**486**	**1,135**	**514**	**2,993**
1975 Average	**282**	**([a])**	**57**	**2**	**16**	**232**	**762**	**715**	**702**	**832**	**3,601**
1980 Average	**488**	**([a])**	**27**	**28**	**27**	**554**	**857**	**1,261**	**481**	**577**	**4,300**
1985 Average	**187**	**([a])**	**67**	**46**	**21**	**4**	**293**	**168**	**605**	**439**	**1,830**
1990 Average	**280**	**([a])**	**49**	**518**	**86**	**0**	**800**	**1,339**	**1,025**	**199**	**4,296**
1995 Average	**234**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**0**	**218**	**0**	**627**	**1,344**	**1,480**	**98**	**4,002**
1996 Average	**256**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**1**	**236**	**0**	**617**	**1,363**	**1,676**	**62**	**4,211**
1997 Average	**285**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**89**	**253**	**0**	**698**	**1,407**	**1,773**	**64**	**4,569**
1998 Average	**290**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**336**	**301**	**0**	**696**	**1,491**	**1,719**	**73**	**4,905**
1999 Average	**259**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**725**	**248**	**0**	**657**	**1,478**	**1,493**	**93**	**4,953**
2000 Average	**225**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**620**	**272**	**0**	**896**	**1,572**	**1,546**	**72**	**5,203**
2001 Average	**278**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**795**	**250**	**0**	**885**	**1,662**	**1,553**	**105**	**5,528**
2002 Average	**264**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**459**	**228**	**0**	**621**	**1,552**	**1,398**	**83**	**4,605**
2003 Average	**382**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**481**	**220**	**0**	**867**	**1,774**	**1,376**	**61**	**5,162**
2004 Average	**452**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**656**	**250**	**20**	**1,140**	**1,558**	**1,554**	**70**	**5,701**
2005 Average	**478**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**531**	**243**	**56**	**1,166**	**1,537**	**1,529**	**47**	**5,587**
2006 January	713	([a])	([b])	532	78	70	1,227	1,369	1,566	41	5,596
February	452	([a])	([b])	446	160	70	1,348	1,451	1,553	22	5,502
March	429	([a])	([b])	476	118	42	1,116	1,364	1,532	10	5,088
April	543	([a])	([b])	531	225	69	1,098	1,595	1,400	28	5,488
May	675	([a])	([b])	666	231	66	1,190	1,492	1,470	30	5,819
June	774	([a])	([b])	617	201	144	1,095	1,529	1,306	26	5,691
July	743	([a])	([b])	592	155	119	1,073	1,313	1,469	46	5,509
August	803	([a])	([b])	620	155	111	1,035	1,514	1,439	52	5,729
September	796	([a])	([b])	655	227	73	1,078	1,564	1,386	63	5,842
October	817	([a])	([b])	505	239	107	1,088	1,382	1,356	42	5,538
November	462	([a])	([b])	573	259	110	970	1,507	1,281	20	5,181
December	662	([a])	([b])	419	169	67	1,068	1,491	1,274	71	5,221
Average	**657**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**553**	**185**	**87**	**1,114**	**1,463**	**1,419**	**38**	**5,517**
2007 January	778	574	([b])	531	172	56	1,136	1,563	1,195	87	6,093
February	555	464	([b])	325	168	105	1,102	1,207	1,359	58	5,342
March	727	708	([b])	523	305	147	1,346	1,244	1,285	11	6,296
April	798	526	([b])	562	135	80	948	1,488	1,412	28	5,977
May	744	692	([b])	341	168	69	964	1,614	1,520	75	6,187
June	709	514	([b])	573	263	170	968	1,534	1,364	24	6,119
July	730	404	([b])	460	202	184	906	1,436	1,386	18	5,727
August	827	412	([b])	520	139	127	1,208	1,499	1,330	43	6,106
September	702	591	([b])	603	170	74	1,181	1,560	1,333	35	6,250
October	410	342	([b])	490	157	133	1,241	1,400	1,388	46	5,606
November	447	415	([b])	508	154	103	1,306	1,620	1,381	7	5,941
December	600	439	([b])	378	158	138	1,271	1,686	1,387	50	6,109
Average	**670**	**507**	**([b])**	**485**	**183**	**116**	**1,132**	**1,489**	**1,362**	**40**	**5,983**
2008 January	636	578	260	543	239	105	1,191	1,503	1,290	70	6,413

[a] Angola joined OPEC on January 1, 2007. Through 2006, imports from Angola are included under "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

[b] Ecuador withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1992, and rejoined OPEC in November 2007. For 1993-2007, imports from Ecuador are included under "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

[c] Imports from the Neutral Zone are reported as originating in either Saudi Arabia or Kuwait depending on the country reported to U.S. Customs.

[d] Indonesia, Iran, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and, for 1975-1994, Gabon.

Notes: • See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. • 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 Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

Ecuador rejoined OPEC in November 2007. It is included in the OPEC data on this table for 1973-1992 and again beginning in January 2008.

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
1973 Average	**9**	**1,325**	**9**	**16**	**53**	**1**	**26**	**15**	**329**	**1,480**	**3,263**
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**
1996 Average	**9**	**1,424**	**234**	**1,244**	**19**	**313**	**25**	**308**	**313**	**1,377**	**5,267**
1997 Average	**5**	**1,563**	**271**	**1,385**	**25**	**309**	**13**	**226**	**300**	**1,495**	**5,593**
1998 Average	**26**	**1,598**	**354**	**1,351**	**31**	**236**	**24**	**250**	**293**	**1,640**	**5,803**
1999 Average	**26**	**1,539**	**468**	**1,324**	**27**	**304**	**89**	**365**	**280**	**1,478**	**5,899**
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 January	106	2,385	195	1,798	217	205	219	223	277	2,575	8,200
February	203	2,338	168	1,891	143	199	304	206	318	2,293	8,063
March	193	2,288	170	1,801	105	209	220	300	309	2,220	7,816
April	169	2,292	176	1,750	161	206	220	315	239	2,422	7,950
May	140	2,359	204	1,711	268	199	621	350	373	2,271	8,495
June	151	2,303	223	1,855	212	140	430	358	273	2,618	8,562
July	281	2,204	156	1,709	197	236	425	340	353	2,573	8,474
August	308	2,456	131	1,793	259	273	485	272	377	2,612	8,967
September	191	2,340	185	1,569	153	159	537	239	396	2,879	8,648
October	222	2,176	133	1,644	116	181	366	195	342	2,404	7,779
November	182	2,637	46	1,591	152	165	223	265	337	2,225	7,823
December	162	2,461	74	1,366	98	178	369	199	334	2,259	7,500
Average	**193**	**2,353**	**155**	**1,705**	**174**	**196**	**369**	**272**	**328**	**2,446**	**8,190**
2007 January	250	2,470	148	1,566	102	105	347	194	425	1,923	7,531
February	151	2,448	85	1,507	63	131	241	268	312	1,619	6,825
March	234	2,305	121	1,749	158	164	455	292	349	1,771	7,599
April	246	2,479	90	1,572	87	198	550	386	322	1,988	7,919
May	203	2,462	122	1,617	149	234	499	390	287	2,015	7,977
June	159	2,375	164	1,529	171	183	285	345	218	1,953	7,382
July	198	2,360	231	1,611	130	137	525	369	372	2,018	7,950
August	280	2,510	175	1,474	127	112	416	174	320	1,905	7,493
September	232	2,502	186	1,454	136	105	389	185	384	1,816	7,389
October	197	2,411	175	1,417	175	110	452	287	357	1,764	7,344
November	85	2,431	219	1,581	58	100	470	210	414	1,686	7,254
December	178	2,360	130	1,322	157	110	306	238	387	1,559	6,746
Average	**202**	**2,426**	**154**	**1,533**	**127**	**141**	**413**	**278**	**346**	**1,836**	**7,456**
2008 January	225	2,586	198	1,307	92	86	392	213	380	1,600	7,079

[a] Imports from other republics in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for 1973-1992. See "U.S.S.R" in Glossary.

Notes: • See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. • 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.

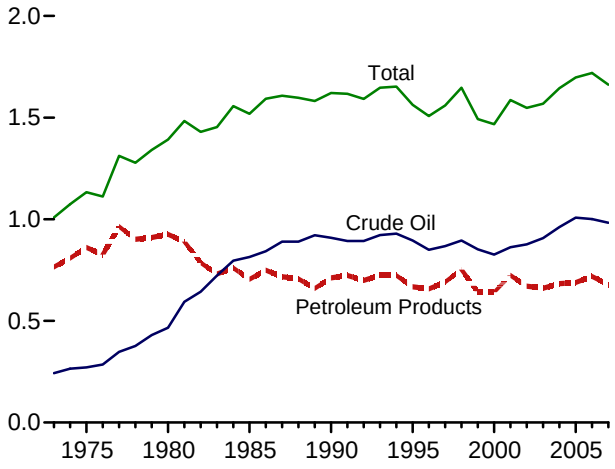
Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

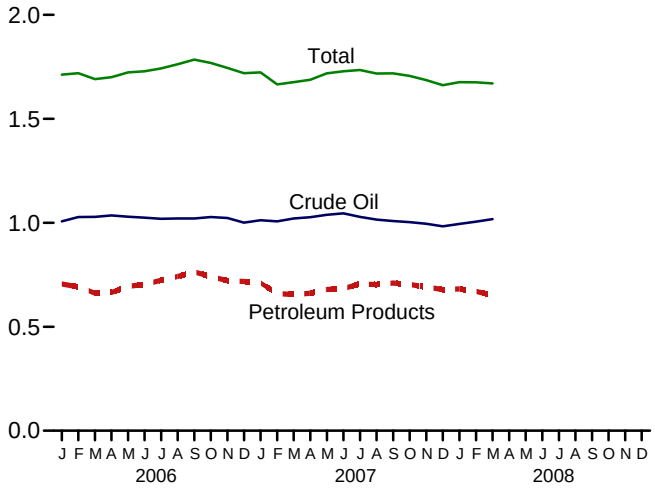
Ecuador rejoined OPEC in November 2007. It is included in the Non-OPEC data on this table from 1993 through December 2007.

Figure 3.4 Petroleum Stocks
(Billion Barrels, Except as Noted)

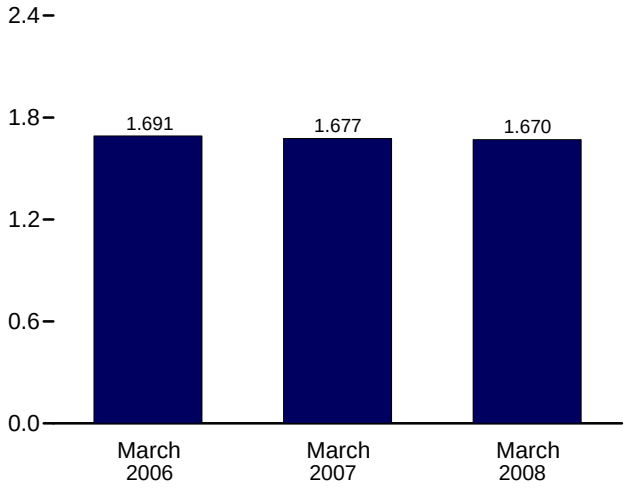
Overview, 1973-2007



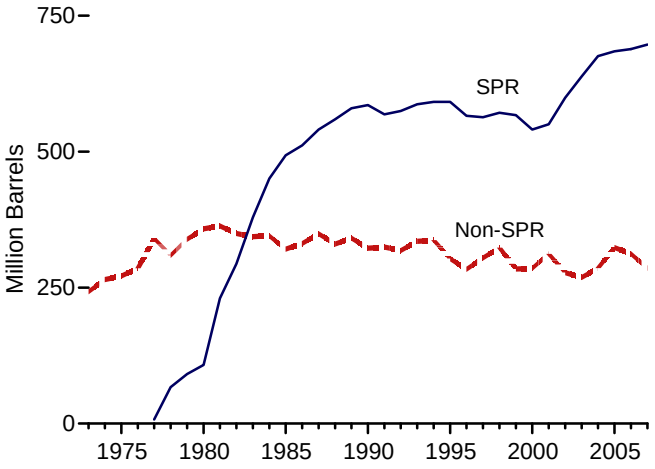
Overview, Monthly



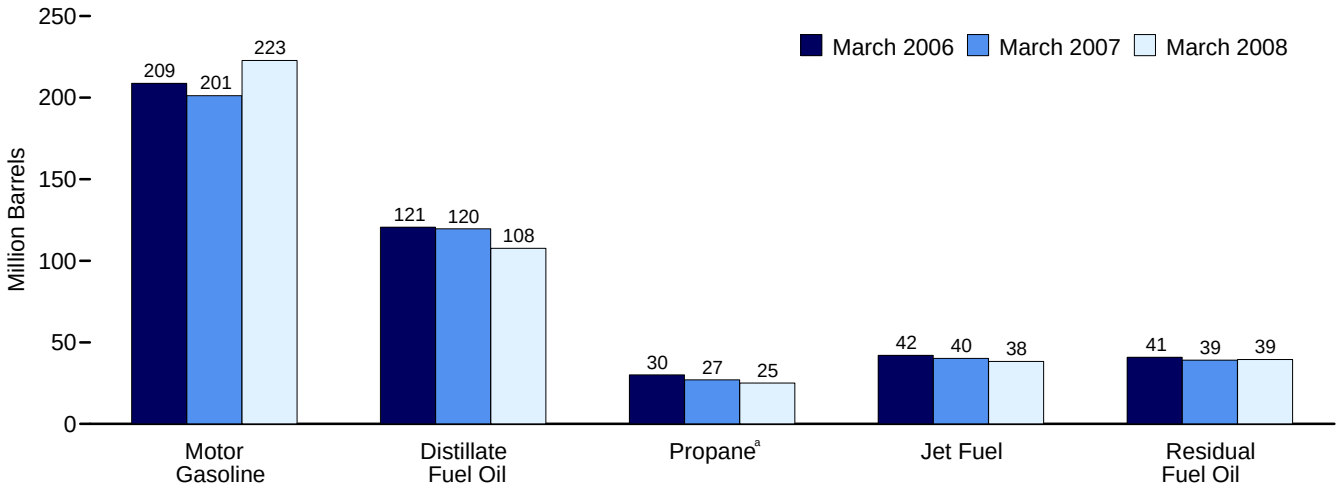
Total Stocks (Crude Oil and Petroleum Products)



SPR and Non-SPR Crude Oil Stocks, 1973-2007



Selected Products



[a] Includes propylene.
Notes: • SPR= Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Source: Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Petroleum Stocks

(Million Barrels)

	Crude Oil[a]			Distillate Fuel Oil[f,g]	Jet Fuel[h]	LPG[b]		Motor Gasoline[f,j]	Residual Fuel Oil[f]	Other[k]	Total[f]
	SPR[c]	Non-SPR[d,e,f]	Total[e,f]			Propane[f,i]	Total[f]				
1973 Year	**– –**	**242**	**242**	**196**	**29**	**65**	**99**	**209**	**53**	**179**	**1,008**
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**
1996 Year	**566**	**284**	**850**	**127**	**40**	**43**	**86**	**195**	**46**	**164**	**1,507**
1997 Year	**563**	**305**	**868**	**138**	**44**	**44**	**89**	**210**	**40**	**169**	**1,560**
1998 Year	**571**	**324**	**895**	**156**	**45**	**65**	**115**	**216**	**45**	**176**	**1,647**
1999 Year	**567**	**284**	**852**	**125**	**41**	**43**	**89**	**193**	**36**	**157**	**1,493**
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 January	683	323	1,007	139	44	48	95	220	41	166	1,713
February	685	343	1,027	136	43	36	80	222	42	170	1,719
March	686	343	1,029	121	42	30	73	209	41	177	1,691
April	688	348	1,036	116	41	35	82	207	39	179	1,700
May	689	341	1,029	124	41	42	95	214	41	179	1,724
June	688	337	1,025	130	39	50	108	213	43	171	1,729
July	688	332	1,019	138	40	58	120	209	43	174	1,743
August	688	333	1,021	145	40	64	132	209	42	175	1,763
September	688	333	1,021	149	42	71	140	214	43	175	1,785
October	689	339	1,028	143	42	72	141	205	42	169	1,769
November	689	335	1,023	141	38	69	129	204	43	167	1,745
December	**689**	**312**	**1,001**	**144**	**39**	**62**	**113**	**212**	**42**	**169**	**1,720**
2007 January	689	324	1,012	140	39	47	91	228	42	171	1,723
February	689	318	1,007	123	39	30	71	215	36	176	1,666
March	689	332	1,020	120	40	27	70	201	39	186	1,677
April	689	337	1,027	121	40	30	76	197	38	189	1,688
May	690	348	1,039	125	41	37	91	203	37	183	1,719
June	690	355	1,045	123	41	44	102	205	36	176	1,729
July	690	339	1,029	131	42	50	112	205	40	177	1,735
August	690	325	1,015	133	41	55	121	194	36	177	1,718
September	693	315	1,008	134	43	58	125	199	37	173	1,719
October	694	309	1,003	134	42	61	124	196	39	169	1,707
November	696	300	995	134	40	60	111	202	39	165	1,686
December	**697**	**286**	**983**	**134**	**39**	**52**	**95**	**215**	**39**	**157**	**1,662**
2008 January	698	R 296	R 995	R 130	R 42	R 39	R 78	R 231	R 39	R 162	R 1,677
February	E 699	E 306	E 1,005	E 117	E 39	E 29	RF 65	E 235	E 37	RE 178	E 1,676
March	E 700	E 317	E 1,017	E 108	E 38	E 25	F 63	E 223	E 39	E 181	E 1,670

[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. See Note 5, "Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil," at end of section.
[f] See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.
[g] Does not include stocks that are held in the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve.
[h] Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other."
[i] Includes propylene.
[j] Includes finished motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol; excludes oxygenates.
[k] Asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, lubricants, pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, special naphthas, unfinished oils, waxes, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. – –=Not applicable.

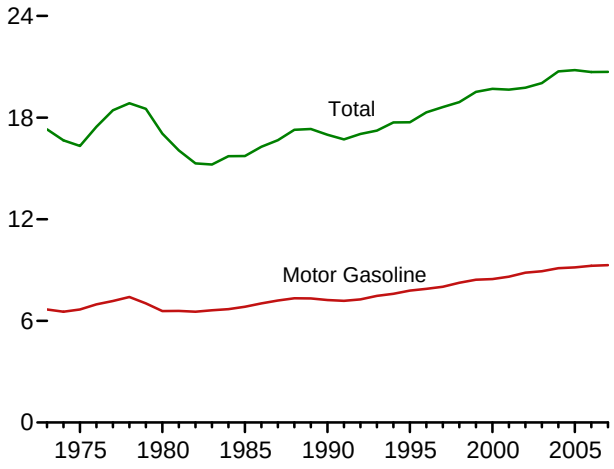
Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

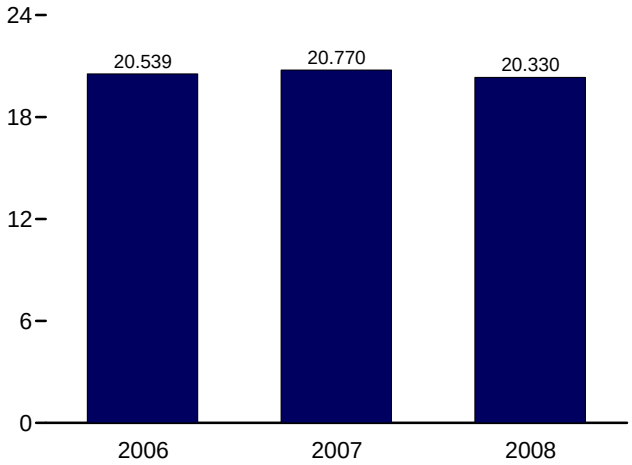
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2006:** *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** 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)

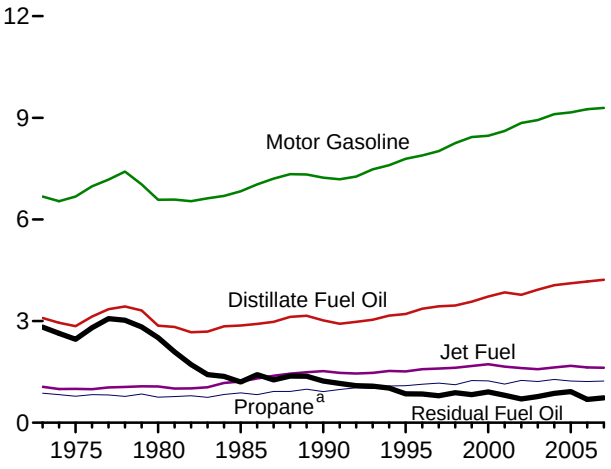
Total and Motor Gasoline, 1973-2007



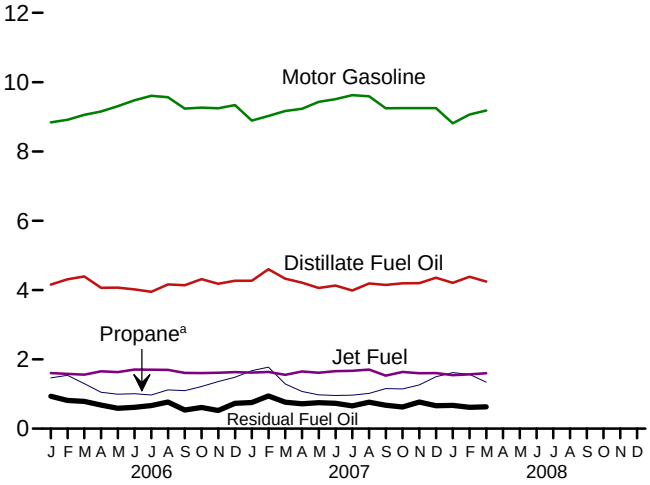
Total, January-March



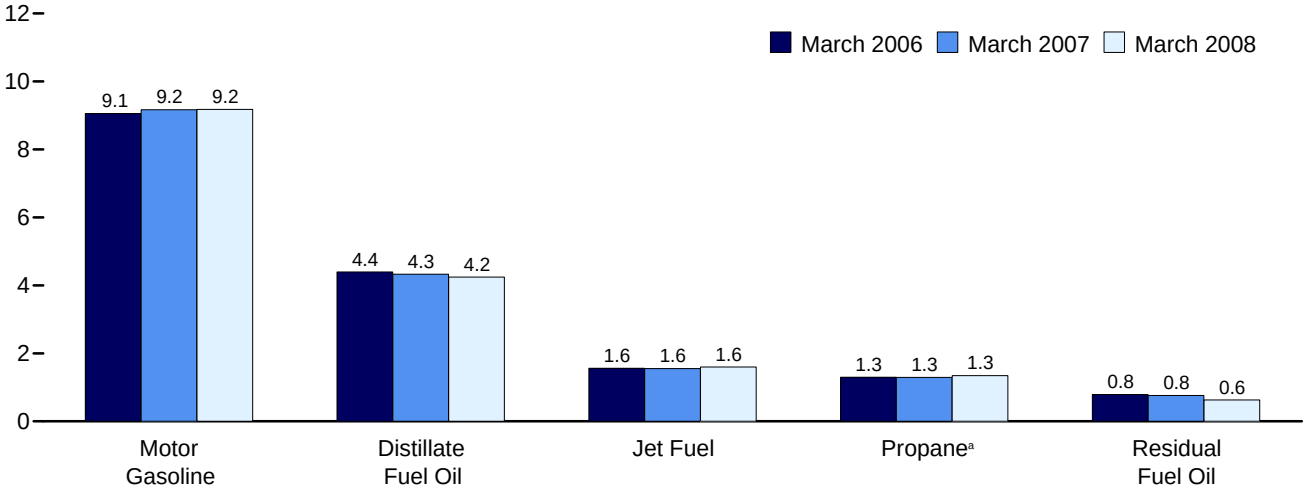
Selected Products,1973-2007



Selected Products, Monthly



Selected Products



[a] Includes propylene.
Notes: • SPR= Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
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	Jet Fuel[b]	Kero-sene	LPG[a]		Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline[d]	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[e]	Total
						Propane[c]	Total						
1973 Average	**522**	**45**	**3,092**	**1,059**	**216**	**872**	**1,449**	**162**	**6,674**	**261**	**2,822**	**1,005**	**17,308**
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**
1996 Average	**484**	**20**	**3,365**	**1,578**	**62**	**1,136**	**2,012**	**151**	**7,891**	**379**	**848**	**1,518**	**18,309**
1997 Average	**505**	**22**	**3,435**	**1,599**	**66**	**1,170**	**2,038**	**160**	**8,017**	**377**	**797**	**1,605**	**18,620**
1998 Average	**521**	**19**	**3,461**	**1,622**	**78**	**1,120**	**1,952**	**168**	**8,253**	**447**	**887**	**1,508**	**18,917**
1999 Average	**547**	**21**	**3,572**	**1,673**	**73**	**1,246**	**2,195**	**169**	**8,431**	**477**	**830**	**1,532**	**19,519**
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 January	295	9	4,159	1,605	76	1,465	2,128	119	8,839	490	934	1,783	20,436
February	330	16	4,308	1,582	118	1,540	2,344	199	8,911	407	816	1,546	20,577
March	413	22	4,395	1,560	99	1,299	2,157	139	9,054	520	786	1,464	20,608
April	513	22	4,065	1,654	83	1,050	1,967	151	9,154	442	683	1,467	20,201
May	633	22	4,072	1,633	48	993	1,911	124	9,308	489	587	1,630	20,457
June	715	18	4,019	1,704	28	1,007	1,901	148	9,478	548	618	1,805	20,982
July	662	20	3,950	1,700	38	970	1,969	134	9,607	492	667	1,502	20,740
August	743	28	4,162	1,696	29	1,119	2,011	137	9,564	535	768	1,761	21,434
September	667	18	4,141	1,608	27	1,094	1,937	119	9,236	624	538	1,644	20,559
October	592	19	4,315	1,605	30	1,216	1,998	164	9,267	514	612	1,654	20,769
November	478	13	4,180	1,613	25	1,362	2,143	122	9,244	563	525	1,762	20,669
December	199	13	4,268	1,631	48	1,483	2,182	96	9,338	633	732	1,656	20,795
Average	**521**	**18**	**4,169**	**1,633**	**54**	**1,215**	**2,052**	**137**	**9,253**	**522**	**689**	**1,640**	**20,687**
2007 January	351	17	4,267	1,616	48	1,676	2,446	118	8,891	438	753	1,614	20,559
February	290	13	4,601	1,636	46	1,774	2,550	96	9,025	431	944	1,639	21,271
March	372	14	4,328	1,553	35	1,290	2,099	144	9,169	558	762	1,495	20,529
April	443	20	4,212	1,651	24	1,076	2,012	144	9,232	437	717	1,689	20,579
May	498	17	4,060	1,614	12	979	1,840	155	9,429	549	750	1,706	20,631
June	621	22	4,130	1,659	11	958	1,942	133	9,510	483	733	1,492	20,737
July	647	17	3,988	1,668	7	969	1,885	146	9,622	423	656	1,582	20,641
August	641	21	4,188	1,704	28	1,018	1,925	140	9,592	541	763	1,508	21,051
September	609	17	4,150	1,531	32	1,156	1,925	128	9,244	544	675	1,530	20,385
October	590	21	4,195	1,638	28	1,148	1,977	150	9,250	437	625	1,545	20,455
November	459	15	4,200	1,600	46	1,264	2,127	138	9,249	464	767	1,644	20,708
December	349	11	4,354	1,603	58	1,501	2,278	128	9,249	573	662	1,605	20,869
Average	**490**	**17**	**4,220**	**1,623**	**31**	**1,231**	**2,081**	**135**	**9,290**	**490**	**732**	**1,587**	**20,698**
2008 January	R 302	R 13	R 4,209	1,546	R 31	R 1,620	R 2,333	R 132	R 8,814	R 501	R 672	R 1,561	R 20,114
February	F 288	F 12	E 4,385	E 1,567	RF 76	E 1,566	F 2,442	F 114	E 9,068	F 450	E 617	E 1,519	E 20,538
March	F 354	F 14	E 4,245	E 1,598	F 58	E 1,343	F 2,181	F 130	E 9,179	F 480	E 628	E 1,485	E 20,352
3-Month Average	**E 315**	**E 13**	**E 4,277**	**E 1,571**	**E 54**	**E 1,508**	**E 2,316**	**E 126**	**E 9,019**	**E 477**	**E 640**	**E 1,522**	**E 20,330**
2007 3-Month Average	**339**	**15**	**4,392**	**1,600**	**43**	**1,574**	**2,359**	**120**	**9,028**	**477**	**816**	**1,581**	**20,770**
2006 3-Month Average	**346**	**15**	**4,287**	**1,582**	**97**	**1,431**	**2,205**	**150**	**8,936**	**475**	**847**	**1,599**	**20,539**

[a] Liquified petroleum gases.

[b] Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other."

[c] Includes propylene.

[d] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[e] 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.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

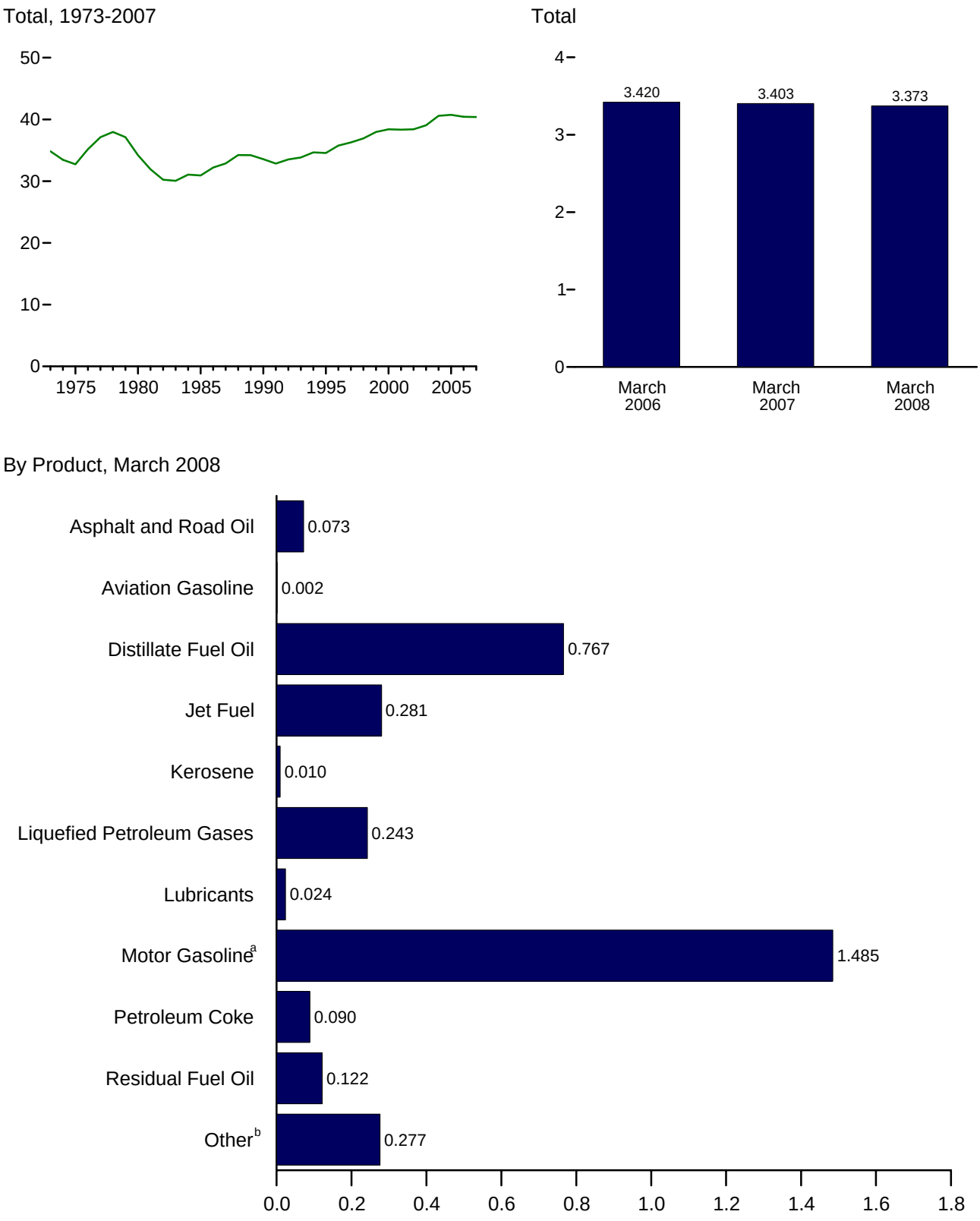
Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** 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

(Quadrillion Btu)



[a] Includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[b] All petroleum not shown above.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Source: Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

(Trillion Btu)

	Asphalt and Road Oil	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel[b]	Kero-sene	LPG[a]		Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline[d]	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[e]	Total
						Propane[c]	Total						
1973 Total	**1,264**	**83**	**6,575**	**2,167**	**447**	**1,221**	**1,981**	**359**	**12,797**	**573**	**6,477**	**2,117**	**34,840**
1975 Total	**1,014**	**71**	**6,061**	**2,047**	**329**	**1,097**	**1,807**	**304**	**12,798**	**542**	**5,649**	**2,107**	**32,731**
1980 Total	**962**	**64**	**6,110**	**2,190**	**329**	**1,059**	**1,976**	**354**	**12,648**	**522**	**5,772**	**3,275**	**34,202**
1985 Total	**1,029**	**50**	**6,098**	**2,497**	**236**	**1,236**	**2,103**	**322**	**13,098**	**582**	**2,759**	**2,149**	**30,922**
1990 Total	**1,170**	**45**	**6,422**	**3,129**	**88**	**1,284**	**2,059**	**362**	**13,872**	**745**	**2,820**	**2,840**	**33,553**
1995 Total	**1,178**	**40**	**6,818**	**3,132**	**112**	**1,534**	**2,512**	**346**	**14,825**	**802**	**1,955**	**2,834**	**34,553**
1996 Total	**1,176**	**37**	**7,175**	**3,274**	**128**	**1,594**	**2,660**	**335**	**15,064**	**837**	**1,952**	**3,119**	**35,757**
1997 Total	**1,224**	**40**	**7,304**	**3,308**	**136**	**1,638**	**2,690**	**354**	**15,254**	**829**	**1,828**	**3,298**	**36,266**
1998 Total	**1,263**	**35**	**7,359**	**3,357**	**162**	**1,568**	**2,575**	**371**	**15,701**	**982**	**2,036**	**3,093**	**36,934**
1999 Total	**1,324**	**39**	**7,595**	**3,462**	**151**	**1,745**	**2,897**	**375**	**16,036**	**1,048**	**1,905**	**3,128**	**37,960**
2000 Total	**1,276**	**36**	**7,935**	**3,580**	**140**	**1,734**	**2,945**	**369**	**16,155**	**895**	**2,091**	**2,981**	**38,404**
2001 Total	**1,257**	**35**	**8,179**	**3,426**	**150**	**1,598**	**2,697**	**338**	**16,373**	**961**	**1,861**	**3,056**	**38,333**
2002 Total	**1,240**	**34**	**8,028**	**3,340**	**90**	**1,747**	**2,852**	**334**	**16,819**	**1,018**	**1,605**	**3,041**	**38,401**
2003 Total	**1,220**	**30**	**8,349**	**3,265**	**113**	**1,701**	**2,747**	**309**	**16,981**	**1,000**	**1,772**	**3,260**	**39,047**
2004 Total	**1,304**	**31**	**8,652**	**3,383**	**133**	**1,791**	**2,824**	**313**	**17,379**	**1,156**	**1,990**	**3,429**	**40,594**
2005 Total	**1,323**	**35**	**8,755**	**3,475**	**144**	**1,721**	**2,682**	**312**	**17,444**	**1,133**	**2,111**	**3,320**	**40,735**
2006 January	61	1	751	282	13	174	238	22	1,430	92	182	319	3,391
February	61	2	703	251	19	165	237	34	1,302	69	144	263	3,084
March	85	3	794	274	17	154	241	26	1,465	97	153	264	3,420
April	102	3	710	281	14	121	213	27	1,433	80	129	251	3,244
May	130	3	735	287	8	118	214	23	1,506	91	114	282	3,395
June	142	3	702	290	5	116	206	27	1,484	99	116	296	3,369
July	136	3	713	299	7	115	220	25	1,554	92	130	263	3,442
August	153	4	752	298	5	133	225	26	1,547	100	150	298	3,557
September	133	3	724	274	5	126	209	22	1,446	113	101	273	3,302
October	122	3	779	282	5	145	223	31	1,499	96	119	287	3,446
November	95	2	730	274	4	157	232	22	1,447	102	99	311	3,319
December	41	2	771	287	8	176	244	18	1,510	118	143	309	3,451
Total	**1,261**	**33**	**8,864**	**3,379**	**111**	**1,701**	**2,701**	**303**	**17,622**	**1,148**	**1,581**	**3,416**	**40,420**
2007 January	72	3	770	284	8	199	272	22	1,438	82	147	308	3,408
February	54	2	750	260	7	191	257	16	1,319	73	166	281	3,185
March	77	2	782	273	6	153	234	27	1,484	104	149	266	3,403
April	88	3	736	281	4	124	217	26	1,445	79	135	286	3,301
May	102	3	733	284	2	116	205	29	1,526	103	146	287	3,420
June	124	3	722	282	2	110	209	24	1,489	87	138	245	3,326
July	133	3	720	293	1	115	210	27	1,557	79	128	270	3,421
August	132	3	756	300	5	121	214	26	1,552	101	149	251	3,489
September	121	3	725	260	5	133	207	23	1,447	98	127	251	3,270
October	121	3	758	288	5	137	220	28	1,497	82	122	267	3,391
November	91	2	734	272	8	146	229	25	1,448	84	145	283	3,322
December	72	2	786	282	10	178	254	24	1,496	107	129	298	3,459
Total	**1,188**	**32**	**8,973**	**3,358**	**64**	**1,724**	**2,728**	**299**	**17,698**	**1,078**	**1,681**	**3,296**	**40,394**
2008 January	R 62	2	R 760	272	R 5	R 193	R 260	R 25	R 1,426	R 93	R 131	R 298	R 3,334
February	E 55	E 2	E 741	E 258	RE 12	E 174	RE 254	E 20	E 1,372	E 79	E 112	RE 279	E 3,185
March	E 73	E 2	E 767	E 281	E 10	E 160	E 243	E 24	E 1,485	E 90	E 122	E 277	E 3,373
3-Month Total	**E 190**	**E 6**	**E 2,267**	**E 810**	**E 28**	**E 527**	**E 757**	**E 69**	**E 4,284**	**E 262**	**E 366**	**E 853**	**E 9,892**
2007 3-Month Total	**203**	**7**	**2,302**	**817**	**22**	**543**	**763**	**65**	**4,241**	**259**	**461**	**856**	**9,995**
2006 3-Month Total	**207**	**7**	**2,247**	**808**	**49**	**494**	**715**	**82**	**4,196**	**257**	**479**	**847**	**9,895**

[a] Liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other."

[c] Includes propylene.

[d] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[e] 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.

R=Revised. E=Estimate.

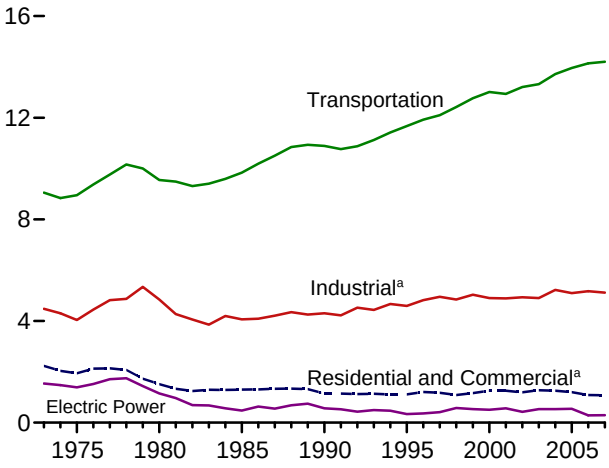
Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

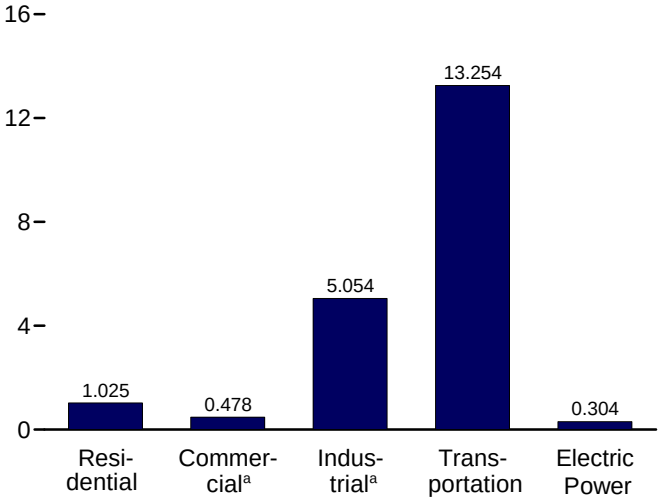
Sources: Tables 3.5, A1, and A3.

Figure 3.7 Petroleum Consumption by Sector
(Million Barrels per Day)

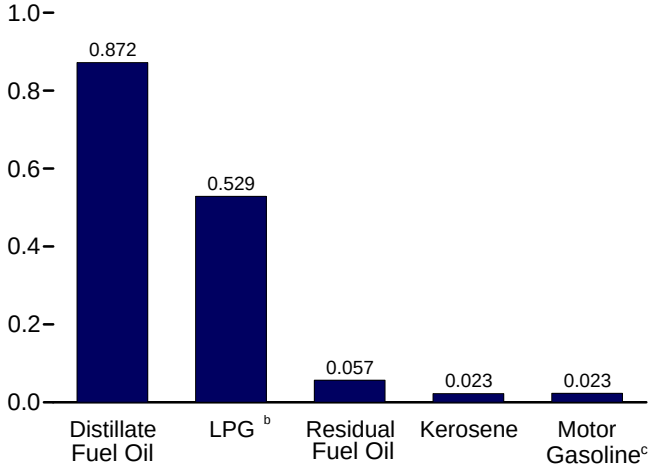
By Sector, 1973-2007



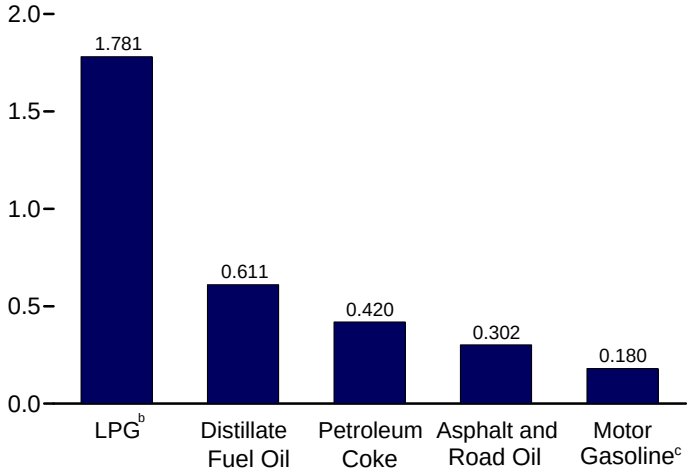
By Sector, January 2008



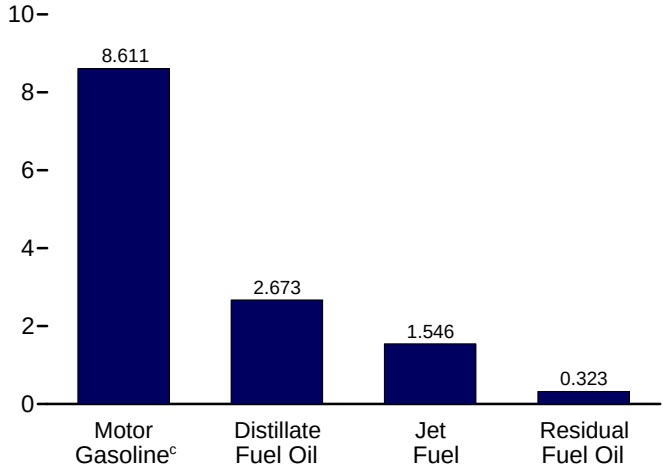
Residential and Commercial Sectors[a], Selected Products, January 2008



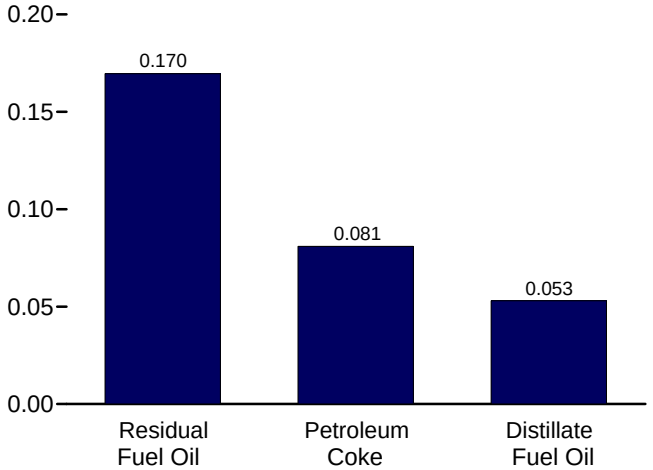
Industrial Sector[a], Selected Products, January 2008



Transportation Sector, Selected Products, January 2008



Electric Power Sector, January 2008



[a] Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of electricity-only plants.
[b] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[c] Includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
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
1973 Average	**942**	**110**	**435**	**1,487**	**303**	**31**	**77**	**45**	**NA**	**290**	**746**
1975 Average	**850**	**78**	**389**	**1,316**	**276**	**24**	**69**	**46**	**NA**	**214**	**629**
1980 Average	**617**	**51**	**242**	**910**	**243**	**20**	**43**	**56**	**NA**	**245**	**606**
1985 Average	**514**	**77**	**249**	**839**	**297**	**16**	**44**	**50**	**NA**	**99**	**506**
1990 Average	**460**	**31**	**276**	**767**	**252**	**6**	**49**	**58**	**0**	**100**	**465**
1995 Average	**426**	**36**	**306**	**767**	**225**	**11**	**54**	**10**	**(s)**	**62**	**361**
1996 Average	**434**	**43**	**358**	**835**	**227**	**10**	**63**	**14**	**(s)**	**60**	**373**
1997 Average	**411**	**45**	**349**	**805**	**209**	**12**	**62**	**22**	**(s)**	**48**	**353**
1998 Average	**363**	**52**	**329**	**744**	**202**	**15**	**58**	**20**	**(s)**	**37**	**332**
1999 Average	**389**	**54**	**404**	**847**	**206**	**13**	**71**	**15**	**(s)**	**32**	**338**
2000 Average	**424**	**46**	**427**	**897**	**230**	**14**	**75**	**23**	**(s)**	**40**	**383**
2001 Average	**427**	**46**	**406**	**879**	**239**	**15**	**72**	**20**	**(s)**	**30**	**376**
2002 Average	**404**	**29**	**412**	**845**	**209**	**8**	**73**	**24**	**(s)**	**35**	**348**
2003 Average	**425**	**34**	**426**	**885**	**226**	**9**	**75**	**32**	**(s)**	**48**	**391**
2004 Average	**433**	**41**	**401**	**875**	**221**	**10**	**71**	**25**	**(s)**	**53**	**380**
2005 Average	**402**	**40**	**391**	**833**	**210**	**10**	**69**	**24**	**(s)**	**50**	**365**
2006 January	461	44	410	915	260	11	72	23	(s)	45	412
February	535	69	452	1,055	301	18	80	23	(s)	52	474
March	433	57	416	905	244	15	73	24	(s)	42	398
April	309	48	379	736	174	12	67	24	0	30	308
May	284	28	368	680	160	7	65	24	0	28	284
June	265	16	366	648	149	4	65	25	0	26	269
July	246	22	379	647	138	6	67	25	(s)	24	260
August	254	17	388	658	143	4	68	25	(s)	25	266
September	272	16	373	661	153	4	66	24	(s)	27	274
October	276	17	385	679	156	4	68	24	(s)	27	280
November	309	14	413	737	174	4	73	24	(s)	30	306
December	388	28	421	836	219	7	74	24	(s)	38	363
Average	**335**	**31**	**395**	**762**	**189**	**8**	**70**	**24**	**(s)**	**33**	**324**
2007 January	452	28	471	951	255	7	83	23	(s)	46	414
February	528	27	491	1,046	297	7	87	24	(s)	54	469
March	452	20	404	876	255	5	71	24	(s)	46	401
April	255	14	388	657	144	4	68	24	(s)	26	266
May	187	7	355	549	105	2	63	25	0	19	214
June	218	7	374	599	123	2	66	25	0	22	238
July	213	4	363	580	120	1	64	25	0	22	232
August	239	16	371	626	135	4	65	25	(s)	24	254
September	255	18	371	644	143	5	65	24	(s)	26	264
October	291	16	381	688	164	4	67	24	(s)	30	289
November	397	26	410	833	223	7	72	24	(s)	40	367
December	[R] 586	34	439	1,058	330	9	77	24	(s)	60	500
Average	**338**	**18**	**401**	**757**	**191**	**5**	**71**	**24**	**(s)**	**34**	**325**
2008 January	558	18	450	1,025	314	5	79	23	(s)	57	478

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

[b] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less 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-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html for all available 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
1973 Average	**522**	**691**	**75**	**902**	**88**	**133**	**254**	**809**	**1,005**	**4,479**
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**
1996 Average	**484**	**557**	**9**	**1,580**	**78**	**105**	**343**	**146**	**1,518**	**4,819**
1997 Average	**505**	**566**	**9**	**1,617**	**82**	**111**	**331**	**127**	**1,605**	**4,953**
1998 Average	**521**	**570**	**11**	**1,553**	**86**	**105**	**390**	**100**	**1,508**	**4,844**
1999 Average	**547**	**558**	**6**	**1,709**	**87**	**80**	**426**	**90**	**1,532**	**5,035**
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**	**534**	**12**	**1,561**	**72**	**171**	**375**	**96**	**1,579**	**4,903**
2004 Average	**537**	**570**	**14**	**1,647**	**73**	**195**	**423**	**108**	**1,657**	**5,223**
2005 Average	**546**	**594**	**19**	**1,549**	**72**	**187**	**404**	**123**	**1,605**	**5,100**
2006 January	295	706	21	1,625	61	180	380	203	1,783	5,252
February	330	651	32	1,789	102	182	298	177	1,546	5,107
March	413	743	27	1,646	71	185	427	181	1,464	5,157
April	513	558	23	1,502	78	187	345	150	1,467	4,822
May	633	541	13	1,459	64	190	401	127	1,630	5,058
June	715	459	8	1,451	76	194	446	117	1,805	5,271
July	662	408	10	1,503	69	196	383	118	1,502	4,851
August	743	516	8	1,536	70	195	432	125	1,761	5,386
September	667	597	7	1,479	61	189	529	111	1,644	5,282
October	592	707	8	1,525	84	189	421	124	1,654	5,303
November	478	681	7	1,636	63	189	478	109	1,762	5,402
December	199	695	13	1,666	49	191	548	166	1,656	5,182
Average	**521**	**605**	**15**	**1,567**	**71**	**189**	**425**	**142**	**1,640**	**5,173**
2007 January	351	752	13	1,868	61	182	348	176	1,614	5,364
February	290	780	13	1,947	49	184	353	185	1,639	5,441
March	372	652	9	1,602	74	187	488	183	1,495	5,062
April	443	678	6	1,536	74	188	366	173	1,689	5,153
May	498	603	3	1,405	79	193	473	184	1,706	5,145
June	621	546	3	1,482	69	194	392	164	1,492	4,964
July	647	443	2	1,439	75	196	346	142	1,582	4,872
August	641	514	8	1,469	72	196	460	153	1,508	5,020
September	609	591	9	1,470	66	189	466	151	1,530	5,080
October	590	593	7	1,509	77	189	369	140	1,545	5,020
November	459	588	12	1,624	71	189	399	200	1,644	5,186
December	349	536	16	1,739	66	189	493	158	1,605	5,150
Average	**490**	**605**	**8**	**1,589**	**70**	**190**	**414**	**167**	**1,587**	**5,119**
2008 January	302	611	8	1,781	68	180	420	123	1,561	5,054

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

[b] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[c] 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.

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-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html for all available 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	Jet Fuel[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[c]	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil[d]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil[e]	Total
1973 Average	**45**	**1,045**	**1,042**	**35**	**74**	**6,496**	**317**	**9,054**	**129**	**7**	**1,406**	**1,542**
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**
1996 Average	**20**	**2,096**	**1,578**	**11**	**73**	**7,772**	**370**	**11,921**	**51**	**36**	**273**	**360**
1997 Average	**22**	**2,198**	**1,599**	**10**	**78**	**7,883**	**310**	**12,099**	**52**	**46**	**311**	**410**
1998 Average	**19**	**2,263**	**1,622**	**13**	**81**	**8,128**	**294**	**12,420**	**64**	**56**	**456**	**576**
1999 Average	**21**	**2,352**	**1,673**	**10**	**82**	**8,336**	**290**	**12,765**	**66**	**51**	**418**	**535**
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**	**2,665**	**1,578**	**12**	**68**	**8,733**	**249**	**13,321**	**76**	**79**	**379**	**534**
2004 Average	**17**	**2,783**	**1,630**	**14**	**69**	**8,885**	**321**	**13,718**	**52**	**101**	**382**	**535**
2005 Average	**19**	**2,858**	**1,679**	**20**	**68**	**8,948**	**365**	**13,957**	**54**	**111**	**382**	**547**
2006 January	9	2,699	1,605	21	58	8,636	511	13,537	34	110	175	319
February	16	2,787	1,582	23	96	8,706	437	13,649	33	108	149	291
March	22	2,952	1,560	21	67	8,846	472	13,941	24	93	91	208
April	22	2,991	1,654	20	73	8,943	385	14,088	33	98	117	248
May	22	3,055	1,633	19	60	9,093	322	14,204	32	88	111	230
June	18	3,108	1,704	19	72	9,260	296	14,477	38	102	178	317
July	20	3,111	1,700	20	65	9,386	301	14,602	46	109	225	379
August	28	3,197	1,696	20	66	9,343	323	14,673	53	102	296	450
September	18	3,092	1,608	19	58	9,023	267	14,086	27	95	133	255
October	19	3,145	1,605	20	80	9,053	317	14,239	31	94	144	268
November	13	2,984	1,613	21	59	9,031	243	13,964	32	85	143	260
December	13	2,932	1,631	22	47	9,123	407	14,174	34	85	121	240
Average	**18**	**3,006**	**1,633**	**20**	**67**	**9,039**	**357**	**14,140**	**35**	**97**	**157**	**289**
2007 January	17	2,763	1,616	24	57	8,686	348	13,512	45	90	182	317
February	13	2,905	1,636	25	46	8,817	360	13,803	90	78	345	513
March	14	2,932	1,553	21	70	8,958	367	13,914	38	70	167	275
April	20	3,104	1,651	20	70	9,019	353	14,237	30	70	165	266
May	17	3,131	1,614	18	75	9,212	404	14,472	33	76	143	252
June	22	3,200	1,659	19	65	9,291	362	14,618	44	90	185	319
July	17	3,170	1,668	19	71	9,401	312	14,657	43	77	180	300
August	21	3,234	1,704	19	68	9,371	339	14,757	67	80	247	394
September	17	3,126	1,531	19	62	9,031	336	14,122	35	77	163	275
October	21	3,112	1,638	20	73	9,037	307	14,207	36	67	149	251
November	15	2,962	1,600	21	67	9,036	455	14,156	29	64	71	165
December	11	2,867	1,603	23	62	9,035	340	13,941	35	80	104	219
Average	**17**	**3,043**	**1,623**	**21**	**66**	**9,076**	**357**	**14,202**	**43**	**77**	**174**	**294**
2008 January	13	2,673	1,546	23	64	8,611	323	13,254	F 53	F 81	F 170	F 304

[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] Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Industrial Sector, Other" on Table 3.7b.

[c] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[d] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. Through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

[e] Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

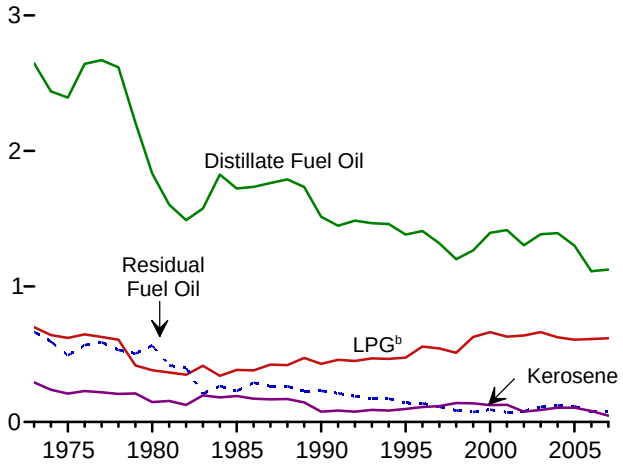
F=Forecast.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

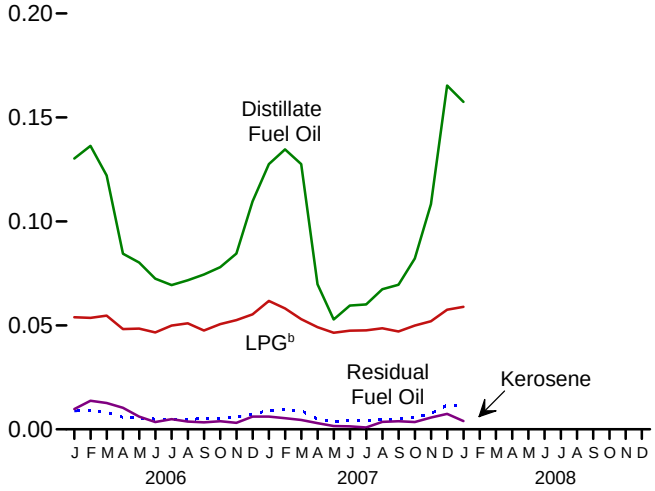
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.8 Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by Sector, Selected Products
(Quadrillion Btu)

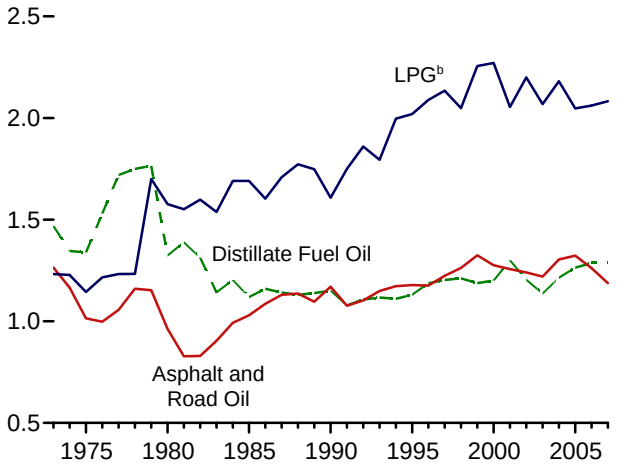
Residential and Commercial Sectors[a], 1973-2007



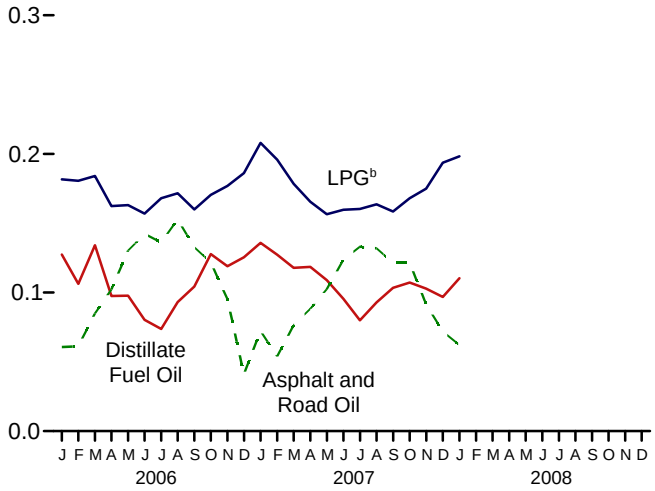
Residential and Commercial Sectors[a], Monthly



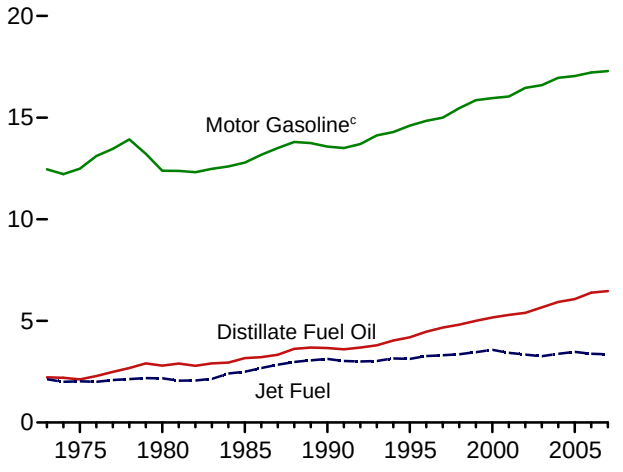
Industrial Sector[a], 1973-2007



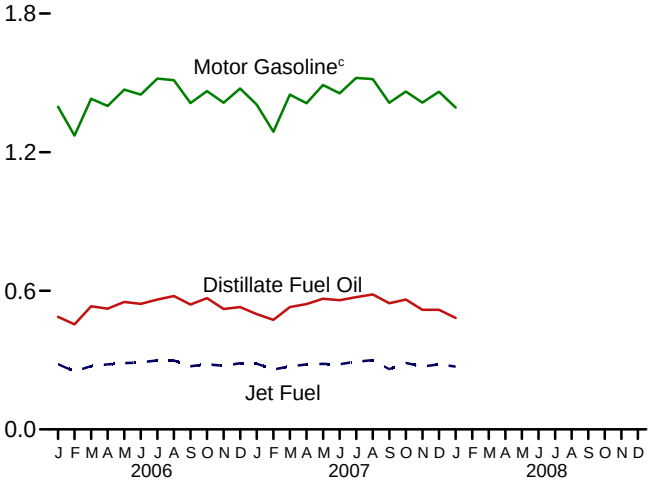
Industrial Sector[a], Monthly



Transportation Sector, 1973-2007



Transportation Sector, Monthly



[a] Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of electricity-only plants.
[b] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[c] Beginning in 1983, includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
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
1973 Total	**2,003**	**227**	**595**	**2,825**	**644**	**65**	**105**	**87**	**NA**	**665**	**1,565**
1975 Total	**1,807**	**161**	**528**	**2,495**	**587**	**49**	**93**	**89**	**NA**	**492**	**1,310**
1980 Total	**1,316**	**107**	**325**	**1,748**	**518**	**41**	**57**	**107**	**NA**	**565**	**1,287**
1985 Total	**1,092**	**159**	**327**	**1,578**	**631**	**33**	**58**	**96**	**NA**	**228**	**1,045**
1990 Total	**978**	**64**	**365**	**1,407**	**536**	**12**	**64**	**111**	**0**	**230**	**953**
1995 Total	**905**	**74**	**404**	**1,383**	**479**	**22**	**71**	**18**	**(s)**	**141**	**732**
1996 Total	**926**	**89**	**473**	**1,488**	**483**	**21**	**84**	**27**	**(s)**	**137**	**751**
1997 Total	**874**	**93**	**461**	**1,428**	**444**	**25**	**81**	**43**	**(s)**	**111**	**704**
1998 Total	**772**	**108**	**434**	**1,314**	**429**	**31**	**77**	**39**	**(s)**	**85**	**661**
1999 Total	**828**	**111**	**534**	**1,473**	**438**	**27**	**94**	**28**	**(s)**	**73**	**661**
2000 Total	**905**	**95**	**564**	**1,563**	**491**	**30**	**99**	**45**	**(s)**	**92**	**756**
2001 Total	**908**	**95**	**535**	**1,539**	**508**	**31**	**94**	**37**	**(s)**	**70**	**742**
2002 Total	**860**	**60**	**543**	**1,463**	**444**	**16**	**96**	**45**	**(s)**	**80**	**681**
2003 Total	**905**	**70**	**564**	**1,539**	**481**	**19**	**100**	**60**	**(s)**	**111**	**771**
2004 Total	**924**	**85**	**531**	**1,539**	**470**	**20**	**94**	**49**	**(s)**	**122**	**756**
2005 Total	**854**	**84**	**517**	**1,455**	**447**	**22**	**91**	**46**	**(s)**	**116**	**722**
2006 January	83	8	46	137	47	2	8	4	(s)	9	70
February	87	11	46	144	49	3	8	3	(s)	9	73
March	78	10	46	135	44	3	8	4	(s)	8	67
April	54	8	41	103	30	2	7	4	0	6	49
May	51	5	41	97	29	1	7	4	0	5	47
June	46	3	40	89	26	1	7	4	0	5	43
July	44	4	42	91	25	1	7	4	(s)	5	42
August	46	3	43	92	26	1	8	4	(s)	5	43
September	48	3	40	91	27	1	7	4	(s)	5	43
October	50	3	43	96	28	1	8	4	(s)	5	46
November	54	2	45	101	30	1	8	4	(s)	6	49
December	70	5	47	122	40	1	8	4	(s)	7	60
Total	**712**	**64**	**520**	**1,297**	**401**	**17**	**92**	**46**	**(s)**	**75**	**631**
2007 January	82	5	52	139	46	1	9	4	(s)	9	69
February	86	4	49	140	49	1	9	3	(s)	9	71
March	82	4	45	130	46	1	8	4	(s)	9	68
April	45	2	42	89	25	1	7	4	(s)	5	42
May	34	1	39	75	19	(s)	7	4	0	4	34
June	38	1	40	80	21	(s)	7	4	0	4	37
July	38	1	40	80	22	(s)	7	4	0	4	37
August	43	3	41	87	24	1	7	4	(s)	5	41
September	44	3	40	88	25	1	7	4	(s)	5	42
October	53	3	42	98	30	1	7	4	(s)	6	48
November	69	4	44	118	39	1	8	4	(s)	8	59
December	106	6	49	[R] 161	60	2	9	4	(s)	12	85
Total	**719**	**37**	**526**	**1,282**	**405**	**10**	**93**	**46**	**(s)**	**79**	**634**
2008 January	101	3	50	154	57	1	9	4	(s)	11	81

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

[b] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less 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-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 3.7a, A1, and A3.

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
1973 Total	**1,264**	**1,469**	**156**	**1,233**	**195**	**255**	**558**	**1,858**	**2,117**	**9,104**
1975 Total	**1,014**	**1,339**	**119**	**1,144**	**149**	**223**	**540**	**1,509**	**2,107**	**8,146**
1980 Total	**962**	**1,324**	**181**	**1,577**	**182**	**158**	**516**	**1,349**	**3,275**	**9,525**
1985 Total	**1,029**	**1,119**	**44**	**1,690**	**166**	**218**	**575**	**748**	**2,149**	**7,738**
1990 Total	**1,170**	**1,150**	**12**	**1,608**	**186**	**185**	**714**	**411**	**2,840**	**8,278**
1995 Total	**1,178**	**1,131**	**15**	**2,019**	**178**	**200**	**721**	**337**	**2,834**	**8,614**
1996 Total	**1,176**	**1,187**	**18**	**2,089**	**173**	**200**	**757**	**335**	**3,119**	**9,053**
1997 Total	**1,224**	**1,203**	**19**	**2,134**	**182**	**212**	**727**	**291**	**3,298**	**9,290**
1998 Total	**1,263**	**1,211**	**22**	**2,048**	**191**	**199**	**858**	**230**	**3,093**	**9,116**
1999 Total	**1,324**	**1,187**	**13**	**2,256**	**193**	**152**	**936**	**207**	**3,128**	**9,396**
2000 Total	**1,276**	**1,200**	**16**	**2,271**	**190**	**150**	**796**	**241**	**2,981**	**9,120**
2001 Total	**1,257**	**1,300**	**23**	**2,054**	**174**	**295**	**858**	**203**	**3,056**	**9,220**
2002 Total	**1,240**	**1,204**	**14**	**2,200**	**172**	**309**	**842**	**190**	**3,041**	**9,213**
2003 Total	**1,220**	**1,136**	**24**	**2,068**	**159**	**324**	**825**	**220**	**3,260**	**9,237**
2004 Total	**1,304**	**1,214**	**28**	**2,181**	**161**	**372**	**934**	**249**	**3,429**	**9,872**
2005 Total	**1,323**	**1,264**	**39**	**2,047**	**160**	**356**	**889**	**281**	**3,320**	**9,680**
2006 January	61	127	4	182	11	29	71	40	319	844
February	61	106	5	181	17	27	50	31	263	742
March	85	134	5	184	13	30	80	35	264	830
April	102	98	4	162	14	29	62	28	251	751
May	130	98	2	163	12	31	75	25	282	818
June	142	80	1	157	14	30	81	22	296	823
July	136	74	2	168	13	32	72	23	263	781
August	153	93	1	172	13	32	81	24	298	867
September	133	104	1	160	11	30	96	21	273	828
October	122	128	1	170	16	31	79	24	287	857
November	95	119	1	177	11	30	86	21	311	851
December	41	125	2	186	9	31	102	32	309	839
Total	**1,261**	**1,286**	**30**	**2,062**	**156**	**360**	**934**	**326**	**3,416**	**9,831**
2007 January	72	136	2	208	11	29	65	34	308	867
February	54	127	2	196	8	27	60	33	281	787
March	77	118	2	178	14	30	91	36	266	812
April	88	118	1	165	13	30	66	33	286	801
May	102	109	1	156	15	31	88	36	287	826
June	124	95	1	160	12	30	71	31	245	770
July	133	80	(s)	160	14	32	65	28	270	782
August	132	93	1	164	14	32	86	30	251	802
September	121	103	1	158	12	30	84	28	251	790
October	121	107	1	168	15	31	69	27	267	807
November	91	103	2	175	13	30	72	38	283	807
December	72	97	3	194	12	31	92	31	298	828
Total	**1,188**	**1,286**	**17**	**2,083**	**154**	**361**	**909**	**384**	**3,296**	**9,678**
2008 January	62	110	1	198	13	29	78	24	298	814

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

[b] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[c] 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.

(s)=Less 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-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 3.7b, A1, and A3.

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	Jet Fuel[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[c]	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil[d]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil[e]	Total
1973 Total	**83**	**2,222**	**2,131**	**48**	**163**	**12,455**	**727**	**17,831**	**273**	**15**	**3,226**	**3,515**
1975 Total	**71**	**2,121**	**2,029**	**42**	**155**	**12,485**	**711**	**17,614**	**226**	**2**	**2,937**	**3,166**
1980 Total	**64**	**2,795**	**2,179**	**17**	**172**	**12,383**	**1,398**	**19,009**	**169**	**5**	**2,459**	**2,634**
1985 Total	**50**	**3,170**	**2,497**	**28**	**156**	**12,784**	**786**	**19,471**	**85**	**7**	**998**	**1,090**
1990 Total	**45**	**3,661**	**3,129**	**22**	**176**	**13,575**	**1,016**	**21,625**	**97**	**30**	**1,163**	**1,289**
1995 Total	**40**	**4,195**	**3,132**	**17**	**168**	**14,607**	**911**	**23,069**	**108**	**81**	**566**	**755**
1996 Total	**37**	**4,469**	**3,274**	**15**	**163**	**14,837**	**851**	**23,647**	**109**	**80**	**628**	**817**
1997 Total	**40**	**4,672**	**3,308**	**13**	**172**	**14,999**	**712**	**23,917**	**111**	**102**	**715**	**927**
1998 Total	**35**	**4,812**	**3,357**	**17**	**180**	**15,463**	**674**	**24,537**	**136**	**124**	**1,047**	**1,306**
1999 Total	**39**	**5,001**	**3,462**	**13**	**182**	**15,855**	**665**	**25,218**	**140**	**112**	**959**	**1,211**
2000 Total	**36**	**5,165**	**3,580**	**11**	**179**	**15,960**	**888**	**25,820**	**175**	**99**	**871**	**1,144**
2001 Total	**35**	**5,292**	**3,426**	**13**	**164**	**16,041**	**586**	**25,556**	**171**	**103**	**1,003**	**1,277**
2002 Total	**34**	**5,392**	**3,340**	**13**	**162**	**16,465**	**677**	**26,084**	**127**	**175**	**659**	**961**
2003 Total	**30**	**5,666**	**3,265**	**16**	**150**	**16,597**	**571**	**26,296**	**161**	**175**	**869**	**1,205**
2004 Total	**31**	**5,932**	**3,383**	**18**	**152**	**16,959**	**740**	**27,214**	**111**	**222**	**879**	**1,212**
2005 Total	**35**	**6,076**	**3,475**	**27**	**151**	**17,043**	**837**	**27,644**	**115**	**243**	**876**	**1,235**
2006 January	1	487	282	2	11	1,397	100	2,280	6	21	34	61
February	2	455	251	2	16	1,272	77	2,076	5	18	26	50
March	3	533	274	2	13	1,431	92	2,349	4	17	18	39
April	3	523	281	2	13	1,400	73	2,295	6	18	22	46
May	3	552	287	2	11	1,471	63	2,389	6	16	22	44
June	3	543	290	2	13	1,450	56	2,356	7	18	34	59
July	3	562	299	2	12	1,518	59	2,455	8	20	44	72
August	4	577	298	2	12	1,511	63	2,469	9	19	58	86
September	3	540	274	2	11	1,412	50	2,292	5	17	25	47
October	3	568	282	2	15	1,464	62	2,396	6	17	28	51
November	2	521	274	2	11	1,414	46	2,270	6	15	27	48
December	2	529	287	2	9	1,476	79	2,384	6	16	24	46
Total	**33**	**6,391**	**3,379**	**27**	**147**	**17,216**	**819**	**28,012**	**74**	**214**	**361**	**648**
2007 January	3	499	284	3	11	1,405	68	2,272	8	17	36	60
February	2	474	260	3	8	1,288	63	2,098	15	13	61	89
March	2	529	273	2	13	1,449	71	2,341	7	13	33	53
April	3	542	281	2	13	1,412	67	2,320	5	13	31	49
May	3	565	284	2	14	1,490	79	2,437	6	14	28	48
June	3	559	282	2	12	1,455	68	2,382	8	16	35	59
July	3	572	293	2	13	1,521	61	2,465	8	14	35	57
August	3	584	300	2	13	1,516	66	2,484	12	15	48	75
September	3	546	260	2	11	1,414	63	2,300	6	14	31	51
October	3	562	288	2	14	1,462	60	2,391	6	12	29	48
November	2	518	272	2	12	1,415	86	2,307	5	12	13	30
December	2	518	282	3	12	1,462	66	2,343	6	15	20	42
Total	**32**	**6,469**	**3,358**	**27**	**145**	**17,290**	**819**	**28,140**	**92**	**168**	**399**	**660**
2008 January	2	483	272	3	12	1,393	63	2,227	F 10	F 15	F 33	F 58

[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] Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Industrial Sector Other" on Table 3.8b.

[c] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[d] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. Through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

[e] Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

F=Forecast.

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-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 3.7c, A1, and A3.

Petroleum

Note 1. Survey Respondents. The 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.

In 1991, EIA conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. A summary of the results from the identification survey was published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 12, 1992, and in the February 1992 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, EIA conducted a second frame identifier survey of those companies during 1992. As a result, numerous respondents were added to the monthly surveys effective in January 1993. See Explanatory Note 7, "Frames Maintenance," in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 2. Motor Gasoline. Beginning in January 1981, EIA expanded its universe to include non-refinery blenders and separated blending components from finished motor gasoline as a reporting category. Also, survey forms were modified to describe refinery operations more accurately.

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, EIA made adjustments to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by EIA through 1992 were underreported because the reporting system was (1) not collecting all fuel ethanol blending, and (2) there was a misreporting of motor gasoline blending components that were blended into finished gasoline. The adjustments are incorporated into EIA's data beginning in January 1993. To facilitate data analysis across the 1992–1993 period, EIA prepared a table of 1992 data adjusted according to the 1993 basis. See *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1993, Table H3.

Note 3. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils. The requirement to report crude oil in pipelines or burned on leases as either distillate or residual fuel oil was eliminated. Prior to January 1981, the refinery input of unfinished oils typically exceeded the available supply of unfinished oils. That discrepancy was assumed to be due to the redesignation of distillate and residual fuel oils received as such but used as unfinished oil inputs by the receiving refinery. The imbalance between supply and disposition of unfinished oils would then be subtracted from the production of distillate and residual fuel oils. Two-thirds of that difference was subtracted from distillate and one-third from residual. Beginning in January 1981, EIA modified its survey forms to account for redesignated product and discontinued the above-mentioned adjustment.

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.

Note 4. New Stock Basis. In January 1975, 1979, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys, affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:
Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Non-SPR).
Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.
Jet Fuel (Total): 1974—30; 1980—42; and 1982—39.
Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1978—136; 1980—128; and 1982—102.
Propane and Propylene: 1978—86; 1980—69; and 1982—57.
Motor Gasoline (Total): 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244.
Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—69.
Total Petroleum: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,425; and 1982—1,461.

Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1979, 1981, and 1983 were made by using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). This change affects stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, 1983 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 108 for liquefied petroleum gases, and 55 for propane and propylene.

In January 1993, changes were made in the monthly surveys to begin collecting bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. However, a new basis stock level was not calculated for 1992 end-of-year stocks.

Note 5. Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil. Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Non-SPR).

Note 6. Data Discrepancies. Due to differences internal to EIA data processing systems, some small discrepancies exist between data in the *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (*PSA*) and *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (*PSM*). The data that have discrepancies are footnoted in Section 3 tables. The corresponding *PSA/PSM* values, in thousand barrels per day, are: Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production, 1976: 1,603; Total Exports, 1979: 472; Petroleum Products Exports, 1979: 237; and SPR Crude Oil Imports, 1978: 162.

Note 7. 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-c and 3.8a-c.

Tables 3.7a–3.7c Sources

Petroleum consumption data in these tables are derived from data for "petroleum products supplied" from the following sources:

1973–1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."

1976–1980: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."

1981–2006: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

2007 and 2008: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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 Consumed by the Electric Power Sector—See 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 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 Consumed by the End-Use Sectors, Annually—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 into 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:

Since 1979, the residential sector sales total is directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, 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.

Since 1979, the commercial sector sales total is directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, 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.

Since 1979, the industrial sector sales total is the sum of the sales for industrial, farm, oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, 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 Consumed by the End-Use Sectors, Monthly—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." After 1993, 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 the 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 consumed by the transportation sector. Beginning in 2005, kerosene-type jet fuel is consumed by 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 into 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).

Since 1979, the residential sector sales total is directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Since 1979, the commercial sector sales total is directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Since 1979, the industrial sector sales total is the sum of the sales for industrial, farm, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this 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 sector are converted from thousand gallons per year to thousand barrels per year and are assumed to be the annual consumption of LPG by the 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.* The allocations of LPG sold for internal combustion engine use to the transportation sector range from a low of 20 percent (in 2001) to a high of 73 percent (in 1994).

LPG consumed annually by the industrial sector is estimated as the difference between LPG total supplied and the estimated consumption of LPG by the sum of the residential and commercial sector and the transportation sector. The industrial sector 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, Bureau of the Census, *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 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 Consumed by the Electric Power Sector—See 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 Consumed by the End-Use Sectors, Annually—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 into 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:

Since 1979, commercial sales data are directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Since 1979, industrial sales data are the sum of sales for industrial, oil company, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this 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 Consumed by the End-Use Sectors, Monthly—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 1983–1996, 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.

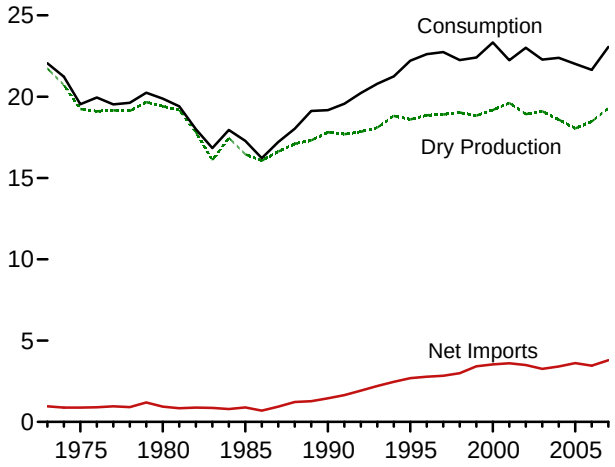
Other Petroleum Products—Consumption of all remaining petroleum products is assigned to the industrial sector. Other petroleum products include pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative 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.

4 Natural Gas

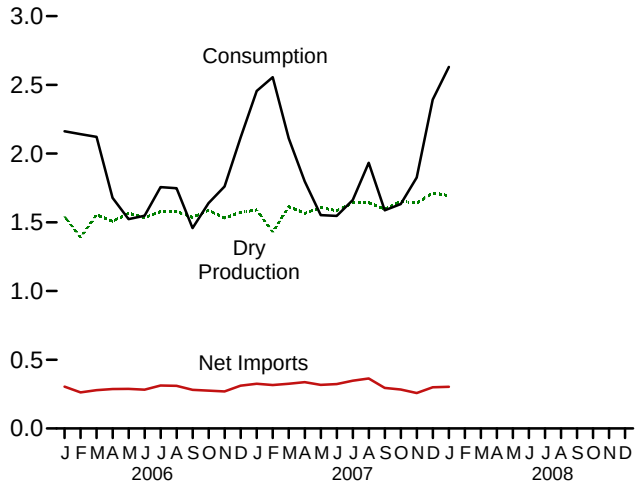
Natural gas pipeline, El Paso County, Texas. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

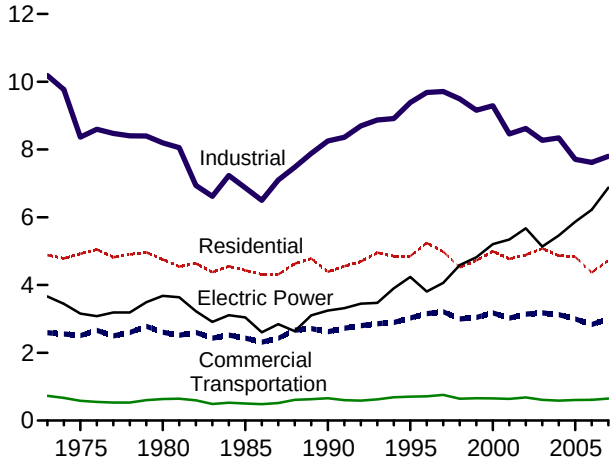
Overview, 1973-2007



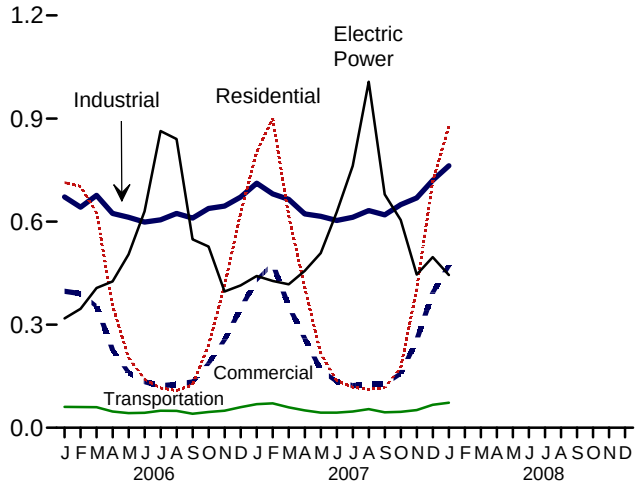
Overview, Monthly



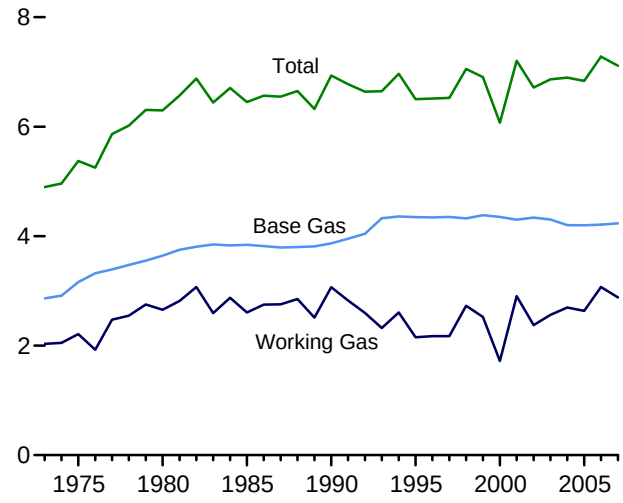
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2007



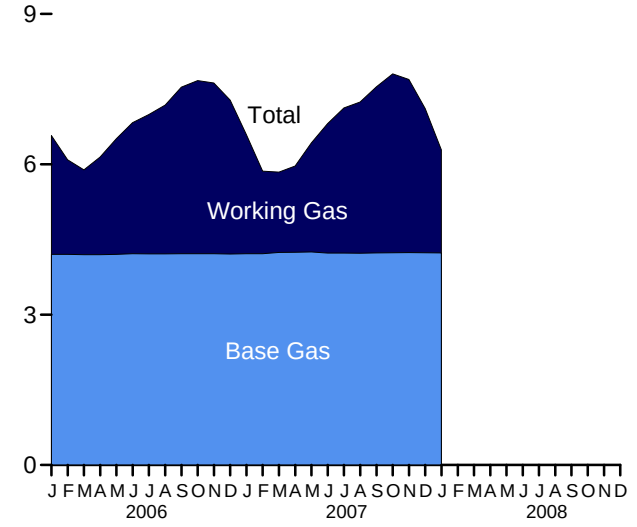
Consumption by Sector, Monthly



Underground Storage, End of Year, 1973-2007



Underground Storage, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html.
Sources: Tables 4.1, 4.3, and 4.4.

Table 4.1 Natural Gas Overview

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Gross Withdrawals[a]	Marketed Production (Wet)[b]	Extraction Loss[c]	Dry Gas Production[d]	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels[e]	Trade			Net Storage Withdrawals[f]	Balancing Item[g]	Consumption[h]
						Imports	Exports	Net Imports			
1973 Total	**24,067**	**[i]22,648**	**917**	**[i]21,731**	**NA**	**1,033**	**77**	**956**	**-442**	**-196**	**22,049**
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**
1996 Total	**24,114**	**19,812**	**958**	**18,854**	**109**	**2,937**	**153**	**2,784**	**2**	**860**	**22,610**
1997 Total	**24,213**	**19,866**	**964**	**18,902**	**103**	**2,994**	**157**	**2,837**	**24**	**871**	**22,737**
1998 Total	**24,108**	**19,961**	**938**	**19,024**	**102**	**3,152**	**159**	**2,993**	**-530**	**657**	**22,246**
1999 Total	**23,823**	**19,805**	**973**	**18,832**	**98**	**3,586**	**163**	**3,422**	**172**	**-119**	**22,405**
2000 Total	**24,174**	**20,198**	**1,016**	**19,182**	**90**	**3,782**	**244**	**3,538**	**829**	**-305**	**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**	**468**	**44**	**23,007**
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**	**448**	**22,389**
2005 Total	**23,457**	**18,927**	**876**	**18,051**	**64**	**4,341**	**729**	**3,612**	**52**	**232**	**22,011**
2006 January	1,982	1,618	76	1,543	6	360	56	305	271	39	2,162
February	1,801	1,458	68	1,390	6	321	59	262	495	-11	2,141
March	1,993	1,630	76	1,554	6	348	69	279	206	77	2,122
April	1,920	1,582	74	1,508	5	332	45	287	-260	139	1,678
May	1,967	1,642	77	1,566	4	351	63	288	-374	40	1,524
June	1,934	1,609	75	1,534	6	348	66	282	-317	43	1,547
July	1,980	1,655	77	1,578	5	371	59	312	-166	26	1,756
August	1,989	1,656	77	1,578	6	365	55	310	-194	48	1,748
September	1,940	1,611	75	1,536	5	334	53	281	-364	(s)	1,458
October	2,015	1,665	78	1,587	6	334	59	275	-135	-93	1,640
November	1,966	1,607	75	1,532	6	339	70	269	51	-97	1,761
December	2,020	1,649	77	1,572	6	383	72	311	351	-125	2,116
Total	**23,507**	**19,382**	**906**	**18,476**	**66**	**4,186**	**724**	**3,462**	**-436**	**85**	**21,653**
2007 January	2,043	[RE]1,659	69	[RE]1,590	6	395	69	326	684	[R]-150	[R]2,456
February	1,841	[RE]1,493	64	[RE]1,429	6	373	57	316	731	[R]74	[R]2,556
March	2,078	[RE]1,687	74	[RE]1,614	6	402	77	325	48	[R]119	[R]2,112
April	1,999	[RE]1,636	71	[RE]1,565	5	388	51	337	-120	[R]10	[R]1,798
May	2,078	[RE]1,683	75	[RE]1,608	4	380	62	318	-459	[R]81	[R]1,552
June	1,978	[RE]1,655	71	[RE]1,584	5	381	57	323	-389	[R]24	[R]1,547
July	2,055	[RE]1,717	74	[RE]1,643	5	418	71	347	-313	[R]-20	[R]1,662
August	2,059	[RE]1,716	73	[RE]1,643	5	426	62	364	-126	[R]46	[R]1,933
September	2,006	[RE]1,668	72	[RE]1,596	5	361	65	296	-298	[R]-11	[R]1,588
October	2,107	[RE]1,731	77	[RE]1,654	[E]4	342	59	283	-258	[R]-51	[R]1,633
November	2,094	[RE]1,714	76	[RE]1,638	[E]5	343	85	258	108	[R]-183	[R]1,826
December	[R]2,197	[RE]1,790	77	[RE]1,713	[E]4	[R]394	[R]94	[R]300	569	[R]-192	[R]2,393
Total	**[R]24,536**	**[RE]20,151**	**874**	**[RE]19,278**	**[E]61**	**[R]4,602**	**[R]809**	**[R]3,793**	**177**	**[R]-253**	**[R]23,055**
2008 January	2,181	[E]1,769	75	[E]1,695	[E]2	[E]381	[E]78	[E]303	824	-193	2,630

[a] Gas withdrawn from natural gas and crude oil wells; excludes lease condensate.

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

[c] See Note 2, "Extraction Loss," at end of section.

[d] Marketed production (wet) minus extraction loss.

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

[f] Net withdrawals from underground storage. For 1980-2006, also includes net withdrawals of liquefied natural gas in above-ground tanks. See Note 4, "Storage," at end of section.

[g] See Note 5, "Balancing Item," at end of section. Since 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, "Consumption," at end of section.

[i] 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, "Consumption, 1989-1992," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet. 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html for all available 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: 1973-2002—**Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual,* annual reports. **2003 forward—**EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* March 2008, Table 1.

Table 4.2 Natural Gas Trade by Country

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Imports									Exports			
	Algeria[a]	Australia[a]	Canada[b]	Mexico[b]	Nigeria[a]	Qatar[a]	Trinidad and Tobago[a]	Other[c]	Total	Canada[b]	Japan[a]	Mexico[b]	Total
1973 Total	**3**	**0**	**1,028**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,033**	**15**	**48**	**14**	**77**
1975 Total	**5**	**0**	**948**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**953**	**10**	**53**	**9**	**73**
1980 Total	**86**	**0**	**797**	**102**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**985**	**(s)**	**45**	**4**	**49**
1985 Total	**24**	**0**	**926**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**950**	**(s)**	**53**	**2**	**55**
1990 Total	**84**	**0**	**1,448**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,532**	**17**	**53**	**16**	**86**
1995 Total	**18**	**0**	**2,816**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,841**	**28**	**65**	**61**	**154**
1996 Total	**35**	**0**	**2,883**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**2,937**	**52**	**68**	**34**	**153**
1997 Total	**66**	**10**	**2,899**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2,994**	**56**	**62**	**38**	**157**
1998 Total	**69**	**12**	**3,052**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**3,152**	**40**	**66**	**53**	**159**
1999 Total	**76**	**12**	**3,368**	**55**	**0**	**20**	**51**	**5**	**3,586**	**39**	**64**	**61**	**163**
2000 Total	**47**	**6**	**3,544**	**12**	**13**	**46**	**99**	**15**	**3,782**	**73**	**66**	**106**	**244**
2001 Total	**65**	**2**	**3,729**	**10**	**38**	**23**	**98**	**12**	**3,977**	**167**	**66**	**141**	**373**
2002 Total	**27**	**0**	**3,785**	**2**	**8**	**35**	**151**	**8**	**4,015**	**189**	**63**	**263**	**516**
2003 Total	**53**	**0**	**3,437**	**0**	**50**	**14**	**378**	**11**	**3,944**	**271**	**66**	**343**	**680**
2004 Total	**120**	**15**	**3,607**	**0**	**12**	**12**	**462**	**31**	**4,259**	**395**	**62**	**397**	**854**
2005 Total	**97**	**0**	**3,700**	**9**	**8**	**3**	**439**	**84**	**4,341**	**358**	**65**	**305**	**729**
2006 January	3	0	320	1	3	0	30	3	360	32	6	18	56
February	3	0	282	(s)	3	0	28	5	321	33	6	20	59
March	3	0	314	1	0	0	30	0	348	37	6	26	69
April	3	0	273	(s)	6	0	36	14	332	16	6	24	45
May	0	0	283	(s)	3	0	44	20	351	21	6	36	63
June	3	0	286	0	6	0	39	14	348	23	6	37	66
July	3	0	313	0	6	0	33	15	371	17	6	37	59
August	0	0	313	0	6	0	37	9	365	17	6	32	55
September	0	0	290	3	6	0	25	9	334	23	4	26	53
October	0	0	296	1	9	0	25	3	334	30	3	25	59
November	0	0	290	1	6	0	25	17	339	45	5	20	70
December	0	0	328	4	3	0	37	11	383	47	4	21	72
Total	**17**	**0**	**3,590**	**13**	**57**	**0**	**389**	**120**	**4,186**	**341**	**61**	**322**	**724**
2007 January	3	0	337	4	5	0	37	9	395	41	5	24	69
February	0	0	321	8	6	0	33	6	373	34	5	17	57
March	9	0	309	6	9	0	54	15	402	53	5	19	77
April	24	0	280	9	9	0	51	14	388	32	4	15	51
May	24	0	283	3	15	3	38	15	380	35	4	24	62
June	12	0	290	4	20	6	30	18	381	28	3	26	57
July	0	0	314	5	12	3	62	21	418	38	4	29	71
August	0	0	334	4	15	6	49	17	426	28	4	30	62
September	3	0	317	2	3	0	24	12	361	33	4	28	65
October	0	0	309	2	0	0	29	3	342	30	2	25	[d]59
November	0	0	313	3	0	0	24	3	343	56	3	26	85
December	0	0	[R]369	[R]4	0	0	21	0	[R]394	[R]64	4	[R]25	[R]94
Total	**74**	**0**	**[R]3,777**	**[R]54**	**95**	**18**	**451**	**132**	**[R]4,602**	**[R]472**	**47**	**288**	**[d R]809**
2008 January	0	0	[E]352	NA	0	0	25	3	[E]381	[E]50	3	[E]25	[E]78

[a] As liquefied natural gas.

[b] By pipeline, except for very small amounts of liquefied natural gas imported from Canada in 1973, 1977, and 1981 and exported to Mexico beginning in 1998. See Note 8, "Imports and Exports," at end of section.

[c] Brunei in 2002; Egypt in 2005-2008; Equatorial Guinea in 2007; Indonesia in 1986 and 2000; Malaysia in 1999 and 2002-2005; Oman in 2000-2005; and United Arab Emirates in 1996-2000.

[d] Includes 2 billion cubic feet to Russia.

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

Notes: • See Note 8, "Imports and Exports," at end of section. • 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **1973-1987:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." • **1988-2005:** EIA, *Natural Gas Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* March 2008, Table 4; and 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								
	Residential	Commercial[a]	Lease and Plant Fuel	CHP[b]	Non-CHP[c]	Total	Total	Pipelines[d] and Distribution[e]	Vehicle Fuel	Total	Electric Power Sector[f,g]	Total
1973 Total	**4,879**	**2,597**	**1,496**	**([h])**	**8,689**	**8,689**	**10,185**	**728**	**NA**	**728**	**3,660**	**22,049**
1975 Total	**4,924**	**2,508**	**1,396**	**([h])**	**6,968**	**6,968**	**8,365**	**583**	**NA**	**583**	**3,158**	**19,538**
1980 Total	**4,752**	**2,611**	**1,026**	**([h])**	**7,172**	**7,172**	**8,198**	**635**	**NA**	**635**	**3,682**	**19,877**
1985 Total	**4,433**	**2,432**	**966**	**([h])**	**5,901**	**5,901**	**6,867**	**504**	**NA**	**504**	**3,044**	**17,281**
1990 Total	**4,391**	**2,623**	**1,236**	**1,055**	**5,963**	**[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**
1996 Total	**5,241**	**3,158**	**1,250**	**1,289**	**7,146**	**8,435**	**9,685**	**711**	**6**	**718**	**3,807**	**22,610**
1997 Total	**4,984**	**3,215**	**1,203**	**1,282**	**7,229**	**8,511**	**9,714**	**751**	**8**	**760**	**4,065**	**22,737**
1998 Total	**4,520**	**2,999**	**1,173**	**1,355**	**6,965**	**8,320**	**9,493**	**635**	**9**	**645**	**4,588**	**22,246**
1999 Total	**4,726**	**3,045**	**1,079**	**1,401**	**6,678**	**8,079**	**9,158**	**645**	**12**	**657**	**4,820**	**22,405**
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**	**6,267**	**7,507**	**8,620**	**667**	**15**	**682**	**5,672**	**23,007**
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**	**6,052**	**7,243**	**8,341**	**566**	**21**	**587**	**5,464**	**22,389**
2005 Total	**4,827**	**2,999**	**1,112**	**1,084**	**5,514**	**6,597**	**7,709**	**584**	**23**	**607**	**5,869**	**22,011**
2006 January	714	397	94	91	486	577	672	59	2	61	318	2,162
February	702	390	86	83	474	556	642	59	2	60	346	2,141
March	626	353	95	91	491	581	676	58	2	60	407	2,122
April	355	226	92	84	448	532	624	45	2	47	426	1,678
May	204	161	94	92	426	518	612	41	2	43	504	1,524
June	141	134	93	94	412	506	599	41	2	43	630	1,547
July	116	122	95	103	407	510	605	47	2	49	864	1,756
August	108	127	95	104	424	528	624	47	2	49	840	1,748
September	125	133	93	91	426	517	610	39	2	41	548	1,458
October	240	188	96	97	445	542	638	44	2	46	528	1,640
November	413	256	94	89	462	551	645	47	2	50	397	1,761
December	624	347	96	95	480	576	671	58	2	60	414	2,116
Total	**4,368**	**2,835**	**1,124**	**1,115**	**5,380**	**6,495**	**7,618**	**584**	**25**	**609**	**6,222**	**21,653**
2007 January	803	431	[RE] 96	97	519	616	[R] 712	66	2	69	442	[R] 2,456
February	900	477	[RE] 87	88	506	594	[R] 681	69	2	71	427	[R] 2,556
March	617	354	[RE] 98	89	478	567	[R] 665	57	2	59	417	[R] 2,112
April	408	260	[RE] 95	86	442	527	[R] 622	49	2	51	457	[R] 1,798
May	216	169	[RE] 98	90	428	518	[R] 615	42	2	44	508	[R] 1,552
June	137	135	[RE] 96	99	408	507	[R] 603	42	2	44	627	[R] 1,547
July	118	123	[RE] 100	109	404	513	[R] 613	45	2	47	762	[R] 1,662
August	112	127	[RE] 100	135	398	533	[R] 632	52	2	54	1,007	[R] 1,933
September	117	127	[RE] 97	109	413	523	619	43	2	45	679	[R] 1,588
October	175	158	[RE] 100	107	442	549	[R] 649	44	2	46	605	[R] 1,633
November	404	255	[RE] 99	91	478	570	[R] 669	49	2	51	446	[R] 1,826
December	717	393	[RE] 104	103	513	616	[R] 720	[R] 65	2	[R] 67	496	[R] 2,393
Total	**4,724**	**3,008**	**[RE] 1,168**	**1,202**	**5,430**	**6,632**	**[R] 7,800**	**[R] 622**	**26**	**[R] 649**	**6,874**	**[R] 23,055**
2008 January	877	473	[E] 103	[F] 105	[E] 555	660	762	71	3	73	[F] 444	2,630

[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.

[e] Natural gas used as fuel in the delivery of natural gas to consumers.

[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, "Consumption, 1989-1992," at end of section.

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

Notes: • Data are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Residential, Commercial, Lease and Plant Fuel, Other Industrial Total** and **Pipelines and Distribution: 1973-2002—**Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual (NGA),* annual reports. **2003 forward—**EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM),* March 2008, Table 2. • **Industrial CHP:** Table 7.4c. • **Vehicle Fuel: 1990 and 1991—**EIA, *NGA 2000,* (November 2001), Table 95. **1992-1998—**"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). **1999-2002—**EIA, *NGA,* annual reports. **2003 forward—**EIA, *NGM,* March 2008, Table 2. • **Electric Power Sector:** Table 7.4b.

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]
1973 Total	**2,864**	**2,034**	**4,898**	**305**	**17.6**	**1,533**	**1,974**	**-442**
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**
1996 Total	**4,341**	**2,173**	**6,513**	**19**	**.9**	**2,911**	**2,906**	**6**
1997 Total	**4,350**	**2,175**	**6,525**	**2**	**.1**	**2,824**	**2,800**	**24**
1998 Total	**4,326**	**2,730**	**7,056**	**554**	**25.5**	**2,379**	**2,905**	**-526**
1999 Total	**4,383**	**2,523**	**6,906**	**-207**	**-7.6**	**2,772**	**2,598**	**174**
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 January	4,202	2,371	6,573	377	18.9	374	110	264
February	4,202	1,886	6,089	322	20.6	539	54	485
March	4,197	1,692	5,889	407	31.7	331	131	200
April	4,198	1,945	6,143	447	29.8	77	332	-255
May	4,202	2,310	6,512	435	23.2	52	420	-367
June	4,215	2,617	6,832	419	19.1	62	373	-311
July	4,214	2,779	6,993	329	13.4	144	305	-161
August	4,213	2,969	7,182	307	11.5	113	302	-189
September	4,215	3,323	7,539	391	13.4	37	395	-358
October	4,217	3,452	7,669	258	8.1	115	246	-131
November	4,216	3,407	7,623	217	6.8	206	159	48
December	4,211	3,070	7,281	435	16.5	443	99	343
Total	**4,211**	**3,070**	**7,281**	**435**	**16.5**	**2,493**	**2,924**	**-431**
2007 January	4,215	2,379	6,594	8	.3	740	56	684
February	4,214	1,649	5,863	-238	-12.6	782	51	731
March	4,242	1,603	5,845	-89	-5.2	269	221	48
April	4,246	1,720	5,966	-225	-11.6	154	274	-120
May	4,251	2,179	6,430	-131	-5.7	39	498	-459
June	4,230	2,580	6,810	-37	-1.4	48	437	-389
July	4,229	2,894	7,123	114	4.1	84	397	-313
August	4,226	3,017	7,243	48	1.6	168	294	-126
September	4,232	3,316	7,547	-7	-.2	73	372	-298
October	4,236	3,567	7,803	115	3.3	76	334	-258
November	4,238	3,456	7,694	49	1.5	255	148	108
December	4,234	2,879	7,113	-191	-6.2	633	64	569
Total	**4,234**	**2,879**	**7,113**	**-191**	**-6.2**	**3,321**	**3,144**	**177**
2008 January	4,232	2,055	6,287	-324	-13.6	892	68	824

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

[b] For 1980-2006, 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, "Storage," at end of section.

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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Storage Activity: 1973-1975—**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. **1996-2002—**EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM),* monthly issues. **2003 forward—**EIA, *NGM,* March 2008, Table 6.
• **All Other Data: 1973 and 1974—**American Gas Association (AGA), *Gas Facts, 1972 Data,* Table 57, *Gas Facts, 1973 Data,* Table 57, and *Gas Facts, 1974 Data,* Table 40. **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." **1996-2005—**EIA, *NGM,* monthly issues. **2006 forward—**EIA, *NGM,* March 2008, Table 6.

Natural Gas

Note 1. Production.

Annual data—Final annual data are from the Energy Information Aministration (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*.

Estimated monthly data—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 the EIA *Natural Gas Monthly* (*NGM*).

Preliminary monthly data—Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the EIA *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 14.73 psi pressure base. Unless there are major changes, data are not revised until after publication of the EIA *NGA*.

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

Note 2. Extraction Loss. Extraction loss is the reduction in volume of natural gas resulting from the removal of natural gas liquid constituents at natural gas processing plants.

Annual data are from the EIA *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 extraction losses, see the EIA *NGA*.

Preliminary monthly data are estimated on the basis of extraction loss as an annual percentage of marketed production. This percentage is applied to each month's marketed production to estimate monthly extraction loss.

Monthly data are revised and considered final after the publication of the EIA *NGA*. Final monthly data are estimated by allocating annual extraction loss data to the months on the basis of total natural gas marketed production data from the EIA *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, or air or inert gases added for Btu stabilization.

Annual data beginning with 1980 are from the EIA, *NGA*. Unknown quantities of supplemental gaseous fuels are included in consumption data for 1979 and earlier years.

Monthly data are considered preliminary until after the publication of the EIA *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, EIA estimates the amount consumed by each energy-use sector. 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). 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. 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. The difference is due to changes in the quantity of native gas included in the base gas and/or losses in base gas due to migration from storage reservoirs.

Total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year since 1975 (first year data were available), in billion cubic feet, was:

1975 . . 6,280	**1986** . . . 8,145	**1997** . . . 8,332
1976 . . 6,544	**1987** . . . 8,124	**1998** . . . 8,179
1977 . . 6,678	**1988** . . . 8,124	**1999** . . . 8,229
1978 . . 6,890	**1989** . . . 8,120	**2000** . . . 8,241
1979 . . 6,929	**1990** . . . 7,794	**2001** . . . 8,415
1980 . . 7,434	**1991** . . . 7,993	**2002** . . . 8,207
1981 . . 7,805	**1992** . . . 7,932	**2003** . . . 8,206
1982 . . 7,915	**1993** . . . 7,989	**2004** . . . 8,255
1983 . . 7,985	**1994** . . . 8,043	**2005** . . . 8,268
1984 . . 8,043	**1995** . . . 7,953	**2006** . . . 8,330
1985 . . 8,087	**1996** . . . 7,980	

Monthly underground storage data are collected from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form FERC-8 (interstate data) and EIA Form EIA-191 (intrastate data). Beginning in January 1991, all data are collected on the revised Form EIA-191. Injection and withdrawal data from

the FERC-8/EIA-191 survey are adjusted to correspond to data from Form EIA-176 following publication of the EIA *NGA*.

The final monthly and annual storage and withdrawal data for 1980–2005 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. 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 which vary in scope, format, definitions, and type of respondents.

The increase of 0.2 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) in the "Balancing Item" category in 1983, followed by a decline of 0.5 Tcf in 1984, reflected unusually large differences resulting from the use of the annual billing cycle (essentially December 15 through the following December 14) consumption data in conjunction with calendar year supply data. Record cold temperatures during the last half of December 1983 resulted in a reported 0.3 Tcf increase in net withdrawals from underground storage for peak shaving as compared with the same period in 1982, but the effect of this cold weather was reflected primarily in 1984 consumption data. For underground storage data, see Table F2 in the May 1985 EIA *NGM*, which was published in July 1985.

Note 6. Consumption. Consumption includes use for lease and plant fuel, pipelines and distribution, vehicle fuel, and electric power plants, as well as deliveries to residential, commercial, and other industrial customers.

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

Note 7. 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 through 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. 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, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Arab Emirates. In addition, very small amounts of LNG arrived from Canada in 1973 (667 million cubic feet), 1977 (572 million cubic feet), and 1981 (6 million cubic feet). The United States exports natural gas via pipeline to Canada and Mexico and exports LNG via tanker to Japan. Also, small amounts of LNG have gone to Mexico since 1998.

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.

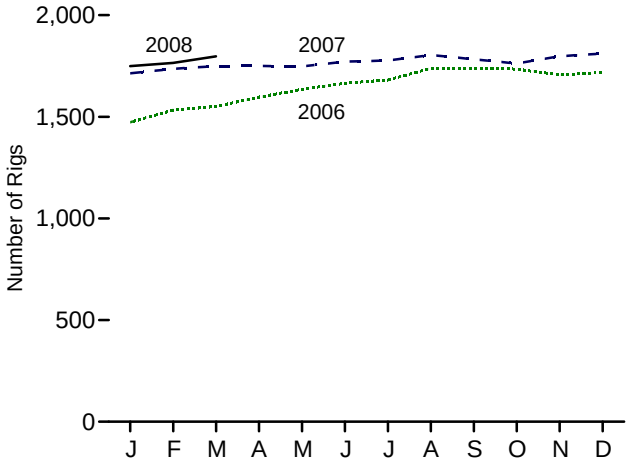
Preliminary monthly data are EIA estimates. For a discussion of estimation procedures, see the EIA *NGM*. Preliminary data are revised after the publication of the EIA *U.S. Imports and Exports of Natural Gas*.

5 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

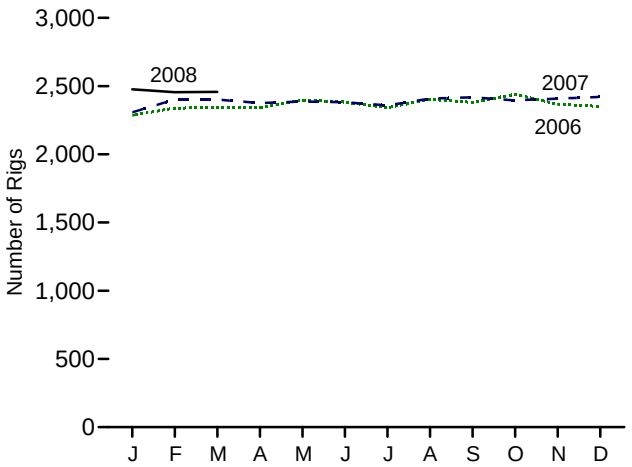
Semisubmersible drilling rig in the Gulf of Mexico. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development Indicators

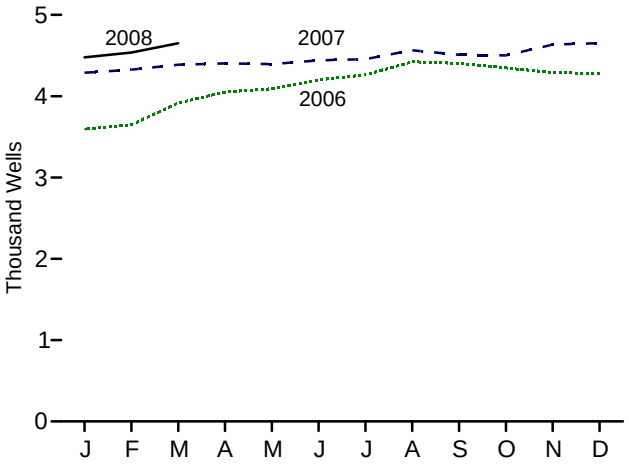
Rotary Rigs in Operation, Monthly



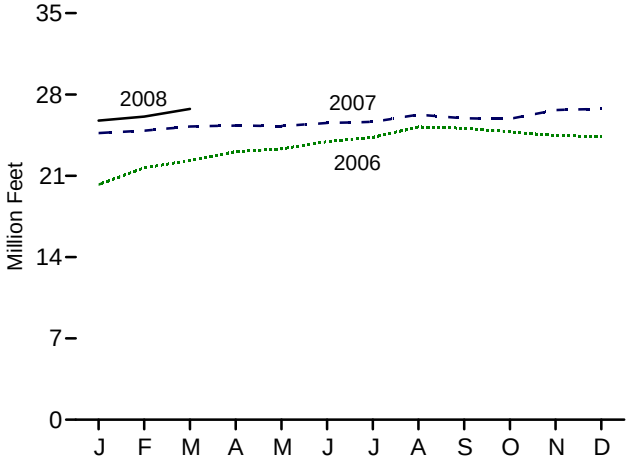
Active Well Service Rig Count, Monthly



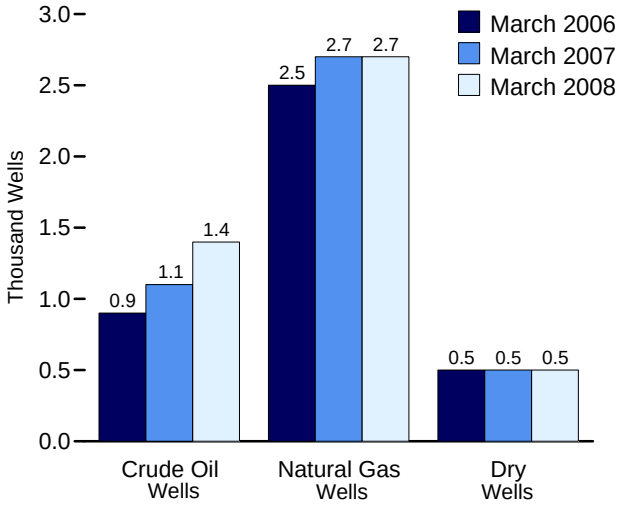
Wells Drilled, Monthly



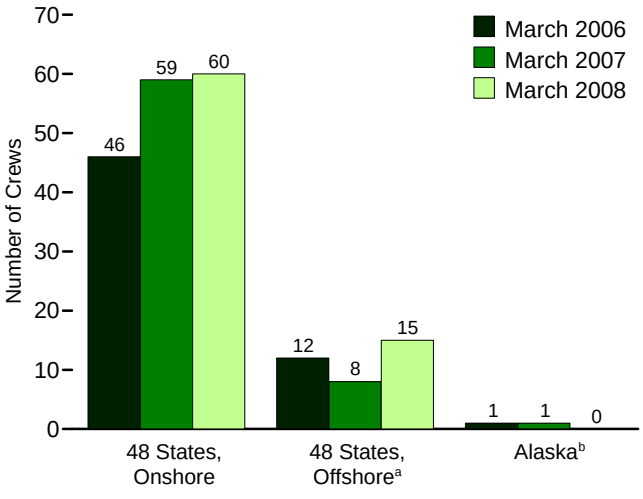
Footage Drilled, Monthly



Wells Drilled by Type



Maximum U.S. Active Seismic Crew Counts



[a]Federal and State Jurisdiction waters of the Gulf of Mexico.
[b]All onshore.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html.
Sources: Tables 5.1-5.3.

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]	
1973 Average	**1,110**	**84**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,194**	**2,008**
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**
1996 Average	**671**	**108**	**306**	**464**	**779**	**3,445**
1997 Average	**821**	**122**	**376**	**564**	**943**	**3,499**
1998 Average	**703**	**123**	**264**	**560**	**827**	**3,014**
1999 Average	**519**	**106**	**128**	**496**	**625**	**2,232**
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 January	1,396	77	242	1,228	1,473	2,285
February	1,455	79	209	1,321	1,533	2,339
March	1,464	88	244	1,305	1,551	2,342
April	1,502	95	259	1,337	1,597	2,340
May	1,536	100	261	1,373	1,635	2,398
June	1,570	95	285	1,376	1,665	2,382
July	1,587	94	298	1,379	1,681	2,342
August	1,639	99	316	1,417	1,738	2,404
September	1,646	93	305	1,429	1,739	2,380
October	1,644	90	288	1,441	1,734	2,440
November	1,620	87	288	1,414	1,706	2,366
December	1,634	84	281	1,431	1,718	2,351
Average	**1,559**	**90**	**274**	**1,372**	**1,649**	**2,364**
2007 January	1,630	84	270	1,440	1,714	2,307
February	1,651	85	266	1,466	1,736	2,401
March	1,667	81	282	1,461	1,749	2,401
April	1,675	75	285	1,461	1,750	2,375
May	1,671	77	282	1,464	1,748	2,387
June	1,692	79	283	1,483	1,771	2,381
July	1,698	79	285	1,486	1,777	2,358
August	1,731	73	306	1,492	1,804	2,408
September	1,718	65	302	1,475	1,783	2,418
October	1,713	49	321	1,435	1,762	2,395
November	1,737	61	341	1,451	1,798	2,408
December	1,749	62	338	1,468	1,811	2,420
Average	**1,695**	**72**	**297**	**1,466**	**1,768**	**2,388**
2008 January	1,690	60	321	1,421	1,749	2,476
February	1,709	56	331	1,426	1,765	2,455
March	1,737	60	343	1,444	1,797	2,457
3-Month Average	**1,712**	**58**	**332**	**1,430**	**1,770**	**2,463**
2007 3-Month Average	**1,651**	**83**	**273**	**1,456**	**1,734**	**2,370**
2006 3-Month Average	**1,440**	**81**	**233**	**1,286**	**1,521**	**2,322**

[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.

[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.

NA=Not available.

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

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Rotary Rigs in Operation: By Site**–Baker Hughes, Inc., Houston, Texas, *Rotary Rigs Running–by State.* **By Type**–Baker Hughes, Inc., Houston, Texas, weekly phone recording. • **Active Well Service Rig Count:** Weatherford International, Ltd., Houston, Texas.

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
1973 Total	**642**	**1,067**	**5,952**	**7,661**	**9,525**	**5,866**	**4,368**	**19,759**	**10,167**	**6,933**	**10,320**	**27,420**	**138,223**
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	**664**	**693**	**3,793**	**5,150**	**11,781**	**10,433**	**4,703**	**26,917**	**12,445**	**11,126**	**8,496**	**32,067**	**156,204**
1995 Total	**549**	**583**	**2,279**	**3,411**	**7,278**	**7,871**	**3,040**	**18,189**	**7,827**	**8,454**	**5,319**	**21,600**	**121,309**
1996 Total	**496**	**591**	**2,246**	**3,333**	**8,264**	**8,948**	**3,341**	**20,553**	**8,760**	**9,539**	**5,587**	**23,886**	**133,362**
1997 Total	**434**	**543**	**2,178**	**3,155**	**10,011**	**10,643**	**3,777**	**24,431**	**10,445**	**11,186**	**5,955**	**27,586**	**155,292**
1998 Total	**286**	**510**	**1,649**	**2,445**	**6,693**	**10,617**	**3,156**	**20,466**	**6,979**	**11,127**	**4,805**	**22,911**	**131,137**
1999 Total	**156**	**519**	**1,167**	**1,842**	**4,158**	**10,602**	**2,337**	**17,097**	**4,314**	**11,121**	**3,504**	**18,939**	**94,595**
2000 Total	**267**	**615**	**1,349**	**2,231**	**7,318**	**15,627**	**2,697**	**25,642**	**7,585**	**16,242**	**4,046**	**27,873**	**136,575**
2001 Total	**330**	**972**	**1,716**	**3,018**	**7,856**	**20,431**	**2,716**	**31,003**	**8,186**	**21,403**	**4,432**	**34,021**	**172,245**
2002 Total	**239**	**701**	**1,283**	**2,223**	**5,987**	**16,027**	**2,327**	**24,341**	**6,226**	**16,728**	**3,610**	**26,564**	**139,973**
2003 Total	**326**	**892**	**1,266**	**2,484**	**7,139**	**18,630**	**2,422**	**28,191**	**7,465**	**19,522**	**3,688**	**30,675**	**169,178**
2004 Total	**368**	**1,323**	**1,200**	**2,891**	**7,438**	**20,493**	**2,274**	**30,205**	**7,806**	**21,816**	**3,474**	**33,096**	**191,803**
2005 Total	**448**	**1,532**	**1,358**	**3,338**	**9,220**	**25,482**	**2,705**	**37,407**	**9,668**	**27,014**	**4,063**	**40,745**	**231,591**
2006 January	60	136	71	267	837	2,249	242	3,328	897	2,385	313	3,595	20,235
February	48	119	89	256	727	2,446	219	3,392	775	2,565	308	3,648	21,682
March	38	118	166	322	867	2,416	312	3,595	905	2,534	478	3,917	22,327
April	46	121	171	338	914	2,475	323	3,712	960	2,596	494	4,050	23,085
May	43	128	165	336	946	2,496	313	3,755	989	2,624	478	4,091	23,319
June	47	129	169	345	1,033	2,501	322	3,856	1,080	2,630	491	4,201	23,945
July	49	129	171	349	1,081	2,507	327	3,915	1,130	2,636	498	4,264	24,305
August	52	133	177	362	1,146	2,575	339	4,060	1,198	2,708	516	4,422	25,205
September	50	134	177	361	1,106	2,598	337	4,041	1,156	2,732	514	4,402	25,092
October	48	139	173	360	1,044	2,615	329	3,988	1,092	2,754	502	4,348	24,784
November	48	136	171	355	1,044	2,567	324	3,935	1,092	2,703	495	4,290	24,454
December	47	137	170	354	1,018	2,583	324	3,925	1,065	2,720	494	4,279	24,391
Total	**576**	**1,559**	**1,870**	**4,005**	**11,763**	**30,028**	**3,711**	**45,502**	**12,339**	**31,587**	**5,581**	**49,507**	**282,824**
2007 January	48	136	170	354	1,050	2,560	324	3,934	1,098	2,696	494	4,288	24,673
February	47	139	172	358	1,035	2,606	327	3,968	1,082	2,745	499	4,326	24,885
March	50	138	174	362	1,097	2,597	332	4,026	1,147	2,735	506	4,388	25,245
April	51	138	174	363	1,108	2,597	334	4,039	1,159	2,735	508	4,402	25,324
May	50	138	175	363	1,097	2,602	333	4,032	1,147	2,740	508	4,395	25,282
June	51	140	176	367	1,101	2,636	336	4,073	1,152	2,776	512	4,440	25,540
July	51	140	177	368	1,109	2,642	337	4,088	1,160	2,782	514	4,456	25,639
August	55	141	181	377	1,190	2,652	345	4,187	1,245	2,793	526	4,564	26,256
September	54	139	179	372	1,175	2,621	341	4,137	1,229	2,760	520	4,509	25,937
October	57	135	177	369	1,244	2,549	340	4,133	1,301	2,684	517	4,502	25,898
November	60	136	181	377	1,327	2,580	351	4,258	1,387	2,716	532	4,635	26,664
December	60	138	183	381	1,310	2,610	352	4,272	1,370	2,748	535	4,653	26,767
Total	**634**	**1,658**	**2,119**	**4,411**	**13,843**	**31,252**	**4,052**	**49,147**	**14,477**	**32,910**	**6,171**	**53,558**	**308,111**
2008 January	57	133	175	365	1,248	2,525	339	4,112	1,305	2,658	514	4,477	25,755
February	59	134	178	371	1,287	2,535	343	4,165	1,346	2,669	521	4,536	26,094
March	61	136	182	379	1,338	2,582	352	4,272	1,399	2,718	534	4,651	26,756
3-Month Total	**177**	**403**	**535**	**1,115**	**3,873**	**7,642**	**1,034**	**12,549**	**4,050**	**8,045**	**1,569**	**13,664**	**78,605**
2007 3-Month Total	**145**	**413**	**516**	**1,074**	**3,182**	**7,763**	**983**	**11,928**	**3,327**	**8,176**	**1,499**	**13,002**	**74,803**
2006 3-Month Total	**146**	**373**	**326**	**845**	**2,431**	**7,111**	**773**	**10,315**	**2,577**	**7,484**	**1,099**	**11,160**	**64,244**

Notes: • 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. 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **1973-1994:** Energy Information Administration (EIA) computations based on well reports submitted to the American Petroleum Institute. • **1995 forward:** EIA computations based on well reports submitted to the Information Handling Services Energy Group, Inc.

Table 5.3 Maximum U.S. Active Seismic Crew Counts

(Number of Crews)

	48 States, Onshore				48 States, Offshore[a]				Alaska[b]				
	Dimensions[c]				Dimensions[c]				Dimensions[c]				
	2	3	4	Total[d]	2	3	4	Total[d]	2	3	4	Total[d]	Total
2000 March	4	36	1	41	7	11	0	19	1	1	0	2	62
2001 March	6	38	1	45	9	9	0	18	0	0	0	0	63
2002 March	9	26	0	35	10	7	0	17	1	1	0	2	54
2003 March	8	20	0	28	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	41
2004 January	8	25	0	33	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	43
February	8	27	0	35	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	45
March	8	27	0	35	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	45
April	9	27	0	36	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	45
May	9	26	0	35	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	44
June	9	30	0	39	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	49
July	8	30	0	38	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	48
August	8	31	0	39	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	49
September	8	32	0	40	4	2	0	6	0	2	0	2	48
October	8	34	0	42	2	2	0	4	0	2	0	2	48
November	9	33	0	42	1	4	0	5	0	2	0	2	49
December	9	32	0	41	3	4	0	7	0	2	0	2	50
2005 January	8	33	0	41	5	4	0	9	0	2	0	2	52
February	8	34	0	42	5	4	0	9	0	2	0	2	53
March	6	33	0	39	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	51
April	8	30	0	38	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	50
May	8	34	0	42	7	6	0	13	0	0	0	0	55
June	9	35	0	44	7	5	0	12	0	1	0	1	57
July	8	34	0	42	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	54
August	8	35	0	43	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	55
September	7	37	0	44	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	56
October	6	39	0	45	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	57
November	5	40	0	45	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	57
December	6	40	0	46	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	58
2006 January	5	38	0	43	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	55
February	5	39	0	44	6	6	0	12	0	1	0	1	57
March	4	42	0	46	6	6	0	12	0	1	0	1	59
April	4	42	0	46	5	6	0	11	0	1	0	1	58
May	4	42	0	46	5	6	0	11	0	1	0	1	58
June	9	35	0	44	7	5	0	12	0	1	0	1	57
July	5	51	0	56	4	5	0	9	0	1	0	1	66
August	4	49	0	53	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	62
September	4	51	0	55	2	5	0	7	0	1	0	1	63
October	5	51	0	56	2	5	0	7	0	1	0	1	64
November	5	51	0	56	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	65
December	5	50	0	55	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	64
2007 January	3	51	0	54	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	63
February	3	51	0	54	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	63
March	4	55	0	59	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	68
April	4	55	0	59	4	6	1	11	0	1	0	1	71
May	3	55	0	58	4	6	1	11	0	1	0	1	70
June	3	55	0	58	3	6	1	10	0	1	0	1	69
July	2	57	0	59	3	6	1	10	0	0	0	0	69
August	2	56	0	58	4	8	1	13	0	0	0	0	71
September	3	58	0	61	3	8	1	12	0	0	0	0	73
October	4	60	0	65	3	8	1	12	0	0	0	0	77
November	4	60	0	65	3	10	1	14	0	0	0	0	79
December	5	54	0	60	4	10	1	15	0	0	0	0	75
2008 January	6	55	0	61	4	10	1	15	0	0	0	0	76
February	6	55	0	61	4	11	1	16	0	0	0	0	77
March	6	54	0	60	3	11	1	15	0	0	0	0	75

[a] Federal and State Jurisdiction waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

[b] All onshore.

[c] In **two-dimensional** (2D) reflection seismic surveying both the sound source and the sound detectors (numbering up to a hundred or more per shot) are moved along a straight line. The resultant product can be thought of as a vertical sonic cross-section of the subsurface beneath the survey line. It is constructed by summing many compressional (pressure) wave reflections from the various sound source and sound detector locations at the halfway sound path points beneath each location (common depth point stacking). In **three-dimensional** (3D) reflection seismic surveying the sound detectors (numbering up to a thousand or more) are spread out over an area and the sound source is moved from location to location through the area. The resultant product can be thought of as a cube of common depth point stacked reflections. Advantages over 2D include the additional dimension, the fact that many more reflections are available for stacking at each point, which provides greatly improved resolution of subsurface features, and elimination of the "ghost" or "side swipe" reflections from nearby offline features that 2D surveys are prone to (except, of course, along the outer faces of the cube). **Four dimensional** (4D) reflection seismic surveying is the exact repetition of a 3D survey at two or more time intervals. The primary application of 4D is mapping the movement of fluid interfaces in producing oil and gas reservoirs.

[d] Includes crews with unknown survey dimension.

Notes: • A "seismic crew" is a group of people, of varying number, engaged in a seismic surveying job. • "48 States" is the United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii. • Data are reported on the first and fifteenth of each month, except January when they are reported only on the fifteenth. When semi-monthly values differ for the month, the larger of the two values is shown here. Consequently, this table reflects the maximum number of crews at work at any time during the month.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html for all available data beginning in March 2000.

Source: *World Geophysical News,* IHS Energy Group, Denver, CO, used with permission.

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.

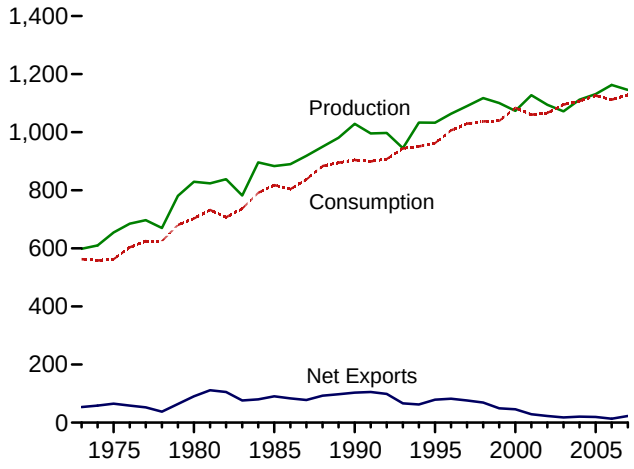
Prior to the March 1985 *MER*, drilling statistics consisted of completion data for the above types and classes of wells as reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during a given month. Due to time lags between the date of well completion and the date of completion reporting to the API, as-reported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

6 Coal

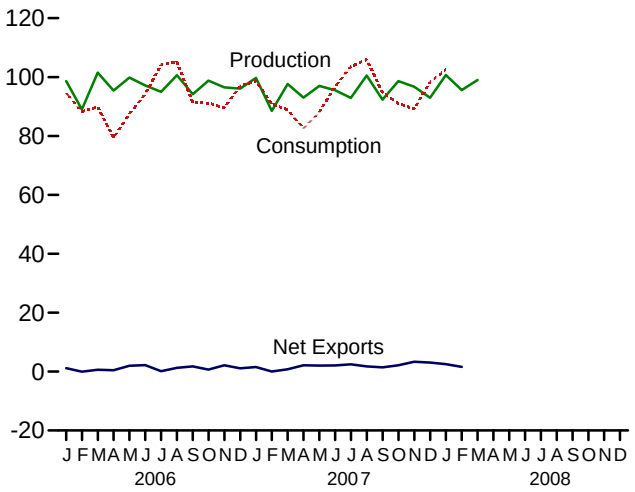
Coal yard, Curtis Bay, Maryland. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 6.1 Coal
(Million Short Tons)

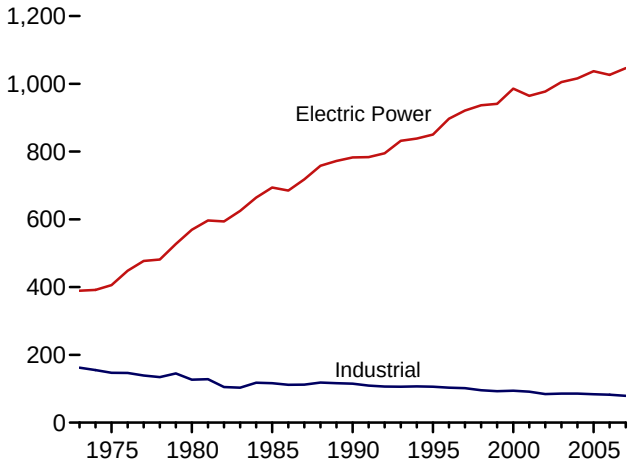
Overview, 1973-2007



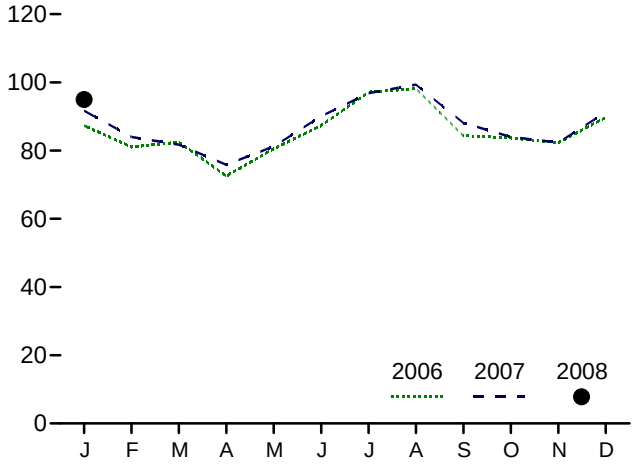
Overview, Monthly



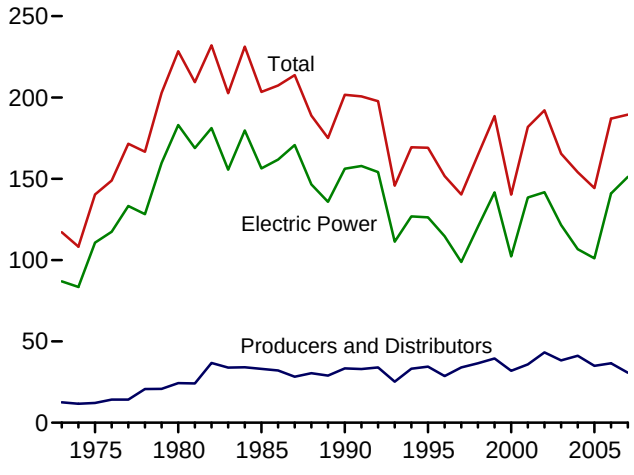
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2007



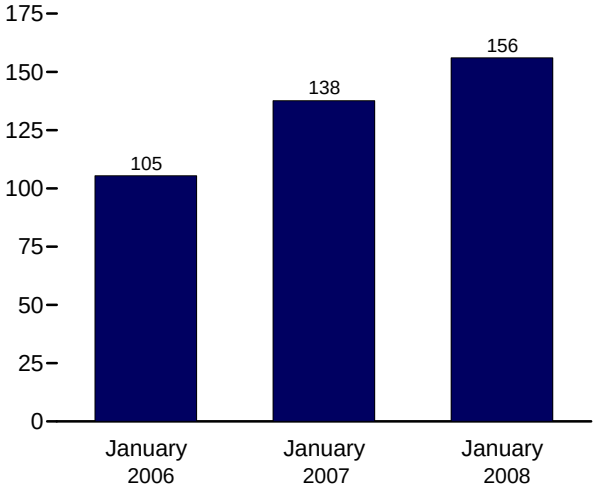
Electric Power Sector Consumption, Monthly



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-2007



Electric Power Sector Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html.
Sources: Tables 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3.

Table 6.1 Coal Overview

(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production[a]	Waste Coal Supplied[b]	Trade			Stock Change[d]	Losses and Unaccounted for[e]	Consumption
			Imports	Exports	Net Imports[c]			
1973 Total	**598,568**	**NA**	**127**	**53,587**	**-53,460**	**(f)**	**f -17,476**	**562,584**
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**
1996 Total	**1,063,856**	**8,778**	**8,115**	**90,473**	**-82,357**	**-17,456**	**1,411**	**1,006,321**
1997 Total	**1,089,932**	**8,096**	**7,487**	**83,545**	**-76,058**	**-11,253**	**3,678**	**1,029,544**
1998 Total	**1,117,535**	**8,690**	**8,724**	**78,048**	**-69,324**	**24,228**	**-4,430**	**1,037,103**
1999 Total	**1,100,431**	**8,683**	**9,089**	**58,476**	**-49,387**	**23,988**	**-2,906**	**1,038,647**
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 January	98,621	1,278	3,031	4,187	-1,155	2,671	1,451	94,621
February	89,033	1,113	2,715	2,656	60	1,938	37	88,231
March	101,490	1,223	3,211	3,817	-606	6,214	6,016	89,877
April	95,413	1,137	3,030	3,481	-451	15,539	1,141	79,419
May	99,843	1,024	2,742	4,736	-1,995	6,050	5,332	87,490
June	97,160	1,202	2,185	4,373	-2,188	2,820	-944	94,298
July	94,994	1,298	3,181	3,331	-150	-4,861	-3,142	104,145
August	100,654	1,349	3,849	5,093	-1,244	-6,661	2,221	105,198
September	94,144	1,140	3,370	5,115	-1,745	939	1,266	91,334
October	98,808	1,213	3,214	3,908	-694	9,325	-1,197	91,199
November	96,526	1,188	2,630	4,768	-2,139	7,176	-1,148	89,548
December	96,063	1,245	3,089	4,182	-1,093	1,493	-2,208	96,930
Total	**1,162,750**	**14,409**	**36,246**	**49,647**	**-13,401**	**42,642**	**8,824**	**1,112,292**
2007 January	99,736	937	2,844	4,368	-1,524	-4,354	4,790	98,713
February	88,537	1,096	2,656	2,685	-28	-4,479	3,195	90,888
March	97,628	1,191	3,285	4,086	-801	7,079	2,020	88,919
April	93,048	1,087	2,687	4,841	-2,154	7,944	1,468	82,569
June	95,528	1,247	3,027	5,114	-2,087	-619	-1,565	96,871
July	92,918	1,255	3,373	5,812	-2,438	-9,990	-1,804	103,528
August	100,532	1,315	3,716	5,471	-1,756	-6,135	218	106,009
September	92,321	1,203	3,470	4,914	-1,445	955	-3,662	94,787
October	98,635	1,254	2,896	5,019	-2,123	8,199	-1,426	90,994
November	96,724	1,189	2,889	6,245	-3,355	4,292	1,047	89,218
December	92,963	1,263	2,812	5,861	-3,050	-4,810	-2,292	98,279
Total	**1,145,567**	**14,087**	**36,347**	**59,163**	**-22,816**	**2,497**	**5,505**	**1,128,836**
2008 January	100,712	RF 1,258	R 2,381	R 4,915	R -2,535	R 2,108	R -5,208	RF 102,535
February	95,567	NA	R 2,619	R 4,205	R -1,586	NA	NA	NA
March	99,020	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3-Month Total	**295,300**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
2007 3-Month Total	**285,901**	**3,224**	**8,786**	**11,139**	**-2,353**	**-1,753**	**10,005**	**278,519**
2006 3-Month Total	**289,145**	**3,613**	**8,958**	**10,659**	**-1,701**	**10,822**	**7,504**	**272,730**

[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. Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.

[d] A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks; a positive value indicates an increase.

[e] "Losses and Unaccounted for" is calculated as the sum of production, imports, and waste coal supplied, minus exports, stock change, and consumption.

[f] In 1973, stock change is included in "Losses and Unaccounted for."

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

Notes: • For methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks, see Note 1, "Production," Note 2, "Consumption," and Note 3, "Stocks," at end of section. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html for all available 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
1973 Total	**4,113**	**(g)**	**7,004**	**7,004**	**94,101**	**(h)**	**68,038**	**68,038**	**162,139**	**116**	**389,212**	**562,584**
1975 Total	**2,823**	**(g)**	**6,587**	**6,587**	**83,598**	**(h)**	**63,646**	**63,646**	**147,244**	**24**	**405,962**	**562,640**
1980 Total	**1,355**	**(g)**	**5,097**	**5,097**	**66,657**	**(h)**	**60,347**	**60,347**	**127,004**	**(h)**	**569,274**	**702,730**
1985 Total	**1,711**	**(g)**	**6,068**	**6,068**	**41,056**	**(h)**	**75,372**	**75,372**	**116,429**	**(h)**	**693,841**	**818,049**
1990 Total	**1,345**	**1,191**	**4,189**	**5,379**	**38,877**	**27,781**	**48,549**	**76,330**	**115,207**	**(h)**	**782,567**	**904,498**
1995 Total	**755**	**1,419**	**3,633**	**5,052**	**33,011**	**29,363**	**43,693**	**73,055**	**106,067**	**(h)**	**850,230**	**962,104**
1996 Total	**721**	**1,660**	**3,625**	**5,285**	**31,706**	**29,434**	**42,254**	**71,689**	**103,395**	**(h)**	**896,921**	**1,006,321**
1997 Total	**711**	**1,738**	**4,015**	**5,752**	**30,203**	**29,853**	**41,661**	**71,515**	**101,718**	**(h)**	**921,364**	**1,029,544**
1998 Total	**534**	**1,443**	**2,879**	**4,322**	**28,189**	**28,553**	**38,887**	**67,439**	**95,628**	**(h)**	**936,619**	**1,037,103**
1999 Total	**585**	**1,490**	**2,803**	**4,293**	**28,108**	**27,763**	**36,975**	**64,738**	**92,846**	**(h)**	**940,922**	**1,038,647**
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	**563**	**1,917**	**2,642**	**4,558**	**23,670**	**26,613**	**35,582**	**62,195**	**85,865**	**(h)**	**1,016,268**	**1,107,255**
2005 Total	**425**	**1,922**	**2,373**	**4,294**	**23,434**	**25,875**	**34,465**	**60,340**	**83,774**	**(h)**	**1,037,485**	**1,125,978**
2006 January	31	186	126	312	1,879	2,217	2,866	5,083	6,961	(h)	87,317	94,621
February	28	169	115	284	1,830	2,024	3,023	5,046	6,876	(h)	81,043	88,231
March	28	170	115	285	2,005	2,115	2,945	5,060	7,065	(h)	82,499	89,877
April	19	134	54	187	1,862	2,050	2,742	4,792	6,654	(h)	72,560	79,419
May	19	139	56	195	1,968	2,059	2,735	4,794	6,762	(h)	80,515	87,490
June	20	147	59	205	1,939	2,104	2,710	4,814	6,753	(h)	87,319	94,298
July	20	163	44	206	1,933	2,202	2,671	4,872	6,806	(h)	97,113	104,145
August	20	163	44	206	1,911	2,202	2,675	4,877	6,788	(h)	98,183	105,198
September	17	138	37	175	1,939	2,061	2,815	4,876	6,815	(h)	84,327	91,334
October	25	136	115	251	2,094	2,074	3,031	5,105	7,199	(h)	83,724	91,199
November	29	159	134	293	1,865	2,020	3,048	5,068	6,933	(h)	82,293	89,548
December	33	183	154	337	1,733	2,136	2,949	5,085	6,818	(h)	89,742	96,930
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 January	30	192	117	308	1,818	2,030	2,822	4,852	6,670	(h)	91,704	98,713
February	29	185	113	298	1,730	1,895	2,947	4,843	6,573	(h)	83,988	90,888
March	27	171	104	275	2,027	1,968	2,879	4,847	6,874	(h)	81,742	88,919
April	20	145	55	199	1,865	1,832	2,838	4,670	6,535	(h)	75,815	82,569
May	20	144	55	199	1,950	1,889	2,783	4,672	6,622	(h)	81,221	88,061
June	19	137	52	189	1,921	1,906	2,789	4,695	6,616	(h)	90,047	96,871
July	19	149	45	194	1,913	1,942	2,635	4,576	6,489	(h)	96,826	103,528
August	21	160	48	207	1,883	1,999	2,557	4,557	6,440	(h)	99,341	106,009
September	18	143	43	186	1,882	1,839	2,717	4,556	6,438	(h)	88,144	94,787
October	26	146	112	258	1,957	1,910	2,827	4,737	6,694	(h)	84,016	90,994
November	30	170	130	300	1,810	1,790	2,944	4,733	6,544	(h)	82,344	89,218
December	32	183	140	322	1,958	3,081	1,650	4,732	6,690	(h)	91,235	98,279
Total	**290**	**1,924**	**1,012**	**2,936**	**22,715**	**24,082**	**32,388**	**56,470**	**79,185**	**(h)**	**1,046,424**	**1,128,836**
2008 January	F 26	F 166	F 95	F 260	F 1,796	F 2,093	F 3,402	F 5,495	F 7,290	(h)	F 94,959	F 102,535

[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 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 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 consumption at electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data also include consumption at independent power producers.

[g] Included in "Commercial Other."

[h] Included in "Industrial Non-CHP."

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, "Consumption," at end of section. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html for all available 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[b,c]	Total
		Residential and Commercial	Industrial			Total		
			Coke Plants	Other[a]	Total			
1973 Year	**12,530**	**290**	**6,998**	**10,370**	**17,368**	**17,658**	**86,967**	**117,155**
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**
1996 Year	**28,648**	**NA**	**2,667**	**5,688**	**8,355**	**8,355**	**114,623**	**151,627**
1997 Year	**33,973**	**NA**	**1,978**	**5,597**	**7,576**	**7,576**	**98,826**	**140,374**
1998 Year	**36,530**	**NA**	**2,026**	**5,545**	**7,571**	**7,571**	**120,501**	**164,602**
1999 Year	**39,475**	**NA**	**1,943**	**5,569**	**7,511**	**7,511**	[c] **141,604**	**188,590**
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 January	33,486	NA	2,661	5,427	8,088	8,088	105,401	146,975
February	34,947	NA	2,708	5,272	7,980	7,980	105,986	148,913
March	35,113	NA	2,754	5,118	7,872	7,872	112,141	155,126
April	37,489	NA	2,783	5,297	8,079	8,079	125,097	170,665
May	34,587	NA	2,811	5,476	8,287	8,287	133,841	176,715
June	35,307	NA	2,839	5,655	8,494	8,494	135,734	179,535
July	38,147	NA	2,817	5,816	8,633	8,633	127,894	174,674
August	35,357	NA	2,795	5,977	8,772	8,772	123,884	168,013
September	33,170	NA	2,772	6,138	8,910	8,910	126,872	168,952
October	34,251	NA	2,824	6,261	9,085	9,085	134,941	178,277
November	35,752	NA	2,876	6,383	9,259	9,259	140,442	185,453
December	**36,548**	**NA**	**2,928**	**6,506**	**9,434**	**9,434**	**140,964**	**186,946**
2007 January	35,986	NA	2,745	6,256	9,001	9,001	137,606	182,592
February	34,450	NA	2,561	6,006	8,568	8,568	135,096	178,113
March	34,007	NA	2,444	5,756	8,200	8,200	142,986	185,193
April	33,695	NA	2,417	5,728	8,145	8,145	151,296	193,136
May	33,107	NA	2,391	5,700	8,091	8,091	156,354	197,552
June	32,484	NA	2,364	5,672	8,037	8,037	156,412	196,933
July	31,967	NA	2,211	5,719	7,929	7,929	147,047	186,943
August	30,885	NA	2,091	5,765	7,856	7,856	142,067	180,808
September	30,090	NA	1,972	5,811	7,783	7,783	143,890	181,763
October	31,112	NA	1,960	5,748	7,708	7,708	151,141	189,962
November	32,069	NA	1,948	5,686	7,634	7,634	154,551	194,254
December	**30,757**	**NA**	**1,936**	**5,624**	**7,560**	**7,560**	**151,127**	**189,443**
2008 January	[F] 28,258	NA	[F] 1,840	[F] 5,454	[F] 7,294	[F] 7,294	[F] 156,000	[F] 191,552

[a] Through 1977, data are for stocks held by the manufacturing and transportation sectors. Beginning in 1978, data are for stocks held at manufacturing plants only.

[b] 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.

[c] Through 1998, data are for stocks at electric utilities only. Beginning in 1999, data also include stocks at independent power producers.

NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Producers and distributors monthly values are estimates derived from collected annual data; industrial sector monthly values are estimates derived from collected quarterly data; electric power sector monthly values are from Table 7.5. See Note 3, "Stocks," at end of section. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Coal

Note 1. Production. Preliminary monthly estimates of national coal production are the sum of weekly estimates developed by the 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 data showing the number of railcars loaded with coal during the week by Class I and certain other railroads. This number is converted into tons of coal by EIA by using the average number of tons of coal per railcar loaded reported in the most recent "Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics" from the Surface Transportation Board. If an average coal tonnage per railcar loaded is not available for a specific railroad, the national average is used. To derive the estimate of total weekly production, the total rail tonnage for the week is divided by the ratio of quarterly production shipped by rail and total quarterly production. Data for the corresponding quarter of previous years are used to derive this ratio. This method ensures that the seasonal variations are preserved in the production estimates.

When preliminary quarterly data become available, the monthly and weekly estimates are adjusted to conform to the quarterly figure. The adjustment procedure uses State-level production data and is explained in EIA's *Quarterly Coal Report*. 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. The fourth quarter estimates may or may not be revised when preliminary data become available in March of the following year, depending on the magnitude of the difference between the estimates and the preliminary data. In any event, 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. Consumption. Coal consumption data are reported by major end-use sector. Forecast data (designated by an "F") are derived from forecasted values shown in the Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled "U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Base Case." 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—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 by 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. The 2005 share is applied to 2006 and 2007, and the other missing years' shares are interpolated.

Industrial Coke Plants—Prior to 1980, monthly coke plant consumption data were taken directly from reported data. From 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 January 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—Prior to 1978, 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 Bureau of the Census 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. From 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. Quarterly consumption data were derived by adding beginning stocks at manufacturing plants to current receipts and subtracting ending stocks at manufacturing plants. In this calculation, current receipts were 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, mining, and construction consumption data were included where appropriate. Starting in January 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 333; paper manufacturing, NAICS 322; chemical manufacturing, NAICS 325; petroleum and coal products, NAICS 324; non-

metallic mineral products manufacturing, NAICS 327; and primary metal manufacturing, NAICS 331. The monthly ratios are computed as the monthly sum of the weighted indices as a proportion of the quarterly sum of the weighted indices by using the 1977 proportion as the weights.

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

Note 3. Stocks. Coal stocks data are reported by major end-use sector. Forecast data for the most recent months (designated by an "F") are derived from forecasted values shown in the Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled "U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Base Case." 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—Prior to 1998, 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—Prior to 1980, stock estimates for the residential and commercial sector were taken directly from reported data. Beginning in 1980, stock estimates for the sector were considered to be statistically insignificant and are no longer collected.

Industrial Coke Plants—Prior to 1980, monthly stocks at coke plants were taken directly from reported data. From 1980 forward, 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—Prior to 1978, 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. From 1983 forward, 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. 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.doe.gov/emeu/steo/pub/contents.html.

Note 5. Additional Information. EIA's *Quarterly Coal Report* provides additional information about coal data and estimation procedures.

Table 6.1 Sources

Production
1973–September 1977: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.
October 1977 forward: 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 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants"; and for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

Stock Change
Calculated from data in Table 6.3.

Losses and Unaccounted for
Calculated as the sum of production, imports, and waste coal supplied, minus exports, stock change, and consumption.

Consumption
Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Sources

Residential and Commercial Total
Coal consumption by the residential and commercia1 sectors combined is reported to the 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:

1973–1976: 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 forward: DOI, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production"; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Commercial CHP
Table 7.4c.

Commercial Other
Calculated as "Commercial Total" minus "Commercial CHP."

Industrial Coke Plants
1973–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, "Coke Plant Report-Quarterly"; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Other Industrial Total
1973–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 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants," and Form EIA-6A, "Coal Distribution Report," annual; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Other Industrial CHP
Table 7.4c.

Other Industrial Non-CHP
Calculated as "Other Industrial Total" minus "Other Industrial CHP."

Transportation
1973–1976: 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
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: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.
1998 forward: EIA, Form EIA-6A, "Coal Distribution Report," annual; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Residential and Commercial
1973–1976: 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."

Industrial Coke Plants
1973–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, "Coke Plant Report—Quarterly"; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Industrial Other
1973–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.
October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Monthly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants."
1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants"; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

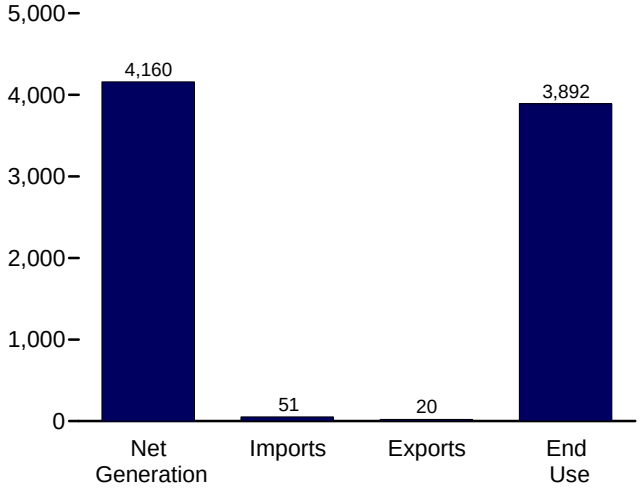
Electric Power
Table 7.5.

7 Electricity

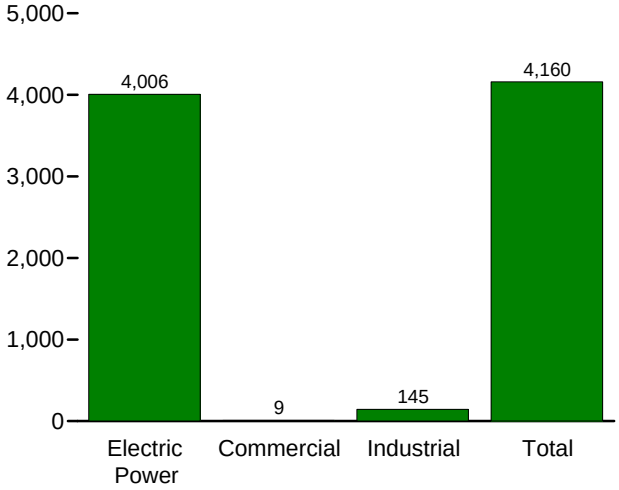
High-tension power lines and towers. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview
(Billion Kilowatthours)

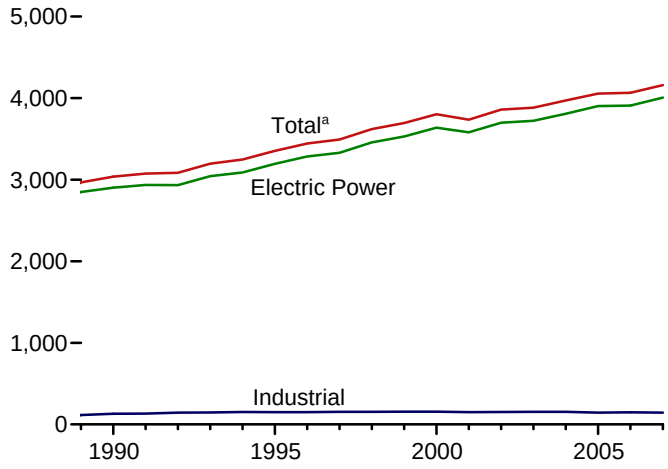
Overview, 2007



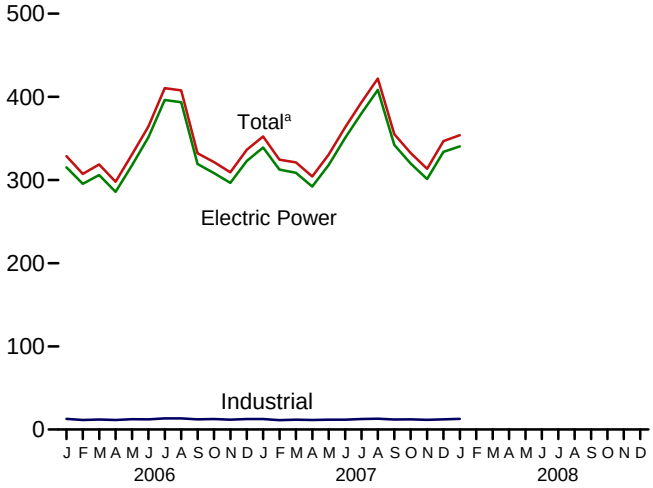
Net Generation, 2007



Net Generation by Sector, 1989-2007

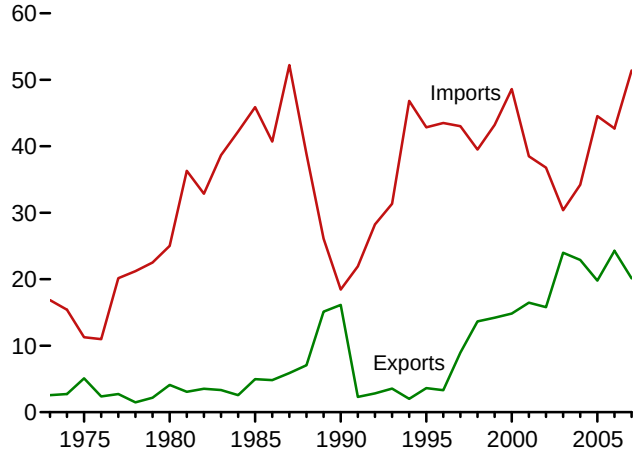


Net Generation by Sector, Monthly



End Use, 2007

Trade, 1973-2007



[a]Includes commercial sector.
[b]Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.
[c]See "Direct Use" in Glossary.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.
Source: Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Electricity Overview

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Net Generation				Trade			T&D Losses[e] and Unaccounted for[f]	End Use		
	Electric Power Sector[a]	Commercial Sector[b]	Industrial Sector[c]	Total	Imports[d]	Exports[d]	Net Imports[d]		Retail Sales[g]	Direct Use[h]	Total
1973 Total	**1,861**	**NA**	**3**	**1,864**	**17**	**3**	**14**	**165**	**1,713**	**NA**	**1,713**
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**	**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**
1996 Total	**3,284**	**9**	**151**	**3,444**	**43**	**3**	**40**	**231**	**3,101**	**153**	**3,254**
1997 Total	**3,329**	**9**	**154**	**3,492**	**43**	**9**	**34**	**224**	**3,146**	**156**	**3,302**
1998 Total	**3,457**	**9**	**154**	**3,620**	**40**	**14**	**26**	**221**	**3,264**	**161**	**3,425**
1999 Total	**3,530**	**9**	**156**	**3,695**	**43**	**14**	**29**	**240**	**3,312**	**172**	**3,484**
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**	**45**	**20**	**25**	**269**	**3,661**	**150**	**3,811**
2006 January	315	1	13	329	4	2	1	13	305	E 13	317
February	295	1	11	307	3	2	2	17	281	E 11	292
March	306	1	12	319	4	2	2	19	290	E 12	302
April	286	1	11	298	3	2	1	20	268	E 11	280
May	318	1	12	331	4	2	1	33	287	E 12	299
June	351	1	12	364	4	2	1	32	322	E 12	334
July	396	1	13	410	5	2	3	38	362	E 13	376
August	394	1	13	408	5	2	3	29	369	E 13	382
September	319	1	12	332	2	2	(s)	3	317	E 12	329
October	308	1	13	322	3	2	(s)	18	291	E 13	304
November	297	1	12	309	3	2	1	21	277	E 12	289
December	323	1	13	336	4	1	2	26	300	E 13	313
Total	**3,908**	**8**	**148**	**4,065**	**43**	**24**	**18**	**266**	**3,670**	**147**	**3,817**
2007 January	339	1	13	352	3	2	2	28	314	E 12	326
February	313	1	11	324	4	1	3	16	301	E 11	312
March	309	1	12	321	4	2	2	20	291	E 12	303
April	292	1	11	304	4	1	3	22	274	E 11	285
May	318	1	12	331	5	1	4	32	291	E 12	303
June	350	1	12	363	4	1	3	33	321	E 12	333
July	380	1	13	394	5	2	4	34	351	E 12	364
August	408	1	13	422	5	2	3	41	372	E 13	385
September	342	1	12	355	4	2	1	8	336	E 12	348
October	320	1	12	333	3	2	2	16	307	E 12	319
November	301	1	12	314	4	2	3	20	284	E 12	296
December	334	1	12	347	4	2	2	30	306	E 12	318
Total	**4,006**	**9**	**145**	**4,160**	**51**	**20**	**31**	**299**	**3,748**	**E 144**	**3,892**
2008 January	F 340	F 1	F 13	F 354	5	2	3	E 16	F 328	E 13	E 341

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

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

[d] Electricity transmitted across U.S. borders. Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[e] 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.

[f] Data collection frame differences and nonsampling error.

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

[h] 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. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 billion kilowatthours.

Notes: • See Note, "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.

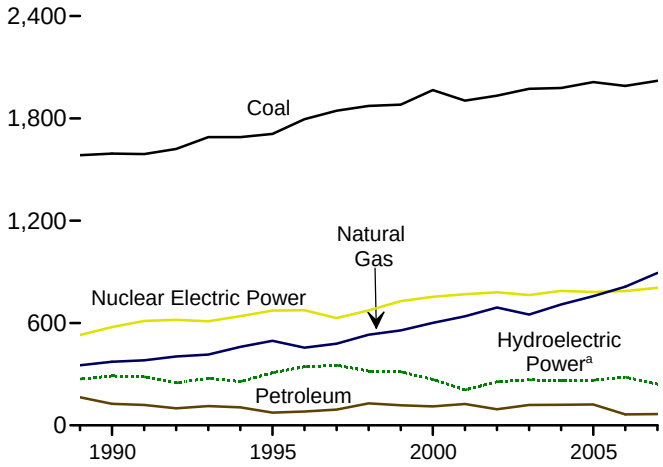
Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

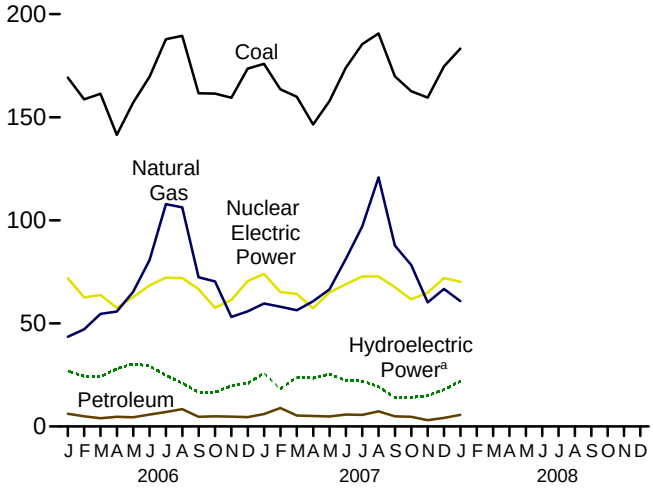
Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.” Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation
(Billion Kilowatthours)

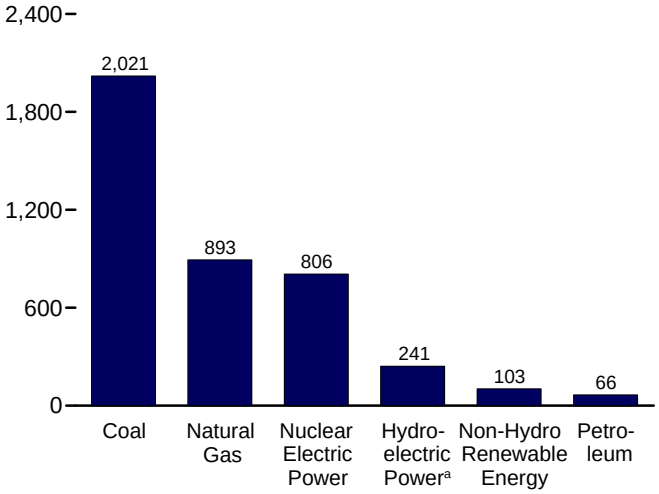
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 1989-2007



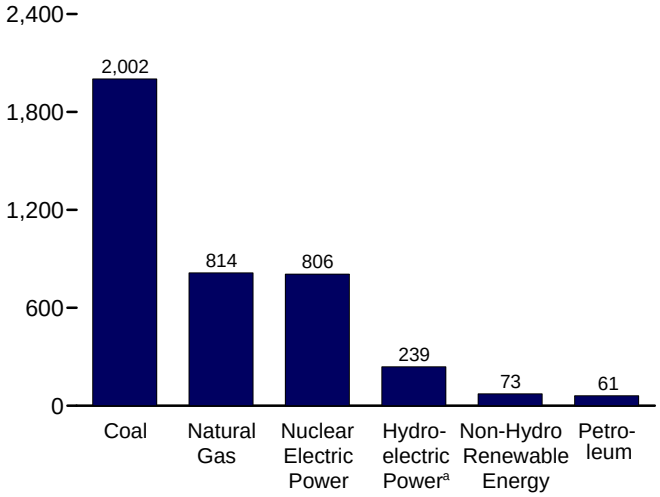
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, Monthly



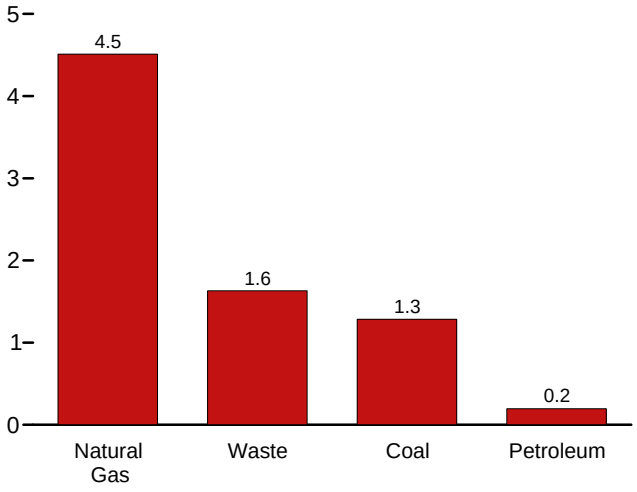
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 2007



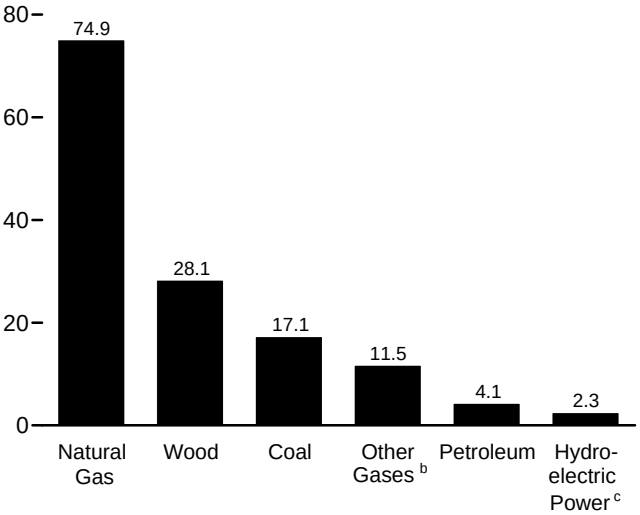
Electric Power Sector, Major Sources, 2007



Commercial Sector, Major Sources, 2007



Industrial Sector, Major Sources, 2007



[a]Conventional and pumped storage hydroelectric power.
[b]Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[c]Conventional hydroelectric power.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.
Sources: Tables 7.2a, 7.2b, and 7.2c.

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

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

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage[e]	Renewable Energy						
							Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Biomass		Geothermal	Solar/PV[h]	Wind	Total[i]
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Other Gases[d]				Wood[f]	Waste[g]				
1973 Total	**847,651**	**314,343**	**340,858**	**NA**	**83,479**	**([j])**	**275,431**	**130**	**198**	**1,966**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,864,057**
1975 Total	**852,786**	**289,095**	**299,778**	**NA**	**172,505**	**([j])**	**303,153**	**18**	**174**	**3,246**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,920,755**
1980 Total	**1,161,562**	**245,994**	**346,240**	**NA**	**251,116**	**([j])**	**279,182**	**275**	**158**	**5,073**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,289,600**
1985 Total	**1,402,128**	**100,202**	**291,946**	**NA**	**383,691**	**([j])**	**284,311**	**743**	**640**	**9,325**	**11**	**6**	**2,473,002**
1990 Total[k]	**1,594,011**	**126,621**	**372,765**	**10,383**	**576,862**	**-3,508**	**292,866**	**32,522**	**13,260**	**15,434**	**367**	**2,789**	**3,037,988**
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**
1996 Total	**1,795,196**	**81,411**	**455,056**	**14,356**	**674,729**	**-3,088**	**347,162**	**36,800**	**20,911**	**14,329**	**521**	**3,234**	**3,444,188**
1997 Total	**1,845,016**	**92,555**	**479,399**	**13,351**	**628,644**	**-4,040**	**356,453**	**36,948**	**21,709**	**14,726**	**511**	**3,288**	**3,492,172**
1998 Total	**1,873,516**	**128,800**	**531,257**	**13,492**	**673,702**	**-4,467**	**323,336**	**36,338**	**22,448**	**14,774**	**502**	**3,026**	**3,620,295**
1999 Total	**1,881,087**	**118,061**	**556,396**	**14,126**	**728,254**	**-6,097**	**319,536**	**37,041**	**22,572**	**14,827**	**495**	**4,488**	**3,694,810**
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	**1,978,620**	**120,771**	**708,854**	**16,766**	**788,528**	**-8,488**	**268,417**	**37,576**	**15,497**	**14,811**	**575**	**14,144**	**3,970,555**
2005 Total	**2,013,179**	**122,522**	**757,974**	**16,317**	**781,986**	**-6,558**	**270,321**	**38,681**	**15,479**	**14,692**	**550**	**17,811**	**4,055,423**
2006 January	169,258	6,144	43,529	1,326	71,912	-533	27,437	3,426	1,391	1,230	13	2,383	328,658
February	158,648	4,934	47,152	1,260	62,616	-447	24,762	3,044	1,273	1,111	20	1,922	307,333
March	161,355	4,035	54,585	1,421	63,721	-435	24,625	3,214	1,342	1,261	33	2,359	318,730
April	141,456	4,708	55,795	1,352	57,567	-587	28,556	2,968	1,228	1,129	52	2,472	297,858
May	157,051	4,440	65,302	1,440	62,776	-444	30,818	3,024	1,371	1,096	71	2,459	330,616
June	169,726	5,787	80,787	1,326	68,391	-423	29,757	3,126	1,328	1,199	70	2,052	364,260
July	187,860	7,024	107,862	1,374	72,186	-638	25,439	3,419	1,401	1,261	62	1,955	410,421
August	189,488	8,388	106,289	1,474	72,016	-695	21,728	3,466	1,388	1,289	83	1,655	407,763
September	161,630	4,661	72,402	1,299	66,642	-629	17,201	3,241	1,309	1,219	54	1,879	332,055
October	161,434	4,907	70,351	1,358	57,509	-507	17,055	3,193	1,336	1,275	32	2,442	321,567
November	159,472	4,760	53,161	1,216	61,392	-553	20,272	3,166	1,360	1,207	16	2,540	309,159
December	173,547	4,577	55,829	1,215	70,490	-667	21,596	3,360	1,385	1,290	3	2,472	336,283
Total	**1,990,926**	**64,364**	**813,044**	**16,060**	**787,219**	**-6,558**	**289,246**	**38,649**	**16,110**	**14,568**	**508**	**26,589**	**4,064,702**
2007 January	175,919	5,986	59,653	1,322	74,006	-572	26,405	3,288	1,446	1,306	13	2,459	352,369
February	163,590	8,959	58,087	1,173	65,225	-447	18,648	3,046	1,320	1,193	19	2,541	324,415
March	159,904	5,333	56,363	1,419	64,305	-458	24,272	3,100	1,465	1,216	48	3,061	321,198
April	146,516	5,056	60,729	1,337	57,301	-374	23,854	3,043	1,283	1,165	54	3,194	304,309
May	157,841	4,882	66,469	1,341	65,025	-547	25,930	3,070	1,376	1,168	84	2,858	330,701
June	173,990	5,762	81,185	1,361	68,923	-523	22,860	3,204	1,449	1,250	84	2,395	363,084
July	185,433	5,593	97,046	1,366	72,729	-595	22,623	3,349	1,491	1,264	86	1,928	393,503
August	190,681	7,327	120,761	1,339	72,751	-651	20,002	3,382	1,461	1,267	75	2,446	422,053
September	169,839	4,904	87,741	1,266	67,582	-756	14,667	3,247	1,432	1,230	68	2,641	354,981
October	162,642	4,714	78,321	1,164	61,690	-786	14,826	3,223	1,261	1,278	48	3,056	332,609
November	159,525	3,042	60,159	1,168	64,969	-685	15,727	3,239	1,416	1,223	23	2,705	313,561
December	174,691	4,150	66,696	1,160	71,983	-601	18,498	3,324	1,485	1,278	3	2,859	346,731
Total	**2,020,572**	**65,708**	**893,211**	**15,414**	**806,487**	**-6,994**	**248,312**	**38,515**	**16,885**	**14,839**	**606**	**32,143**	**4,159,514**
2008 January	[F] 183,253	[F] 5,664	[F] 60,784	[F] 1,336	[F] 70,202	[F] -660	[F] 22,604	[F] 3,343	[F] 1,501	[F] 1,250	[F] 14	[F] 3,416	[F] 353,835

[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, and waste oil.
[c] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[d] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[e] Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[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] Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.
[i] 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).
[j] Included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."
[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. F=Forecast.

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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

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

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.” Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Table 7.2b Electricity Net Generation: Electric Power Sector

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage[e]	Renewable Energy						Total[i]
							Conventional Hydro-electric Power	Biomass		Geo-thermal	Solar/-PV[h]	Wind	
	Coal[a]	Petro-leum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Other Gases[d]				Wood[f]	Waste[g]				
1973 Total	**847,651**	**314,343**	**340,858**	**NA**	**83,479**	**(j)**	**272,083**	**130**	**198**	**1,966**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,860,710**
1975 Total	**852,786**	**289,095**	**299,778**	**NA**	**172,505**	**(j)**	**300,047**	**18**	**174**	**3,246**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,917,649**
1980 Total	**1,161,562**	**245,994**	**346,240**	**NA**	**251,116**	**(j)**	**276,021**	**275**	**158**	**5,073**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,286,439**
1985 Total	**1,402,128**	**100,202**	**291,946**	**NA**	**383,691**	**(j)**	**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**
1996 Total	**1,771,973**	**74,783**	**378,757**	**1,341**	**674,729**	**-3,088**	**341,159**	**8,386**	**17,816**	**14,329**	**521**	**3,234**	**3,284,141**
1997 Total	**1,820,762**	**86,479**	**399,596**	**1,533**	**628,644**	**-4,040**	**350,648**	**8,680**	**18,485**	**14,726**	**511**	**3,288**	**3,329,375**
1998 Total	**1,850,193**	**122,211**	**449,293**	**2,315**	**673,702**	**-4,467**	**317,867**	**8,608**	**19,233**	**14,774**	**502**	**3,026**	**3,457,416**
1999 Total	**1,858,618**	**111,539**	**472,996**	**1,607**	**728,254**	**-6,097**	**314,663**	**8,961**	**19,493**	**14,827**	**495**	**4,488**	**3,529,982**
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	**1,957,194**	**114,692**	**627,394**	**3,026**	**788,528**	**-8,488**	**265,064**	**9,727**	**13,130**	**14,811**	**575**	**14,144**	**3,808,360**
2005 Total	**1,992,060**	**116,767**	**683,316**	**3,960**	**781,986**	**-6,558**	**267,040**	**10,568**	**13,039**	**14,692**	**550**	**17,811**	**3,902,192**
2006 January	167,478	5,706	36,940	331	71,912	-533	27,067	925	1,194	1,230	13	2,383	315,254
February	157,019	4,539	41,285	283	62,616	-447	24,469	862	1,095	1,111	20	1,922	295,333
March	159,599	3,644	48,426	335	63,721	-435	24,402	899	1,188	1,261	33	2,359	306,041
April	139,729	4,365	50,051	324	57,567	-587	28,361	686	1,054	1,129	52	2,472	285,788
May	155,291	4,094	58,671	359	62,776	-444	30,628	760	1,171	1,096	71	2,459	317,522
June	167,907	5,447	74,192	347	68,391	-423	29,571	841	1,155	1,199	70	2,052	351,360
July	185,953	6,668	100,539	285	72,186	-638	25,216	919	1,217	1,261	62	1,955	396,263
August	187,578	7,994	98,893	394	72,016	-695	21,546	976	1,211	1,289	83	1,655	393,589
September	159,906	4,305	65,905	327	66,642	-629	16,996	866	1,135	1,219	54	1,879	319,181
October	159,684	4,605	63,526	324	57,509	-507	16,774	844	1,150	1,275	32	2,442	308,218
November	157,819	4,405	46,953	315	61,392	-553	19,903	852	1,173	1,207	16	2,540	296,571
December	171,812	4,154	49,062	317	70,490	-667	21,320	902	1,191	1,290	3	2,472	322,957
Total	**1,969,776**	**59,926**	**734,445**	**3,940**	**787,219**	**-6,558**	**286,254**	**10,332**	**13,934**	**14,568**	**508**	**26,589**	**3,908,077**
2007 January	174,363	5,581	52,809	354	74,006	-572	25,988	928	1,256	1,306	13	2,459	339,100
February	162,144	8,541	52,023	316	65,225	-447	18,433	891	1,153	1,193	19	2,541	312,564
March	158,293	4,923	50,151	338	64,305	-458	24,051	847	1,262	1,216	48	3,061	308,636
April	145,057	4,660	54,757	307	57,301	-374	23,645	711	1,135	1,165	54	3,194	292,179
May	156,280	4,493	60,109	305	65,025	-547	25,740	791	1,197	1,168	84	2,858	318,095
June	172,436	5,425	74,733	343	68,923	-523	22,637	888	1,252	1,250	84	2,395	350,467
July	183,806	5,259	90,115	331	72,729	-595	22,482	900	1,276	1,264	86	1,928	380,189
August	189,024	6,976	113,383	347	72,751	-651	19,783	942	1,266	1,267	75	2,446	408,235
September	168,307	4,636	80,961	310	67,582	-756	14,560	872	1,244	1,230	68	2,641	342,234
October	161,114	4,425	71,402	301	61,690	-786	14,707	838	1,065	1,278	48	3,056	319,740
November	158,102	2,726	53,606	315	64,969	-685	15,611	872	1,218	1,223	23	2,705	301,212
December	173,217	3,803	59,791	318	71,983	-601	18,335	903	1,286	1,278	3	2,859	333,830
Total	**2,002,141**	**61,449**	**813,840**	**3,884**	**806,487**	**-6,994**	**245,973**	**10,381**	**14,610**	**14,839**	**606**	**32,143**	**4,006,482**
2008 January	F 181,672	F 5,253	F 53,825	F 350	F 70,202	F -660	F 22,180	F 937	F 1,314	F 1,250	F 14	F 3,416	F 340,345

[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, and waste oil.

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

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

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

[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] Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.

[i] 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).

[j] Included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

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

NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.” Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

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]
1973 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,347**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,347**
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**	**7,169**	**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**
1996 Total	**1,051**	**369**	**5,249**	**2,176**	**9,030**	**22,172**	**6,260**	**71,049**	**13,015**	**5,878**	**28,354**	**919**	**151,017**
1997 Total	**1,040**	**427**	**4,725**	**2,342**	**8,701**	**23,214**	**5,649**	**75,078**	**11,814**	**5,685**	**28,225**	**882**	**154,097**
1998 Total	**985**	**383**	**4,879**	**2,335**	**8,748**	**22,337**	**6,206**	**77,085**	**11,170**	**5,349**	**27,693**	**880**	**154,132**
1999 Total	**995**	**434**	**4,607**	**2,393**	**8,563**	**21,474**	**6,088**	**78,793**	**12,519**	**4,758**	**28,060**	**686**	**156,264**
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	**1,323**	**469**	**4,051**	**1,527**	**8,270**	**20,103**	**5,610**	**77,409**	**13,740**	**3,248**	**27,835**	**840**	**153,925**
2005 Total	**1,329**	**375**	**4,279**	**1,650**	**8,492**	**19,791**	**5,380**	**70,380**	**12,356**	**3,195**	**28,098**	**789**	**144,739**
2006 January	117	26	322	139	684	1,664	411	6,266	994	357	2,500	57	12,720
February	112	29	298	128	643	1,516	366	5,568	975	281	2,180	49	11,357
March	99	32	333	111	643	1,656	359	5,825	1,084	210	2,313	43	12,046
April	86	24	306	129	625	1,641	319	5,438	1,026	185	2,281	45	11,445
May	98	17	363	147	713	1,662	329	6,269	1,079	182	2,262	52	12,380
June	113	15	381	129	724	1,706	326	6,213	977	177	2,284	44	12,176
July	123	18	439	130	783	1,784	338	6,884	1,087	220	2,498	54	13,375
August	127	17	437	129	780	1,784	376	6,959	1,078	182	2,488	49	13,394
September	100	13	369	127	682	1,624	343	6,128	971	202	2,374	46	12,193
October	95	11	392	133	704	1,655	291	6,433	1,032	279	2,348	54	12,645
November	108	15	347	134	682	1,545	339	5,862	898	358	2,312	53	11,906
December	111	24	358	138	709	1,625	398	6,410	896	266	2,457	55	12,617
Total	**1,289**	**242**	**4,345**	**1,574**	**8,371**	**19,861**	**4,197**	**74,255**	**12,096**	**2,899**	**28,296**	**601**	**148,254**
2007 January	113	29	355	140	717	1,443	376	6,489	966	402	2,359	50	12,552
February	114	28	349	121	676	1,332	391	5,716	856	207	2,153	46	11,176
March	109	25	363	144	716	1,502	384	5,849	1,079	211	2,251	60	11,846
April	93	21	350	109	651	1,366	375	5,621	1,028	200	2,330	39	11,478
May	100	13	362	132	690	1,462	377	5,998	1,035	180	2,278	47	11,916
June	99	10	394	143	719	1,456	327	6,059	1,017	218	2,314	54	11,897
July	105	10	417	152	758	1,522	324	6,513	1,033	142	2,448	63	12,556
August	117	15	432	136	770	1,541	336	6,946	990	216	2,439	59	13,048
September	104	10	379	132	690	1,428	258	6,402	954	107	2,374	57	12,057
October	106	11	392	140	724	1,423	278	6,526	861	117	2,384	56	12,145
November	110	11	351	141	683	1,312	305	6,203	852	113	2,365	57	11,666
December	114	13	367	143	709	1,360	334	6,538	841	157	2,418	56	12,191
Total	**1,285**	**195**	**4,511**	**1,631**	**8,503**	**17,146**	**4,064**	**74,860**	**11,510**	**2,269**	**28,113**	**644**	**144,529**
2008 January	F 110	F 28	F 346	F 136	F 699	F 1,471	F 383	F 6,613	F 984	F 409	F 2,404	F 51	F 12,791

[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, and waste oil.

[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, wood, and other, which are not separately displayed.

[h] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

[i] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[j] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[k] 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).

NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

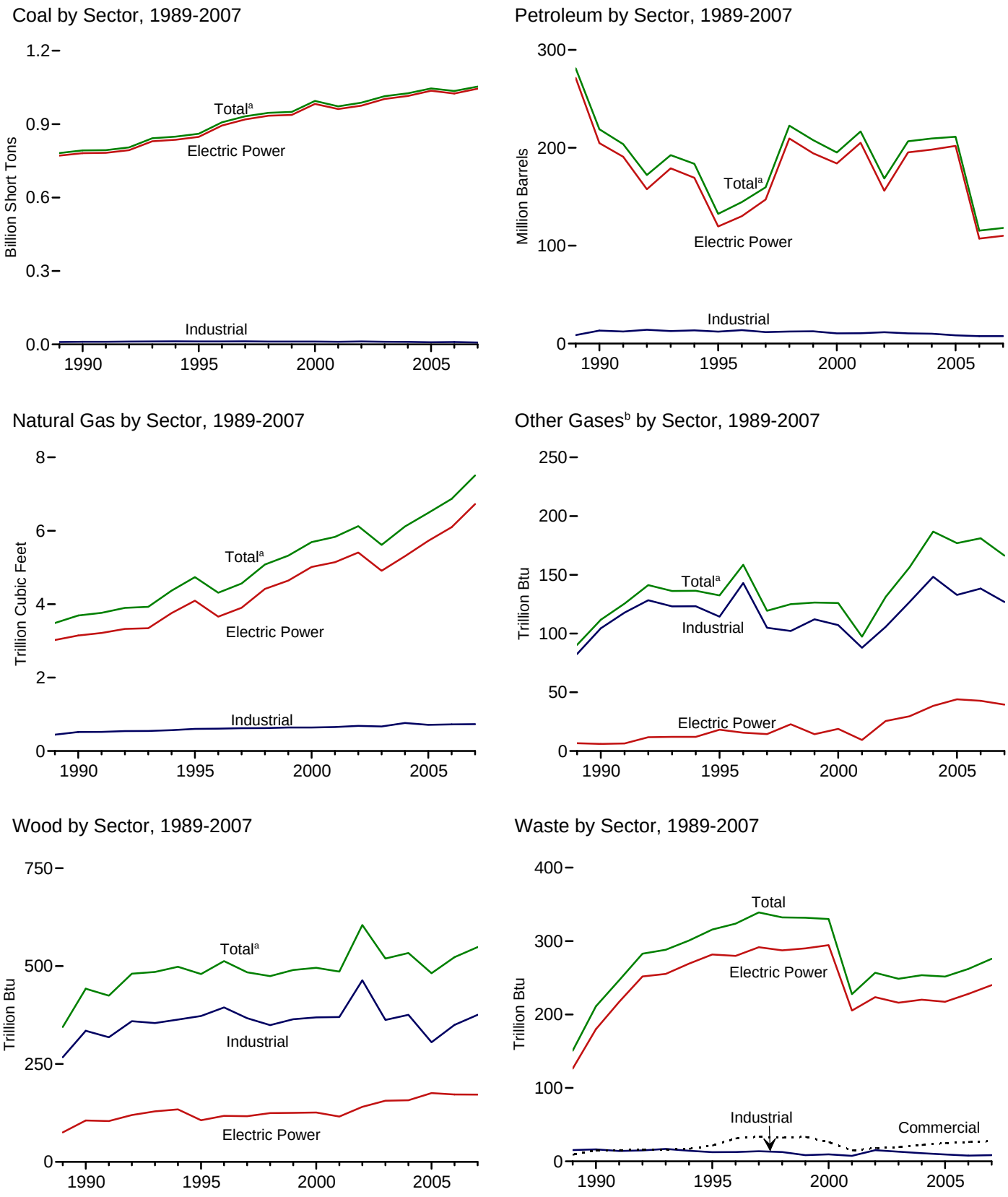
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.” Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Figure 7.3 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation



[a]Includes commercial sector.
[b]Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.
Sources: Tables 7.3a, 7.3b, and 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			
1973 Total	**389,212**	**47,058**	**513,190**	**NA**	**507**	**562,781**	**3,660**	**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**	**190,849**	**437**	**1,914**	**218,997**	**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**
1996 Total	**907,209**	**20,252**	**106,055**	**1,712**	**3,322**	**144,626**	**4,312**	**159**	**513**	**324**	**37**
1997 Total	**931,949**	**20,309**	**118,741**	**237**	**4,086**	**159,715**	**4,565**	**119**	**484**	**339**	**36**
1998 Total	**946,295**	**25,062**	**172,728**	**549**	**4,860**	**222,640**	**5,081**	**125**	**475**	**332**	**36**
1999 Total	**949,802**	**25,951**	**158,187**	**974**	**4,552**	**207,871**	**5,322**	**126**	**490**	**332**	**41**
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	**1,026,018**	**20,669**	**145,171**	**3,959**	**7,942**	**209,508**	**6,117**	**187**	**534**	**254**	**176**
2005 Total	**1,045,878**	**21,163**	**144,234**	**3,303**	**8,511**	**211,256**	**6,487**	**177**	**482**	**252**	**161**
2006 January	88,061	1,106	5,872	221	738	10,889	370	15	47	23	14
February	81,720	1,006	4,569	174	657	9,033	392	15	41	21	12
March	83,233	832	3,190	238	620	7,360	458	16	45	22	14
April	73,270	1,047	3,817	175	631	8,193	472	15	38	20	13
May	81,254	1,045	3,691	246	591	7,936	559	16	41	22	14
June	88,045	1,187	5,581	230	659	10,291	685	15	43	21	14
July	97,912	1,495	7,200	268	721	12,570	924	15	45	23	15
August	98,970	1,683	9,414	342	679	14,836	902	17	47	23	15
September	85,051	840	4,247	225	619	8,409	603	15	43	21	14
October	84,479	996	4,714	161	621	8,973	585	15	44	22	13
November	82,938	1,011	4,607	151	554	8,538	448	14	43	22	13
December	90,415	1,123	4,118	181	584	8,341	472	13	46	23	14
Total	**1,035,346**	**13,372**	**61,019**	**2,612**	**7,673**	**115,370**	**6,870**	**181**	**523**	**262**	**165**
2007 January	92,245	1,465	6,057	241	605	10,790	500	14	46	24	14
February	84,496	2,609	10,041	578	484	15,650	478	11	44	22	12
March	82,300	1,230	5,544	280	492	9,514	469	15	43	24	14
April	76,357	973	5,257	331	471	8,915	507	14	41	21	13
May	81,774	1,096	4,665	307	520	8,667	561	13	41	23	14
June	90,592	1,375	5,748	308	597	10,417	682	15	42	23	14
July	97,419	1,388	5,798	307	528	10,136	819	14	44	24	14
August	99,944	2,131	7,860	439	558	13,221	1,038	15	44	24	14
September	88,807	1,066	5,063	243	517	8,958	736	15	51	23	14
October	84,679	1,169	4,782	225	467	8,510	664	14	51	21	15
November	82,928	932	2,376	210	439	5,712	501	13	50	23	13
December	91,805	1,170	3,511	230	543	7,626	553	13	52	24	16
Total	**1,053,346**	**16,605**	**66,701**	**3,699**	**6,222**	**118,115**	**7,507**	**166**	**548**	**276**	**169**
2008 January	F 95,524	F 1,727	F 5,659	F 343	F 564	F 10,550	F 505	F 14	F 48	F 25	F 14

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

[b] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1973-1979, 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 1973-1979, 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, and waste oil.

[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, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

[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. F=Forecast.

Notes: • 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See sources for Tables 7.3b and 7.3c.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.” Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

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			
1973 Total	**389,212**	**47,058**	**513,190**	**NA**	**507**	**562,781**	**3,660**	**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**
1996 Total	**894,400**	**18,472**	**98,795**	**567**	**2,467**	**130,168**	**3,660**	**16**	**117**	**280**	**2**
1997 Total	**919,009**	**18,646**	**112,423**	**130**	**3,201**	**147,202**	**3,903**	**14**	**117**	**292**	**1**
1998 Total	**934,126**	**23,166**	**165,875**	**411**	**3,999**	**209,447**	**4,416**	**23**	**125**	**287**	**2**
1999 Total	**937,888**	**23,875**	**151,921**	**514**	**3,607**	**194,345**	**4,644**	**14**	**125**	**290**	**1**
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	**1,015,079**	**18,927**	**139,806**	**2,702**	**7,357**	**198,220**	**5,306**	**38**	**157**	**220**	**136**
2005 Total	**1,036,140**	**19,587**	**139,376**	**2,634**	**8,066**	**201,926**	**5,725**	**44**	**176**	**217**	**120**
2006 January	87,182	1,043	5,430	163	685	10,060	307	4	16	20	10
February	80,920	930	4,182	127	605	8,266	336	3	15	18	9
March	82,376	738	2,820	184	572	6,601	396	4	15	19	10
April	72,432	981	3,522	129	585	7,558	415	4	11	17	10
May	80,397	988	3,426	167	545	7,304	494	4	13	19	10
June	87,184	1,128	5,342	154	610	9,672	620	4	14	19	10
July	96,995	1,429	6,951	183	673	11,928	852	3	15	20	11
August	98,053	1,625	9,162	218	633	14,172	829	4	16	20	11
September	84,208	798	3,987	142	572	7,785	539	3	15	19	10
October	83,616	950	4,469	121	579	8,434	517	3	14	19	10
November	82,142	947	4,293	113	508	7,895	387	3	14	19	10
December	89,602	1,056	3,739	143	525	7,562	405	3	15	20	10
Total	**1,025,107**	**12,613**	**57,322**	**1,844**	**7,092**	**107,238**	**6,097**	**43**	**172**	**228**	**121**
2007 January	91,564	1,387	5,649	190	556	10,008	433	4	15	21	11
February	83,866	2,513	9,652	538	435	14,879	417	3	16	19	9
March	81,606	1,167	5,171	222	437	8,743	406	3	14	21	10
April	75,721	906	4,944	221	421	8,177	447	3	12	18	10
May	81,099	1,026	4,437	185	469	7,992	500	3	13	20	11
June	89,914	1,310	5,541	230	541	9,787	619	4	14	20	11
July	96,714	1,335	5,591	235	475	9,537	751	3	14	21	11
August	99,220	2,068	7,652	356	498	12,565	964	4	15	21	11
September	88,034	997	4,890	196	463	8,401	670	3	14	20	10
October	83,910	1,101	4,606	168	415	7,949	595	3	13	18	11
November	82,237	878	2,138	173	386	5,117	437	3	15	20	9
December	91,109	1,092	3,231	180	494	6,972	486	3	15	21	11
Total	**1,044,995**	**15,781**	**63,501**	**2,894**	**5,590**	**110,127**	**6,725**	**39**	**172**	**240**	**124**
2008 January	[F] 94,814	[F] 1,639	[F] 5,254	[F] 291	[F] 502	[F] 9,692	[F] 436	[F] 4	[F] 16	[F] 22	[F] 10

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

[b] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1973-1979, 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 1973-1979, 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, and waste oil.

[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, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

[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. F=Forecast.

Notes: • 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.” Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

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			
1989 Total	**414**	**1,165**	**18**	**9**	**9,707**	**8,688**	**444**	**83**	**267**	**15**	**37**
1990 Total	**417**	**953**	**28**	**15**	**10,740**	**13,299**	**517**	**104**	**335**	**16**	**36**
1995 Total	**569**	**649**	**43**	**21**	**12,171**	**12,265**	**601**	**114**	**373**	**13**	**40**
1996 Total	**656**	**645**	**42**	**31**	**12,153**	**13,813**	**610**	**143**	**394**	**13**	**35**
1997 Total	**630**	**790**	**39**	**34**	**12,311**	**11,723**	**623**	**105**	**367**	**14**	**36**
1998 Total	**440**	**802**	**41**	**32**	**11,728**	**12,392**	**625**	**102**	**349**	**13**	**35**
1999 Total	**481**	**931**	**39**	**33**	**11,432**	**12,595**	**639**	**112**	**364**	**8**	**39**
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	**602**	**1,188**	**46**	**22**	**10,337**	**10,100**	**765**	**148**	**376**	**11**	**27**
2005 Total	**770**	**939**	**48**	**25**	**8,969**	**8,392**	**714**	**133**	**306**	**9**	**28**
2006 January	70	53	4	2	810	776	59	12	32	1	2
February	64	62	3	2	735	705	53	12	27	1	2
March	60	67	4	2	798	691	58	12	30	1	3
April	51	48	3	2	787	587	54	12	27	1	2
May	60	31	4	2	797	600	61	12	28	1	3
June	63	30	4	2	797	590	61	11	28	1	2
July	67	32	5	2	849	611	67	13	30	1	3
August	69	33	5	2	848	630	68	12	31	1	3
September	57	25	4	2	786	598	60	11	29	1	3
October	54	22	4	2	809	517	64	12	30	1	3
November	62	29	4	2	733	615	57	10	29	1	3
December	66	48	4	2	747	731	62	10	30	1	3
Total	**743**	**481**	**48**	**26**	**9,496**	**7,651**	**724**	**138**	**350**	**8**	**31**
2007 January	69	59	4	2	612	723	63	10	30	1	3
February	67	58	4	2	563	713	57	8	27	1	2
March	64	52	4	2	629	718	59	11	29	1	2
April	52	43	4	2	585	695	56	11	29	1	2
May	56	23	4	2	618	652	58	10	28	1	2
June	57	19	4	2	620	610	59	11	28	1	2
July	59	19	5	2	646	580	63	11	29	1	2
August	64	29	5	2	660	627	69	12	29	1	3
September	63	20	4	2	710	537	63	12	36	1	3
October	64	21	4	2	705	540	64	11	37	1	3
November	62	20	4	2	628	574	60	10	36	1	3
December	68	23	4	2	629	632	63	10	37	1	3
Total	**745**	**387**	**50**	**27**	**7,606**	**7,601**	**733**	**127**	**376**	**8**	**31**
2008 January	[F] 64	[F] 61	[F] 4	[F] 2	[F] 646	[F] 797	[F] 65	[F] 11	[F] 32	[F] 1	[F] 2

[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, and waste oil.
[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, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[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).

F=Forecast.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Through 1988, data are not available. • See Note, "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.

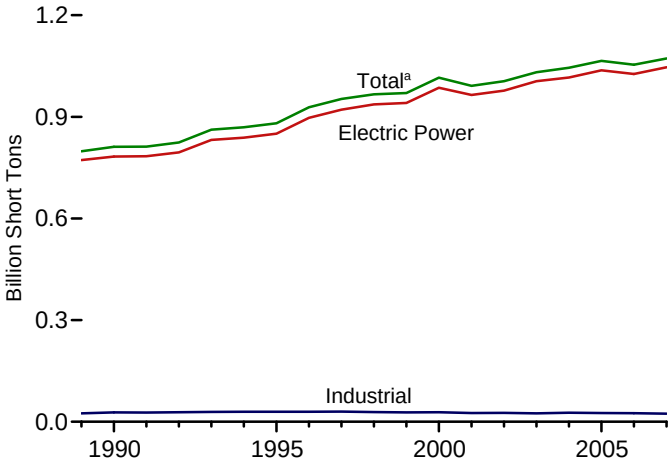
Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1989.

Sources: • **1989-1997:** 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 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; and, for the current month, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

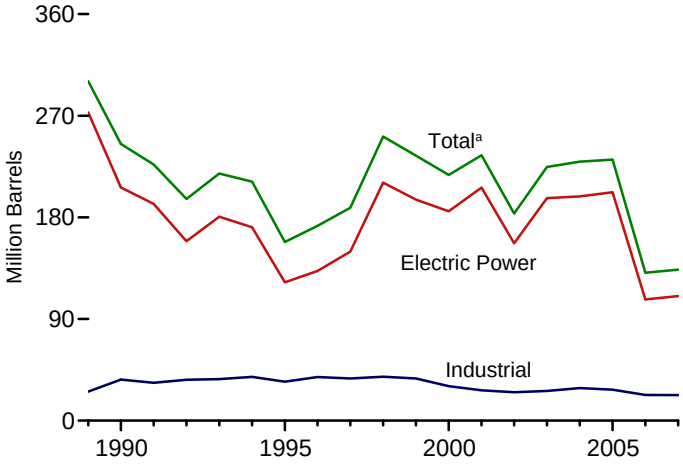
Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.” Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

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

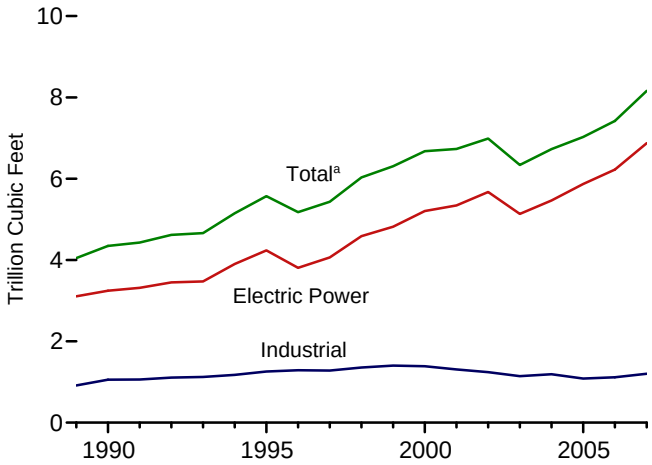
Coal by Sector, 1989-2007



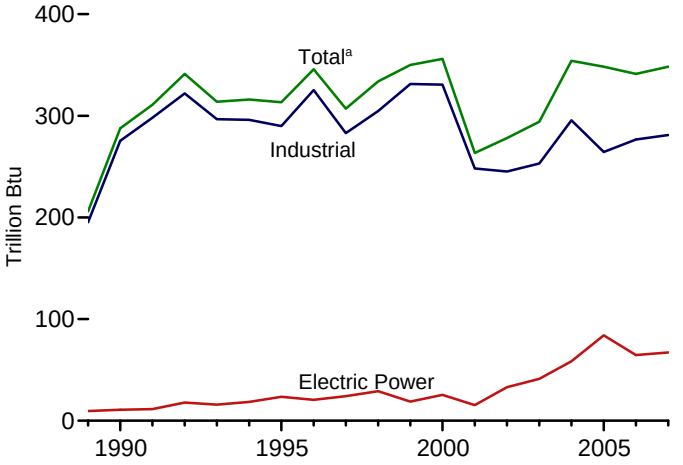
Petroleum by Sector, 1989-2007



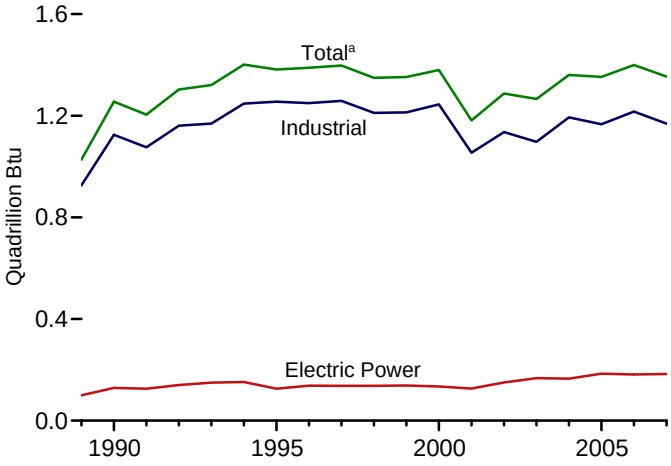
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989-2007



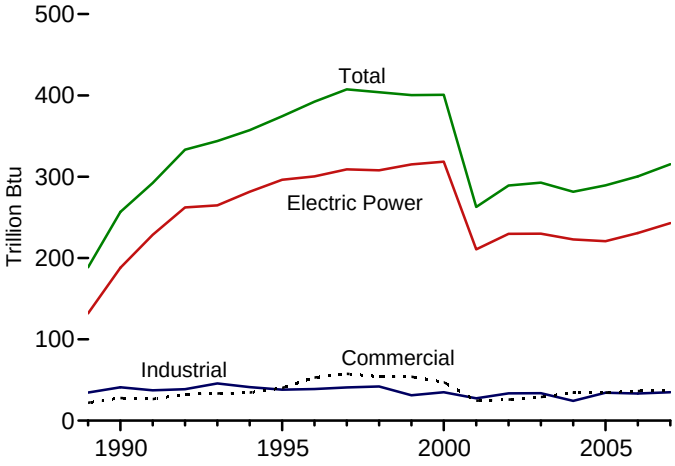
Other Gases[b] by Sector, 1989-2007



Wood by Sector, 1989-2007



Waste by Sector, 1989-2007



[a]Includes commercial sector.
[b]Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.
Sources: Tables 7.4a, 7.4b, and 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			
1973 Total	**389,212**	**47,058**	**513,190**	**NA**	**507**	**562,781**	**3,660**	**NA**	**1**	**2**	**NA**
1975 Total	**405,962**	**38,907**	**467,221**	**NA**	**70**	**506,479**	**3,158**	**NA**	**0**	**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**	**209,314**	**1,332**	**2,832**	**244,998**	**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**
1996 Total	**928,015**	**22,444**	**124,607**	**2,468**	**4,596**	**172,499**	**5,178**	**346**	**1,389**	**392**	**91**
1997 Total	**952,955**	**22,893**	**134,623**	**526**	**6,095**	**188,517**	**5,433**	**307**	**1,397**	**407**	**103**
1998 Total	**966,615**	**30,006**	**189,267**	**1,230**	**6,196**	**251,486**	**6,030**	**334**	**1,349**	**404**	**95**
1999 Total	**970,175**	**30,616**	**172,319**	**1,812**	**5,989**	**234,694**	**6,305**	**350**	**1,352**	**400**	**101**
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**	**354**	**1,360**	**281**	**226**
2005 Total	**1,065,281**	**24,446**	**156,915**	**4,270**	**9,113**	**231,193**	**7,028**	**348**	**1,353**	**289**	**213**
2006 January	89,720	1,233	6,950	317	819	12,597	415	28	128	27	18
February	83,236	1,141	5,469	249	731	10,516	434	27	111	24	17
March	84,783	992	4,009	318	703	8,835	503	30	116	25	19
April	74,743	1,147	4,533	224	708	9,444	515	29	109	23	18
May	82,713	1,148	4,324	308	668	9,121	602	31	112	26	19
June	89,570	1,273	6,146	286	740	11,403	744	28	113	24	19
July	99,478	1,589	7,784	328	803	13,715	973	30	121	26	20
August	100,548	1,785	10,004	430	762	16,030	951	31	120	26	20
September	86,525	919	4,877	280	697	9,563	645	28	116	24	19
October	85,934	1,069	5,317	193	690	10,030	631	29	118	25	19
November	84,472	1,113	5,356	208	630	9,828	491	26	115	26	19
December	92,060	1,245	5,077	254	670	9,924	515	25	121	26	19
Total	**1,053,783**	**14,655**	**69,846**	**3,396**	**8,622**	**131,005**	**7,419**	**341**	**1,399**	**300**	**225**
2007 January	93,925	1,643	6,987	331	689	12,407	544	30	117	28	19
February	86,068	2,943	10,994	675	558	17,404	522	23	109	25	17
March	83,881	1,365	6,483	355	572	11,062	512	29	112	27	19
April	77,792	1,104	6,065	431	550	10,351	548	31	113	24	19
May	83,254	1,305	5,287	418	599	10,003	603	30	111	26	20
June	92,090	1,492	6,251	378	695	11,596	733	30	110	27	18
July	98,917	1,475	6,242	376	625	11,218	880	30	115	28	19
August	101,500	2,262	8,300	523	665	14,412	1,152	30	113	27	20
September	90,126	1,164	5,501	282	604	9,966	796	28	110	26	18
October	86,073	1,271	5,244	274	557	9,572	719	31	114	24	19
November	84,304	1,030	2,845	253	526	6,757	543	28	113	27	17
December	94,499	1,347	4,067	280	645	8,920	607	29	117	28	20
Total	**1,072,430**	**18,401**	**74,265**	**4,577**	**7,285**	**133,668**	**8,160**	**348**	**1,354**	**315**	**226**
2008 January	F 97,217	F 1,892	F 6,592	F 440	F 650	F 12,173	F 556	F 30	F 117	F 28	F 18

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.
[b] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. Through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.
[c] Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.
[d] Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, and waste oil.
[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, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[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. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See sources for Tables 7.4b and 7.4c.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.” Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

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			
1973 Total	**389,212**	**47,058**	**513,190**	**NA**	**507**	**562,781**	**3,660**	**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**
1996 Total	**896,921**	**18,780**	**99,951**	**653**	**2,642**	**132,593**	**3,807**	**20**	**138**	**300**	**2**
1997 Total	**921,364**	**18,989**	**113,669**	**152**	**3,372**	**149,668**	**4,065**	**24**	**137**	**309**	**1**
1998 Total	**936,619**	**23,300**	**166,528**	**431**	**4,102**	**210,769**	**4,588**	**29**	**137**	**308**	**2**
1999 Total	**940,922**	**24,058**	**152,493**	**544**	**3,735**	**195,769**	**4,820**	**19**	**138**	**315**	**1**
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**	**59**	**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 January	87,317	1,045	5,431	164	685	10,065	318	5	17	20	10
February	81,043	933	4,184	128	607	8,282	346	5	15	18	9
March	82,499	741	2,821	199	576	6,640	407	5	16	19	10
April	72,560	984	3,522	132	585	7,565	426	5	12	17	10
May	80,515	990	3,427	168	545	7,308	504	6	13	19	10
June	87,319	1,131	5,342	154	610	9,676	630	5	15	19	11
July	97,113	1,431	6,963	183	673	11,943	864	5	16	20	11
August	98,183	1,628	9,164	218	634	14,181	840	6	17	20	11
September	84,327	802	3,987	142	572	7,791	548	5	15	19	10
October	83,724	951	4,469	121	580	8,441	528	5	15	19	10
November	82,293	951	4,293	114	509	7,901	397	5	15	20	10
December	89,742	1,060	3,741	146	525	7,573	414	5	16	20	11
Total	**1,026,636**	**12,646**	**57,345**	**1,870**	**7,101**	**107,365**	**6,222**	**65**	**182**	**231**	**125**
2007 January	91,704	1,390	5,651	195	557	10,018	442	6	16	21	11
February	83,988	2,529	9,656	564	435	14,925	427	5	17	19	10
March	81,742	1,178	5,174	224	437	8,760	417	5	15	21	11
April	75,815	915	4,946	224	421	8,191	457	5	15	19	10
May	81,221	1,029	4,441	188	469	8,002	508	5	14	20	11
June	90,047	1,312	5,543	232	541	9,793	627	6	15	21	11
July	96,826	1,336	5,592	236	476	9,546	762	6	15	21	11
August	99,341	2,070	7,655	360	498	12,575	1,007	6	16	21	11
September	88,144	1,036	4,891	198	465	8,448	679	5	15	20	10
October	84,016	1,103	4,607	168	415	7,953	605	6	14	18	11
November	82,344	880	2,140	173	386	5,123	446	5	15	21	10
December	91,235	1,096	3,232	181	494	6,979	496	6	16	22	12
Total	**1,046,424**	**15,874**	**63,529**	**2,943**	**5,594**	**110,314**	**6,874**	**67**	**184**	**243**	**128**
2008 January	F 94,959	F 1,643	F 5,257	F 301	F 502	F 9,710	F 444	F 6	F 17	F 22	F 11

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.
[b] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. Through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.
[c] Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.
[d] Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, and waste oil.
[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, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[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. F=Forecast.

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. • 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.” Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

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			
1989 Total	**1,125**	**1,967**	**30**	**22**	**24,867**	**25,685**	**914**	**195**	**926**	**35**	**85**
1990 Total	**1,191**	**2,056**	**46**	**28**	**27,781**	**36,392**	**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**
1996 Total	**1,660**	**1,246**	**82**	**53**	**29,434**	**38,661**	**1,289**	**325**	**1,249**	**39**	**89**
1997 Total	**1,738**	**1,584**	**87**	**58**	**29,853**	**37,265**	**1,282**	**283**	**1,259**	**41**	**102**
1998 Total	**1,443**	**1,807**	**87**	**54**	**28,553**	**38,910**	**1,355**	**305**	**1,211**	**42**	**93**
1999 Total	**1,490**	**1,613**	**84**	**54**	**27,763**	**37,312**	**1,401**	**331**	**1,213**	**31**	**99**
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**	**296**	**1,193**	**24**	**67**
2005 Total	**1,922**	**1,630**	**75**	**34**	**25,875**	**27,380**	**1,084**	**264**	**1,166**	**34**	**70**
2006 January	186	121	5	3	2,217	2,411	91	23	112	3	6
February	169	137	5	3	2,024	2,098	83	22	96	3	6
March	170	126	5	3	2,115	2,070	91	25	100	3	7
April	134	77	5	3	2,050	1,802	84	24	97	3	6
May	139	51	5	3	2,059	1,762	92	24	98	3	7
June	147	51	20	3	2,104	1,677	94	23	98	2	6
July	163	55	7	3	2,202	1,717	103	25	105	3	7
August	163	58	7	3	2,202	1,791	104	25	103	3	7
September	138	49	6	3	2,061	1,722	91	23	100	3	7
October	136	44	6	3	2,074	1,545	97	24	103	3	7
November	159	64	5	3	2,020	1,863	89	21	100	3	7
December	183	102	6	3	2,136	2,249	95	20	105	3	7
Total	**1,886**	**935**	**82**	**36**	**25,262**	**22,706**	**1,115**	**277**	**1,216**	**33**	**79**
2007 January	192	126	6	3	2,030	2,262	97	24	100	3	7
February	185	132	7	3	1,895	2,347	88	18	92	3	6
March	171	111	6	3	1,968	2,192	89	24	97	3	7
April	145	81	5	3	1,832	2,078	86	26	99	2	7
May	144	41	5	3	1,889	1,960	90	25	97	3	7
June	137	33	7	3	1,906	1,770	99	24	95	3	6
July	149	31	9	3	1,942	1,641	109	24	100	3	6
August	160	44	10	3	1,999	1,793	135	24	97	3	7
September	143	37	8	3	1,839	1,481	109	23	95	3	6
October	146	37	8	3	1,910	1,582	107	25	99	3	7
November	170	45	6	3	1,790	1,590	91	23	97	3	6
December	183	56	7	3	3,081	1,886	103	23	101	3	7
Total	**1,924**	**774**	**83**	**37**	**24,082**	**22,580**	**1,202**	**281**	**1,169**	**35**	**78**
2008 January	F 166	F 124	F 6	F 3	F 2,093	F 2,340	F 105	F 24	F 100	F 3	F 6

[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, and waste oil.
[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, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[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).

F=Forecast.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. Through 1988, data are not available. • See Note, "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.

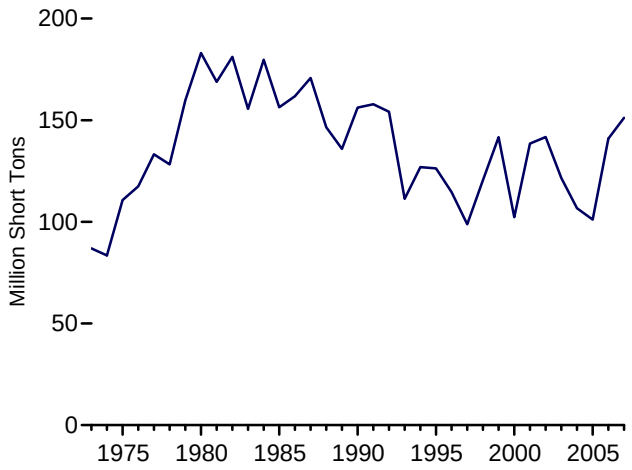
Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1989.

Sources: • **1989-1997:** 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 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; and, for the current month, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

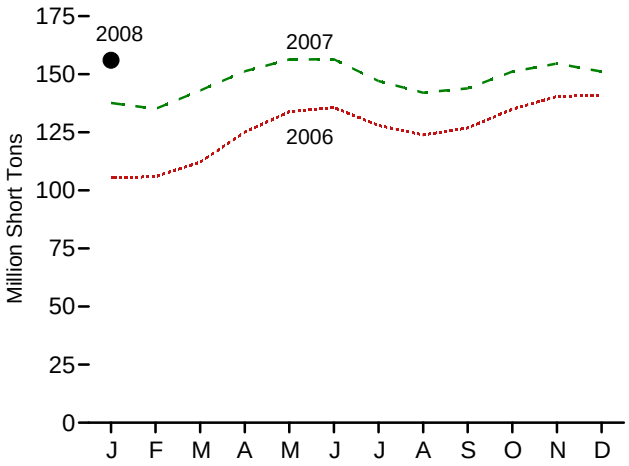
Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.” Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Figure 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

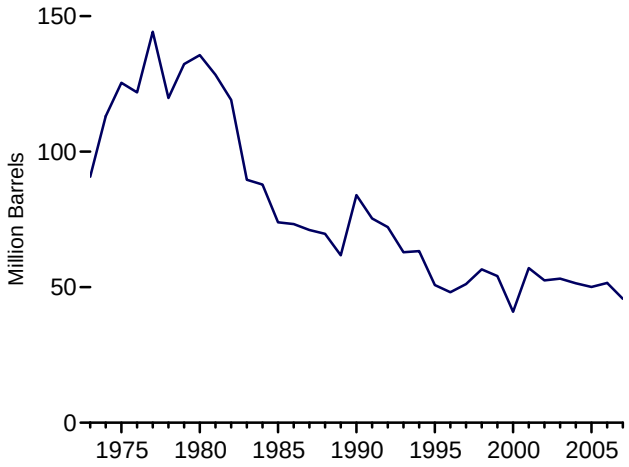
Coal, 1973-2007



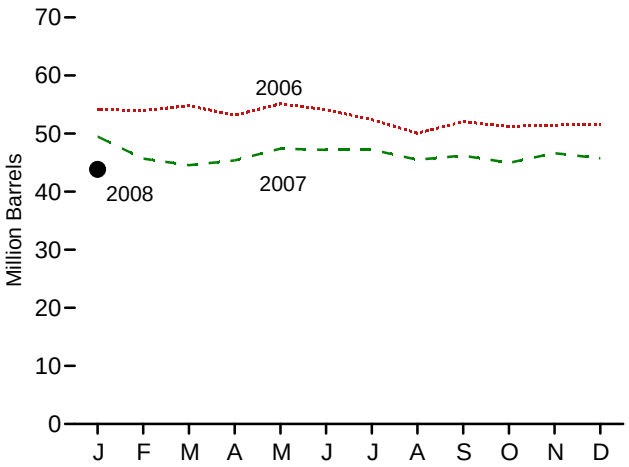
Coal, Monthly



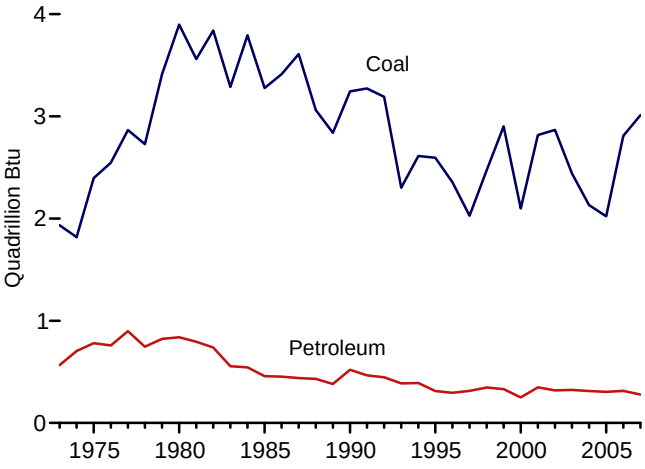
Total Petroleum, 1973-2007



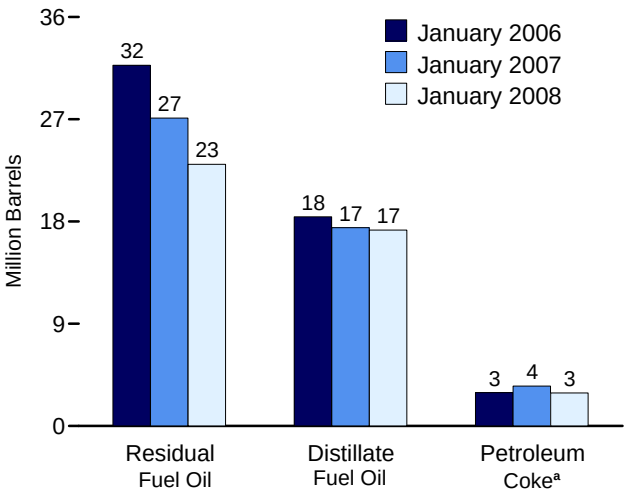
Total Petroleum, Monthly



Coal and Petroleum Stocks, 1973-2007



Petroleum by Major Type, End of Month



[a]Converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by five.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.
Sources: Tables 7.5, A1, and A5 (column 6).

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]
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels
1973 Year	**86,967**	**10,095**	**79,121**	**NA**	**312**	**90,776**
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**
1996 Year	**114,623**	**15,216**	**32,473**	**NA**	**91**	**48,146**
1997 Year	**98,826**	**15,456**	**33,336**	**NA**	**469**	**51,138**
1998 Year	**120,501**	**16,343**	**37,451**	**NA**	**559**	**56,591**
1999 Year[f]	**141,604**	**17,995**	**34,256**	**NA**	**372**	**54,109**
2000 Year	**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 January	105,401	18,413	31,748	1,058	587	54,151
February	105,986	18,393	31,335	1,075	633	53,966
March	112,141	18,346	31,881	1,087	700	54,813
April	125,097	18,156	30,641	1,101	650	53,148
May	133,841	18,156	32,462	1,094	684	55,132
June	135,734	18,199	31,503	1,082	665	54,110
July	127,894	18,044	30,198	1,081	615	52,401
August	123,884	18,093	27,979	1,082	580	50,056
September	126,872	18,024	29,456	1,343	647	52,059
October	134,941	17,852	28,367	1,330	736	51,228
November	140,442	17,987	28,292	1,336	771	51,472
December	**140,964**	**18,013**	**28,823**	**1,380**	**674**	**51,583**
2007 January	137,606	17,465	27,107	1,390	703	49,477
February	135,096	17,137	23,569	1,342	730	45,697
March	142,986	16,875	23,145	1,303	649	44,569
April	151,296	16,721	23,935	1,309	683	45,381
May	156,354	16,739	25,980	1,327	668	47,385
June	156,412	16,943	26,178	1,322	552	47,201
July	147,047	17,020	25,503	1,316	677	47,223
August	142,067	16,944	24,342	1,302	582	45,496
September	143,890	17,184	25,024	1,288	546	46,224
October	151,141	17,673	23,274	1,308	545	44,981
November	154,551	17,629	24,632	1,305	610	46,619
December	**151,127**	**17,579**	**24,081**	**1,325**	**550**	**45,733**
2008 January	[F] 156,000	[F] 17,249	[F] 23,038	[F] 658	[F] 582	[F] 43,857

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

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

NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

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. • 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.

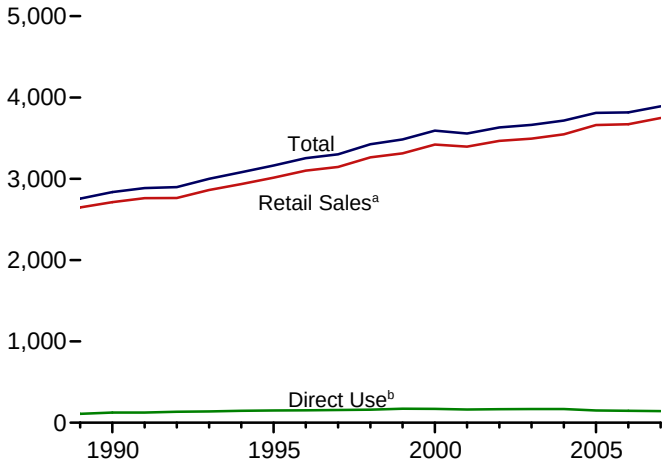
Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **1973-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:** 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:** Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; and, for the current month, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

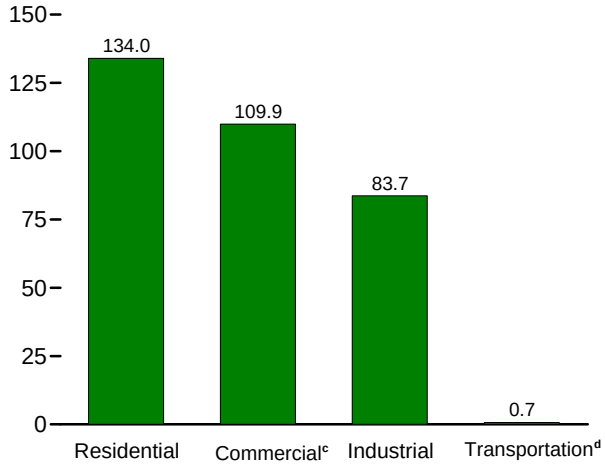
Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.” Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Figure 7.6 Electricity End Use
(Billion Kilowatthours)

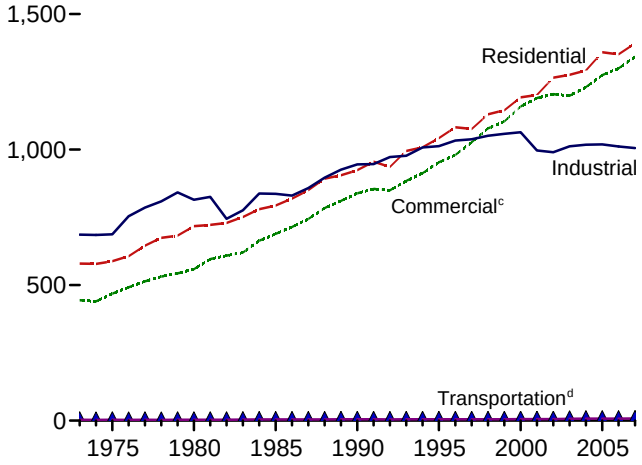
Electricity End Use Overview, 1989-2007



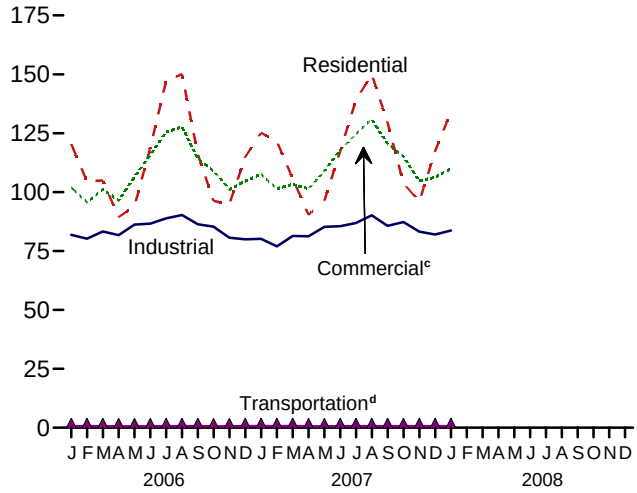
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, January 2008



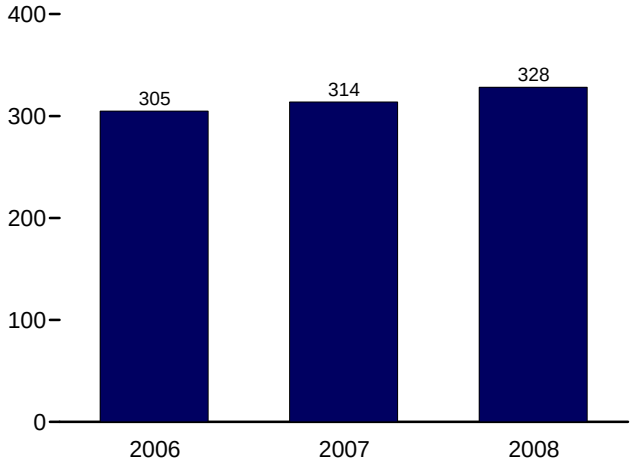
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, 1973-2007



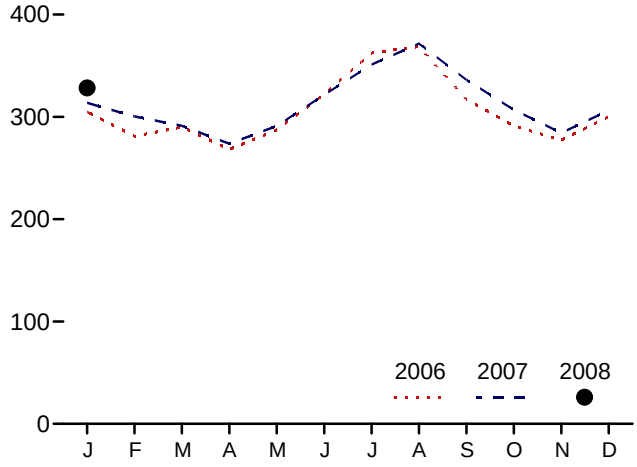
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, Monthly



Retail Sales[a] Total, January



Retail Sales[a] Total, Monthly



[a]Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric 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 authorities.
[d]Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.
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]
1973 Total	**579,231**	[E] **444,505**	**686,085**	[E] **3,087**	**1,712,909**	**NA**	**1,712,909**	***388,266***	***59,326***
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***
1996 Total	**1,082,512**	**980,061**	**1,033,631**	**4,923**	**3,101,127**	**152,638**	**3,253,765**	***887,445***	***97,539***
1997 Total	**1,075,880**	**1,026,626**	**1,038,197**	**4,907**	**3,145,610**	**156,239**	**3,301,849**	***928,633***	***102,901***
1998 Total	**1,130,109**	**1,077,957**	**1,051,203**	**4,962**	**3,264,231**	**160,866**	**3,425,097**	***979,401***	***103,518***
1999 Total	**1,144,923**	**1,103,821**	**1,058,217**	**5,126**	**3,312,087**	**171,629**	**3,483,716**	***1,001,996***	***106,952***
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 January	120,419	101,933	81,865	649	304,866	[E] 12,574	317,440	– –	– –
February	104,511	95,713	80,207	615	281,046	[E] 11,257	292,304	– –	– –
March	104,955	101,115	83,264	636	289,970	[E] 11,903	301,873	– –	– –
April	89,374	96,551	81,696	587	268,208	[E] 11,322	279,531	– –	– –
May	94,000	106,442	86,179	577	287,198	[E] 12,283	299,481	– –	– –
June	118,815	115,785	86,630	609	321,840	[E] 12,101	333,941	– –	– –
July	147,338	125,541	88,880	627	362,387	[E] 13,281	375,668	– –	– –
August	150,064	127,655	90,285	630	368,634	[E] 13,296	381,930	– –	– –
September	116,072	114,231	86,364	615	317,282	[E] 12,077	329,360	– –	– –
October	96,246	109,000	85,337	602	291,186	[E] 12,522	303,708	– –	– –
November	94,843	101,104	80,653	582	277,182	[E] 11,808	288,990	– –	– –
December	114,882	104,673	79,937	627	300,119	[E] 12,501	312,620	– –	– –
Total	**1,351,520**	**1,299,744**	**1,011,298**	**7,358**	**3,669,919**	**146,927**	**3,816,845**	**– –**	**– –**
2007 January	125,172	107,699	80,139	724	313,735	[E] 12,447	326,182	– –	– –
February	121,440	101,435	77,001	663	300,539	[E] 11,118	311,657	– –	– –
March	105,785	103,342	81,385	717	291,229	[E] 11,784	303,013	– –	– –
April	90,362	101,429	81,283	602	273,677	[E] 11,379	285,056	– –	– –
May	96,368	108,873	85,280	597	291,118	[E] 11,825	302,943	– –	– –
June	117,340	117,878	85,514	631	321,363	[E] 11,835	333,198	– –	– –
July	138,960	124,611	86,870	638	351,079	[E] 12,490	363,569	– –	– –
August	149,978	130,920	90,145	643	371,686	[E] 12,962	384,648	– –	– –
September	129,475	120,415	85,675	648	336,214	[E] 11,957	348,171	– –	– –
October	103,770	115,095	87,330	617	306,812	[E] 12,072	318,884	– –	– –
November	95,892	104,651	83,188	637	284,368	[E] 11,584	295,953	– –	– –
December	117,367	106,325	82,019	619	306,330	[E] 12,102	318,432	– –	– –
Total	**1,391,911**	**1,342,673**	**1,005,828**	**7,738**	**3,748,149**	[E] **143,556**	**3,891,705**	**– –**	**– –**
2008 January	[F] 134,009	[F] 109,905	[F] 83,683	[F] 677	[F] 328,274	[E] 13,015	[E] 341,289	– –	– –

[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. F=Forecast.

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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.” Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Electricity

Note. Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors. The 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.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/forms/eia860/eia860.doc.

Table 7.1 Sources

Net Generation, Electric Power Sector
Table 7.2b.

Net Generation, Commercial and Industrial Sectors
Table 7.2c.

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade With Canada and Mexico, 1973–1989
1973–September 1977: Unpublished Federal Power Commission data.
October 1977–1980: Unpublished Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) data.
1981: 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."

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade with Canada, 1990 Forward
National Energy Board of Canada, data for total sales (firm and interruptible; which exclude non-revenue, inadvertent, and service) from Canada to the United States, and data for total purchases (which exclude non-revenue, inadvertent,and service) by Canada from the United States.

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade with Mexico, 1990 Forward
DOE, Fossil Energy, Office of Fuels Programs, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data." For 2001 forward, data from the California Independent System Operator were used in combination with the Form FE-781R values to estimate electricity trade with Mexico.

T&D Losses and Unaccounted for
Calculated as the sum of total net generation and imports minus end use and exports.

End Use
Table 7.6.

Table 7.2b Sources

1973–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: 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 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; and, for the current month, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations."

Table 7.2c Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power, 1973–1988
1973–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 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 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906,"Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; and, for the current month, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations."

Table 7.3b Sources

1973–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: 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 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; and, for the current month, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations."

Table 7.4b Sources

1973–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: 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 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; and, for the current month, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations."

Table 7.6 Sources

Retail Sales, Residential and Industrial

1973–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: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."
1984–1992: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."
1993 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2008, Table 5.1, and for the current month, Short-Term Integrated Forcasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* calculations.

Retail Sales, Commercial

1973–2002: Estimated by EIA as the sum of "Commercial (Old)" and the non-transportation portion of "Other (Old)." See estimation methodology at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf.
2003 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2008, Table 5.1; and for the current month, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Retail Sales, Transportation

1973–2002: Estimated by EIA as the transportation portion of "Other (Old)." See estimation methodology at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf.
2003 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2008, Table 5.1; and for the current month, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Direct Use, Annual

1989–1994: EIA, Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."
1995–2006: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2006*, October 2007, Table 7.2.
2007: Sum of monthly estimates.

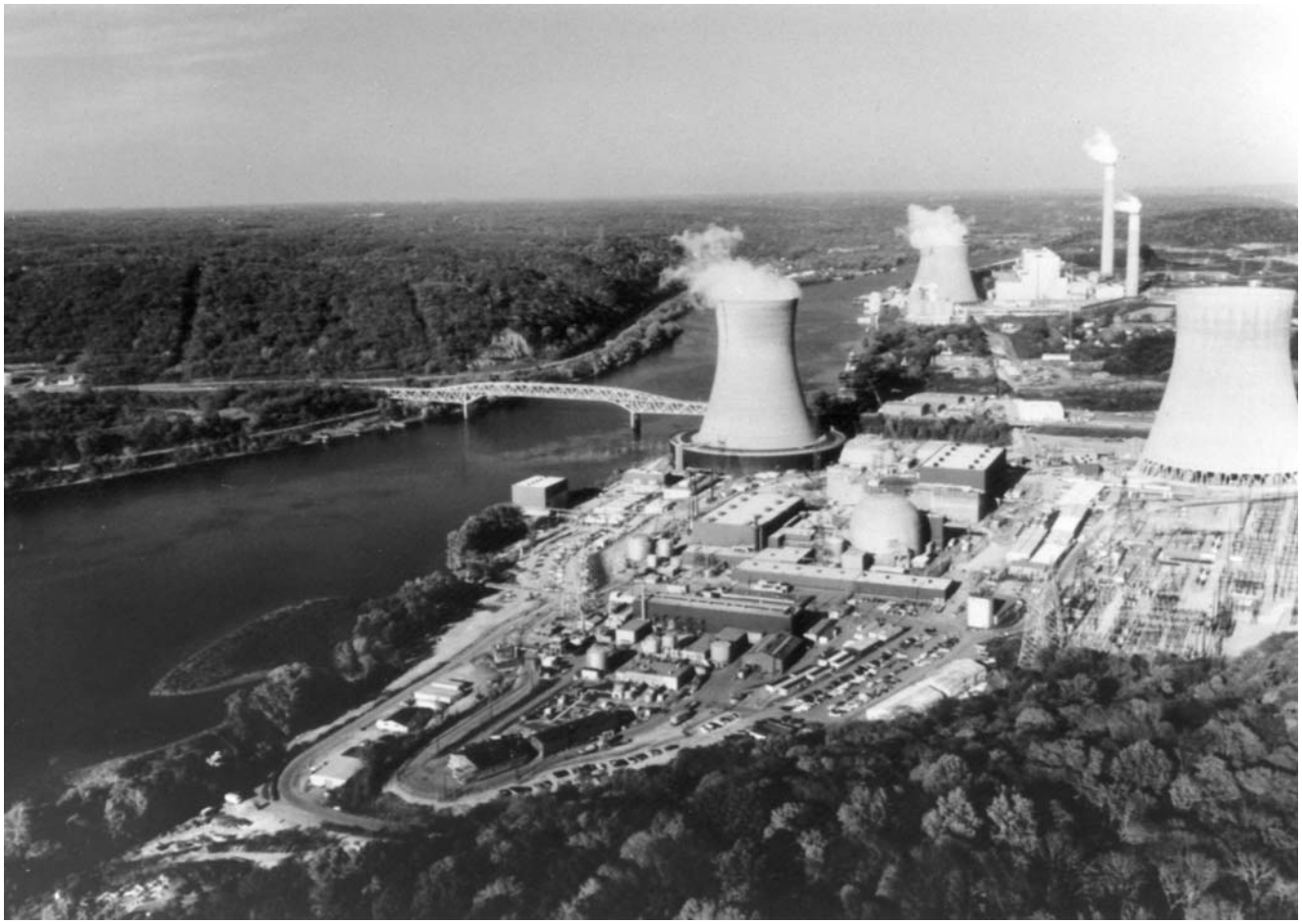
Direct Use, Monthly

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 2007 and 2008, the 2006 annual share is used.

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

1973–2002: See sources for "Residential" and "Industrial."

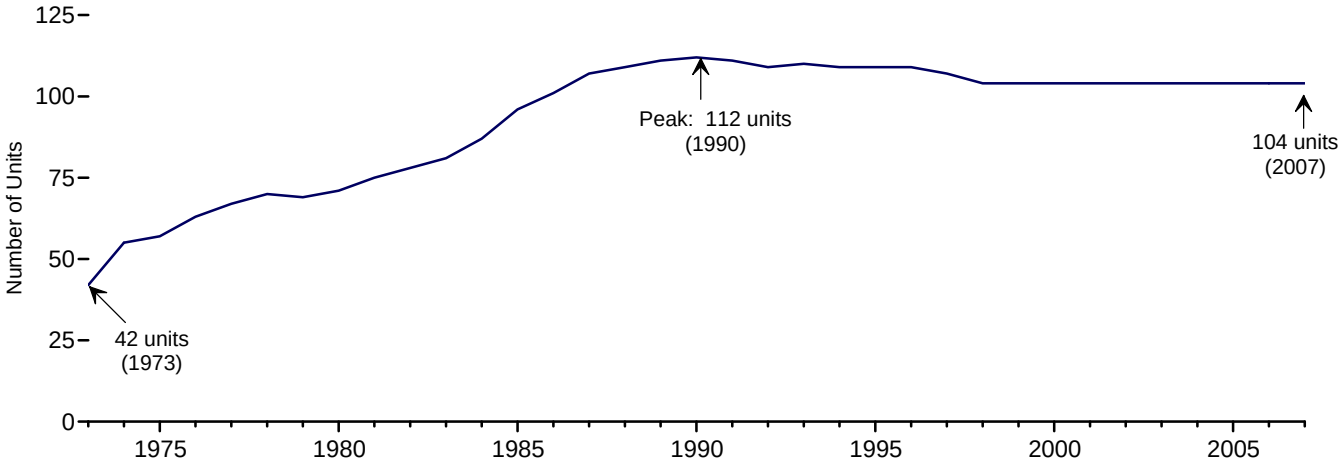
8 Nuclear Energy



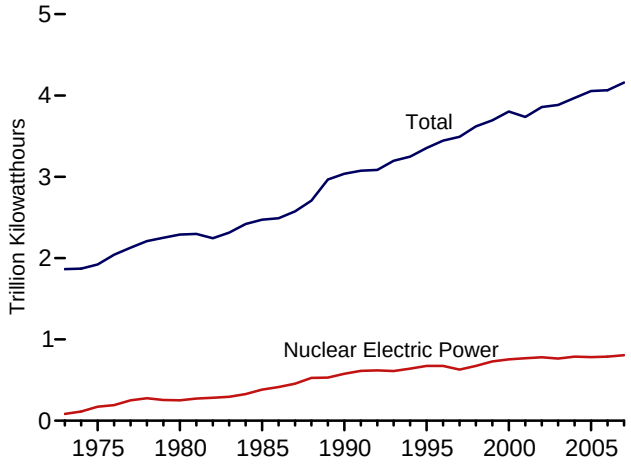
Site of Shippingport atomic power station, the first commercial nuclear power plant in the United States (rectangular reactor building and foreground); background, Beaver Valley 1 and 2 nuclear power plants and Bruce Mansfield coal-fired power plant (southwestern Pennsylvania). Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

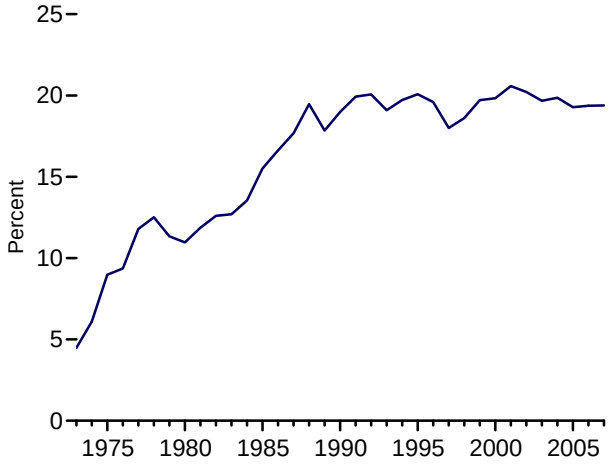
Operable Units, End of Year, 1973-2007



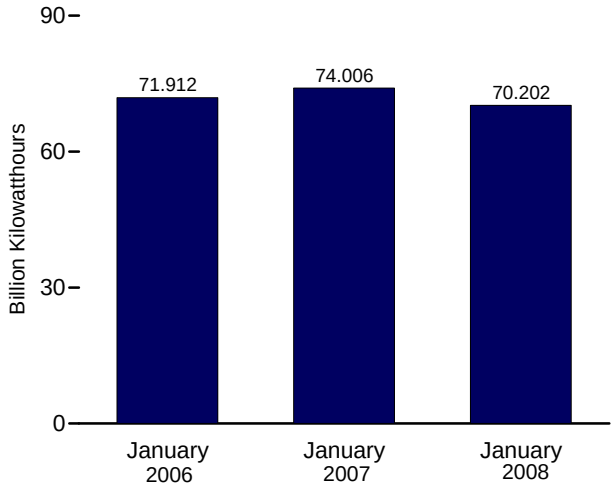
Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2007



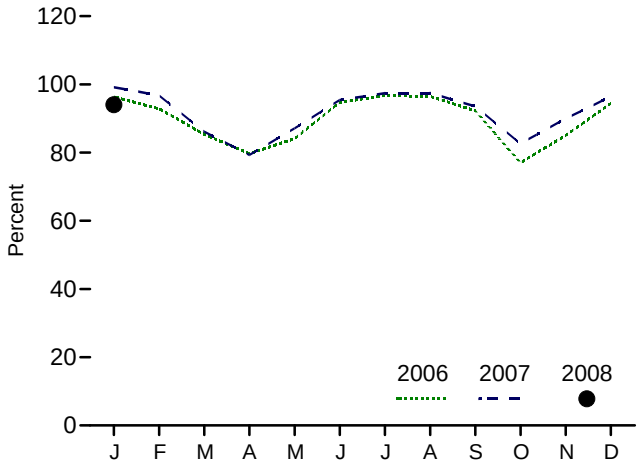
Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2007



Nuclear Electricity Net Generation



Capacity Factor, Monthly



Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/nuclear.html.
Sources: Tables 7.1 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	
1973 Total	**42**	**22.683**	**83,479**	**4.5**	**53.5**
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**
1996 Total	**109**	**100.784**	**674,729**	**19.6**	**76.2**
1997 Total	**107**	**99.716**	**628,644**	**18.0**	**71.1**
1998 Total	**104**	**97.070**	**673,702**	**18.6**	**78.2**
1999 Total	**104**	**97.411**	**728,254**	**19.7**	**85.3**
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 January	104	100.334	71,912	21.9	96.3
February	104	100.334	62,616	20.4	92.9
March	104	100.334	63,721	20.0	85.4
April	104	100.334	57,567	19.3	79.7
May	104	100.334	62,776	19.0	84.1
June	104	100.334	68,391	18.8	94.7
July	104	100.334	72,186	17.6	96.7
August	104	100.334	72,016	17.7	96.5
September	104	100.334	66,642	20.1	92.3
October	104	100.334	57,509	17.9	77.0
November	104	100.334	61,392	19.9	85.0
December	104	100.334	70,490	21.0	94.4
Total	**104**	**100.334**	**787,219**	**19.4**	**89.6**
2007 January	104	100.334	74,006	21.0	99.1
February	104	100.334	65,225	20.1	96.7
March	104	100.334	64,305	20.0	86.1
April	104	100.334	57,301	18.8	79.3
May	104	100.334	65,025	19.7	87.1
June	104	100.334	68,923	19.0	95.4
July	104	100.334	72,729	18.5	97.4
August	104	100.334	72,751	17.2	97.5
September	104	100.334	67,582	19.0	93.6
October	104	100.334	61,690	18.5	82.6
November	104	100.334	64,969	20.7	89.9
December	104	100.334	71,983	20.8	96.4
Total	**104**	**100.334**	**806,487**	**19.4**	**91.8**
2008 January	104	[E] 100.334	[F] 70,202	[F] 19.8	[E] 94.0

[a] Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the period—see Note 1 at end of section. Although Browns Ferry 1 was shut down in 1985, the unit remained fully licensed and continued to be counted as operable during the shutdown; in May 2007, the unit was restarted—see Note 1(a) at end of section. For additional information on nuclear generating units, see *Annual Energy Review 2006,* June 2007, Table 9.1, http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/nuclear.html.

[b] At end of period.

[c] For the definition of "Net Summer Capacity," see Note 2(a) at end of section.

[d] For an explanation of the method of calculating the capacity factor, see Note 2 at end of section.

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

Notes: • See Note 1 at end of section for discussion of reactor unit coverage. • 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/nuclear.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.” Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System are shown for net generation statistics.

Nuclear Energy

Note 1. 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 1991, 1995, 1988, 1988, and 2007, 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.

Note 2. 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 percent 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.

The monthly capacity factors are computed as the actual monthly generation divided by the maximum possible generation for that month. The maximum possible generation is the number of hours in the month multiplied by the net summer capacity at the end of the month. That fraction is then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. Annual capacity factors are averages of the monthly values for that year.

Table 8.1 Sources

Total Operable Units and **Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units**
1973-1982: Compiled from various sources, primarily DOE, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones."
1983 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and monthly updates as appropriate. For a list of currently operable units, see:
http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/nuclear/page/nuc_reactors/operational.xls.

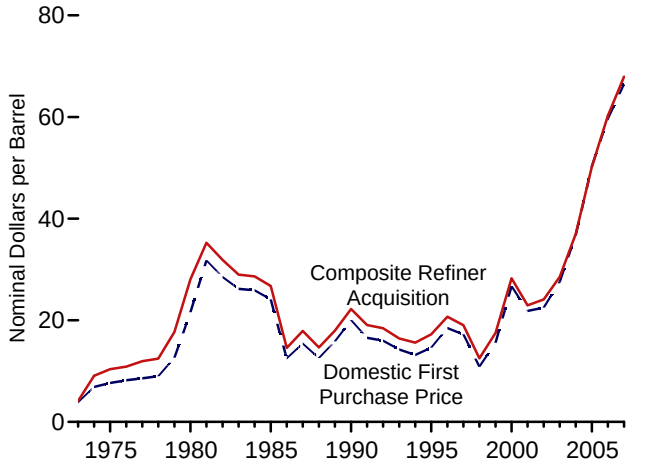
Nuclear Electricity Net Generation and **Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation**
See Table 7.2a for actual data.

Capacity Factor
EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels for actual data.

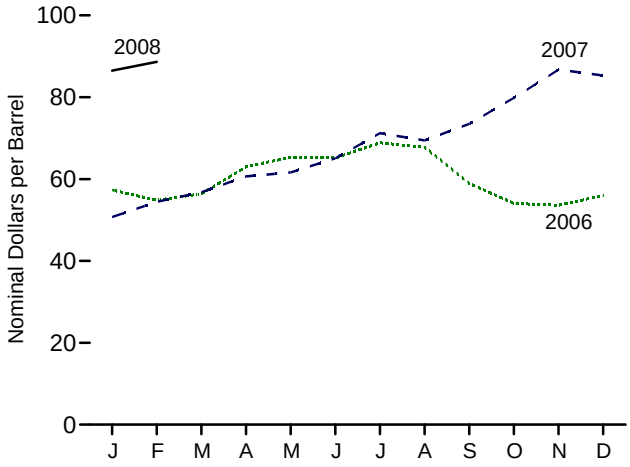
9 Energy Prices

Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

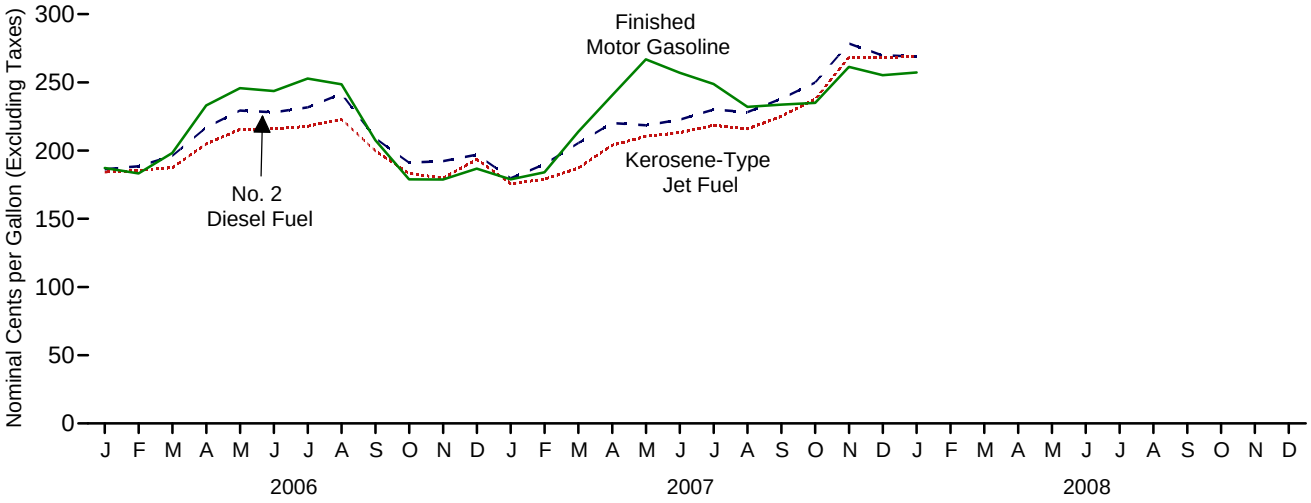
Crude Oil Prices, 1973-2007



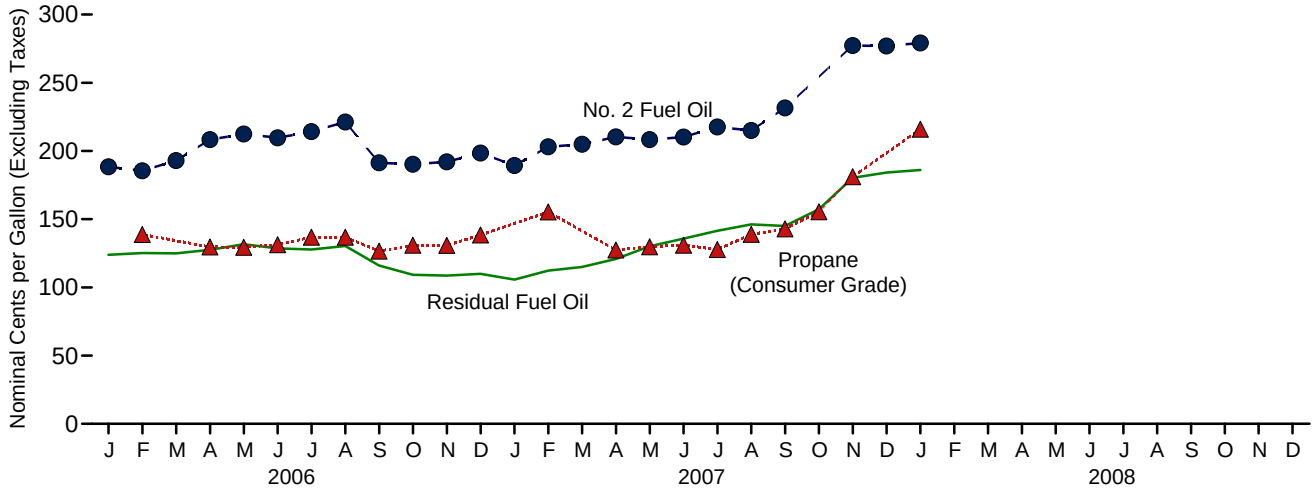
Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



Refiner Prices to End Users: Motor Gasoline, Diesel Fuel, and Jet Fuel, Monthly



Refiner Prices to End Users: No. 2 Fuel Oil, Propane, and Residual Fuel, Monthly



Notes: • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.
Sources: Tables 9.1, 9.5, and 9.7.

Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary

(Nominal Dollars per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price[b]	F.O.B. Cost of Imports[c]	Landed Cost of Imports[d]	Refiner Acquisition Cost[a]		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1973 Average	**3.89**	[e] **5.21**	[e] **6.41**	[E] **4.17**	[E] **4.08**	[E] **4.15**
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**
1996 Average	**18.46**	**19.32**	**20.31**	**20.77**	**20.64**	**20.71**
1997 Average	**17.23**	**16.94**	**18.11**	**19.61**	**18.53**	**19.04**
1998 Average	**10.87**	**10.76**	**11.84**	**13.18**	**12.04**	**12.52**
1999 Average	**15.56**	**16.47**	**17.23**	**17.90**	**17.26**	**17.51**
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 January	57.85	53.93	55.49	60.22	55.85	57.33
February	55.69	51.34	53.25	58.97	52.80	54.82
March	55.64	54.67	56.59	58.48	55.31	56.38
April	62.52	62.09	63.40	64.06	62.41	62.98
May	64.40	62.95	64.64	67.11	64.39	65.34
June	64.65	61.44	64.42	67.76	63.79	65.13
July	67.71	65.67	67.88	70.55	67.99	68.86
August	67.21	62.68	65.14	70.48	66.45	67.77
September	59.37	54.63	57.20	62.51	57.29	58.92
October	53.26	50.64	52.83	56.67	52.70	54.04
November	52.42	51.48	53.01	55.36	52.70	53.61
December	55.03	52.82	54.53	57.81	54.97	55.98
Average	**59.69**	**57.03**	**59.11**	**62.62**	**59.02**	**60.24**
2007 January	49.32	48.00	50.40	53.10	49.51	50.74
February	52.94	51.96	53.95	55.75	53.70	54.42
March	54.95	55.46	57.38	57.86	56.26	56.80
April	58.20	59.47	60.93	61.13	60.40	60.65
May	58.90	60.73	62.81	62.04	61.44	61.64
June	62.35	64.38	66.19	64.95	65.14	65.07
July	69.23	69.23	70.46	72.03	70.72	71.20
August	67.78	66.60	69.01	71.57	68.28	69.46
September	73.16	72.34	74.02	75.84	72.22	73.47
October	79.32	78.40	79.37	82.14	78.61	79.85
November	87.16	[R] 83.78	[R] 84.88	89.17	85.52	86.74
December	[R] 85.29	[R] 82.65	[R] 83.94	[R] 89.04	83.21	[R] 85.31
Average	**66.52**	[R] **66.32**	[R] **67.85**	**69.63**	**67.02**	**67.93**
2008 January	[R] 87.06	[R] 82.19	[R] 84.59	[R] 89.63	[R] 84.81	[R] 86.48
February	NA	NA	NA	[E] 91.57	[E] 85.80	[E] 88.66

[a] See Note 4 at end of section.
[b] See Note 1 at end of section.
[c] See Note 2 at end of section.
[d] See Note 3 at end of section.
[e] Based on October, November, and December data only.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

Notes: • Values for Domestic First Purchase Price and Refiner Acquisition Cost for the current two months and for F.O.B. and Landed Costs of Imports for the current three months are preliminary. • F.O.B. and landed costs through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then 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. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.2 F.O.B. Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries

(Nominal Dollars per Barrel)

	Selected Countries							Persian Gulf Nations[a]	Total OPEC[b]	Total Non-OPEC
	Angola	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average[c]	**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**
1996 Average	**20.71**	**21.33**	**19.14**	**21.27**	**19.28**	**19.43**	**17.73**	**19.22**	**18.94**	**19.65**
1997 Average	**18.81**	**18.85**	**16.72**	**19.43**	**15.16**	**18.59**	**15.33**	**15.24**	**16.26**	**17.51**
1998 Average	**12.11**	**12.56**	**10.49**	**12.97**	**8.87**	**12.52**	**9.31**	**9.09**	**10.20**	**11.21**
1999 Average	**17.46**	**17.20**	**15.89**	**17.32**	**17.65**	**19.14**	**14.33**	**17.15**	**15.90**	**16.84**
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 January	59.28	60.78	50.21	63.73	W	W	52.56	52.65	56.14	52.32
February	57.55	53.07	48.33	60.20	W	W	50.93	53.66	54.39	49.19
March	60.07	54.10	50.16	64.05	W	63.13	56.29	55.84	58.34	51.87
April	W	62.26	57.12	71.85	W	W	62.93	61.12	65.06	59.75
May	66.95	66.17	55.62	70.83	65.35	68.98	61.70	63.45	65.31	60.81
June	67.10	63.43	55.07	69.96	65.87	69.34	60.87	63.99	64.69	59.04
July	70.81	69.24	60.24	75.63	W	W	64.60	61.76	67.61	64.23
August	68.94	65.45	59.97	72.67	54.21	–	60.48	56.14	62.58	62.76
September	56.89	55.49	52.01	62.74	53.27	W	52.02	52.13	55.87	53.58
October	54.00	52.38	47.64	58.62	52.19	W	48.97	50.62	52.73	48.86
November	57.67	56.16	48.13	61.20	48.43	W	48.54	49.57	53.07	50.26
December	58.28	53.99	50.09	62.24	52.76	W	49.13	51.89	54.26	51.68
Average	**62.23**	**59.77**	**52.91**	**65.69**	**56.09**	**66.03**	**55.80**	**56.02**	**59.18**	**55.35**
2007 January	51.80	48.98	43.22	56.03	W	53.57	44.79	49.99	50.82	45.19
February	54.61	57.10	47.54	58.32	W	–	49.82	52.43	53.75	50.14
March	60.34	58.44	50.21	64.88	W	62.04	52.01	56.22	57.79	52.91
April	65.45	58.26	54.36	69.73	W	W	56.48	58.82	62.26	56.40
May	65.85	62.06	55.60	71.40	W	W	57.51	63.71	63.82	57.77
June	69.63	67.21	59.91	75.67	W	W	61.06	65.45	66.98	61.27
July	74.18	70.77	64.61	78.90	W	76.35	65.82	70.75	71.93	66.48
August	68.38	70.46	61.80	73.47	W	W	63.79	70.96	68.71	64.18
September	75.62	70.66	65.95	80.12	W	W	69.39	77.62	75.50	68.38
October	80.20	79.10	72.04	88.88	W	W	74.52	85.03	82.08	73.27
November	R 90.80	W	79.13	R 94.71	R 86.61	W	83.78	R 84.05	R 87.23	R 80.09
December	R 88.22	R 90.11	R 80.49	R 95.98	W	R W	R 80.57	R 80.02	R 86.33	R 77.78
Average	R **67.91**	R **67.93**	R **61.35**	R **76.57**	**W**	R **69.96**	R **64.00**	R **69.75**	R **69.54**	R **62.72**
2008 January	88.77	80.21	80.22	93.73	82.05	–	81.03	80.20	83.30	80.76

[a] Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

[b] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. Includes Algeria, Angola (January 2007-forward), Ecuador (through 1992 and January 2008-forward), Gabon (through 1995), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

[c] 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 Note 2 at end of section. • Values for the current two months are preliminary. • Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then 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. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.3 Landed Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries

(Nominal Dollars per Barrel)

	Selected Countries								Persian Gulf Nations[a]	Total OPEC[b]	Total Non-OPEC
	Angola	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average[c]	**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**
1996 Average	**21.86**	**19.94**	**22.02**	**19.64**	**21.95**	**20.49**	**20.88**	**18.59**	**20.45**	**20.14**	**20.47**
1997 Average	**20.24**	**17.63**	**19.71**	**17.30**	**20.64**	**17.52**	**20.64**	**16.35**	**17.44**	**17.73**	**18.45**
1998 Average	**13.37**	**11.62**	**13.26**	**11.04**	**14.14**	**11.16**	**13.55**	**10.16**	**11.18**	**11.46**	**12.22**
1999 Average	**18.37**	**17.54**	**18.09**	**16.12**	**17.63**	**17.48**	**18.26**	**15.58**	**17.37**	**16.94**	**17.51**
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 January	61.35	47.43	61.95	51.30	65.91	56.23	67.33	53.93	55.70	58.10	53.18
February	61.48	44.72	55.99	49.48	63.03	56.26	63.01	52.97	55.16	56.72	50.14
March	62.44	46.59	55.89	51.05	67.04	58.89	65.21	57.70	57.98	60.38	52.74
April	70.68	56.61	64.06	58.02	73.72	62.92	71.35	63.81	62.49	65.76	60.99
May	68.62	63.47	68.80	56.37	72.93	65.10	71.29	62.63	64.26	66.09	63.14
June	68.64	61.14	66.06	55.91	72.70	66.49	71.12	62.65	65.81	67.16	62.03
July	72.89	64.69	70.94	61.26	77.43	65.50	74.59	66.19	65.62	69.21	66.52
August	71.47	63.77	66.67	60.78	74.94	62.11	W	62.15	62.11	65.49	64.81
September	60.38	55.22	57.25	52.78	65.21	56.29	W	53.94	55.80	57.86	56.59
October	57.25	47.83	55.50	48.33	60.90	54.00	59.70	50.74	53.48	54.98	50.89
November	59.49	47.83	56.06	48.91	62.88	52.57	58.67	50.75	52.43	54.77	51.44
December	60.46	50.91	56.91	50.93	63.94	54.05	58.69	50.95	53.95	56.21	52.92
Average	**64.85**	**53.90**	**62.13**	**53.76**	**68.26**	**59.19**	**67.44**	**57.37**	**58.92**	**61.21**	**57.14**
2007 January	53.25	46.74	52.22	44.27	58.15	51.20	56.41	47.20	50.64	52.66	47.48
February	57.45	50.25	59.08	48.52	60.95	54.94	59.30	51.98	54.13	55.91	51.72
March	61.91	52.60	59.37	51.07	66.37	58.22	65.96	54.34	57.49	59.54	54.72
April	67.78	54.60	61.77	55.16	71.22	61.53	65.92	58.67	60.92	63.66	57.44
May	67.51	56.46	63.19	56.40	72.99	66.15	W	60.17	65.02	66.28	58.86
June	72.40	57.66	67.87	60.68	77.04	69.51	W	63.28	68.16	69.47	61.74
July	76.73	62.66	73.15	65.46	80.72	72.37	77.73	67.73	71.28	73.56	66.95
August	70.28	64.10	72.72	62.52	76.30	74.11	W	65.64	72.79	71.65	65.76
September	77.76	66.76	79.05	66.55	81.95	80.59	79.48	70.93	78.56	77.48	69.50
October	82.20	67.23	79.74	72.68	90.14	84.73	81.77	76.48	84.29	83.58	73.56
November	R 92.54	R 76.66	80.74	79.63	R 95.54	R 86.90	W	85.38	R 86.15	R 88.58	R 80.38
December	R 89.64	69.61	R 94.68	R 81.56	R 97.61	R 82.87	R 94.58	R 82.49	R 83.08	R 88.19	R 78.88
Average	R **71.27**	R **60.40**	R **71.13**	R **62.31**	R **78.02**	R **70.53**	R **72.22**	R **65.98**	R **69.54**	R **70.99**	R **63.96**
2008 January	92.73	77.08	83.06	81.38	97.76	86.46	W	83.71	85.24	87.20	81.42

[a] Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

[b] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. Includes Algeria, Angola (January 2007-forward), Ecuador (through 1992 and January 2008-forward), Gabon (through 1995), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

[c] 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 Note 3 at end of section. • Values for the current 2 months are preliminary. • Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then 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. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **October 1973-September 1977:** Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **October 1977-December 1977:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006,* Table 25. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2008, Table 22.

Table 9.4 Motor Gasoline Retail Prices, U.S. City Average

(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium[a]	All Types[b]
1973 Average	**38.8**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1975 Average	**56.7**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1980 Average	**119.1**	**124.5**	**NA**	**122.1**
1985 Average	**111.5**	**120.2**	**134.0**	**119.6**
1990 Average	**114.9**	**116.4**	**134.9**	**121.7**
1995 Average	**NA**	**114.7**	**133.6**	**120.5**
1996 Average	**NA**	**123.1**	**141.3**	**128.8**
1997 Average	**NA**	**123.4**	**141.6**	**129.1**
1998 Average	**NA**	**105.9**	**125.0**	**111.5**
1999 Average	**NA**	**116.5**	**135.7**	**122.1**
2000 Average	**NA**	**151.0**	**169.3**	**156.3**
2001 Average	**NA**	**146.1**	**165.7**	**153.1**
2002 Average	**NA**	**135.8**	**155.6**	**144.1**
2003 Average	**NA**	**159.1**	**177.7**	**163.8**
2004 Average	**NA**	**188.0**	**206.8**	**192.3**
2005 Average	**NA**	**229.5**	**249.1**	**233.8**
2006 January	NA	231.5	252.1	235.9
February	NA	231.0	251.9	235.4
March	NA	240.1	260.3	244.4
April	NA	275.7	296.7	280.1
May	NA	294.7	316.9	299.3
June	NA	291.7	313.9	296.3
July	NA	299.9	321.9	304.6
August	NA	298.5	320.7	303.3
September	NA	258.9	281.9	263.7
October	NA	227.2	249.3	231.9
November	NA	224.1	245.9	228.7
December	NA	233.4	255.0	238.0
Average	**NA**	**258.9**	**280.5**	**263.5**
2007 January	NA	227.4	250.1	232.1
February	NA	228.5	250.9	233.3
March	NA	259.2	281.8	263.9
April	NA	286.0	309.3	290.9
May	NA	313.0	334.8	317.6
June	NA	305.2	328.1	310.0
July	NA	296.1	320.0	301.3
August	NA	278.2	301.8	283.3
September	NA	278.9	302.1	283.9
October	NA	279.3	303.7	284.3
November	NA	306.9	330.7	311.8
December	NA	302.0	326.4	306.9
Average	**NA**	**280.1**	**303.3**	**284.9**
2008 January	NA	304.7	329.1	309.6
February	NA	303.3	327.2	308.3
March	NA	325.8	350.2	330.7

[a] The 1981 average (available in Web file) is based on September through December data only.

[b] Also includes types of motor gasoline not shown separately.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • See Note 5 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • In September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. From September 1981 forward, gasohol is included in the average for all types, and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily. • Geographic coverage for 1973-1977 is 56 urban areas. Geographic coverage for 1978 forward is 85 urban areas.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Monthly Data:** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Prices: Energy.* • **Annual Data: 1973**—*Platt's Oil Price Handbook and Oilmanac,* 1974, 51st Edition. **1974 forward**—calculated by the Energy Information Administration as the simple averages of monthly data.

Table 9.5 Refiner Prices of Residual Fuel Oil

(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Less Than or Equal to 1 Percent		Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Greater Than 1 Percent		Average	
	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users
1978 Average	**29.3**	**31.4**	**24.5**	**27.5**	**26.3**	**29.8**
1980 Average	**60.8**	**67.5**	**47.9**	**52.3**	**52.8**	**60.7**
1985 Average	**61.0**	**64.4**	**56.0**	**58.2**	**57.7**	**61.0**
1990 Average	**47.2**	**50.5**	**37.2**	**40.0**	**41.3**	**44.4**
1995 Average	**38.3**	**43.6**	**33.8**	**37.7**	**36.3**	**39.2**
1996 Average	**45.6**	**52.6**	**38.9**	**43.3**	**42.0**	**45.5**
1997 Average	**41.5**	**48.8**	**36.6**	**40.3**	**38.7**	**42.3**
1998 Average	**29.9**	**35.4**	**26.9**	**28.7**	**28.0**	**30.5**
1999 Average	**38.2**	**40.5**	**32.9**	**36.2**	**35.4**	**37.4**
2000 Average	**62.7**	**70.8**	**51.2**	**56.6**	**56.6**	**60.2**
2001 Average	**52.3**	**64.2**	**42.8**	**49.2**	**47.6**	**53.1**
2002 Average	**54.6**	**64.0**	**50.8**	**54.4**	**53.0**	**56.9**
2003 Average	**72.8**	**80.4**	**58.8**	**65.1**	**66.1**	**69.8**
2004 Average	**76.4**	**83.5**	**60.1**	**69.2**	**68.1**	**73.9**
2005 Average	**111.5**	**116.8**	**84.2**	**97.4**	**97.1**	**104.8**
2006 January	125.8	134.6	110.2	117.6	118.2	123.9
February	122.2	137.8	115.3	119.4	119.4	125.2
March	121.8	136.0	116.0	119.3	119.2	125.0
April	120.2	139.7	115.8	123.5	118.0	127.5
May	125.9	143.5	122.1	127.9	124.3	131.7
June	125.3	148.1	113.6	123.2	116.9	128.6
July	128.4	145.1	115.8	123.3	119.5	127.8
August	130.9	145.1	119.2	125.5	124.6	130.3
September	111.8	132.4	104.1	111.8	107.3	116.0
October	107.7	120.1	98.5	105.9	102.5	109.3
November	115.9	117.6	95.9	105.3	102.5	108.7
December	113.3	119.9	96.3	105.3	104.3	109.9
Average	**120.2**	**134.2**	**108.5**	**117.3**	**113.6**	**121.8**
2007 January	101.5	117.2	93.0	100.7	97.6	105.7
February	117.2	121.4	100.0	107.8	107.2	112.3
March	117.1	122.1	100.8	111.4	107.6	115.0
April	124.4	125.8	108.4	118.2	115.0	120.9
May	131.1	135.9	120.0	128.2	123.8	130.1
June	135.7	142.1	124.3	132.5	128.0	135.7
July	146.1	153.9	132.1	138.3	137.8	141.5
August	143.6	158.4	132.6	141.9	136.7	146.2
September	147.4	161.0	133.7	141.0	139.3	145.0
October	164.7	166.1	147.5	154.2	153.6	157.3
November	183.9	183.2	169.2	179.6	174.2	180.3
December	194.8	194.8	169.0	179.7	176.5	184.2
Average	**140.6**	**143.6**	**131.4**	**134.7**	**135.0**	**137.2**
2008 January	195.8	203.9	166.3	178.2	177.9	186.1

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. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006*, Table 19. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2008, Table 16.

Table 9.6 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale

(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline[a]	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	**43.4**	**53.7**	**38.6**	**40.4**	**36.9**	**36.5**	**23.7**
1980 Average	**94.1**	**112.8**	**86.8**	**86.4**	**80.3**	**80.1**	**41.5**
1985 Average	**83.5**	**113.0**	**79.4**	**87.4**	**77.6**	**77.2**	**39.8**
1990 Average	**78.6**	**106.3**	**77.3**	**83.9**	**69.7**	**69.4**	**38.6**
1995 Average	**62.6**	**97.5**	**53.9**	**58.0**	**51.1**	**53.8**	**34.4**
1996 Average	**71.3**	**105.5**	**64.6**	**71.4**	**63.9**	**65.9**	**46.1**
1997 Average	**70.0**	**106.5**	**61.3**	**65.3**	**59.0**	**60.6**	**41.6**
1998 Average	**52.6**	**91.2**	**45.0**	**46.5**	**42.2**	**44.4**	**28.8**
1999 Average	**64.5**	**100.7**	**53.3**	**55.0**	**49.3**	**54.6**	**34.2**
2000 Average	**96.3**	**133.0**	**88.0**	**96.9**	**88.6**	**89.8**	**59.5**
2001 Average	**88.6**	**125.6**	**76.3**	**82.1**	**75.6**	**78.4**	**54.0**
2002 Average	**82.8**	**114.6**	**71.6**	**75.2**	**69.4**	**72.4**	**43.1**
2003 Average	**100.2**	**128.8**	**87.1**	**95.5**	**88.1**	**88.3**	**60.7**
2004 Average	**128.8**	**162.7**	**120.8**	**127.1**	**112.5**	**118.7**	**75.1**
2005 Average	**167.0**	**207.6**	**172.3**	**175.7**	**162.3**	**173.7**	**93.3**
2006 January	174.9	218.7	182.4	191.7	175.6	181.0	104.4
February	166.0	209.6	182.5	184.7	171.1	180.6	97.5
March	187.1	228.2	185.9	197.9	179.1	190.1	96.7
April	219.7	265.6	203.1	218.2	197.2	212.2	102.3
May	226.3	274.3	213.1	NA	201.4	218.6	102.9
June	227.9	274.6	213.2	219.4	198.4	218.7	106.7
July	239.5	287.3	217.3	225.8	199.9	225.1	110.8
August	226.0	284.1	221.5	229.3	206.2	234.0	111.3
September	180.0	231.9	194.7	203.7	179.7	191.1	103.2
October	164.1	212.0	181.3	193.5	171.6	182.7	100.3
November	166.7	213.9	177.4	194.4	169.9	186.7	101.3
December	172.8	217.2	190.6	200.7	175.3	188.6	103.3
Average	**196.9**	**249.0**	**196.1**	**200.7**	**183.4**	**201.2**	**103.1**
2007 January	156.9	199.5	173.0	180.6	160.6	169.8	99.5
February	171.7	218.5	176.7	194.2	172.4	182.7	103.3
March	199.6	246.1	184.6	194.3	178.1	197.9	104.9
April	226.4	277.9	202.1	204.8	191.0	211.6	106.7
May	249.6	304.7	207.9	207.8	194.9	210.1	111.2
June	236.1	292.4	211.4	215.7	201.4	214.7	109.4
July	230.7	299.8	216.7	226.1	207.1	222.0	115.9
August	215.2	282.8	215.1	222.2	202.1	219.3	116.7
September	219.5	283.0	225.5	244.9	213.3	232.1	124.8
October	221.8	276.9	235.1	252.5	226.0	242.6	135.2
November	245.8	302.0	265.7	285.4	256.9	269.8	147.1
December	[R]235.8	292.7	[R]265.5	[R]282.5	257.0	259.9	[R]146.1
Average	**218.2**	**274.6**	[R]**216.4**	[R]**224.9**	**206.3**	**220.4**	**119.4**
2008 January	239.5	295.5	266.4	283.3	256.6	258.2	148.7

[a] See Note 5 at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006,* Table 4. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2008, Table 4.

Table 9.7 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users

(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline[a]	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	**48.4**	**51.6**	**38.7**	**42.1**	**40.0**	**37.7**	**33.5**
1980 Average	**103.5**	**108.4**	**86.8**	**90.2**	**78.8**	**81.8**	**48.2**
1985 Average	**91.2**	**120.1**	**79.6**	**103.0**	**84.9**	**78.9**	**71.7**
1990 Average	**88.3**	**112.0**	**76.6**	**92.3**	**73.4**	**72.5**	**74.5**
1995 Average	**76.5**	**100.5**	**54.0**	**58.9**	**56.2**	**56.0**	**49.2**
1996 Average	**84.7**	**111.6**	**65.1**	**74.0**	**67.3**	**68.1**	**60.5**
1997 Average	**83.9**	**112.8**	**61.3**	**74.5**	**63.6**	**64.2**	**55.2**
1998 Average	**67.3**	**97.5**	**45.2**	**50.1**	**48.2**	**49.4**	**40.5**
1999 Average	**78.1**	**105.9**	**54.3**	**60.5**	**55.8**	**58.4**	**45.8**
2000 Average	**110.6**	**130.6**	**89.9**	**112.3**	**92.7**	**93.5**	**60.3**
2001 Average	**103.2**	**132.3**	**77.5**	**104.5**	**82.9**	**84.2**	**50.6**
2002 Average	**94.7**	**128.8**	**72.1**	**99.0**	**73.7**	**76.2**	**41.9**
2003 Average	**115.6**	**149.3**	**87.2**	**122.4**	**93.3**	**94.4**	**57.7**
2004 Average	**143.5**	**181.9**	**120.7**	**116.0**	**117.3**	**124.3**	**83.9**
2005 Average	**182.9**	**223.1**	**173.5**	**195.7**	**170.5**	**178.6**	**108.9**
2006 January	187.2	239.1	184.2	225.1	188.4	186.3	NA
February	183.3	232.4	185.5	219.1	185.5	188.5	138.8
March	198.3	247.4	187.5	236.7	193.0	196.1	NA
April	233.1	286.9	204.8	251.6	208.3	216.9	129.7
May	245.8	301.3	215.6	255.3	212.4	229.3	129.4
June	243.6	305.7	215.9	246.9	209.6	228.1	131.3
July	252.8	310.3	217.8	NA	214.2	231.7	136.8
August	248.6	305.8	222.9	NA	221.2	241.7	136.8
September	207.6	253.2	199.8	251.3	191.3	209.0	126.6
October	178.9	238.5	183.2	255.5	190.3	191.1	131.0
November	178.8	235.3	179.9	241.4	192.1	192.3	130.8
December	186.8	234.9	193.5	NA	198.5	197.0	138.4
Average	**212.8**	**268.2**	**199.8**	**224.4**	**198.2**	**209.6**	**135.8**
2007 January	178.9	217.9	175.7	194.0	189.4	179.7	NA
February	184.1	228.5	179.0	NA	203.1	189.9	155.3
March	213.8	262.7	187.2	232.5	205.0	205.5	NA
April	240.5	296.9	203.9	236.1	210.3	220.2	127.4
May	266.9	309.6	210.5	W	208.3	218.5	129.8
June	257.0	297.8	213.2	W	210.2	222.6	130.9
July	248.8	305.3	218.5	236.2	217.6	230.1	127.8
August	232.0	282.3	216.0	246.7	215.0	228.2	138.9
September	233.7	290.0	225.1	W	231.6	238.0	142.9
October	235.0	285.5	237.7	280.1	NA	249.9	155.5
November	261.4	306.7	268.3	319.7	277.3	278.5	181.1
December	[R] 255.2	297.5	[R] 268.5	[R] 330.3	[R] 277.0	[R] 269.7	[R] NA
Average	**234.5**	**284.9**	[R] **216.7**	[R] **226.1**	[R] **224.1**	**227.3**	[R] **149.0**
2008 January	257.3	304.2	268.6	331.2	279.2	269.1	216.0

[a] See Note 5 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. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006,* Table 2. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2008, Table 2.

Table 9.8a No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Northeastern States

(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania
1978 Average	**48.6**	**50.3**	**50.8**	**48.8**	**50.7**	**50.1**	**50.1**	**49.6**	**48.8**
1980 Average	**96.3**	**100.4**	**101.5**	**97.8**	**101.1**	**98.3**	**98.2**	**97.9**	**96.4**
1985 Average	**99.7**	**102.4**	**107.7**	**107.0**	**106.7**	**108.0**	**111.3**	**105.9**	**102.3**
1990 Average	**98.9**	**102.8**	**107.0**	**108.4**	**108.6**	**109.8**	**112.5**	**108.7**	**102.6**
1995 Average	**78.7**	**77.9**	**85.3**	**84.4**	**87.4**	**86.4**	**95.5**	**88.8**	**82.6**
1996 Average	**97.2**	**94.0**	**96.9**	**97.6**	**98.6**	**98.6**	**106.3**	**102.4**	**95.3**
1997 Average	**94.2**	**94.2**	**98.7**	**96.0**	**98.9**	**96.3**	**106.5**	**103.3**	**95.0**
1998 Average	**78.8**	**78.8**	**87.3**	**81.8**	**86.8**	**83.1**	**94.8**	**89.2**	**81.4**
1999 Average	**81.3**	**77.0**	**85.4**	**83.6**	**85.8**	**85.2**	**96.9**	**91.3**	**81.5**
2000 Average	**129.7**	**128.1**	**125.5**	**127.3**	**125.9**	**129.1**	**144.2**	**140.4**	**122.4**
2001 Average	**121.7**	**125.6**	**126.1**	**122.1**	**123.6**	**123.9**	**136.3**	**131.4**	**115.9**
2002 Average	**112.9**	**111.9**	**117.2**	**114.1**	**112.4**	**111.8**	**121.8**	**122.0**	**106.4**
2003 Average	**131.4**	**131.2**	**130.9**	**138.6**	**134.4**	**135.5**	**143.6**	**148.9**	**130.4**
2004 Average	**151.1**	**149.7**	**150.5**	**155.9**	**151.1**	**151.8**	**162.7**	**166.2**	**148.9**
2005 Average	**198.6**	**197.2**	**198.7**	**206.4**	**200.0**	**201.2**	**210.5**	**216.6**	**197.4**
2006 January	224.7	222.0	229.7	235.0	234.5	229.5	242.6	247.1	226.7
February	223.8	220.4	227.8	230.9	231.4	229.1	240.5	243.6	223.5
March	226.1	221.0	229.8	234.6	236.6	234.4	243.3	247.0	227.0
April	232.7	229.0	236.7	245.7	243.9	238.4	250.9	254.6	233.5
May	236.4	235.8	240.5	251.4	248.3	242.1	258.0	256.4	236.7
June	243.7	239.9	247.6	248.6	246.2	244.9	253.8	257.9	238.7
July	243.7	242.1	255.9	246.2	247.4	244.7	256.7	255.7	234.8
August	243.1	244.9	260.5	248.0	246.4	249.1	258.7	261.7	239.6
September	234.4	239.6	254.3	235.6	232.7	243.7	248.7	249.0	227.8
October	226.2	231.0	252.4	227.2	227.9	235.7	241.2	237.3	222.3
November	227.6	231.4	253.1	228.5	231.2	238.8	243.8	238.8	228.0
December	233.5	234.3	256.6	232.7	234.3	240.2	247.2	247.7	231.0
Average	**229.4**	**228.3**	**240.8**	**235.5**	**236.0**	**235.7**	**245.8**	**246.7**	**228.6**
2007 January	229.8	231.7	253.2	227.0	224.0	238.5	240.1	236.5	224.1
February	235.1	230.6	258.0	236.8	236.8	242.3	250.4	247.4	234.0
March	240.0	239.6	260.1	242.4	242.6	246.3	251.5	253.6	236.1
April	244.2	241.7	262.0	245.9	248.2	250.1	256.3	256.4	238.7
May	242.1	240.2	257.1	246.3	247.6	251.1	258.7	256.9	241.7
June	241.8	237.8	253.6	246.7	247.7	248.7	263.1	254.1	241.4
July	247.6	237.8	258.9	252.9	255.0	255.0	268.8	258.3	242.7
August	250.9	237.4	255.7	247.9	252.4	250.6	260.3	257.8	238.4
September	258.2	247.7	262.6	260.3	263.8	261.2	269.6	266.5	249.4
October	272.5	262.7	270.4	273.3	276.2	277.2	282.9	282.1	261.4
November	293.1	287.4	293.7	303.9	308.2	301.3	308.6	316.8	294.1
December	300.0	R 299.0	R 302.4	311.8	313.5	305.5	315.5	R 326.2	300.9
Average	**254.5**	R **251.0**	R **268.3**	**257.4**	**260.3**	**261.4**	**268.0**	R **266.4**	R **250.4**
2008 January	304.0	303.0	309.9	314.7	317.3	309.1	322.6	332.3	305.9

R=Revised.

Notes: • States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006,* Table 18. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2008, Table 15.

Table 9.8b No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected South Atlantic and Midwestern States (Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Delaware	District of Columbia	Maryland	Virginia	West Virginia	Ohio	Michigan	Indiana	Illinois	Wisconsin	Minnesota
1978 Average	**47.8**	**50.7**	**49.2**	**49.1**	**46.2**	**47.4**	**47.9**	**48.5**	**46.5**	**44.7**	**47.8**
1980 Average	**95.4**	**102.6**	**97.9**	**98.5**	**92.2**	**91.9**	**97.8**	**99.6**	**95.8**	**91.5**	**99.9**
1985 Average	**104.6**	**114.3**	**108.8**	**106.3**	**98.0**	**99.7**	**102.1**	**99.1**	**97.5**	**98.3**	**101.9**
1990 Average	**105.8**	**107.8**	**111.9**	**110.6**	**99.1**	**98.1**	**100.9**	**99.3**	**96.1**	**94.2**	**101.4**
1995 Average	**87.0**	**101.0**	**93.6**	**84.4**	**81.5**	**80.8**	**86.0**	**81.6**	**78.5**	**81.2**	**80.1**
1996 Average	**98.4**	**117.8**	**106.3**	**95.2**	**96.0**	**92.1**	**97.7**	**91.2**	**89.3**	**89.9**	**90.9**
1997 Average	**98.4**	**117.4**	**105.7**	**94.8**	**96.2**	**91.3**	**94.2**	**86.5**	**87.0**	**93.3**	**89.9**
1998 Average	**85.8**	**102.2**	**90.2**	**85.6**	**81.8**	**76.7**	**80.4**	**74.8**	**73.5**	**80.1**	**73.8**
1999 Average	**88.4**	**101.1**	**90.7**	**87.0**	**78.9**	**82.0**	**88.3**	**79.3**	**71.6**	**84.7**	**77.4**
2000 Average	**127.0**	**W**	**135.1**	**126.9**	**125.1**	**122.0**	**NA**	**120.7**	**109.5**	**117.1**	**115.6**
2001 Average	**123.4**	**143.1**	**134.2**	**120.2**	**113.9**	**116.0**	**NA**	**113.3**	**112.1**	**118.0**	**112.2**
2002 Average	**116.4**	**W**	**120.1**	**105.7**	**105.4**	**105.8**	**110.9**	**102.5**	**97.5**	**107.3**	**105.1**
2003 Average	**143.3**	**W**	**145.5**	**131.1**	**130.4**	**128.4**	**132.1**	**120.2**	**119.8**	**126.9**	**121.8**
2004 Average	**157.0**	**W**	**163.2**	**146.2**	**149.3**	**147.5**	**153.9**	**153.7**	**140.5**	**146.5**	**143.3**
2005 Average	**207.5**	**W**	**212.7**	**204.4**	**204.3**	**200.9**	**205.3**	**201.7**	**202.1**	**199.3**	**198.7**
2006 January	238.4	W	243.1	233.9	227.1	219.0	222.7	222.4	221.5	219.2	210.5
February	234.7	W	243.0	230.6	224.4	219.1	224.0	221.7	221.2	219.1	212.2
March	238.4	W	242.8	231.6	226.5	224.9	229.1	228.0	225.2	224.8	219.7
April	241.8	W	248.5	233.7	233.4	237.2	241.6	238.1	237.3	237.3	230.6
May	244.5	W	224.5	237.2	233.9	240.8	249.4	246.4	246.7	246.7	241.8
June	246.4	W	214.3	232.4	230.3	239.7	249.6	249.5	250.3	246.7	251.4
July	240.6	W	218.7	232.4	235.0	240.9	258.0	256.9	251.2	258.2	265.3
August	240.5	W	222.3	232.6	241.9	248.0	265.9	264.9	262.8	268.8	276.7
September	234.3	W	246.9	219.8	220.2	222.8	234.6	227.5	230.8	232.9	232.9
October	229.4	W	237.8	213.0	215.7	217.3	228.7	227.2	227.6	226.1	221.8
November	235.3	W	242.0	214.1	220.9	219.9	235.5	232.8	233.2	232.1	229.7
December	242.7	W	244.9	215.5	223.4	222.0	238.4	236.4	236.8	235.0	228.2
Average	**238.1**	**W**	**239.8**	**226.8**	**226.1**	**224.4**	**232.9**	**231.7**	**231.2**	**229.7**	**226.8**
2007 January	234.6	W	240.1	211.5	214.1	211.6	222.8	218.2	221.6	219.9	216.8
February	247.6	W	246.8	214.1	223.1	222.5	228.4	228.0	222.3	223.7	224.5
March	249.6	W	251.3	226.8	230.0	233.7	247.0	242.6	236.6	239.1	241.7
April	246.7	W	252.4	224.5	229.7	238.8	258.8	255.5	246.8	254.3	251.7
May	245.7	W	256.2	223.8	228.5	232.7	249.1	246.1	239.8	249.7	251.8
June	NA	W	255.4	232.7	233.4	240.3	245.0	246.7	243.3	251.6	249.9
July	NA	W	259.1	236.4	240.4	246.2	253.4	255.2	252.0	255.9	258.6
August	NA	W	259.1	236.1	241.7	250.5	257.6	257.2	256.2	260.9	262.6
September	252.6	W	266.2	245.7	253.9	260.0	266.9	263.0	258.9	271.1	273.4
October	270.7	W	282.8	266.3	266.8	275.4	280.1	280.9	274.9	281.0	282.6
November	302.7	W	312.4	295.6	300.0	309.9	310.0	314.2	307.5	308.3	305.0
December	319.9	W	R 322.1	R 300.2	R 305.9	R 307.3	R 304.9	R 309.9	303.9	R 305.7	R 296.5
Average	**258.2**	**W**	**R 266.8**	**R 240.6**	**R 248.1**	**R 250.6**	**R 258.9**	**R 255.3**	**R 252.7**	**R 255.7**	**R 258.6**
2008 January	321.5	W	326.1	306.7	310.6	304.9	304.5	305.7	300.5	303.8	297.0

R=Revised. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006,* Table 18. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2008, Table 15.

Table 9.8c No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected Western States and U.S. Average (Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Idaho	Washington	Oregon	Alaska	U.S. Average
1978 Average	**43.6**	**48.6**	**45.8**	**53.2**	**49.0**
1980 Average	**91.6**	**100.8**	**97.3**	**97.8**	**97.4**
1985 Average	**97.2**	**101.1**	**97.1**	**108.3**	**105.3**
1990 Average	**97.4**	**102.9**	**97.0**	**110.1**	**106.3**
1995 Average	**83.9**	**96.2**	**89.4**	**83.4**	**86.7**
1996 Average	**93.3**	**108.0**	**98.9**	**90.9**	**98.9**
1997 Average	**95.3**	**113.9**	**103.1**	**97.3**	**98.4**
1998 Average	**78.4**	**97.8**	**86.1**	**85.2**	**85.2**
1999 Average	**76.2**	**106.5**	**93.8**	**96.6**	**87.6**
2000 Average	**117.0**	**144.5**	**136.8**	**133.7**	**131.1**
2001 Average	**103.8**	**133.6**	**121.1**	**137.7**	**125.0**
2002 Average	**91.9**	**120.4**	**106.0**	**108.7**	**112.9**
2003 Average	**118.8**	**148.7**	**130.3**	**124.3**	**135.5**
2004 Average	**149.5**	**174.9**	**159.4**	**152.4**	**154.8**
2005 Average	**212.3**	**238.5**	**214.6**	**206.1**	**205.2**
2006 January	217.9	249.6	220.4	218.3	233.4
February	222.4	253.7	218.3	223.0	231.2
March	228.1	272.8	237.6	224.9	235.3
April	242.2	276.5	251.9	234.1	242.7
May	270.1	298.7	272.5	260.4	246.8
June	267.4	291.4	NA	261.0	245.7
July	266.2	287.2	262.2	258.1	246.0
August	297.4	293.0	282.1	266.3	249.9
September	269.7	274.0	239.3	261.3	238.3
October	235.8	248.0	225.1	228.1	230.2
November	243.2	270.3	254.9	224.2	234.3
December	257.9	284.6	259.3	235.7	238.0
Average	**239.1**	**268.1**	**241.1**	**239.5**	**236.5**
2007 January	227.7	261.9	232.0	226.8	231.1
February	224.9	262.3	226.4	221.2	239.0
March	242.0	270.0	234.5	224.3	244.2
April	251.1	281.4	242.6	238.3	248.0
May	246.1	283.1	NA	245.0	248.5
June	271.2	276.1	245.5	247.7	249.1
July	257.9	276.4	NA	252.7	254.3
August	257.3	276.2	266.4	256.3	250.4
September	263.6	284.5	263.8	255.8	260.9
October	286.9	321.4	305.3	276.3	275.9
November	321.3	345.8	322.4	303.2	303.8
December	R 302.5	335.7	R 306.6	301.1	R 309.8
Average	**R 260.5**	**290.8**	**R 258.0**	**251.5**	**259.0**
2008 January	R 295.9	R 329.1	R 298.7	R 301.3	R 314.0
February	NA	NA	NA	NA	E 320.2

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

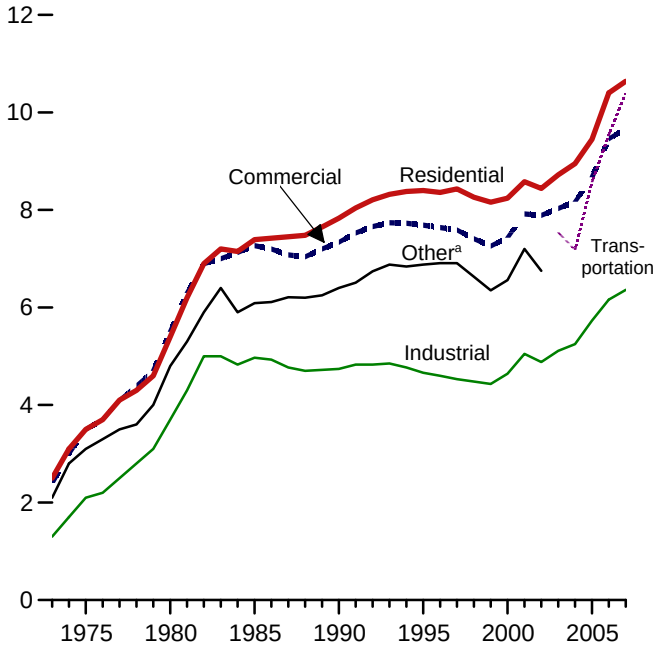
Notes: • States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006,* Table 18. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2008, Table 15.

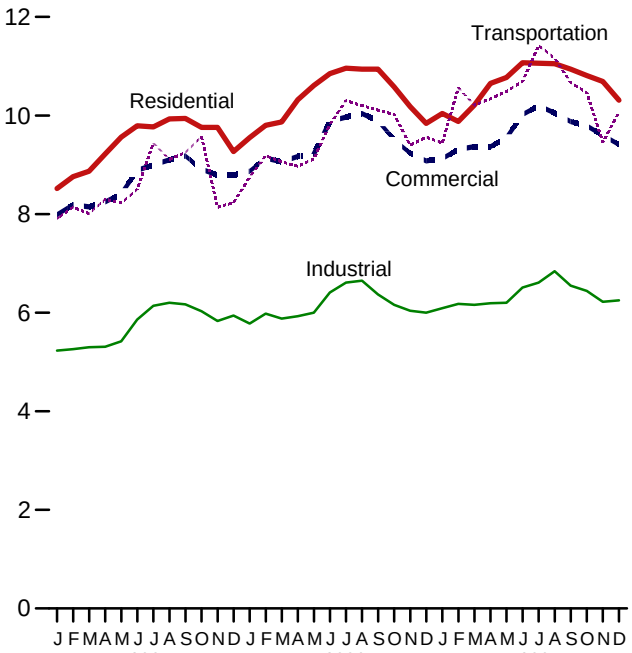
Figure 9.2 Average Retail Prices of Electricity
(Nominal Cents per Kilowatthour)

By Sector, 1973-2007



[a]Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agricultural and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

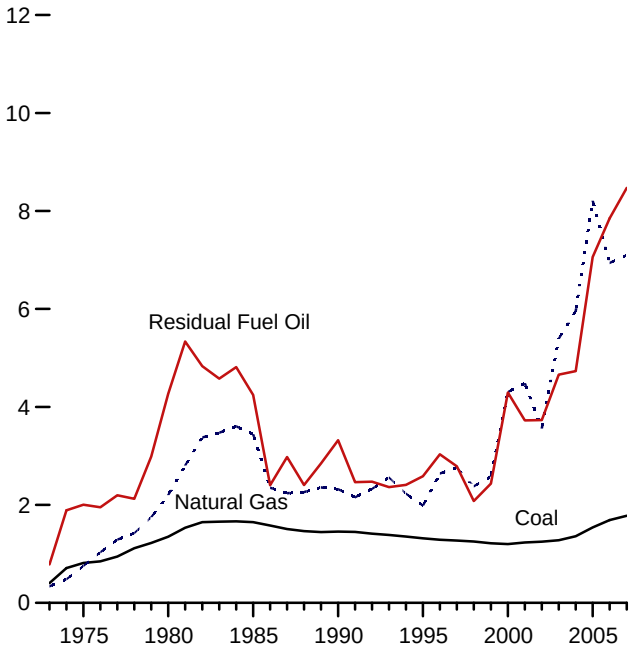
By Sector, Monthly



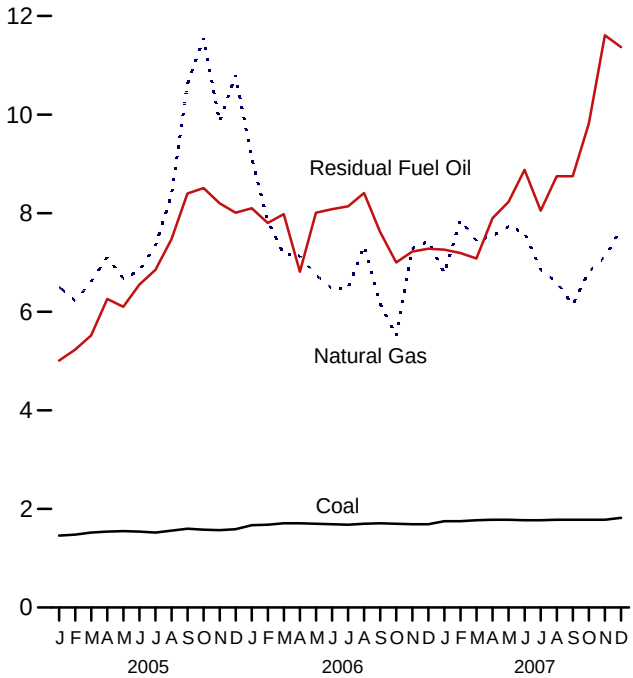
Notes: • Includes taxes. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.
Source: Table 9.9.

Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants
(Nominal Dollars per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

Costs, 1973-2007



Costs, Monthly



Notes: • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
• See "Nominal Price" in glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.
Source: Table 9.10.

Table 9.9 Average Retail Prices of Electricity

(Nominal Cents per Kilowatthour, Including Taxes)

	Residential	Commercial[a]	Industrial[b]	Transportation[c]	Other[d]	Total
1973 Average	**2.5**	**2.4**	**1.3**	**NA**	**2.1**	**2.0**
1975 Average	**3.5**	**3.5**	**2.1**	**NA**	**3.1**	**2.9**
1980 Average	**5.4**	**5.5**	**3.7**	**NA**	**4.8**	**4.7**
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**
1996 Average	**8.36**	**7.64**	**4.60**	**NA**	**6.91**	**6.86**
1997 Average	**8.43**	**7.59**	**4.53**	**NA**	**6.91**	**6.85**
1998 Average	**8.26**	**7.41**	**4.48**	**NA**	**6.63**	**6.74**
1999 Average	**8.16**	**7.26**	**4.43**	**NA**	**6.35**	**6.64**
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 January	9.55	8.87	5.78	8.75	– –	8.31
February	9.80	9.14	5.98	9.18	– –	8.49
March	9.87	9.06	5.88	9.06	– –	8.44
April	10.32	9.17	5.93	8.97	– –	8.56
May	10.61	9.22	6.00	9.12	– –	8.71
June	10.85	9.88	6.41	9.82	– –	9.30
July	10.96	9.97	6.61	10.30	– –	9.55
August	10.94	10.04	6.65	10.20	– –	9.58
September	10.94	9.89	6.37	10.11	– –	9.32
October	10.58	9.51	6.16	10.02	– –	8.89
November	10.18	9.24	6.04	9.40	– –	8.63
December	9.84	9.08	6.00	9.56	– –	8.55
Average	**10.40**	**9.46**	**6.16**	**9.54**	**– –**	**8.90**
2007 January	10.04	9.13	6.09	9.44	– –	8.72
February	9.88	9.31	6.18	10.56	– –	8.74
March	10.21	9.37	6.16	10.21	– –	8.78
April	10.65	9.37	6.19	10.34	– –	8.85
May	10.77	9.55	6.20	10.49	– –	8.97
June	11.07	10.02	6.51	10.69	– –	9.47
July	11.06	10.20	6.61	11.42	– –	9.65
August	11.05	10.05	6.84	11.16	– –	9.68
September	10.94	9.88	6.55	10.67	– –	9.44
October	10.81	9.79	6.44	10.46	– –	9.18
November	10.69	9.60	6.22	9.46	– –	8.98
December	10.31	9.41	6.25	10.06	– –	8.91
Average	**10.64**	**9.67**	**6.36**	**10.40**	**– –**	**9.14**

[a] Commercial sector. For 1973-2002, prices exclude public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

[b] Industrial sector. For 1973-2002, prices exclude agriculture and irrigation.

[c] Transportation sector, including railroads and railways.

[d] 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. • See Note 7 at end of section for plant coverage, and for information on preliminary and final values. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **1973-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:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."• **1984-1992:** EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." • **1993 forward:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly,* March 2008, Table 5.3.

Table 9.9 is not updated this month because electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, “Power Plant Operations Report.”

Table 9.10 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants

(Nominal Dollars per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

	Coal	Petroleum				Natural Gas[d]	All Fossil Fuels[e]
		Residual Fuel Oil[a]	Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Petroleum Coke	Total[c]		
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**
1996 Average	**1.29**	**3.03**	**4.87**	**.78**	**3.03**	**2.64**	**1.52**
1997 Average	**1.27**	**2.79**	**4.49**	**.91**	**2.73**	**2.76**	**1.52**
1998 Average	**1.25**	**2.08**	**3.30**	**.71**	**2.02**	**2.38**	**1.44**
1999 Average	**1.22**	**2.44**	**4.03**	**.65**	**2.36**	**2.57**	**1.44**
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[f]	**1.25**	**3.73**	**5.34**	**.78**	**3.34**	**3.56**	**1.52**
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 January	1.67	8.10	13.68	1.10	7.03	9.11	3.10
February	1.68	7.80	11.69	1.17	5.44	7.84	2.95
March	1.71	7.98	12.39	1.20	5.11	7.17	2.86
April	1.71	6.81	14.48	1.26	4.91	7.13	2.90
May	1.70	8.01	14.77	1.33	6.43	6.75	2.94
June	1.69	8.08	14.45	1.32	6.41	6.47	3.05
July	1.68	8.14	13.23	1.39	6.68	6.48	3.36
August	1.70	8.41	15.52	1.47	7.38	7.33	3.54
September	1.71	7.62	10.86	1.49	5.95	6.17	2.90
October	1.70	7.00	12.06	1.34	5.05	5.51	2.65
November	1.69	7.22	12.33	1.51	5.90	7.28	2.89
December	1.69	7.28	12.90	1.42	6.20	7.43	2.95
Average	**1.69**	**7.85**	**13.28**	**1.33**	**6.23**	**6.94**	**3.02**
2007 January	1.75	7.26	12.00	1.54	5.89	6.78	2.93
February	1.75	7.19	12.10	1.65	6.59	7.86	3.22
March	1.77	7.08	13.19	1.51	6.54	7.44	3.00
April	1.78	7.90	14.29	1.54	6.79	7.54	3.16
May	1.78	8.23	14.44	1.58	7.28	7.73	3.31
June	1.77	8.88	14.71	1.58	8.01	7.60	3.45
July	1.77	8.05	14.88	1.44	6.69	6.85	3.42
August	1.78	8.75	14.90	1.63	7.80	6.60	3.51
September	1.78	8.75	14.47	1.59	7.52	6.14	3.13
October	1.78	9.82	17.94	1.44	8.36	6.82	3.18
November	1.78	11.61	18.75	1.51	9.03	7.11	3.09
December	1.82	11.37	20.17	1.47	9.56	7.68	3.32
Average	**1.78**	**8.47**	**15.22**	**1.54**	**7.40**	**7.10**	**3.24**

[a] For 1973-2001, electric utility data are for heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 5 and 6, and small amounts of fuel oil no. 4).

[b] For 1973-2001, electric utility data are for light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2).

[c] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil. For 1973-1982, data do not include refined motor oil, bunker oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. For 1973-1989, data do not include petroleum coke.

[d] 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.

[e] Weighted average of costs shown under "Coal," "Petroleum," and "Natural Gas."

[f] 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. See Note 8 at end of section for plant coverage.

NA=Not available.

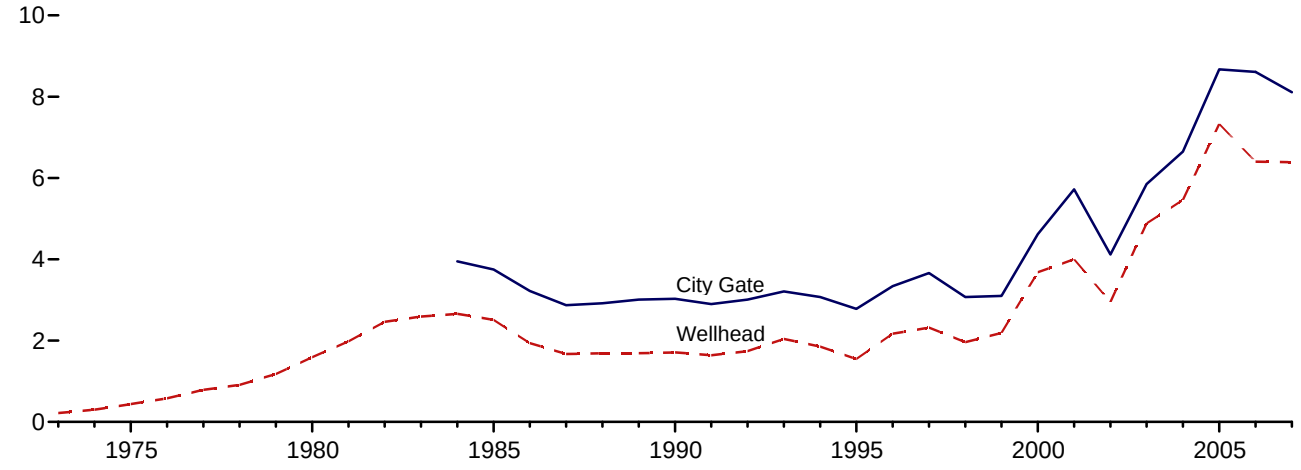
Notes: • Receipts are purchases of fuel. • Yearly costs are averages of monthly values, weighted by quantities in Btu. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

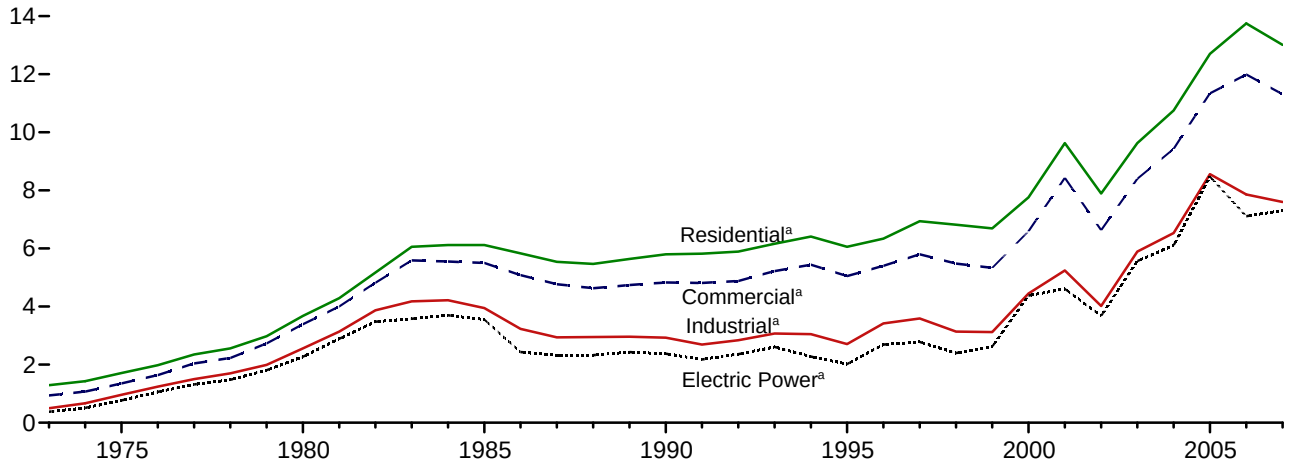
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices
(Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

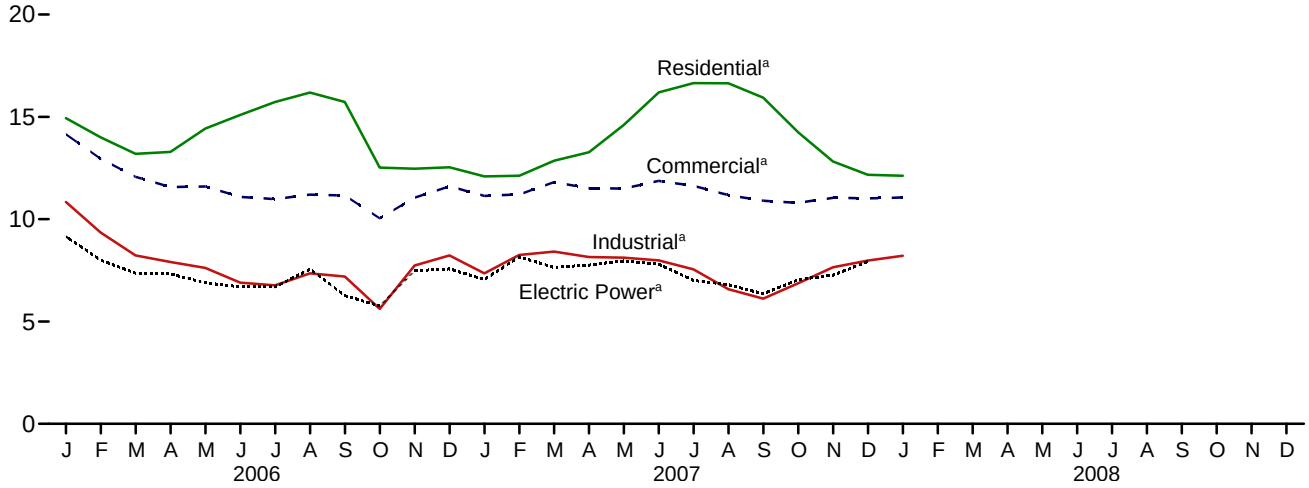
Selected Prices, 1973-2007



Consuming Sectors, 1973-2007



Consuming Sectors, Monthly



[a]Includes taxes.
Notes: • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
• See "Nominal Price" in glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.
Source: Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Natural Gas Prices

(Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

	Wellhead Price	City Gate Price	Consuming Sectors[a]							
			Residential		Commercial[b]		Industrial[c]		Electric Power[d]	
			Price[e]	Percentage of Sector[f]	Price[e]	Percentage of Sector[f]	Price[e]	Percentage of Sector[f]	Price[e]	Percentage of Sector[f]
1973 Average	**0.22**	**NA**	**1.29**	**NA**	**0.94**	**NA**	**0.50**	**NA**	**0.38**	**92.1**
1975 Average	**.44**	**NA**	**1.71**	**NA**	**1.35**	**NA**	**.96**	**NA**	**.77**	**96.1**
1980 Average	**1.59**	**NA**	**3.68**	**NA**	**3.39**	**NA**	**2.56**	**NA**	**2.27**	**96.9**
1985 Average	**2.51**	**3.75**	**6.12**	**NA**	**5.50**	**NA**	**3.95**	**68.8**	**3.55**	**94.0**
1990 Average	**1.71**	**3.03**	**5.80**	**99.2**	**4.83**	**86.6**	**2.93**	**35.2**	**2.38**	**76.8**
1995 Average	**1.55**	**2.78**	**6.06**	**99.0**	**5.05**	**76.7**	**2.71**	**24.5**	**2.02**	**71.4**
1996 Average	**2.17**	**3.34**	**6.34**	**99.0**	**5.40**	**77.6**	**3.42**	**19.4**	**2.69**	**68.4**
1997 Average	**2.32**	**3.66**	**6.94**	**98.8**	**5.80**	**70.8**	**3.59**	**18.1**	**2.78**	**68.0**
1998 Average	**1.96**	**3.07**	**6.82**	**97.7**	**5.48**	**67.0**	**3.14**	**16.1**	**2.40**	**63.7**
1999 Average	**2.19**	**3.10**	**6.69**	**95.2**	**5.33**	**66.1**	**3.12**	**18.8**	**2.62**	**58.3**
2000 Average	**3.68**	**4.62**	**7.76**	**92.6**	**6.59**	**63.9**	**4.45**	**19.8**	**4.38**	**50.5**
2001 Average	**4.00**	**5.72**	**9.63**	**92.4**	**8.43**	**66.0**	**5.24**	**20.8**	**4.61**	**40.2**
2002 Average	**2.95**	**4.12**	**7.89**	**97.9**	**6.63**	**77.4**	**4.02**	**22.7**	[d]**3.68**	**83.9**
2003 Average	**4.88**	**5.85**	**9.63**	**97.5**	**8.40**	**78.2**	**5.89**	**22.1**	**5.57**	**91.2**
2004 Average	**5.46**	**6.65**	**10.75**	**97.7**	**9.43**	**78.0**	**6.53**	**23.7**	**6.11**	**89.8**
2005 Average	**7.33**	**8.67**	**12.70**	**98.2**	**11.34**	**82.1**	**8.56**	**24.1**	**8.47**	**91.3**
2006 January	8.02	10.80	14.94	NA	14.15	84.0	10.84	23.8	9.15	93.9
February	6.86	9.34	14.00	NA	12.95	84.2	9.35	23.9	8.00	95.5
March	6.44	8.81	13.19	NA	12.07	83.9	8.23	24.0	7.36	94.7
April	6.38	8.29	13.29	NA	11.57	80.8	7.91	23.6	7.32	94.7
May	6.24	7.99	14.43	NA	11.60	78.4	7.62	23.9	6.89	93.0
June	5.78	7.39	15.09	NA	11.09	75.7	6.90	23.5	6.69	93.8
July	5.92	7.40	15.73	NA	10.98	74.3	6.77	23.8	6.69	92.9
August	6.56	8.10	16.19	NA	11.20	72.4	7.35	23.8	7.56	91.9
September	6.06	7.68	15.73	NA	11.16	74.5	7.20	22.2	6.27	93.6
October	5.09	6.42	12.52	NA	10.04	77.2	5.62	23.0	5.76	92.0
November	6.72	8.47	12.47	NA	11.05	80.2	7.74	23.1	7.48	93.9
December	6.76	8.66	12.54	NA	11.61	82.6	8.23	23.5	7.57	93.7
Average	**6.40**	**8.61**	**13.75**	**98.1**	**11.99**	**80.7**	**7.86**	**23.5**	**7.11**	**93.4**
2007 January	[E]5.92	7.89	12.09	NA	11.14	83.0	7.35	22.0	7.05	95.7
February	[E]6.66	8.59	12.12	NA	11.21	83.8	8.25	22.1	8.16	92.5
March	[E]6.56	8.81	12.86	NA	11.81	83.3	8.42	21.6	7.64	93.7
April	[E]6.84	8.19	13.27	NA	11.51	81.0	8.15	21.9	7.76	94.6
May	[E]6.98	8.36	14.61	NA	11.50	77.9	8.12	22.6	7.96	94.1
June	[E]6.86	8.38	16.20	NA	11.87	73.6	7.99	23.3	7.80	94.1
July	[E]6.19	7.94	16.65	NA	11.63	73.8	7.55	22.6	7.01	93.0
August	[E]5.90	7.46	16.64	NA	11.18	71.9	6.58	22.3	6.80	88.1
September	[E]5.61	6.89	15.94	NA	10.90	72.2	6.12	22.0	6.35	94.7
October	[E]6.25	7.36	14.25	NA	10.80	69.2	6.87	22.3	7.04	94.7
November	[E]6.37	8.05	12.82	NA	11.04	74.4	7.65	21.4	7.27	94.1
December	[E]6.53	8.13	12.17	NA	11.02	78.2	7.98	22.0	[R]7.93	[R]94.1
Average	[E]**6.39**	**8.11**	**13.01**	[RE]**97.9**	**11.31**	**79.1**	**7.60**	**22.2**	[R]**7.31**	[R]**93.2**
2008 January	[E]6.99	8.37	12.12	NA	11.06	78.8	8.21	20.3	NA	NA

[a] See Note 9 at end of section.

[b] Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

[c] Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

[d] 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. See Note 8 at end of section for plant coverage.

[e] Includes taxes.

[f] 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. 9.11 Sources at end of section.

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 9 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. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Energy Prices

Note 1. The average domestic first purchase price represents the average price at which all domestic crude oil is purchased. Prior to February 1976, the price represented an estimate of the average of posted prices; beginning with February 1976, the price represents an average of actual first purchase prices. The data series was previously called "Actual Domestic Wellhead Price."

Note 2. 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 3. 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 4. Beginning with January 1981, refiner acquisition costs of crude oil are from data collected on 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 5. Several different series of motor gasoline prices are published in this section. U.S. city average retail prices of motor gasoline 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. From 1974-1977, 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).

Refiner prices of finished motor gasoline for resale and to end users are determined by the 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. 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. 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. Data for 1973–1982 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 25 megawatts or greater. From 1974–1982, peaking units were included in the data and counted towards the 25-megawatt-or-greater total. Data for 1983–1990 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 1991–2001 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units and combined-cycle units together totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 2002 forward cover the aforementioned regulated generating plants plus unregulated generating plants (independent power producers, as well as combined-heat-and-power generating plants and electricity-only plants in the commercial and industrial sector) whose total facility fossil-fueled nameplate generating capacity is 50 or more megawatts, regardless of unit type.

Note 9. 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, and electric power consumers. They do not include the price of natural gas delivered to industrial and commercial consumers on behalf of third parties. 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 the EIA *Natural Gas Monthly*, Appendix C.

Table 9.1 Sources

Domestic First Purchase Price
1973–1976: 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."
1978–2006: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.
2007 and 2008: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2008, 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."
1978–2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.
2007 and 2008: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2008, Table 1.

Refiner Acquisition Cost
1973: EIA estimates. The domestic price was derived by adding estimated transportation costs to the reported domestic first purchase price. The imported price was derived by adding an estimated ocean transport cost to the average "Free Alongside Ship" value published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
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." October–December, EIA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report."
1978–2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.
2007 and 2008: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2008, 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: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."
1978–2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 24.
2007 and 2008: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2008, Table 21.

Table 9.10 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: 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 forward: EIA, *Supplement to the Electric Power Monthly*, March 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."

Table 9.11 Sources

All Prices Except Electric Power
1973–2002: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual* (*NGA*), annual reports.
2003 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly* (*NGM*), March 2008, Table 3.

Electric Power Sector Price
1973–1998: EIA, *NGA 2000*, Table 96.
1999–2002: EIA, *NGM*, October 2004, Table 4.
2003 forward: 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."

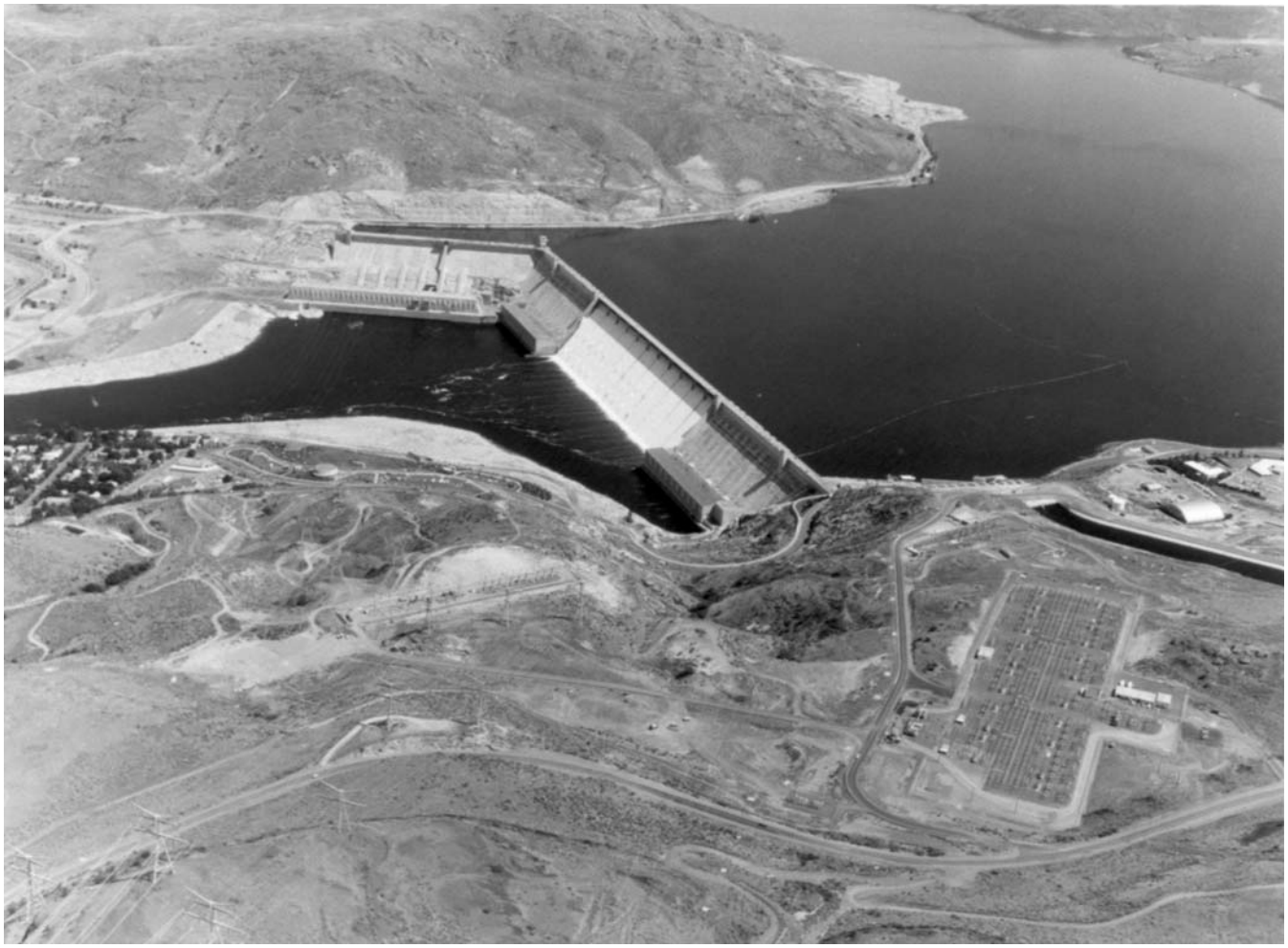
Percentage of Residential Sector
1989–2006: EIA, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."
2007: Estimated by EIA as the average of the three previous annual values.

Percentage of Commercial Sector
1987–2002: 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.
2003 forward: EIA, *NGM*, March 2008, Table 3.

Percentage of Industrial Sector
1982–2002: 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.
2003 forward: EIA, *NGM*, March 2008, 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 Quantity 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*, Table 7.3b; for 1989-2001, see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).
2002 forward: 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 Quantity 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 *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).

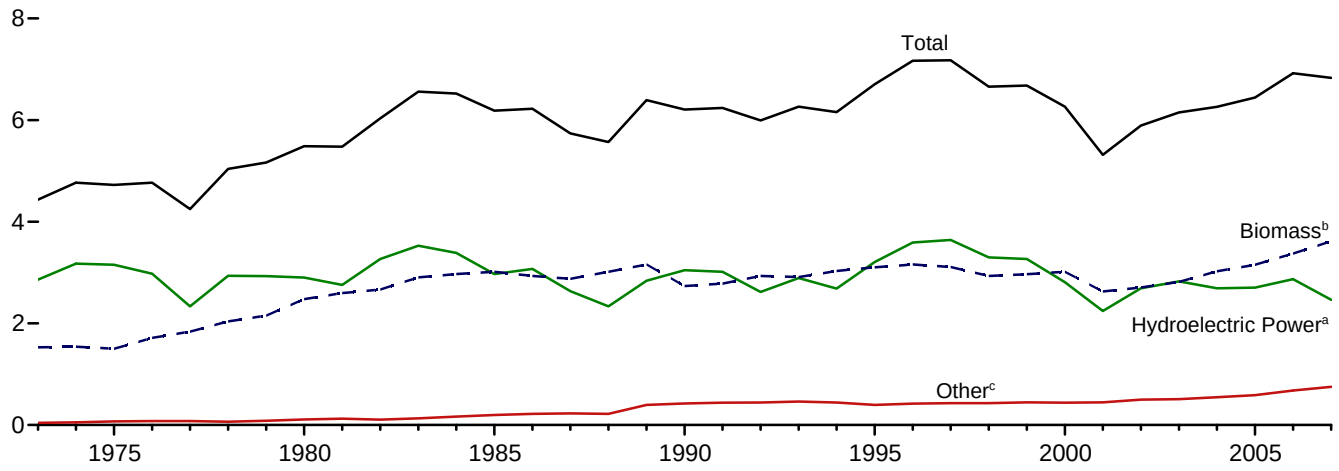
10 Renewable Energy



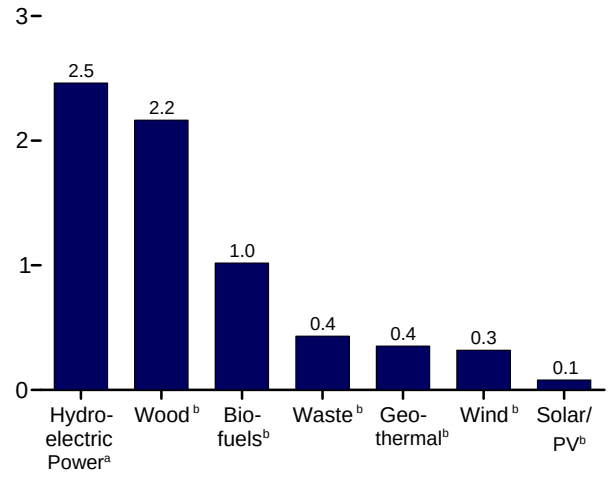
Grand Coulee Dam, Washington State. Source: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

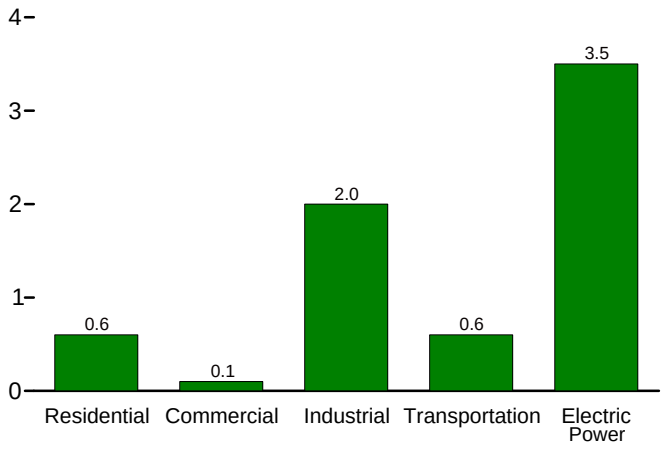
Total and Major Sources, 1973-2007



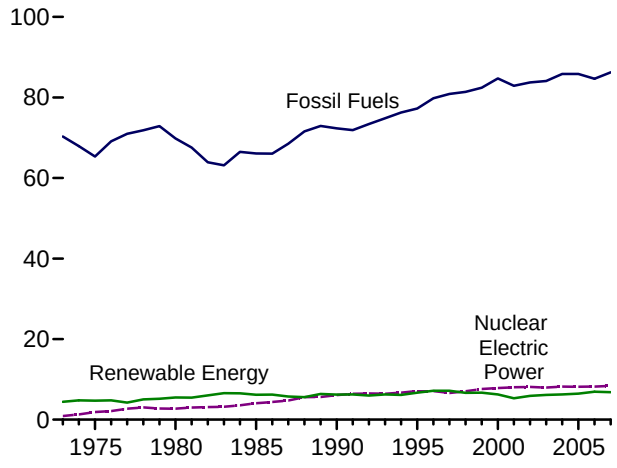
By Source, 2007



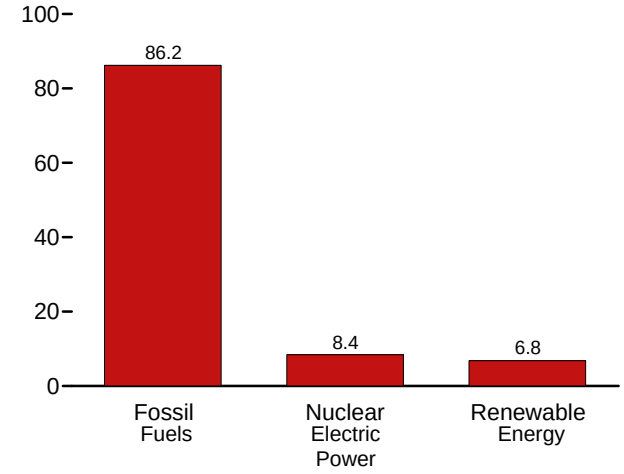
By Sector, 2007



Compared With Other Resources, 1973-2007



Compared With Other Resources, 2007



[a]Conventional hydroelectric power.
[b]See Table 10.1 for definition.
[c]Geothermal, solar/PV, and wind.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html.
Sources: Tables 1.3, 10.1, and 10.2a-c.

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	
1973 Total	**NA**	**1,529**	**4,433**	**2,861**	**43**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,527**	**2**	**NA**	**1,529**	**4,433**
1975 Total	**NA**	**1,499**	**4,723**	**3,155**	**70**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,497**	**2**	**NA**	**1,499**	**4,723**
1980 Total	**NA**	**2,475**	**5,485**	**2,900**	**110**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,474**	**2**	**NA**	**2,475**	**5,485**
1985 Total	**93**	**3,016**	**6,185**	**2,970**	**198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**2,687**	**236**	**93**	**3,016**	**6,185**
1990 Total	**111**	**2,735**	**6,206**	**3,046**	**336**	**60**	**29**	**2,216**	**408**	**111**	**2,735**	**6,206**
1995 Total	**200**	**3,102**	**6,703**	**3,205**	**294**	**70**	**33**	**2,370**	**531**	**202**	**3,104**	**6,705**
1996 Total	**143**	**3,157**	**7,167**	**3,590**	**316**	**71**	**33**	**2,437**	**577**	**145**	**3,159**	**7,168**
1997 Total	**190**	**3,111**	**7,180**	**3,640**	**325**	**70**	**34**	**2,371**	**551**	**187**	**3,108**	**7,178**
1998 Total	**206**	**2,933**	**6,659**	**3,297**	**328**	**70**	**31**	**2,184**	**542**	**205**	**2,931**	**6,657**
1999 Total	**215**	**2,969**	**6,683**	**3,268**	**331**	**69**	**46**	**2,214**	**540**	**213**	**2,967**	**6,681**
2000 Total	**238**	**3,010**	**6,262**	**2,811**	**317**	**66**	**57**	**2,262**	**511**	**241**	**3,013**	**6,264**
2001 Total	**260**	**2,629**	**5,318**	**2,242**	**311**	**65**	**70**	**2,006**	**364**	**258**	**2,627**	**R 5,316**
2002 Total	**315**	**2,712**	**5,899**	**2,689**	**328**	**64**	**105**	**1,995**	**402**	**309**	**2,706**	**5,893**
2003 Total	**412**	**2,815**	**6,149**	**2,825**	**331**	**64**	**115**	**2,002**	**401**	**414**	**2,817**	**6,150**
2004 Total	**501**	**3,011**	**6,248**	**2,690**	**341**	**65**	**142**	**2,121**	**389**	**513**	**3,023**	**6,261**
2005 Total	**582**	**R 3,141**	**R 6,431**	**2,703**	**343**	**66**	**178**	**R 2,156**	**403**	**595**	**R 3,154**	**R 6,444**
2006 January	56	R 286	R 617	272	29	6	24	R 194	36	55	R 285	R 615
February	53	R 256	R 552	246	26	5	19	R 170	32	51	R 254	R 550
March	59	R 274	R 578	244	30	6	23	R 182	34	58	R 273	R 576
April	55	R 259	R 600	283	27	6	25	R 172	32	57	R 261	R 602
May	59	R 270	R 633	306	26	6	24	R 177	35	65	R 277	R 640
June	62	R 271	R 621	295	28	6	20	R 176	33	71	R 281	R 630
July	63	R 284	R 592	252	30	6	19	R 186	35	69	R 290	R 598
August	66	R 287	R 555	216	30	R 7	16	R 186	35	72	R 293	R 561
September	65	R 277	R 501	171	29	6	19	R 179	33	71	R 283	R 507
October	67	R 285	R 514	169	30	6	24	R 184	34	75	R 292	R 521
November	67	R 280	R 540	201	28	6	25	R 179	34	73	R 287	R 547
December	72	R 293	R 568	214	30	6	25	R 186	35	78	R 299	R 574
Total	**745**	**R 3,324**	**R 6,872**	**2,869**	**343**	**R 72**	**264**	**R 2,172**	**407**	**795**	**R 3,374**	**R 6,922**
2007 January	73	R 296	R 620	262	31	6	24	R 186	37	78	R 301	R 625
February	68	R 272	R 517	185	28	R 6	25	R 171	R 34	70	R 275	R 519
March	75	R 293	R 600	241	29	R 7	30	R 181	37	79	R 297	R 604
April	74	R 287	R 590	237	28	R 7	32	R 180	R 33	76	R 289	R 592
May	80	R 296	R 617	257	28	R 7	28	R 180	R 36	82	R 298	R 618
June	80	R 293	R 581	227	R 30	R 7	24	R 177	36	83	R 296	R 583
July	85	R 307	R 587	224	30	R 7	19	R 184	37	88	R 310	R 590
August	89	R 307	R 567	198	30	R 7	24	R 182	R 37	92	R 311	R 570
September	86	R 298	R 505	145	29	R 7	26	R 176	R 36	83	R 295	R 503
October	90	R 307	R 521	147	30	R 7	30	R 183	R 34	94	R 310	R 525
November	92	R 307	R 526	156	29	6	27	R 179	36	94	R 309	R 528
December	96	R 321	R 569	183	30	6	28	R 186	R 38	100	R 324	R 572
Total	**988**	**R 3,584**	**R 6,800**	**2,463**	**R 353**	**R 80**	**319**	**R 2,165**	**R 431**	**1,018**	**R 3,615**	**R 6,830**
2008 January	101	324	618	F 224	30	6	F 34	185	38	102	325	620

[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, fuel ethanol, and biodiesel.
[d] Hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar/photovoltaic, wind, and biomass.
[e] Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).
[f] Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal energy plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.
[g] Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy.
[h] Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).
[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 and biodiesel consumption, plus losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 10.2a-c, 10.3, and 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]	Wood[d]	Waste[f]	Fuel Ethanol[g]	Total	Total
1973 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**354**	**354**	**NA**	**NA**	**7**	**NA**	**NA**	**7**	**7**
1975 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**425**	**425**	**NA**	**NA**	**8**	**NA**	**NA**	**8**	**8**
1980 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**850**	**850**	**NA**	**NA**	**21**	**NA**	**NA**	**21**	**21**
1985 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**1,010**	**1,010**	**NA**	**NA**	**24**	**NA**	**(s)**	**24**	**24**
1990 Total	**6**	**56**	**580**	**641**	**1**	**3**	**66**	**28**	**1**	**94**	**98**
1995 Total	**7**	**65**	**520**	**591**	**1**	**5**	**72**	**40**	**(s)**	**113**	**118**
1996 Total	**7**	**65**	**540**	**612**	**1**	**5**	**76**	**53**	**(s)**	**129**	**135**
1997 Total	**8**	**65**	**430**	**503**	**1**	**6**	**73**	**58**	**(s)**	**131**	**138**
1998 Total	**8**	**65**	**380**	**452**	**1**	**7**	**64**	**54**	**(s)**	**118**	**127**
1999 Total	**9**	**64**	**390**	**462**	**1**	**7**	**67**	**54**	**(s)**	**121**	**129**
2000 Total	**9**	**61**	**420**	**490**	**1**	**8**	**71**	**47**	**(s)**	**119**	**128**
2001 Total	**9**	**60**	**370**	**439**	**1**	**8**	**67**	**25**	**(s)**	**92**	**101**
2002 Total	**10**	**59**	**380**	**449**	**(s)**	**9**	**69**	**26**	**(s)**	**95**	**104**
2003 Total	**13**	**58**	**400**	**471**	**1**	**11**	**71**	**29**	**1**	**101**	**113**
2004 Total	**14**	**59**	**410**	**483**	**1**	**12**	**70**	**34**	**1**	**105**	**118**
2005 Total	**16**	**61**	**R 450**	**R 527**	**1**	**14**	**70**	**34**	**1**	**105**	**119**
2006 January	2	6	R 35	R 42	(s)	1	R 5	3	(s)	9	10
February	1	5	R 31	R 38	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	9
March	2	6	R 35	R 42	(s)	1	R 5	3	(s)	8	10
April	2	R 6	R 34	R 41	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	10
May	2	6	R 35	R 42	(s)	1	R 5	3	(s)	9	10
June	2	R 6	R 34	R 41	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	10
July	2	6	R 35	R 42	(s)	1	R 5	3	(s)	9	10
August	2	6	R 35	R 42	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
September	2	R 6	R 34	R 41	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	R 9
October	2	6	R 35	R 42	(s)	1	R 5	3	(s)	9	10
November	2	R 6	R 34	R 41	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	10
December	2	6	R 35	R 42	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
Total	**18**	**R 67**	**R 410**	**R 495**	**1**	**14**	**65**	**36**	**1**	**102**	**117**
2007 January	2	6	R 39	R 47	(s)	1	R 5	3	(s)	9	10
February	R 2	R 6	R 35	R 43	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	9
March	2	6	R 39	R 47	(s)	1	R 5	3	(s)	9	10
April	2	R 6	R 38	R 46	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	9
May	2	6	R 39	R 47	(s)	1	R 5	3	(s)	9	10
June	2	R 6	R 38	R 46	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10
July	2	6	R 39	R 47	(s)	1	R 5	3	(s)	9	10
August	2	6	R 39	R 47	(s)	1	R 5	3	(s)	9	10
September	2	R 6	R 38	R 46	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	10
October	2	6	R 39	R 47	(s)	1	R 5	3	(s)	9	10
November	2	R 6	R 38	R 46	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10
December	2	6	R 39	R 47	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
Total	**R 22**	**R 74**	**R 460**	**R 556**	**1**	**14**	**65**	**37**	**2**	**104**	**119**
2008 January	2	6	39	47	F (s)	1	5	F 3	(s)	9	10

[a] Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note, "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 electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate). Includes a small amount of commercial sector use.

[d] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[e] Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

[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] The ethanol portion of motor fuels (such as E10) consumed by the commercial sector.

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

Notes: • Data are estimates, except for commercial sector hydroelectric power 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html for all available 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		
	Hydroelectric Power[b]	Geothermal[c]	Wood[d]	Waste[e]	Fuel Ethanol[f]	Losses and Co-products[g]	Total	Total	Fuel Ethanol[h]	Biodiesel[i]	Total
1973 Total	**35**	**NA**	**1,165**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,165**	**1,200**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1975 Total	**32**	**NA**	**1,063**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,063**	**1,096**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1980 Total	**33**	**NA**	**1,600**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,600**	**1,633**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1985 Total	**33**	**NA**	**1,645**	**230**	**1**	**41**	**1,917**	**1,950**	**51**	**NA**	**51**
1990 Total	**31**	**2**	**1,442**	**192**	**1**	**48**	**1,683**	**1,716**	**62**	**NA**	**62**
1995 Total	**55**	**3**	**1,652**	**195**	**2**	**86**	**1,935**	**1,992**	**115**	**NA**	**115**
1996 Total	**61**	**3**	**1,683**	**224**	**1**	**61**	**1,970**	**2,033**	**82**	**NA**	**82**
1997 Total	**58**	**3**	**1,731**	**184**	**1**	**81**	**1,997**	**2,058**	**104**	**NA**	**104**
1998 Total	**55**	**3**	**1,603**	**180**	**1**	**88**	**1,873**	**1,931**	**115**	**NA**	**115**
1999 Total	**49**	**4**	**1,620**	**171**	**1**	**92**	**1,883**	**1,936**	**120**	**NA**	**120**
2000 Total	**42**	**4**	**1,636**	**145**	**1**	**101**	**1,884**	**1,930**	**138**	**NA**	**138**
2001 Total	**33**	**5**	**1,443**	**129**	**3**	**110**	**1,684**	**1,721**	**144**	**1**	**145**
2002 Total	**39**	**5**	**1,396**	**146**	**3**	**133**	**1,679**	**1,723**	**171**	**1**	**172**
2003 Total	**43**	**3**	**1,363**	**142**	**5**	**174**	**1,684**	**1,731**	**233**	**2**	**235**
2004 Total	**33**	**4**	**1,476**	**132**	**6**	**210**	**1,824**	**1,861**	**292**	**4**	**296**
2005 Total	**32**	**4**	**1,452**	**148**	**7**	**241**	**1,848**	**1,884**	**334**	**12**	**346**
2006 January	4	(s)	R 137	12	1	23	R 173	R 177	29	2	31
February	3	(s)	R 119	11	1	22	R 152	R 155	27	1	29
March	2	(s)	R 125	12	1	24	R 162	R 164	31	2	33
April	2	(s)	121	11	1	22	R 156	R 158	32	2	34
May	2	(s)	R 124	12	1	24	R 160	R 162	38	3	41
June	2	(s)	122	11	1	25	R 159	R 161	42	3	45
July	2	(s)	R 130	12	1	25	R 168	R 171	39	3	42
August	2	(s)	R 129	12	1	27	R 168	R 170	41	4	45
September	2	(s)	R 125	11	1	26	R 163	165	41	3	44
October	3	(s)	R 128	12	1	27	R 168	171	43	3	46
November	4	(s)	R 125	12	1	27	164	R 168	43	3	45
December	3	(s)	R 130	12	1	29	R 172	R 175	45	3	48
Total	**29**	**4**	**R 1,515**	**140**	**9**	**301**	**R 1,966**	**R 1,999**	**451**	**32**	**483**
2007 January	4	(s)	125	R 13	1	28	R 167	171	45	3	48
February	2	(s)	114	R 12	1	26	R 153	R 155	40	3	43
March	2	(s)	121	R 13	1	29	R 164	R 167	44	4	48
April	2	(s)	122	R 12	1	29	R 164	R 166	42	4	46
May	2	(s)	122	R 13	1	31	R 166	R 168	45	5	50
June	2	(s)	R 118	R 13	1	31	R 163	165	46	5	51
July	1	(s)	125	R 13	1	32	R 171	172	48	7	55
August	2	(s)	122	R 13	1	33	168	R 171	50	8	58
September	1	(s)	118	12	1	32	R 164	R 166	44	6	50
October	1	(s)	124	R 13	1	34	R 172	173	52	6	58
November	1	(s)	121	R 13	1	35	R 170	171	52	6	57
December	2	(s)	126	R 13	1	37	R 177	R 179	55	6	61
Total	**23**	**R 5**	**R 1,457**	**R 151**	**12**	**379**	**R 1,998**	**R 2,025**	**564**	**63**	**626**
2008 January	F 4	(s)	124	13	1	39	177	181	56	6	62

[a] Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

[b] Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

[c] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[d] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[e] 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).

[f] The ethanol portion of motor fuels (such as E10) consumed by the industrial sector.

[g] 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.

[h] The ethanol portion of motor fuels (such as E10 and E85) consumed by the transportation sector.

[i] "Biodiesel" is any liquid biofuel suitable as a diesel fuel substitute, additive, or extender. See "Biodiesel" in Glossary.

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

Notes: • Data are estimates, except for industrial sector hydroelectric power in 1973-1978 and 1989 forward. • 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html for all available 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	
1973 Total	**2,827**	**43**	**NA**	**NA**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2,873**
1975 Total	**3,122**	**70**	**NA**	**NA**	**(s)**	**2**	**2**	**3,194**
1980 Total	**2,867**	**110**	**NA**	**NA**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**2,982**
1985 Total	**2,937**	**198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**8**	**7**	**14**	**3,150**
1990 Total[g]	**3,014**	**326**	**4**	**29**	**129**	**188**	**317**	**3,689**
1995 Total	**3,149**	**280**	**5**	**33**	**125**	**296**	**422**	**3,889**
1996 Total	**3,528**	**300**	**5**	**33**	**138**	**300**	**438**	**4,305**
1997 Total	**3,581**	**309**	**5**	**34**	**137**	**309**	**446**	**4,375**
1998 Total	**3,241**	**311**	**5**	**31**	**137**	**308**	**444**	**4,032**
1999 Total	**3,218**	**312**	**5**	**46**	**138**	**315**	**453**	**4,034**
2000 Total	**2,768**	**296**	**5**	**57**	**134**	**318**	**453**	**3,579**
2001 Total	**2,209**	**289**	**6**	**70**	**126**	**211**	**337**	**2,910**
2002 Total	**2,650**	**305**	**6**	**105**	**150**	**230**	**380**	**3,445**
2003 Total	**2,781**	**303**	**5**	**115**	**167**	**230**	**397**	**3,601**
2004 Total	**2,656**	**311**	**6**	**142**	**165**	**223**	**388**	**3,503**
2005 Total	**2,670**	**309**	**6**	**178**	**185**	**221**	**406**	**3,568**
2006 January	268	26	(s)	24	17	20	37	355
February	243	23	(s)	19	15	18	34	319
March	242	27	(s)	23	16	19	35	327
April	281	24	1	25	12	17	30	360
May	304	23	1	24	13	19	33	384
June	293	25	1	20	15	19	34	373
July	250	27	1	19	16	20	36	333
August	214	27	1	16	17	20	37	295
September	169	26	1	19	15	19	34	248
October	166	27	(s)	24	15	19	34	252
November	197	25	(s)	25	15	20	35	283
December	211	27	(s)	25	16	20	36	299
Total	**2,839**	**306**	**5**	**264**	**182**	**231**	**412**	**3,827**
2007 January	258	27	(s)	24	16	21	38	347
February	183	25	(s)	25	17	19	36	269
March	239	26	(s)	30	15	21	36	331
April	235	24	1	32	15	19	33	325
May	255	25	1	28	14	20	34	343
June	225	26	1	24	15	21	36	311
July	223	27	1	19	15	21	36	306
August	196	27	1	24	16	21	37	285
September	144	26	1	26	15	20	35	232
October	146	27	(s)	30	14	18	32	236
November	155	26	(s)	27	15	21	36	243
December	182	27	(s)	28	16	22	37	275
Total	**2,440**	**312**	**6**	**319**	**184**	**243**	**427**	**3,503**
2008 January	F 220	F 26	F (s)	F 34	F 17	F 22	F 38	F 319

[a] Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

[b] Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal energy plants heat rate).

[c] Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

[d] Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

[e] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

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

NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Biomass:** Table 7.4b. • **All Other Data:** Tables 7.2b and A6.

Table 10.3 Fuel Ethanol Overview

	Feed-stock[a]	Losses and Co-products[b]	Production			Net Imports[c]		Stocks[d]	Stock Change[e]		Consumption		
	TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu
1981 Total	**13**	**6**	**1,978**	**83**	**7**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,978**	**83**	**7**
1985 Total	**93**	**41**	**14,693**	**617**	**52**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**14,693**	**617**	**52**
1990 Total	**111**	**48**	**17,802**	**748**	**63**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**17,802**	**748**	**63**
1995 Total	**200**	**86**	**32,325**	**1,358**	**114**	**387**	**1**	**2,186**	**-207**	**-1**	**32,919**	**1,383**	**117**
1996 Total	**143**	**61**	**23,178**	**973**	**82**	**313**	**1**	**2,065**	**-121**	**(s)**	**23,612**	**992**	**84**
1997 Total	**190**	**81**	**30,674**	**1,288**	**109**	**85**	**(s)**	**2,925**	**860**	**3**	**29,899**	**1,256**	**106**
1998 Total	**206**	**88**	**33,453**	**1,405**	**118**	**66**	**(s)**	**3,406**	**481**	**2**	**33,038**	**1,388**	**117**
1999 Total	**215**	**92**	**34,881**	**1,465**	**123**	**87**	**(s)**	**4,024**	**618**	**2**	**34,350**	**1,443**	**122**
2000 Total	**238**	**101**	**38,627**	**1,622**	**137**	**116**	**(s)**	**3,400**	**-624**	**-2**	**39,367**	**1,653**	**139**
2001 Total	**259**	**110**	**42,028**	**1,765**	**149**	**315**	**1**	**4,298**	**898**	**3**	**41,445**	**1,741**	**147**
2002 Total	**313**	**133**	**50,956**	**2,140**	**180**	**306**	**1**	**6,200**	**1,902**	**7**	**49,360**	**2,073**	**175**
2003 Total	**410**	**174**	**66,772**	**2,804**	**236**	**292**	**1**	**5,978**	**-222**	**-1**	**67,286**	**2,826**	**238**
2004 Total	**497**	**210**	**81,058**	**3,404**	**287**	**3,542**	**13**	**6,002**	**24**	**(s)**	**84,576**	**3,552**	**299**
2005 Total	**570**	**241**	**92,961**	**3,904**	**329**	**3,234**	**11**	**5,563**	**-439**	**-2**	**96,634**	**4,059**	**342**
2006 January	55	23	8,935	375	32	132	(s)	6,099	536	2	8,531	358	30
February	52	22	8,463	355	30	610	2	7,268	1,169	4	7,904	332	28
March	57	24	9,333	392	33	894	3	8,626	1,358	5	8,869	372	31
April	53	22	8,663	364	31	905	3	8,990	364	1	9,204	387	33
May	56	23	9,086	382	32	682	2	7,767	-1,223	-4	10,991	462	39
June	58	25	9,531	400	34	1,550	5	6,675	-1,092	-4	12,173	511	43
July	60	25	9,791	411	35	2,637	9	7,706	1,031	4	11,397	479	40
August	63	26	10,235	430	36	3,102	11	9,133	1,427	5	11,910	500	42
September	62	26	10,088	424	36	2,268	8	9,725	592	2	11,764	494	42
October	64	27	10,512	442	37	2,044	7	9,723	-2	(s)	12,558	527	44
November	64	27	10,442	439	37	1,376	5	9,232	-491	-2	12,309	517	44
December	69	29	11,215	471	40	1,208	4	8,760	-472	-2	12,895	542	46
Total	**712**	**301**	**116,294**	**4,884**	**412**	**17,408**	**62**	**8,760**	**3,197**	**11**	**130,505**	**5,481**	**462**
2007 January	70	28	11,621	488	41	1,191	4	8,593	-167	-1	12,966	545	46
February	65	26	10,795	453	38	939	3	8,749	156	1	11,578	486	41
March	71	29	11,892	499	42	711	3	8,529	-220	-1	12,823	539	45
April	70	29	11,716	492	41	777	3	8,791	262	1	12,231	514	43
May	75	31	12,573	528	44	659	2	8,950	159	1	13,073	549	46
June	75	31	12,553	527	44	852	3	9,067	117	(s)	13,288	558	47
July	78	32	13,051	548	46	1,526	5	9,696	629	2	13,948	586	49
August	81	33	13,458	565	48	1,529	5	10,309	613	2	14,374	604	51
September	79	32	13,222	555	47	601	2	11,509	1,200	4	12,623	530	45
October	84	34	14,018	589	50	985	3	11,423	-86	(s)	15,089	634	53
November	86	35	14,356	603	51	380	1	11,194	-229	-1	14,965	629	53
December	91	37	15,161	637	54	198	1	10,509	-685	-2	16,044	674	57
Total	**924**	**378**	**154,416**	**6,485**	**546**	**10,348**	**37**	**10,509**	**1,749**	**6**	**163,002**	**6,846**	**577**
2008 January	95	39	15,818	664	56	495	2	10,674	165	1	16,148	678	57

[a] Total corn and other biomass inputs to the production of 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] Fuel ethanol imports only. Data for fuel ethanol exports are not available.

[d] Stocks are at end of period.

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

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. • Through 1980, data are not available. For 1981-1992, data are estimates. Beginning in 1993, only data for feedstock and losses and co-products 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html for all available data beginning in 1981.

Sources: *(Note: For production, net imports, stocks, stock change, and consumption, data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042; and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the approximate heat content of fuel ethanol—see Table A3.)* • **Feedstock:** Calculated as fuel ethanol production in thousand barrels multiplied by the approximate heat content of fuel ethanol feedstock—see Table A3. • **Losses and Co-products:** Calculated as fuel ethanol feedstock minus fuel ethanol production. • **Production: 1981-1992—**Fuel ethanol production is equal to 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 Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report," and predecessor form, which were not reconciled and updated to be consistent with the final balance. **2005 forward—**EIA, Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." • **Net Imports, Stocks, and Stock Change: 1992-2006—**EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA),* annual reports. **2007 and 2008—**EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM),* monthly reports. • **Consumption: 1981-1989—**EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990,* Table 10; and EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), estimates. **1990-1992—**EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biomass Energy Consumption 1992,* Table D2; and EIA, CNEAF, estimates. **1993-2004—**EIA, *PSA,* annual reports, Tables 2 and 16. Calculated as ten percent of oxygenated finished motor gasoline field production (Table 2), plus fuel ethanol refinery input (Table 16). **2005 and 2006—**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). **2007 and 2008—**EIA, *PSM,* monthly reports, Tables 1 and 27. 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 27).

Columns are added to show fuel ethanol production and consumption in million gallons.

Table 10.4 Biodiesel Overview

	Feedstock[a]	Losses and Co-products[b]	Production[c]		
	Trillion Btu	Trillion Btu	Thousand Barrels	Million Gallons	Trillion Btu
2001 Total	**1**	**(s)**	**204**	**9**	**1**
2002 Total	**1**	**(s)**	**250**	**10**	**1**
2003 Total	**2**	**(s)**	**338**	**14**	**2**
2004 Total	**4**	**(s)**	**666**	**28**	**4**
2005 Total	**12**	**(s)**	**2,162**	**91**	**12**
2006 January	2	(s)	312	13	2
February	1	(s)	269	11	1
March	2	(s)	368	15	2
April	2	(s)	385	16	2
May	3	(s)	531	22	3
June	3	(s)	612	26	3
July	3	(s)	540	23	3
August	4	(s)	689	29	4
September	3	(s)	598	25	3
October	3	(s)	549	23	3
November	3	(s)	520	22	3
December	3	(s)	590	25	3
Total	**32**	**(s)**	**5,963**	**250**	**32**
2007 January	3	(s)	629	26	3
February	3	(s)	555	23	3
March	4	(s)	754	32	4
April	4	(s)	757	32	4
May	5	(s)	957	40	5
June	5	(s)	928	39	5
July	7	(s)	1,235	52	7
August	8	(s)	1,461	61	8
September	6	(s)	1,175	49	6
October	6	(s)	1,157	49	6
November	6	(s)	1,031	43	6
December	6	(s)	1,052	44	6
Total	**64**	**1**	**11,691**	**491**	**63**
2008 January	7	(s)	1,208	51	6

[a] Total vegetable oil and other biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel.

[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] Production of biofuels for use as diesel fuel substitutes or additives. Biodiesel consumption equals biodiesel production.

(s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Through 2000, data are not available. Beginning in 2001, data are estimates. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html for all available data beginning in 2001.

Sources: • **Feedstock:** Calculated as biodiesel production in thousand barrels multiplied by the approximate heat content of biodiesel feedstock—see Table A3. • **Losses and Co-products:** Calculated as biodiesel feedstock minus biodiesel production. • **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, Bureau of the Census, "M311K - Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks," Table 3A, data for soybean oil consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel). In addition, the Energy Information Administration (EIA), Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting, estimates that 14.4 million gallons of yellow grease were consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel). EIA assumes that 7.65 pounds of vegetable oil are needed to make one gallon of biodiesel. **2007 and 2008—**U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "M311K - Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks," Table 3A, data for all fats and oils consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel). EIA assumes that 7.65 pounds of vegetable oil are needed to make one gallon of biodiesel. *(Note: For production, data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042; and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the approximate heat content of biodiesel — see Table A3.)*

A column is added to show biodiesel production in million gallons.

Renewable Energy

Note. Renewable Energy Production and Consumption. In Table 10.1, renewable energy consumption consists of: conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump 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 (municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass) consumption; fuel ethanol and biodiesel consumption; and losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. 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
Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center. 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. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Residential Sector, Solar/PV
Energy Information Administration (EIA), Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), estimates based on Form EIA-63A, "Annual Solar Thermal Collector Manufacturers Survey," and Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Module/Cell Manufacturers Survey." 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. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Residential Sector, Wood
1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-457, "Residential Energy Consumption Survey"; and EIA, CNEAF, estimates based on Form EIA-457 and regional heating degree-day data. 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. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Commercial Sector, Hydroelectric Power
EIA, *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, Tables 7.2a–7.2c and A6. Calculated as total conventional hydroelectric power minus conventional hydroelectric power in the electric power and industrial sectors, multiplied by the fossil-fueled plants heat rate.

Commercial Sector, Geothermal
Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center. 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. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Commercial Sector, Wood
1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980-1983*, Table ES1.

1984: EIA, CNEAF, estimate.

1985–1988: Values interpolated.

1989 forward: EIA, *MER*, Tables 7.4a–c; and EIA, CNEAF, estimates based on Form EIA-871, "Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey." Data for wood consumption at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants are calculated as total wood consumption at electricity-only and CHP plants (*MER*, Table 7.4a) minus wood consumption in the electric power sector (*MER*, Table 7.4b) and at industrial CHP plants (*MER*, Table 7.4c). Annual estimates for wood consumption at other commercial plants are based on Form EIA-871 (the annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year); 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, Biomass Waste
EIA, *MER*, Table 7.4c.

Commercial Sector, Fuel Ethanol
EIA, *MER*, Tables 3.5, 3.7a, and 10.3. Calculated as commercial sector motor gasoline consumption (Table 3.7a) divided by total motor gasoline product supplied (Table 3.5), and then multiplied by fuel ethanol consumption (Table 10.3).

Table 10.2b Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power
Energy Information Administration (EIA), *MER* Tables 7.2c and A6.

Industrial Sector, Geothermal
Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center. 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. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Industrial Sector, Wood

1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980-1983*, Table ES1.

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 1.

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of Biofuels Consumption in the United States During 1987*, Table 2.

1988: Value interpolated.

1989 forward: EIA, *MER*, Table 7.4c; and EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), estimates based on Form EIA-846, "Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey." Data for wood consumption at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants are from *MER*, Table 7.4c. Annual estimates for wood consumption at other industrial plants are based on Form-EIA-846 (the annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year); 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, Biomass Waste

1981: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.

1982 and 1983: EIA, CNEAF, estimates for total waste consumption; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.

1988: Value interpolated.

1989 forward: EIA, *MER*, Table 7.4c; and EIA, CNEAF, estimates 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. Data for waste consumption at industrial CHP plants are from *MER*, Table 7.4c. Annual estimates for waste consumption at other industrial plants are based on the non-EIA sources listed above (the annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year); 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, Fuel Ethanol

EIA, *MER*, Tables 3.5, 3.7b, and 10.3. Calculated as industrial sector motor gasoline consumption (Table 3.7b) divided by total motor gasoline product supplied (Table 3.5), and then multiplied by fuel ethanol consumption (Table 10.3).

Industrial Sector, Losses and Co-products

EIA, *MER*, Tables 10.3 and 10.4.

Transportation Sector, Fuel Ethanol

EIA, *MER*, Tables 3.5, 3.7c, and 10.3. Calculated as transportation sector motor gasoline consumption (Table 3.7c) divided by total motor gasoline product supplied (Table 3.5), and then multiplied by fuel ethanol consumption (Table 10.3).

Transportation Sector, Biodiesel

EIA, *MER*, Table 10.4. Transportation sector biodiesel consumption is set equal to biodiesel production.

11 International Petroleum

Drilling rig, Gansu Province, People's Republic of China. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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	OPEC[b,c]
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	**1,037**	**231**	**281**	**1,325**	**2,250**	**1,433**	**1,023**	**1,059**	**1,495**	**301**	**3,388**	**1,193**	**1,677**	R **16,693**
1990 Average	**1,175**	**475**	**285**	**1,462**	**3,088**	**2,040**	**1,175**	**1,375**	**1,810**	**406**	**6,410**	**2,117**	**2,137**	R **23,955**
1995 Average	**1,202**	**646**	**392**	**1,503**	**3,643**	**560**	**2,057**	**1,390**	**1,993**	**442**	**8,231**	**2,233**	**2,750**	R **27,042**
1996 Average	**1,242**	**709**	**396**	**1,547**	**3,686**	**579**	**2,062**	**1,401**	**2,001**	**510**	**8,218**	**2,278**	**2,938**	R **27,566**
1997 Average	**1,277**	**714**	**388**	**1,520**	**3,664**	**1,155**	**2,007**	**1,446**	**2,132**	**550**	**8,362**	**2,316**	**3,280**	R **28,812**
1998 Average	**1,246**	**735**	**375**	**1,518**	**3,634**	**2,150**	**2,085**	**1,390**	**2,153**	**696**	**8,389**	**2,345**	**3,167**	R **29,885**
1999 Average	**1,202**	**745**	**373**	**1,472**	**3,557**	**2,508**	**1,898**	**1,319**	**2,130**	**665**	**7,833**	**2,169**	**2,826**	R **28,696**
2000 Average	**1,254**	**746**	**395**	**1,428**	**3,696**	**2,571**	**2,079**	**1,410**	**2,165**	**737**	**8,404**	**2,368**	**3,155**	R **30,408**
2001 Average	**1,310**	**742**	**412**	**1,340**	**3,724**	**2,390**	**1,998**	**1,367**	**2,256**	**714**	**8,031**	**2,205**	**3,010**	R **29,499**
2002 Average	**1,306**	**896**	**393**	**1,249**	**3,444**	**2,023**	**1,894**	**1,319**	**2,118**	**679**	**7,634**	**2,082**	**2,604**	R **27,641**
2003 Average	**1,611**	**903**	**411**	**1,155**	**3,743**	**1,308**	**2,136**	**1,421**	**2,275**	**715**	**8,775**	**2,348**	**2,335**	R **29,136**
2004 Average	**1,677**	**1,052**	**528**	**1,096**	**4,001**	**2,011**	**2,376**	**1,515**	**2,329**	**783**	**9,101**	**2,478**	**2,557**	R **31,504**
2005 Average	**1,797**	**1,250**	**532**	**1,067**	**4,139**	**1,878**	**2,529**	**1,633**	**2,627**	**835**	**9,550**	**2,535**	**2,565**	R **32,938**
2006 January	1,825	1,420	553	1,045	4,100	1,603	2,600	1,650	2,560	835	9,400	2,602	2,540	R 32,733
February	1,825	1,420	551	1,050	4,050	1,803	2,550	1,650	2,410	835	9,500	2,602	2,540	R 32,786
March	1,825	1,420	528	1,043	4,000	1,903	2,525	1,680	2,370	835	9,350	2,602	2,540	R 32,621
April	1,825	1,420	546	1,035	4,000	1,903	2,525	1,690	2,370	835	9,350	2,602	2,540	R 32,641
May	1,785	1,320	547	1,038	3,950	1,903	2,525	1,700	2,370	835	9,200	2,602	2,540	R 32,315
June	1,795	1,285	536	1,027	4,030	2,153	2,550	1,700	2,465	835	9,100	2,602	2,540	R 32,618
July	1,805	1,460	543	1,020	4,035	2,203	2,550	1,700	2,380	855	9,300	2,702	2,440	R 32,992
August	1,805	1,460	544	1,015	4,035	2,203	2,550	1,700	2,430	885	9,300	2,702	2,490	R 33,119
September	1,835	1,438	533	1,005	4,035	2,153	2,550	1,700	2,430	885	9,000	2,702	2,490	R 32,756
October	1,835	1,376	519	985	4,060	2,103	2,550	1,700	2,530	885	8,800	2,702	2,490	R 32,535
November	1,805	1,452	511	985	4,020	2,003	2,500	1,650	2,480	845	8,800	2,602	2,490	R 32,143
December	1,805	1,484	516	985	4,020	2,003	2,450	1,650	2,480	835	8,750	2,602	2,490	R 32,070
Average	**1,814**	**1,413**	**536**	**1,019**	**4,028**	**1,996**	**2,535**	**1,681**	**2,440**	**850**	**9,152**	**2,636**	**2,511**	R **32,610**
2007 January	1,838	1,584	517	988	4,040	1,753	2,450	1,680	2,365	835	8,750	2,613	2,380	R 31,794
February	1,833	1,600	507	984	3,900	2,003	2,420	1,680	2,390	825	8,600	2,573	2,383	R 31,698
March	1,829	1,640	482	969	3,900	2,053	2,420	1,680	2,275	825	8,600	2,612	2,445	R 31,730
April	1,825	1,679	502	965	3,900	2,103	2,420	1,680	2,400	825	8,600	2,611	2,445	R 31,954
May	1,821	1,695	512	965	3,900	2,103	2,420	1,680	2,240	825	8,600	2,611	2,444	R 31,816
June	1,828	1,680	515	958	3,900	2,003	2,420	1,680	2,230	835	8,600	2,610	2,444	R 31,704
July	1,828	1,710	510	953	3,900	2,053	2,445	1,700	2,380	865	8,600	2,610	2,444	R 31,998
August	1,824	1,730	508	952	3,900	1,903	2,500	1,700	2,380	865	8,600	2,659	2,444	R 31,965
September	1,831	1,791	517	950	3,900	2,203	2,500	1,720	2,380	865	8,800	2,709	2,440	R 32,606
October	1,842	1,889	514	960	3,940	2,303	2,500	1,740	2,330	869	8,800	2,711	2,440	R 32,838
November	1,852	1,940	518	960	3,940	2,253	2,520	1,740	2,400	883	9,000	2,242	2,440	R 32,687
December	1,852	1,986	532	960	3,940	2,303	2,550	1,740	2,430	888	9,100	2,659	2,440	R 33,379
Average	**1,834**	**1,744**	**511**	**964**	**3,922**	**2,086**	**2,464**	**1,702**	**2,350**	**851**	**8,722**	**2,603**	**2,433**	R **32,184**
2008 January	1,866	1,992	519	950	4,040	2,153	2,550	1,740	2,330	892	9,200	2,709	2,440	33,381

[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. In January 2008, Neutral Zone production by both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia totaled about 545 thousand barrels per day.

[b] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

[c] Current members of OPEC are Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Gabon, which withdrew from OPEC membership at the end of 1994, is excluded from all OPEC totals. Ecuador, which withdrew from OPEC at the end of 1992 and rejoined OPEC in November 2007, is included in all OPEC totals.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate but excludes 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

A column is added to Table 11.1a to show Ecuador, which rejoined OPEC in November 2007. Ecuador is included in the OPEC data for all time periods on this table.

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**	**53,966**
1990 Average	**15,278**	**1,553**	**2,774**	**873**	**2,553**	**1,630**	**10,975**	**NA**	**1,820**	**7,355**	**R 36,537**	**60,492**
1995 Average	**17,208**	**1,805**	**2,990**	**920**	**2,618**	**2,766**	**– –**	**5,995**	**2,489**	**6,560**	**R 35,343**	**62,385**
1996 Average	**17,367**	**1,837**	**3,131**	**922**	**2,855**	**3,091**	**– –**	**5,850**	**2,568**	**6,465**	**R 36,186**	**63,752**
1997 Average	**18,095**	**1,922**	**3,200**	**856**	**3,023**	**3,142**	**– –**	**5,920**	**2,518**	**6,452**	**R 36,932**	**65,744**
1998 Average	**19,337**	**1,981**	**3,198**	**834**	**3,070**	**3,011**	**– –**	**5,854**	**2,616**	**6,252**	**R 37,081**	**66,966**
1999 Average	**18,667**	**1,907**	**3,195**	**852**	**2,906**	**3,019**	**– –**	**6,079**	**2,684**	**5,881**	**R 37,226**	**65,922**
2000 Average	**19,892**	**1,977**	**3,249**	**768**	**3,012**	**3,222**	**– –**	**6,479**	**2,275**	**5,822**	**R 38,087**	**68,495**
2001 Average	**19,098**	**2,029**	**3,300**	**720**	**3,127**	**3,226**	**– –**	**6,917**	**2,282**	**5,801**	**R 38,602**	**68,101**
2002 Average	**17,794**	**2,171**	**3,390**	**715**	**3,177**	**3,131**	**– –**	**7,408**	**2,292**	**5,746**	**R 39,527**	**67,168**
2003 Average	**19,063**	**2,306**	**3,409**	**713**	**3,371**	**3,042**	**– –**	**8,132**	**2,093**	**5,681**	**R 40,313**	**69,448**
2004 Average	**20,787**	**2,398**	**3,485**	**673**	**3,383**	**2,954**	**– –**	**8,805**	**1,845**	**5,419**	**R 41,009**	**72,512**
2005 Average	**21,501**	**2,369**	**3,609**	**658**	**3,334**	**2,698**	**– –**	**9,043**	**1,649**	**5,178**	**R 40,869**	**73,807**
2006 January	21,175	2,595	3,670	654	3,372	2,657	– –	9,030	1,707	5,106	R 41,020	R 73,753
February	21,375	2,504	3,662	657	3,311	2,620	– –	9,040	1,639	5,045	R 40,861	73,647
March	21,250	2,411	3,710	651	3,350	2,610	– –	9,150	1,597	5,045	R 40,868	73,489
April	21,250	2,531	3,680	663	3,370	2,407	– –	9,170	1,590	5,128	R 40,950	73,591
May	21,050	2,341	3,712	655	3,329	2,535	– –	9,190	1,500	5,161	R 40,839	73,154
June	21,305	2,336	3,700	607	3,287	2,365	– –	9,260	1,392	5,160	R 40,444	73,061
July	21,680	2,512	3,716	620	3,232	2,571	– –	9,240	1,453	5,102	R 41,084	74,076
August	21,710	2,543	3,660	630	3,252	2,430	– –	9,330	1,202	5,059	R 40,635	73,754
September	21,360	2,601	3,649	640	3,258	2,338	– –	9,350	1,354	5,037	R 40,709	73,465
October	21,135	2,602	3,650	660	3,173	2,380	– –	9,450	1,482	5,106	R 41,274	73,809
November	20,805	2,658	3,672	615	3,163	2,466	– –	9,320	1,504	5,105	R 41,294	73,437
December	20,695	2,669	3,592	619	2,978	2,508	– –	9,420	1,472	5,166	R 41,148	R 73,219
Average	**21,232**	**2,525**	**3,673**	**639**	**3,256**	**2,491**	**– –**	**9,247**	**1,490**	**5,102**	**R 40,928**	**73,539**
2007 January	20,476	2,578	3,811	616	3,143	2,431	– –	9,420	R 1,513	E 5,196	R 41,315	R 73,109
February	20,356	2,618	3,739	614	3,148	2,454	– –	9,460	1,654	E 5,147	R 41,586	R 73,284
March	20,445	2,694	3,685	612	3,182	2,391	– –	9,473	R 1,565	E 5,178	R 41,502	R 73,232
April	20,494	2,634	3,749	609	3,182	2,427	– –	9,369	R 1,572	E 5,218	R 41,542	R 73,496
May	20,494	2,585	3,781	649	3,110	2,181	– –	9,390	R 1,580	E 5,240	R 41,142	R 72,958
June	20,403	2,580	3,826	679	3,206	1,921	– –	9,440	1,495	E 5,139	R 40,952	R 72,655
July	20,508	2,572	3,643	679	3,166	2,327	– –	9,460	R 1,484	E 5,120	R 41,142	R 73,140
August	20,462	2,709	3,746	679	2,843	2,135	– –	9,390	1,228	E 4,976	R 40,425	R 72,390
September	21,012	2,670	3,716	679	3,161	2,190	– –	9,520	R 1,389	E 4,899	R 40,650	R 73,256
October	21,158	2,592	3,722	609	2,995	2,273	– –	9,500	R 1,556	E 5,038	R 41,059	R 73,897
November	20,873	2,594	3,727	609	2,901	2,287	– –	9,425	R 1,456	E 5,006	R 40,911	R 73,598
December	21,474	2,515	3,607	609	2,954	2,235	– –	9,400	R 1,493	E 5,072	R 40,894	R 74,272
Average	**20,682**	**2,611**	**3,729**	**637**	**3,082**	**2,270**	**– –**	**9,437**	**R 1,498**	**E 5,103**	**R 41,090**	**R 73,274**
2008 January	21,578	2,589	3,765	609	2,957	2,229	– –	9,359	1,455	E 5,093	41,085	74,466

[a] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

[b] 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."

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

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate but excludes 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.

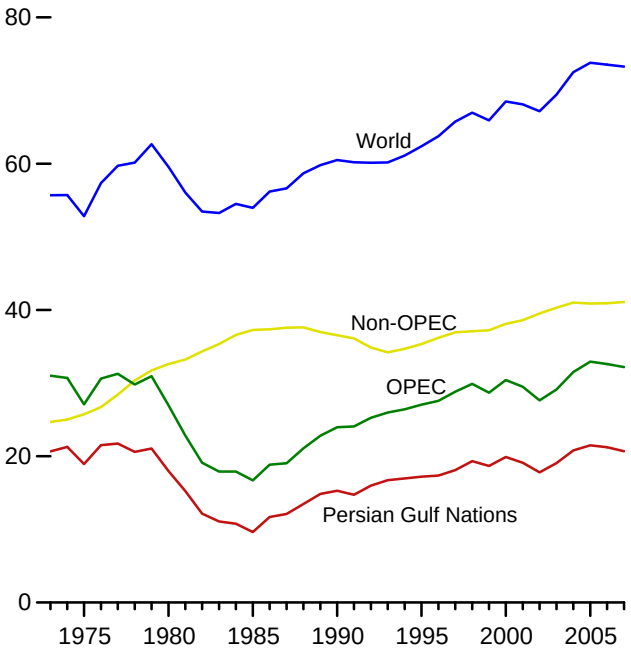
Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

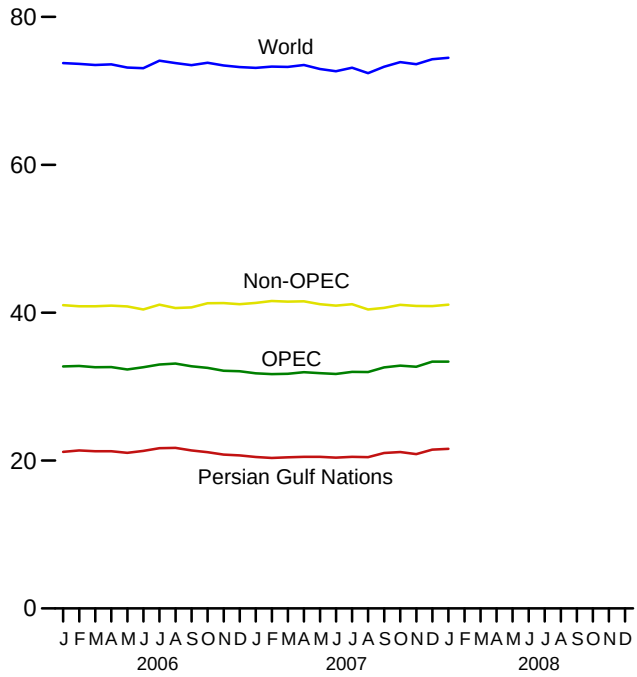
Ecuador rejoined OPEC in November 2007. Ecuador's production is removed from the Non-OPEC data for all time periods on Table 11.1b.

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

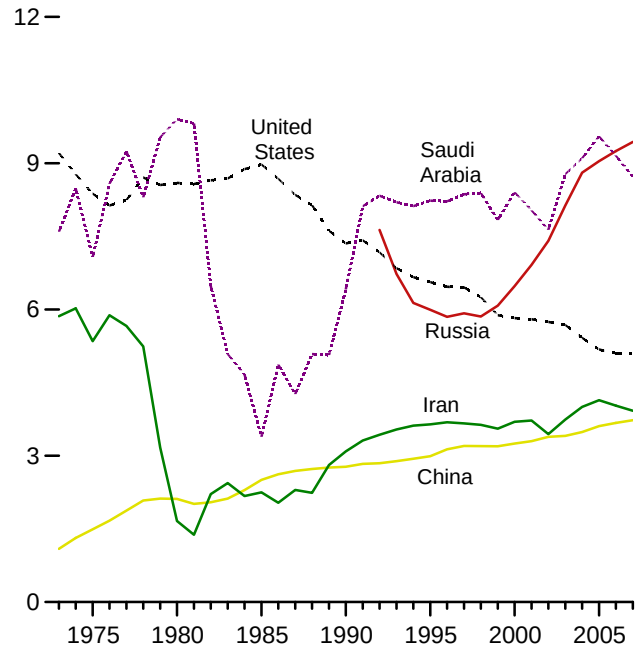
World Production, 1973-2007



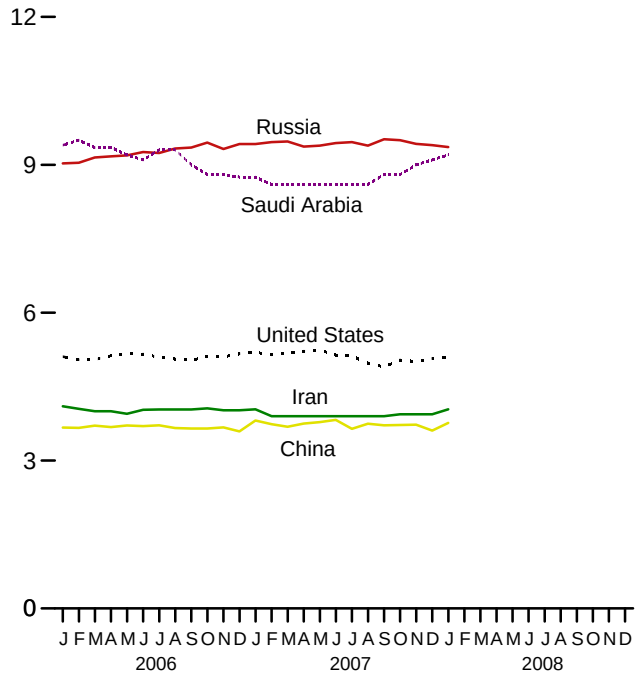
World Production, Monthly



Selected Producers, 1973-2007



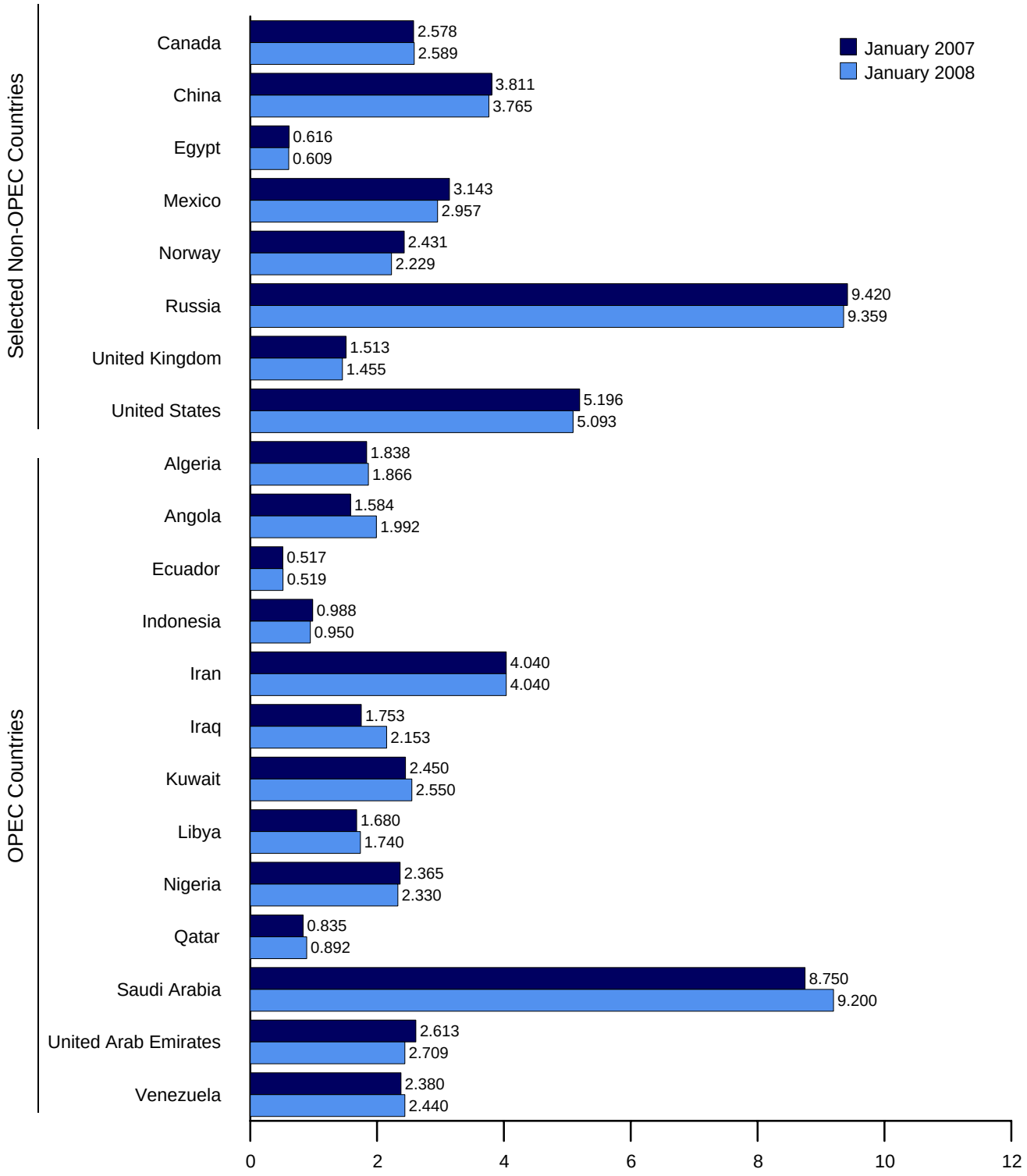
Selected Producers, Monthly



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."

• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.
Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

Figure 11.1b World Crude Oil Production by Selected Country
(Million Barrels per Day)

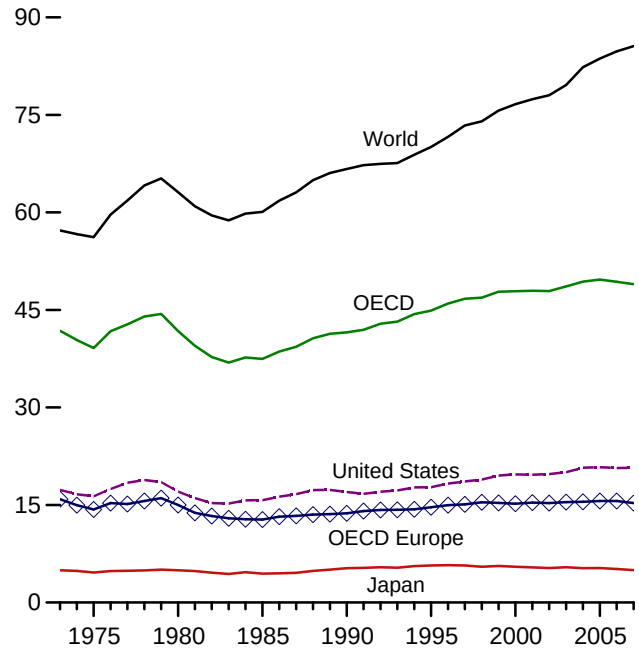


Note: OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.
Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

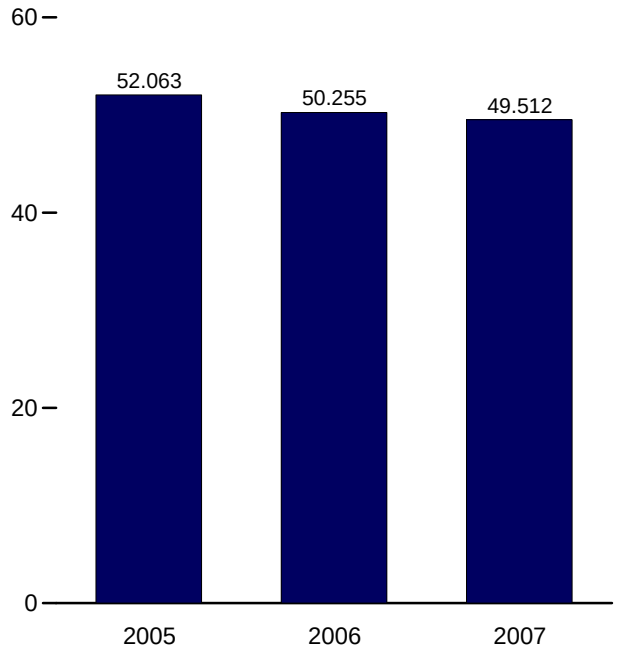
Figure 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries

(Million Barrels per Day)

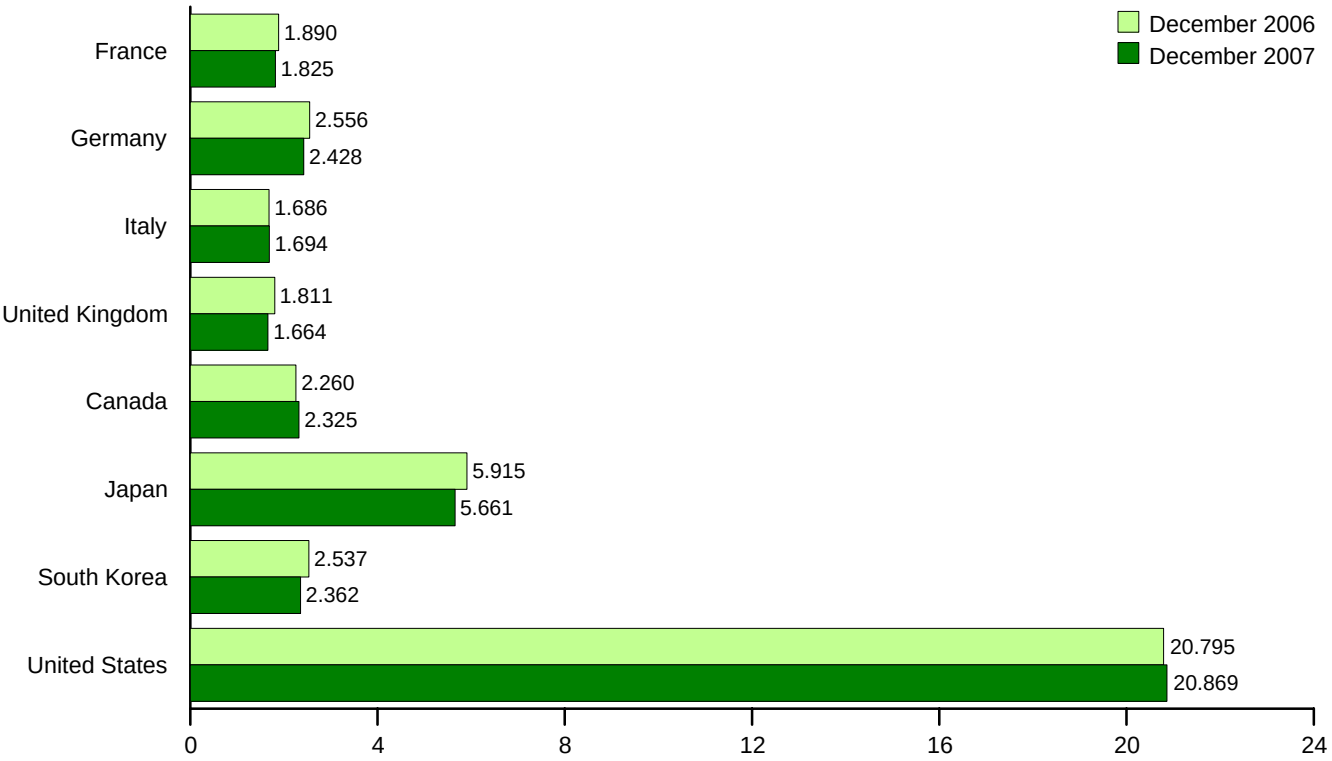
Overview, 1973-2007



OECD Total, December



By Selected OECD Country



Notes: • OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.
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**	**1,658**	**41,804**	**57,237**
1975 Average	**2,252**	**2,957**	**1,855**	**1,911**	**14,314**	**1,779**	**4,621**	**311**	**16,322**	**1,794**	**39,141**	**56,198**
1980 Average	**2,256**	**3,082**	**1,934**	**1,725**	**14,995**	**1,873**	**4,960**	**537**	**17,056**	**2,342**	**41,763**	**63,114**
1985 Average	**1,753**	**2,651**	**1,705**	**1,617**	**12,772**	**1,526**	**4,436**	**552**	**15,726**	**2,469**	**37,481**	**60,085**
1990 Average	**1,826**	**2,682**	**1,874**	**1,776**	**13,719**	**1,733**	**5,272**	**1,048**	**16,988**	**2,804**	**41,564**	**66,676**
1995 Average	**1,919**	**2,882**	**1,942**	**1,816**	**14,664**	**1,811**	**5,694**	**2,008**	**17,725**	**3,001**	**44,902**	**70,067**
1996 Average	**1,949**	**2,922**	**1,920**	**1,852**	**14,968**	**1,864**	**5,740**	**2,101**	**18,309**	**2,996**	**45,978**	**71,627**
1997 Average	**1,969**	**2,917**	**1,934**	**1,804**	**15,106**	**1,952**	**5,697**	**2,255**	**18,620**	**3,091**	**46,721**	**73,372**
1998 Average	**2,040**	**2,923**	**1,941**	**1,792**	**15,419**	**1,943**	**5,498**	**1,917**	**18,917**	**3,192**	**46,886**	**74,004**
1999 Average	**2,029**	**2,838**	**1,891**	**1,797**	**15,325**	**2,027**	**5,615**	**2,084**	**19,519**	**3,236**	**47,806**	**75,664**
2000 Average	**2,001**	**2,772**	**1,854**	**1,759**	**15,189**	**2,027**	**5,495**	**2,135**	**19,701**	**3,326**	**47,874**	**76,660**
2001 Average	**2,052**	**2,815**	**1,837**	**1,744**	**15,373**	**2,057**	**5,394**	**2,132**	**19,649**	**3,341**	**47,946**	**77,402**
2002 Average	**1,983**	**2,722**	**1,870**	**1,731**	**15,307**	**2,078**	**5,301**	**2,149**	**19,761**	**3,294**	**47,892**	**78,038**
2003 Average	**1,999**	**2,679**	**1,873**	**1,759**	**15,445**	**2,207**	**5,416**	**2,175**	**20,034**	**3,328**	**48,605**	**79,613**
2004 Average	**2,006**	**2,665**	**1,794**	**1,799**	**15,487**	**2,300**	**5,291**	**2,155**	**20,731**	**3,396**	**49,360**	**82,333**
2005 January	1,964	2,474	1,695	1,841	15,154	2,381	5,792	2,458	20,694	3,374	49,853	NA
February	2,209	2,706	1,861	1,853	16,203	2,390	6,211	2,344	20,830	3,428	51,406	NA
March	2,120	2,543	1,839	1,857	15,848	2,291	5,991	2,453	21,009	3,450	51,042	NA
April	1,907	2,571	1,753	1,775	15,314	2,131	5,116	2,183	20,137	3,604	48,485	NA
May	1,872	2,610	1,675	1,794	15,022	2,261	4,533	1,973	20,606	3,416	47,810	NA
June	1,969	2,540	1,712	1,831	15,458	2,304	4,989	2,092	21,198	3,524	49,566	NA
July	1,934	2,615	1,761	1,806	15,211	2,251	4,926	1,929	20,939	3,289	48,547	NA
August	1,994	2,885	1,605	1,822	15,770	2,360	4,952	2,057	21,666	3,433	50,238	NA
September	2,048	2,852	1,759	1,886	16,024	2,222	5,014	2,082	20,142	3,421	48,905	NA
October	1,859	2,691	1,733	1,785	15,408	2,251	4,681	1,954	20,253	3,289	47,835	NA
November	1,993	2,770	1,807	1,878	16,110	2,421	5,270	2,282	20,623	3,636	50,342	NA
December	2,011	2,519	1,871	1,886	15,882	2,306	6,246	2,500	21,495	3,635	52,063	NA
Average	**1,988**	**2,647**	**1,755**	**1,834**	**15,611**	**2,297**	**5,305**	**2,191**	**20,802**	**3,458**	**49,664**	**83,655**
2006 January	2,066	2,524	1,749	1,830	15,459	2,170	5,952	2,396	20,436	3,436	49,849	NA
February	2,120	2,637	1,997	1,863	16,163	2,323	6,086	2,286	20,577	3,415	50,850	NA
March	2,084	2,650	1,928	2,034	16,268	2,286	5,662	2,199	20,608	3,554	50,578	NA
April	1,879	2,487	1,595	1,747	14,695	2,120	5,060	2,006	20,201	3,368	47,450	NA
May	1,808	2,666	1,668	1,857	15,257	2,170	4,394	2,049	20,457	3,368	47,695	NA
June	1,937	2,619	1,690	1,863	15,731	2,296	4,715	2,077	20,982	3,450	49,251	NA
July	1,947	2,601	1,711	1,757	15,363	2,308	4,941	1,908	20,740	3,317	48,577	NA
August	1,864	2,747	1,579	1,770	15,454	2,368	4,789	2,102	21,434	3,460	49,607	NA
September	1,994	2,923	1,750	1,804	15,999	2,257	4,499	2,109	20,559	3,313	48,736	NA
October	2,044	2,794	1,690	1,774	16,010	2,265	4,738	2,060	20,769	3,339	49,180	NA
November	1,913	2,779	1,766	1,857	15,932	[R] 2,352	5,214	2,363	20,669	3,471	[R] 50,001	NA
December	1,890	2,556	1,686	1,811	15,229	2,260	5,915	2,537	20,795	3,518	50,255	NA
Average	**1,961**	**2,665**	**1,732**	**1,830**	**15,626**	**2,264**	**5,159**	**2,174**	**20,687**	**3,418**	**49,328**	[R] **84,770**
2007 January	2,033	2,314	1,614	1,827	15,018	2,272	5,214	2,390	20,559	3,366	48,818	NA
February	1,954	2,379	1,756	1,787	15,318	2,448	5,562	2,387	21,271	3,421	50,408	NA
March	1,923	2,483	1,712	1,786	15,316	2,307	5,404	2,282	20,529	3,530	49,367	NA
April	1,854	2,343	1,631	1,776	14,776	2,198	4,876	2,215	20,579	3,302	47,946	NA
May	1,788	2,393	1,704	1,801	14,926	2,315	4,405	2,071	20,631	3,497	47,845	NA
June	1,900	2,456	1,670	1,766	15,170	2,323	4,568	2,063	20,737	3,579	48,440	NA
July	1,941	2,500	1,687	1,775	15,367	2,416	4,564	2,047	20,641	3,522	48,557	NA
August	1,908	2,581	1,552	1,709	15,237	2,398	4,597	2,091	21,051	3,388	48,761	NA
September	1,929	2,603	1,651	1,763	15,607	[R] 2,313	4,860	2,027	20,385	3,291	[R] 48,483	NA
October	2,128	2,702	1,748	1,742	[R] 16,121	[R] 2,335	4,793	2,208	20,455	3,572	[R] 49,484	NA
November	2,063	2,549	1,724	1,779	[R] 15,840	[R] 2,473	5,206	2,350	20,708	[R] 3,482	[R] 50,057	NA
December	1,825	2,428	1,694	1,664	14,776	2,325	5,661	2,362	20,869	3,519	49,512	NA
Average	**1,937**	**2,478**	**1,678**	**1,764**	**15,288**	**2,343**	**4,972**	**2,207**	**20,698**	**3,456**	**48,964**	**85,589**

[a] Data are for unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

[b] "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

[c] "Other OECD" consists of Australia, Mexico, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories.

[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.

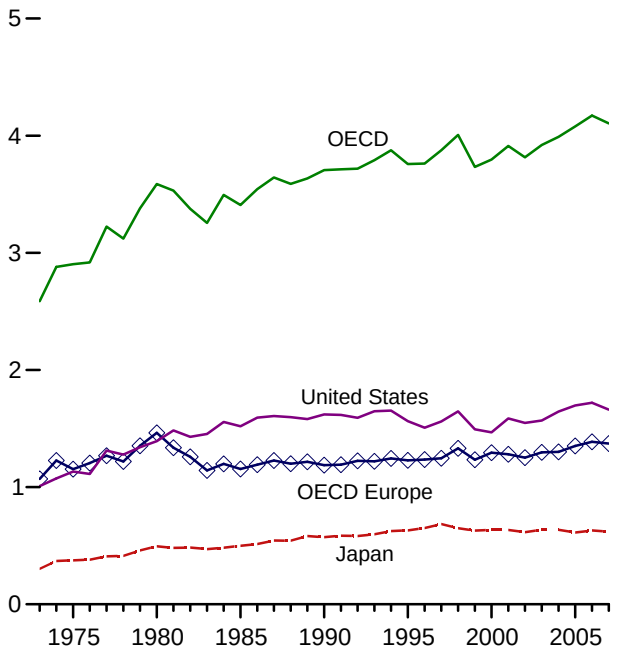
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

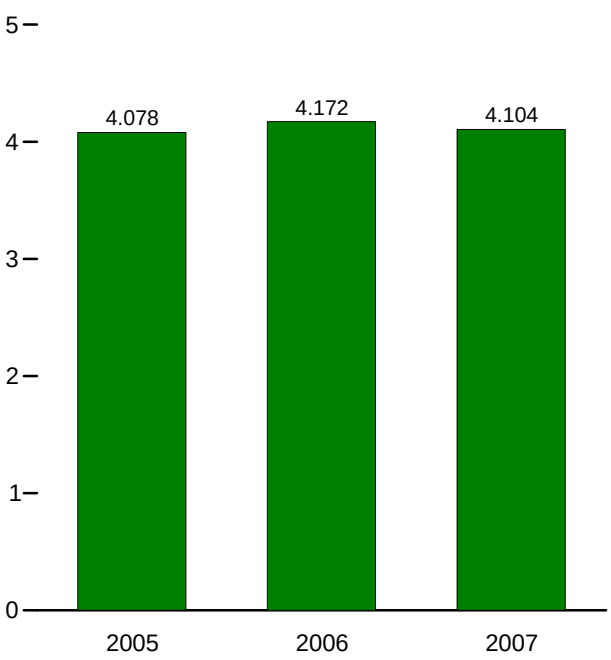
Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1. • **U.S. Territories: 1983 forward—**Energy Information Administration (EIA), International Energy Database. • **East Germany, Former Czechoslavakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, South Korea, Non-OECD Countries,** and **World: 1973-1979—**EIA, International Energy Database. **1980-1983—**EIA, *International Energy Annual 2005,* August 2007, Table 1.2. • **Non-OECD Countries: 1984-2005—**EIA, *International Energy Annual 2005,* August 2007, Table 1.2. **2006—**EIA, *Short Term Energy Outlook,* November 2007. • **World: 1984-2006—**Sum of OECD and Non-OECD Countries. • **All Other Data: 1973-1981—**International Energy Agency (IEA), *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances in OECD Countries,* various issues. **1982-1983—**IEA, Monthly Oil and Gas Statistics Database. **1984 forward—**IEA, Monthly Oil Data Service, March 11, 2008.

Figure 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries
(Billion Barrels)

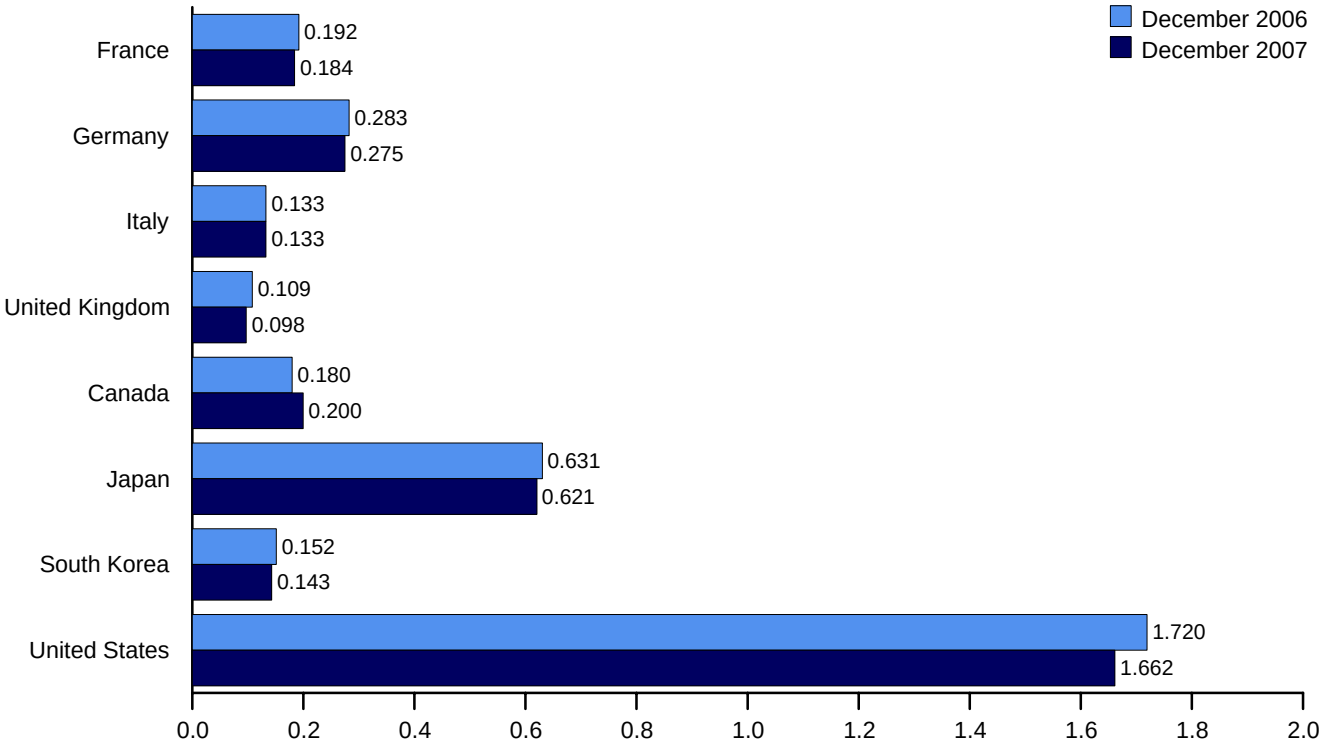
Overview, End of Year, 1973-2007



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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.
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**	**110**	**3,408**
1990 Year	**143**	**280**	**143**	**103**	**1,188**	**143**	**572**	**64**	**1,621**	**117**	**3,706**
1995 Year	**155**	**302**	**141**	**101**	**1,228**	**132**	**631**	**92**	**1,563**	**113**	**3,758**
1996 Year	**154**	**303**	**135**	**103**	**1,235**	**127**	**651**	**123**	**1,507**	**118**	**3,762**
1997 Year	**161**	**299**	**129**	**100**	**1,246**	**144**	**685**	**124**	**1,560**	**115**	**3,875**
1998 Year	**169**	**323**	**135**	**104**	**1,331**	**139**	**649**	**129**	**1,647**	**111**	**4,006**
1999 Year	**160**	**290**	**130**	**101**	**1,233**	**142**	**629**	**132**	**1,493**	**105**	**3,733**
2000 Year	**170**	**272**	**140**	**100**	**1,294**	**144**	**634**	**140**	**1,468**	**117**	**3,796**
2001 Year	**165**	**273**	**134**	**113**	**1,281**	**156**	**634**	**143**	**1,586**	**112**	**3,912**
2002 Year	**175**	**253**	**138**	**104**	**1,252**	**157**	**615**	**140**	**1,548**	**103**	**3,815**
2003 Year	**185**	**273**	**135**	**100**	**1,296**	**170**	**636**	**155**	**1,568**	**96**	**3,921**
2004 Year	**186**	**267**	**136**	**101**	**1,301**	**160**	**635**	**149**	**1,645**	**99**	**3,990**
2005 January	187	276	139	100	1,322	160	642	147	1,647	107	4,024
February	188	273	136	102	1,315	166	617	143	1,663	106	4,010
March	187	280	134	98	1,328	163	605	137	1,661	104	3,998
April	189	280	131	102	1,329	164	606	139	1,702	101	4,042
May	197	280	132	104	1,355	165	624	151	1,730	104	4,128
June	186	279	132	99	1,326	164	629	142	1,740	108	4,110
July	191	278	131	99	1,347	168	640	151	1,743	106	4,156
August	193	276	136	103	1,351	168	645	151	1,716	94	4,125
September	191	276	137	105	1,357	168	638	145	1,704	112	4,125
October	202	279	139	106	1,364	173	649	151	1,716	111	4,165
November	198	274	135	101	1,352	180	639	144	1,729	108	4,152
December	**196**	**283**	**132**	**95**	**1,351**	**178**	**612**	**135**	**1,698**	**104**	**4,078**
2006 January	197	286	128	102	1,378	180	604	138	1,713	103	4,115
February	192	283	135	104	1,377	178	600	142	1,719	104	4,120
March	196	280	132	97	1,356	171	620	137	1,691	103	4,078
April	196	283	132	102	1,361	174	618	144	1,700	108	4,106
May	194	280	130	105	1,367	170	634	152	1,724	106	4,154
June	189	283	126	99	1,356	172	627	155	1,729	108	4,146
July	192	284	131	99	1,376	177	631	158	1,743	112	4,197
August	198	281	133	98	1,375	182	641	159	1,763	107	4,227
September	188	282	134	97	1,369	185	649	160	1,785	109	4,258
October	188	282	130	103	1,363	[R] 189	654	156	1,769	110	[R] 4,241
November	190	281	133	106	1,368	[R] 184	650	158	1,745	108	[R] 4,212
December	**192**	**283**	**133**	**109**	**1,387**	**180**	**631**	**152**	**1,720**	**103**	**4,172**
2007 January	186	285	128	105	1,378	183	643	153	1,723	105	4,185
February	188	292	135	105	1,395	181	636	147	1,666	103	4,128
March	177	291	134	106	1,368	182	620	156	1,677	101	4,105
April	190	291	135	105	1,384	187	619	149	1,688	107	4,135
May	189	288	132	106	1,386	183	616	159	1,719	109	4,172
June	186	286	133	101	1,370	190	622	158	1,729	112	4,181
July	187	282	132	102	1,378	195	632	165	1,735	108	4,212
August	187	280	134	104	1,376	201	641	157	1,718	105	4,198
September	187	278	134	99	1,371	[R] 203	630	157	1,719	108	[R] 4,188
October	176	275	132	103	[R] 1,347	[R] 207	629	159	1,707	112	[R] 4,161
November	177	272	130	98	[R] 1,344	[R] 202	622	149	1,686	[R] 107	4,110
December	**184**	**275**	**133**	**98**	**1,372**	**200**	**621**	**143**	**1,662**	**107**	**4,104**

[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, and, for 1984 forward, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia.

[c] "Other OECD" consists of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories, and, for 1984 forward, Mexico.

[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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.4. • **U.S. Territories: 1983 forward—**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, March 11, 2008.

International Petroleum

Tables 11.1a and 11.1b Sources

United States
See Table 3.1.

All Other Countries and World, Monthly Data
1973-1980: *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* (PIM), *Oil & Gas Journal* (OGJ), and EIA adjustments.
1981-1993: PIW, OGJ, and other industry sources.
1994 forward: EIA, *International Petroleum Monthly*, and EMEU, International Energy Database, April 2008.

All Other Countries and World, Annual Data
1973–1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.
1980–2007: EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use (EMEU), International Energy Database, April 2008.

A Appendix

Thermal 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 percent to 10 percent, depending on the specific fuel and its hydrogen content. Some fuels, such as unseasoned wood, can be more than 40 percent different in their gross and net heat content rates. See "Heat Content" and "British Thermal Unit (Btu)" in the Glossary for more information.

Thermal conversion factors for hydrocarbon mixes (Table A1) are weighted averages of the thermal conversion factors for each hydrocarbon included in the mix. For example, in calculating the thermal conversion factor for a 60-40 butane-propane mixture, the thermal conversion factor for butane is weighted 1.5 times the thermal conversion factor for propane.

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 previous year's factor is used as a preliminary value until data become available to calculate the factor appropriate to the year. 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 Products
(Million Btu per Barrel)

Petroleum Product	Heat Content	Petroleum Product	Heat Content
Asphalt	6.636	Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	4.620
Aviation Gasoline	5.048	Pentanes Plus	4.620
Butane	4.326	Petrochemical Feedstocks	
Butane-Propane Mixture[a]	4.130	Naptha Less Than 401°F	5.248
Distillate Fuel Oil	5.825	Other Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401°F	5.825
Ethane	3.082	Still Gas	6.000
Ethane-Propane Mixture[b]	3.308	Petroleum Coke	6.024
Isobutane	3.974	Plant Condensate	5.418
Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type	5.670	Propane	3.836
Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type	5.355	Residual Fuel Oil	6.287
Kerosene	5.670	Road Oil	6.636
Lubricants	6.065	Special Naphthas	5.248
Motor Gasoline		Still Gas	6.000
Conventional[c]	5.253	Unfinished Oils	5.825
Reformulated[c]	5.150	Unfractionated Stream	5.418
Oxygenated[c]	5.150	Waxes	5.537
Fuel Ethanol[d]	3.539	Miscellaneous	5.796

[a] 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane.
[b] 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane.
[c] See Table A3 for motor gasoline annual weighted averages beginning in 1994.
[d] Fuel ethanol, which is derived from agricultural feedstocks (primarily corn), is not a petroleum product but is blended into motor gasoline.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html.
Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A2. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Production, Imports, and Exports

(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Production		Imports			Exports		
	Crude Oil[a]	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products	Total
1973	5.800	4.049	5.817	5.983	5.897	5.800	5.752	5.752
1974	5.800	4.011	5.827	5.959	5.884	5.800	5.773	5.774
1975	5.800	3.984	5.821	5.935	5.858	5.800	5.747	5.748
1976	5.800	3.964	5.808	5.980	5.856	5.800	5.743	5.745
1977	5.800	3.941	5.810	5.908	5.834	5.800	5.796	5.797
1978	5.800	3.925	5.802	5.955	5.839	5.800	5.814	5.808
1979	5.800	3.955	5.810	5.811	5.810	5.800	5.864	5.832
1980	5.800	3.914	5.812	5.748	5.796	5.800	5.841	5.820
1981	5.800	3.930	5.818	5.659	5.775	5.800	5.837	5.821
1982	5.800	3.872	5.826	5.664	5.775	5.800	5.829	5.820
1983	5.800	3.839	5.825	5.677	5.774	5.800	5.800	5.800
1984	5.800	3.812	5.823	5.613	5.745	5.800	5.867	5.850
1985	5.800	3.815	5.832	5.572	5.736	5.800	5.819	5.814
1986	5.800	3.797	5.903	5.624	5.808	5.800	5.839	5.832
1987	5.800	3.804	5.901	5.599	5.820	5.800	5.860	5.858
1988	5.800	3.800	5.900	5.618	5.820	5.800	5.842	5.840
1989	5.800	3.826	5.906	5.641	5.833	5.800	5.869	5.857
1990	5.800	3.822	5.934	5.614	5.849	5.800	5.838	5.833
1991	5.800	3.807	5.948	5.636	5.873	5.800	5.827	5.823
1992	5.800	3.804	5.953	5.623	5.877	5.800	5.774	5.777
1993	5.800	3.801	5.954	5.620	5.883	5.800	5.777	5.779
1994	5.800	3.794	5.950	5.534	5.861	5.800	5.777	5.779
1995	5.800	3.796	5.938	5.483	5.855	5.800	5.740	5.746
1996	5.800	3.777	5.947	5.468	5.847	5.800	5.728	5.736
1997	5.800	3.762	5.954	5.469	5.862	5.800	5.726	5.734
1998	5.800	3.769	5.953	5.462	5.861	5.800	5.710	5.720
1999	5.800	3.744	5.942	5.421	5.840	5.800	5.684	5.699
2000	5.800	3.733	5.959	5.432	5.849	5.800	5.651	5.658
2001	5.800	3.735	5.976	5.443	5.862	5.800	5.751	5.752
2002	5.800	3.729	5.971	5.451	5.863	5.800	5.687	5.688
2003	5.800	3.739	5.970	5.438	5.857	5.800	5.739	5.740
2004	5.800	3.724	5.981	5.475	5.863	5.800	5.753	5.754
2005	5.800	3.724	5.977	5.474	5.845	5.800	5.741	5.743
2006	5.800	3.712	5.980	5.454	5.842	5.800	5.723	5.724
2007[P]	5.800	3.701	5.981	5.500	5.858	5.800	5.745	5.746
2008[E]	5.800	3.701	5.981	5.500	5.858	5.800	5.745	5.746

[a] Includes lease condensate.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A3. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption and Biofuels Production

(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Total Petroleum [a] Consumption by Sector						Liquefied Petroleum Gases Consumption[e]	Motor Gasoline Consumption[f]	Fuel Ethanol	Fuel Ethanol Feedstock [g]	Biodiesel	Biodiesel Feedstock [h]
	Residential	Commercial[b]	Industrial[b]	Transportation[b]	Electric Power [c,d]	Total[b]						
1973	5.205	5.749	5.569	5.395	6.245	5.515	3.746	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1974	5.196	5.740	5.538	5.394	6.238	5.504	3.730	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1975	5.192	5.704	5.527	5.392	6.250	5.494	3.715	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1976	5.215	5.726	5.536	5.395	6.251	5.504	3.711	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1977	5.213	5.733	5.554	5.400	6.249	5.518	3.677	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1978	5.213	5.716	5.554	5.404	6.251	5.519	3.669	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1979	5.298	5.769	5.419	5.428	6.258	5.494	3.680	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1980	5.245	5.803	5.374	5.440	6.254	5.479	3.674	5.253	3.539	6.586	NA	NA
1981	5.191	5.751	5.312	5.432	6.258	5.448	3.643	5.253	3.539	6.486	NA	NA
1982	5.167	5.751	5.263	5.422	6.258	5.415	3.615	5.253	3.539	6.428	NA	NA
1983	5.022	5.642	5.275	5.415	6.255	5.406	3.614	5.253	3.539	6.388	NA	NA
1984	5.184	5.705	5.223	5.418	6.251	5.395	3.599	5.253	3.539	6.356	NA	NA
1985	5.153	5.661	5.215	5.422	6.247	5.387	3.603	5.253	3.539	6.331	NA	NA
1986	5.169	5.694	5.283	5.425	6.257	5.418	3.640	5.253	3.539	6.310	NA	NA
1987	5.144	5.661	5.248	5.429	6.249	5.403	3.659	5.253	3.539	6.291	NA	NA
1988	5.165	5.661	5.241	5.433	6.250	5.410	3.652	5.253	3.539	6.275	NA	NA
1989	5.105	5.621	5.234	5.438	[c]6.240	5.410	3.683	5.253	3.539	6.260	NA	NA
1990	5.027	5.621	5.270	5.442	6.244	5.411	3.625	5.253	3.539	6.247	NA	NA
1991	4.968	5.599	5.186	5.440	6.246	5.384	3.614	5.253	3.539	6.235	NA	NA
1992	5.004	5.589	5.185	5.442	6.238	5.378	3.624	5.253	3.539	6.224	NA	NA
1993	4.975	[b]5.580	[b]5.196	[b]5.436	6.230	[b]5.379	3.606	5.253	3.539	6.214	NA	NA
1994	4.983	5.592	5.166	5.424	6.213	5.361	3.635	[f]5.230	3.539	6.204	NA	NA
1995	4.940	5.554	5.137	5.417	6.188	5.341	3.623	5.215	3.539	6.196	NA	NA
1996	4.869	5.498	5.133	5.420	6.195	5.336	3.613	5.216	3.539	6.187	NA	NA
1997	4.859	5.459	5.138	5.416	6.199	5.336	3.616	5.213	3.539	6.180	NA	NA
1998	4.837	5.446	5.155	5.413	6.210	5.349	3.614	5.212	3.539	6.172	NA	NA
1999	4.761	5.369	5.113	5.413	6.205	5.328	3.616	5.211	3.539	6.165	NA	NA
2000	4.761	5.394	5.082	5.421	6.189	5.326	3.607	5.210	3.539	6.159	NA	NA
2001	4.796	5.403	5.164	5.412	6.199	5.345	3.614	5.210	3.539	6.152	5.359	5.433
2002	4.742	5.364	5.116	5.410	6.173	5.324	3.613	5.208	3.539	6.146	5.359	5.433
2003	4.763	5.407	5.161	5.408	6.182	5.340	3.629	5.207	3.539	6.141	5.359	5.433
2004	4.807	5.434	5.164	5.420	6.192	5.350	3.618	5.215	3.539	6.135	5.359	5.433
2005	4.783	5.427	5.218	5.426	6.188	5.365	3.620	5.218	3.539	6.130	5.359	5.433
2006	[E]4.666	[E]5.344	[E]5.200	[E]5.428	6.143	5.353	3.605	5.218	3.539	6.125	5.359	5.433
2007	[E]4.639	[E]5.340	[E]5.241	[E]5.429	[P]6.150	[P]5.347	[P]3.592	[P]5.219	3.539	5.987	5.359	5.433
2008	[E]4.639	[E]5.340	[E]5.241	[E]5.429	[E]6.150	[E]5.347	[E]3.592	[E]5.219	3.539	[E]5.986	5.359	5.433

[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 shown in Table A1.

[b] Beginning in 1993, includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[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.

[d] Electric power sector factors are weighted average heat contents for distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil; they exclude other liquids.

[e] Quantity-weighted averages of the major components of liquefied petroleum gases are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

[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 major components of motor gasoline, including fuel ethanol, are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

[g] Corn input to the production of fuel ethanol (million Btu corn per barrel denatured ethanol), used as the approximate heat content for total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol.

[h] Soybean oil input to the production of biodiesel (million Btu soybean oil per barrel biodiesel), used as the approximate heat content for total biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html.

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
1973	1,093	1,021	1,020	1,024	1,021	1,026	1,023
1974	1,097	1,024	1,024	1,022	1,024	1,027	1,016
1975	1,095	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,014
1976	1,093	1,020	1,019	1,023	1,020	1,025	1,013
1977	1,093	1,021	1,019	1,029	1,021	1,026	1,013
1978	1,088	1,019	1,016	1,034	1,019	1,030	1,013
1979	1,092	1,021	1,018	1,035	1,021	1,037	1,013
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	1,106	1,027	1,029	1,020	1,027	1,022	1,008
2003	1,106	1,031	1,033	1,025	1,031	1,025	1,009
2004	1,105	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,009
2005	1,105	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,009
2006	1,103	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,025	1,009
2007	[E]1,103	[E]1,028	[E]1,028	[P]1,028	[E]1,028	[E]1,025	[E]1,009
2008	[E]1,103	[E]1,028	[E]1,028	[E]1,028	[E]1,028	[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.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html.

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							
	Production[a]	Waste Coal Supplied[b]	Residential and Commercial Sectors	Industrial Sector		Electric Power Sector[d,e]	Total	Imports	Exports	Imports and Exports
				Coke Plants	Other[c]					
1973	23.376	NA	22.831	26.780	22.586	22.246	23.057	25.000	26.596	24.800
1974	23.072	NA	22.479	26.778	22.419	21.781	22.677	25.000	26.700	24.800
1975	22.897	NA	22.261	26.782	22.436	21.642	22.506	25.000	26.562	24.800
1976	22.855	NA	22.774	26.781	22.530	21.679	22.498	25.000	26.601	24.800
1977	22.597	NA	22.919	26.787	22.322	21.508	22.265	25.000	26.548	24.800
1978	22.248	NA	22.466	26.789	22.207	21.275	22.017	25.000	26.478	24.800
1979	22.454	NA	22.242	26.788	22.452	21.364	22.100	25.000	26.548	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	[d]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	[R]12.360	22.242	[R]27.425	22.468	20.082	20.387	25.000	25.972	24.800
2004	20.424	[R]12.266	22.324	27.426	22.473	19.980	20.290	25.000	26.108	24.800
2005	[R]20.348	[R]12.093	22.342	26.279	22.178	19.988	[R]20.246	25.000	25.494	24.800
2006	[R]20.310	[R]12.080	22.066	26.271	22.050	19.931	[R]20.181	25.000	25.453	24.800
2007[P]	[R]20.341	[R]12.616	[R]22.034	[R]26.329	[R]22.371	[R]19.911	[R]20.169	25.000	[R]25.466	24.800
2008[E]	20.341	12.616	22.034	26.329	22.371	19.911	20.169	25.000	25.466	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] Includes transportation. Excludes coal synfuel plants.

[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 for anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and, beginning in 1998, coal synfuel.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. P=Preliminary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html.

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 for Electricity Net Generation			
	Fossil-Fueled Plants[a,b]	Nuclear Plants[c]	Geothermal Energy Plants[d]	Heat Content of Electricty[e]
1973	10,389	10,903	21,674	3,412
1974	10,442	11,161	21,674	3,412
1975	10,406	11,013	21,611	3,412
1976	10,373	11,047	21,611	3,412
1977	10,435	10,769	21,611	3,412
1978	10,361	10,941	21,611	3,412
1979	10,353	10,879	21,545	3,412
1980	10,388	10,908	21,639	3,412
1981	10,453	11,030	21,639	3,412
1982	10,454	11,073	21,629	3,412
1983	10,520	10,905	21,290	3,412
1984	10,440	10,843	21,303	3,412
1985	10,447	10,622	21,263	3,412
1986	10,446	10,579	21,263	3,412
1987	10,419	10,442	21,263	3,412
1988	10,324	10,602	21,096	3,412
1989	10,432	10,583	21,096	3,412
1990	10,402	10,582	21,096	3,412
1991	10,436	10,484	20,997	3,412
1992	10,342	10,471	20,914	3,412
1993	10,309	10,504	20,914	3,412
1994	10,316	10,452	20,914	3,412
1995	10,312	10,507	20,914	3,412
1996	10,340	10,503	20,960	3,412
1997	10,213	10,494	20,960	3,412
1998	10,197	10,491	21,017	3,412
1999	10,226	10,450	21,017	3,412
2000	10,201	10,429	21,017	3,412
2001	[b]10,333	10,448	21,017	3,412
2002	10,173	10,439	21,017	3,412
2003	10,241	10,421	21,017	3,412
2004	10,022	10,427	21,017	3,412
2005	9,999	10,435	21,017	3,412
2006	9,919	10,434	21,017	3,412
2007	[E]9,919	[E]10,434	[E]21,017	3,412
2008	[E]9,919	[E]10,434	[E]21,017	3,412

[a] Used as the thermal conversion factor for hydro, solar/photovoltaic, and wind electricity net generation 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.

[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 independent power producers.

[c] Used as the thermal conversion factor for nuclear electricity net generation.

[d] Used as the thermal conversion factor for geothermal electricity net generation.

[e] 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.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html.

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 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. 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. 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.

Butane-Propane Mixture. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines calculation of 4.130 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane. See **Butane** and **Propane**.

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. 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. 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 percent ethane and 30 percent propane. See **Ethane** and **Propane**.

Isobutane. 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. 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 1973-1980, 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 Consumption. 1973–1993: 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. 1994 forward: EIA calculated national annual quantity-weighted average conversion factors for conventional, reformulated, and oxygenated motor gasolines (see Table A3). The factor for conventional motor gasoline is 5.253 million Btu per barrel, as used for

previous years. The factors for reformulated and oxygenated gasolines, both currently 5.150 million Btu per barrel, are based on data published in Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Mobile Sources, National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory report EPA 420-F-95-003, "Fuel Economy Impact Analysis of Reformulated Gasoline." See **Fuel Ethanol (Blended Into Motor Gasoline).**

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*.

Pentanes Plus. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 4.620 million Btu or equal to that for natural gasoline. See **Natural Gasoline**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha less than 401° F. Assumed by EIA to be 5.248 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for special naphthas. See **Special Naphthas**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Other Oils equal to or greater than 401° F. Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for distillate fuel oil. See **Distillate Fuel Oil**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Still Gas. Assumed by EIA to be 6.000 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for still gas. See **Still Gas**.

Petroleum Coke. 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.

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.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the electric power sector weighted by the quantities consumed by the electric power sector. Data are from Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant 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.doe.gov/emeu/states/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.doe.gov/emeu/states/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.doe.gov/emeu/states/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. 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.

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 (see **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 (see **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 (see **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 gross heat content (higher heating value) for biodiesel to be 5.359 million Btu per barrel.

Biodiesel Feedstock. EIA estimated the soybean oil input to the production of biodiesel to be 5.433 million Btu soybean oil per barrel biodiesel, which is used as the approximate gross heat content (higher heating value) for total biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel.

Fuel Ethanol. 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 Feedstock. EIA estimated the corn input to the production of fuel ethanol (million Btu corn per barrel denatured ethanol), which is used as the approximate heat content for total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol.

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-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant 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. 1973–1979: 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. 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. 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-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; and predecessor forms.

Coal Consumption, End-Use Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) by the quantity consumed.

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Coke Plants. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by coke plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants."

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Other. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by manufacturing plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants."

Coal Consumption, Residential and Commercial Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the residential and commercial sectors by the quantity consumed. Through 1999, data are from Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report." Beginning in 2000, data are for commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants from Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; and Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

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. 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, Bureau of the Census, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Coal Imports. Assumed by EIA to be 25.000 million Btu per short ton**.**

Coal Production. Calculated annually by EIA to balance the heat content of coal supply (production and imports) and the heat content of coal disposition (exports, stock change, and consumption).

Waste Coal Supplied. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of waste coal supplied by the quantity supplied. For 1989–1997, data are from Form EIA–867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." For 1998–2000, data are from Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." For 2001–2003, data are from Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants." For 2004 forward, data are from 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."

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

Electricity Net Generation, Fossil-Fueled Plants. There is no generally accepted practice for measuring the thermal conversion rates for power plants that generate electricity from hydro, wind, photovoltaic, or solar thermal 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. By using that factor, it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing those sources during periods of interruption, such as droughts. The heat content of a kilowatthour of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process, is 3,412 Btu. 1973–1988: 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 the heat rate reported on Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report" (and predecessor forms); and the generation 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-906, "Power Plant Report." The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using fossil fuels.

Electricity Net Generation, Geothermal Energy Plants. 1973–1981: Calculated annually by EIA by weighting the annual average heat rates of operating geothermal units by the installed nameplate capacities as reported on Form FPC-12, "Power System Statement." 1982 forward: Estimated annually by EIA on the basis of an informal survey of relevant plants.

Electricity Net Generation, Nuclear Plants. 1973–1984: 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 reported on Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report" (and predecessor forms); and the generation reported on Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

B

Appendix

Thermal Metric and Other Conversion Factors

Data presented in the *Monthly Energy Review* and in other 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. However, because U.S. commerce involves other nations, most of which use metric units of measure, the U.S. Government is committed to the transition to the metric system, as stated in the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (Public Law 94–168), amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–418), and Executive Order 12770 of July 25, 1991.

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 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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_b.html.

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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_b.html.
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 Energy Information Administration.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_b.html.
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.

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.**

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.

Asphalt: A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents obtained by petroleum processing. The definition 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.

ASTM: The American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components: Naphthas that will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

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 volume of gas needed as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate underground storage reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. All native gas is included in the base gas volume.

Biodiesel: Any liquid **biofuel** suitable as a diesel fuel substitute or diesel fuel additive or extender. Biodiesel fuels are typically made from oils such as soybean, rapeseed, or sunflower, or from animal tallow. Biodiesel can also be made from **hydrocarbons** derived from agricultural products such as rice hulls.

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 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.**

Butane: A normally gaseous straight-chain or branched-chain hydrocarbon (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane: A normally gaseous branched-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9º F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1º F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C_4H_8) recovered from refinery processes.

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.

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**.

City Gate: A point or measuring station at which a distribution gas utility receives gas from a natural gas pipeline company or transmission system.

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: See **Coke, Coal**.

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, Coal: 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 2,000º F 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 (coal) has a heating value of 24.8 million Btu per ton.

Coke, Petroleum: 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 (42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. Coke (petroleum) has a heating value of 6.024 million Btu per barrel.

Coking Coal: Bituminous coal suitable for making coke. See **Coke, Coal**.

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. Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage-for more information see http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebcom.htm. 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 Gasoline: Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. *Note*: This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock.

Conventional Hydroelectric Power: Hydroelectric power generated from flowing water that is not created by **hydroelectric pumped storage**.

Conversion Factor: A number that translates units of one system into corresponding values of another system. Conversion factors can be used to translate physical units of measure for various fuels into Btu equivalents. See **British Thermal Unit**.

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): A unit of volume equal to 1 cubic foot at a pressure base of 14.73 pounds standard per square inch absolute and a temperature base of 60º F.

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.

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**.

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: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C_2H_6). It is a colorless, paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48º F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethanol (CH_3-CH_2OH): A clear, colorless, flammable oxygenated **hydrocarbon**. Ethanol is typically produced chemically from **ethylene**, or biologically from fermentation of various sugars from carbohydrates found in agricultural crops and cellulosic residues from crops or wood. It is used in the United States as a gasoline octane enhancer and **oxygenate** (blended up to 10 percent concentration). Ethanol can also be used in high concentrations (E85) in vehicles designed for its use. See **Alcohol** and **Fuel Ethanol**.

Ethylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C2H4) recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

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.

Extraction Loss: The reduction in volume of natural gas due to the removal of natural gas liquid constituents, such as ethane, propane, and butane, at natural gas processing plants.

Federal Energy Administration (FEA): A predecessor of the 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 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 Department of Energy was created. Its functions were divided between the 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 **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 (C_2H_5OH): An anhydrous **alcohol** (**ethanol** with less than 1% water) intended for gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

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 the production of natural gas from one or more gas zones or reservoirs. (Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.)

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.

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 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.

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.

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. Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage-for more information see

http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebind.htm. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

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

Isobutane: A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. See **Butane**.

Isobutylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isopentane: 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. It includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type: A kerosene-based product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It isused primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range, with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used by the military for turbojet and turboprop engines.

Kerosene: A petroleum distillate having a maximum distillation temperature of 401º F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572º F, and a minimum flash point of 100º F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699 (No. 1-K and No. 2-K) and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters; it is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

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: A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease or field separation facilities. Note: This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at natural gas processing plants or facilities.

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 -260º F at atmospheric pressure.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG): Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate new natural gas plant liquids.

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): Gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring, quantities vented and flared, and nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations. Includes all quantities of gas used in field and processing operations.

Methane: A colorless, flammable, odorless, hydrocarbon gas (CH_4) that is the principal constituent of natural gas. It is also an important source of hydrogen in various industrial processes.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE): An ether, $(CH_3)_3COCH_3$, intended for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

Methanol: A light, volatile alcohol (CH_3OH) eligible for motor gasoline blending. See **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: Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components and oxygenates as required, to produce finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline (e.g., conventional motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline).

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, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122ºF to 158ºF at the 10-percent recovery point to 365ºF to 374ºF 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, as well as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

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/epcd/www/naics.html.

Naphtha: A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 and 400º F.

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) gas vented and flared. 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 plant liquids. Volumes of dry gas withdrawn from gas storage reservoirs are not considered part of production. Dry natural gas production equals marketed production less extraction loss.

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 vented and flared.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL): Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in processing plants and, in some situations, from natural gas field facilities, as well as those extracted by fractionators. Natural gas plant liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Material as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

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 mixture of hydrocarbons (mostly pentanes and heavier) extracted from natural gas that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane, which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

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.

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**.

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): Members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Faeroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hawaiian Trade Zone, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States and its territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands). In addition, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and South Korea joined the OECD in 1996.

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): An intergovernmental organization whose stated objective is to coordinate and unify petroleum policies among member countries. It was created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10–14, 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. The five founding members were later joined by nine other members: Qatar (1961); Indonesia (1962); Libya (1962); United Arab Emirates (1967); Algeria (1969); Nigeria (1971); Ecuador (1973–1992, 2007); Gabon (1975–1994) and Angola (2007).

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.

Pentanes Plus: A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks: Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture 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: See **Coke, Petroleum**.

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: One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquid at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

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.

Products 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: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C_3H_8). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67º F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C_3H_6) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Real Dollars: These are dollars that have been adjusted for inflation. See **Real Price**.

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 (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 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 hydrolectric power**, **biomass**, **geothermal**, **solar**, and **wind**.

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. *Note:* Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage for more information see http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebres.htm. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Residual Fuel Oil: The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; and No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for commercial and industrial heating, for electricity generation, and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

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 ranges that are used as paint thinner, cleaners or solvents. Those products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications 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 (Refinery Gas): Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, and propylene. It is used primarily as refinery fuel and, petrochemical feedstock.

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, 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: See **Conversion Factor**.

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. Note: Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage-for more information see http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebtrans.htm. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil: Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of **crude oil** production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

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 refinery processing except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

Unfractionated Stream: Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components, excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

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.: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics consisted of 15 constituent republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. As a political entity, the U.S.S.R. ceased to exist as of December 31, 1991.

Vented Natural Gas: 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 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**.**

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

Waxes: Solid or semisolid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues. Waxes are light-colored, more or less translucent crystalline masses, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Included are all marketable waxes, whether crude scale or fully refined. Waxes are used primarily as industrial coating for surface protection.

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 volume of gas in a reservoir that is in addition to the 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.